

State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi Meets the Press (II)

国务委员兼外交部长王毅回答中外记者提问(下)

China Review News Agency: China's NPC is expected to make a decision on the electoral system in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. Some foreign governments assert that this would violate One Country, Two Systems. What is China's response to the assertion?

Wang Yi: First I want to make it clear: the move to improve Hong Kong's electoral system and ensure "patriots administering Hong Kong" is necessitated by the need to advance the One Country, Two Systems cause and maintain long-term stability in Hong Kong. It is a constitutional power and responsibility of the NPC, and is totally constitutional, lawful and justified.

Loyalty to the motherland is a basic political ethic of all public office holders and aspirants anywhere in the world. Hong Kong is no exception. Hong Kong is a special administrative region of China, a part of the People's Republic. How can we expect someone who does not love his motherland to truly love Hong Kong? Loving Hong Kong and loving the motherland are consistent requirements.

Under the colonial rule, there was no democracy to speak of in Hong Kong. Over the past 24 years since Hong Kong's return, no one has cared more about Hong Kong's democracy and continued prosperity and stability than the Central Government of China. Hong Kong's shift from chaos to stability fully serves the interests of all parties. It will provide stronger safeguards for protecting the rights and interests of Hong Kong residents and the lawful interests of foreign investors. We have the resolve to continue to implement One Country, Two Systems under which the people of Hong Kong administer Hong Kong with a high degree of autonomy. We also have the confidence to usher in a brighter future for Hong Kong.

NBC: The new US administration has concerns, from the South China Sea and Taiwan, to Xinjiang, Hong Kong and Tibet. To stabilize relations, do you think there is still room for China to probably consider concessions in any of these areas?

Wang Yi: Non-interference in each other's internal affairs is an explicit principle in the Charter of the United Nations and a basic norm governing international relations. It must be faithfully observed by all countries, including China and the United States. The issues you referred to are mostly China's internal affairs. The Chinese people are in the best position to tell whether China is doing a good job. The Chinese people can best decide what is the right thing for China to do. In the meantime, we are willing to communicate with all sides on the basis of respect for

香港中评社记者：全国人大将就完善香港特区选举制度作出决定，一些国家认为中方有关举动有违“一国两制”，中方对此有何评论？

王毅：首先我想强调的是，完善香港特区选举制度，落实“爱国者治港”，既是推进“一国两制”事业、保持香港长治久安的实际需要，也是宪法赋予全国人大的权力和责任，完全合宪合法，正当合理。

放眼世界，无论在哪个国家，效忠自己的祖国都是公职人员以及竞选公职的人必须遵守的基本政治伦理。在香港也一样。香港是中国的特别行政区，是中华人民共和国的一部分。如果不爱国，谈何爱港。爱港和爱国是完全一致的。

香港在殖民统治时期，没有任何民主可言。回归24年来，没有谁比中央政府更关心香港民主的发展，更希望香港保持繁荣稳定。香港由乱变治，完全符合各方利益，也将为维护香港居民的各项权利和外国投资者的合法利益提供更坚实的保障。我们有决心继续坚持“一国两制”、“港人治港”、高度自治，也有信心让香港的明天越来越好。

美国全国广播公司记者：美国新一届政府关注南海、台湾、新疆、香港和西藏等议题。为了稳定中美关系，中方是否有可能在以上任一议题上作出让步？

王毅：不干涉别国内政，是《联合国宪章》的明确规定，是国际关系的基本准则，包括中美在内，各国都应切实遵守。你刚才提到的很多问题，都是中国的内部事务。中国做得好不好，中国人民最有发言权；中国应该怎么做，中国人民才是主人翁。同时，我们愿在尊重国家主权前提

sovereignty to enhance mutual trust, remove misunderstanding, and share relevant facts. But we will not accept groundless accusations or defamation, and we will not allow our core interests to be breached. For quite some time, the United States has been willfully interfering in other countries' internal affairs in the name of democracy and human rights. This has created lots of trouble in the world and, in some cases, turbulence and conflict. It is important that the United States recognize this as soon as possible. Otherwise, the world will remain far from being a tranquil place.

