

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

## 蓬佩奥涉华演讲的满嘴谎言与事实真相（下）

**21. Mike Pompeo: The CCP has tightened its grip on Hong Kong, where democracy and freedom are suppressed.**

**False.**

Fact check: For more than 150 years under the British colonial rule, there was no democracy in Hong Kong, as none of the governors were elected by the Hong Kong people, and its legislators were directly appointed by the governor for most of the time. In sharp contrast, after Hong Kong's return to the motherland, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) enjoys executive, legislative and independent judicial power, including that of final adjudication, in accordance with the Basic Law of the HKSAR. Hong Kong people have been running their own affairs in the HKSAR with a high degree of autonomy. Hong Kong residents enjoy unprecedented and extensive democratic rights and freedoms, which is an undeniable truth for all people without prejudice.

—It is enshrined in the constitutions of more than 100 countries that the exercise of basic rights and freedoms shall not endanger national security. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights makes it clear that freedoms of religious belief, expression and peaceful assembly, the right to a public trial and other rights may be subject to restrictions that are necessary to protect national security, public order among others. There are similar provisions in the European Convention on Human Rights. What has happened in Hong Kong over the past year clearly reveals that it is impossible for Hong Kong to achieve prosperity and stability without safeguarding national security. During the turbulence over the amendment bill last year, the rioters flagrantly preached “Hong Kong independence”, engaged in mass illegal violent activities, vandalizing facilities and attacking innocent civilians. They challenged the governance of the HKSAR government and escalated their violent terrorist activities. External forces became emboldened in their unlawful meddling in Hong Kong affairs. These have gravely threatened the life and property of Hong Kong residents and undermined investor confidence. The main reason for the instability and chaos was that the foundation of national security was not firm enough. The enactment of the law on safeguarding national security in Hong Kong is aimed to plug loopholes in the HKSAR national security legislation.

—The legislation only targets four types of offences, namely, secession, subversion, terrorist activities and collusion with a foreign country or with external elements to endanger national security. It is designed to deter and punish a handful of criminals seriously jeopardizing national security, and to protect the overwhelming majority of law-abiding Hong Kong people. All

21. 蓬佩奥：中国共产党加强对香港管控，香港民主自由受到压制。

**错！**

回顾150多年的英国殖民统治，没有民主，没有一任港督是由港人民主选举产生，绝大部分时间立法机构成员更是直接由港督任命。与之形成鲜明对比，香港回归以后，根据基本法，香港享有行政管理权、立法权、独立的司法权和终审权，港人依法当家作主、自行管理特区高度自治范围内事务，香港居民前所未有的享有广泛的民主权利和自由，这是任何不抱偏见的人都会承认的事实。

世界上100多个国家的宪法都规定，行使基本权利和自由不得危害国家安全。《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》规定，信仰自由、言论自由、和平集会自由、接受公开审判等各项权利都可基于国家安全、公共秩序等原因受到必要限制。《欧洲人权公约》也有类似规定。近一年多来香港局势的发展充分表明，国家安全得不到维护，香港的繁荣稳定就无从谈起。去年“修例风波”期间，暴徒公然鼓吹“港独”，到处打砸抢烧，肆意攻击无辜平民，破坏公共设施，挑战政府管治，暴力恐怖活动不断升级，外部势力非法干预有恃无恐，使香港居民生命财产受到严重威胁，也极大影响了投资者对香港的信心。出现这种乱象的主要原因就是国家安全根基不牢。国安立法目的就是堵上香港在维护国家安全方面的法律漏洞。

香港国安法仅针对分裂国家罪、颠覆国家政权罪、恐怖活动罪、勾结外国或者境外势力危害国家安全罪四类犯罪行为，惩治的是极少数严重危害国家安全的犯罪分子，保护的是遵纪守法的绝大多数香港市民。任何维护国家安全的工作和执法，都将严格依照法律规定、符合法定职权、遵循法定程序，不仅不会

efforts and law enforcement relating to safeguarding national security will be conducted in strict accordance with legal provisions, mandates and procedures. The legislation will not affect the rights and freedoms, including those of speech, of the press, of publication and of assembly that Hong Kong residents enjoy under the law. It will enable them to better exercise their lawful rights and freedoms in a secure environment.

—The enacted legislation will not affect the rights and freedoms enjoyed by Hong Kong residents under the law. It will not affect the HKSAR's independent judicial power, including that of final adjudication. There will be no change to the policy of "one country, two systems", the capitalist system practiced in the HKSAR, the high degree of autonomy, or the legal system of the HKSAR. The legislation will better safeguard the lawful rights and freedoms of Hong Kong residents, ensure its high degree of autonomy, and create conditions for resolving deep-rooted problems concerning its economy and livelihood. It will contribute to Hong Kong's rule-of-law and business environment, address the concerns in the business communities on social turbulence, and create better conditions for people around the world who are willing to work, invest and live in Hong Kong.

