Editors’ Note

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Drawing Wisdom from History to Light up the Road Ahead
—Video Address at the Meeting in Commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of the Shanghai Communiqué
By Wang Yi*

It gives me great pleasure to attend the Meeting in Commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of the Shanghai Communiqué and, together with people from both countries, walk through again that ice-breaking journey, draw experience from history, and seek inspirations for the road ahead. Let me begin by extending congratulations on the convening of this meeting.

Fifty years ago today, right in the Jinjiang Hotel where you are gathering, China and the United States jointly issued the Shanghai Communiqué. It thus ended the prolonged estrangement between the two countries, and started the process toward normalization of China-US relations. It signified the willingness of two major countries with different social systems to co-exist in peace and marked the beginning of structural transformation in international relations.

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Guided by the spirit of the Shanghai Communiqué, China and the United States have achieved a series of major progress in their relations. The two countries, once at war with each other, have established 50 pairs of sister provinces/states and 233 pairs of sister cities. Before the COVID-19 pandemic, more than 300 flights shuttled between the two countries every week, and over five million travels were made across the Pacific every year. China-US business ties, once negligible, expanded to US$750 billion in bilateral trade and US$240 billion in two-way investment. From tackling terrorism, financial crises and Ebola, to providing leadership in the signing of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) and the conclusion of the Paris Agreement on climate change, China and the United States did many great things benefiting the world through their cooperation.

As a Chinese saying goes, “When drinking water from the well, one shall not forget those who dug it.” At this moment, we should pay high tribute to Chairman Mao Zedong, Premier Zhou Enlai, President Richard Nixon, Dr. Henry Kissinger, and other Chinese and US leaders of the older generation. And we would also like to express our heartfelt gratitude to people from all sectors who have long committed themselves to China-US friendship and cooperation.

The China-US relationship, kicked off by the Shanghai Communiqué, has gone through 50 years of development with twists and turns. To get a correct understanding of the Communiqué’s spirit will help us see more clearly why the ice in the relationship thawed and barriers were removed, and know how the relationship can forge ahead.
History tells us that by following the trend of the times, we can make the right strategic choice. The issuance of the Shanghai Communiqué shook the world, and also changed the world. Chinese and US leaders of the older generation discerned keenly the expectation of the world for easing international tensions, and acted on the aspiration of the Chinese and American peoples for peace and friendship between the two countries. With great political courage, they made the historic handshake across the vastest ocean in the world. Half a century later, the fundamental logic that prompted the two countries to walk toward each other remains unchanged.

History tells us that by seeking common ground while reserving differences, we can attain peaceful co-existence between countries with different social systems. The two sides “agreed to disagree” in the Shanghai Communiqué, thus making their agreement even more significant. This creative practice in the history of diplomacy provided a useful reference for the establishment and growth of relations between countries with different systems. The older generation of leaders in both countries realized that despite their differences, neither side had the intention to change the other. Both sides hoped to see that the two countries could grow in parallel and conduct cooperation based on shared interests. This is an important spirit embodied in the Shanghai Communiqué. It remains valid 50 years on today.

History tells us that by following the basic norms of international relations, we can build real guardrails for China-US relations. The Taiwan question is the core issue in the Shanghai Communiqué, and the one-China principle is the cornerstone of China-US relations. The Communiqué underscores that countries,
regardless of their social systems, should all abide by the principles of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states, non-aggression against other states, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence. This fully echoes the purposes and principles of the UN Charter. It worked in the past, it is relevant now, and it should be upheld in the future.

The China-US relationship is facing daunting challenges rarely seen since the establishment of the diplomatic ties. This has also caused the international community to worry deeply about the resurgence of a divided world. An important reason for this situation is that the principles and spirit established by the Shanghai Communiqué have not been truly followed.

China and the United States once again need to make a historic choice to continue with peaceful co-existence, or to veer into conflict and confrontation; to go on with openness and cooperation, or to turn back into seclusion and antagonism? In fact, the right answer is already enshrined right there in the Shanghai Communiqué.

During his virtual meeting with President Joe Biden last November, President Xi Jinping put forward the three principles of mutual respect, peaceful co-existence and win-win cooperation, laying out the framework for future growth of China-US relations. President Biden responded positively, stating that the United States does not seek a new Cold War or to change China’s system, the revitalization of US alliances is not anti-China, the United States does not support “Taiwan independence”, and it has no intention to have a conflict with China.
These important common understandings between the two presidents are not just a furtherance of historical experience. Moreover, they are also new and creative advances that conform with the trend of the times. We urge the United States to reinstate a reasonable and pragmatic China policy, and work with China to put into real actions the common understandings between the presidents as well as President Biden’s statement, in a bid to put China-US relations back on track at an early date.

First, we must uphold the one-China principle and consolidate the political foundation of China-US relations. Taiwan has been an inalienable part of Chinese territory since ancient times. In 1943, leaders of China, the United Kingdom and the United States issued the Cairo Declaration, stating clearly that all the territories Japan has stolen from the Chinese, such as Taiwan and the Penghu Islands, shall be restored to China. In 1945, the Potsdam Declaration, which was aimed at ending World War II, reiterated that the terms of the Cairo Declaration shall be carried out. All this shows unequivocally that there is no controversy at all in the international community regarding China’s sovereignty over Taiwan. And Taiwan returned to the embrace of the motherland in accordance with law.

As a legacy of the Chinese civil war and due to the interference by the United States and other external forces, the two sides across the Taiwan Strait have been mired in a special situation of prolonged political antagonism. However, neither China’s national sovereignty nor its territorial integrity has ever been divided. The fact that both the mainland and Taiwan belong to one and the same China has never changed. And the entire Chinese people have never stopped their endeavor for national reunification.
In 1971, the United States affirmed to China the new principles it would follow with regard to the Taiwan question. They include: the United States would acknowledge that there is only one China in the world and Taiwan is a part of China; the United States would not repeat the phrase that the status of Taiwan is undetermined; the United States had not supported, and would not support movements for “Taiwan independence”. President Nixon reaffirmed these principles to Premier Zhou Enlai during his visit to China in 1972. That was how the Shanghai Communiqué came into being.

It is explicitly stated in the Shanghai Communiqué that the United States acknowledges that all Chinese on either side of the Taiwan Strait maintain there is but one China and that Taiwan is a part of China. The United States Government does not challenge that position. In the 1978 Joint Communiqué on the establishment of diplomatic relations, the United States acknowledges the Chinese position that there is but one China and Taiwan is a part of China; and recognizes the Government of the People’s Republic of China as the sole legal Government of China. In 1982, the two sides issued the Communiqué of August 17, in which the US side reiterates that it has no intention of infringing on Chinese sovereignty and territorial integrity, or interfering in China’s internal affairs, or pursuing a policy of “two Chinas” or “one China, one Taiwan.” The US side also states that it does not seek to carry out a long-term policy of arms sales to Taiwan, and that it intends to reduce gradually its sales of arms to Taiwan, leading over a period of time to a final resolution.

However, not long after establishing diplomatic ties with China, the United States enacted the so-called “Taiwan Relations
Act” and later covertly pieced together the so-called “Six Assurances” to Taiwan. Both of these were unilaterally concocted by the United States. They conflict with US commitments in the three joint communiqués, and violate the one-China principle established by the UN General Assembly Resolution 2758 which is widely observed by the international community. They are therefore illegal and void from the very beginning.

China-US relations, as a state-to-state relationship, can only be built on common understandings reached between both countries, namely the three joint communiqués, rather than on domestic laws or unilateral policies of the United States. That is a universally accepted international rule and a basic principle of international relations. The United States shall not place its domestic legislation above international law.

A review of this episode of history shows that facts on the Taiwan question are crystal clear, and that the historic dynamics of the one-China principle are self-evident. History brooks no falsification, and what is right or wrong should not be distorted. The United States should return to the original and true meaning of the one-China principle, honor its political commitments to China, and fulfill its due international obligations. It should stop draining the one-China principle of its essence, and hollowing it out. It should stop encouraging and supporting “Taiwan independence” moves, stop attempting to use the Taiwan question to contain China, and stop saying or doing things that interfere in China’s internal affairs. Only in doing so can peace and stability across the Taiwan Strait be truly maintained and the larger interests of China-US relations be upheld.
Second, we must respect each other and ensure the right direction for China-US relations. China and the United States have always been, and will continue to be, countries significantly different in social system, history, culture, and many other areas. That is a fact that no one can change and also reflects the diversity of human civilization. The two sides need to view their relations in a broader perspective and more inclusive attitude, and choose dialogue over confrontation, cooperation over conflict, openness over seclusion, and integration over decoupling.

China’s social system and development path are of the firm choice and collective will of the 1.4 billion Chinese people, and the natural course of the evolution of China’s history. China respects the social system of the United States, and never bets against the United States. China hopes that the United States will stay open and confident, and keep growing and making progress. Likewise, the United States should respect China’s development path, and welcome a peaceful, stable and prosperous China. It should abandon its mania for zero-sum games, give up its obsession with encircling and containing China, and break free from the shackles of political correctness. The United States should truly see China as a partner in the course of development, rather than an adversary in power games.

Cooperation represents the mainstream of China-US relations. To define the relationship as competition is oversimplification. Even in competition, there should be boundaries, as well as widely recognized international rules based on fairness. This not only enables one country to be faster and stronger, but also makes all countries more united for a shared future. Even if there is competition, it should be about who does a better job in
running the country and who contributes more to the world.

**Third, we must pursue win-win cooperation and promote the development and prosperity of both countries.** At present, China and the United States are both facing new circumstances for development. For China to realize high-quality development and common prosperity for all, and for the United States to rebuild the middle class, cooperation is the best choice for both sides. The world is big enough to accommodate the development of both China and the United States. And it expects the two countries to strive for win-win results, and achieve all-win with all other countries.

China is ready to work with the United States to fully bring out our comparative strengths, expand practical cooperation in such areas as trade, investment, energy and infrastructure, and steadily make our cooperation list longer. China will continue to comprehensively deepen reform. We will share development opportunities with the world through a shorter negative list, better business environment and greater institutional opening-up. We welcome more active involvement by US firms in China’s new development paradigm featuring dual circulations. The United States should also take the lead in building an open world economy and observing international economic and trade rules, and provide a fair, equitable and non-discriminatory market environment for businesses from all countries, including China.

Amity between the people holds the key to good relations between countries. People-to-people exchanges serve as a bridge for greater mutual understanding between our two peoples. We should promote the engagement, communication, exchanges and
cooperation at all levels and in all areas. We should step up the exchange at sub-national levels and between cities, peoples, think tanks, media and businesses, ignite our people’s enthusiasm for interactions, and strengthen the bond of friendship between China and the United States.

Fourth, we must shoulder responsibilities as major countries and provide the world with more public goods. Global challenges call for global cooperation. China and the United States, as major countries, need to stand up to the mission, and play due roles.

The two countries can join hands to provide more vaccines for Africa and the rest of the developing world, with a view to building a shield for immunity and contributing to a global victory against COVID-19. We need to maintain macroeconomic policy coordination, inject greater confidence and resilience to the global economy, and bolster solid recovery from the pandemic. We can work together to address the climate crisis, protect nature, and realize green, low-carbon and sustainable development worldwide. China is open to US participation in the Belt and Road Initiative and the Global Development Initiative. We are also ready to consider coordinating with the Build Back Better World initiative of the United States to provide more quality public goods for the world.

China and the United States jointly stated in the Shanghai Communiqué that “neither should seek hegemony in the Asia-Pacific region”. Today, this statement remains as relevant as ever. China has not, does not and will not seek any hegemony, and neither should the United States. The Asia-Pacific region, where the two countries’ interests are most interwoven and their interactions
most frequent and close, should well become a demonstration field of building mutual trust and cooperation, rather than a backyard where one pursues sphere of influence, let alone a wrestling ground for confrontation or conflict. The United States should stop initiating bloc confrontation and developing small, exclusive circles in the region. It should work with China and other regional countries to build a big Asia-Pacific family featuring openness and inclusiveness, innovation-driven growth, greater connectivity, and mutually beneficial cooperation.

Both the Chinese and American peoples are great peoples. Since the door of China-US relations has been opened, it should not be closed again. Since the world has emerged from the Cold War, it should not see the descending of another iron curtain. Standing at a new historical starting point, we need to draw wisdom from the Shanghai Communiqué, follow the guidance of the important common understandings between the two presidents, and find the right way for China-US relations under the new circumstances on the basis of mutual respect, peaceful coexistence and win-win cooperation, so as to deliver benefits to both countries and the world. And that is the due responsibilities and obligations of China and the United States. 🇨🇳
Leading International Cooperation Against COVID-19 and Promoting High-quality Development of Foreign Aid

By Luo Zhaohui*

I

The year 2022 began on a rather volatile note amid combined impacts of transformations and a pandemic both unseen in a century, turbulence in Europe and intensifying major-power competition. In the past two years and more, COVID-19 has raged all over the world, infected nearly 500 million people and claimed more than six million lives. Today, the virus is still mutating and the fight against it will be a long one. In the face of the raging pandemic and the widening immunization gap, China is a champion for international cooperation against COVID-19 and provides vital support for the global response.

China is an early advocate for solidarity against COVID-19. President Xi Jinping has emphasized on multiple occasions that contagious diseases are the common enemy of humankind and recognize no

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border or race. To win the fight against them, the international community must come together. Only by standing together and pulling in the same direction can humanity defeat the virus. China has been a pace-setter for closer international cooperation in the fight against the pandemic, upheld the primary feature of vaccines as a global public good, and stayed at the forefront of efforts for equitable distribution of vaccines. China was the first to report cases to the world; make COVID vaccines a global public good; call for equity, accessibility and affordability of vaccines; support waiving intellectual property rights on the vaccines; start vaccine production cooperation with other developing countries; and propose balanced progress in COVID response and economic recovery.

**China is the biggest provider of COVID response assistance.** It has honored its commitments with concrete actions. To date, it has provided more than 2.1 billion doses of vaccines to over 120 countries and international organizations, more than any other country. One out of every two COVID vaccines administered across the globe is made in China. China has carried out joint vaccine production with more than 20 countries with a total annual production capacity of one billion doses, and helped build the first COVID vaccine production line on the African continent. China has provided 153 countries and 15 international organizations more than 4.2 billion protective suits, 8.4 billion testing kits, 372 billion masks and large quantities of medical supplies, including infrared thermometers, ventilators and oxygen generators. China has sent 37 expert teams to 34 countries and organized nearly 1,000 sessions of technical training. A traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) expert team was sent to Cambodia to promote the use of TCM. The China-South Asia Emergency Supplies Reserve was
established to channel medical supplies to meet the urgent needs of neighboring countries in a flexible manner. China was among the first to deliver emergency anti-COVID assistance to Afghanistan.

**China is an active pace-setter for multilateral anti-COVID cooperation.** In the early days of COVID-19 in 2020, President Xi Jinping proposed to build “a global community of health for all”, which has played an irreplaceable role in shoring up global confidence and unity in response to the global public health crisis. China supports the United Nations (UN) and the World Health Organization (WHO) in leading the international cooperation against COVID-19, supports WHO as the central coordinator and its efforts in innovation and reform. China has prioritized purchase requests from COVAX and donated more than 200 million doses of vaccines and US$100 million to COVAX. China provided the UN, WHO and other international organizations cash and material assistance worth more than US$100 million. China, together with 28 other countries, has launched the Initiative for Belt and Road Partnership on COVID-19 Vaccines Cooperation. At the UN General Assembly’s High-level Thematic Debate on COVID-19 Vaccines, China proposed to tighten the “safety net” of immunization, enrich our “toolkit” against COVID-19, buttress the “shield” of health governance and boost development as a “stabilizing anchor”, demonstrating its strong support for multilateral cooperation.

**China is a firm stalwart against the “political virus”**. COVID response assistance provided by China over the past two years reinforces China’s image as a responsible major country and reflects the strengths of the system of socialism with Chinese characteristics in contrast to the hypocrisy and decline of the
West. Despite its own difficulties, China has taken the lead in providing assistance. China has been open and transparent in participating in a science-based effort to trace the origins of the coronavirus. By contrast, the US hoarded supplies and practiced “vaccine nationalism” despite the urgent need of other countries. It discredited Chinese vaccines and launched political attacks under the camouflage of origins-tracing. More than 80 countries have written to WHO to express their opposition to politicization of origins-tracing. While China is open to and welcomes cooperation with the US in COVID-19 response, China resolutely opposes the “political virus” that undermines global solidarity against the pandemic and actually gives loose to spreading unchecked of the virus.

II

Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) in 2012, under the strong leadership of the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core, China’s foreign aid and international development cooperation, building on a sound foundation, have opened up new prospects and scored new achievements. China’s COVID response assistance is a case in point.

First, COVID response assistance is a concrete reflection of Xi Jinping Thought on Diplomacy and the CPC’s global vision. Embracing the trend of the times, President Xi Jinping initiated the vision of building a community with a shared future for mankind. This vision inherits and carries forward Marxist internationalism and humanitarianism and integrates the fine traditional Chinese culture that values harmony and the common good of humanity.
China’s COVID response assistance focuses on the priorities and pressing needs of the international community and actively responds to the expectations of other developing countries. Launched early and implemented fast, it has a wide coverage. It is a great endeavor to practice the principle of upholding justice while pursuing shared interests and building a community with a shared future for mankind. It also demonstrates the global vision of the CPC.

**Second, COVID response assistance serves as a platform to broaden China’s network of friends in the developing world and pursue common development and prosperity.** The immunization gap has dealt a heavy blow to the global development agenda and developing countries bore the brunt of it. As a Chinese proverb reads, “The going may be tough when one walks alone, but it gets easier when people walk together.” China champions true multilateralism and supports developing countries in COVID response and economic recovery. China has delivered vaccine assistance to all countries that asked for help and COVID vaccines have truly become vaccines for people across the world. More and more people in developing countries see China as a country that values equality, honors commitments, provides timely help and delivers real results. China’s network of friends continues to grow bigger and stronger. According to “The State of Southeast Asia: 2022 Survey Report” published by a well-known think tank in Singapore, 57.8 percent of respondents believe that China has provided most vaccine assistance to the region and more than half of the respondents see China as the most influential political and strategic force. Many world leaders have expressed appreciation to President Xi Jinping. The presidents and prime ministers of more than 30 countries have attended Chinese vaccine handover
events and taken lead in getting vaccinated. The recipient countries commended Chinese vaccines as timely rain and lit up landmark buildings in red, the color usually associated with China.

Third, COVID response assistance is conducive to China’s economic development, deepening reform and opening-up endeavor. The assistance has, with no condition attached, helped the recipient countries and boosted bilateral trade. It is estimated that China’s COVID response assistance has driven export of more than 2.2 billion doses of vaccines worth RMB 120 billion yuan, which is a boon to world economic recovery. By providing targeted COVID response assistance to epidemic areas in northern Myanmar and northern Laos, China has built an anti-pandemic protection belt in neighboring countries and effectively served the domestic policy of preventing imported cases. Hundreds of thousands of Chinese nationals overseas have got vaccinated with China-aided vaccines, which helps realize the policy goal of keeping overseas Chinese reassured.

Fourth, COVID response assistance is an act of goodwill that reciprocates the international community. When COVID-19 struck China, friendly countries provided prompt and generous help. Pakistan immediately donated its entire reserve of tents to China. Pakistani President Arif Alvi and Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen visited China at the height of the COVID-19 outbreak to express support and commiseration. “Like friends do,” President Alvi said, “Because friends were suffering, we sent everything to China. We did not worry about what will happen in the future.” Mongolian shepherds voluntarily donated 30,000 premium sheep to Hubei. A Mongolian kid studying in Beijing donated RMB 999 yuan from her piggybank to Wuhan and two
other hard-hit areas. Equatorial Guinea donated US$2 million to China, which means two dollars from each Equatoguinean. Despite economic challenges at home, many recipient countries provided China with as much assistance as they could when help was most needed, leaving behind many touching stories of developing countries giving wholehearted support to each other.

A drop of water in need shall be returned with a burst of spring indeed. The Chinese government and people will never forget the countries and people that provided support and assistance, and we extended a helping hand without hesitation when they were later hit by the virus. As the saying goes, “A bit of fragrance always clings to the hand that gives roses,” even though nothing is expected in return.

III

China’s foreign aid program goes back to 1950 when numerous tasks at home remained to be undertaken. Guided by Comrade Mao Zedong’s instruction that China “ought to make a greater contribution to humanity”, China began to provide a significant amount of assistance to other developing countries even when itself was still impoverished. From Tanzania-Zambia Railway to Karakoram Highway, from hybrid rice to juncao cultivation, from artemisinin to COVID vaccines, China’s foreign aid has embodied profound friendship, yielded fruitful results, and made up a glorious chapter in the 100-year annals of the CPC. China has provided various types of assistance to more than 160 countries, including several thousand complete projects and in-kind assistance projects, more than 10,000 projects on technical cooperation and human resources development cooperation,
and training of more than 400,000 personnel in various sectors from other developing countries. The restoration of the People’s Republic of China’s seat in the UN with the support of its African brothers in the 1970s, and China’s iron-clad friendship with Pakistan forged during the same period are the unexpected fruits of China’s foreign aid. By providing foreign assistance, China has made important contributions to narrowing the North-South gap and easing tension, uniting fellow developing countries in jointly building a new international political and economic order that is equitable and just, and promoting sustainable development around the world. China’s foreign aid has developed a number of features, i.e. treating each other as equals, honoring commitments, teaching expertise for long-term benefits with a focus on development, putting people front and center, pursuing the greater good and shared interests, making utmost efforts within its capability, emphasizing practical results and sustainability, taking an open and inclusive approach, and keeping abreast with the times.