As two countries with different social systems, China and the United States naturally have differences and disagreements. What matters most is to manage them effectively through candid communication to prevent strategic miscalculation and avoid conflict and confrontation. China and the United States are the world's two largest economies. As our interests converge, the two countries may also see a competitive element in our relations. This is normal. What matters is that the two sides should advocate healthy competition on a fair and just basis for the purpose of self-improvement and mutual enhancement, rather than finger-pointing or zero-sum competition. More importantly, in the interest of the two countries and the whole world, cooperation should be the main goal for both China and the United States. The list of areas where the two countries can and should cooperate is very clear, including COVID response, economic recovery, climate change and many others. We are open-minded to explore and deepen cooperation with the United States. We hope that the United States will move in the same direction and remove all its unreasonable restrictions on bilateral cooperation as early as possible, not create new obstacles.

On the Chinese New Year's eve last month, President Xi Jinping had a phone call with President Joe Biden. The two heads of state had an in-depth exchange of views on China-US relations and pointed the way forward for bringing the relationship back on track. We are ready to work with the United States to follow through on the outcomes of this important phone call, and set China-US relations on a new path of healthy and steady growth.

CGTN: This year marks the 50th anniversary of the restoration of the lawful seat of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations. Could you give us some comments on this topic? Many countries have high hopes for the reform of the UN. What is China's view?

Wang Yi: Fifty years ago, the 26th session of the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution to restore the lawful seat of the People's Republic of China in the UN. The audience broke into rapturous and long applause. Many from brotherly countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America cheered and hugged each other in celebration. Representatives from 57 countries took the podium to extend congratulations. That was indeed a historic moment. With a major country of one fourth of the world's population rejoining the family of nations, the organization finally achieved universality in a real sense. From that day on, the People's Republic of China has contributed its share to world peace and development as a trustworthy and reliable participant in

下,与各方增信释疑,讲明事实真相。但我们绝不接受毫无根据的指责抹黑,绝不允许核心利益受到侵犯。长期以来,美国动辄打着所谓民主、人权旗号肆意干涉别国内政,在世界上制造了诸多麻烦,甚至成为动荡战乱的根源。美方应早日意识到这一点,否则这个世界仍将不得安宁。

作为两个社会制度不同的国家,中美之间有分歧有矛盾在所难免,关键是要通过坦诚沟通加以有效管控,防止战略误判,避免冲突对抗。作为世界前两大经济体,中美之间在利益交融中出现竞争并不奇怪,关键是要在公平公正基础上良性竞争,既提升自我,又照亮对方,而不是相互攻击、零和博弈。更重要的是,无论从两国还是世界人民的共同利益出发,合作,都应当成为中美双方追求的主要目标。中美可以合作、需要合作的清单就放在我们面前,包括抗击疫情、经济复苏、气候变化等等,我们愿本着开放态度与美方探讨和深化合作。希望美方与中方相向而行,尽快解除迄今对中美合作设置的各种不合理限制,更不要再人为制造出新的障碍。

上个月中国农历除夕当天,习近平主席应约同拜登总统通了电话。两国元首就中美关系深入交换意见,为两国关系重回正轨明确了努力方向。我们愿与美方一道,全面落实这次重要通话的成果,共同推动中美关系“辞旧迎新”,实现健康稳定发展。

中央广播电视总台中国国际电视台记者: 今年是新中国恢复联合国合法席位50周年。中方对此怎么看? 许多国家期待联合国改革,中方有何主张?

王毅: 50年前,第26届联合国大会通过决议,恢复了中华人民共和国的合法席位。当时会议大厅爆发经久不息的掌声,很多亚非拉兄弟为此欢呼拥抱,57个国家的代表轮番登台致贺。从那个历史性时刻起,世界近四分之一人口的大国重返联合国大家庭,联合国真正具备了普遍性。世界和平与发展事业增加了一支值得信赖和依靠的中坚力量,那就是中华人民共和国。

半个世纪以来,中国坚定维护以联合国为核心

this noble cause.

