

China and Africa in the New Era: A Partnership of Equals (II)

新时代的中非合作(下)

III. Strengthening Mutual Support

Friendly relations between the PRC and Africa have endured through more than half a century and withstood the test of time. The two sides have always stood firmly together at critical junctures and on major issues. African countries have provided important support for China's endeavors to safeguard its sovereignty, security and development interests, promote reunification, and achieve national rejuvenation through development. China has firmly supported African countries in realizing national independence, following development paths that fit their national conditions, promoting regional integration, and strengthening themselves through unity. China and Africa have joined forces in confronting the grave challenge posed by COVID-19, further reinforcing their friendship. The solidarity between the Chinese and African peoples enables them to overcome difficulties and obstacles and build a bright future.

1. Upholding International Equity and Justice

China and Africa are important partners in advancing the reform of the global governance system and the reshaping of the international order. Fifty years ago, at its 26th Session, the UN General Assembly adopted Resolution 2758 by an overwhelming majority, restoring the lawful seat of the PRC in the United Nations. Since then, China has played a role of growing importance on the international stage. Among the 76 votes in favor of the resolution, 26 were cast by African countries, while 11 of the 23 sponsors of the draft resolution were from Africa. In the current complex and volatile international situation, China and Africa are jointly advancing multilateralism. They unequivocally oppose protectionism and unilateralism, support each other on issues involving the core interests and major concerns of either side, and safeguard the common interests of developing countries. The theory and practice of China-Africa cooperation provide examples for developing countries in handling international affairs, and important references to the reform of the global governance system.

—Practicing true multilateralism. Holding high the banner of multilateralism, China and Africa steadfastly support the international system with the United Nations at the core, the international order underpinned by international law, and the basic norms governing international relations based on the purposes and principles of the UN Charter. The two sides earnestly maintain international fairness and justice and push the international order in a fairer and more reasonable direction. They reject unilateralism and protectionism, and safeguard an open world economy and the multilateral trade system. China and Africa firmly support an increase in the representation and say of developing countries in the international governance system, especially African countries. When casting its vote in the United Na-

三、坚定不移巩固相互支持

中非友好关系经历半个多世纪的风雨考验，双方在关乎彼此前途命运的关键时刻和重大问题上始终坚定地站在一起。非洲国家为中国维护主权、安全和发展利益，促进国家统一，实现发展振兴提供了重要支持。中国坚定支持非洲国家实现民族独立，走符合自身国情的发展道路，支持非洲一体化建设和联合自强的努力。面对新冠肺炎疫情的严峻考验，中非携手应对，中非友谊得到新的升华。中非人民凝聚团结之力，能够战胜艰难险阻，铸就美好未来。

(一) 共同捍卫国际公平正义

中国和非洲是推动全球治理体系和国际秩序变革的重要合作伙伴。50年前，第二十六届联合国大会以压倒性多数通过第2758号决议，恢复中华人民共和国在联合国的合法席位，从此中国人民在国际舞台上发挥越来越重要的作用。提案的23个国家中有11个来自非洲，76张赞成票中有26张来自非洲。在当今复杂多变的国际形势下，中非双方共同弘扬多边主义，旗帜鲜明地反对保护主义和单边主义，在涉及彼此核心利益和重大关切的问题上互相支持，维护发展中国家共同利益。中非合作实践和理念为发展中国家在国际事务中合作树立了典范，也为改革全球治理体系提供了重要方案。

——共同践行真正的多边主义。中非高举多边主义旗帜，坚定维护以联合国为核心的国际体系、以国际法为基础的国际秩序、以联合国宪章宗旨和原则为基础的国际关系基本准则，切实维护国际公平正义，推动国际秩序朝着更加公正合理的方向发展。双方一致反对单边主义和保护主义，致力于维护开放型世界经济和多边贸易体系。中国和非洲坚定支持增加发展中国家特别是非洲国家在国际治理体系中的代表性和发言权，中国在联合国的一票永远属于发展中国家。

tions, China always stands for developing countries.

—Jointly safeguarding legitimate rights. China and Africa understand and support each other on major issues such as those related to their sovereignty, territorial integrity, national dignity, and development interests. All African countries with diplomatic ties with China strictly abide by the one-China principle and firmly support China's reunification. China steadfastly supports African countries in safeguarding sovereignty and independence, calls on the international community to assist African countries in safeguarding their right to subsistence and development, objects to any form of racism and racial discrimination, and actively pushes for the lifting of unreasonable unilateral sanctions against African countries.

Within the Security Council, China and three African members have established a "1+3" consultation mechanism to exchange views on and coordinate responses to major international and regional issues. Since 2017 while holding the rotating presidency of the UN Security Council, China has initiated open debates on "Enhancing African Capacities in Peace and Security", "Peace and Security in Africa: Strengthening Peacekeeping Operations in Africa", "Peace and Security in Africa: Countering Terrorism and Extremism in Africa", and "Peace and Security in Africa: Addressing Root Causes of Conflict in Post-pandemic Recovery in Africa". These have pushed the international community to strengthen unity and cooperation and provide stronger support for Africa's lasting peace.

