

Pompeo's Fact-Twisting China Speech Versus the Truth (II)

蓬佩奥涉华演讲的满嘴谎言与事实真相 (中)

9. Mike Pompeo: The CCP fails in its promises to the world, leading to the continued rise in the pandemic's death toll.

False.

Fact check: The Chinese Government has taken the most comprehensive, strict and thorough prevention and control measures in the shortest time, containing the epidemic mainly in Wuhan. Data showed that very few cases were from China, and the transmission chain of the virus was effectively cut off. A *Science* magazine report estimated that the aforementioned measures reduced the number of infected people in China by more than 700,000.

—When Wuhan was locked down on January 23, 2020, there was only one confirmed case in the United States. When the U.S. on February 2 closed its borders to all Chinese citizens and foreigners who had been to China over the past 14 days, it reported merely more than 10 confirmed cases. When the U.S. declared a state of emergency on March 13, the country's COVID-19 tally was 1,896. When the Chinese Government lifted the lockdown on Wuhan on April 8, the number of confirmed cases in the U.S. reached 400,000. The country saw its tally rise from one to 1 million in less than 100 days. Currently, the number of confirmed cases in the U.S. has exceeded 5.69 million with the death toll over 170,000.

—From the onset of COVID-19, the largest emergency humanitarian operation in the history of the People's Republic of China has been carried out. The nation widely shared its experience in COVID-19 prevention and control, provided medical supplies and dispatched medical teams to where they were needed overseas. By early May, seven versions of the diagnosis and treatment guidelines and six versions of the prevention and control guidelines had been made public through an online knowledge center. A 2-billion-yuan special fund had been set up to fight COVID-19, and over 120 video conferences had been held with experts and officials from more than 160 countries and international organizations. Medical supplies had been provided to more than 150 countries and international organizations, and 29 Chinese medical teams had been sent to 27 countries. China set up a joint expert group with the EU, and established a prevention and control cooperation mechanism with the Republic of Korea. China sent a cash donation of \$50 million to the World Health Organization, pledged to make COVID-19 vaccines global public goods, and provided the world with more than 70 billion face masks. In response to the G20 call for debt repayment moratorium for the poorest countries, China has agreed to suspend

9.蓬佩奥：中国未能信守对世界的承诺，全球疫情死亡人数节节升高。

错！

中国政府在最短时间内采取了最全面、最严格、最彻底的防控措施，把疫情主要控制在了武汉。统计显示中国输出病例很少，有效切断了病毒传播链。《科学》杂志研究报告评估，上述措施使中国减少了超过70万的感染者。

2020年1月23日武汉“封城”时，美国公开确诊病例只有1例。2月2日美国对所有中国公民和过去14天到过中国的外国人关闭边境时，美国官方统计确诊病例只有10余例。3月13日，美国宣布国家紧急状态时，美国内公布的确诊病例是1896例。4月8日，中方解除对武汉“封城”措施时，美国内公布的确诊病例达40万。美国内公布的确诊病例从1人到100万人，用了不到100天。目前，美国内公布的确诊病例已经超过了569万，死亡人数高达17万多。

新冠肺炎疫情发生以来，中国开展了新中国历史上最大规模的紧急人道主义行动。中国广泛分享防控经验，对外提供医疗防护物资，并积极派遣医疗队伍。截至5月上旬，通过开设疫情防控网上知识中心，公开7版诊疗方案、6版防控方案。设立20亿元人民币抗疫合作专项资金，同160多个国家和国际组织召开120余场视频交流会议。向150多个国家和国际组织提供医疗物资援助，向27个国家派出29支医疗专家组。中欧成立联合专家组，中韩建立联防联控合作机制。向世卫组织提供5000万美元现汇捐助，承诺将新冠疫苗作为全球公共产品，为世界提供700多亿只口罩。积极响应二十国集团“暂缓最贫困国家债务偿付倡议”，同意暂缓77个有关发展中国家今年5月1日至年底到期的债务本息偿付。国际社会普遍赞赏中方支持帮

principal and interest repayments on the debts of 77 developing countries due from May 1 to the end of this year. The international community commended China's help and support which reflected the spirit of sharing weal and woe and helping each other, and further highlighted the importance of building a community with a shared future for mankind.

—On May 1, the website of U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) released a report by CDC Principal Deputy Chief Anne Schuchat and CDC COVID-19 response team, which showed that after the United States' first confirmed case was reported on January 21, the pandemic seemed to be brought under control in February, but then intensified rapidly. Factors including a continued rise in imported cases, mass gatherings, the introduction of the virus into high-risk workplaces and densely populated areas, and limited testing that led to covert and asymptomatic transmissions, accelerated the spread of the virus in February and March.

—New York State Governor Andrew Cuomo pointed to a research by Northeastern University showing that the first strain of the novel coronavirus entering his state was not from China. *The New York Times* quoted American experts who confirmed that most New York coronavirus cases did not come from Asia.

—Statistics from several major Canadian provinces showed that the virus was introduced into Canada by American travelers. A study by France's Pasteur Institute found that the source of the virus strain transmitted locally was unknown. Russia reported no imported cases from China. Data from the Australian Government Department of Health showed that the proportion of imported cases from Northeast Asia was extremely small. Japan's National Institute of Infectious Diseases said the pandemic that spread in Japan after March did not originate in China.

—As *The New York Times* pointed out in an article titled *Why Is the U.S. Exporting Coronavirus?*, the United States, with the largest number of COVID-19 cases in the world, is continuing to deport thousands of immigrants, many infected with the coronavirus. In late April, the Guatemalan government reported that nearly a fifth of the country's coronavirus cases were linked to deportees from the United States. Seventy-one of 76 deportees tested positive for the coronavirus.

10. Mike Pompeo: The world would be much better if doctors in Wuhan had been allowed to raise the alarm about the outbreak of a new and novel virus.

False.

Fact check: On August 3, Richard Horton, editor-in-chief of medical journal *The Lancet*, wrote in an article in *The Guardian*, saying that Chinese doctors quickly warned their government and their government warned the world, but Western nations failed to listen to those warnings. To blame China for this pandemic is to rewrite the history of COVID-19 and to marginalize the failings of Western nations.

—The novel coronavirus is unknown to mankind. It takes a process to study and understand it. As one of the first countries hit by the virus, China undertook a closed-book exam, which means

助,认为中方行动体现了患难与共、守望相助的精神,进一步凸显了构建人类命运共同体的重要性。

5月1日,美国疾控中心(CDC)网站发布该中心首席副主任舒沙特及“CDC应对新冠病毒小组”撰写的报告称,美1月21日报告首例确诊病例后,疫情似在2月份得到控制,但随后迅速加剧。持续旅行输入、大规模聚会、病毒传入高危工作场所和人口稠密地区、检测规模有限导致隐性传播、无症状传播等因素促使美疫情在2月至3月加速蔓延。

美国纽约州州长科莫表示,美东北大学研究显示,该州首个新冠病毒毒株并非来自中国。《纽约时报》援引美国专家研究证实,纽约疫情主要传入来源并非亚洲。

加拿大几个大省疫情统计数据显示,病毒系由美国旅行者传入加拿大。法国巴斯德研究所研究发现,在法国当地传播病毒毒株来源不明。俄罗斯输入病例无一例来自中国。澳大利亚卫生部数据显示,从东北亚输入病例所占比重极小。日本国立传染病研究所表示,3月以后在日本扩散的疫情并非源自中国。

《纽约时报》发表《为什么说美国正在出口新冠病毒》文章指出,美国作为全球新冠肺炎感染病例最多的国家,正持续不断地遣返数以千计的“非法移民”,其中很多是新冠病毒感染者。据报道,4月末,危地马拉政府报告显示,该国将近五分之一的新冠肺炎感染病例与被美国驱逐出境者有关,76名被驱逐者中有71人新冠病毒检测呈阳性。

10.蓬佩奥:中国武汉的医生如能获得对新冠肺炎疫情示警,全球疫情不会发展到今天的程度。

错!

8月3日,医学期刊《柳叶刀》主编理查德·霍顿在英国《卫报》撰文指出,中国医生迅速向政府发出预警,政府随即向全世界发出警告,然而西方国家没有听取这些警告。试图把这次新冠病毒大流行归咎于中国,就是要改写新冠肺炎疫情的历史,掩饰西方国家自身的失败。

新冠病毒是一种前所未有的病毒,人们对它

developing effective prevention and control measures requires more careful research beforehand. Jumping to conclusions without research shows no sense of responsibility to science and to the people.

—China has been open, transparent, rapid and effective in its response to COVID-19, with no cover-ups or delays. On December 27, 2019, Dr. Zhang Jixian, director of the respiratory and critical care medicine department at Hubei Provincial Hospital of Integrated Chinese and Western Medicine, reported suspected cases. After that China took rapid actions, carried out etiological and epidemiological investigations, and blocked the spreading of the epidemic. China's information sharing has been timely. Starting from January 3, 2020, China provided epidemic updates on a regular basis to the World Health Organization and foreign countries including the United States. China carried out international cooperation, shared the genome sequence of the virus with other countries at the earliest time possible, and shared its epidemic prevention and control experience. The United States ignored the warnings from China. Now out of political motives, it is wantonly questioning China's transparency. Such a move is utter disrespect for the tremendous efforts and sacrifices of the Chinese people.