—The legislation meets the aspiration of the people. Nearly 3 million Hong Kong residents signed up in support of the law in just eight days. An online signing campaign against external interference by the U.S. and other forces has got support from 1.65 million people in half a month. The Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce and other chambers of commerce made announcements to support the legislation, pointing out that it is monumental in Hong Kong's future development and will help restore social stability. None of the 4,000 regional headquarters and offices of multinationals operating in Hong Kong left the city. The Hang Seng Index kept opening higher and maintained an up-trend after the implementation of the legislation and despite the U.S. announcement of revoking Hong Kong's special status. All these have directly reflected that the legislation is favored by the financial market.

## **22. Mike Pompeo: China's military grows stronger and more menacing.**

### **False.**

Fact check: China is a socialist country with a strategic choice to follow the path of peaceful development, an independent foreign policy of peace, and a cultural tradition of "valuing peace as the most precious". All this made China unwaveringly pursue a national defense policy that is defensive in nature.

—The development of China's national defense is necessary to safeguard its own sovereignty, security and development interests, to defend its unity and territorial integrity, and to maintain international and regional peace and security.

—The Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) has always actively fulfilled the international responsibilities as the military of a major country, and promoted the vision of a community with a shared future for mankind with real action. It has made all-out efforts to advance international military cooperation in the new era, provide more public security goods to the international community, and contribute to building a better world of lasting peace and universal security. Since 1990, the Chinese military has participated in 26 UN peacekeeping operations and sent more than 40,000 peacekeeping military personnel, making it the largest troop contributor to UN peacekeeping missions

影响香港居民依法享有的言论、新闻、出版、集会等各项权利和自由，反而会让这些权利和自由在安全环境下得到更好行使。

香港国安法实施后，香港居民依法享有的各项权利和自由不受影响，特区独立的司法权和终审权不受影响。“一国两制”方针不会变，香港特别行政区实行的资本主义制度不会变，高度自治不会变，法律制度不会变。立法将更好保障香港居民依法享有的各项权利和自由，更好保障香港依法享有的高度自治权，为解决经济民生等深层次矛盾问题创造条件；也将有利于维护香港的法治环境和营商环境，消除商界人士对社会乱象的担忧，为世界各地愿意在香港工作、投资和生活会的人创造更好的条件。

香港国安法是民心所向。短短八天，有近300万香港市民签名支持立法，各界发起的“反美国等外部势力干预”全港网上签署行动在半个月时间里即有165万人支持。香港总商会等香港多个商会发布声明支持香港国安法，指出立法对香港未来发展具有里程碑意义，有利社会回稳。在港运营的4000多家跨国公司的区域总部和办事处，没有出现离开香港的情况，香港恒生指数在香港国安法落地实施、美国宣布取消香港的特殊地位待遇的情况下连续高开高走，直观反映出金融市场把香港国安法视为利好。

## **22. 蓬佩奥：中国军力不断提高，威胁性大大增强。**

### **错！**

中国的社会主义国家性质，走和平发展道路的战略抉择，独立自主的和平外交政策，“和为贵”的中华文化传统，决定了中国始终不渝奉行防御性国防政策。

中国国防力量的发展，是维护自身主权、安全和发展利益的需要，是维护自身国家统一、领土完整的需要，也是维护国际和地区和平与安全的需要。

中国人民解放军始终积极履行大国军队国际责任，用实际行动践行人类命运共同体理念，全面推进新时代国际军事合作，为国际社会提供更多公共安全产品，努力为建设持久和平、普遍安全的美好世界作贡献。自1990年以来，中国军队累计参与26项联合国维和行动，派出维和军事人员4万余人次，是安理会“五

among the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. Over the past 30 years, groups of Chinese peacekeepers have braved difficulties and dangers, bringing peace and hope to the conflict areas and the local people. This year, all 410 officers and soldiers of the 18th batch of Chinese peacekeepers at the UN Interim Force in Lebanon were awarded the UN Peace Medal of Honor, and more than 100 officers and soldiers of the 23rd batch of Chinese peacekeepers in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) were awarded by the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO).

—During the COVID-19 outbreak, the PLA actively carried out international cooperation against the epidemic with defense departments and militaries of many countries, contributing to the international public health security and a global community of health for all. During the outbreak, the PLA has sent military anti-epidemic expert groups to four countries including Laos and Cambodia. It has provided epidemic prevention material assistance to defense departments and armies of more than 20 countries such as Pakistan, Russia and Thailand through air force transportation and other means. It has held video conferences with defense departments and armies of 10 countries such as Russia and South Africa to exchange epidemic prevention and control experience.

