

Jointly Building an Asia-Pacific Community With a Shared Future

共建亚太命运共同体

Fact Sheet: Cooperation Between China and Pacific Island Countries

中国—太平洋岛国合作事实清单

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Opening Address at the 78th Session of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

——在联合国亚太经社会第78届年会开幕式上的讲话

Wang Yi, State Councilor and Foreign Minister

国务委员兼外长 王毅

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Mr. Chair, Madam Executive Secretary, Friends,

On the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the Commission, I am delighted to join you today in reviewing the extraordinary journey of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and envisioning the future of the Asia-Pacific region.

Seventy-five years ago, ESCAP was born in Shanghai, China in response to the eager aspirations of the Asia-Pacific people for a better life amid war, poverty and hunger.

The 75 years since have been fruitful. The Asia-Pacific has been peaceful and stable on the whole. With dynamic regional cooperation and fast growing economic strength, the region has created the “Asia-Pacific miracle” admired across the world, leaving a spectacular chapter in its history. None of these has come easily, and should therefore be cherished and guarded by all Asia-Pacific countries.

Seventy-five years later today, the world is faced with profound changes and a pandemic both unseen in a century. The dregs of the Cold War mentality are resurfacing, and unilateralism is running rampant, gravely upsetting the international order. Once again the Asia-Pacific region stands at another historical crossroads.

China believes that under the new circumstances, the Asia-Pacific has assumed a more important place in the world and has a greater role to play. Its peace and prosperity concerns not only its own future, but also that of the world. The concept of Asia-Pacific should not be diluted, and Asia-Pacific cooperation should not be disrupted. We must learn from history and forge ahead to build together an Asia-Pacific community with a shared future and take Asia-Pacific cooperation to new heights.

First, we need to unswervingly maintain peace and stability. We need to uphold the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, abandon the Cold War mentality, oppose unilateralism and reject any attempt to bring military groups and bloc confrontation to the Asia-Pacific. It is important that we pursue the vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security, and pay attention to the legitimate security concerns of all countries. No one should base its security on the insecurity

主席先生，执秘女士，各位朋友，

值此联合国亚太经社会成立75周年之际，很高兴出席今天的会议，同大家一起回顾亚太经社会走过的不平凡道路，共同展望亚太地区未来前景。

75年前，面对战争硝烟和贫困饥饿，在亚太人民对美好生活的殷切期盼中，亚太经社会在中国上海应运而生。

75载春华秋实。亚太地区总体保持和平稳定，区域合作蓬勃发展，经济实力快速跃升，创造了举世瞩目的“亚太奇迹”，书写了波澜壮阔的历史画卷。这些成就来之不易，亚太各国应当倍加珍惜，携手守护。

75年后的今天，百年变局同世纪疫情叠加共振，冷战思维沉渣泛起，单边主义大行其道，国际秩序受到严重冲击，亚太再次站在历史的十字路口。

中方认为，面对新的形势，亚太在世界格局中的地位更加重要，作用更加突出。亚太的和平繁荣不仅关乎本地区命运，更关乎世界未来。亚太概念不应被稀释，亚太合作不应受干扰。我们要以史为鉴，锐意进取，携手构建亚太命运共同体，再创亚太合作新辉煌。

一是要毫不动摇维护和平稳定。要坚持维护联合国宪章的宗旨和原则，摒弃冷战思维，抵制单边主义，旗帜鲜明地拒绝任何将军事集团和阵营对抗引入亚太的图谋。要坚持共同、综合、合作、可持续安全观，重视各国合理安全关切，不能把本国安

rity of other countries. Disputes should be resolved peacefully through dialogue and consultation. We need to support all efforts conducive to the peaceful settlement of crises, and oppose all words and actions that inflate tensions and stoke confrontation in the region.