—After the COVID-19 outbreak, the vast majority of Chinese medical workers, bearing in mind their supreme mission of safeguarding the lives and health of the people, rushed to the front line of epidemic prevention and control without hesitation, raced against time to rescue patients, fought against the disease, and created one medical miracle after another. Their professional ethics, professionalism and strong will are highly recognized by people from all walks of life in China. The Chinese Government has unveiled a slew of measures to protect and care for medical staff and commended them with awards and honors. Zhang Dingyu, head of Wuhan Jinyintan Hospital, and Zhang Jixian, the doctor at Hubei Provincial Hospital of Integrated Traditional Chinese and Western Medicine who first reported the COVID-19 cases, have gotten a merit award. Many medical staff and medical teams were honored with the May Fourth Medals, and eight medical workers, including Li Wenliang, were honored posthumously. Recently, Zhong Nanshan was awarded the Medal of the Republic, while Zhang Boli, Zhang Dingyu and Chen Wei were awarded the national honorary title “the People's Hero” to honor their significant contribution to the fight against COVID-19.

—U.S. politicians have put politics above science, ignored the reality of their incompetence in fighting the epidemic, and repeatedly criticized the epidemic prevention and control advice raised by Anthony Fauci, director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. Fauci said he and his family had received death threats and had to get extra security. Recently, over 3,000 U.S. public health experts signed an open letter, criticizing the efforts of White House officials to discredit Fauci. Calling the COVID-19 pandemic the greatest challenge the United States has faced in its history, the open letter said the attempt of the White House to discredit and marginalize Fauci is a dangerous distraction. *The Washington Post* commented on July 20 that under the guidance

的认知需要一个过程，中国作为第一波受到冲击的国家之一，进行的是一场闭卷考，更加需要经过谨慎的科学研究，才能制定有效的防控措施。未经研究就贸然下结论，是对科学和人民的不负责任。

中方对疫情的应对公开透明、迅速且有效，不存在任何隐瞒和延误。2019年12月27日，湖北省中西医结合医院呼吸与危重症医学科主任张继先上报了她接诊的可疑病例后，中国迅速采取行动，开展病因学和流行病学调查，阻断疫情蔓延。中国及时对外提供信息，自2020年1月3日起，主动向世界卫生组织以及美国等国家定期通报疫情信息。中国积极开展合作，第一时间同各国分享新冠病毒基因序列，分享疫情防控经验。美国忽略了中国发出的疫情警示，现在却反过来进行政治操弄，无端质疑中国在疫情防控问题上的透明度，这是对中国人民为防控疫情付出巨大努力和牺牲的不尊重。

新冠肺炎疫情发生以来，中国广大医务人员以维护人民群众生命安全和身体健康为最高使命，义无反顾冲上疫情防控第一线，争分夺秒抢救患者，与病魔进行殊死较量，展开生命大救援，创造一个个医学奇迹。他们的职业操守、专业精神和意志品质受到中国社会各界高度肯定。中国政府出台一系列措施保护关心爱护医务人员，对他们授予一系列嘉奖和荣誉。武汉市金银潭医院院长张定宇和第一个报告疫情病例的湖北省中西医结合医院医生张继先获得记大功奖励。许多医护人员和医疗团体荣获第24届“中国青年五四奖章”“中国青年五四奖章集体”称号，李文亮等8名医护人员被追授有关荣誉。日前，钟南山被授予“共和国勋章”，张伯礼、张定宇、陈薇被授予“人民英雄”国家荣誉称号，以表彰他们在抗击新冠肺炎疫情斗争中所作杰出贡献。

美国政客将政治凌驾于科学之上，无视自身抗疫不力现实，频频抨击国家过敏症和传染病研究所所长福奇疫情防控建议，福奇近日透露其家人甚至受到反对者的死亡威胁，不得不寻求安全部门的帮助。近日，超过3000名美国卫生专家签署联名公开信，批评白宫刻意败坏福奇的声誉，表示新冠肺炎疫情是美国有史以来面临的巨大挑战，

of the U.S. Government, many Americans believe scientists and mainstream media have exaggerated the severity of the pandemic or even fabricated the pandemic, and that resistance to scientific experts has become part of the political agenda. A *New York Times* report cited the experience of Dr. Helen Y. Chu, the U.S. whistleblower, and a team of researchers, saying that faced with a public health emergency on a scale potentially not seen in a century, the United States has not responded nimbly. The professional advice of Rick Bright, former director of the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority under the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, was unkindly treated by senior U.S. health officials. He was ousted from his position after refusing to allow wide use of the medicine in accordance with government orders. The official website of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention stopped updating in early March and deleted relevant data on the number of people tested for the novel coronavirus and the number of deaths.

11. Mike Pompeo: The massive imbalances in the U.S.-China relationship have built up over decades. Chinese trade abuses sucked supply chains away from America, cost American jobs and strike enormous blows to the economies all across America. False.

Fact check: In today's era of globalization, the interests of all countries are deeply intertwined. The formation and development of the global industrial chain and supply chain is the result of the joint work of market rule and the choice of enterprises. China and the United States have become each other's most important trading partner and investment destination, as well as a community of shared interests deeply connected by industrial, supply and service chains.

—The Sino-U.S. relationship is defined by equality, mutual benefit and win-win cooperation. It has been based on mutual benefit from the very beginning. China owes nothing to the United States. In Sino-U.S. economic and trade cooperation, China receives capital, technology and management experience from the United States, while the United States has gained market share in China and occupied the high end of the global industrial chain and value chain. Both countries have benefited greatly from their cooperation with each other. Through complementary and mutually beneficial cooperation with China, the U.S. economy has achieved faster growth, American families have saved significant costs of living, and American companies have gained handsome profits. Both China and the United States have achieved remarkable development and progress through cooperation, bringing tangible benefits to the two countries and their peoples.

—Sino-U.S. economic and trade cooperation is essentially mutually beneficial and win-win. China and the United States are each other's largest trading partner and important source of investment. In 2018, their bilateral trade exceeded \$630 billion and the stock of two-way investment exceeded \$240 billion. Statistics of the U.S.-China Business Council in May 2019 showed that between 2009 and 2018, China was one of the fastest-growing markets for U.S.

but the White House刻意“抹黑”福奇，将他“边缘化”，转移公众的视线，这种做法“十分危险”。《华盛顿邮报》7月20日评论称，在美政府引导下，许多美国人认为科学家和主流媒体夸大了疫情严重程度甚至捏造疫情，对科学专家的抵触成为政治议程的一部分。《纽约时报》援引美方“吹哨人”海伦医生及其团队经历报道称，面对可能是一个世纪以来都未曾见过的大规模突发公共卫生事件，美国并未做出灵活的反应。美国卫生与公众服务部下属生物医学高级研究和发展局局长里克·布莱特的专业建议遭遇卫生部高官“不友好的对待”，他本人因未按政府指令扩大药物使用范围遭报复性解职。美国疾控中心官网3月初停止更新并删除了新冠病毒检测人数及死亡人数的相关数据。

11. 蓬佩奥：过去数十年里，中美关系呈现极不平衡态势，中国通过不平等贸易把供应链从美国“吸走”，导致美失去大量就业岗位、经济受挫。

错！

在当今全球化时代，各国利益深度交融。全球产业链供应链的形成和发展，是市场规律和企业选择共同作用的结果。中美已互相成为最重要的贸易伙伴和投资对象国，产业链、供应链、服务链深度联接的利益共同体。

中美关系是平等互利、合作共赢的关系。中美关系从一开始就建立在互利共赢基础上，中国并不亏欠美国什么。在中美经贸合作中，中国从美国吸收资金、技术和管理经验，美国则获得了中国的市场，也占据了全球产业链和价值链的高端。两国从彼此合作中都获得了巨大收益。通过优势互补、互利合作，美国经济实现了快速增长，美国家庭大幅降低了生活成本，美国企业更获取了丰厚利润。中国与美国都实现了大发展，实现了相互成就，给两国和两国人民带来实实在在的好处。

中美经贸合作本质上是互利共赢的。中美互为最大贸易合作伙伴和重要投资来源地。2018年，中美双边贸易额超过6300亿美元，双向投资存量超过2400亿美元。美中贸易全国委员会2019年5月数据显示，2009年至2018年间，中国是美国货物出口

goods exports, with an average annual growth rate of 6.3 percent and a cumulative growth rate of 73.2 percent, much higher than the average growth rate of 56.9 percent to the rest of the world. By the end of 2018, Chinese enterprises had invested \$73.17 billion in the United States. Chinese investment in the United States has made positive contribution to the development of local communities, and the increase in jobs and tax revenue. During COVID-19, China once again became the largest trading partner of the United States. In May 2020, bilateral trade rose to \$46.5 billion, and China's holding of U.S. Treasury bonds exceeded \$1.08 trillion.