—Unilateralism by the U.S. undermines international order and its bullying behavior challenges norms governing international relations, posing the greatest threat to the world peace and stability. According to public information, the U.S. military budget for 2019 topped \$716 billion, accounting for over 40 percent of the world's total military expenditure and equivalent to the total of the nine countries following it. The U.S. defense budget accounted for 3.5 percent of its GDP in 2019, while China's annual defense expenditure accounted for less than 2 percent of its GDP in the past 30 years, which is lower than not only the world's major countries, but also the world average of 2.6 percent. China's per capita military spending is even lower, only accounting for one twenty-second of America's, one ninth of Britain's and one fifth of Japan's.

—With hundreds of military bases around the world, the U.S. has been war-free for only 16 of its 240-plus years of history. The U.S. has imposed “regime change”, instigated “color revolutions” and exerted maximum pressure, causing regional turmoil and people's suffering. Since 2001, the U.S. has illegally launched wars and military operations against Iraq, Libya, Syria, Afghanistan and other countries, which cost more than \$6.4 trillion and resulted in more than 800,000 deaths and tens of millions displaced.

**23. Mike Pompeo: The purpose of the People's Liberation Army isn't to protect the Chinese people.**

**False.**

Fact check: The PLA is the people's army that loves and serves the people. Chinese President Xi Jinping pointed out that our army is the people's army, and our national defense is the national defense of all the people. The PLA has always born in mind its fundamental purpose of serving the people wholeheartedly by keeping the people in mind, always standing with the people and fighting for them forever. Whether it is earthquake relief, flood emergency rescue, or fight against the epidemic, the people's army has always been in the forefront,

常”中派出维和部队最多的国家。30年来，一批批中国维和军人不畏艰险，前赴后继，为冲突地区和当地民众带来和平与希望。今年，中国第18批赴黎巴嫩维和部队全体410名官兵被授予联合国“和平勋章”；中国第23批赴刚果（金）维和部队中上百名官兵得到联合国刚果（金）稳定特派团嘉奖。

新冠肺炎疫情期间，中国人民解放军与多国防务部门和军队积极开展抗疫国际合作，为维护国际公共卫生安全，构建人类卫生健康共同体作出贡献。疫情期间，中国人民解放军向老挝、柬埔寨等4国派遣军队抗疫专家组，通过空军运输等方式向巴基斯坦、俄罗斯、泰国等20多个国家的防务部门和军队提供防疫物资援助，与俄罗斯、南非等10个国家的防务部门和军队召开视频会议交流疫情防控经验。

美国奉行单边主义破坏国际秩序、霸凌行径挑战国际关系准则，是当前世界和平稳定的最大威胁。美国2019年军费预算超过7160亿美元，占各国军费总支出的40%以上，相当于美国后面9个国家军费开支的总和。美国2019年国防预算占国内生产总值（GDP）的比重是3.5%，而中国近30年每年国防开支占GDP比例不到2%，不仅低于世界主要国家，也低于2.6%的世界平均水平。中国人均军费支出更低，仅占美国的1/22，英国的1/9，日本的1/5。

美国在全世界拥有数百个军事基地，在建国240多年历史中仅有16年没有打过仗。美国强行推行“政权更迭”、煽动“颜色革命”，动辄极限施压，造成地区动荡和人民苦难。2001年以来，美国非法对伊拉克、利比亚、叙利亚、阿富汗等国发动战争和军事行动，师出无名，花费财政开支超过6.4万亿美元，造成的死亡人数超过80万，数千万人流离失所。

**23. 蓬佩奥：中国人民解放军并不保护中国人民。**

**错！**

中国人民解放军是一支爱为民的人民之师。习近平主席指出：“我们的军队是人民军队，我们的国防是全国防。”中国人民解放军始终牢记全心全意为人民服务的根本宗旨，坚持把人民放在心中，永远和人民站在一起，永远为人民而战。无论是抗震救灾，还是抗洪抢险，或是抗击疫情，人民子弟兵始终冲锋在

fighting day and night, to protect the people's lives and property without hesitation. The closely linked relationship between the army and the people, likened to that of fish and water, is an inherent feature of the PLA.

—Since the COVID-19 outbreak, the PLA has resolutely implemented the decisions and plans made by the CPC Central Committee, the Central Military Commission and President Xi Jinping, by acting on orders, bravely shouldering heavy burdens, daring to fight hard battles, racing against time and fighting against the diseases. Over 450 medics from medical universities of the army, navy and air force of the PLA rushed to Wuhan, the hard-hit city in central China's Hubei Province, and over 10,000 medics of the PLA devoted themselves to fighting the epidemic and protecting the people's lives and health. They have played an important role in and made outstanding contributions to the epidemic prevention and control.

—Since June, floods have hit some provinces in southern China. The PLA and the People's Armed Police Force have dispatched 29,000 officers and soldiers to the frontline to fight floods, building dams, rescuing the trapped and resettling the affected. They act as a commando at the critical moment, safeguarding the people's lives and property.

