

Staying Open and Inclusive and Upholding Multilateralism: Toward a Community With a Shared Future for Mankind

秉持开放包容心态，高举多边主义旗帜， 共建人类命运共同体

Video Remarks at the Munich Security Conference Conversation With China

——在慕尼黑安全会议中国专场活动的视频讲话

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Your Excellency Chairman Wolfgang Ischinger,
Mr. Sigmar Gabriel,
Madam Federica Mogherini,
Dear Friends,

Let me begin by thanking the Munich Security Conference (MSC) for hosting this conversation with China. It gives me great pleasure to meet friends old and new via video link.

When I spoke at the MSC in February last year, China was in the middle of the fight against COVID-19. The global community gave us much valued support as we fought on the front line of the battle, and that shall always remain deep in our heart. Now, one year on, the pandemic is still raging and bringing significant implications to the world and profound changes to humanity. As we continue to join hands both in fighting the pandemic and in ushering in a new future after COVID-19, it is high time countries opened up still further to each other and pursued even greater solidarity and cooperation.

There have been some concerns expressed, including in Europe, about China's development path and foreign policy. While some are fair and reasonable, some are misgivings and misunderstandings. I wish to take this opportunity to first give you China's perspective and then hear your thoughts.

First, China's development is for the progress of humanity, not to challenge or threaten the world.

This year, we celebrate the 100th year of the founding of the Communist Party of China (CPC). To understand China's development, it is essential to have a good understanding of China's history and the CPC. As an ancient nation with a 5,000-year civilization, China has had its glory days and been

尊敬的伊辛格主席，加布里尔先生，莫盖里尼女士，各位朋友：

感谢慕安会举办“和中国对话”专场活动，很高兴同各位新老朋友在线上相聚。

去年2月，我曾应邀在慕安会发表演讲，当时中国正在抗疫前线顽强奋战，国际社会给予了中国宝贵支持，我们始终铭记在心。一年多过去了，疫情仍在持续，对世界造成重大冲击，给人类带来深刻改变。当前，无论是继续携手抗疫，还是共同开创疫后新的未来，都需要各国进一步相互敞开心扉，加强团结合作。

最近一段时间，国际上包括欧洲有不少对中国发展道路和对外政策的关切，其中既有客观理性的认识，但也有不少疑虑和误解。我愿借此机会，先向各位介绍中国的想法，也愿听取大家的意见。

首先，中国的发展是人类的进步，而不是世界的威胁和挑战。

今年恰逢中国共产党成立100周年。理解中国的发展，关键在于客观把握中国的历史，正确看待中国共产党。作为一个有五千年文明的古老民

through trials and tribulations. In modern times in particular, the Chinese nation was thrown almost to the brink of extinction as a result of aggression by imperialism and colonialism. To save the nation, our forefathers explored and exhausted almost all political models available at the time, including constitutional monarchy, parliamentarism, multi-party system and presidential system, and yet all ended up in failure. Finally, it was the CPC that adapted Marxism to the Chinese context and rallied and led the Chinese people to achieve national independence and liberation. A right path was found to prosperity and strength, a path of socialism with Chinese characteristics. In recent years in particular, under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core, China has scored a succession of historic achievements in its development, and socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era.

This is a path of development that features constant self-renewal. In just a few decades since the founding of New China, we managed to turn the country from being poor and weak into the second largest economy in the world. We have supported nearly 20 percent of the world's population with only 9 percent of the world's total arable land; we now have a middle income group counting over 400 million people; and we have put in place the world's largest social security and compulsory education systems. For countries that have achieved modernization over the past centuries, their populations ranged from millions to tens of millions, or hundreds of millions, to say the most. For China, the near completion of modernization, with its 1.4 billion people, is in itself a milestone in human development and, more importantly, a historic contribution to the progress of the world.

This is a path of peace that features an unwavering commitment. As a country that has suffered so much from foreign aggression and expansion, China knows the value of peace. Hence, from the very beginning, we are determined not to tread on the beaten path of traditional powers. Instead, we are committed to an independent foreign policy of peace. For the last 70-plus years since the founding of the People's Republic, China has never started a war or encroached upon a single inch of foreign soil. China is the only country that has codified peaceful development in its constitution. China has a longer boundary, more neighboring countries, and more historical complications than any other country in the world. Through peaceful negotiations, China has delineated and demarcated boundaries with 12 of its 14 land neighbors. Regarding outstanding disputes over territory and maritime rights and interests, China has pledged to seek negotiated settlement without resorting to the use or threat of force. In China's diplomatic vocabulary, there is no place for words like "coercion" or "bullying". China is a fast-growing major country that is committed to peaceful co-existence with all countries and to non-hegemony, non-expansion and non-coercion. This is an irrefut-

族，我们有过辉煌，也经历过苦难。特别是近代以来，在帝国主义、殖民主义的侵略掠夺下一度濒临亡国灭种的危险境地。为了救亡图存，中国人民尝试了人类几乎所有的政治模式，包括君主立宪、议会制、多党制、总统制等等，但均以失败而告终。最后，是中国共产党把马克思主义同中国实际结合起来，团结带领全体中国人民，实现了民族独立和解放，并最终找到了一条走向繁荣富强的正确道路，这就是中国特色社会主义。特别是近年来，在以习近平同志为核心的党中央领导下，中国的发展又取得一系列历史性成就，中国特色社会主义进入了新时代。