— American enterprises have invested in more than 70,000 businesses in China, with annual sales of \$700 billion, and 97 percent of them are profitable. There are only two single markets that account for more than 10 percent of Apple's global revenue. One is the U.S. market, with a total revenue of \$96.6 billion, and the other is the Chinese market. In 2017, General Motors' sales in the Chinese market accounted for 42 percent of its global sales, and were 1 million units more than the sales in the U.S. market. Qualcomm's chip sales and patent license fees in China accounted for 57 percent of its total revenue. According to a survey conducted by the American Chamber of Commerce in China in May 2020, 84 percent of American enterprises are unwilling to withdraw from China, 38 percent of American enterprises will maintain or increase their investment in China, and China is still the most favored market for American enterprises.

— Sino-U.S. economic and trade cooperation has brought tangible benefits to the American people. For more than 40 years, bilateral trade in goods between China and the United States has increased by more than 250 times, supporting about 2.6 million jobs in the United States. About 72,500 U.S. enterprises have invested in China and most of them have benefited a lot.

According to the 2019 State Export Report released by the U.S.-China Business Council on May 1, 2019, U.S. exports to China supported more than 1.1 million jobs in the United States from 2009 to 2018 and 97 percent of the U.S. companies surveyed said doing business with China was profitable. Chinese investment in America had spread across 46 states, directly creating more than 140,000 jobs in America. Trade between China and the United States saved each American family an average cost of \$850 per year, equivalent to 1.5 percent of the household income in America. According to the U.S. Travel Association, Chinese tourists spend an average of \$7,000 per trip to the United States, including air tickets and accommodation.

— The main causes of unemployment among certain groups in the American society are the mistakes of U.S. economic policies and the lack of redistributive and reemployment mechanisms in the context of technological progress and economic restructuring. Arthur R. Kroeber, a member of the National Committee on United States-China Relations, told the Asia Society that the problem with the hit to American employment over the past few decades was the failure of the United States to adjust its domestic policies in a timely manner. A report by the Cato Institute, a U.S. think tank, noted that U.S. manufacturing job losses and worker losses had little to do

增长最快的市场之一，年均增速6.3%，累计增长73.2%，远高于美国对世界其他地区56.9%的平均增幅。截至2018年底，中国企业在美国直接投资金额731.7亿美元，中国在美国投资为促进当地发展、增加就业和税收作出了积极贡献。疫情期间，中国再次成为美国最大贸易伙伴，2020年5月份双边贸易额增至465亿美元，中国持有美国国债超过1.08万亿美元。

美国企业在中国投资兴业累计已超过7万家，年销售额达7000亿美元，其中97%都是盈利的。苹果公司全球营收中占比超过10%的单一国家市场只有两个，一个是营收966亿美元的美国本土，另一个就是中国。美国通用汽车2017年在中国市场的销量占其全球销量42%，比美国本土市场还多出100万辆。美国高通公司在中国市场获得的芯片销售和专利许可费收入占其总营收57%。2020年5月中国美国商会调查显示，84%的美国企业不愿撤离中国，38%的美国企业将保持或增加对华投资，中国仍然是美国企业最青睐的市场。

中美经贸合作作为美国人民带来了实实在在的利益。过去40多年，中美双边货物贸易额增长了250多倍，支持美国内就业岗位约260万个，累计7.25万家美企业在中国投资兴业，绝大多数都获益颇丰。美中贸易委员会2019年5月1日发布的《2019年各州对华出口报告》指出，2009年至2018年十年间，美对华出口支撑了超过110万个美国就业岗位。97%的受访美企业表示与中国做生意是盈利的。中国对美投资遍布美46个州，为美国内直接创造就业岗位超过14万个，中美贸易平均每年为每个美国家庭节省850美元成本，相当于美家庭收入的1.5%。根据美旅游协会统计，包括机票和食宿费用在内，每位中国游客平均在一趟赴美行程中要花费7000美元。

美国部分社会群体失业问题，主要原因是在技术进步和经济结构调整背景下，美国内经济政策失误和再分配、再就业机制缺失。中美关系全国委员会委员亚瑟·克罗博接受亚洲学会采访时表示，过去几十年美国人就业受到冲击问题在于美方未能根据形势及时调整国内政策。美国智库卡托研究所报告也指出，美国制造业工作机会流失和工人失业同中国进口关联度不大。

with Chinese imports.

—According to a Cato Institute report, American consumers have benefited greatly from Sino-U.S. trade. From 2004 to 2015, due to imports from China, U.S. consumer price index dropped by an average 0.19 percent annually, effectively easing inflation in the United States. Sino-U.S. trade helps, not hurts, American manufacturers and workers. It is estimated that out of every U.S. dollar Americans spend on “made in China” products in 2018, 56 cents went to American companies and workers, and importing Chinese products has helped American manufacturing become more competitive, invest more and innovate more.

—The United States unilaterally provoked a trade war with China, and this will ultimately damage its own interests. The Peterson Institute for International Economics projected that raising tariffs on imported automobiles would cause about 195,000 U.S. workers to lose their jobs. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York estimated that due to the additional tariffs imposed on \$250 billion of Chinese exports in 2018, U.S. consumers would have to spend an extra \$52.8 billion every year. That is \$414 more in expenditure for every American family.

Recently, 160 American companies submitted a joint letter to the U.S. Congress, demanding the cancellation of the additional tariffs on China, saying that in 2019, due to the additional tariffs, the U.S. public paid an extra \$50 billion, which is \$1,277 on average for each household, and the market value of U.S. listed companies shrank by \$1.7 trillion.

—The U.S. attempt to forcibly “decouple” the Chinese and American economies, cut off the global industrial, supply and value chains, and disrupt the global economic and trade pattern poses the biggest threat to the safety of the industrial and supply chains of the two countries and the world at large. Former U.S. Deputy Secretary of State James B. Steinberg and former Assistant Secretary of State Phil Gordon argued that the Trump administration has overlooked the benefits that two generations of Americans have reaped from importing affordable consumer goods, low-cost inputs for high-end manufacturing exports, and growing U.S. export surpluses in services and agricultural products. The trade war or “decoupling” pursued by the Trump administration would hurt American workers, farmers and consumers. According to a study by Moody’s Analytics, Trump’s trade war with China has already cost the United States an estimated 300,000 jobs and an average of around \$600 per household from higher prices.

12. Mike Pompeo: China ripped off America’s prized intellectual property and trade secrets.

False.

Fact check: China is a big country in terms of innovation and intellectual property (IP), and has kept strengthening the protection of scientific innovation and intellectual property. China is now among the world’s leaders in terms of the scale and growth rate of innovation input. Its R&D expenditure had grown from 300.31 billion yuan in 2006 to 1.96779 trillion yuan in 2018, recording an average annual growth of 17 percent and rising from the sixth to

美国智库卡托研究所发布报告称，美国消费者从中美贸易中获得巨大利益。2004年至2015年，美国通过从中国进口产品使美国消费价格指数年均降低0.19%，有效缓解通货膨胀。中美贸易是帮助而非伤害了美国制造商和工人，据估算，2018年美国人每在“中国制造”产品上花费1美元，就有56美分流向美国企业和员工，并且通过进口中国产品，帮助美国制造业提高了竞争力、投资力度和创新力度。

美国单方面挑起对华贸易战，最终损害的是其自身利益。彼得森国际经济研究所评估指出，美国对进口汽车加征关税将导致美国减少19.5万个就业岗位。纽约联邦储备银行估算，2018年美国对华2500亿美元商品加征关税使美国消费者每年多支付528亿美元，平均每个美国家庭每年多支出414美元。近日，160家美国企业向美国会提交要求取消对中国加征关税的联名信中称，由于对华加征关税，2019年美民众为此多支付500亿美元，每个家庭平均多支出1277美元，美上市公司市值缩水1.7万亿美元。

美国强行让中美经济“脱钩”，切断全球产业链、供应链和价值链，搅乱全球经贸格局，才是对两国乃至全球产业链、供应链安全的最大威胁。美前常务副国务卿斯坦伯格、前助理国务卿戈登认为，特朗普政府忽视了两代美国人从对华贸易中获得的好处，即进口负担得起的消费品、对高端制造业的低成本投入和在服务业、农业方面的出口盈余。特朗普政府发动对华贸易战和“脱钩”严重损害美工人、农民和消费者的利益。据穆迪公司统计，对华贸易战让美国失去约30万个就业岗位，平均每户家庭因价格上涨损失约600美元。

12. 蓬佩奥：中国窃取美国的知识产权和商业机密。

错！

中国是全球创新大国和知识产权大国，一直在不断加大科技创新和知识产权保护力度，创新投入的规模和增速进入世界领先行列，研发经费支出从2006年的3003.1亿元增长到2018年的19677.9亿元，年均增长17%，世界排名从第6位上升至第2位。研发人员数量稳居世界第一。中国受理的发

the second in the world. China has the world's biggest number of researchers. China's IP offices have received the highest number of patent applications for nine years in a row. China has also registered rapid increase in international patent applications and grown into the world's second biggest filer of international patent applications via the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) System. The annual WIPO report recognizes China as a main driving force for intellectual property development in the world.