—The PLA takes participating in poverty alleviation as a major political task, and shares the CPC's concerns, serves the country's interests and brings benefits to the people with a strong sense of responsibility. By the end of May, 4,100 poor villages, 293,000 poor households and 924,000 poor people that the PLA targeted to help had all been lifted out of poverty. The PLA's achievements in poverty alleviation is a demonstration of "the people's army loves the people" in the new era.

#### **24. Mike Pompeo: China makes unlawful claims in the South China Sea, trampling on international law.**

##### **False.**

Fact check: China has exercised effective jurisdiction over relevant islands, reefs and waters in the South China Sea for over a thousand years. China's sovereignty and relevant rights and interests in the South China Sea have been established in the long course of history, and are solidly grounded in history and law, conforming to international law and practice. As early as the 2nd century BC in the Western Han Dynasty, the Chinese people sailed in the South China Sea and discovered the South China Sea islands in the long course of activities. China is the first to have discovered, named, and explored and developed the South China Sea islands and relevant waters, and the first to have continuously, peacefully and effectively exercised sovereignty and jurisdiction over them, thus establishing sovereignty over the South China Sea islands and the relevant rights and interests in the South China Sea.

—Many foreign documents also recorded the fact that during a long period of time only Chinese lived or made a living on the Nansha Islands. The records of the Chinese fishermen living and working on the Nansha Islands were kept in documents including *The China Sea Directory* published in 1868 by order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of the United Kingdom, *The Asiatic Pilot, Vol. IV*, published by the United States Hydrographic Office in 1925, the French magazine *Le Monde Colonial Illustré* published in September 1933 as well as Japanese literature *Boufui No Shima (Stormy Island)* published in 1940.

前，日夜奋战，义无反顾地用血肉之躯筑就保卫人民生命和财产安全的钢铁长城。“军民鱼水情”已经融入中国人民解放军的基因和血脉。

新冠肺炎疫情发生以来，中国人民解放军坚决贯彻党中央、中央军委和习近平主席决策部署，闻令而动，勇挑重担，敢打硬仗，同时间赛跑，与病魔较量。陆、海、空三军军医大学抽调450余人的解放军医疗队驰援武汉抗疫一线，全军一万余名医护人员全力投入抗疫，全力保护人民生命安全和身体健康，在疫情防控斗争中发挥了重要作用、作出了突出贡献。

6月以来，中国南方部分省份发生洪涝灾害，解放军和武警官兵“闻汛而动”，紧急出动2.9万名官兵赶赴抗洪一线，抢筑堤坝，救援被困群众，安置受灾群众，在关键时刻发挥了抗洪抢险突击队的作用，守护着人民生命财产安全。

中国人民解放军坚持把参与脱贫攻坚作为重大政治任务，以强烈的历史使命感责任感为党分忧、为国兴利、为民造福。到今年5月底，中国人民解放军定点帮扶的4100个贫困村、29.3万户贫困户、92.4万名困难群众全部实现脱贫。解放军亮眼的扶贫答卷上，书写的是“人民军队爱人民”的时代新篇章。

#### **24. 蓬佩奥：中国非法主张南海主权权益，在南海问题上践踏国际法。**

##### **错！**

中国在南海的主权和权益是在长期历史过程中形成的，对南海有关岛礁和相关海域行使有效管辖已達上千年。中国在南海的领土主权和海洋权益有充分历史和法理依据，符合有关国际法和国际实践。早在公元前2世纪的西汉时期，中国人民就在南海航行，并在长期实践中发现了南海诸岛。中国最早发现、命名和开发利用南海诸岛及相关海域，最早并持续、和平、有效地对南海诸岛及相关海域行使主权和管辖权，确立了对南海诸岛的主权和在南海的相关权益。

许多外国文献记录了很长一段时间内只有中国人在南沙群岛生产生活的的事实。1868年出版的英国海军部《中国海指南》、1925年美国海军航道测量署发行的《亚洲领航》（第四卷）、1933年9月在法国出版的《彩绘殖民地世界》杂志和1940年出版的日本文献《暴风之岛》等均记载了中国渔民在南沙群岛生产生活的

—China's longstanding exploration, development and sovereign jurisdiction over the South China Sea islands have long been acknowledged by its neighboring countries, which conforms to the principles of customary international law. China has resumed the exercise of sovereignty and other lawful rights and interests over the relevant islands, reefs and waters in the South China Sea in accordance with the post-World War II (WWII) international order and relevant territorial arrangements established in the Cairo Declaration and Potsdam Proclamation, and has maintained and consolidated international law in the South China Sea since WWII, which has been recognized by many countries in the world, including the United States. After WWII, China recovered the Nansha Islands and resumed exercising continuous and effective jurisdiction over them.