Second, we need to jointly promote economic development. While tackling the impact of the pandemic together, we need to speed up integrated development of the region, promote the establishment of an Asia-Pacific FTA, and build an open Asia-Pacific economy featuring equal consultation, joint participation and shared benefits. We should uphold the WTO-centered multilateral trading regime, keep global industrial and supply chains stable and unimpeded, and strive for an open world economy, so as to offer more “Asia-Pacific opportunities” for global economic recovery and growth.

Third, we need to combine our respective strengths for win-win cooperation. The great diversity and rich resources mean vast potential for cooperation among Asia-Pacific countries. We need to further coordinate our development policies, use our respective strengths and deepen practical cooperation in the areas of poverty reduction, food security, COVID control, green development and digital economy. Forging greater synergy, we will make Asia-Pacific contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Friends,

The Asia-Pacific is home to China. We will continue to keep in mind and strive for the interest of the Asia-Pacific, and take real actions to contribute more to the long-term peace and security and sustainable development in the region.

China will firmly safeguard peace in the Asia-Pacific. With humanity's security and well-being in his mind, President Xi Jinping has recently proposed the Global Security Initiative (GSI), contributing China's wisdom to the settlement of international security issues. We will step up dialogue and cooperation with other Asia-Pacific countries to make this important initiative deliver. China will keep to the Chinese way of resolving hotspot issues, and actively promote political settlement of Afghanistan, the Iranian nuclear issue, the Korean Peninsula and other issues. China is ready to speed up consultations with ASEAN countries for an early conclusion of a Code of Conduct in the South China Sea (COC), which will provide solid safeguards for managing differences, advancing cooperation and promoting joint governance in the South China Sea.

China will firmly promote development in the Asia-Pacific. While expanding high-level opening-up, China is striving to advance high-quality Belt and Road cooperation, facilitate connectivity in the Asia-Pacific, and ensure safe and stable functioning of industrial and supply chains in the region. We will work with other countries to fully implement the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), and actively promote the process of joining the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) and the Digital Economy Partnership Agreement (DEPA).

China will remain firm in participating in Asia-Pacific cooperation. The Global Development Initiative (GDI), proposed by President Xi Jinping, accords with the historical trend and meets the needs of various countries. It will bring new impetus to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the Asia-Pacific. China will hold a high-level meeting on global development at a proper time, scale up support in financing, and establish a pool of GDI projects participated by all parties.

China will firmly support the work of ESCAP. We will communicate and coordinate more closely with the UN system and the ESCAP Secretariat. We will work with other ESCAP members to ensure effective implementation of the Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement, the Trans-Asian Railway and other key projects, and further contribute to the China-ESCAP Cooperation Program for ESCAP to play a bigger role in advancing regional development.

I wish the ESCAP Session a full success! ■

(Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

全建立在他国不安全基础之上。要坚持通过对话协商以和平方式解决争端，支持一切有利于和平解决危机的努力，反对一切在地区渲染紧张、挑动对立的言行。

二是要齐心协力促进经济发展。要携手应对疫情冲击，加快区域融合发展，推动建立亚太自贸区，建设平等协商、共同参与、普遍受益的开放型亚太经济。要维护以世界贸易组织为核心的多边贸易体制，维护全球产业链供应链稳定畅通，建设开放型世界经济，为世界经济复苏增长带来更多“亚太机遇”。

三是要优势互补实现合作共赢。亚太各国多样性突出，资源禀赋各异，合作潜力巨大。要加强发展政策对接，发挥各自优势，在减贫、粮食安全、抗疫、绿色发展、数字经济等领域深化务实合作，形成倍增合力，为落实2030年可持续发展议程做出亚太贡献。

女士们，先生们，朋友们，

亚太是中国安身立命之所。中国将继续立足亚太、造福亚太，以实际行动为亚太长治久安和可持续发展做出更大贡献。

中国将坚定捍卫亚太和平。不久前，习近平主席站在全人类安危福祉的高度，郑重提出全球安全倡议，为破解国际安全困境提供了中国智慧。我们愿同亚太各国加强对话合作，落实好这一重要倡议。中国将继续践行中国特色热点问题解决之道，积极推进阿富汗、伊朗核、朝鲜半岛等问题的政治解决。中方愿同东盟国家加快磋商，早日达成“南海行为准则”，为南海管控分歧、推进合作、共同治理提供坚实规则保障。