—In recent years, China has continued to take effective measures, introduced a number of policies and measures to strengthen intellectual property, and intensified law enforcement and protection, which have produced remarkable results. The decision to amend the “Trademark Law of the People's Republic of China” has substantially raised the cost of infringement and violations. China has released the “Guidelines on Strengthening Reform and Innovation in Intellectual Property Trials” and the “Guidelines on Strengthening the Protection of Intellectual Property,” emphasizing the need to promote coordinated advancement of intellectual property protection and enhance the overall level of protection. China has joined almost all major international intellectual property treaties. In 2019, the country scored 78.98 points in terms of public satisfaction over intellectual property protection. According to the 2019 “Business Confidence Survey” report released by the European Union Chamber of Commerce in China, around 60 percent of the 585 EU companies interviewed regarded that China's administrative and judicial protection of intellectual property had been significantly strengthened. The International Intellectual Property Index report released by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in March 2019 specifically pointed out that China has made outstanding achievements in improving the online sales environment and drug patent enforcement. In the World Bank “Doing Business 2020” report, China lifted its ranking to the 31st slot, and made to the list of the top 10 improved economies for the second year in a row.

—The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress held an antitrust hearing on July 29 this year. When asked whether they believe the Chinese Government is stealing technology from American companies, the CEOs of Apple, Google, and Amazon all said that they had not experienced such cases.

—Yahoo News quoted U.S. Government officials as saying that “U.S. President Trump gave a secret order that gives more powers to the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) for cyberattacks.” This secret authorization makes it easier for the CIA to conduct covert cyber operations without the White House approval. Since the secret order was signed, the CIA has implemented at least 12 operations. On March 3 this year, Chinese cyber security company Qihoo 360 discovered that APT-C-39, a cyberattack organization of the CIA, had conducted cyberattacks on China for 11 years. During this period, China's aerospace companies, scientific research institutions, petroleum industry, large internet firms and government agencies have all suffered attacks to varying degrees.

明专利申请量连续9年位居世界第一。近年来，中国的《专利合作条约》国际专利申请量发展也很快，已经跃居全球第二位。世界知识产权组织发布的年度报告指出，中国已成为世界知识产权发展的主要推动力。

近年来，中国持续采取有力措施，出台了多项加强知识产权的政策举措，加大知识产权执法和保护力度，取得显著成效。修订《中华人民共和国商标法》的决定，大幅提高了侵权违法成本；发布《关于加强知识产权审判领域改革创新若干问题的意见》和《关于强化知识产权保护的意见》，强调要着眼于统筹推进知识产权保护，提升保护整体水平。中国已经加入了几乎所有主要的知识产权国际条约。2019年知识产权保护社会满意度达到78.98分。欧盟商会发布的2019年度《商业信心调查》报告显示，受访的585家在华欧盟企业，约六成认为中国知识产权行政与司法保护力度明显加强。美国商会2019年3月发布的国际知识产权指数报告专门指出，中国在网络销售环境改善、药品专利执法等方面的成绩尤其突出。世界银行发布《2020年全球营商环境报告》称，中国营商环境全球排名升至第31位，连续两年被评选为全球营商环境改善幅度最大的10个经济体之一。

美国国会众议院司法委员会今年7月29日举行反垄断听证会。在被问及“是否相信中国政府从美国公司盗取技术”时，苹果、谷歌、亚马逊首席执行官纷纷表示，未遇到此类案例。

雅虎新闻网援引美国政府官员消息称，“美国总统特朗普曾下密令授予中央情报局（CIA）更多发动网络攻击的权力”。这项秘密授权使中情局可以更容易地进行秘密网络行动，无须得到白宫批准。自从密令签署以来，中情局已实施了至少12次行动。今年3月3日，中国网络安全公司360发现美国中情局的网络攻击组织“APT-C-39”对中国进行了长达11年的网络攻击渗透。在此期间，中国航空航天、科研机构、石油行业、大型互联网公司及政府机构等多个单位均遭到不同程度的攻击。

13.蓬佩奥：中国驻休斯敦总领馆是中方间谍和盗窃知识产权的枢纽。

错！

美国捏造莫须有的罪名，强行关闭中国驻休斯

13. Mike Pompeo: The Chinese Consulate-General in Houston is a hub of spying and intellectual property theft.

False.

Fact check: The United States fabricated false charges and forcibly closed the Chinese Consulate-General in Houston, with the aim of pushing for a “decoupling” between China and the United States. It is an important part of the U.S. strategy to suppress China and is strongly opposed by the vast majority of rational Americans.

—The Consulate-General in Houston was the first Chinese consular mission opened in the United States following the establishment of China-U.S. diplomatic ties. In the past 41 years, it has worked hard to promote friendship and cooperation between the two peoples, and enhance mutual understanding and all-round cooperation between the two countries in various sectors. While COVID-19 raged on in the southern U.S. states, the Consulate-General donated masks to Houston and Harris County, and assisted Shanghai Municipality, Shandong Province and Shenzhen City of China in donating medical supplies to Houston.

—The composition and number of the staff at the Consulate-General in Houston was open information to the U.S. side. To accuse the Consulate-General as the hub of Chinese spying and intellectual property theft runs against the common sense in diplomacy. Reports from Cable News Network (CNN), Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS), *The Houston Chronicle* and British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) showed that closing the Chinese Consulate-General prior to the election was a measure by Trump to “play tough on China,” hold up his declining approval rating and turn China into a convenient target to vilify and shore up votes. *The New York Times* questioned the assertion that “the Houston Consulate-General had a history of engaging in ‘subversive behavior’ and was the ‘epicenter’ of research theft in the United States,” and believes that there is no evidence to support this allegation. Shocked by the decision of the U.S. Government, Houston Mayor Sylvester Turner expressed his hope that whatever the friction may be between the United States and China [it] can be resolved peacefully and that at some point in time the Consulate-General will reopen.

—An editorial of *The Houston Chronicle* said China is the second-largest trading partner of the Houston region, and the region has benefited greatly from having the Consulate-General in the city. For more than 40 years, the Chinese Consulate-General has served as a symbolic bridge, facilitating travel, trade and cultural ties between Houston and China.

14. Mike Pompeo: Many Chinese students and employees come to the U.S. to steal intellectual property.

False.

Fact check: The United States cooked up false charges against the normal scientific, cultural and people-to-people exchanges and cooperation with China based on the presumption of guilt. Such actions run counter to its self-proclaimed ideas of openness and freedom, the public commitments made by U.S. leaders, and the global trend of personnel exchanges, and have caused serious and negative impact on people-to-people exchanges between the two countries.

敦总领馆，旨在推动中美“脱钩”，是其打压中国战略中的重要一环，遭到绝大多数美国理性人士强烈反对。

中国驻休斯敦总领馆是中美建交后中国在美国开设的第一个总领馆。41年来，驻休斯敦总领馆始终致力于促进中美各界相互了解和各领域友好合作。针对美南地区疫情持续蔓延，中国驻休斯敦总领馆分别向休斯敦市和哈里斯郡捐赠口罩，并积极协助上海市、山东省、深圳市分别向休斯敦捐助防疫物资。

中国驻休斯敦总领馆的人员构成和数量对美方是公开的，把该馆说成是中方间谍和盗窃知识产权的枢纽，有违外交常识，十分荒谬。美国有线电视新闻网、哥伦比亚广播公司、《休斯敦纪事报》、英国广播公司等报道指出，美国关闭中国驻休斯敦总领馆是特朗普在选举前对中国采取的强硬措施，以支撑其不断下降的支持率，中国成为其最易攻击和用来拉抬选情的目标。《纽约时报》质疑有关中国驻休斯敦总领馆有从事“颠覆活动”的历史、是中国盗取美国科研成果的“中心”说法，认为没有任何依据。休斯敦市市长西尔维斯特·特纳表示对美方关闭中国驻休斯敦总领馆感到震惊，希望美中和平解决分歧，重启驻休斯敦总领馆。

《休斯敦纪事报》报道，中国是休斯敦地区第二大贸易伙伴，该地区从中国驻休斯敦总领馆受益良多，驻休斯敦总领馆已成为休斯敦地区同中国开展旅游、贸易和文化合作的桥梁。

14.蓬佩奥：很多中国留学生和员工来美国剽窃知识产权。

错！

美方对中美正常的科学、人文交流合作搞有罪推定，罗织“莫须有”罪名，所作所为与其自我标榜的开放自由等理念和美领导人公开作出的承诺背道而驰，与开展国际人才交流的时代潮流背道而驰，给中美正常人文交流与人员往来带来严重消极影响。

40多年来，中美两国人文交往广泛深入，中美之间每年人员往来达500多万人次。教育科研交流合作更是成果丰硕，双方都从中受益。40多年间，有33万多名美国学生来华学习，中国是最受美国

—The past four decades have seen growing cultural and people-to-people exchanges between the two sides, with over 5 million mutual visits recorded every year. Exchanges and cooperation in education and scientific research, in particular, have yielded fruitful results and benefited both countries. China has been one of the most popular destinations for American students in the past 40 years, during which more than 330,000 American students have come to China to further their study. China has also been the largest source of overseas students for the United States for 10 consecutive years. In the 2018-2019 academic year alone, the number of Chinese students in the United States totaled 370,000, accounting for one third of the country's international students. In addition, as the statistics of the U.S. National Science Foundation suggest, China and the United States are each other's largest collaborating country in internationally co-authored papers and their interdependence far exceeds other countries.