—In 1948, the Chinese Government officially published the dotted line in the South China Sea, reaffirming its territorial sovereignty and relevant rights in the South China Sea. For a long time until the late 1960s, no country, including those littoral countries around the South China Sea, had ever questioned China's sovereignty over the Nansha Islands. Later, due to the discovery of petroleum in the South China Sea, some countries began to raise territorial claims to all or part of China's Nansha Islands.

—Since the 1970s, some countries began to send troops to occupy certain islands and reefs of China's Nansha Islands. So far, a total of 42 islands and reefs in China's Nansha Islands have been illegally occupied by other countries.

—None of the working oil drilling rigs in disputed waters in the South China Sea is China's. China's oil and gas exploration, fishing and other activities in the South China Sea are carried out in waters under China's jurisdiction. China is committed to working with littoral countries concerned to shelve maritime disputes and promote joint development of oil and gas resources for mutual benefit and win-win results.

—With the joint efforts of China and ASEAN countries, the situation in the South China Sea remains stable in general. The consultations on the Code of Conduct (COC) in the South China Sea have made steady progress. China and ASEAN countries are willing to conclude the consultations on the COC at an early date, showing their firm conviction to formulate regional rules and safeguard peace and stability in the South China Sea.

—With regard to the award rendered on July 12, 2016 by the Arbitral Tribunal in the South China Sea arbitration, China has solemnly declared that the award is null and void and has no binding force. China neither accepts nor recognizes it. China's above position has sufficient legal basis. Territorial issues are not subject to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). In 2006, China made a declaration under Article 298 of the UNCLOS that maritime delimitation disputes are excluded from the compulsory dispute settlement procedures. By virtue of the principle of sovereignty, the jurisdiction of any international judicial or arbitral body over an inter-State dispute depends on the prior consent of the parties to the dispute. Despite China's opposition, the Arbitral Tribunal in the South China Sea arbitration imposed jurisdiction over matters without China's prior consent, seriously violating the principles of sovereignty and consent of the States concerned. The Arbitral Tribunal lacked legitimacy, impartiality and jurisdiction. The process was a political farce and the award was

情况。

中国对南海诸岛的长期开发经营和主管辖历来为周边国家所承认，已具有习惯国际法基础；中国根据《开罗宣言》和《波茨坦公告》等国际法文件确定的二战后国际法秩序安排，恢复了对南海有关岛礁及海域行使主权及其他合法权益，维护和巩固了二战以来南海区域的国际法秩序，得到包括美国在内世界上许多国家承认。二战后，中国收复南沙群岛，并对其持续有效管理。

1948年，中国政府正式公布南海断续线，重申在南海的领土主权和相关权利，在很长时间内没有受到任何国家质疑。直到上世纪60年代末，国际社会包括南海沿岸国家从未就中国对南沙群岛的主权提出过质疑。后来，由于南海发现石油，一些国家才开始对中国南沙群岛全部或部分岛礁提出领土要求。

自上世纪70年代起，有关当事国开始派军队武力侵占中国南沙群岛部分岛礁。目前，中国南沙群岛42个岛礁被他国非法侵占。

目前南海争议海域正在生产作业的众多油井中，没有一口是中国的。中国在南海进行的油气开发、渔业捕捞等活动均是在中国管辖海域进行。中国始终致力于同南海当事国商谈搁置海上争议，推动油气资源共同开发，实现互利共赢。

在中国和东盟各国努力下，南海局势总体保持稳定，“南海行为准则”（COC）磋商不断取得阶段性成果。中国和东盟国家都同意早日达成COC，展现了地区国家齐心构筑地区规则、合力维护南海和平稳定的坚定信念。

关于南海仲裁案仲裁庭于2016年7月12日作出的裁决，中方早已郑重声明该裁决无效，没有拘束力，中国不接受、不承认。中方上述立场具有充分的法律依据。领土主权问题不属于《联合国海洋法公约》的调整范围。对于海洋划界争议，中国已于2006年根据《公约》第298条作出排除性声明，排除了强制争端解决程序。根据国家主权原则，任何国际司法或仲裁机构行使管辖权必须以当事国同意为基础。南海仲裁案仲裁庭不顾中方反对，强行管辖国家未予同意的事项，严重违背主权原则和国家同意原则。仲裁庭成立缺乏合法性，组成缺乏公正性，对案件审理缺乏管辖权；其

on flimsy legal grounds, challenging the norms of international law and impairing the solemnity and authority of UNCLOS. Tom Zwart, a well-known professor of law from the Netherlands, said the award by the Arbitral Tribunal will be regarded as the fruit of a poisonous tree in East Asia, and it will fail to garner recognition and support.

—China's position and proposition on the South China Sea arbitration has won widespread understanding in the international community, and nearly 120 countries expressed their support.