Since the 18th National Congress of the CPC in 2012, China’s foreign aid has entered a new era. Its role is more precisely defined. It is an important contributor to building a community with a shared future for mankind. It is a great practice of the founding aspiration and mission of the CPC in pursuit of human progress and a fine example of the global vision of the CPC. Its concept is further enriched. President Xi Jinping, with his global vision and care for humanity, has put forward important ideas such as building a community with a shared future for mankind; the principle of upholding justice while pursuing shared interests; the principle of sincerity, real results, amity and good faith in relations with Africa and other developing countries; and the principle of amity, sincerity, mutual benefit and inclusiveness in relations
with neighboring countries. He has also proposed important initiatives such as the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and the Global Development Initiative (GDI). All these provide strategic and fundamental guidance for China’s foreign aid in the new era.

**Its foundation continues to be consolidated.** China secured a historic success in eradicating absolute poverty. Despite the impact of COVID-19, China registered an average annual GDP growth rate of 5.1 percent, contributed over 25 percent to global growth, and has remained the world’s largest trader in goods for five consecutive years. By February 2022, China has signed documents on Belt and Road cooperation with 180 countries and international organizations. The resources and forms of foreign aid have become more diverse and plentiful. **Its mechanism has been increasingly improved.** In 2018, the Chinese government decided to establish the China International Development Cooperation Agency (CIDCA), in an effort to achieve a systemic and overarching reorganization of China’s foreign aid system. **Its dimension has continued to expand.** By holding high the banner of multilateralism and making efforts on both bilateral and multilateral fronts, China has quickened its step in transitioning from simply providing assistance to conducting international development cooperation that features a two-way, diversified approach and a deep integration of aid, trade and investment. **Its contribution is gradually increasing.** The Chinese leadership has put forth a number of major initiatives and measures at UN summits and the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC), contributing Chinese wisdom and strength to global response against COVID-19, to South-South cooperation and to meeting developmental challenges.

**China’s foreign aid in the new era closely serves the overall national strategy on the external front.** The CIDCA pays
close attention to integrating the traditional principles of non-interference and no strings attached with the new philosophy of building a community with a shared future for mankind, improving the governance capacity of the recipient countries, and pursuing sustainable development and mutual benefit. Since the 18th National Congress of the CPC, foreign aid has played its part in more than 180 bilateral and multilateral diplomatic events attended by President Xi Jinping, where more than 400 significant and concrete initiatives and outcomes were put forward to bring real benefits to the recipient communities. All the assistance measures proposed at the Belt and Road Forums for International Cooperation, the FOCAC Summits and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization Summits have been delivered.

**China’s foreign aid in the new era advances the Belt and Road cooperation.** The CIDCA places great emphasis on “small yet smart” assistance programs. It has launched housing, water supply, well-drilling and medical projects in countries like Cambodia, Myanmar, Zimbabwe and Djibouti. These projects cost less yet could deliver prompt results for the benefit of the local community. It has taken a coordinated approach to advancing key complete projects such as the Gwadar Port in Pakistan and the Africa centers for disease control headquarters. It focuses on teaching expertise for long-term benefits, sharing experience on governance and providing extensive intellectual assistance such as human resources development. It has conducted exchanges and tripartite cooperation with a number of developed countries and international organizations and has leveraged the South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund to benefit more than one million people in 12 countries. Guided by the people-centered philosophy, it has provided emergency humanitarian assistance at the earliest
opportunity to countries like Afghanistan, Tonga and Ukraine to help people there pull through the difficult time and rebuild their homeland.

According to the World Bank and other international institutions, China has provided US$23 billion in financing to sub-Saharan Africa between 2007 and 2020, far more than the total financing of US$9.1 billion provided by the development banks in the US, Germany, France and Japan combined. Between 2015 and 2030, China’s foreign aid is expected to help lift 7.6 million people out of extreme poverty and 32 million out of moderate poverty worldwide. China has never pressed for the repayment of debt, let alone used debt to seize other countries’ strategic assets. No country has ever fallen into the so-called “debt trap” by cooperating with China.

**China’s foreign aid in the new era is also a way to tell China’s stories.** In 2021, the CIDCA successfully held several events, including Exhibition on the 70th Anniversary of China’s Foreign Assistance, the Forum on the 20th Anniversary of Juncao Assistance, and the 5th Anniversary of South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund and the Institute of South-South Cooperation and Development. President Xi Jinping specially sent congratulatory letters to the latter two events, which greatly boosted the international influence and appeal of China’s foreign aid. The CIDCA held a press conference on China’s COVID response assistance at the State Council Information Office, as well as promoted President Xi Jinping’s vision of building a community with a shared future for mankind, and the policies, measures, outcomes and goals of China’s foreign aid and responded to hotspots effectively through many ways, which received wide
applause at home and abroad. The CIDCA published a white paper titled *China’s International Development Cooperation in the New Era* and launched a program of “celebrating 100th anniversary of the CPC” to post 100 China’s foreign aid stories on its official website and social media account. By closely following and analyzing vaccine assistance, the Belt and Road cooperation and other trending topics, the CIDCA has proactively communicated with the world and refuted false charges.

**IV**

As the world enters a period of turbulence and transformation marked by inadequate global governance and faltering economic growth, and grapples with unilateralism, protectionism, isolationism and populism, the international community has greater expectations on China’s foreign aid and guiding role. The US and some other Western countries are suppressing China on every front and intensifying strategic rivalry with it. Destabilizing factors and uncertainties in China’s external environment have increased. At the same time, peace, development and win-win cooperation remain the shared aspiration of all people. The great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation is an irreversible historical process.

President Xi Jinping has pointed out that, “The CPC strives for both the wellbeing of the Chinese people and human progress. To make new and greater contributions for mankind is our Party’s abiding mission.” The better China develops, the greater international responsibility it shoulders. *China’s foreign aid plays a greater role in connecting China and the world, bridging the North-South gap and pursuing common good.* China has the ability, responsibility and need to do better and more in foreign aid. The
input in foreign aid would only increase and its reform would only deepen, not otherwise. China’s foreign aid will continue to aim at building a community with a shared future for mankind and contribute to the new development paradigm featuring both domestic and international economic circulations, the BRI cooperation, the GDI and the UN’s 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, so as to promote the common development and prosperity of the world.

**Focusing on cooperation against COVID-19, we will facilitate the building of a global community of health for all.** President Xi Jinping announced a number of major foreign aid measures to help other countries fight the virus and promote economic recovery. That includes providing US$3 billion in international aid for other developing countries and US$1.5 billion in international aid for ASEAN over the next three years, 150 million doses of vaccines for ASEAN this year, and 600 million doses and 50 million doses for Africa and Central Asia respectively, which will be our main task in the next phase. In addition, China will continue to provide anti-COVID supplies to countries in urgent need, accelerate the research and development of anti-virus medicines and include them in foreign aid as soon as possible, and help fellow developing countries improve public health systems. China will actively support WHO reform, take part in and guide international cooperation on the prevention and control of major infectious diseases, improve the global public health governance system, and build a global community of health for all.

**Prioritizing green development, we will promote the building of a green Silk Road.** The BRI proposed by President Xi Jinping, builds on the overland and maritime Silk Road, links East and
West, inherits from history and leads to the future, and benefits generations to come. It is an important public good that China provides to the world. The BRI cooperation is an important part of China’s international development cooperation. China will continue to give full play to the steering and leveraging role of foreign aid, keep to the stated policies and measures without wavering or slackening, increase the supply of global public goods and ensure sustained, secure and smooth operation of industrial and supply chains. At the same time, China will readily shoulder its international responsibilities on climate change, implement assistance projects on climate change, clean energy and ecological protection, and share experience on green development so as to jointly build a green Silk Road.

**Bearing in mind the need to improve people’s livelihood, we will implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.** Guided by the GDI, we will continue to promote *juncao*, artemisinin and other brand projects for China’s foreign aid, increase input in “small yet smart” assistance programs, and ensure the full completion of existing projects. We will continue to create better synergy with UN’s 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with a focus on poverty reduction, employment, health, education and other issues concerning people’s livelihood, stay committed to development as a priority, to benefits for all and to innovation-driven development, increase experience sharing on governance, and help other developing countries embark on their path of independent development.

**Making use of multilateral platforms, we will accelerate the transition toward international development cooperation.** China will continue to harness the role of the UN, the G20,
APEC, BRICS and other multilateral platforms, actively conduct dialogue and cooperation in the field of development at higher level and with wider coverage, make full use of the South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund, and provide more public goods for global development, so as to drive the transition of traditional foreign aid to international development cooperation. At the same time, China will support its provinces and cities in providing pair-up foreign aid to their peers from other countries and regions to advance subnational development.

Guided by the vision of building a community with a shared future for mankind, China will continue to communicate the true story of China’s foreign aid to the world. The attempt by certain overseas media to slander China’s foreign aid and cooperation will be met with timely rebuke and facts. We will try to help the world better understand and appreciate China’s foreign aid and the goodwill of the Chinese government and people so that generosity and mutual assistance will find greater resonance in the international community.
Riding the Wind and Breaking the Waves, Working Together to Build a China-Africa Community with a Shared Future in the New Era

By Deng Li*

China and Africa enjoy a long history of exchanges and an enduring friendship. As President Xi Jinping stated, “China and Africa have forged unbreakable fraternity in our struggle against imperialism and colonialism, and embarked on a distinct path of cooperation in our journey toward development and revitalization. Together, we have written a splendid chapter of mutual assistance amidst complex changes, and set a shining example for building a new type of international relations.” Against the fast-evolving international landscape, China and Africa will build on past achievements and continue to forge ahead in the spirit of solidarity toward a China-Africa community with a shared future in the new era.

I

The year 2021 marked the 65th anniversary of China-Africa diplomatic ties. It was a year of celebration

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and a new milestone for China-Africa cooperation. China and African countries fought in solidarity against COVID-19 and successfully held the Eighth Ministerial Conference of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC), bringing China-Africa community with a shared future into a new era and up to a new height.

1. Flagship platform: FOCAC cooperation yields fruitful results. The Eighth Ministerial Conference of the FOCAC is the biggest overseas physical diplomatic event that China co-organized since the start of the pandemic. It is also a major event promoting international cooperation on Africa with the largest and most broad-based participation. President Xi Jinping delivered a keynote speech at the conference, in which he articulated the spirit of China-Africa friendship and cooperation for the first time, elaborated on the four proposals for building a China-Africa community with a shared future in the new era, and announced nine programs for practical cooperation with Africa, setting a new milestone in China-Africa relations. Representatives of 53 African countries and the African Union (AU) Commission attended the conference, including 36 foreign ministers, and several dozen ministers for commerce and finance. Four important outcome documents were adopted at the conference. Against the background of fast-evolving changes unseen in a century and resurgence of COVID-19 worldwide, the success of the conference is of great significance for building consensus and deepening cooperation between China and Africa, and for promoting the economic recovery in Africa. It also lends new impetus to the building of a community with a shared future for mankind.

2. Political guidance: China-Africa strategic mutual trust
grows deeper. Despite the challenges posed by COVID-19, China and Africa have maintained the momentum of friendly exchanges through creative means involving both virtual and physical interactions. In 2021, President Xi Jinping had phone calls with eight leaders of African countries. Premier Li Keqiang attended the Fourth Forum on China-Africa Local Government Cooperation via video link. Director Yang Jiechi visited Uganda, Zambia, Republic of the Congo and Sierra Leone. In November 2021, State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi attended the Eighth Ministerial Conference of the FOCAC in Dakar, Senegal, and visited Senegal and Ethiopia. In January 2022, he made another trip to the African countries of Eritrea, Kenya and Comoros, and proposed the Outlook on Peace and Development in the Horn of Africa, keeping a 32-year tradition of Chinese foreign ministers making Africa the destination of their first overseas visit in the beginning of a new year. In 2021, more than 80 leaders of African countries and political parties sent congratulatory messages and letters on the centenary of the Communist Party of China (CPC), and leaders of seven African countries attended the CPC and World Political Parties Summit via video link, demonstrating the high level of political mutual trust between China and Africa.

3. Standing together through thick and thin: solidarity against COVID-19 testifies to the value of China-Africa friendship. At the height of China’s fight against COVID-19, the AU and African governments and people extended invaluable support to China. When COVID-19 hit Africa, China rushed to its assistance and provided large-scale humanitarian support. We sent 120 batches of emergency medical supplies, dispatched expert teams and short-term medical teams to 17 African countries to help fight the virus, established a cooperation mechanism for Chinese hospitals to
pair up with 45 hospitals in 40 African countries, and launched the construction of the China-assisted Africa centers for disease control headquarters earlier than scheduled and completed the construction by the end of 2021. As of 2021, China had provided 200 million plus doses of vaccines to 45 African countries and the AU Commission, and made active efforts to help Africa realize local vaccines production. China has also worked to relieve the debt burden of African countries. We have signed agreements or reached common understanding on debt suspension with 19 African countries, and announced the decision to channel to African countries US$10 billion from China’s share of the International Monetary Fund’s new allocation of Special Drawing Rights.

4. Turning challenge to opportunity: China-Africa practical cooperation gets an upgrade. Despite the challenge of COVID-19, many Chinese employees have either stayed on their post or returned to work in Africa. More than 1,100 China-Africa cooperation projects remain up and running. Key projects invested by Chinese businesses such as the Lekki Deep Sea Port in Nigeria and the Nairobi Expressway in Kenya made major progress, contributing to economic stability, job creation and improved livelihood in African countries. China-Africa trade bucked the trend and hit a record high of US$254.3 billion in 2021. The China-Mauritius Free Trade Agreement came into effect. China and the Secretariat of the Africa Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) signed an MoU on establishing an Expert Group on Economic Cooperation. African participation in the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) has achieved near-full coverage, with 52 countries and the AU Commission having signed the BRI cooperation agreements. Turning challenges into opportunities, the two sides have stepped
up cooperation on health care, e-commerce, digital economy, and integration of industrial and supply chains, and launched the China-Africa Partnership Plan on Digital Innovation, opening up new and broader prospects for China-Africa cooperation.

5. Bringing people closer together: China-Africa people-to-people exchanges adopt new forms. In recent years, China and Africa have established a string of cultural exchange mechanisms and platforms, including the China-Africa Institute, China-Africa Youth Festival, China-Africa Think Tanks Forum, Forum on China-Africa Media Cooperation, and the China-Africa Press Center. To overcome the impact of COVID-19 on personnel movement, the two sides have come up with new forms of exchanges. Events such as the China-Africa Video and Photo Competition, China-Africa Youth Festival, and the China-Africa Think Tanks Forum were held with success. The TV series Ebola Fighters, starring both Chinese and African actors and featuring China-Africa cooperation in the battle against Ebola, was premiered and warmly received by the Chinese audience. China issued the white paper titled *China and Africa in the New Era: A Partnership of Equals* and the *Report on Chinese Investment in Africa*. These activities have greatly enhanced the mutual understanding and friendship between the Chinese and African peoples, especially the younger generations.

6. Answering the call of duty: China and Africa stand up for international equity and justice. Faced with complex and serious global challenges and countercurrents in the international landscape, China and Africa have stepped up coordination and collaboration in international affairs, and staunchly supported each other on issues concerning their core interests. The two sides have firmly upheld the purposes and principles of the UN Charter,
spoken out against unilateralism, power politics, bullying acts, politicization of COVID-19, racial discrimination and external interference, and fought shoulder-to-shoulder to defend the overall interests of developing countries. With a view to fostering global consensus on cooperation with Africa and creating synergy to support Africa’s development, China and Africa jointly launched the Initiative on Partnership for Africa’s Development in May 2021. This shows the firm resolve of China and Africa to strengthen coordination and jointly promote development cooperation under the new circumstances. In September 2021, President Xi Jinping put forward the Global Development Initiative (GDI). Africa is the first continent that collectively welcomes and supports the initiative, making an important contribution to advancing global cooperation and multilateralism.

II

Facing the new circumstances and new challenges, China-Africa friendship and cooperation are bursting with great vitality. The two sides, standing side by side in solidarity, will overcome the current difficulties and embrace new important opportunities.

China has embarked on a new journey toward building a modern socialist country in all respects. With the fulfillment of the First Centenary Goal of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects, the 1.4 billion Chinese people are marching toward the Second Centenary Goal of building China into a great modern socialist country in all respects. The 14th Five-Year Plan has got off to a good start, as the Chinese economy continues to recover and supply-side structural reform further deepens. China is committed to promoting high-standard opening-up, and sharing its
market opportunities with the world, and is moving faster to create a new pattern of development. Not long ago, China successfully held the 2022 Beijing Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games. The Games fully showcased the new Olympic motto of “Faster, Higher, Stronger — Together” and brought warmth and confidence to the volatile world.

Africa’s rejuvenation also enjoys new prospects. Thanks to the concerted efforts of all African countries, the COVID situation in the continent is generally better than anticipated. Despite the challenges, Africa has made headway in its integration process, and gathered pace towards seeking strength from unity. The official launch of the AfCFTA has bolstered confidence in the big African market with 1.3 billion population and US$3.4 trillion in GDP. To cope with the pressure of the pandemic, Africa has accelerated economic transformation, and new business models such as e-commerce, online consulting, telemedicine, mobile payment and e-learning have prospered. Rising global commodity prices will further unleash Africa’s potential for development and create favorable conditions for its post-COVID economic recovery.

China-Africa cooperation has entered a new era. The Eighth Ministerial Conference of the FOCAC injected new momentum into China-Africa cooperation and drew up a new blueprint for building a China-Africa community with a shared future in the new era. China and Africa are at different stages of development, and have a lot to offer each other economically. Our cooperation under the BRI is making steady progress. We both share the commitment to mutual respect and win-win cooperation, endorse the vision of a community with a shared future for mankind, support true multilateralism, and stand up for international equity and justice.
The time-tested spirit of China-Africa friendship and cooperation and the fruitful results of practical cooperation will lay a solid foundation for the long-term and steady development of China-Africa relations and enable China-Africa cooperation to continue to set the pace for South-South cooperation and international cooperation with Africa in the post-COVID era.

Against the backdrop of the ongoing crisis in Ukraine, the world has entered a period of turbulence and transformation, and the development of China-Africa relations also faces a more complex external environment. The protracted pandemic has impeded personnel exchanges, shipping and logistics between China and Africa, and added to the difficulties of our practical cooperation. In addition, some external forces are making every effort to suppress and smear China-Africa cooperation in Africa. By playing up the factor of major-power rivalry and zero-sum mentality, and hyping up issues such as Chinese loans to Africa and BRI cooperation, they attempt to drive a wedge between China and Africa and disrupt the development of China-Africa relations.

III

This year is the first year in the full implementation of the outcomes of the Eighth Ministerial Conference of the FOCAC. It marks a new starting point for China and Africa to carry forward the spirit of China-Africa friendship and cooperation and promote high-quality development of China-Africa cooperation in the new era.

1. Making concerted efforts to set an example for the building of a community with a shared future. We will keep to
the fundamental direction of building a China-Africa community with a shared future in the new era, enhance strategic mutual trust, maintain frequent exchanges at all levels, conduct in-depth exchanges on state governance, support African countries in exploring a development path suited to their own national conditions, and jointly pursue rejuvenation and play an exemplary role in building a community with a shared future for mankind. Special Envoy for the Horn of Africa Affairs of the Chinese Foreign Ministry has successfully visited countries in the region. We will stay in close communication with our African friends, promote implementation of the Outlook on Peace and Development in the Horn of Africa, and support countries in the region to effectively cope with the challenges of security, development and governance, seek strength through unity and pursue independent development. China will play a constructive role in realizing peace and development in the Horn of Africa and across the continent.

2. Acting in the spirit of solidarity to put up a shield of vaccination against the virus. At the opening ceremony of the Eighth Ministerial Conference of the FOCAC, President Xi Jinping announced that China will deliver another one billion doses of vaccines to Africa, which will be the largest vaccine assistance program provided by a single country to Africa since the beginning of the pandemic. It will make a substantial contribution to international cooperation against COVID-19. We will fully honor the solemn commitment announced by President Xi Jinping to help Africa enhance their capacity of local vaccine production, realize the goal of vaccinating 70 percent of the African population by 2022, ensure vaccine accessibility and affordability, and support Africa with concrete actions to defeat the virus at an early date.
3. Advancing win-win cooperation to cultivate the engine for development. Following the blueprint outlined in the nine programs for cooperation with Africa, China and Africa will step up practical cooperation in poverty reduction and agricultural development, trade and investment, digital innovation, green development, capacity building, cultural and people-to-people exchanges, peace and security and other fields. We will work for early harvests in opening “green lanes” for African agricultural exports to China, expanding trade and investment, and channeling funds to African countries from China’s share of Special Drawing Rights to bring more tangible benefits to African countries. China will continue to enhance synergy between the BRI cooperation, the GDI, and Agenda 2063 of the AU, work to upgrade China-Africa cooperation, and take concrete actions to support Africa’s economic recovery and sustainable development.

4. Keeping to the principles of sincerity, real results, amity and good faith to build a bridge of friendship. We will earnestly implement the new initiatives of China-Africa people-to-people exchanges, support making all African countries having diplomatic ties with China approved destinations for Chinese tourist groups, hold African film festivals, Chinese film festivals, China-Africa youth services forum and China-Africa women’s forum, and strengthen exchanges between think tanks, media, enterprises and universities. We will spread success stories of friendly cooperation between China and Africa, and enhance mutual understanding and friendship between our peoples, especially young people, to cement the popular foundation for China-Africa friendship and pass it from generation to generation.