—It is in the interest of both sides to boost exchanges and cooperation in areas like science and technology. As shown in Global AI Talent Tracker, a report published in mid-June by the Paulson Institute's in-house think tank MacroPolo, America's big lead in AI is inseparable from China's talent pool, with nearly one third of these researchers completing their undergraduate education in China.

—In his book *The Gift of Global Talent*, William Kerr, Professor of Business Administration at Harvard Business School, said that inventors with Chinese descent accounted for over 10 percent of patents in the United States. In 2018, for example, Chinese students in the United States reached 370,000, bringing about \$20 billion of benefits to the U.S. economy. Turning a blind eye to the contribution of Chinese students and researchers and acting in disregard of the objection from their own scholars, American politicians are putting their own country's interests at stake.

—After the U.S. Department of Homeland Security put out the announcement to bar international students taking only online classes from obtaining visas or maintaining current visas, Harvard University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) filed a lawsuit against the action, contending that the order violates the Administrative Procedure Act, because the policy lacked reasonable justification and the public was not given notice to comment on it. Universities and institutions of higher learning across the country have joined Harvard and MIT in the lawsuit or filed lawsuits on their own. Many of them describe the new visa rules as “policy-making at its worst,” “cruel and reckless” and “deeply misguided.”

—For some time, the United States, out of its ideological bias, has made Chinese students and researchers the target of surveillance, harassment and willful detention, and fabricated absurd charges like “espionage” against Chinese scholars under the presumption of guilt. These U.S. actions have seriously violated the legitimate rights and interests of Chinese citizens and severely disrupted normal cultural and personnel exchanges between the two countries. Such practices are outright political persecution, which not only goes against morality and justice, but also hurts the United States' own image. MIT President Rafael Reif said in an open letter

学生欢迎的留学目的国之一。中国也已连续10年成为美国海外留学生第一大生源国，仅2018至2019学年，中国在美国留学生总数就达37万人，占美国国际学生总数的1/3。此外，美国国家科学基金会统计数据显示，中美互为第一大国际合著论文合作对象，相互依赖远超其他国家。

中美加强科技等领域交流与合作，符合双方共同利益。美国保尔森基金会旗下“马可·波罗”智库6月中旬发布的《全球人工智能人才追踪》报告显示，中国的大学为美国研究机构培养了近三分之一的专业人才。美国在人工智能领域取得全球领先地位与中国的人才供给密不可分。

哈佛商学院商业管理学教授威廉·克尔在其著作《全球人才的礼物》中介绍，如今美国超过10%的发明是由华裔科学家创造的。以2018年为例，在美中国留学生达37万，为美国经济贡献了近200亿美元。美国政客对中国留学生和研究人员为美国科技进步所做出的贡献视而不见，无视很多本国学者的反对，一意孤行，损害的正是美国自身的利益。

针对美国国土安全部发布通告表示仅上网课的留学生将无法取得赴美签证或维持当前签证，哈佛大学和麻省理工学院已提起诉讼案，认为不对只上网课的国际学生发签证无正当理由、未经公众评议且考虑不周，违反了美国联邦行政程序法。美国各地高校和高等教育团体纷纷加入两校提起的诉讼或自行提起诉讼。许多美国高校和高等教育团体用“最糟糕的政策制定”“残酷和不计后果”“极大的误导”等来形容美国政府出台的留学生签证新规。

一段时间以来，美方带着意识形态偏见，不断监控、骚扰甚至任意扣押在美中国学生学者，对中国学者进行有罪推定式指控，公然罗织所谓“从事间谍活动”等荒谬罪名。美方做法严重侵害了中国公民的正当合法权益，严重干扰破坏中美之间正常的人文交流，是赤裸裸的政治迫害，不仅违背道义，也在自毁形象。美国麻省理工学院院长拉斐尔·莱夫2019年就在一封致全校的公开信中表示，针对华人“不公平的审查”会“造成一种无根据的怀疑和恐惧的有毒气氛”，对这所世界知名研究型大学和美国造成伤害。

to the university in 2019 that the “unfair scrutiny” targeting Chinese would “create a toxic atmosphere of unfounded suspicion and fear,” bringing harm to this world-renowned research university and the United States.

15. Mike Pompeo: China sends propagandists into the press conferences, schools, research institutions in the U.S.

False.

Fact check: These remarks have fully exposed the ideological prejudice of the U.S. side. Media organizations should not be judged by the political systems and ideologies of their countries, but by the objectivity, authenticity, fairness and impartiality of their news reports. Each country has its own national conditions and ways of media management and operation. The United States should not judge other countries’ media by its own standards and based on its own ideology. Chinese media organizations in the United States have always followed local laws and observed professional ethics. They have carried out news reporting normally and have never interfered in the internal affairs of the United States. Over the years, they have played an important and positive role in enhancing the objective understanding and friendliness of the Chinese people towards the United States.

—In recent years, the U.S. Government has imposed unwarranted restrictions on the normal news reporting of Chinese media outlets and their staff in the country. It has continuously escalated discrimination and political suppression against Chinese media and restricted their freedom. In December 2018, CGTN America was registered as a “foreign agent” under orders from the U.S. Department of Justice. On February 18, 2020, the U.S. State Department designated five Chinese media outlets, including Xinhua News Agency, as “foreign missions” and demanded personnel, property and other information from them. On March 2, the U.S. State Department announced that from March 13, the five Chinese media outlets designated as “foreign missions” have to slash the number of Chinese nationals permitted to work in America by 60, a 40 percent cut in staff members, which means de facto expulsion of the Chinese journalists stationed in the country.

—The United States has for a long time imposed discriminatory visa policies on Chinese journalists. U.S.-based Chinese journalists are only granted single-entry visas, which means they have to reapply for visa after they leave for China or for a third country, and nine Chinese journalists have not been able to return to the United States after leaving the country. In contrast, the United States gives multiple-entry visas to journalists from other countries and regions. When applying for U.S. visa, Chinese journalists are often requested to provide substantial amount of additional documents. Meanwhile, it has become a common practice for the U.S. side to prolong and indefinitely delay the approval process and even deny the application in the name of administrative review. Statistics show that from 2018, more than 20 Chinese journalists have had their visa application indefinitely delayed and even denied. Some Chinese journalists applied for U.S. visa in mid-December 2019, but so far have not received any feedback from the U.S. side and their

15. 蓬佩奥：中国将其宣传分子派至美国的新闻发布会、学校、研究机构等。

错！

美方有关言论充分暴露了其意识形态偏见。判断媒体的标准不应是各国政治制度和意识形态，而应是新闻报道本身的客观真实和公平公正。每个国家的国情不同，媒体管理和运作的方式也各不相同，美方不应从自身意识形态出发，用自己的标准评判他国媒体。中国媒体在美机构一向遵守美国法律，恪守新闻职业道德，在美正常地开展新闻报道工作，从不干预美国内政，多年来为增进中国民众对美国的客观了解和友好感情发挥了重要、积极的作用。

近年来，美国政府对中媒体驻美机构和人员的正常新闻报道活动无端设限，无理刁难，不断升级对中国媒体的歧视和政治打压，限制中国媒体新闻自由。2018年12月，美司法部将中国国际电视台（CGTN）北美分台登记为“外国代理人”。2020年2月18日，美国国务院宣布将新华社等5家中国媒体驻美机构作为“外国使团”列管，要求提交工作人员、所拥有不动产等信息。2020年3月2日，美国国务院宣布自3月13日起，将作为“外国使团”列管的5家中国媒体驻美中国籍员工数量削减60人，削减比例达40%，变相驱逐中国驻美记者。

长时间以来，美方在签证等方面对中国媒体记者采取歧视性限制措施，对所有中方记者只发一次入境签证，记者回国或赴第三国后，需重新申请签证，其中9名常驻记者离美后无法再次入境。而美方给予其他国家和地区记者多次入境签证。中方记者在申请赴美签证时被要求提供大量额外材料，美方常以行政审查为由延长签证审批时间、无限期拖延甚至拒签，2018年以来共有20余名中国媒体记者遭到美方无限期拖延甚至拒签。部分中国媒体记者自去年12月中旬申请赴美签证，至今未得到美方任何反馈，护照也未退还。今年5月，美方将中国驻美记者包括常驻联合国记者签证停留期缩短为90天，这意味着每90天就要申请一次签证延期，如果延期申请得不到批准，记者将被迫离开美国，严重干扰中国媒体在美开展正常报道活动。

目前在华常驻外国记者约有500人。中方一

passports have not been returned either. In May 2020, the United States limited the duration of stay for U.S.-based Chinese journalists, including those based in the United Nations, to 90 days, which means they have to apply for a visa extension every 90 days. If the extension application is not approved, the journalists will be forced to leave America. This new move has seriously disrupted the normal reporting work of the Chinese media.