—The United States refuses to join the UNCLOS in order to uphold its maritime hegemony and maintain its hegemonic status to the greatest extent.

—*South China Morning Post* published an article titled "It's the U.S. stirring the pot in South China Sea" on July 28. The article pointed out that the U.S. has no standing with the UNCLOS because it has never ratified it. Don't people find it bizarre that the U.S. thinks it can sit in judgment over other countries' disputes? It seems a rather transparent attempt to hijack those disputes to further Pompeo's own not-so-hidden agenda, the article said.

**25. Mike Pompeo: China made the world's key waterways less safe for international commerce.**

**False.**

Fact check: As a matter of fact, China has been making great contribution to the global maritime trade security. China has always been committed to building a maritime community with a shared future. China has been involved in escort and humanitarian actions in the Gulf of Aden and Somali waters for a long time. China has also been pushing forward to jointly build the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road and fully participating in making and implementing the ocean governance mechanism and relevant rules within the United Nations framework, to fulfill the sustainable development goals related to oceans and seas.

—China has been taking actions in safeguarding global maritime transportation security. According to relevant UN Security Council resolutions, China sent naval fleets to the Gulf of Aden and Somali waters for regular anti-terrorist and anti-piracy escort missions. Up till now, China has dispatched 35 fleets escorting more than 6,800 merchant ships, more than half belonging to foreign countries and international organizations. The safe and highly efficient escort missions by the Chinese naval fleets have won trust and recognition of merchant ships from all over the world. More and more foreign merchant ships have actively sought Chinese naval escort. A Panamanian merchant ship captain sent a mail to the Chinese naval fleet, expressing sincere thanks for the Chinese help.

—China has been developing international cooperation through ocean. The Chinese naval hospital ship Peace Ark has carried out nine overseas missions, covering a distance of over 240,000 nautical miles. It has visited 43 countries and regions, providing free medical services for more than 230,000 people. The ship has also participated in disaster rescue operations and international military drills. Dubbed "the ship of life" and "the ship of friendship", it has left behind many touching stories of Chinese warmth and assistance.

—China has made remarkable contributions to the epidemic prevention and control in international shipping. During the

“裁决”政治偏向露骨，法律适用牵强附会，事实认定漏洞百出，挑战国际法基本准则，损害国际海洋法律制度的严肃性和完整性。荷兰知名国际法学家兹瓦特教授称，“仲裁庭的裁决在东亚必将被视为‘毒树之果’，无法得到认可和支持”。

中国在南海仲裁案问题上的立场和主张得到国际社会普遍理解，有近120个国家表示支持。

美国不加入《联合国海洋法公约》，是基于维护其海洋霸权利益的考虑，最大限度地维护其海洋霸权地位。

《南华早报》今年7月28日以“是美国正在南海搅局”为题刊文认为，美并非《联合国海洋法公约》缔约国，没有资格却自认为可以妄评他国之间的争议，这难道不奇怪吗？蓬佩奥劫持有关争议以推进其自身意图的居心昭然若揭。

**25. 蓬佩奥：中国导致全球海上贸易的安全性降低。**

**错！**

恰恰相反，中国为保障全球海上贸易安全做出了巨大贡献。中国始终坚持推动构建海洋命运共同体。中国长期致力于参与亚丁湾、索马里海域护航和人道主义行动，推动共建21世纪海上丝绸之路，全面参与联合国框架内海洋治理机制和相关规则制定与实施，落实海洋可持续发展目标。

中国始终以实际行动维护国际海运安全。根据联合国安理会有关决议，中国派遣海军舰艇编队赴亚丁湾、索马里海域实施常态化反恐、反海盗护航行动，迄今派出了35批护航编队，为6800多艘商船提供护航，其中一半以上是外国商船和国际组织船只。中国海军护航编队安全、高效的护航行动，赢得了世界各国商船的信赖和认可，越来越多的外国商船主动寻求中国海军护航。巴拿马籍“圣箭”号商船船长维尔吉利奥向中国海军护航编队发来的邮件中写到：“衷心感谢你们为我船提供的护航帮助。”

中国始终通过海洋开展国际合作。作为我国第一艘制式远洋医院船，中国人民解放军海军“和平方舟”号医院船入列十多年来，9次走出国门，航行24万余海里，到访43个国家和地区，为23万多人次提供免费医疗服务，此外还多次参加台风等灾害的救援行动以及国

COVID-19 outbreak, China's Ministry of Transport compiled and issued operational guidelines on COVID-19 epidemic prevention and control for ships and crew, and emergency rescue and treatment guidelines for infected seafarers. The International Maritime Organization (IMO) has recommended the Chinese solutions to its 174 member countries. The guidelines have been a typical practice of China sharing experience in fighting against the epidemic and uniting with the international society to combat the severe challenges brought by the epidemic on international shipping.