5. Upholding multilateralism to safeguard the common
values of humanity. We will continue to promote the consensus on opposing hegemonism, external interference, sanctions and racism, join hands to pursue a new vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security, promote the settlement of differences through peace talks and dialogue, extend mutual support on issues involving each other’s core interests and major concerns, and uphold true multilateralism and international equity and justice. China congratulates the AU on its 20th anniversary, and will continue to support African countries in seeking strength from unity, and promote the Initiative on Partnership for Africa’s Development. We will work with Africa to increase the representation and say of developing countries, especially African countries, in global affairs, and safeguard the common interests of developing countries.

“By setting sail together, we could ride the wind, break the waves, and brave the journey of ten thousand miles.” No matter how the international landscape evolves or how tortuous the road ahead is, there is no stopping for China-Africa friendship and cooperation. China will join hands with African countries to carry on our friendship, promote cooperation, and synergize the great strength of the 2.7 billion Chinese and African people. Together we will usher in a brighter future for China-Africa relations.
The world is undergoing accelerated changes unseen in a century. The new round of scientific and technological revolution and industrial transformation has unleashed unprecedented, fierce competition. Global issues such as climate change and COVID-19 response have produced an impact on human society like never before. All these create an increasingly complicated international environment for Belt and Road cooperation. On the other hand, peace and development, which is the underlying trend of the times, remain unchanged, so do the general direction of economic globalization and the international dynamics of “a rising East and a declining West”. There are still important opportunities for Belt and Road cooperation, which is a huge systemic project. It will be part of China’s new efforts to develop an open economy, and contribute to the new development paradigm with domestic circulation as the mainstay and domestic and international circulations reinforcing each other.

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First, Belt and Road cooperation opens up new space for the new development paradigm.

Belt and Road cooperation pursues development, aims at mutual benefits, and conveys a message of hope. It represents China’s fresh effort to open up in the new era, and will progress in synergy with the new development paradigm.

1. Belt and Road cooperation promotes smooth domestic and international circulations.

From China’s initiative to an international consensus. The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) answers the call of the times and meets the development aspirations of all countries. It energizes partner countries’ internal dynamism for economic growth and facilitates their domestic and international circulations, thus pushing forward economic globalization in a way that is more open, inclusive, balanced and beneficial to all. In the past nine years, Belt and Road cooperation has grown from scratch and reached across the world. The BRI vision and concepts have been included in the documents of important international organizations such as the United Nations, G20 and APEC. The BRI has become a development platform for all parties to stay connected. By early February, 2022, China had signed more than 200 BRI cooperation documents with 148 countries and 32 international organizations. More countries have supported China’s development initiatives, creating a sound external environment for China’s development.

From land and sea corridors to a global network. As a Chinese saying goes, “A big river is full when its tributaries are filled with water, and tributaries must be dry when there is no water in the
big river.” Only with openness, inclusiveness and connectivity can countries help each other and achieve win-win results. In the past nine years, connectivity has been the priority of Belt and Road cooperation. A general framework has been established, consisting of “six corridors, six connectivity routes, multiple countries and multiple ports”. A connectivity network of land, sea, air and cyberspace has been put in place, centering on such economic corridors as the New Asia-Europe Continental Bridge, supplemented by major transportation routes like the China-Europe railway Express, the new land-sea corridor and information expressway, and reinforced by major railways, ports and pipelines projects. This not only benefits partner countries, but also opens the routes connecting central and western China and the world, thus promoting balanced regional development and global connectivity.

**Breaking down barriers to foster a global market.** The centerpiece of the new development paradigm is domestic and international circulations reinforcing each other. It aims to break down the barriers that block circulations on domestic and international markets, so as to more deeply integrate China’s economic development into the global market, and in turn stimulate domestic consumption. This is key to the security of the industrial and supply chains, and essential to a unified domestic market in China. Belt and Road cooperation will promote the global flows of people, business, logistics, capital and information, help to forge regional industrial chains, innovation chains and global supply chains with higher-level opening up, and create new demand through innovation-driven development and high-quality supply. This way, industrial and consumption upgrading in the domestic market will reinforce each other, bringing about rapid recovery of the world economy.
2. Belt and Road cooperation adds impetus to domestic and international circulations.

**New achievements in institution building.** In the past nine years, Belt and Road partner countries have pooled their efforts to deepen cooperation. China and the other parties have brought into full play bilateral cooperation mechanisms, and made good progress in institution building of the working groups on trade and investment, and cooperation on service trade and e-commerce. Multilateral and regional cooperation has been strengthened, with new members joining the FTA network. Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) has been officially signed and implemented. China has made headways in its cooperation with ASEAN, Shanghai Cooperation Organization, African Union and other regional organizations. Fruitful outcomes have been achieved under the mechanisms of Greater Mekong subregion cooperation and Greater Tumen Initiative. All these have expanded and diversified Belt and Road cooperation with improved mechanisms.

**New breakthroughs in economic and trade cooperation.** In the past nine years, through Belt and Road cooperation, cross-border connectivity has been enhanced, trade and investment cooperation upgraded, and international cooperation in industrial capacity and equipment manufacturing promoted. Essentially, new demand has been created through effective supply, injecting sustained vigor into the new development paradigm with dual circulations, and rebalancing the world economy. From 2013 to 2021, trade in goods between China and BRI partner countries totaled US$ 11 trillion. Its share in China’s total foreign trade increased from 25% to 29.7%. Even against the backdrop of the pandemic, economic and trade cooperation between many developing countries along
Belt and Road routes and China has been robust, which not only contributes to economic recovery in these countries, but also creates a broader external space for the new development paradigm.

**New progress in the digital economy.** In the past nine years, China and Belt and Road partner countries have seized the opportunities of digitalization, the Internet and smart development in their pursuit of innovation-driven development. They have explored cooperation in 5G, digital economy, big data, cloud computing, mobile payment and smart cities. The digital Silk Road has developed rapidly, facilitating trade in goods among partner countries, and adding new impetus to the world economy. By the end of 2021, China has established Silk Road e-commerce cooperation mechanisms with 22 countries. New forms of foreign trade such as cross-border e-commerce have developed rapidly, and a number of overseas warehouses have been built and put into operation. In November 2021, China formally applied to join the Digital Economy Partnership Agreement (DEPA), another move in the area of digital trade rules after applying to join the Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement (CPTPP) in September 2021.

**Pursuing innovation as a new engine of development.** In the past nine years, as Chinese products, equipment and projects have gone overseas, Chinese enterprises have also stepped up efforts in technology, rules, standards and intellectual property rights, which are critical areas for development. China has cooperated with partner countries in science and technology people-to-people exchange, joint laboratories, science parks, and technology transfer to embrace a new round of scientific and technological revolution
and industrial transformation. The Silk Road of Innovation is full of vigor and vitality. BeiDou related products are available in more than 120 countries and regions, providing the most advanced, accurate and all-round spatio-temporal information services. Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and other countries are using the BeiDou system in the development of smart cities.

3. Belt and Road cooperation provides stability and sustainability for domestic and international circulations.

Steady progress in international cooperation against COVID-19. The pandemic has hindered people’s movement, but does not hold back international cooperation against the virus under the BRI. Guided by the vision of building a community of shared future for mankind, China has worked hard to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 while increasing medical assistance to other countries and exporting medical supplies in an orderly manner, which demonstrates the importance of building the Silk Road of Health. China-Europe railway Express has run uninterrupted, transporting anti-COVID supplies, making it a truly international lifeline. China has donated anti-COVID supplies to more than 150 countries and more than 10 international organizations, and provided more than 2.1 billion doses of vaccines to more than 120 countries and international organizations. China’s efforts have been commended. The survey of ASEAN countries shows that China has offered the most vaccines to the region. China has also won extensive appreciation for its assistance and support to other countries, which helps to foster a generally friendly international atmosphere for building a new development paradigm with dual circulations.
Expanded cooperation in green development and innovation. The BRI strengthens international cooperation in environmental protection and climate change, promotes the concept of low carbon, environmental protection and green development, and conforms to the general trend of global sustainable development. Green development creates more cooperation opportunities for Belt and Road partner countries. In 2021, China launched the Initiative for Belt and Road Partnership on Green Development with 31 partners, undertaking not to build overseas coal-fired power projects. China took the lead to contribute RMB 1.5 billion to set up the Kunming Biodiversity Fund. China extends support to other developing countries in green and low-carbon energy development, promotes information sharing and capacity building in green and low-carbon development, and deepens cooperation in environmental and climate governance. The Green Silk Road not only promotes energy conservation and environmental protection in China, but also communicates to the world China’s confidence and determination to pursue low-carbon development.

Opening-up with enhanced security ensure steady and effective development. The key to building a new development paradigm lies in the unimpeded economic circulation. Its defining feature is achieving high-standard self-reliance. Dual circulation is by no means self-isolation, nor is it small circulation in various regions. It is even more impossible to do everything on our own and move away from international division of labor and cooperation. Instead, it is about strengthening cooperation with greater openness and building closer links and interactions with the world economy, so as to open up space for China’s economic development. High standard Belt and Road cooperation means that China has made the shift from a passive player to a proactive one
in the international circulation. This not only provides an “anchor” for the international circulation, but also gives it new impetus. A line of security is thus established for the new development paradigm with dual circulations. With that, China takes the initiative of opening up to the outside world. And this is the basic requirement of high-quality development.

**Second, efforts must be made to coordinate the new development paradigm and Belt and Road cooperation.**

Under the new circumstances, coordination between the new development paradigm and high-quality Belt and Road cooperation is a useful attempt at improving global governance in the new era, and will be a complement to the existing global governance mechanism. Pursuing high-quality Belt and Road cooperation and improving the efficiency and performance of domestic circulation through international circulation can help foster a dynamic balance in the Chinese economy at a higher level.

1. **Focusing on new drivers.**

   **Creating a virtuous cycle of coordinated development between domestic and external demand.** Domestic and international markets should be better connected by improving cross-border logistics capabilities, so as to foster greater synergy and complementarity with BRI partner countries. Foreign trade must be promoted in an innovative way. Innovation must be strengthened in science and technology, institutions, models and forms of business. Coordination must be enhanced between import and export, trade in goods and services, trade and two-way investment, as well as trade and industry. Vigorous efforts must be made to develop
digital trade and green trade, and improve the integrated regulation system of domestic and foreign trade. Full play must be given to the role of important exhibitions. Efforts must be made to promote the sustained and healthy development of the platform economy so as to expand multiplying effects. China’s big market should be shared with the world to meet the needs of industrial upgrading and people’s aspiration for a better life.

**Creating a virtuous cycle of interconnected markets and integrated industries.** Multilateral and international financial institutions are welcomed to participate in BRI investment and financing. Third-party market cooperation should be encouraged to deliver benefits to all through multi-party participation. The potential of domestic demand should be unleashed to turn the tremendous domestic market into the main engine of China’s own development and the accelerator of common development. To promote high-quality “bringing in”, market access should be steadily expanded and a good business environment built to ensure that foreign investors feel assured and confident in China. To push forward high level “going global”, efforts should be made to help Chinese enterprises deeply participate in the international division of labor, enhance their capacity in global resource allocation, and move up the value chain. This way, more open, resilient and dynamic industrial and supply chains will be built.

**Creating a virtuous cycle of innovation promotion and rules connection.** Belt and Road cooperation meets the need to reform the global governance system, highlights the sense of community with a shared future where all rise and fall together and assume shared power and responsibilities, and provides new ideas and new solutions for improving the reform of the global governance
system. Openness should be enhanced to promote reform, development and innovation. China should also improve its capacity and self-reliance in science and technology through open cooperation. Domestic and international rules should be connected. And the focus should be shifted from opening-up based on flows of commodities and factors of production to opening-up based on rules, institutions, management and standards, so as to make China’s opening-up more systematic, integrated and coordinated.

2. Shaping new converging points

**Following the philosophy of green development.** The existing mechanisms on bilateral and multilateral international cooperation in environmental protection must be coordinated to foster the synergy with the green development and environmental plans of partner countries, so as to provide new channels for environmental cooperation and green development among them. Environmental governance must be enhanced in building transport facilities and industrial parks, and green management must cover the whole life cycle from planning, design, construction and acceptance. Green manufacturing and services must be promoted. China should expand cooperation with other countries in environmental pollution control, ecological protection, and innovation in environmental science, innovate applications of green finance in manufacturing capacity cooperation, and guide the flows of funds to environment-friendly industries.

**Promoting Digital Silk Road Cooperation.** Digital infrastructure should be strengthened, and new breakthroughs made in industrializing digital systems and digitalizing industries. Cross-border data flow under the BRI should be facilitated so that
data flows contribute more to economic growth. Digital parks should be built to serve the BRI, and virtual parks and industrial clusters across physical boundaries established to promote the deep integration of online and offline. Silk Road e-commerce should be developed through new formats and models such as cross-border e-commerce. Digital technologies should be used to communicate the Silk Road culture and form a diverse and interactive pattern of people-to-people exchange.

Protecting human health and safety. Continued efforts should be made to improve the cooperation mechanism of global public health governance, give full play to the important role of the World Health Organization as a specialized multilateral institution of global public health, strengthen international cooperation and coordination, and promote the accessibility of global medical supplies. Exchanges and cooperation should be enhanced in research and development of public health science and technology, establish an efficient linkage and cooperation mechanism for tackling key technological problems, accelerate cooperation in traceability, testing, research and production of drugs and vaccines, and strengthen the exchange and promotion of public health experience. China will continue to increase assistance to help underdeveloped countries and regions fight and prevent pandemics, increase material and technical assistance for BRI partner countries, and build a strong community of health for mankind.

Expanding the Silk Road of Innovation. The Belt and Road Science and Technology Innovation Cooperation Action Plan will be upgraded to strengthen international scientific and technological cooperation and exchanges in health, agriculture, energy, and climate change, carry out science-based international
cooperation against epidemics, speed up the transformation of regional scientific and technological achievements, strengthen international cooperation in intellectual property protection, build a large platform for the integration of chains of talents, innovation and industries, and create an open, fair, just and non-discriminatory environment for scientific and technological development.

3. Create new underpinnings.

Making overall plans for development and security, and implement the holistic approach to national security. Domestically, China will focus on development, reform and stability; externally, it will seek peace, cooperation and win-win results. Security is the premise of development. For Belt and Road projects, comprehensive assessments must be made on security, politics, economy, debt and ecology. The risk prevention and control system must be implemented. Security safeguards must be stepped up for overseas projects. The capacity for tackling risks and crises must be enhanced. China adheres to the notion that development offers the safeguards for security and will encourage Belt and Road partner countries to work together to meet challenges, promote economic and social recovery, and unleash the development and growth potential.

Resolutely defending multilateralism and actively fostering a sound international environment. Multilateralism must be defended resolutely, and regional economic integration unswervingly promoted. Livelihood projects must be carried out to enhance the sense of fulfillment for BRI countries and people. Differences must be effectively managed, and disputes in Belt and Road cooperation properly settled. Common ground should be sought in COVID-19
response, green development and climate change. Cooperation involving third-party or multiple-party market should be expanded and international manufacturing capacity cooperation carried out. Financial institutions and multilateral development institutions should be drawn in to participate in and improve the diverse investment and financing system of the BRI.

As a Chinese poem reads, “Setting the sail full against the strong wind and waves, passengers of the same mind in the same boat can complete a journey of ten thousand miles.” Today’s world is in the middle of turbulent changes, bringing unprecedented challenges and tests to all countries. At the same time, people all over the world have a stronger expectation for peace, development, and win-win cooperation. We should be mindful of the problems and challenges in Belt and Road cooperation, and more importantly see the unprecedented opportunities and development prospects of the BRI. High-quality Belt and Road cooperation will better serve the new development paradigm aiming at high standard, sustainable and people-centered progress. It will open up new vistas for China’s open development, provide new opportunities for the development of all countries in the world, and make new contributions to global economic recovery.
China-Central Asia Relations Entering a New Era

By Liu Bin*

The year 2022 marks the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the five Central Asian countries. On January 25, President Xi Jinping and the presidents of the five Central Asian countries had a virtual summit in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of diplomatic relations. In his important speech entitled “Joining Hands for a Shared Future”, President Xi Jinping reviewed the development process of relations between China and Central Asian countries, summarized successful cooperation experience, and proposed the new goal of building an even closer China-Central Asia community with a shared future. The summit adopted and released the Joint Statement Between Leaders of China and the Five Central Asian Countries on the 30th Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Ties, in which the parties solemnly announced their determination of jointly forging a strategic partnership featuring rich substance, fruitful results and enduring friendship, building a China-Central Asia community

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with a shared future and leading the relations between China and Central Asian countries into a new era.

The new era is reflected on the strategic partnership with high-level mutual trust between the two sides. After establishing diplomatic ties, China resolved boundary issues left from the past with Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan in a constructive way through friendly consultations, turning the over 3,300 kilometers of shared borders into a bond of friendship and cooperation. It has become a fine example of peaceful settlement of territorial issues for the international community. Over the past 30 years, China and Central Asian countries have rendered mutual support on issues concerning each other’s core interests and major concerns, respected each other’s development paths suited to national conditions and supported each other in safeguarding our respective national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. Relations between China and Central Asian countries have witnessed a major historic leap from a good-neighborly and cooperative relationship to a strategic partnership, and then to a comprehensive strategic partnership. We have become strategic partners that trust and count on each other. The development of relations between China and Central Asian countries stands at a new starting point.

The new era is reflected on the practical cooperation for win-win outcomes between the two sides. China never attaches any political strings to the practical cooperation with Central Asian countries and always takes as its original aspiration to deliver benefits to the region and the people. Over the past 30 years, China and Central Asian countries have opened up markets for cooperation, shared development opportunities and tapped into the
potential for cooperation. We have promoted practical collaboration in all fields based on such principles as mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit, and win-win cooperation. China has become the largest or the most important trading partner and source of investment for Central Asian countries. Two-way trade between China and Central Asian countries has jumped from US$460 million in the early days of diplomatic ties to more than US$50 billion in 2021, an increase of more than 100 times. Achieving rapid growth in our cooperation despite the impact of COVID-19 is indeed a hard-won result.

The new era is reflected on our high-quality Belt and Road cooperation. During his visit to Kazakhstan in 2013, President Xi Jinping proposed the initiative of the Silk Road Economic Belt, which started the process of Belt and Road cooperation. Central Asian countries have since actively supported and participated in the Belt and Road cooperation. Over the past eight years and more, we have deepened the synergy between the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and development strategies of Central Asian countries, carried out concrete cooperation projects in various fields in an orderly manner. A multi-dimensional and interconnected network has taken shape. The China-Kazakhstan crude oil pipeline, the China-Central Asia natural gas pipeline, and the China-Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan road-rail transport corridor are operating safely and steadily. China-Europe freight trains via Central Asia have made over 25,000 trips, forming a “steel camel fleet” that vigorously supported joint COVID-19 responses across the Eurasia. China and Central Asian countries implemented a large number of new projects in such fields as water conservancy, electricity, textile and chemical industry. Agriculture, digital economy, artificial intelligence and new energy have become new
highlights of cooperation.

The new era is reflected on our joint efforts in maintaining regional security and stability. As close neighbors, the safety and security of China and Central Asian countries are interconnected. Safeguarding regional peace and tranquility serves the common interests of China and countries in the region. China and Central Asian countries always act on the new vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security. We have actively deepened cooperation on law enforcement and security, jointly fought against terrorism, separatism and extremism, cracked down on drug-trafficking and transnational organized crimes, and cooperated on ensuring security for major events. We jointly opposed external interference in our internal affairs or attempts to instigate color revolutions. We oppose all attempts and actions that undermine regional stability and friendship. China and Central Asian countries have coordinated our positions on the situation in Afghanistan in a timely manner, actively played our constructive role as neighboring countries, and jointly promoted the establishment of an open and inclusive government in Afghanistan. We have also joined hands in COVID-19 response and forged a public health security shield.

The new era is reflected on the mutual understanding and affinity through mutual exchanges between our peoples. Over the past 30 years, China and Central Asian countries have carried forward the traditional friendship along the Silk Road, conducted people-to-people exchanges through multiple channels and on multiple levels. Exchanges between media, women, youth, think tanks and localities, as well as in sports and other areas were institutionalized and regularized. To date, China and Central Asian
countries have had 58 pairs of sister cities. 13 Confucius Institutes and 22 Confucius Classrooms have been set up in the region. Many well-known Chinese universities and colleges have country study centers on Central Asian countries and Central Asian languages majors. The Luban Workshop project was successfully launched and fruitful results were achieved in student exchange programs, joint archaeological projects, tourism cooperation, and mutual translation of literary works and mutual screening of films and TV dramas. COVID-19 may have disrupted the personnel flow, but it does not stop the enthusiasm of the people of China and Central Asian countries from interacting with each other. In the early days of COVID-19, in particular, our people supported and encouraged each other, fully testifying to our true friendship that stands the test of adversity. The millennia-old friendship between the two sides has since scaled new heights.

The new era is reflected on our solidarity and coordination on international affairs. China and Central Asian countries have worked closely together under the framework of multilateral organizations, such as the United Nations, Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) and Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia (CICA), with active support for each other’s initiatives. The Global Development Initiative (GDI), proposed by President Xi Jinping, has been strongly endorsed and echoed by Central Asian countries. Standing on the right side of history, we have jointly opposed unilateralism and bullying, defended multilateralism, and firmly safeguarded the common strategic security and development interests of developing countries. Together, we are working to steer the international order toward greater justice and equity. In light of new circumstances, we launched the “China plus Central Asia” foreign ministers’
meeting, demonstrating to the world this region’s commitment to cooperation, development and rejuvenation.

We are faced with profound changes unseen in a century with emerging challenges and increasing risks. What kind of a world we should build and how to build it under new circumstances? These are the questions of our times. President Xi Jinping put forward China’s proposal and proposition of building a community with a shared future for mankind and achieving shared and win-win development. He pointed out that we should build partnerships in which countries treat each other as equals, engage in mutual consultation and show mutual understanding; create a security architecture featuring fairness, justice, joint contribution and shared benefits; promote open, innovative and inclusive development that benefits all; increase inter-civilization exchanges to promote harmony, inclusiveness and respect for differences; and build an ecosystem that puts mother nature and green development first. Facts show that this is the right choice for humanity to achieve common development, prosperity, and lasting peace. We are delighted to see that China and Central Asian countries have all along walked in the same direction. With concrete actions, we are leading the international endeavor towards building a community with a shared future for mankind.