China and Africa have both proposed that the rights to subsistence and development are seen as the primary and basic human rights, that equal importance is attached to all human rights, that exchanges and cooperation on human rights are carried out on the basis of equality and mutual respect, and that individual countries' right in choosing their development paths is respected. They both oppose politicization of human right issues and double standards, and object to interference in other countries' internal affairs under the pretext of championing human rights.

In response to Western anti-China forces' mudslinging and false accusations on China in regard to Xinjiang- and Hong Kong-related issues, African countries, alongside other developing countries, have voiced their collective or individual support for China's position, at the UN Human Rights Council and the General Assembly's Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Affairs Committee, commonly referred to as the "Third Committee." African countries agree with China's human rights principles, and support the resolution on the contribution of development to the enjoyment of all human rights and the resolution on promoting win-win cooperation in the field of human rights proposed by China at the Human Rights Council.

China calls on the international community to press forward with reform of global economic governance and offer concrete support for Africa's development. During the G20 Hangzhou Summit, at the initiation of China, a G20 Initiative in Support of Industrialization of Africa and Other Least Developed Countries was issued. In 2015, China announced the establishment of a China-UN Peace and Development Fund. Between 2016 and 2020, its 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Sub-Fund sponsored 34 projects in fields such as poverty alleviation, health, energy access, technology innovation, and infrastructure, with African countries being the major beneficiaries. In May 2021, China and Africa launched the Initiative on Partnership for Africa's Development together. The two sides share the view that supporting the development of Africa is the consensus and shared responsibility of the international community.

China calls on international partners to increase support to Africa

——共同维护正当合法权益。中非在涉及各自国家主权、领土完整、民族尊严和发展利益等重大问题上相互理解和支持。所有同中国建交的非洲国家恪守一个中国原则，坚定支持中国统一大业。中国坚定支持非洲国家捍卫国家主权、维护民族独立，呼吁国际社会帮助非洲国家实现生存权和发展权，反对一切形式种族主义和种族歧视，积极推动解除针对非洲国家不合理的单边制裁。中国同非洲成员在联合国安理会建立“1+3”磋商机制，就重大国际和地区问题保持沟通与协调。2017年以来，中国担任安理会轮值主席国期间，倡议召开了“加强非洲和平与安全能力”“加强非洲维和行动”“非洲和平与安全：打击非洲恐怖主义和极端主义”等公开辩论会，以及“非洲和平与安全：推进非洲疫后重建，消除冲突根源”高级别会议，推动国际社会加强团结合作、加大力度支持非洲实现长久和平。

中非都倡导将生存权和发展权作为首要基本人权，同等重视各类人权，在平等和相互尊重基础上开展人权交流与合作，尊重各国自主选择发展的权利，反对将人权政治化和搞双重标准，反对借人权干涉别国内政，促进国际人权事业健康发展。针对西方反华势力在涉疆、涉港等问题上的歪曲抹黑和不实指责，非洲国家同广大发展中国家一道，在联合国人权理事会、联大三委等场合通过发表共同发言、单独发言等方式，支持中国正当立场。非洲国家认同中国人权理念，支持中国在联合国人权理事会提出的“发展对享有所有人权的贡献”“在人权领域促进合作共赢”等决议。

中国呼吁国际社会推动全球经济治理改革，切实支持非洲实现发展。二十国集团领导人杭州峰会在中国推动下发布了《支持非洲和最不发达国家工业化倡议》。2015年，中国宣布设立中国-联合国和平与发展基金，2016年至2020年其下设的发展子基金共实施34个项目，涉及减贫、卫生健康、能源可及、科技创新、互联互通等多个领域，非洲国家是主要受惠方。2021年5月，中非双方共同发起“支持非洲发展伙伴倡议”。中非一致认为支持非洲发展是国际社会的广泛共识和共同责任。为应对疫情挑战，更加旗帜鲜明地支持非洲渡过难关，国际对非合作伙伴有必要把优势资源投向非方最急需领域，形成支持非洲发展的有效合力。

（二）守望相助抗击新冠肺炎疫情

面对突如其来的新冠肺炎疫情，中非双方经受住严峻考验，相互声援、并肩战斗，共同唱响团结

in such areas as response to COVID-19 and other pandemics and post-COVID reconstruction, and to pool resources in those areas where Africa's most urgent needs lie, with a view to providing greater impetus to Africa's development.

2. Jointly Combating COVID-19

Confronted by COVID-19, China and Africa have withstood a severe challenge, helping each other and fighting side by side to defeat the pandemic through solidarity and cooperation.