Over the past half century, China has firmly safeguarded the UN-centered international system, and the international order underpinned by international law. China has joined almost all international intergovernmental organizations and acceded to over 500 international conventions. Today, China is the second largest contributor to the UN peacekeeping budget, and has sent more peacekeepers to UN missions than any other permanent member of the Security Council. China champions equity and justice, and stands for equality among all countries regardless of their size. China's vote in the UN always belongs to the developing world.

Given the profound evolution of the international situation, the international community is expecting the UN to keep pace with the times and improve itself through reform. In our view, no matter how the situation may evolve and how the reform may proceed, the following principles must be preserved:

First, upholding the purposes and principles of the UN Charter. The Charter sets out basic norms for interactions among states and for settling international disputes. Acts in violation of the Charter bring damage to world peace and stability.

Second, preserving the central role of the UN in the international system. As the most universal, representative and authoritative international organization in the world today, the UN's role should only be strengthened, not weakened. All countries must be willing to defend the authority of the UN.

Third, keeping to the basic rule of equal-footed consultation at the UN. The UN is not a club for big or rich countries. All countries enjoy sovereign equality, and no country is in a position to dictate international affairs. We should increase the representation and voice of developing countries in the UN to better reflect the shared aspiration of the overwhelming majority of countries.

Standing at a new historic starting point, we in China will earnestly act upon the major initiatives and measures announced by President Xi Jinping, take a more active part in UN activities, and work toward the UN's vision for a world in which nations beat swords into ploughshares and enjoy lasting peace without the scourge of war.

Agence France-Presse: The Biden administration said last month that the transatlantic alliance is back. How will China approach the trilateral relationship with Europe and the United States?

Wang Yi: In the past year, President Xi Jinping had three video meetings with European leaders and kept close communication at the top level. The two sides enhanced mutual trust as they fought COVID-19 together and upgraded cooperation as they marked the 45th anniversary of diplomatic ties. The two sides signed the agreement on geographical indications, concluded negotiations of the investment agreement on schedule, and for the first time, China became the EU's largest trading partner. In the face of crises and challenges, China-Europe relations have demonstrated resilience and vitality, sending out a positive message to the world.

Past experience proves that China and Europe share extensive

the international system, firmly maintain the international order based on international law. China has joined almost all government-to-government international organizations and 500+ international treaties, becoming the second largest contributor to the UN peacekeeping budget and the country with the most UN peacekeeping personnel. China has always upheld justice,坚持大小国家一律平等, we will always vote for the developing world.

随着国际形势不断深刻演变,国际社会希望联合国与时俱进,不断改革完善。中方认为,不管形势怎么变,改革怎么改,有几点必须坚持:

首先,坚持《联合国宪章》的宗旨和原则。宪章为各国交往和解决冲突制定了基本准则。任何违反宪章的行为都是对世界和平稳定的破坏。

第二,坚持联合国在国际体系中的核心地位。作为当今世界最具普遍性、代表性、权威性的国际组织,联合国的作用只能加强、不能削弱,各国都应自觉维护联合国的权威。

第三,坚持联合国平等协商的基本规则。联合国不是大国俱乐部,更不是富人俱乐部。各国主权平等,任何国家都没有包揽国际事务的权力。应当提高发展中国家在联合国的代表性和发言权,更多体现大多数国家的共同意愿。

站在新的历史起点,中国将认真落实习近平主席宣布的重大倡议和举措,更加积极地参与联合国事务,为实现铸剑为犁、永不再战的联合国理想而持续努力。

法新社记者:拜登政府称跨大西洋盟友关系又回来了。中国将如何处理同欧美的关系?

王毅:过去一年,习近平主席同欧方领导人成功举行三次视频会晤,保持密集高层沟通。双方在携手抗疫中增进互信,在共庆建交45周年中提升合作,签署了中欧地理标志协定,如期完成中欧投资协定谈判,中国首次成为欧盟最大贸易伙伴。中欧关系在危机和挑战面前展现了韧性活力,向世界释放了积极信号。

中欧关系的历程充分证明,中欧之间有着广泛共同利益,合作共赢是双方关系的主基调;中欧两大文明可以对话交流,我们不是制度性对手;中欧独立自主开展合作,就能办成很多大事。中方愿继续支持欧洲一体化进程,支持欧盟的团结