—At present, there are about 500 foreign journalists based in China. China has provided active assistance to facilitate their work and life. Normally, the applications of foreign journalists for the extension of press cards get approved within 10 workdays. For a long time, U.S. journalists in China have been able to travel to and from China many times with their valid certificates without applying for new visas. In 2019 alone, U.S. resident journalists in China traveled to and from the country more than 700 times. China welcomes media outlets and journalists from all countries to report in China in accordance with laws and regulations, and will continue to facilitate and assist their work.

—As of July 2020, a total of 28 U.S. media outlets have sent resident journalists to the Chinese mainland, with 34 offices in Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Shenzhen. They have hired 29 U.S. journalists, 34 non-U.S. journalists and 135 employees. In addition, there are more than 20 U.S. media outlets operating in Hong Kong, with more than 400 staff. These U.S. journalists are free to attend press conferences held by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and ask questions without restriction. In recent years, some U.S. media outlets have concocted a lot of fake news with distorted facts, and pointed fingers at Xinjiang and Hong Kong affairs. They are sparing no effort to smear and attack China and even attack China's political system. China opposes ideological prejudice against it, opposes the fabrication of fake news under the pretext of so-called freedom of the press, and opposes acts that violate the professional ethics of journalism.

16. Mike Pompeo: Chinese companies do not answer to independent boards, and many of them are state-owned and have no need to pursue profits. A good example is Huawei.

False.

Fact check: The fourth national economic census of China's National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) indicated that by the end of 2018, there were 15.61 million private companies in the country, up 178.6 percent from the end of 2013, and 84.1 percent of total enterprises were private ones, up 68.3 percent. The number of state-controlled enterprises was about 242,000, accounting for only 1.3 percent of total enterprises.

—Creating wealth and profits are the natural pursuit and the most important functions of businesses. NBS statistics revealed the following profits made by China's major industrial enterprises (with an annual business turnover of at least 20 million yuan each) in 2019: 1.64 trillion yuan by state-controlled enterprises, 4.53 trillion yuan by joint-equity enterprises, 1.56 trillion yuan by foreign as well as Hong Kong-, Macao- and Taiwan-invested enterprises, and 1.82 trillion yuan by private enterprises.

直积极为外国驻华记者生活和工作提供便利和协助。外国记者申请常驻记者证延期，通常都会在10个工作日内完成。长期以来，美国驻华记者凭其有效证件可以多次往返中国，无需申请新的签证。2019年一年，美国在华常驻记者出入中国超过700次。中方始终欢迎各国媒体和记者依法依规在中国从事采访报道工作，并将继续提供便利和协助。

截至2020年7月，共有28家美国媒体在中国内地常驻，在北上广深共设机构34个，其中有美籍记者29名，非美籍记者34名，雇员135名。此外还有20多家美国媒体在香港运营，有400多名工作人员。美国记者可以自由来去外交部记者会，不受限制地提问。近年来，一些美国媒体歪曲事实，炮制了诸多假新闻，对新疆和香港事务指手画脚，不遗余力抹黑攻击中国，甚至攻击中国政治制度。中方反对针对中国的意识形态偏见，反对借所谓新闻自由炮制假新闻，反对违反新闻职业道德的行为。

16. 蓬佩奥：中国企业不归独立董事会管理，多为国家所有，也不追求利润。华为就是个绝佳例子。

错！

中国国家统计局发布的第四次全国经济普查报告显示，截至2018年末，中国共有私营企业1561.4万个，国有控股企业24.2万个。私营企业数量比2013年末增长178.6%，占全部企业法人单位的比重由68.3%提高到84.1%。国有控股企业数量仅占全部企业的1.3%。

创造财富、追求利润是企业的天然基因，也是其最重要的职能。中国国家统计局发布的数据显示，2019年中国规模以上工业企业中，国有控股企业实现利润总额16355.5亿元；股份制企业实现利润总额45283.9亿元；外商及港澳台商投资企业实现利润总额15580.0亿元；私营企业实现利润总额18181.9亿元。

在中国整个经济体系中，民营经济贡献了50%以上的税收、60%以上的国内生产总值、70%以上的技术创新成果、80%以上的城镇劳动就业和90%以上的企业数量。

华为是一家优秀的民营企业，是一家100%由

—In China's economic system, the private sector contributes to over 50 percent of tax revenue, over 60 percent of GDP, over 70 percent of technological innovation, and over 80 percent of urban employment, and accounts for over 90 percent of the number of enterprises.

—Huawei is a leading private enterprise, and 100 percent employee-owned. The Chinese Government has no shares in Huawei, which adopts an employee shareholding scheme involving 104,572 people through its trade union. Only Huawei employees are eligible to participate, and no government departments or organizations have any shares in Huawei.

17. Mike Pompeo: Huawei is not an innocent telecommunications company but a national security threat to the U.S.

False.

Fact check: Over the past three decades, Huawei has grown from a small company to one of the world's largest telecommunications equipment suppliers, providing quality services to over 3 billion people in more than 170 countries and regions. The company has brought enormous business opportunities to the global telecommunications industry and won a good international reputation. Each year, Huawei makes nearly \$80 billion of purchases globally from 13,000 suppliers in more than 140 countries. Purchases from the U.S. alone were nearly \$19 billion.

—Huawei strictly abides by local laws wherever it operates. The company has long been expressing its readiness to sign no-backdoor and no-eavesdropping agreements with any country, set up cybersecurity testing centers and open itself to testing. This is enough to prove Huawei's innocence and transparency. So far, not a single country, a single company or a single individual has been able to produce solid and conclusive evidence to prove that Huawei poses a security threat to them. Huawei funded a cybersecurity testing center in the United Kingdom and opens itself to testing by UK experts. No other companies in any other country could do this, and no U.S. companies could act in such an open and honest way.

—Huawei owns a total of 87,805 patents worldwide, of which more than 90 percent are invention patents, including 11,152 core ones granted by the U.S. authorities. According to the latest statistics from German market intelligence company IPlytics, Huawei has declared the largest number of 5G essential patents, accounting for 15.05 percent of the total number of declarations. The Patent Index 2019 of the European Patent Office suggested that Huawei was its top applicant that year, with its declared 5G essential patents outnumbering all U.S. companies.

—The U.S. Government has, with no factual basis at all, abused state power to willfully oppress and sanction Huawei under the pretext of national security. This is nothing short of economic bullying. For the United States, the so-called national security is nothing but a code name of hegemony.

—In an analysis titled Huawei and the Mantra of Security published on July 20, 2020, Xulio Rios, director of the Spanish Observatory of Chinese Politics in Spain, said the repeated use of national security to discredit Huawei looks like a good story. He mentioned

员工持有的民营企业。中国政府不持有华为的股份，华为通过工会实行员工持股计划，参与人数为104,572人，参与人仅为公司员工，没有任何政府部门、机构持有华为股权。

17. 蓬佩奥：华为不是清白的电信公司，而是美国国家安全威胁。

错！

30多年间，华为从一家小微企业成长为世界最大的通信设备供应商之一，以优质服务造福全球170多个国家、30多亿人口，获得各国民众高度评价，也为世界通信行业提供巨大商机，赢得了良好的国际信誉。华为每年在全球采购量近800亿美元，覆盖13000家供应商，140多个国家。其中在美国的采购量就接近190亿美元。

华为无论在世界哪个国家都严格遵守当地法律。华为早就公开表示，愿同所有国家签署“无后门、不监听”协议，也愿在任何国家建立网络安全评估中心，接受外方检测。这足以证明华为的清白和透明。迄今为止，没有任何一个国家、任何一个公司和任何一个人能够拿出确凿证据证明华为对他们构成安全威胁。华为出资在英国设立网络安全检测中心，接受英国专家检测。世界上没有哪个国家的企业能做到这一点，也没有任何一家美国企业能做到像华为这么光明磊落。

华为现在87,805项专利中，90%以上为发明专利，有11,152项核心专利是在美国授权的。德国专利数据库公司IPlytics的最新数据显示，华为是5G标准必要专利中申请数量最多的企业，占到总申请数量的15.05%。欧洲专利局发布2019年专利指数显示，华为2019年在欧洲专利申请量排名第一，其中5G必要专利数量超越所有美国企业。

美国政府在没有任何事实依据的情况下，滥用国家安全借口，动用国家力量无端打压和制裁华为，是赤裸裸的经济霸凌行径。对美国而言，所谓“国家安全”不过是霸权的代名词。

2020年7月20日，西班牙中国政策观察网主任、国际政治问题专家胡里奥·里奥斯发表署名文章《华为与安全问题的老生常谈》提到，反复强调华为技术对国家安全造成威胁看起来像是“天方夜谭”。“唯一真正明显的事实是，华为的技术极具竞争力，并将中国置于领先地位。这

that the truth behind the U.S. pressure on its allies to block Huawei is that “Huawei’s technology is highly competitive and places China ahead in the marketplace.” They are trying to curb China’s development by classifying Huawei as a “security” threat.