President Xi Jinping announced at the Virtual Summit to Commemorate the 30th Anniversary of Diplomatic Relations Between China and Central Asian Countries that China stands ready to work with Central Asian countries to build on the good momentum and strive shoulder-by-shoulder to build an even closer China-Central Asia community with a shared future. He also made five practical proposals, namely to magnify the exemplary role
of good-neighborly friendship, build a cooperation belt for high-quality development, strengthen the shield for defending peace, build a family with diverse interactions, and protect the global village that enjoys peace and development. In early February, the heads of state of all five Central Asian countries gathered in Beijing for the Olympic Winter Games. President Xi Jinping met with the presidents of the five countries in-person for the first time since COVID-19, and reached important consensus on cooperation. The series of high-level exchanges since the beginning of 2022 have helped draw up an overarching blueprint of and chart the course for the growth of China’s relations with Central Asian countries in the new era, serving as a new milestone in our relations. The new era breeds new opportunities, which in turn call for new accomplishments. As we look into the next 30 years, broad prospects and a bright future lie ahead for this relationship.

We look forward to fostering even better political relations with Central Asian countries. Close high-level exchanges are the distinctive feature of China’s relations with Central Asian countries. President Xi Jinping has visited all of the five countries, developing fine working relationship and deep personal friendship with their heads of state. This has set the direction for the development of the relations between the two sides. Going forward, China will follow the guidance of the consensus reached by the heads of state, continue to act on the four principles of mutual respect, good-neighborly friendship, solidarity in trying times, and mutual benefit, and uphold the principle of amity, sincerity, mutual benefit and inclusiveness. Together, China and Central Asian countries will work to deepen good neighborliness, render mutual support on issues concerning each other’s core interests, improve intergovernmental cooperation mechanisms,
promote regular exchanges at all levels, and make good use of the “China plus Central Asia” foreign ministers’ meeting, in a bid to steadily upgrade the relationship between the two sides.

We look forward to deepening and enriching practical cooperation with Central Asian countries. China and Central Asian countries, with diverse resources and in different economic development stages, enjoy huge potential for cooperation. The two sides share not only the political will to deepen practical cooperation but also sound basis for cooperation. For the next step, China will, with Belt and Road cooperation as the engine for development, expand the list of trade products and encourage more quality goods and agricultural products from Central Asian countries to access the Chinese market, with a view to fully implementing the goal of increasing the trade between our two sides to US$70 billion by 2030. China is ready to focus on such key cooperation areas as transport, energy, agriculture and infrastructure, maintain the smooth operation of industrial and supply chains, roll out more livelihood programs in Central Asia that deliver tangible benefits to the public, and share China’s experience in such areas as high-tech, digital economy and poverty alleviation.

We look forward to deepening coordination in security affairs with Central Asian countries. As President Xi Jinping points out, peace is an aspiration shared by the people of all countries in the region, and the COVID-19 pandemic proves once again that virus respects no borders and humanity shares a common future. China will continue to strengthen cooperation with Central Asian countries in such areas as fighting the three forces of terrorism, separatism and extremism, border management and control, and
combating terrorist use of the Internet, and deepen coordination on ensuring security for major events and oil and gas pipelines, fighting drug trafficking and transnational organized crime, and safeguarding biosecurity. We will make our contributions to the peaceful rebuilding of Afghanistan as well as peace and stability in the region through mechanisms including the SCO-Afghanistan Contact Group meeting and the Foreign Ministers’ Meeting among the Neighboring Countries of Afghanistan. We will safeguard public health security by providing vaccines and anti-epidemic supplies to Central Asian countries, stepping up joint production with respect to COVID vaccines and medicines, and strengthening cooperation in traditional medicine, etc.

We look forward to adding vitality to the time-honored friendship with Central Asian countries. Amity between the people holds the key to good relations between countries. Friendship between our peoples is a valuable asset and internal driving force for the relations between our countries. China is committed to fostering a multi-faceted framework of people-to-people exchanges, exploring diverse forms of people-to-people exchanges, and will continue to promote exchanges between women, think tanks, media, and in archaeology and other fields. Against the backdrop of COVID-19, we will explore new models for tourism cooperation, and create more opportunities of exchange and study for the youth. We will fully leverage the mechanism of sister cities, hold arts exchange events of various kinds both online and in person, and carry out friendly exchanges and mutual learning at all levels and in all areas. All these efforts will add new charm and vitality to the Silk Road spirit in the new era.

We look forward to enhancing coordination on international
affairs with Central Asian countries. China and Central Asian countries, all belonging to the developing world, are natural partners and friends. The two sides share the broadest common interests and similar positions on many international and regional issues. Facing the complex international landscape of profound changes and a pandemic both unseen in a century, as well as major-country rivalry, China stands ready to strengthen cooperation with Central Asian countries under the framework of the United Nations, World Trade Organization, SCO and other international and regional organizations. As each other’s staunch source of strength, we will safeguard our common security and development interests, uphold international equity and justice, reject Cold War mentality and zero-sum game. We will be builders of world peace, advocates of multilateralism and defenders of the international order.

As a poem by Chairman Mao Zedong reads, “Fear not the strong pass iron-clad on all sides! The summit is now surmounted with big strides.” China and Central Asian countries boast unbreakable friendship of thousands of years and a solid basis and strong impetus for cooperation. We have every confidence and resolve to strive for new gains and take our relations to a new height, thus setting new examples for and making new contributions to building a community with a shared future for mankind.
China has 14 neighbors along its land borders and faces Japan, the Republic of Korea (ROK), the Philippines, Malaysia and Brunei across the seas. The multitude of neighbors, with their diverse cultures and complicated relations, presents a grave security situation for China. The growing competition between major countries in recent years, especially the military and political alliances revitalized by the United States against China and the Indo-Pacific Strategy it has peddled with the attempt to contain its competitor, have all added geo-political tensions to China’s neighborhood. In such context, China has pursued the policy of amity, sincerity, mutual benefit and inclusiveness in its neighborhood diplomacy as it engages in good neighborliness and friendly cooperation, promotes multilateral cooperation, and makes unique contribution to stability and development in the region.
I. Neighborhood security in troubled times

China’s neighborhood can be divided into six parts: Northeast Asia, Russia, Central Asia, Afghanistan, South Asia and Southeast Asia, with notable geopolitical and geo-economic disparities among them. Some enjoy stable situation and are friendly to China. Some have yet to emerge from longstanding conflicts and confrontations, which have been made worse by the infiltration and interference of external forces and the prolonged COVID-19 pandemic. The situation has become more complicated with increasingly growing uncertainty and instability, posing real challenges to China’s security interests.

i. Major-country strategic competition puts China under strategic containment

The world is facing profound changes unseen in a century. The international political and economic landscape has been transformed in drastic way. The global and regional governance “deficit” has become increasingly prominent. In order to maintain its leading position in the world, the US regards China and Russia as strategic rivals, introducing regional strategies against the two countries, putting together anti-China and anti-Russia alliances and looking for new proxies in Asia, especially around China. As such, neighboring countries are compelled to take sides between China and the US, and some regional powers take this opportunity to seek maximized national interests. Global powers and middle powers are locked in escalating competition in the hinterland of Eurasia, which inevitably poses a threat to China’s development and increases the security pressure around China.
Major-country competition exerts a more prominent impact on the security in the Asia-Pacific, as evidenced by the emergence of more US-led military and political alliances against China, from the US-Japan-ROK partnership to the newly created US-Japan-Australia and the US-UK-Australia (AUKUS) mechanisms. The US has also launched the “Indo-Pacific Strategy”, drawing India to form the Quad and putting in place broader and stronger strategic containment against China. Major countries are stepping up competition around China, competing with China for political, economic and security influence in the surrounding areas. The US is using its strong military delivery capabilities to build an Asian version of NATO and plan its moves in China’s proximity.

ii. Escalating tensions in adjacent seas harm China’s sovereignty and territorial integrity

With no regard to China’s maritime rights and interests, the US and its Western allies choose to challenge China’s bottom line on the South China Sea issue and the Taiwan question. The US has sent military vessels to the South China Sea and the Taiwan Straits to maintain so-called “freedom of navigation” and instigated anti-China forces in some Southeast Asian countries. It stands alongside the Tsai Ing-wen authority in Taiwan in their pursuit of Taiwan independence through military means and by relying on the US. The continuous US arms sales to Taiwan have escalated tensions across the Straits. Japan has picked up pace in militarization and substantially increased national defense spending, creating more security risks in China’s neighborhood. The frequent dispatch of aircraft carriers by the US has added tensions in the South China Sea, damaging the atmosphere for cooperation between China and ASEAN countries as well as the tranquility in the East China
Sea. Japan, the UK and other US allies have also stepped up their presence in the South China Sea, aiming to embroil the East China Sea, Taiwan, and South China Sea issues to contain China at sea, raise the cost for China to break through the first chain of islands, and set back China’s cooperation with relevant countries. All these moves have undermined peace and stability in the South China Sea.

iii. Political instability and inter-state conflicts in the neighborhood threaten border security

In China’s neighborhood, there are many developing countries and newly independent ones. They are confronted with challenges such as inadequate political and social development, limited national governance capabilities, inefficient administration, diverse political factions and interest groups, complicated ethnic and religious issues, and even political turbulences. In some countries, political strife and xenophobia pose direct threats to Chinese investments and the life and property of Chinese businessmen and workers. In some other countries, the rule of law is not well-established. Corruption is rampant among government officials and law enforcement officers. Their policies are subject to constant changes. Seeking bribes is commonplace. The unfriendly investment and business environment have led to interference and even hindrance to China’s economic and trade cooperation with these countries. Some of these countries have long-standing conflicts and confrontations with their neighbors, which have caused casualties and harmed normal state-to-state relations. Though limited to some countries and regions, these issues are all in China’s neighborhood and affect China’s border security.
iv. Non-traditional security issues create long-standing challenges in China’s neighborhood

Since the end of the Cold War, there have been more non-traditional security issues around the world. Extremist, terrorist, and separatist forces have frequently caused troubles in China’s neighborhood, posing common threats to countries in the region. With the diffusion of terrorism around the world and in some regions in recent years, especially the rise of extreme terrorist forces such as the ISIS, security and stability in all these countries are facing more severe challenges.

Afghanistan, China’s neighbor on its western border, has been mired in a civil war for half a century. In the wake of the 911 attacks in 2001, the US and its allies started the war on terror in Afghanistan. For 20 years, they fail to eradicate the breeding ground of terrorism, but aggravate the security situation in the country due to the hasty withdrawal of forces in August 2021. Transnational crimes, such as terrorism and drug smuggling, remain to be non-traditional security threats to countries in the region.

II. Good neighborliness and cooperation help to maintain regional stability

For all these challenges, the security situation in China’s neighborhood remains stable on the whole. This is in large part attributed to China’s commitment to developing good relations with its neighbors, as evidenced by its policies of “promoting friendship and partnership with the neighbors” and “amity, sincerity, mutual benefit, and inclusiveness”. China has established stable strategic
partnerships with most of its neighbors to build a belt of “good-
neighborly and friendly relations”. It has also enhanced bilateral
and multilateral interactions with these countries in security, and
developed effective mechanisms and platforms. This way, China
has made unique contributions to regional stability and peace.

i. Strategic partnership with Russia and Central Asian countries
for a new era

Among its land neighbors, China has established a
comprehensive strategic partnership of coordination with Russia,
and comprehensive strategic partnerships or strategic partnerships
with Central Asian countries. After 30 years of development,
bilateral relations have entered the fast track of healthy
development. Practical results have been achieved in political,
security, economic, trade and people-to-people exchanges. Russia
was sanctioned by the West after the Ukraine crisis in 2014, and has
since pursued a new foreign policy of “turning East”, which places
more emphasis on cooperation with China. Despite the negative
impact of sanctions and COVID-19 on its economy, Russia has
maintained political stability by and large, and identified China and
India as the most important partners through its National Security
Strategy adopted in July 2021. When Russian President Vladimir
Putin visited China in February 2022 and attended the opening
ceremony of the Beijing Winter Olympic Games, the two countries
issued a Joint Statement on International Relations in the New Era
and Global Sustainable Development, emphasizing that there is
no limit to China-Russia friendship. Central Asian countries have
also maintained basic political stability and sustained economic
development. Although unrests occurred in Kyrgyzstan and
Kazakhstan in the past two years, domestic order was restored in a
short period of time, without having a major impact on or harming regional stability. Central Asian countries are generally friendly to China and carry out cooperation with China in all fields and at various levels. In January 2022, a virtual summit on the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the five Central Asian countries was held, which set the tone for and added new impetus to bilateral cooperation in the new era.

China, Russia and Central Asian countries have thoroughly resolved the boundary issues left over from history, turning the common border of more than 7,000 kilometers into a bond of peace and friendship. The signing of the treaties of good-neighborliness, friendship and cooperation with countries in the region lays a solid legal foundation for the development of bilateral relations. Head-of-State diplomacy has played a guiding role to the full. China and these countries cooperate in international and regional affairs, jointly combat the “three evil forces” of terrorism, separatism and extremism and transnational crimes such as drug smuggling that threaten regional stability, and actively deal with various non-traditional security threats.

**ii. Active steps in cooperation with Northeast Asian Countries**

China and Mongolia have made steady progress in their relations and developed close economic ties. Mongolia, which is geographically located between China and Russia, has risen above differences in systems and cultures and chosen the policy of friendly coexistence with its two neighbors. The generally stable political situation and the commitment of the Mongolian government led by the People’s Party to developing relations with
China have enabled China-Mongolia relations to withstand the test of the changing international landscape.

China and the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK) forged a solid friendship with blood. When tensions are running high on the Korean Peninsula, China takes an active part in the settlement of the nuclear issue on the Korean Peninsula and supports the DPRK government in developing the economy and improving people’s livelihood.

Japan and the ROK rely on the US for security. Their policies toward China are subject to influence from the US. And their political relations with China have been negatively affected by the growing frictions between China and the US in recent years. Nevertheless, the two countries have managed to maintain high-level contacts with China, instead of completely following the steps of the US in their relations with China.

iii. In pursuit of stable and good-neighborly relations with South Asian countries

India and Pakistan, China’s neighbors in South Asia, have been in a state of antagonism for a long time, and their policies towards China are completely different. The intervention of external forces has resulted in a capricious situation in South Asia and undermined the stability in the neighborhood of southwest China. The Modi government of India pursues a shifting policy toward China and aims to take advantage of the strained relations between China and the US to secure a more favourable international standing. It increased military presence in the disputed areas of the China-India border, provoked conflicts
between border soldiers of the two sides, and caused casualties. Though the policy of the Modi government has weighed on the normal development of China-India relations, India does not turn itself into a strategic “vassal” of the US, and still boasts an independent foreign policy. Pakistan, on the other hand, has stood firm with a friendly policy toward China as China’s “all-weather strategic partner of cooperation”. And it places high hopes on the construction of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor under the framework of the Belt and Road Initiative.

Other South Asian countries are making difficult diplomatic choices between China and India. If China and India can properly manage their differences and disputes, large-scale conflicts around China’s southwest are unlikely to break out.

iv. Economic ties as the anchor of relations with Southeast Asian countries

Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), to which China is a party, was officially launched on January 1, 2022. In the world’s largest free trade area, China, Japan, the ROK and ASEAN countries are all beneficiaries, and the 10 ASEAN countries have played an important role. ASEAN has become China’s largest trading partner, and most ASEAN members have close and friendly ties with China. Traditional friendship and realistic economic interests have ensured general stability in the strategic relationship between the two sides.

Since China and ASEAN established the “10+1” cooperation mechanism in 2001, economic cooperation has been continuously expanded and bilateral political relations have been relatively
stable. China supports ASEAN centrality in East Asian cooperation and a greater role of ASEAN in international and regional affairs. The 10 ASEAN countries follow divergent policies toward China, and most of them pursue the strategy of balancing among major countries. Yet, China has multiple geographical, cultural and economic advantages. ASEAN countries also have a strong desire to get aboard the express of China’s development. In recent years, there have been political disputes within some ASEAN countries, and external forces have also actively infiltrated into the region and competed with China. Some people still buy the “China threat theory” and there are often twists and turns in China’s relations with countries like Vietnam and the Philippines.

III. Building a community of common security to maintain long-term stability in the region

In recent years, security cooperation between China and its neighbors has entered a new stage, and multilateral mechanisms such as the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) have played an important role. China has developed innovative visions on security and cooperation under a series of multilateral frameworks. The Belt and Road Initiative has not only been welcomed by countries in the region, but also created unprecedented historical opportunities for building a community of common security.

i. The founding of the SCO and its security efforts

The predecessor of the SCO, the “Shanghai Five” mechanism, originated from the negotiation process of China, Russia and Central Asian countries in resolving mutual trust and disarmament issues in the border areas, and evolved into a multilateral
mechanism concerned with regional security after relevant agreements were signed. In June 2001, the establishment of the SCO was proclaimed and the Shanghai Convention was signed to combat the “three evil forces” of extremism, terrorism and separatism. Multilateral security cooperation within the framework of the SCO adheres to the concept of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security, promotes a comprehensive security governance model that addresses both symptoms and root causes, and focuses on cracking down on the “three evil forces” and transnational crimes. A permanent regional anti-terrorism body was established in Tashkent in Central Asia.

Guided by the “Shanghai spirit” of mutual trust, mutual benefit, equality, consultation, respect for diverse civilizations and seeking common development, the SCO has signed documents such as the Anti-Extremism Convention, the Anti-Terrorism Convention and the Anti-Drug Convention, which has laid a solid legal foundation for multilateral cooperation. At the same time, member states have launched meeting mechanisms for defense ministers, secretaries of security council, and public security (interior) ministers to carry out joint military exercises and law enforcement cooperation, which has raised the level of military mutual trust and interaction in security fields. As a result, the SCO has become an important force in maintaining regional stability. Chinese President Xi Jinping put forward the initiative of building an SCO community with a shared future at the SCO Summit in Qingdao in 2018, and later put forward the idea of building a community of common security for regional countries.
ii. Important platforms for multilateral cooperation

While promoting the rapid development of the SCO, China and its neighbors also carry out security cooperation within a series of other multilateral frameworks, the most important of which is the Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia (CICA) and “China and Central Asian countries” (C+C5) foreign ministers’ meeting mechanism.

CICA is a regional security dialogue mechanism initiated by Kazakhstan’s first President Nazarbayev. China has held the presidency for four consecutive years since 2014, rapidly expanding its international influence. CICA is committed to creating a new platform for security consultation in Asia, calling for the settlement of differences and disputes through negotiations. China and many neighboring countries are CICA members.

The C+C5 foreign ministers’ meeting mechanism was established in July 2020, and the second meeting was held in Xi’an in May 2021. A number of documents were issued and broad consensus was reached on maintaining regional stability and strengthening cooperation, especially in the joint fight against COVID-19 and large project security. China provides assistance to Central Asian countries and the two sides join hands to maintain long-term stability in the region.

In addition, despite their focus on economic cooperation, the China-ASEAN “10+1” mechanism, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) and East Asia Summit also discuss some non-traditional security challenges of common concern, such as aviation security, information security, and financial security.
iii. Playing an active part in the Afghan peace process

Afghanistan is a close neighbor of China. Although the border line is not long, China, Central Asia and South Asia all have a stake in Afghanistan in terms of security. For a long time, the war in Afghanistan has had a direct or indirect impact on China’s neighborhood. Together with other Afghan neighbors, China has provided humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan, and, at the same time, actively promoted reconciliation among various factions in Afghanistan, creating conditions for the peaceful reconstruction of the country. China has also made its own contribution to the recovery of the Afghan economy. In the meanwhile, China has made use of multilateral mechanisms such as the SCO to provide help and support in resolving the Afghan issue and to deal with new threats to regional security caused by the changing situation in Afghanistan. In September 2021, the SCO and the Collective Security Treaty Organization held a joint summit on Afghanistan in Tashkent to exchange views on promoting the sound development of the situation in Afghanistan.

iv. Making joint responses to new security threats

As a result of COVID-19 and the continuous escalation of the geopolitical competition among major countries, new security problems continue to emerge. Because of the geographical location, geo-environment and resources endowment of the regions around China, as well as development disparities among countries, security challenges are becoming increasingly trans-regional and cross-sectoral, and the “deficit” in security governance is more prominent. For example, energy security, food security, ecological security, cyber security, social security, as well as humanitarian
crises related to regional hot spots, may affect regional stability under the new situation. As a responsible major country, China should live up to its responsibility, promote security through cooperation, and, by building an extensive network of partnerships, oppose any attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries and politicize security issues that need to be tackled together, so as to safeguard true multilateralism and international fairness and justice.

Conclusion

The combined impacts of changes unseen in a hundred years, the once-in-a-century pandemic and major-county competition have led to rapid changes in the external security environment faced by China. In particular, hegemony and the Cold War mentality have continuously disrupted the normal development of countries in China’s neighborhood. In this context, China’s neighborhood security has entered a new stage, with unprecedented challenges and opportunities.