—From 2013 to 2016, China salvaged at least 3,396 Chinese and foreigners in distress from vessel accidents in the South China Sea area. According to the characteristics of the sea area and the actual conditions, China has set up rescue stations in Guangdong and Hainan, and deployed professional salvation vessels on duty. Since July 2018, Nanhaijiu 115, Nanhaijiu 117 and Nanhaijiu 116 salvation vessels have taken turns on duty in the southern sea area of the South China Sea. They have completed 17 rescue missions, saving 37 lives and salvaging five vessels in distress, with the value of the saved property reaching around 39 million yuan. According to a Reuters report in January 2016, some shippers believed a greater Chinese presence in the South China Sea could actually improve safety. One shipper in Singapore said that, “If China is to base search-and-rescue assets on the (disputed) islands then there would potentially be faster response times, improving the chances of rescue and survival”.

—Starting from May 2015, China successively built five large-scale lighthouses on Nansha islands and reefs. China has been providing comprehensive navigation services, and undertaken functions concerning navigation support, maritime search and rescue, navigation safety, fishery production, as well as the preparedness and reduction of maritime natural disasters. All these efforts have greatly enhanced the navigation safety support capability in this sea area. Since October 2018, China has started operating marine observation centers, meteorological observation stations and the Nansha Atmospheric Environment Monitoring Station in relevant Nansha islands and reefs, providing more public services to further safeguard the navigation safety in the South China Sea as well as life and work in the littoral countries.

—The United States introduced the Freedom of Navigation (FON) Program in 1979 ahead of the signing of the UNCLOS. Challenging the new maritime order, the move aimed at maximizing the freedom of the U.S. military power rampaging through the oceans. The so-called FON Program is not in conformity with the universally-recognized international law, disregards the sovereignty, security and maritime rights and interests of many littoral countries, and seriously jeopardizes regional peace and stability. Its essence is to advance American maritime supremacy under the pretext of “freedom of navigation”, which has been opposed by many members of the international community, especially the developing countries.

—The United States is the most destabilizing factor to the global maritime security, often intercepting and seizing merchant ships and oil tankers of other countries, frequently threatening naval blockade on other countries and main shipping lanes, constantly organizing military exercises in the “disputed

际军事演习。这艘承载着中国道义的“生命之舟”“友谊之船”在全球留下了温暖航迹。

中国为国际航运疫情防控作出重要贡献。疫情期间，中国交通运输部编制、发布了《船舶船员新冠肺炎疫情防控操作指南》和《新冠肺炎疫情防控期间针对患病海员紧急救助处置指南》，指导全球航运业加强疫情防控。国际海事组织先后数次向174个成员国推荐这些海运疫情防控的“中国方案”，成为中国在国际舞台分享抗疫经验，与国际社会团结应对疫情给国际航运带来的严峻挑战的又一具体实践。

仅2013年至2016年，中国就在南海海域发生的船舶遇险事故中成功救助中外籍遇险人员至少3396人。针对南海海域特点和实际情况，中国在广东、海南设置了3个救助站点，并长期部署专业救助船舶进行值守。2018年7月以后，“南海救115”轮、“南海救117”轮和“南海救116”轮在南海南部海区轮换值守，圆满完成17起救助任务，成功救助遇险人员37名、遇险船舶5艘，获救财产价值约3900万元人民币。路透社2016年1月报道，一些船东认为，中国在南海的更多存在有利于这片海域的安全。一名新加坡船东说，如果中国搜救力量部署在有关岛屿，响应时间可能会更短，会增加营救机会。

自2015年5月开始，中国陆续在南沙岛礁建成5座大型灯塔，并提供综合导航助航服务，承担着服务航海保障、海上搜寻救助、航行安全、渔业生产、海洋防灾减灾等功能，大大提高该水域的船舶航行安全保障能力。2018年10月，中国在南沙有关岛礁启用岛礁海洋观测中心、气象观测站、南沙国家环境空气质量监测站等，提供更多公益服务，为南海航行安全和沿岸国人民生活提供有力保障。

1979年美国抢在《联合国海洋法公约》签订前推出“航行自由计划”，就是要在不加入《联合国海洋法公约》的情况下，最大程度维护美国军事力量横行各大洋的“自由”，挑战新的海洋秩序。所谓“航行自由计划”不符合公认的国际法，无视众多沿海国家的主权安全和海洋权益，严重危害地区和平稳定，其实质是以“航行自由”为名，推行美国的海上霸权，一向遭到国际社会广大成员、特别是发展中国家的坚决反对。

美国是全球海上安全的最大破坏性因素，动辄截停、扣押他国商船、油轮，频繁威胁对他国及重要航

waters”, and provoking regional tensions. Some U.S. military experts even touted the use of privateers to attack Chinese merchant ships.