In June 2020, the Extraordinary China-Africa Summit on Solidarity against COVID-19 was held via video link, making China the first country in the world to convene an anti-pandemic summit with Africa. It has provided a guide for international anti-pandemic cooperation with Africa, and injected new impetus into global anti-pandemic cooperation. At the summit, President Xi elaborated on important policies on advancing China-Africa cooperation and strengthening international cooperation amid the pandemic. He called for the accelerated implementation of the outcomes of the FOCAC Beijing Summit, with greater priority to be given to cooperation in the areas of public health, economic reopening, and people's livelihoods. He also announced a series of measures regarding anti-pandemic assistance to Africa, debt relief, debt service suspension, and economic reopening, which have been highly praised and widely welcomed in Africa. Participating leaders issued the Joint Statement of the Extraordinary China-Africa Summit on Solidarity against COVID-19, agreeing to join forces in resolutely fighting the pandemic, pressing for cooperation, practicing multilateralism, and enhancing friendship. Since the summit the two sides have closely worked together on pandemic prevention and control, resuming economic activity, and restoring and progressing China-Africa cooperation.

During the toughest times in China's fight against the epidemic, African countries and regional organizations such as the AU rendered strong support and assistance to China through various means. In February 2020, the Executive Council of the AU issued a communiqué in support of China's anti-epidemic efforts—the first time an important regional organization and an entire continent had offered China such support. Those expressing their support and sympathy also included the heads of state of 48 African countries, heads of government of 11 countries, 12 speakers of legislative bodies, and the chairperson of the AU Commission, who all sent letters or telegrams. The governments of 10 countries issued statements; foreign ministers of 18 countries sent letters; and participants of an AU Peace and Security Council meeting, an emergency meeting of African health ministers and other meetings of major regional organizations also expressed sympathy. Though few African countries are wealthy, they still actively donated money and supplies to China, and some African students studying in China also joined the local fight against the epidemic.

After COVID-19 struck Africa, China immediately offered humanitarian assistance, the largest such program in scale and the most difficult to implement since the founding of the PRC. Since 2020, in coordination with local governments, enterprises and social organizations, the Central Government of China has provided emergency anti-pandemic supplies—including 120 batches of nucleic test reagents, protective gear, masks, eye protectors and ventilators—to 53 African countries and the AU based on their respective needs, with these emergency supplies reaching almost all areas across the continent. China has also actively shared its anti-epidemic experience with African countries, and dispatched anti-epidemic medical expert

合作、共克时艰的时代强音。

2020年6月，中非团结抗疫特别峰会成功举办。中国成为全球首个同非洲大陆就应对疫情举行峰会的国家，引领国际对非抗疫合作，为全球抗疫合作注入新动力。习近平主席在峰会上阐述了疫情形势下推进中非合作、加强国际合作的重要政策主张，指出要加快落实中非合作论坛北京峰会成果，将合作重点向健康卫生、复工复产、改善民生领域倾斜，并宣布了对非抗疫援助、减缓债和复工复产等系列举措，受到非方高度赞誉和广泛欢迎。与会领导人共同发表了《中非团结抗疫特别峰会联合声明》，一致认为中非双方要坚定不移携手抗击疫情、坚定不移推进中非合作、坚定不移践行多边主义、坚定不移推进中非友好。会后中非双方密切对接，统筹推进疫情防控和复工复产，推动中非合作克服疫情挑战，不断恢复并向前发展。

在中国抗疫的艰难时刻，非洲国家和非盟等地区组织通过不同方式对中国抗疫行动给予有力声援和支持。2020年2月非盟部长理事会发表公报支持中国抗疫努力，是全球首个重要地区组织和整个洲域公开给予中国声援。非洲48国元首、11国政府首脑、12国议长和非盟委员会主席来函（电），10国发表政府声明，18国外长致函，非盟和平与安全理事会会议、卫生部长紧急会议以及主要地区组织会议等均向中方表示声援和慰问，不少非洲国家不富裕，但仍积极向中国捐款捐物。一些非洲在华留学生同当地防疫人员一道奋战在抗疫前线。

非洲疫情发生后，中国第一时间驰援非洲，开展了新中国成立以来涉及范围最广、实施难度最大的人道主义援助行动。从2020年起，中国根据有关国家需求，统筹地方政府、企业和民间组织等各类资源，向非洲53国和非盟提供了120批检测试剂、防护服、口罩、隔离眼罩、呼吸机等紧急抗疫物资援助，实现对非抗疫援助“全覆盖”。中国积极同非洲国家分享抗疫经验，向17个非洲国家派出了抗疫医疗专家组或短期抗疫医疗队，同非洲人民共同抗击疫情，并推动中国援建的非洲疾控中心总部项目提前开工建设。

中国积极践行“将疫苗作为全球公共产品”的承诺，在中国疫苗上市之初、国内供应紧张的情况下，即开始向非洲援助疫苗，为非洲国家抗疫提供支持帮助。中方积极落实将疫苗作为全球公共产品的坚定承诺，截至2021年11月12日，已向包括50个非洲国家和非盟委员会在内的110多个国家和国际