Generally speaking, by following a new security concept, China has the confidence and ability to deal with security threats from different directions and fields on the premise of establishing good-neighborly relations and even comprehensive strategic partnerships with most of its neighbors. However, some security problems can only be well controlled and resolved through close cooperation with neighboring countries. In the process of maintaining regional stability, bilateral strategic cooperation between China and its neighboring countries and the multilateral platforms and mechanisms they have jointly built are playing a more and more active role.
The Meeting in Commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of the Shanghai Communiqué Successfully Held in Shanghai

On February 28, the Chinese People’s Institute of Foreign Affairs (CPIFA) co-hosted the Meeting in Commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of the Shanghai Communiqué with the Chinese People’s Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries (CPAFFC), the Shanghai Municipal People’s Government and the China-US People’s Friendship Association at the Jinjiang Hotel in Shanghai.

Mr. Li Qiang, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and
Secretary of the CPC Shanghai Municipal Committee, attended the opening ceremony and delivered a speech. Mr. Wang Yi, State Councilor and Foreign Minister, delivered a keynote speech via video. Mr. Wang Chao, President of the CPIFA, and Mr. Lin Songtian, President of the CPAFFC, attended the opening ceremony and delivered welcoming remarks. Mr. Qin Gang, Chinese Ambassador to the US, Dr. Kissinger, former US Secretary of State, and Mr. Jacob Lew, Chair of the Board of Directors of the National Committee on US-China Relations and former US Secretary of the Treasury, delivered remarks online or via video.

After the opening ceremony, Mr. Cui Tiankai, former Chinese Ambassador to the US, Madam Tang Wensheng, Advisor to the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, Mr. Stapleton Roy, former US Ambassador to China, Mr. Chas Freeman, former US Assistant Secretary of Defense, Mr. Bill Ford, Executive Chair of Ford Motor Company, Mr. Tong Jisheng, Chairman of Orient International (Holding) Co. Ltd, Mr. Wu Yun, Deputy General Manager of Nantong Zhenhua Heavy Equipment Manufacturing Co. Ltd, Shanghai Zhenhua Heavy Industry Co. Ltd, Mr. Marshall Strabala, Chief Architect of the Shanghai Tower, Mr. Jeffrey Lehman, Executive Vice Chancellor of NYU Shanghai, and Prof. Chen Dongxiao, President of the Shanghai Institutes for International Studies, were interviewed respectively by Mr. Ji Xiaojun, Anchor of the China Global Television Network.

More than 700 people from different sectors of China and the US participated in the commemorative meeting online or in person. More than 20 Chinese and foreign media, including People’s Daily, Xinhua News Agency, China Central Television, Bloomberg News, Associated Press, ITAR-TASS, Nihon Keizai
Shimbun, Lianhe Zaobao, South China Morning Post and Phoenix Satellite TV, covered the event.

**President Wang Chao Attends the Meeting with H.E. Prime Minister Imran Khan of Pakistan**

On February 4, President Wang Chao of the CPIFA attended the virtual meeting with H.E. Prime Minister Imran Khan of Pakistan at the invitation of the Pakistan Embassy, and exchanged views with the Prime Minister on China-Pakistan relations, and cooperation between the CPIFA and Pakistani relevant organizations.

H.E. Imran Khan, who is visiting China for the Beijing Winter Olympics, delivered a speech entitled the Evolving Global Paradigm: My vision for the future of China-Pakistan relations and interacted with invited participants. Pakistani Ambassador Moin ul Haque to China hosted the meeting, and about 20 representatives from China Pakistan Friendship
President Wang Chao Has a Video Talk with Amb. John McKinnon, Chairman of the New Zealand China Council

On February 14, Mr. Wang Chao, President of the CPIFA, had a video talk with Amb. John McKinnon, Chairman of the New Zealand China Council, and exchanged views with him on China-New Zealand relations and cooperation between the two organizations.

CPIFA Hosts Virtual Dialogue with the Quincy Institute

On February 22, the CPIFA and the Quincy Institute for Responsible Statecraft (QI) held a virtual dialogue on Middle East, South Asia and Southeast Asia issues, which was co-chaired by Mr. Wang Chao, President of the CPIFA, and Dr. Trita Parsi, Executive Vice President of the QI.

The attendees on the Chinese side include: Amb. Wei Wei,
Advisor to the CPIFA Council, former Vice President of the CPIFA and former Chinese Ambassador to India; Amb. Gong Xiaosheng, former China’s Special Envoy on the Middle East Issue, former Head of the Representative Office of China to the Palestinian National Authority, former Chinese Ambassador to Jordan and former Ambassador to Turkey; Prof. Hu Shisheng, Director of the Institute for South Asia Studies of the China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR); Prof. Niu Xinchun, Member of the CPIFA Council, Director of the Institute for Middle East Studies of the CICIR; Prof. Xu Liping, Member of the CPIFA Council, Head of the Department of Asia-Pacific Social & Cultural Studies and Director of the Center for South East Asian Studies of National Institute of International Strategy of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

The attendees on the QI side include Mr. Sarang Shidore, Director of Studies, Ms. Jessica Lee, Senior Research Fellow in the East Asia Program, as well as three research fellows Dr. Adam Weinstein, Dr. Annelle Sheline and Dr. Ben Freeman.
On March 2, Mr. Wang Chao, President of the CPIFA, met with Malta Ambassador to China John Aquilina. The two sides exchanged views on China-Malta relations, China-EU relations and other issues of mutual interests. Ms. Shi Ling, Vice President of the CPIFA, and Mr. Jean Paul Gatt, Deputy Head of Mission of the Malta Embassy in China were present at the meeting.

Online Side-event of the 49th Session of the Human Rights Council “Practise Democracy Based on National Conditions, Respect the Right to Choose a Democratic Model” Successfully Held

Democracy Based on National Conditions, Respect the Right to Choose a Democratic Model”. Mr. Wang Chao, President of the CPIFA and President of UNA-China addressed the opening session. Vice-President and Director-General of UNA-China Ms. Hu Wenli chaired the meeting and made concluding remarks. Former Foreign Secretary of Pakistan Amb. Riaz Hussain Khokhar, President of Center for New Inclusive Asia Mr. Koh King Kee, Associate Professor of Universidade Estadual Paulista of Brazil Mr. Marcos Cordeiro Pires, Senior Fellow of Center for China and Globalization, Former Vice President of ABC News Mr. Harvey Dzodin, President of Washington Institute for Peace and Development, Former Senior Professional Staff Member of the US Senate Committee on Foreign Relations Mr. Clifford A Kiracofe, Deputy Director of Institute of Philosophy, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) Prof. Feng Yanli, Professor of Department of Culture and History Studies, National Academy of Governance Mr. Liu Dongchao, Director of Unit of Marxism Phylogeny, Academy of Marxism, CASS Prof. Sun Yingshuai, Founder and Chairman of One Country Two Systems Youth Forum, Former Political Assistant to the Secretary for Development of HKSAR Government Dr. Henry Ho Kin-chung attended the meeting and delivered keynote speeches.
In his opening speech, President Wang Chao said that democracy is the common value of all mankind, but the practice of democracy is rich and diverse. No democratic system in the world is perfect, and there is no political system model applicable to all countries. What kind of democratic form and path a country chooses depends on its own economic foundation, productivity development level, cultural and historical environment. The establishment of democratic systems and the development of democratic processes in all countries have their historical and national characteristics and have their own unique values. Whether a country is democratic or not should be judged by the people of the country. It should be measured by the practical effect and people’s feelings, rather than by a few outsiders. The international community should conduct exchanges and dialogues on democracy on the basis of mutual respect and equality, so as to jointly make greater contributions to the progress of all mankind.

President Wang Chao stressed that the whole-process people’s democracy is a great creation of the Communist Party of China (CPC) in uniting and leading the people to pursue, develop and realize democracy. It is a practice of the people running the country. It condenses the historical experience of the CPC’s hundred years of development, has a profound practical foundation and broad development prospects. It is wholeheartedly supported by the people and proved to be workable and effective in China. Moreover, it integrates process democracy with results-based democracy, procedural democracy with substantive democracy, direct democracy with indirect democracy, and people’s democracy with the will of the state. It is a full-chain, all-dimensional and all-encompassing democracy. China’s achievements in development and the exploration and practice of the value of democracy have expanded and brought
forth new understandings and recognition of democracy, enriched and developed human political civilization, provided reference for and injected confidence in other countries in their pursuits of development path suitable for their national conditions. It is China’s new contribution to democratic theory and democratic politics.

The participants said democracy is a historical concept, which is closely related to the political, economic, cultural and religious conditions of various countries, and is still being explored and improved. There is no universal democratic template in the world. Every country has the right to independently choose and formulate its own form of political power organization, governance and operation. The promotion of democracy should be based on the principles of respecting the sovereignty of all countries and non-interference in their internal affairs. The whole-process people’s democracy ensures the extensive participation of people from all walks of life in social governance and decision-making, and conforms to the reality of Chinese society. Therefore, it is more representative and dynamic. China has made unprecedented achievements in development, poverty alleviation, human rights and the response to COVID-19.
China is a well-deserved winner in developing democracy and promoting human rights.

Western style democracy is far from an insurmountable standard. Since the establishment of modern western democratic system, political rights have been linked to certain identities such as wealth and class. Its inherent defects such as inadequate representation, unfair distribution of representation, aggravated division, deliberation without decision, winner-take-all and money politics have been constantly exposed. To equate election politics and party politics with democracy is to oversimplify the definition of democracy. Acts such as monopolizing the definition of democracy and imposing Western-style democratic system on other countries by means of regime subversion have greatly undermined the democratization of international relations. Inciting ideological opposition is political manipulation. The opposition between so-called “democracy” and “authoritarianism” is a continuation of the Cold War mentality and bloc politics. It aims to artificially divide the international community into opposing groups, greatly damages the common interests of mankind and is doomed to a dead end. The United Nations (UN) advocates the spirit of inclusiveness and upholds multiculturalism. The UN should be supported in playing a central role and always be at
the core of the rules-based international order. To this end, the UN should continue to reform and play a strengthened role in respecting differences and promoting equity and justice.

CPIFA and NCUSCR Co-host the Virtual Visit of US Congressional Staffers

On March 24, the CPIFA and the National Committee on US-China Relations (NCUSCR) co-hosted the Virtual Visit of US Congressional Staffers by organizing a video discussion on the Taiwan question between US Congressional Staffers and 3 Chinese scholars, namely Prof. Li Peng, Dean of Graduate Institute for Taiwan Studies at Xiamen University, Dr. Wang Shushen, Director of the Department of Taiwan-US Relations of the Institute of Taiwan Studies at Chinese Academy of Social
Sciences, and Prof. Xin Qiang, Director of the Center for Taiwan Studies at Fudan University. Amb. Zhao Weiping, Vice President of the CPIFA chaired the discussion.

**President Mr. Wang Chao addresses the 49th Session of the UN Human Rights Council**

On March 25, Mr. Wang Chao, President of the CPIFA and President of UNA-China, made an oral statement at the General Debate on Item 8 of the 49th Session of the UN Human Rights Council.

President Wang stated that development is a priority of the UN. The 2030 Agenda entails the right to development. China put forth the Global Development Initiative (GDI), which takes the implementation of 2030 Agenda as its starting point. The GDI aims to promote addressing the most urgent problems and challenges in development faced by the world, especially developing countries. Its principles of “prioritizing development”, “people-centered development”, and “leave no one behind” fully
reflect its view of the promotion and protection of human rights. The GDI is committed to promoting the timely fulfillment of all 17 Sustainable Development Goals and will greatly promote the rights to life and development, and make important contributions to the international human rights cause.

President Wang stressed that the international community must reject the politicization and double standards of human rights, promote balanced progress of the two categories of human rights and the right to development, and steer global human rights governance toward greater fairness, equity and inclusiveness.
很高兴出席“上海公报”发表50周年纪念大会，与中美各界人士一道，回顾破冰历程，总结历史经验，启迪前行之路。我谨对会议的召开表示祝贺！

50年前的今天，就在大家所在的上海锦江饭店，中美共同发表了“上海公报”，结束了两国长期隔绝的状态，开启了中美关系正常化进程。这意味着两个社会制度不同的大国愿意和平共处，标志着国际关系迎来格局性变化。

在“上海公报”精神指引下，中美关系取得一系列重大进展。两个曾经兵戎相见的国家，建立起50对友好省州和233对友好城市关系。新冠肺炎疫情发生之前，每周有300多个航班往来于中美之间，每年有500多万人次跨越大洋两岸。曾经可以忽略不计的中美经贸关系，发展到7500亿美元双边贸易和2400亿美元双向投资的规模。从打击恐怖主义，应对金融危机，阻击埃博拉病毒，到推动签署伊朗核问题全面协议，引领达成气候变化《巴黎协定》，中美合作办成了一件又一件有利于世界的大事。

吃水不忘挖井人。此时此刻，我们要向毛泽东主席、周恩来总理以及尼克松总统、基辛格博士等中美老一辈领导人致以崇高敬意！向长期致力于中美友好合作的各界人士表示衷心感谢！

由“上海公报”开启的中美关系，走过了半个世纪风风雨雨。准确把握“上海公报”精神，有助于我们看清楚中美关系为何能够融冰消障，弄明白中美关系怎样才能砥砺前行。

历史告诉我们：顺应时代潮流，就能作出正确的战略抉择。“上海公报”的发表震撼了世界，也改变了世界。两国老一辈领导人洞察世界各国对缓和国际紧张局势的期盼，顺应中国人民对两国
和平友好的愿望，以巨大的政治勇气，跨越世界上最辽阔的海洋，实现了历史性的握手。半个世纪过去了，这一让两国彼此走近的根本逻辑并没有改变。

历史告诉我们：坚持求同存异，就能实现不同社会制度国家的和平共处。“上海公报”保留了双方持有的不同意见，因此使两国达成的共识更具意义。这一外交史上的首创，也为不同制度国家建立和发展关系提供了有益借鉴。两国老一辈领导人认识到，中美虽有分歧，但都没有改变对方的意图，都乐见两国并行不悖发展，基于共同利益开展合作。这是“上海公报”体现的重要精神，50年后的今天依然有效。

历史告诉我们：坚持国际关系基本准则，就能为中美关系构建起真正的护栏。台湾问题是“上海公报”的核心，一个中国原则是中美关系的基石。“上海公报”强调，各国不论社会制度如何，都要恪守尊重各国主权和领土完整、不侵犯别国、不干涉别国内政、平等互利、和平共处原则。这充分体现了联合国宪章的宗旨原则，过去管用，现在适用，今后更要用。

中美关系目前正面临建交以来少有的严峻挑战，也引起了国际社会对世界重陷分裂的严重担忧。出现这一局面，很重要的原因就是，“上海公报”确立的原则和精神没有得到切实的遵守。

中美双方再次需要做出历史性的抉择：是继续和平共处，还是走向冲突对抗？是坚持开放合作，还是回到隔绝对立？正确的答案，其实就蕴含在“上海公报”当中。

去年11月，习近平主席同拜登总统举行视频会晤，提出了相互尊重、和平共处、合作共赢三原则，明确了中美关系未来走向的框架。拜登总统予以积极回应，并表示不寻求打“新冷战”，不寻求改变中国的体制，不寻求通过强化同盟关系反对中国，不支持“台独”，无意同中国发生冲突。

两国元首达成的上述重要共识，既是对历史经验的继承弘扬，更是顺应时代潮流的发展创新。我们敦促美方重拾理性务实的对华政策，同中方一道，将两国元首的共识以及拜登总统作出的表态落到实处，推动中美关系早日重回正轨。

首先，我们要坚持一中原则，夯实中美关系政治基础。台湾自古以来就是中国领土不可分割的一部分。1943年，中英美三国首脑发表《开罗宣言》，明确规定把日本窃取的中国领土，包括台湾、澎湖列岛归还中国。1945年，旨在结束二战的《波茨坦公告》重申，《开罗宣言》的条款必将实施。这些都明白无误地表明，国际社会对中国拥有台湾的领土主权不存在任何争议。台湾也依法回归了祖国的怀抱。

作为中国内战的遗留问题并受到美国等外部势力干涉，海峡两岸长期陷入政
治对立的特殊情况。但中国的国家主权和领土完整从未分割，大陆和台湾同属一个中国的事实从未改变，全体中华儿女追求祖国统一的努力也从未停止。

1971年，美方在台湾问题上奉行新的原则，包括美方承认世界上只有一个中国，台湾是中国的一部分；美方今后不承认任何台湾地位未定的言论；美方过去没有，今后也不会支持任何“台独”运动。尼克松总统1972年访华期间，向周恩来总理确认了上述原则。这才诞生了“上海公报”。“上海公报”明确表示，美国认识到在台湾海峡两岸的所有中国人都认为，只有一个中国，台湾是中国的一部分，美国政府对这一立场不提出异议。在中美1978年发表的“建交公报”中，美国承认世界上只有一个中国，台湾是中国的一部分，中华人民共和国政府是中国的唯一合法政府。双方1982年签署“八·一七公报”，美方承诺无意侵犯中国的主权和领土完整，无意干涉中国的内政，也无意执行“两个中国”或“一中一台”政策。同时，美方郑重声明，美国不寻求执行一项长期向台湾出售武器的政策，将逐步减少售台武器，并经过一段时间后最终解决这一问题。

然而，中美建交后不久，美方出台了所谓“与台湾关系法”，之后又内部提出所谓“对台六项保证”。这两个东西都是美国单方面炮制的，违背了美方在中美三个联合公报中所做的承诺，违反了联大2758号决议确立并为国际社会普遍遵守的一个中国原则，因此从一开始就是非法和无效的。

作为国与国之间的关系，中美关系只能建立在两国达成的共识，也就是中美三个联合公报基础之上，而不是美国的国内法或单方面政策。这是国际上的通行规则，也是国际关系基本原则。美国不能把国内法凌驾于国际法之上。

回顾这段历史，台湾问题的事实清清楚楚，一个中国的经纬明明白白。历史不容篡改，是非不能歪曲。美方应该回归一个中国原则的本源本义，恪守对中国作出的政治承诺，承担应当履行的国际义务，停止虚化掏空一个中国原则，停止纵容支持“台独”行径，停止策划“以台制华”的图谋，停止任何干涉中国内政的言行，这样才能真正维护台海和平稳定，维护中美关系大局。

第二，我们要坚持相互尊重，把握中美关系正确方向。不论是过去、现在还是将来，中美都会是两个在社会制度、历史文化等各方面存在很大差异的国家，这是谁也无法改变的事实，也是人类文明多样性的体现。双方要以更加宽阔的视野和更为包容的态度看待中美关系，坚持对话而不对抗，合作而不冲突，开放而不封闭，融合而不脱钩。

中国的发展制度和发展道路，是14亿中国人民的坚定选择和集体意志，是中国历史发展演变的必然。中国尊重美国的社会制度，从不赌美国输，希望美国继
续开放自信，保持发展进步。同样，美国也应当尊重中国的发展道路，欢迎一个和平、稳定、繁荣的中国，摒弃零和博弈的迷思，放下围堵遏制中国的执念，冲破“政治正确”的桎梏，真正把中国当做发展进程中的伙伴，而不是权力游戏中
的敌人。

中美关系的主流应当是合作，以竞争来定义是以偏概全。即使是竞争，也要有边界，基于公平公认的国际规则，既让本国更快更强，也让各国更加团结，一起向未来。即使有竞争，也应该比一比谁能把自己的国家治理得更好，谁能为这个世界做出更多贡献。

第三，我们要坚持合作共赢，促进中美各自发展繁荣。当前，中美都面临新的发展形势。中国致力于实现高质量发展和共同富裕，美国着力振兴中产阶级，合作才是双方最好的选择。世界足够大，完全容得下中美各自的发展，也期待两国致力于双赢，并且与各国共赢。

中国愿同美方一道，发挥彼此相对优势，扩大在经贸投资、能源、基础设施等领域的务实合作，不断拉长两国合作的清单。中国将继续全面深化改革，以更短的负面清单、更优的营商环境、更大力度的制度型开放，与世界分享中国的发展机遇，欢迎美国企业更积极融入双循环发展格局。美方也应该为建设开放型世界经济作出表率，带头遵守国际经贸规则，为包括中国在内的各国企业提供公平、公正、非歧视的市场环境。

国之交在于民相亲，人文交流是促进两国人民相互了解的桥梁。我们要推进各领域各层级的接触沟通和交流合作，加强地方省州、城市之间的民间、智库、媒体、企业等各界的相互交流，激活两国人民交往的热情，拉紧中美之间友好的纽带。

第四，我们要坚持大国责任，为世界提供更多公共产品。全球性挑战需要全球性合作，中美都应拿出大国担当，发挥大国作用。

两国可以携手向非洲等发展中国家提供更多疫苗，形成“免疫屏障”，助力全球战胜疫情。保持宏观经济政策协调，为全球经济增添信心韧性，推动疫后复苏走深走实。双方还可以共同应对气候危机，为自然守住安全边界，实现绿色、低碳、可持续发展。我们对美方参与共建“一带一路”倡议和全球发展倡议持开放态度，也愿考虑同美方“重建更好世界”倡议进行协调，向世界提供更多的优质公共产品。

中美在“上海公报”中共同声明，任何一方都不应该在亚洲—太平洋地区谋求霸权。这一条在当下仍具有重要意义。中国过去现在今后都不会谋求任何霸权，美方也应该这么做。亚太是中美利益交融最集中的地区，也是两国互动最频
密的地区，理应成为双方构建互信合作的示范田，而非一方谋求势力范围的后花园，更不是两国对立冲突的角斗场。美国应该停止在地区搞阵营对立、封闭排他的小圈子，同中方及地区国家一道，共同打造开放包容、创新增长、互联互通、合作共赢的亚太大家庭。