**26. Mike Pompeo: To help deter China from aggression, the U.S. has created a Space Force and has ramped up its freedom of navigation operations out and throughout the East and South China Seas, and in the Taiwan Strait as well.**

**False.**

Fact check: Aggression and expansion are never in the genes of the Chinese nation throughout its 5,000 years of civilization. China maintains continuity and stability in its foreign policy, and earnestly upholds international law including the UN Charter and the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea. China has never expanded its sovereignty claims, and is committed to negotiation and consultation to settle the territorial and maritime disputes with neighboring countries based on respect for historical facts and international law.

—China respects and supports all countries’ freedom of navigation and overflight in accordance with international law, and actively safeguards the security of international shipping passages. In fact, the South China Sea is currently one of the world’s safest and freest sea passages. About 50 percent of merchant vessels in the world and one-third of international maritime trade pass through this sea area. More than 100,000 merchant ships sail through it annually. The navigation and overflight in the South China Sea have never been a problem. However, the United States has been using the pretext of “freedom of navigation and overflight” to undermine the sovereignty and security interests of littoral countries, and jeopardize regional peace and stability.

—Since taking office, the current U.S. administration has equated the “freedom of navigation” with the freedom of military action and carried out more than 20 so-called “freedom of navigation operations” in the South China Sea. This year, the United States has sent nearly 3,000 military flights over the sea area. According to a “South China Sea Strategic Situation Probing Initiative” website report on August 5, a U.S. Air Force E-8C surveillance plane was seen reconnoitering as close as 59.27 nautical miles (about 109.77 km) off the coast of south China’s Guangdong Province at about 21 o’clock. In July, the E-8C aircraft appeared six times in two weeks in the sea area to conduct reconnaissance operations. The United States also sent two aircraft carriers to these waters for military exercises while calling on its allies and partners to send warships and join it in making waves in the South China Sea. These practices by the United States have posed a serious threat to regional peace and stability and don’t serve the interests of all littoral countries in the region.

—Outer space belongs to all mankind. China calls for the peaceful use of outer space and opposes weaponization or an arms race there. This serves the common interests of all countries and is a shared responsibility. China is committed to jointly safeguarding lasting peace and tranquility in outer space, and opposes making it a new battlefield. The United States, in contrast, has described outer space as a new war-fighting domain, built a Space Force and a Space Command, and planned to deploy anti-missile weapons, which will trigger an arms race and increase the risk of weaponizing outer space and making it a battlefield. ■

(Source: Xinhua News Agency)

道实施海上封锁，不断在“争议水域”组织军事演习，挑动局势升温。美军方部分学者甚至叫嚣使用“私掠船”攻击中国商船。

26. 蓬佩奥：美国应该通过强化在东海、南海及台湾海峡自由巡航行动、组建太空部队来防止中国侵略扩张。

**错！**

5000年文明孕育的中国从来没有侵略扩张的基因。中国对外政策保持着连续性、稳定性。中国一贯严肃认真履行包括《联合国宪章》《联合国海洋法公约》在内的国际法，从未扩大自己的主权声索，坚持在尊重历史事实的基础上，根据国际法，通过谈判协商解决与邻国的领土和海洋权益争端。

中国尊重和支持各国依据国际法享有的航行与飞越自由，积极维护国际航运通道的安全和畅通。事实上，南海是目前世界上最安全、最自由的海上通道之一。全球50%的商船和1/3的海上贸易航经该海域，每年10多万艘商船通过该海域。南海航行与飞越自由从来不是问题。但美打着所谓“航行与飞越自由”旗号，损害沿海国主权与安全，扰乱地区和平与稳定。

美本届政府上任以来，把“航行自由”等同于军事行动自由，已在南海地区搞了20多次所谓“航行自由行动”。今年以来，美国军机在南海活动近3000架次。“南海战略态势感知计划”平台8月5日发布消息称，当天21时许，美国空军1架E-8C“联合星”监视飞机进行抵近侦察，曾一度飞行至距离广东近海的领海基线59.27海里（约109.77公里）处。7月，该型飞机曾在两周内六次进入南海地区侦察。美还把双航母舰队开到南海大搞军事演训，鼓动其盟友和伙伴也把军舰开到这片海域，唯恐南海不乱。美方举动严重损害地区和平安宁，不符合所有南海沿岸国的利益。

外空是全球公域。中方一贯主张和平利用外空，反对外空武器化和军备竞赛。这不仅符合各国共同利益，也是各国共同责任。中国致力于共同努力维护外空持久和平与安宁，反对把外空作为新的战场。与此相反，美将外空定位为“新的作战疆域”，成立外空军和外空司令部，并计划在外空部署反导拦截器，刺激外空军备竞赛，加剧外空武器化和战场化风险。 ■

(来源：新华社)