—Jeffrey Sachs, the economics professor at Columbia University, agrees that targeting Huawei is never simply a security concern. “The U.S. concocted in my opinion, the view that Huawei is a global threat,” he said, noting that the U.S. has leaned very hard on its allies... to try to break the relations with Huawei. “The United States lost its step on 5G, which is a critical part of the new digital economy.”

—According to U.S. media reports, the U.S. Rural Wireless Association (RWA) estimates that 25 percent of its members had Huawei or ZTE equipment in their networks. Replacing the equipment would cost \$800 million to \$1 billion, which means certain U.S. rural areas may lose basic communications facilities. Banning the purchase of Huawei and ZTE equipment or services by rural operators, as advocated by some in the U.S., could end up harming the interests of American businesses and consumers.

18. Mike Pompeo: Countries should become Clean Countries so that their citizens’ private information doesn’t end up in the hand of the CCP.

False.

Fact check: The U.S. administration has generalized the concept of national security, resorted to the presumption of guilt and state power to hold down Chinese enterprises, and intervened in the economy with political means. All this has run counter to the free market, fair competition and entrepreneurship that the U.S. has been advocating globally for many years, seriously disrupted the order of the market economy, and violated WTO rules. These acts have undermined the open, transparent, inclusive and non-discriminatory multilateral trading system, affected the development prospects of the global 5G and digital industries, and damaged the common interests of all countries in the world.

—The Chinese Government has never asked, and will not ask its enterprises or individuals to violate local laws, and to collect or provide data, information and intelligence of foreign countries through the installation of “backdoor” or other ways.

—The Chinese Government attaches great importance to the protection of personal privacy of citizens and has been committed to improving laws and regulations on the protection of personal privacy. Chinese laws and regulations, such as its Civil Code, the Cybersecurity Law and the decision of the NPC Standing Committee on strengthening online information protection, have clear stipulations on the collection, use and protection of personal information.

—After the 9/11 attacks, the U.S. adopted the USA Patriot Act that requires Internet companies to provide users’ information on a regular basis. The “Prism Gate” incident has exposed that under the monitoring of U.S. intelligence agencies, U.S. citizens have no personal privacy in their phone calls, communications, documents, voice mail and other data. The phone calls of leaders of countries, who used to be very close allies of the United States, have also been eavesdropped by the U.S. for a long time. Facts have shown that it is the United States

就是他们试图通过将华为归类为‘安全’威胁来达到遏制中国发展的真实目的。”

美国哥伦比亚大学教授杰弗里·萨克斯表示，美国捏造华为是全球性威胁的观点，并且试图破坏其盟友与华为的关系。美国失去了在5G上的领先地位，而这是新数字经济的重要组成部分。

根据美国媒体报道，美国农村无线运营商协会估算，25%的协会会员企业使用了华为或中兴公司的设备，更换这些设备需要花费8亿至10亿美元，一些美国农村地区可能会立即失去基本通讯网络。美方一些人鼓吹禁止本国农村电信运营商从华为和中兴公司购买设备或服务，损害的最终还是本国企业和本国消费者的利益。

18.蓬佩奥：各国在5G问题上要成为“干净国家”，防止本国公民信息流入中国。

错！

美国泛化国家安全概念，搞有罪推定，动用国家力量打压中国企业，以政治手段干预经济，违背了其多年来在国际上鼓吹的自由市场、公平竞争、企业家精神，严重扰乱了市场经济秩序，严重违反世贸组织规则，破坏开放、透明、包容、非歧视的多边贸易体制，也严重影响了全球5G和数字产业发展前景，损害了世界各国的共同利益。

中国政府从未也不会要求企业或个人以违反当地法律的方式、通过安装“后门”等形式为中国政府采集或提供位于外国境内的数据、信息和情报。

中国政府高度重视保护公民个人隐私，一直致力于完善保护个人隐私权的法律法规。中国民法典、网络安全法、全国人大常委会关于加强网络信息保护的決定等法律法规对个人信息的收集、使用、保护等作出明确规定。

“9·11”之后，美国出台的“爱国者法案”要求网络公司定期提供用户信息。根据“棱镜门”事件曝光情况，在美国情报部门监控下，美国人的通话、通信、文件、语音等数据没有个人隐私可言。美国曾经特别亲密的盟友国家领导人的通话也长期遭到美国窃听。事实表明，恰是美国在全球范围实施了最大规模的网络监控和网络窃密行动，美国是全球最大的“黑客帝国”。联

that has carried out the largest network surveillance and espionage operations in the world, and the U.S. is the largest “hacker empire” in the world. For this, the United Nations adopted the resolution “Privacy in the Digital Age” initiated by European countries.

—In May 2019, the Der Tagesspiegel of Germany reported that after years of scrutiny by the British Government, the German Federal Office for Information Security, the European Commission and other agencies, no obvious “backdoor” has been found on Huawei equipment. However, security flaws are often found in the equipment provided by the U.S. company Cisco. Since 2013, Cisco has been involved in at least 10 cases, which are more in line with the description of the so-called “backdoor.”

—There are security flaws in Cisco’s devices, and many “backdoor” incidents have been reported. Cisco deliberately sold video surveillance technology containing serious security vulnerabilities to government agencies, and was sued by video surveillance experts of its distributor NetDesign. In 2019, Cisco eventually paid \$8.6 million to settle claims for its act of “leaving backdoor.”

—As early as in 2014, Apple admitted that it could extract personal data such as SMS, address book and photos of its mobile phone users through the backdoor of Apple’s mobile phone system. Its CEO Tim Cook said publicly that “China has never asked us to unlock the iPhone, but the U.S. has asked for it.” Facebook was also revealed to have a backdoor to its users’ accounts.

19. Mike Pompeo: China has set up concentration camps in Xinjiang.

False.

Fact check: There are no so-called “concentration camps” in Xinjiang, and its vocational education and training centers were established in accordance with the law. The centers are similar in nature to community correction programs of the United States, the Desistance and Disengagement Programme (DDP) of the UK, and the deradicalization center of France, all beneficial attempts and positive explorations for preventive counter-terrorism and de-extremism. They are consistent with the principles and spirit of a series of counter-terrorism resolutions, including the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

—It is a practice with ulterior motives for some U.S. politicians and media to call Xinjiang vocational education and training centers “concentration camps.” The Network of Chinese Human Rights Defenders, a non-governmental organization supported by the U.S. Government, has come to the absurd conclusion that 10 percent of Xinjiang’s 20 million population are detained in the so-called “concentration camps,” simply based on its interviews with eight people and rough estimates.

A survey by Grayzone, a U.S. news website, revealed that Adrian Zenz, a pseudo scholar, had fabricated the rumor that the total of detainees in Xinjiang exceeded 1 million based on a report by Istiqlal TV, a Turkey-based exile media organization. According to Grayzone, rather than being an impartial news organization, Istiqlal TV has advocated separatism and received all kinds of extremists. Even Adrian Zenz himself admitted that he was uncertain with his estimate.

联合国为此通过了欧洲国家提出的有关“数字时代隐私权”的决议。

2019年5月德国《每日镜报》报道称，经过多年审查，英国政府、德国联邦信息安全办公室及欧盟委员会等机构都没有发现华为存在明显“后门”。而在美国思科提供的设备中，却经常能发现安全漏洞，2013年至今至少已经有10起，更符合所谓的“后门”描述。

美国思科设备存在安全漏洞，已经曝出很多起“后门”事件。思科故意向政府销售包含严重安全漏洞的视频监控套件，并被思科经销商Net-Design的视频监控专家提起诉讼。思科这一“留后门”的行为最终导致其于2019年赔付860万美元。

苹果公司早在2014年就承认可通过苹果手机系统“后门”提取手机用户的短信、通讯录和照片等个人数据。苹果公司首席执行官库克公开表示，迄今为止中国政府从未要求苹果公司与其开展安全合作，而美国中情局却这么做了。“脸书”公司也被曝出用户账号有“后门”。

19.蓬佩奥：中国在新疆设立“集中营”进行压迫。

错！

新疆根本不存在所谓的“集中营”。新疆依法设立职业技能教育培训中心，它们与美国推行的“社区矫正”、英国设立的DDP项目（“断念与脱离”课程）、法国设立的去极端化中心本质上没有区别，都是为了预防性反恐和去极端化而采取的有益尝试和积极探索，符合《联合国全球反恐战略》等一系列反恐决议的原则和精神。

用“集中营”来称呼新疆教培中心是美国一些政客和媒体别有用心做法。美国政府支持的非政府组织“中国人权捍卫者网络”仅凭对8个人的采访和粗略估算，就得出了“新疆地区2000万人口中，10%的人被拘押在所谓‘集中营’”的荒谬结论。美国“灰色地带”新闻网站的调查显示，伪学者郑国恩根据一家总部位于土耳其的流亡媒体组织—Istiqlal TV的一篇报道编造了“新疆在押人员总数超过100万”的耸人谣言。据“灰色地带”揭露，Istiqlal TV根本不是一家公正的新闻组织，它一边推进分离主义，一边接待各种极端分子，连邦

—For some years, Xinjiang has been a victim of terrorism and extremism. According to preliminary statistics, between 1990 and the end of 2016, ethnic separatists, religious extremists and violent terrorists have plotted and carried out several thousand acts of terrorism, resulting in the death of a large number of innocent civilians, the killing of several hundred police officers, and huge property losses.