中美两国人民都是伟大的人民。中美关系的大门既然打开了，就不应再关上。世界既然走出了冷战，就不应再降下铁幕。站在新的历史起点，我们应当从“上海公报”中汲取更多智慧，以两国元首的重要共识为指引，努力找到新形势下中美两国相互尊重、和平共处、合作共赢的正确相处之道，努力造福两国，惠及世界。这是中美两国应有的责任与担当！
2022年开局并不平静。百年变局与世纪疫情交织，欧洲乱象丛生，大国博弈加剧。特别是新冠病毒肆虐全球两年多，导致近5亿人感染，夺走600多万人宝贵生命。目前病毒仍在变异，疫情仍无穷期。面对疫情肆虐、疫苗鸿沟加剧，中国撑起全球抗疫“生命线”，有力引领抗疫国际合作。

中国是团结抗疫的最先倡导者。习近平主席反复强调，流行性疾病不分国界和种族，是人类共同的敌人。国际社会只有共同应对，才能战而胜之。在疫情面前，全人类只有精诚团结，才能共克时艰；只有共同努力，才能战胜病魔。中方始终站在国际抗疫合作“第一方阵”，秉持疫苗公共产品“第一属性”，担当疫苗公平分配“第一梯队”。中国最早向世界报告疫情、将疫苗作为全球公共产品、倡议疫苗公平性可及性可负担性、支持疫苗知识产权豁免、同发展中国家开展疫苗生产合作、提出抗疫和经济恢复共同推进理念。

中国是抗疫援助的最大贡献者。中方言而有信，说到做到。截至目前，中国共向120多个国家和国际组织提供超过21亿剂疫苗，位居全球之首。全球使用的疫苗中，有一半是中国制造。中国已同20多国开展疫苗合作生产，形成10亿剂年产能，建成非洲大陆首条新冠疫苗生产线；向153个国家和15个国际组织提供超过42亿件防护服，84亿人份检测试剂，3720亿只口罩以及红外测温仪、呼吸机、制氧机等大批抗疫物资；向34个国家援派37个医疗专家组，组织开展近千场技术指导，向柬埔寨派出首个中医医疗专家组，推动中医药“走出去”；建立中国南亚国家应急物资储备库，灵活调剂

引领国际抗疫合作　推动援外高质量发展

罗照辉　国家国际发展合作署署长
抗疫物资，满足周边国家紧急需求。中国是首批落实对阿富汗紧急人道主义援助的国家。

**中国是多边合作的积极引领者。** 习近平主席早在2020年疫情暴发初期就提出“打造人类卫生健康共同体”理念，对坚定全球抗疫信心、团结应对全球公共卫生危机发挥了不可替代的引领作用。中国支持联合国和世卫组织在全球抗疫合作中发挥领导作用，支持世卫组织发挥中心协调作用并创新改革，优先保障“新冠疫苗实施计划”采购需求并捐赠超过2亿剂疫苗、1亿美元。向联合国、世卫组织等国际组织提供现汇及物资援助1亿多美元。中方同28国共同发起“一带一路”疫苗合作伙伴关系倡议。在联大新冠疫苗高级别会议上，中方提出织牢免疫“安全网”、丰富抗疫“武器库”、完善卫生“治理盾”、强化发展“稳定锚”等建议，展现出支持多边合作的坚定意志。

**中国是政治病毒的坚定反对者。** 两年多的抗疫援助如同一面镜子，照出中国的大国风范和中国特色社会主义制度的优越性，也照出美西方的虚伪和衰败。中国克服自身困难，率先施援，公开、透明地参与病毒科学溯源。美国一度冷对美国急需，囤积居奇，大搞“疫苗民族主义”，散布“中国疫苗无用论”，借溯源问题行政治攻击之实。80多国致函世卫组织反对溯源政治化。中国对与美合作抗疫持开放欢迎态度，但坚决反对破坏国际团结抗疫努力、放纵病毒滋生蔓延的政治病毒。

二

党的十八大以来，在以习近平同志为核心的党中央坚强领导下，中国对外援助和国际发展合作事业在既有基础上，开辟新前景，取得新成就。抗疫援助就是这些新前景、新成就的缩影。

（一）抗疫援助是坚持习近平外交思想和中国共产党“胸怀天下”情怀的具体体现。习近平主席把握时代脉搏，继承和发扬马克思主义关于国际主义人道主义思想，并与中华优秀传统文化天下大同、兼济天下理念相结合，创造性提出构建人类命运共同体的伟大目标。中国抗疫援助抓住当前国际社会焦点痛点，积极回应广大发展中国家期待，早启动、快落实、广覆盖，是践行正确义利观、朝着努力实现人类命运共同体的实践案例，彰显了中国共产党的全球视野和世界胸怀。

（二）抗疫援助是扩大同广大发展中国家朋友圈、谋求共同繁荣发展的实践平台。“免疫鸿沟”严重冲击全球发展议程，发展中国家首当其冲。“孤举者
难起，众行者易趋”。中国坚持真正的多边主义，支持发展中国家抗疫和经济恢复。中国实现了对所有求援国疫苗援助全覆盖，让新冠疫苗真正成为全世界人民的疫苗。中国平等相待、重信守诺、雪中送炭、注重实效的形象在广大发展中国家更加深入人心，对华友好的朋友圈持续巩固壮大。新加坡知名智库发布《东南亚态势报告2022》，显示57.8%的受访者认为中国为本地区提供最多疫苗援助，超半数受访者认为中国最具经济、政治和战略影响力。多国元首向习近平主席感谢，30多国总统、总理出席中国疫苗援助活动并带头接种。受援国称赞中国疫苗为“及时雨”，在各地点亮“中国红”。

（三）抗疫援助是服务国内经济建设、深化改革开放的积极因素。抗疫援助在无条件帮助受援国的同时，以援促贸。据不完全统计，我国抗疫援助带动超过22亿剂、1200亿元人民币疫苗出口，助益全球经济恢复。我国通过对缅甸、老挝北部疫区进行定点援助，构筑周边防疫带，有力服务“外防输入”；积极推动受援国从中国援助疫苗中安排一定数量为我国海外公民接种，数十万海外中国公民受益，为落实“双稳”政策发挥积极作用。

（四）抗疫援助是回馈国际社会的大义善举。疫情在我国暴发之初，友好国家闻风立行，慷慨解囊。巴基斯坦第一时间将本国全部帐篷支援中国。巴总统阿尔维、柬埔寨首相洪森逆行访华，表达支持和慰问。阿尔维表示：“用全防抗疫物资支援中国，这是朋友间应该做的。我们没有想为自己留后路。”蒙古国牧民自发捐赠3万只最好的戈壁羊运往湖北。一位在北京念书的蒙古国小朋友拿出999元压岁钱，分别捐给武汉等三地疫情严重地区。赤道几内亚向中国捐助200万美元，相当于全国每人捐助2美元。很多受援国经济不发达，但都在我国最需要的时候，竭力驰援，留下很多“穷帮穷、心比心”的动人故事。

滴水之恩，当涌泉相报。中国政府和人民永远不会忘记那些曾经支持和帮助我们的国家和人民，在他们遭受疫情冲击时，当然会毫不犹豫地伸出援手。同时，我们赠人玫瑰，不求回报，但也满手留香。

三

中国援外始于百废待兴的1950年。在毛泽东同志“中国应当对于人类有较大的贡献”重要精神指引下，我们在还不富裕的时候，就为发展中国家提供大量援助。从坦赞铁路到喀喇昆仑公路，从杂交水稻到菌草种植，从青蒿素到新冠疫苗，中国援外承载浓浓情谊，结出累累硕果，构成中国共产党百年历史的一页辉煌篇章。中国已向160多个国家提供各种类型的援助，包括实施数千个成套和物
资援助项目，开展上万个技术合作和人力资源开发合作项目，为发展中国家培训各类人员40多万人次。上世纪70年代，我国“被非洲兄弟抬进了联合国”、“巴铁”友情都是援外事业“留香”的重要成果。中国援助为弥合南北差距和矛盾、团结发展中国家共建公平正义的国际政治经济新秩序、促进全球可持续发展作出了重要贡献，形成了平等相待、重信守诺；授人以渔、聚焦发展；以人为本、融利于义；量力而行、尽力而为；务求实效、注重持续；开放包容、与时俱进的中国援外特色。

党的十八大后，中国援外事业进入新时代。**定位更加精准。**援外是推动构建人类命运共同体的重要抓手，是中国共产党初心使命在人类进步事业中的伟大实践，也是党胸怀天下的具体体现。**理念持续创新。**习近平主席胸怀天下、心系苍生，提出人类命运共同体、正确义利观和真实亲诚、亲诚惠容等重要理念，以及共建“一带一路”、全球发展倡议等重大倡议，为新时代中国援外事业提供了战略引领和根本遵循。**基础不断坚实。**中国历史性解决了绝对贫困问题。疫情期间年均GDP增长率5.1%，对全球经济增长贡献率超过25%，连续5年蝉联全球货物贸易首位。截至今年2月，我国已与180个国家和国际组织签署共建“一带一路”合作文件。我国的援外资源和手段更加丰富厚实。**机制日臻完善。**2018年，中国政府作出组建国家国际发展合作署（简称“国合署”）的重大决策部署，实现援外领域系统性重塑、整体性重构。**维度上不断拓展。**高举多边主义旗帜，双多边并举，从“输血式”援助，加快向双向多元、援助贸易投资深度融合的国际发展合作转型。**贡献日益扩大。**中国领导人在联合国系列峰会、中非合作论坛等双多边场合打出一系列重大倡议和举措，为推进全球抗疫、促进南南合作、破解发展难题贡献了中国智慧、中国力量。

**新时代中国援外紧密服务国家总体对外战略。**国合署注重将践行人类命运共同体理念、提升受援国治理能力、可持续发展、互利共赢等新援外理念，与传统的不干涉内政、不附加条件等原则相结合。党的十八大以来，援外工作参与设计、保障习近平主席重大双多边外事活动180余场，提出叫得响、接地气的倡议和成果400多项。“一带一路”国际合作高峰论坛、中非合作论坛峰会、上海合作组织峰会上提出的援助举措已全部落实。

**新时代中国援外助力共建“一带一路”。**国合署高度重视推进“小而美”项目，在柬埔寨、缅甸、津巴布韦、吉布提等国实施住房、供水、打井、医疗等“小而美、惠民生、见效快”项目；统筹推进巴基斯坦瓜达尔港、非洲疾控中心总部等重点成套项目；注重“授人以渔”，分享治国理政经验，广泛开展人力资源开发利用等智援；同多个国家和国际组织开展交流和三方合作，发挥南南合作
援助基金作用，惠及12个国家100多万民众；秉持以人民为中心理念，第一时间向阿富汗、汤加、乌克兰等国提供紧急人道主义援助，帮助当地民众渡过难关，重建家园。

世界银行等知名国际机构指出，2007年至2020年中方向撒哈拉以南非洲提供230亿美元融资，远高于美德法日开发银行91亿美元的融资总额。2015年至2030年，预计中国援助将帮助全球760万人摆脱极端贫困、3200万人摆脱中度贫困。中国从不“逼债”，更没有利用债务攫取他国战略资产，没有一个国家因与中方合作陷入所谓“债务陷阱”。

新时代中国援外致力于讲好中国故事。2021年国合署成功举办中国国际发展合作70年成就展、菌草援外20周年展、南南合作援助基金和南南合作与发展学院成立5周年纪念活动。习近平主席专门发来贺信，极大提升了我国对外援助的国际影响力和感召力。在国务院新闻办公室举办抗疫援助主题新闻发布会，同时通过多种方式宣介习近平主席推动构建人类命运共同体理念和我国援外政策主张、实践成果和发展方向，有效回应热点，引发国内外普遍好评。发布《新时代的中国国际发展合作》白皮书，在署官网、官微上开展“庆党的百年华诞、讲百篇援外故事”活动。密切跟踪研判疫苗援助、“一带一路”建设等热点话题，积极主动宣介发声，正本清源。

四

当前世界进入动荡变革期，全球治理失序，经济发展受阻，单边主义、保护主义、孤立主义、民粹主义横行，国际社会对我国对外援助以及引领作用的期待提升。美国和一些西方国家对我国进行全方位打压，开展对华战略博弈。我国外部环境中不稳定不确定因素显著上升。同时，和平发展、合作共赢仍是人心所向，中华民族伟大复兴进入不可逆转的历史进程。

习近平主席指出，“中国共产党是为中国人民谋幸福的政党，也是为人类进步事业而奋斗的政党。中国共产党始终把为人类作出新的更大的贡献作为自己的使命”。中国越发展，承担的国际责任越大。中国援外联接内外、弥合南北、谋求大同的战略作用更加突出，有能力、有责任、有需要做得更好、做得更多。援外投入只能增强不能削弱，援外改革只能深化不能停滞。中国援外事业将继续以推动构建人类命运共同体为崇高目标，助力构建新发展格局和共建“一带一路”，落实全球发展倡议和联合国2030年可持续发展目标，促进世界共同发展繁荣。
我们将以抗疫合作为要点，助力构建人类卫生健康共同体。为帮助各国抗疫和恢复经济，习近平主席宣布了一系列重大援助举措，包括未来3年向发展中国家提供30亿美元国际援助，向东盟提供15亿美元国际援助，今年向东盟援助1.5亿剂疫苗，分别援助非洲、中亚6亿剂、5000万剂疫苗等，这是中方下阶段的主要任务。在此基础上，中国将继续向有急需的国家提供防疫物资，加速特效药研发并尽快投入援助，帮助发展中国家完善公共卫生体系。积极支持世卫组织改革，参与引领重大传染病防控国际合作，改进和完善全球公共卫生治理体系，共建人类卫生健康共同体。

我们将以绿色为重点，助力绿色丝绸之路建设。习近平主席提出的“一带一路”倡议，兼备陆海、横跨东西、联通古今、泽被千秋，是中国为世界贡献的重要公共产品。推动共建“一带一路”是中国开展国际发展合作的重要内容。中国将继续积极发挥援外导向和杠杆作用，推进“一带一路”力度不减、政策不变，不断增加全球公共产品供给，保障产业链供应链的持续安全稳定，同时主动承担应对气候变化国际责任，实施气变、清洁能源、生态保护等援助项目，分享绿色发展经验，共建绿色丝绸之路。

我们将以民生为要旨，推动落实2030年可持续发展议程。以深入落实全球发展倡议为引领，结合菌草、青蒿素等援外品牌建设，将援外投入继续向“小而美”项目倾斜，同时确保现有项目善始善终。继续加强与联合国2030年可持续发展议程对接，聚焦贫困、失业、卫生、教育等民生问题，坚持发展优先、普惠包容、创新驱动，加强治国理政经验分享，帮助发展中国家走上自主发展道路。

我们将以多边为平台，加快向国际发展合作转型。中国将继续依托联合国、二十国集团、亚太经合组织、金砖国家等多边平台，积极开展发展领域对话合作，做用好南南合作援助基金，在更高层次和更大广度为全球发展贡献更多公共产品，推动传统援外向国际发展合作转型升级。同时，支持地方开展援外工作，对口帮扶相关国家和地区，促进地方发展。

我们要以推动共建人类命运共同体为指引，继续讲好中国援外故事。针对个别海外媒体对中国援外合作不时诋毁、抹黑，中方将及时严正批驳，用事实说话，努力用外界听得进、听得懂的语言，讲好中国援外故事，让中国政府和人民的善行义举受到公正的认可，让国际社会守望相助的大爱收获共鸣。
中非交往源远流长，中非友谊历久弥坚。习近平主席指出：“中非双方在反帝反殖的斗争中结下了牢不可破的兄弟情谊，在发展振兴的征程上走出了特色鲜明的合作之路，在纷繁复杂的变局中谱写了守望相助的精彩篇章，为构建新型国际关系树立了光辉典范。”当前，面对风云变幻的国际形势，中非双方和衷共济，继往开来，正沿着构建新时代中非命运共同体的道路携手前进。

一

2021年是中非开启外交关系65周年，是中非合作的大年和又一个光辉之年。中国与非洲国家团结应对新冠肺炎疫情挑战，齐心协力成功举办中非合作论坛第八届部长级会议，推动中非命运共同体建设迈向新时代、呈现新高度。

（一）旗帜引领，中非合作论坛成果丰硕。论坛第八届部长级会议是疫情发生以来中国在境外参与举办的最大规模实体外交活动，也是出席规模和范围最广的国际对非合作盛会。习近平主席发表重要主旨演讲，首次提出“中非友好合作精神”，就构建新时代中非命运共同体阐述“四点主张”，宣布对非务实合作“九项工程”，在中非关系史上树起了新的里程碑。非洲53国和非盟委员会代表出席会议，36国外长和众多经贸、财政等各国部长云集会场。会议通过了4份重要成果文件。在百年变局加速演进、全球疫情跌宕蔓延的背景下，论坛会议的成功召开对中非双方进一步凝聚共识、加强合作，推进非洲经济复苏具有重要意义，也为推动构建人类命运共同体注入了新的强劲动力。
（二）政治领航，中非战略互信愈加巩固。中非双方克服疫情困难，创新开展线上线下互动方式，保持中非友好交往热度。2021年，习近平主席同8位非洲国家领导人通话。李克强总理通过视频方式出席第四届中非地方政府合作论坛。杨洁篪主任先后访问乌干达、赞比亚、刚果（布）和塞拉利昂。王毅国务委员兼外长继2021年11月赴塞内加尔达喀尔出席论坛第八届部长会并访问塞内加尔和埃塞俄比亚后，今年1月再次访问厄立特里亚、肯尼亚、科摩罗，提出“非洲之角和平发展构想”，延续了中国外长连续32年首访非洲的优良传统。在2021年中国共产党建党百年之际，80余位非洲领导人和政党领袖发来贺电、贺函，非洲7国领导人视频出席中国共产党和世界政党领导人峰会，体现了中非间高度政治互信。

（三）患难与共，中非团结抗疫尽显真情。在中国抗疫艰难时刻，非盟、非洲国家政府和人民给予中方宝贵支持。非洲疫情暴发后，中国多轮次驰援非洲，发起大规模人道主义救援行动，提供120批紧急抗疫物资，向17个非洲国家派出抗疫医疗专家组或短期抗疫医疗队，同非洲40国的45所医院建立对口合作机制，推动中国援建的非洲疾控中心总部项目提前开工建设并于2021年底完成封顶。截至同年底，中方已向45个非洲国家及非盟委员会提供2亿多剂疫苗，并积极推动实现疫苗在非洲本地生产。中方还积极帮助非洲国家减轻债务压力，同19个非洲国家签署缓债协议或达成缓债共识，并宣布从国际货币基金组织增发的特别提款权中拿出100亿美元转借给非洲国家。

（四）化危为机，中非务实合作转型升级。疫情以来，大量中方企业人员克服疫情影响，坚守岗位或赴非复工复产，1100多个中非合作项目持续运行。中方企业投资的尼日利亚莱基深水港、肯尼亚内罗毕机场快速路等重大项目取得重要进展，为非洲国家稳经济、促就业、保民生作出了贡献。中非贸易额逆势增长，2021年达2543亿美元，创历史新高。中国—毛里求斯自贸协定正式生效，中国同非洲自贸区秘书处签署成立中非经济合作专家组合作文件。非洲52个国家和非盟委员会签署“一带一路”合作协议，基本实现“全覆盖”。中国与非洲在医疗卫生、电子商务、数字经济、产业链供应链融合等领域合作，启动“中非数字创新伙伴计划”，为中非合作开拓新的广阔空间。

（五）民心相通，中非人文交流更趋多元。近年来，中国非洲研究院、中非青年大联欢、智库论坛、媒体合作论坛、新闻交流中心等重要人文交流机制和平台陆续创立。双方努力克服疫情对人员往来造成的影响，不断创新交流形式，”中国与非洲”影像作品大赛、中非青年大联欢、中非智库论坛等活动取得圆满成功，由中非演员共同参演、反映中非携手抗击埃博拉的连续剧《埃博拉前线》实现首播，受到中国观众广泛好评。中非首次发布《新时代的中非合作》白皮书
和《中国企业对非投资报告》。这些成果有力促进了中非人民特别是青年一代之间的相知相亲。

（六）责任呼唤，中非共促国际公平正义。面对复杂严峻的全球性挑战和国际局势中的逆流，中非双方加强在国际事务中的协调配合，在涉及彼此核心利益问题上坚定相互支持，坚定维护联合国宪章宗旨和原则，共同发出反对单边主义、强权政治和霸凌行径，反对将疫情政治化、反对种族歧视，反对外部干涉的正义之声，合力捍卫发展中国家整体利益。为凝聚国际对非合作共识，推动各方形成支持非洲发展的合力，2021年5月中非双方共同发起“支持非洲发展伙伴倡议”，彰显了新形势下双方加强团结协作、共促发展合作的坚定决心。同年9月，习近平主席提出“全球发展倡议”后，非洲成为首个集体欢迎和支持该倡议的大洲，为深化全球合作、推进多边主义作出了重要贡献。

二

面对新形势和新挑战，中非友好合作展现出强大生命力，双方勠力同心，共克时艰，携手迎来新的重要机遇。

中国开启全面建设社会主义现代化国家新征程。中国已实现第一个百年奋斗目标，14亿中国人民正向着第二个百年奋斗目标共同迈进。“十四五”实现良好开局，经济保持恢复发展，供给侧结构性改革深入推进。中国坚定不移推动高水平开放，同世界共享市场机遇，加快构建新发展格局。不久前，中国成功举办北京2022年冬奥会、冬残奥会，完美演绎“更快、更高、更强——更团结”的奥林匹克新格言，为动荡不安的世界带来温暖和信心。

非洲振兴开辟新前景。非洲疫情走势总体好于预期，全非齐心抗疫取得显著成效。非洲一体化进程逆势推进，联合自强步伐加快。非洲大陆自贸区已正式实施，拥有13亿人口、GDP总量达3.4万亿美元的非洲大市场被普遍看好。疫情倒逼非洲加快经济转型，电子商务、线上咨询、远程医疗、移动支付、在线教育等新业态蓬勃兴起。随着全球大宗商品价格上涨，非洲发展潜力将进一步释放，为实现疫后经济复苏创造有利条件。