这条道路，是一条自强不息的发展之路。新中国成立以来，我们用短短几十年时间，使积贫积弱的中国成长为世界第二大经济体。我们用全球9%的耕地养活了世界近20%的人口，形成了4亿以上的中等收入群体，建成了世界规模最大的社会保障和义务教育体系。过去几百年，迈入现代化的国家，人口规模有百万级、千万级、上亿级，而14亿中国人加快走向现代化，这本身就是人类发展史上的里程碑，更是中国为世界进步作出的历史性贡献。

这条道路，是一条坚定不移的和平之路。作为曾经饱受侵略扩张之苦的国家，中国深知和平的宝贵。因此，我们从一开始就决定摒弃传统大国走过的老路，始终奉行独立自主的和平外交政策。新中国成立70多年来，我们从未主动挑起一场战争，从未侵占别国一寸土地，并成为世界上唯一将和平发展写进宪法的国家。中国是世界上边界最长、邻国最多、历史纠葛最复杂的国家，但我们坚持通过和平谈判与14个陆地邻国中的12个完成了划界勘界。对于仍然存在的领土和海洋权益争议，我们已承诺继续通过谈判协商解决争端，不使用武力或以武力相威胁。中国的外交辞典里从来没有“胁迫”、“霸凌”这样的词汇。作为一个迅速发展的大国，中国坚持与各国和平共

able major contribution to global strategic stability.

This is a path of cooperation that features benefits for the whole world. China has always embraced the world with open arms and acted as a trustworthy partner of the international community. In the wake of the European debt crisis, China firmly supported the eurozone's response to the challenge. On climate change, China upholds the authority and effectiveness of the Paris Agreement. In the face of mounting protectionism, China has hosted the China International Import Expo for three years running to share its opportunities with the rest of the world. We are committed to employing a shorter negative list and to putting in place a better business environment and even higher-standard institutional opening-up so that the China market will be more open to the world. Since the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) was launched seven years ago, China has registered more than 7.8 trillion US dollars in trade and 110 billion US dollars in direct investment with BRI partner countries, benefiting European companies among others. The China-Europe Railway Express, now in its 10th year and running some 1,000 services every month, has become a lifeline connecting countries as they fight COVID-19 and promote recovery. A World Bank report suggests that by 2030, globally, the Belt and Road Initiative could contribute to lifting 7.6 million people from extreme poverty and 32 million from moderate poverty.

China's development has never been at the expense of other countries' interests; it has always focused on mutual benefit and cooperation. For over 10 years, China has contributed to more than 30 percent of global growth and more than 70 percent of global poverty reduction. Since 2008, China has received 25 percent of exports from the least developed countries and put off more loan repayment under the Debt Service Suspension Initiative for Poorest Countries than other G20 members. These are real efforts toward narrowing the North-South gap. During the COVID-19 pandemic, China has provided urgently needed supplies to 150-plus countries and 13 international organizations, including more than 280 billion masks, 3.4 billion protective suits, and 4 billion testing kits. China is the first to pledge making vaccines a global public good, and has so far provided 300 million doses to the world. At the recent Global Health Summit, President Xi Jinping announced five new measures, including providing financial aid, supplying vaccines, carrying out joint vaccine production, and waiving intellectual property rights on vaccines. These measures will lend a strong impetus to the building of a global community of health for all.

That said, China's development remains a long and arduous journey. Our per capita GDP, just a little over 10,000 US dollars, ranks after the 60th in the world, far behind most European countries. The primary task for this biggest developing country in the world is to concentrate on developing itself and addressing the principal contradiction between China's

处，坚持不称霸、不扩张、不胁迫，这无疑是对世界战略稳定的重大贡献。

这条道路，是一条惠及全球的合作之路。中国始终张开双臂拥抱世界，做国际社会可靠的合作伙伴。欧债危机暴发后，中国坚定支持欧元区应对危机。气候变化问题上，中方坚持维护巴黎协定的权威性、有效性。面对保护主义抬头，中国连续三年举办进口博览会，让各国分享中国机遇。我们致力于以更短的负面清单、更好的营商环境、更高标准的制度型开放，向世界敞开中国市场。中国提出“一带一路”倡议7年多来，与伙伴国贸易总额超过7.8万亿美元，直接投资超过1100亿美元，不少欧洲企业从中受益。中欧班列开行10年，单月开行已达到千列以上，成为各国携手抗疫、共促复苏的生命通道。世界银行报告认为，到2030年，“一带一路”有望帮助全球760万人摆脱极端贫困、3200万人摆脱中度贫困。

中国发展从不以牺牲他国利益为代价，而是注重合作共赢。中国已连续10多年对世界经济增长贡献率超过30%，对全球减贫贡献率超过70%。2008年以来，中国吸收了最不发达国家25%的出口，是G20成员中落实“暂缓最贫困国家债务偿付倡议”金额最大的国家，为缩小南北差距作出了切实努力。面对全球新冠肺炎疫情，我们向150多个国家和13个国际组织提供急需的抗疫物质，迄今已供应了2800多亿只口罩、34亿多件防护服、40多亿份检测试剂盒。中国率先承诺疫苗是全球公共产品，已向全球提供3亿剂。在不久前举行的全球健康峰会上，习近平主席围绕资金援助、疫苗提供、疫苗合作生产、知识产权豁免等提出新的五大举措，为共建人类卫生健康共同体提供强大助力。

当然，中国发展的任务依然很重，道路依然漫长。目前中国人均GDP才刚过1万美元，排在世界60多位，和大多数欧洲国家相比差得还远。作为世界上最大的发展中国家，中国首要的任务