Thanks to the law-based anti-terrorism, deradicalization and vocational education and training in Xinjiang, there have been no violent terrorist cases in the region for more than three years, and people of all ethnic groups have acquired a notably stronger sense of fulfillment, happiness and security.

—Vocational education and training centers in Xinjiang have focused on the main problems facing the trainees, such as low proficiency in spoken and written Mandarin, lack of understanding in the law and occupational skills, and influence by religious extremism to various degrees. A curriculum that includes standard spoken and written Mandarin, legal courses, vocational skills and deradicalization has been developed, aiming at eliminating the root causes of terrorism and religious extremism.

The centers strictly implement the basic principles of respecting and protecting human rights enshrined in China's Constitution and laws, fully respect and guarantee the trainees' personal freedom and freedom of religious belief, the right to use their spoken and written languages, and the customs of different ethnic groups. There are access to various living facilities, and legal and mental counseling rooms. All trainees are covered by public pension and medical insurance schemes, and are entitled to free health examination.

So far, all the trainees involved in the courses of standard spoken and written Mandarin, legal courses, vocational skills and deradicalization have graduated, and been employed with the help of the government. They are living a much-improved and happier life.

—In October 2019, more than 60 countries, including over 30 Islamic countries, addressed the UN General Assembly in support of China's policy in Xinjiang. None of the few countries that criticized China's policies was an Islamic country.

Since the end of December 2018, Xinjiang has been visited by more than 70 groups of UN officials, foreign diplomats in China, representatives of relevant countries to the UN Office at Geneva, media reporters and religious groups. The number of these visitors, who come from over 90 countries, exceeded 1,000. They noted that Xinjiang's anti-terrorism and deradicalization efforts were consistent with the purposes and principles of the UN in fighting terrorism and safeguarding basic human rights, and should be fully recognized and learned from.

—Many foreign diplomats, experts, scholars and media reporters, after a personal visit to the vocational education and training centers, said the Chinese Government had introduced a number of preferential policies and measures to improve people's livelihoods in Xinjiang in line with local conditions, benefiting the people of all ethnic groups with prosperity and vitality. Before visiting Xinjiang, they had thought that the centers were "concentration camps."

国恩本人也承认自己的估算“没有确定性”。

一段时期以来，新疆深受恐怖主义、极端主义之害。据不完全统计，自1990年至2016年年底，民族分裂势力、宗教极端势力、暴力恐怖势力在新疆策划实施了数千起暴力恐怖案（事）件，造成大量无辜群众被害，数百名公安民警殉职，财产损失无法估算。通过依法开展反恐、去极端化和职业技能教育培训工作，新疆已连续3年多未发生暴力恐怖案件，各族人民的获得感、幸福感、安全感显著增强。

新疆教培中心针对学员普遍使用国家通用语言文字水平低、缺乏法治意识和就业技能、不同程度感染宗教极端思想等问题，开展以国家通用语言文字、法律知识、职业技能和去极端化为主要内容的教育教学，目的是从源头上消除恐怖主义、宗教极端主义。教培中心严格贯彻落实中国宪法和法律规定关于尊重和保障人权的基本原则，充分尊重和保障学员人身自由、宗教信仰自由、使用本民族语言文字的权利、不同民族学员风俗习惯，提供各项生活设施，设有法律咨询室和心理咨询室。所有学员均享受养老、医疗等社会保险，免费参加全民健康体检。目前，参加“三学一去”（学习国家通用语言文字、法律知识、职业技能和去极端化）的教培学员已全部结业，在政府帮助下实现了稳定就业，改善了生活质量，过上了幸福生活。

2019年10月，60多个国家在联大发言支持中国的治疆政策，其中30多个是伊斯兰国家。而在少数批评中国治疆政策的国家里没有一个是伊斯兰国家。2018年12月底以来，联合国官员、外国驻华使节、有关国家常驻日内瓦代表、媒体记者和宗教团体等70多批团组、90多个国家的1000多人赴疆参访。他们普遍表示，新疆反恐、去极端化做法符合联合国打击恐怖主义、维护基本人权的宗旨和原则，值得充分肯定和借鉴。

很多亲身参观过新疆教培中心的外国驻华使节、专家学者和媒体均表示，中国政府在新疆因地制宜，出台一系列优惠政策和民生措施，造福了这里的各族人民，令社会欣欣向荣、充满活力。到新疆之前以为教培中心是“集中营”，亲

However, after seeing with their own eyes how the trainees studied and lived at the centers, receiving skills training and attending various activities based on their interests, they realized that the so-called “concentration camps” were all lies maliciously spread by Western politicians and media.

20. Mike Pompeo: China walked away from its promise to the world on Hong Kong.

False.

Fact check: The central government has been unswervingly implementing the policy of “one country, two systems.” Since Hong Kong’s return to the motherland, this principle, along with “the people of Hong Kong administering Hong Kong” and a high degree of autonomy, has been effectively implemented and made widely recognized achievements. “One country, two systems” has been proven to be the best institutional arrangement to maintain Hong Kong’s long-term prosperity and stability. The central government will continue to uphold the integrity of the “one country, two systems” policy, and ensure its faithful implementation.

—The legal basis for the Chinese Government to govern Hong Kong is China’s Constitution and the Basic Law of the HKSAR. The Sino-British Joint Declaration is not relevant in this regard. As China resumed the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997, all provisions concerning the UK under the Joint Declaration had been fulfilled. The basic policies on Hong Kong stated by China in the Joint Declaration are its policy declaration, which have since been fully embodied in the Basic Law enacted by the NPC. China’s relevant policies have not changed, and will continue to be adhered to.

—At the 44th session of the United Nations Human Rights Council held between June 30 and July 17, when a small number of Western countries smeared China on Hong Kong-related issues, over 70 countries supported China’s legitimate position and condemned the act to use Hong Kong to interfere in China’s internal affairs. This reflected the common voice and just position of the international community. It is not hard to tell who wins over support of the majority.

—Hong Kong has been one of the world’s freest, open, prosperous and dynamic regions. From 1997 to 2019, its GDP increased from 1.37 trillion to 2.87 trillion Hong Kong dollars. Over the years, Hong Kong has maintained its status as an important global financial center. By the end of 2019, the total value of Hong Kong’s stock market approached \$5 trillion, closely trailing that of New York, Shanghai and Tokyo.

—According to the annual competitiveness rankings compiled by the Swiss-based International Institute for Management Development, Hong Kong has moved up the chart since its return to the motherland, and has for four times claimed the first or second place between 2015 and 2020.

—By 2019, Hong Kong has been rated as the world’s freest economy for 25 consecutive years by the U.S.-based Heritage Foundation. ■

(To be continued)

(Source: Xinhua News Agency)

眼目睹学员在教培中心的学习生活之后，才发现学员是在接受技能培训，还能参加各种兴趣爱好课题，所谓“集中营”都是西方政客和媒体恶意传播的谎言。

20. 蓬佩奥：中国违背在香港事务上对世界作出的承诺。

错！

中国中央政府始终坚定不移地贯彻“一国两制”方针。香港回归以来，“一国两制”、“港人治港”、高度自治方针得到切实贯彻落实，取得了举世公认的成就。实践充分证明，“一国两制”是保持香港长期繁荣稳定的最佳制度安排。中央政府将继续确保“一国两制”方针不会变、不动摇，确保“一国两制”实践不变形、不走样。

中国政府治理香港的法律依据是中国宪法和香港基本法，与《中英联合声明》无关。随着1997年香港回归中国，《中英联合声明》中所规定的与英方有关的条款已全部履行完毕。《中英联合声明》关于对港的基本方针政策是中方的政策宣示，已充分体现在全国人大所制定的基本法中。中方有关政策都没有改变，中方会继续坚持。

2020年6月30日至7月17日召开的联合国人权理事会第44次会议上，针对少数西方国家就涉港等问题攻击诬蔑中方，共有70余国一致支持中国正当立场，谴责利用香港问题干涉中国内政的行径，反映了国际社会的共同声音和公正立场。人心向背，不言自明。

香港一直是世界上最自由、最开放、最繁荣、最具活力的地区之一。从1997年到2019年，香港本地生产总值由1.37万亿港元增至2.87万亿港元。多年来，香港作为全球重要金融中心的地位从未改变。截至2019年末，香港股市总市值接近5万亿美元，仅次于纽约、上海和东京。

根据瑞士洛桑国际管理学院的世界竞争力排名，香港回归以来排名总体逐年上升，2015—2020年间，有4次荣登世界前两名位置。

截至2019年，香港已连续25年被美国传统基金会评为最自由经济体。 ■

(未完待续)

(来源：新华社)