中非合作走向新时代。中非合作论坛第八届部长会为中非合作注入新动能，为新时代中非命运共同体建设擘画了新蓝图。中非发展阶段梯次衔接，优势互补明显，“一带一路”合作持续推进。双方都有相互尊重、合作共赢的坚定意愿，都认同人类命运共同体理念，都支持真正的多边主义，都主张维护国际公平正义。“中非友好合作精神”掷地有声，中非务实合作成果遍地开花，必将为中非
关系长远、稳定发展奠定坚实基础，推动中非合作在后疫情时代继续引领南南合作和国际对非合作潮流。

在乌克兰危机持续发酵的背景下，世界进入动荡变革期，中非关系发展也面临更加复杂的外部环境。疫情久拖不决，中非间人员交往、航运物流等受限，务实合作还面临不少困难。一些外部势力在非洲打压抹黑中非合作，渲染大国博弈和零和思维，蓄意炒作非洲涉华债务、“一带一路”合作等问题，企图挑拨中非友好，也给中非关系发展带来干扰。

三

今年是全面落实中非合作论坛第八届部长级会议成果的开局之年。中非双方将以此为新的起点，大力弘扬“中非友好合作精神”，推动新时代中非合作向高质量发展。

（一）坚持同心协力，共树“命运共同体典范”。我们将坚持构建新时代中非命运共同体的根本方向，增强战略互信，保持各层级交往势头，深化治国理政经验交流，支持非洲探索适合自身国情的发展道路，在发展振兴的征程上携手并进，为推动构建人类命运共同体发挥示范作用。中国外交部长王毅访问有关地区国家。我们将同非洲朋友密切沟通，加快推进“非洲之角和平发展构想”，支持非洲探索适合自身国情的发展道路，在发展振兴的征程上携手并进，为推动构建人类命运共同体发挥示范作用。中国外交部长王毅访问有关地区国家。我们将同非洲朋友密切沟通，加快推进“非洲之角和平发展构想”，支持地区国家有效应对安全、发展、治理三重挑战，走团结自强、自主发展之路，为非洲之角乃至整个非洲的和平与发展发挥更多建设性作用。

（二）坚持守望相助，共建“免疫屏障”。习近平主席在中非合作论坛第八届部长会开幕式上宣布，中国将再向非洲提供10亿剂疫苗。这是疫情发生以来由一国单独承担的最大规模对非疫苗援助计划，是国际抗疫合作的大手笔。中方将全面实现习近平主席庄严承诺，帮助非洲提升疫苗本地化生产能力，助力实现2022年70%非洲人口接种疫苗的目标，切实保障疫苗在非洲的可及性和可负担性，以实际行动支持非洲早日战胜疫情。

（三）坚持互惠互利，共造“发展引擎”。中非双方将按照“九项工程”设计的美好蓝图，加强在减贫惠农、贸易投资、数字创新、绿色发展、能力建设、人文交流、和平安全等领域务实合作，特别是在设立非洲农产品输华“绿色通道”、扩大贸易投资规模、转换特别提款权等方面实现早期收获，给非洲国家带来更加实实在在的好处。我们将继续推动中非共建“一带一路”合作、全球发展倡议同非盟《2063年议程》对接，推动中非合作提质升级，以实际行动支持非洲实现经济复苏和可持续发展。
（四）坚持真实亲诚，共筑“友好桥梁”。我们将落实好中非人文交流新举措，支持所有非洲建交国成为中国公民组团出境旅游目的地国，举办非洲电影节、中国电影节、中非青年服务论坛和中非妇女论坛，鼓励双方智库、媒体、企业、高校加强交流沟通，讲好中非友好合作的故事，不断增进中非人民特别是中非青年之间的相互了解和友谊，进一步巩固中非友谊世代相传的民意基础。

（五）坚持多边主义，共守“全人类价值”。我们将进一步凝聚在反霸权、反干涉、反制裁、反种族主义等方面的共识，携手树立共同、综合、合作、可持续的新安全观，倡导以和谈、对话方式解决分歧，在涉及彼此核心利益和重大关切问题上相互支持，维护真正的多边主义和国际公平正义。我们祝贺非盟成立20周年，将继续支持非洲国家联合自强，继续推进“支持非洲发展伙伴倡议”，合力提升发展中国家特别是非洲国家在国际事务中的代表性和发言权，捍卫发展中国家共同利益。

同舟共济扬帆起，乘风破浪万里航。无论国际风云如何变化，前进道路如何曲折，中非友好永不止步，中非合作永不停歇。我们将同非洲各国携手努力，赓续友谊，推进合作，凝聚中非27亿人民的磅礴力量，开创中非关系更加美好的未来！
共建“一带一路”为构建新发展格局开拓新空间

共建“一带一路”追求的是发展，崇尚的是共赢，传递的是希望。作为新时期对外开放的新探索、新实践，共建“一带一路”与构建新发展格局同向聚合，相融并进。

（一）共建“一带一路”促进双循环更畅通发展

从中国倡议通达全球成为共识。“一带一路”倡议顺应了时代要求和各国发展愿望，有力激发共建国家经济增长的内生动力，促进共建国家畅通自身内外循环，推动经济全球化朝着更加开放、包容、普惠、平衡、共赢的方向发展。9年来，共建“一带一路”从无到有、由点及面，有关合作理念和主张写入联合国、二十国集团、亚太经合组织等重要国际组织成果文件，已成为各方积极对接的发展平台。截至2022年2月初，我国已与148个国家、32个国际组织签署200多份共建“一带一路”合作文件，更多国家支持、拥护中国的发展倡议，畅通了中国发展的外部环境。
从陆海通道通达世界经脉网络。“小河有水大河满，大河无水小河干。”各国只有开放包容、互联互通，才能相互助力、互利共赢。9年来，共建“一带一路”把“互联互通”作为重要目标，以“六廊六路多国多港”为基本框架，构建以新亚欧大陆桥等经济走廊为引领，以中欧班列、陆海新通道等大通道和信息高速路为骨架，以铁路、港口、管网等为依托的互联互通网络，完善陆、海、天、网“四位一体”布局，不仅广泛造福共建国家，还打通了我国中西部地区联结世界的通道，推动区域协调发展，为促进全球互联互通做增量。

从打通痛点堵点畅通全球市场。双循环相互促进的新发展格局通过统筹国内国际，致力打通国内与国际市场循环发展的堵点和痛点，将我国经济发展更深度融合融入全球市场，并进一步反哺培育国内消费市场，这是确保产业链供应链安全的关键环节，也是实现国内统一大市场的必然要求。共建“一带一路”推动人流、商流、物流、资金流、信息流的全球流动，构筑更高开放水平的区域产业链、科技创新链和全球供应链，以创新驱动、高质量供给引领和创造新需求，实现国内市场产业升级和消费升级相互促进，推动整个世界经济快速复苏。

（二）共建“一带一路”促进双循环更动力强劲

机制建设取得新成效。9年来，共建“一带一路”国家凝心聚力，深化合作。中国与各方积极发挥双边合作机制作用，贸易畅通工作组、投资合作工作组，以及服务贸易、电子商务合作机制建设有条不紊。多边与区域合作不断强化，自贸区网络再添新成员，《区域全面经济伙伴关系协定》（RCEP）正式签署实施，中国与东盟、上海合作组织、非洲联盟等地区组织合作捷报频传，大湄公河次区域合作、大图们倡议经济合作成果丰硕，推动“一带一路”合作领域进一步拓展、合作形式进一步多元、合作机制化水平进一步提升。

经贸合作取得新突破。9年来，以共建“一带一路”为契机，开展跨国互联互通，提高贸易和投资合作水平，推动国际产能和装备制造合作，本质上是通过提高有效供给来催生新的需求，为双循环新发展格局注入持续动力，实现世界经济再平衡。2013-2021年，我国与“一带一路”沿线国家货物贸易额累计达11万亿美元，与沿线国家货物贸易额占我国对外贸易总额的比重由25%提升至29.7%。在疫情背景下，众多沿线发展中国家与我国经贸合作仍展现出健康活力，不仅助力各国经济复苏回暖，也为双循环新发展格局拓展了宽广的外部空间。

数字经济取得新进展。9年来，中国与共建“一带一路”国家共同把握数字化、网络化、智能化发展机遇，坚持创新驱动发展，在5G、数字经济、大数据、云计算、移动支付和智慧城市等领域开拓合作，数字丝绸之路建设快速发展，丝
路电商促进共建“一带一路”国家商品贸易，为世界经济发展增添新动能。截至2021年底，中国已与22个国家建立“丝路电商”合作机制，跨境电商等外贸新业态快速发展，一批海外仓建成并投入运营。2021年11月，中国正式申请加入《数字经济伙伴关系协定》(DEPA)，这也是继2021年9月申请加入《全面与进步跨太平洋伙伴关系协定》(CPTPP)之后，中国在数字贸易规则领域的又一“入群”举措。

创新驱动打造新引擎。9年来，随着中国产品、装备、工程走到海外，中国企业也开始在技术、规则、标准、知识产权上发力，进入到“心脏”“大脑”这些关键领域。中国与共建“一带一路”国家在科技人文交流、共建联合实验室、科技园区合作、技术转移等方面开展合作，共同迎接新一轮科技革命和产业变革，“创新丝绸之路”建设朝气蓬勃。北斗相关产品已覆盖120多个国家和地区，为各国提供最先进、精准和全方位的时空信息服务，印度尼西亚、马来西亚、泰国等国家正积极运用北斗系统探索智慧城市建设。

（三）共建“一带一路”促进双循环更行稳致远

国际抗疫合作稳步开展。疫情阻碍了人员往来，但阻隔不了共建“一带一路”的抗疫国际合作。中国努力克服疫情影响，始终秉持人类命运共同体理念，扩大医疗援助规模，有序开展医疗物资出口，进一步凸显共建“健康丝绸之路”的重要性。中欧班列不间断发行，运送抗疫物资，成为名副其实的国际“生命通道”。中国先后向150多个国家和10余个国际组织援助抗疫物资，向120多个国家和国际组织提供了超过21亿剂疫苗。持续的付出也得到积极的反馈，东盟国家调查报告显示，中国是对该地区提供疫苗支持力度最大的国家。国际社会普遍赞赏中国对各国的抗疫援助和支持，为构建双循环新发展格局营造普遍友好的国际氛围。

绿色创新合作稳健拓展。“一带一路”倡议加强生态环境保护和气候变化方面的国际合作，推动低碳、环保和绿色发展理念，顺应了全球可持续发展的总体趋势，绿色发展为共建“一带一路”国家创造更多合作机会。2021年，中国与31个国家及合作伙伴发起“一带一路”绿色发展伙伴关系倡议，承诺不再新建境外煤电项目，并率先宣布出资15亿元人民币设立昆明生物多样性基金。支持发展中国家能源绿色低碳发展，推进绿色低碳发展信息共享和能力建设，深化生态环境和气候治理合作。绿色丝绸之路建设不仅带动了国内节能环保事业发展，也让世界了解了中国低碳发展的信心和决心。

开放安全保障稳妥有效。构建新发展格局关键在于经济循环的畅通无阻，本
质特征是实现高水平的自立自强。双循环绝不是自我封闭，也不是各地区的小循环，更不可能什么都自己做，放弃国际分工与合作，而是通过强化开放合作，更加紧密地同世界经济联系互动，为我国经济发展开辟空间。高水平推动共建“一带一路”意味着中国由以往的被动参与者国际循环转变为“主动参与者”，既为国际大循环提供稳定“锚”，赋予国际循环新动力，也为构建双循环新发展格局建立了“安全线”，掌握对外开放主动权，体现了高质量发展的根本要求。

二、统筹谋划构建新发展格局与共建“一带一路”

新形势下，统筹谋划构建新发展格局和共建“一带一路”高质量发展是优化新时代背景下全球治理的有益探索，是对现有全球治理机制的补充和完善。高质量共建“一带一路”，以国际大循环提升国内大循环的效率和水平，能够推动形成我国经济更高水平的动态平衡。

（一）聚焦新发力点

推动形成内外需协调发展的良性循环。在市场层面优势互补、互通有无，提升跨境物流能力，促进国内外市场更好联通。推进对外贸易创新发展，强化贸易领域科技创新、制度创新、模式和业态创新，推动进口与出口、货物贸易与服务贸易、贸易与双向投资、贸易与产业协调发展，大力发展数字贸易、绿色贸易，完善内外贸一体化调控体系。发挥好重要展会平台作用，推动平台经济持续健康发展，放大综合效应，与世界共享中国大市场，不断满足产业升级和人民美好生活需要。

推动形成市场相通产业相融的良性循环。欢迎多边和各国金融机构参与共建“一带一路”投资，鼓励开展第三方市场合作，通过多方参与实现共同受益的目标。释放内需潜力，把强大国内市场打造成自身发展的主引擎、共同发展的加速器。高质量“引进来”，通过不断扩大市场准入，营造良好营商环境，让外商在中国安心、放心、有信心。高水平“走出去”，推动我国企业深度参与国际分工，提升全球资源配置能力，向价值链高端攀升，打造更加开放、更具韧性、更有活力的产业链供应链体系。

推动形成创新相促规则相联的良性循环。共建“一带一路”顺应了全球治理体系变革的内在要求，彰显了同舟共济、权责共担的命运共同体意识，为完善全球治理体系变革提供了新思路新方案。以开放促改革促发展促创新，在开放合作中提升科技自立自强能力。促进国内规则与国际规则的有效衔接，注重从商品和
要素流动型开放向规则、规制、管理、标准等制度型开放转变，有效提升我国对外开放的系统性、整体性、协同性。

（二）塑造新结合点

践行绿色发展理念。统筹现有双边、多边环保国际合作机制，同参与国绿色发展及生态环保规划对接，为推动共建国家生态环保合作与绿色发展提供新渠道。强化在交通设施和经贸产业园区建设中的生态环境治理，从规划、设计、施工、验收等进行全生命周期的绿色管理。推动绿色制造业和绿色服务业发展，拓展与各国在环境污染治理、生态保护、生态环保科技创新等多领域合作，创新绿色金融在产能合作不同领域的应用，引导资金向环境友好型产业流动。

推进数字丝路合作。加强数字基础设施建设，在协同推进数字产业化和产业数字化上实现新突破。推动“一带一路”跨境数据流动，更好发挥数据流动对经济建设的贡献。建立服务于“一带一路”的各类数字园区，打造跨越物理边界的“虚拟”园区和产业集群，促进线上线下深度融合。积极发展“丝路电商”，推动跨境电商等新业态、新模式加快发展。基于数字技术推动形成“丝路文化”传播优势，形成多元互动的人文交流格局。

守护人类健康安全。继续完善全球公共卫生治理合作机制，进一步发挥世界卫生组织作为全球公共卫生专业性多边机构的重要作用，加强国际合作与协调，促进全球医药物资可及性与便利性；继续加强公共卫生科技研发交流合作，建立技术攻关高效联合作用机制，加快推动溯源、检测、药物、疫苗研发生产合作，加强公共卫生经验交流推广；继续加大援助力度，协助欠发达国家和地区抗疫防疫，加大对共建“一带一路”国家卫生领域的物资及技术援助，筑牢人类卫生健康共同体。

拓展创新丝路空间。打造“一带一路”科技创新行动计划升级版，加强卫生健康、农业、能源、应对气候变化等领域的国际科技合作交流，开展科技抗疫国际合作行动，加快区域科技成果转化步伐，加强知识产权保护国际合作，构建人才链、创新链与产业链融合大平台，营造开放、公平、公正、非歧视的科技发展环境。

（三）打造新支撑点

统筹发展和安全，贯彻落实总体国家安全观。对内重在保障发展、改革、稳定，对外重在谋求和平、合作、共赢。坚持安全是发展的前提。对“一带一路”项目进行安全、政治、经济、债务、生态方面的综合评估，落实风险防控制度，
加强海外项目安保投入，全面提升抗风险和危机应对能力。坚持发展是安全的保障。推动共建“一带一路”各国团结应对挑战，促进经济社会复苏，释放发展增长潜力。

坚决捍卫多边主义，积极营造良好的国际环境。坚决捍卫多边主义，坚定不移推动区域经济一体化进程，以惠民生工程提升共建国家民众获得感。有效管控分歧，稳妥处理共建“一带一路”过程中的矛盾和杂音，在抗疫合作、绿色发展、气候变化等方面寻求共同点，继续扩大三方或多方市场合作，开展国际产能合作。吸引金融机构、多边开发机构参与，健全“一带一路”多元化投资体系。

同舟共济扬帆起，乘风破浪万里航。当今世界正进入动荡变革期，给各国带来前所未有的挑战和考验。同时，各国人民对和平发展合作共赢的期待更加强烈。我们既要看到共建“一带一路”面临诸多问题和挑战，更要看到“一带一路”充满前所未有的机遇和发展前景。高质量共建“一带一路”将更好服务构建新发展格局，朝着高标准、可持续、惠民生的目标坚定前行，为中国开放发展开辟新天地，为世界各国发展提供新机遇，为全球经济复苏作出新贡献。
步入新时代的中国—中亚关系

刘 彬 外交部欧亚司司长

今年是中国同中亚五国建交30周年。1月25日，习近平主席同中亚五国元首相聚“云端”，隆重举行庆祝建交30周年视频峰会，习近平主席发表《携手共命运 一起向未来》的重要讲话，回顾双方关系发展历程，总结合作成功经验，提出“携手构建更加紧密的中国—中亚命运共同体”的新目标新方向。峰会通过并发表《中国同中亚五国领导人关于建交30周年的联合声明》，郑重宣告各方决心合力构建内涵丰富、成果丰硕、友谊持久的战略伙伴关系，打造中国—中亚命运共同体，中国同中亚五国关系进入新时代。

这个“新”体现在双方高度互信的战略伙伴关系上。建交后，中国同哈萨克斯坦、吉尔吉斯斯坦、塔吉克斯坦通过友好协商，建设性解决历史遗留的边界问题，将3300多公里的边界打造成友谊、合作的纽带，为国际社会和平解决领土问题树立典范。30年来，中国同中亚国家在涉及彼此核心利益和重大关切问题上相互坚定支持，尊重彼此走符合本国国情的发展道路，支持彼此维护本国主权、独立和领土完整。双方关系实现由睦邻友好合作关系到战略伙伴关系、再到全面战略伙伴关系的重大历史性飞跃，成为彼此信赖和倚重的战略伙伴，双方关系发展站在全新起点上。

这个“新”体现在双方互利共赢的务实合作上。中国同中亚国家开展务实合作从不附加任何政治条件，始终以造福地区和地区人民为初心使命。30年来，中国同中亚国家互相开放合作市场、共享发展机遇、深挖合作潜力，以相互尊重、平等互利、合作共赢为原则全方位推进各领域务实合作，中国已成为中亚各国最大或最主要的经贸伙伴和投资来源国，中国同中亚国家双边贸易额从建交之初的4.6亿美元增长至2021年的500多亿美元，增幅超过100倍。在疫情形势下双方合作逆势快速攀升实属不易。
这个“新”体现在双方高质量共建“一带一路”上。2013年，习近平主席在访问哈萨克斯坦期间提出“共建丝绸之路经济带”倡议，“一带一路”由此发端并得到中亚各国积极支持和热情参与。八年多来，“一带一路”倡议同中亚各国发展战略深度对接，各领域具体合作项目有序推进，立体化互联互通格局初现雏形。中哈原油管道、中国-中亚天然气管道、中吉乌公铁联运安全稳定运营，途经中亚的中欧班列累计开行超过2.5万列，成为疫情期间驰骋欧亚大陆的“钢铁驼队”。双方在水利、电力、纺织、化工等领域实施一大批新项目，农业、数字经济、人工智能、新能源成为合作新亮点。

这个“新”体现在双方同舟共济维护地区安全稳定上。中国同中亚国家唇齿相依、安危与共，维护本地区和平安宁符合中国和地区国家的共同利益。中国同中亚国家始终践行共同、综合、合作、可持续的新安全观，积极深化执法安全合作，开展打击“三股势力”、贩毒、跨国有组织犯罪、大型活动安保等领域合作，共同反对外部势力干涉内政、策动“颜色革命”，反击一切干扰地区稳定友好大局的图谋与行动。双方就阿富汗局势及时协调立场，积极发挥邻国的建设性作用，共同推动阿建立开放包容政府。双方还携手应对疫情，构筑公共卫生安全屏障。

这个“新”体现在双方相知相亲的民间友好上。30年来，中国同中亚国家传承丝路友好，多渠道、多层次开展人文交流，推动媒体、妇女、青年、智库、地方、体育等领域交流机制化、定期化。截至目前，中国同中亚国家共建58对友好城市，13所孔子学院、22家孔子课堂在中亚落地生根，中国众多知名高等学府设有中亚国别研究中心和中亚语言专业，鲁班工坊合作顺利起步，互派留学生、联合考古、旅游、文学作品互译和影视剧互映合作硕果累累。疫情阻隔了距离，却无法隔断双方民众交往的热情，尤其在疫情之初，双方民众互相加油打气，诠释了患难见真情的真挚情谊。中国同中亚传承千年的世代友好达到全新高度。

这个“新”体现在双方精诚团结的国际协作上。中国同中亚国家在联合国、上海合作组织、亚信等多边组织框架下团结协作、密切配合，积极支持彼此提出的倡议。习近平主席提出的全球发展倡议得到中亚各国的高度赞同和热烈呼应。中国同中亚国家始终站在历史正确的一边，共同反对单边主义和霸凌行径，捍卫多边主义，坚定维护发展中国家共同的战略安全和发展利益，推动国际秩序朝着更加公正合理的方向发展。双方顺应形势发展需要，建立“中国+中亚五国”外长会晤机制，向全世界展示本地区求合作、谋发展、促复兴的姿态。

当前，我们正面临百年未有之大变局，各类挑战层出不穷、各种风险日益增多。面对新环境下“建设一个什么样的世界，如何建设这个世界”的时代之问，
习近平主席提出“构建人类命运共同体，实现共赢共享”的中国主张、中国方案，指出要建立平等相待、互商互谅的伙伴关系，营造公道正义、共建共享的安全格局，谋求开放创新、包容互惠的发展前景，促进和而不同、兼收并蓄的文明交流，构筑尊崇自然、绿色发展的生态体系。实践证明，这是促进人类社会实现共同发展繁荣、维护持久和平的正确选择。我们欣喜地看到，中国同中亚国家始终相向而行，用实际行动走在国际社会构建人类命运共同体的第一方阵。

习近平主席在中国同中亚五国建交30周年视频峰会上宣布，中国愿同中亚国家乘势而上，并肩奋斗，携手构建更加紧密的中国—中亚命运共同体。习近平主席还提出深耕睦邻友好的示范田、建设高质量发展的合作带、强化守卫和平的防护盾、构建多元互动的大家庭、维护和平发展的地球村五点切实可行的建议。2月初，中亚五国元首齐聚北京，共襄冬奥盛会，习近平主席同五国元首举行疫情以来首次元首层级实体会晤，达成重要合作共识。年初以来的系列高层交往全面擘画中国同中亚国家关系发展蓝图，为新时代双方关系发展把舵领航，成为双方关系发展的里程碑。新时代孕育新机遇，新机遇呼唤新作为。展望下一个30年，双方关系发展前景广阔，未来可期。

我们热切期待中国同中亚国家政治关系好上加好。密切的高层交往是中国同中亚国家关系的鲜明特色，习近平主席曾遍访中亚，同各国元首建立了良好的工作关系和深厚的个人友谊，为双方关系发展指明航向。下一步，中国将以双方元首达成的共识为指引，继续秉持相互尊重、睦邻友好、同舟共济、互利共赢四项原则，坚持亲诚惠容理念，深化同中亚各国的睦邻友好关系，在涉及彼此核心利益问题上坚定相互支持，完善政府间合作机制，推动各层级定期往来，用好“中国+中亚五国”外长会晤平台，实现双方关系不断提质升级。

我们热切期待中国同中亚国家务实合作走深走实。中国同中亚各国资源禀赋不同、经济发展阶段各异、合作潜力巨大，双方既有深化务实合作的政治意愿，也有良好的合作基础。下一步，中方将以共建“一带一路”合作为发展引擎，扩大贸易产品名录，推动中亚国家更多优质商品和农产品进驻中国市场，全力落实到2030年双方贸易额达到700亿美元的目标。中方愿以交通、能源、农业、基础设施为重点合作领域，畅通产业链供应链，在中亚实施更多切实惠及普通民众的民生项目，分享中方在高科技、数字经济、脱贫等领域发展经验。

我们热切期待中国同中亚国家安全协作不断深化。正如习近平主席指出的，和平是地区各国人民的共同企盼，新冠肺炎疫情再次证明，病毒没有国界，人类命运休戚与共。中方将继续同中亚国家加强在打击“三股势力”、边境管控、网络安全等领域合作，深化在大型活动和油气管道安保、打击贩毒和跨国有组织犯罪
罪、维护生物安全等领域协作，通过上合组织—阿富汗联络组会议、阿富汗邻国外长会等机制为阿和平重建贡献力量，共同维护地区和平稳定。中方将通过向中亚国家提供疫苗和抗疫物资、推进疫苗和特效药联合生产、加强传统医学合作等形式维护公共卫生安全。

我们热切期待中国同中亚国家友好情谊历久弥新。“国之交在于民相亲”，民间友好是中国同中亚国家关系的宝贵财富和内生动力，中方将致力于构建多元互动的人文交流大格局，探索丰富多彩的人文交流形式，继续推进妇女、智库、媒体、考古等领域合作，在疫情形势下探索旅游合作新模式，为青年交流、访学创造更多机会，充分发挥友城机制作用，举行各类线上线下艺术交流活动，开展各层级、全领域友好往来和互学互鉴，让丝路精神在新时代散发出新的异彩和生机。

我们热切期待中国同中亚国家国际协作日益密切。中国同中亚国家同为发展中国家，是天然的合作伙伴和盟友，双方在诸多国际和地区问题上拥有最广泛的共同利益和相似立场。在百年变局、世纪疫情和大国博弈的复杂国际局势背景下，中方愿同中亚各国加强在联合国、世贸组织、上合组织等国际和地区组织框架下合作，做彼此坚强的“大后方”，捍卫好共同的安全和发展利益，维护国际公平正义，反对冷战思维和零和博弈，做世界和平的建设者、多边主义的倡导者、国际秩序的维护者。

“雄关漫道真如铁，而今迈步从头越”，中国同中亚国家的友好情谊传承千年、牢不可破，中国同中亚国家的合作基础坚实、势头强劲，我们有信心、有决心推动新时代中国—中亚国家关系取得新收获、再创新高度，为构建人类命运共同体作出新表率、新贡献。
在中国周边，分布着14个陆上邻国，同时还有日本、韩国、菲律宾、马来西亚、文莱等与中国隔海相望，由于邻国众多，文化多元，国家间关系错综复杂，安全形势也比较严峻。近年来随着大国博弈的升级，特别是美国强化针对中国的军事政治同盟，积极兜售其试图围堵竞争对手的“印太”战略，造成中国周边地缘政治形势日益紧张。中国坚持亲诚惠容的周边外交政策，积极与邻近国家开展睦邻友好合作，推动多边合作，为地区的稳定与发展作出特殊贡献。

一、周边安全进入“多事之秋”

中国周边地区可以分为东北亚、俄罗斯、中亚、阿富汗、南亚和东南亚六大板块，地缘政治和地缘经济属性具有明显的差异性，有的方向局势稳定，对华友好；有的区域则矛盾和对抗始终难以完全弥合，加之外部力量的渗透和干扰以及新冠肺炎疫情的长期化，使许多长期累积的问题被放大，导致局势的发展更加扑朔迷离，不确定性和不稳定性日益加剧，对中国安全利益带来现实的挑战。

（一）大国战略博弈与竞争对中国构成战略牵制

面临百年未有之大变局，国际政治、经济格局发生急剧变化，全球和地区的治理“赤字”日益凸显。美国为了继续保持全球领导地位，把中国、俄罗斯视为战略对手，不断推出针对中国、俄罗斯的地区战略，积极拼凑反华、反俄联盟，在亚洲地区尤其是中国周边寻找新的代理人。这种形势下周边国家在中美之间面临“选边站”的压力，有的地区性强国借机追求自身国家利益的最大化。
全球性大国和中等强国在欧亚大陆腹地的博弈升级，不可避免给中国的正常发展造成威胁，并加大了中国周边的安全压力。

大国博弈的安全影响在亚太地区更加突出，出现更多美主导的、针对中国的军事政治同盟。从原来的美日韩到新打造的美日澳、美英澳（AUKUS），美国还推出“印太战略”，拉印度加入四方对话，对中国形成的战略牵制范围越来越广，力度越来越大。大国在中国周边日益强化竞争，同中国争夺在周边地区的政治、经济与安全影响力。美国更是积极地利用其强大的军事投送实力，打造亚洲版“北约”，在中国周边地区全方位投棋布子。

（二）近海“升温”损害中国的主权和领土完整

美国及其西方盟友无视中国的海洋权益，在南海归属和台湾问题上挑战中国底线，美以所谓维护“航行自由”为名公开派军舰到南海甚至台湾海峡，鼓动一些东南亚国家内部的反华势力；为台湾蔡英文当局“以武谋独”“倚美谋独”站台打气，持续对台军售，导致台海局势持续紧张；日本加快军事化步伐，大幅增加国防预算，中国面临的周边安全风险显著上升。而美国频繁出动多艘航母导致南海局势紧张，影响到了中国与东盟国家的合作氛围，间接令东海的局势也不平静，日本、英国等美国盟友也加大了涉足南海力度，以推动东海、台海、南海问题联动态势，形成对中国海上“围堵”的局面，使中国突破“第一岛链”付出的成本更高，阻碍中国与相关国家深化扩大合作，破坏南海和平稳定。

（三）周边国家政局不稳和国家间冲突威胁边防安全

在中国的周边有不少发展中国家和新独立国家，政治与社会发展相对滞后，国家治理能力有限，行政效率低下，国内政治派别与利益集团众多，民族与宗教问题复杂，严重的甚至引发政局动荡。在不少国家，内部的政治纷争和激进的排外情绪，对中国的投资项目以及经商务工人员的生命财产安全造成直接威胁。另外，有的国家内部法律不健全，行政官员和执法人员贪污腐败问题严重，制定的政策经常朝令夕改，执法过程中公开索贿受贿，投资和营商环境不佳，使中国和这些国家的经贸合作受到人为干扰，甚至设置人为的障碍。有的邻国之间长期存在矛盾和对抗，造成人员伤亡，损害了正常的国家关系。这些问题尽管是局部的，但都发生在中国的邻国之间，会影响中国的边疆安全。

（四）非传统安全问题给中国周边带来长期挑战

冷战结束后，全球非传统安全问题日趋增多，在中国周边形形色色的极端
主义、恐怖主义、分裂主义频繁制造事端，成为地区国家共同的安全威胁。近年来，随着恐怖主义的国际化、分散化和本土化，特别是“伊斯兰国”等极端恐怖势力的出现，各国的安全稳定面临更为严峻的挑战。

中国西部邻国阿富汗在长达半个世纪的时间里陷入内战当中，2001年“9·11”事件后美国及其盟友在阿富汗发动反恐战争，在20年的时间里不仅没有铲除阿富汗恐怖主义活动的土壤，反而由于2021年8月的仓促撤军导致阿富汗安全局势进一步恶化。恐怖主义、毒品走私等跨国犯罪活动依然是地区国家担忧的非传统安全威胁。

二、睦邻合作有助于维护地区稳定

虽然面临很多挑战，但周边安全形势总体上保持稳定，在很大程度上得益于中国非常重视与周边国家的关系，从与邻为善、以邻为伴到亲、诚、惠、容的政策，与多数周边国家建立稳定的战略伙伴关系，积极构筑“睦邻友好”带，加强在安全领域的双边和多边互动，打造有效的机制和平台，为维护地区的稳定与和平作出特殊的贡献。

（一）与俄罗斯和中亚国家的战略伙伴关系进入新时代

在中国的陆上邻国中，中国与俄罗斯建立了全面战略协作伙伴关系，与中亚国家建立了全面战略伙伴关系或战略伙伴关系，经过30年的发展，双边关系进入健康发展的快车道，无论是政治、安全合作，还是经贸和人文交流，都不断取得务实成果。俄罗斯在2014年乌克兰危机后受到西方制裁，转而奉行“转向东方”的新外交政策，更加重视与中国的合作。目前尽管经济发展受到制裁和疫情等因素的影响，但俄罗斯的政局比较平稳，2021年7月通过新版《国家安全战略》，把中国、印度视为最重要的伙伴。2022年2月俄罗斯总统普京访华并出席北京冬奥会开幕式，两国发表《关于新时代国际关系和全球可持续发展的联合声明》，强调中俄友好没有止境。中亚国家也基本保持了政治稳定和经济的持续发展。虽然近两年吉尔吉斯斯坦、哈萨克斯坦发生局部动乱，但短期内就恢复了国内秩序，没有对地区稳定造成大的冲击和危害。中亚国家普遍对华友好，全领域、多层次开展合作，2022年1月中国与中亚五国举行建交30周年视频峰会，为新时代双边合作的新发展确定了基调，增添了新动力。

中国和俄罗斯、中亚国家已经彻底解决了历史遗留的边界问题，使7000多公里的共同边界成为和平友好的纽带。通过同地区国家签署《睦邻友好合作条约》
为双边关系的发展奠定坚实的法律基础，充分发挥元首外交的引领作用，还在国际和地区事务中开展合作，联合打击威胁地区稳定的“三股势力”和毒品走私等跨国犯罪，积极应对各种非传统安全威胁。

（二）积极促进东北亚国家的合作

中国与蒙古国的关系稳步发展，经济联系非常紧密，虽然存在制度上和文化上的差异，但地理上处在中国和俄罗斯之间的蒙古，选择了与两大邻国友好相处的政策，国内政局也比较稳定，人民党和政府高度重视对华关系，这也保证了中蒙关系始终能够经受得住国际形势变化的考验。

中国与朝鲜是鲜血凝成的牢固友谊，在朝鲜半岛局势紧张的情况下，中国积极参与朝核问题的解决，支持朝鲜政府发展经济、改善民生的政策。

日本和韩国虽然在安全上依靠美国，对华政策也受美国的影响，最近几年与中国的政治关系因中美摩擦增多受到负面影响，但两国也尽可能保持对华高层接触，在对华关系上并不想与美国完全同步。

（三）积极与南亚国家发展稳定的睦邻关系

南亚的邻国印度和巴基斯坦长期处于对立状态，对中国的政策也截然不同，而且由于外部力量的插手，导致南亚形势变幻无常，影响到中国西南周边的稳定。印度莫迪政府对中国的政策反复无常，想利用中美矛盾争取更加有利的国际地位，在中印边界争议地区增加军力，挑起双方边防军人之间的冲突，造成人员伤亡。莫迪政府的政策影响了中印关系的正常发展，但也没有完全成为美国的战略“附庸”，仍标榜其独立的外交政策。巴基斯坦则始终秉持对中国友好的政策，是中国“全天候的战略合作伙伴”，“一带一路”框架下中巴经济走廊的建设被巴基斯坦寄予厚望。

其他南亚国家在中国和印度之间艰难进行着外交选择，如果中印能够合理管控分歧和冲突，在中国的西南周边发生大规模冲突的可能性不大。

（四）与东南亚关系经济是压舱石

2022年1月1日中国参与的RCEP正式启动。在这个全球最大的自由贸易区内，中国、日本、韩国和东盟国家都是受益者，东盟10国更是扮演了重要角色。目前东盟已经成为中国最大的贸易伙伴，多数东盟成员国都与中国关系密切，对华友好，传统友谊加上现实的经济利益，双方的战略关系总体上比较稳定。

自2001年中国与东盟启动“10+1”合作机制以后，经济合作不断拓展，双边
政治关系也比较稳定，中国支持东盟在东亚合作中的中心地位，支持其在国际地区事务中发挥更大作用。尽管东盟10国的对华政策差异比较大，且多数国家都奉行大国平衡的外交战略，但中国拥有地缘上、文化上和经济上的多重优势，东盟国家搭上中国快速发展列车的意愿也比较强烈。近几年，东盟一些国家内部政治纷争不断，外部势力也积极进行渗透，与中国展开竞争，“中国威胁论”还有一定市场，中国与越南、菲律宾等国的关系经常出现波折。

三、以构建安全共同体维护地区长期稳定

近年来，中国与周边国家的安全合作进入新阶段，上海合作组织等多边机制发挥了重要作用，中国在一系列多边框架内，不断创新发展观念和合作理念，提出和推动“一带一路”重大倡议，受到地区国家的欢迎，也为共同打造安全共同体创造前所未有的历史机遇。

（一）上海合作组织的成立与安全实践

上海合作组织的前身“上海五国”源于中国与俄罗斯、中亚国家解决边境地区军事互信和相互裁军的谈判进程，在签署相关协议后演变成关注地区安全的多边机制，并在2001年6月宣告成立上海合作组织，同时签署打击极端主义、恐怖主义、分裂主义“三股势力”的《上海公约》。上合组织框架内的多边安全合作秉持共同、综合、合作、可持续安全观，推行综合施策、标本兼治的安全治理模式，以打击“三股势力”和跨国犯罪为重点，在中亚的塔什干建立常设的地区反恐怖机构。

上合组织的安全实践以互信、互利、平等、协商、尊重多样文明、谋求共同发展的“上海精神”为指导，签署了《反极端主义公约》《反恐怖主义公约》及反毒公约等文件，为多边合作奠定了坚实的法律基础。同时，成员国启动了国防部长、安全会议秘书、公安（内务）部长等会晤机制，开展联合军演和执法合作，不断提升军事互信和安全互动的水平，上合组织也因此成为维护地区稳定的重要力量。中国国家主席习近平在2018年上合组织青岛峰会上提出打造上合组织命运共同体的倡议，后来又提出地区国家构建安全共同体的主张。

（二）形成一系列重要的多边合作平台

在推动上合组织快速发展的同时，中国与周边国家还在其他一系列多边框架内开展安全合作，其中最重要的是亚信会议和中国+中亚五国外长级会晤机制。
亚信会议是哈萨克斯坦首任总统纳扎尔巴耶夫倡导成立的地区安全对话机制，中国曾从2014年开始连续4年担任主席国，迅速扩大了该机制的国际影响力。亚信会议致力于在亚洲打造安全磋商的新平台，主张通过谈判解决分歧和争端，中国和很多周边国家都是其成员。

中国+中亚五国（5+1）外长级会晤机制创立于2020年7月，第二次会晤于2021年5月在中国西安线下举行，发表多项文件，就维护地区稳定达成很多共识，特别在共同抗击新冠疫情，开展大项目安保合作等方面开展密切合作，中国为中亚国家提供帮助，双方携手维护地区长期稳定。

此外，中国与东盟的10+1机制、亚太经合组织、东亚峰会等，虽然更多聚焦经济合作，但也就一些共同关心的非传统安全挑战展开讨论，如航空安全、信息安全、金融安全等。

（三）积极参与阿富汗的和平进程

阿富汗是中国的近邻，虽然边界线不长，但中国、中亚和南亚安全上与阿富汗关联性都很强，长期以来阿富汗的战乱对中国周边一直有着直接或间接的影响。中国和其他阿富汗邻国一道，一方面为长期战乱的阿富汗提供人道主义援助，另一方面积极推动阿富汗国内各派的和解，为实现该国的和平重建创造条件，中国也为阿富汗经济的恢复作出了自己的贡献。同时，中国还利用上合组织等多边机制为解决阿富汗问题提供帮助和支持，应对阿富汗形势变化给地区安全带来的新威胁。2021年9月，上合组织与集体安全条约组织在塔什干召开阿富汗问题联合峰会，就推动阿富汗局势朝着良性发展交换意见。

（四）共同应对新的安全威胁

当前，伴随着新冠肺炎疫情的影响和大国地缘政治博弈的不断升级，新的安全问题不断出现，加上中国周边地区地理位置、地缘环境和资源禀赋等条件以及各国发展上的不平衡，导致安全挑战越来越具有跨地区、跨领域的性质，安全治理“赤字”表现得更为突出，比如能源安全、粮食安全、生态安全、网络安全、社会安全等，以及与地区热点相关的人道主义危机，新形势下都可能影响地区的稳定。中国作为负责任大国，要体现出责任担当，提出并践行以合作促安全，通过构建广泛的伙伴关系网络，反对干涉他国内政和把需要共同面对的安全问题政治化，维护真正的多边主义和国际公平正义。
结 语

百年变局、世纪疫情和大国博弈三重叠加，使中国面对的外部安全环境发生急剧变化，特别是霸权主义、冷战思维不断搅动和干扰周边国家正常的发展进程，在这样的背景下中国的周边安全进入了新的阶段，即挑战前所未有，机遇同样前所未有。

总的来看，由于秉持新安全观，在与周边多数国家建立睦邻友好甚至全面战略伙伴关系的前提下，中国有信心、有能力应对来自不同方向、不同领域的安全威胁，但是有些安全问题只能通过与邻国的密切合作才能很好地控制和解决。在维护地区稳定的过程中，中国与周边国家的双边战略合作以及共同构建的多边平台和机制，正在发挥越来越积极的作用。
BRIEF INTRODUCTION OF THE CPIFA

The Chinese People’s Institute of Foreign Affairs (CPIFA) was founded in December 1949 on the initiative of Premier Zhou Enlai, the first of its kind devoted to people-to-people diplomacy after the founding of New China. In its early years, both Premier Zhou and Marshal Chen Yi, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, served as its Honorary President. The current Honorary President is Li Zhaoxing, former Foreign Minister.

The objective of the CPIFA is to enhance mutual understanding and friendship between the Chinese people and the peoples of other countries, to promote the establishment and development of friendly relations and cooperation between China and other countries and to strive for peace, harmony, development and cooperation.

To achieve its objective, the CPIFA conducts research on the international situation, major global issues and foreign policies; establishes and develops links and contacts with political activists; carries out exchanges and cooperation with academic research institutions and social organizations of other countries, holding dialogues on major international and regional issues; organizes and sponsors various types of forum, workshop, seminar, lectures and symposium; acts as go-between for business circles, financial circles and enterprises in efforts to promote bilateral and multilateral economic cooperation. The CPIFA publishes a quarterly Foreign Affairs Journal in English.

The CPIFA maintains frequent contacts with renowned statesmen and diplomats (including former heads of state or government, ex-foreign ministers, members of parliament, leaders of political parties and government leaders of countries that have yet to establish diplomatic relations with China), distinguished social activists, entrepreneurs, well-known experts and scholars of international studies in more than 120 countries around the world. It has also established bilateral or multilateral exchange mechanisms with related institutions of some countries.

The main body of the CPIFA for carrying out foreign contacts is its council which comprises senior advisers, advisers and council members. Present or former China’s state leaders, high-rank government officials and well-known persons of various social circles act as the senior advisers and advisers. Senior diplomats, as well as experts and scholars engaged in studies of international issues and policies serve as the council members. The CPIFA’s permanent administrative body is its executive council committee which is headed by a president, and it also has posts of vice-president, secretary-general and deputy secretary-general as required by its duty.