中国将坚定促进亚太发展。我们正在扩大高水平对外开放，推动高质量共建“一带一路”，促进亚太互联互通，维护区域产业链供应链安全稳定。我们还愿同各国一道实施好《区域全面经济伙伴关系协定》，积极推进加入《全面与进步跨太平洋伙伴关系协定》和《数字经济伙伴关系协定》。

中国将坚定参与亚太合作。习近平主席提出的全球发展倡议顺应历史潮流，契合各国需要，为亚太落实2030年可持续发展议程注入了新动力。中方将适时举办全球发展高层会议，加大资金支持力度，推动建立各方参与的项目库。

中国将坚定支持联合国亚太经社会的工作。我们愿加强与联合国系统及亚太经社会秘书处的沟通协调，会同亚太经社会成员落实好《亚太贸易协定》、泛亚铁路网等重大项目建设，继续向中国—亚太经社会合作基金捐款，支持亚太经社会为促进区域发展发挥更大作用。

预祝本届联合国亚太经社会年会取得圆满成功! ■

(来源：中国外交部)

Fact Sheet: Cooperation Between China and Pacific Island Countries

中国—太平洋岛国合作事实清单

Preface

China and Pacific Island Countries (PICs) enjoy long-lasting friendly exchanges. Since the establishment of diplomatic ties in the 1970s, China and PICs have continued to expand exchanges and cooperation in more than 20 areas, including trade, investment, ocean affairs, environmental protection, disaster prevention and mitigation, poverty alleviation, health care, education, tourism, culture, sports and at the sub-national level. For PICs, China has provided economic and technical assistance without any political strings attached, implemented more than 100 aid projects, delivered more than 200 batches of in-kind assistance, and trained about 10,000 talents in various fields. China has dispatched 600 medical staff to PICs, benefiting more than 260,000 local residents. Since the start of COVID-19, China has provided PICs with nearly 600,000 doses of vaccines and more than 100 tons of anti-epidemic supplies. In addition, China and PICs have forged 22 pairs of sister provinces/states and cities.

In 2014 and 2018, President Xi Jinping made two visits to the South Pacific region and held meetings with leaders of PICs having diplomatic ties with China, which opened a new chapter in the history of China-PIC relations. From late May to early June 2022, State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi will be invited to visit South Pacific Island Countries and chair the second China-Pacific Island Countries Foreign Ministers' Meeting, which further demonstrates China's commitment to enhancing mutual trust, building consensus, expanding cooperation and deepening friendship with PICs.

As things stand, China-PIC relations have entered a new stage of rapid growth. This Fact Sheet helps review the history of friendly exchanges and achievements of practical cooperation between the two sides, so as to usher in an even brighter future of China-PIC relations.

I. Cooperation in Political, Security and Regional Affairs

Political Affairs

China has so far established diplomatic relations with 10 PICs. In November 2014, President Xi Jinping paid a state visit to Fiji and held a group meeting with leaders of PICs having diplomatic ties with China, where the two sides agreed to establish a strategic partnership featuring mutual respect and common development. In November 2018, President Xi Jinping paid a state visit to Papua New Guinea (PNG) and had another group meeting with leaders of PICs having diplomatic ties with China, where China-PIC relations were elevated to a comprehensive strategic partnership featuring mutual respect and common development.

The two sides have maintained frequent exchanges at the top and other levels. Multiple leaders of Fiji, Tonga, Samoa, Vanuatu, the Federated States of Micronesia, Solomon Islands, Kiribati, PNG, Cook Islands and Niue have visited China. Exchanges and cooperation between government agencies, legislatures and political parties have flourished.

Dialogue and cooperation mechanisms have continued to improve. In 2006, the two sides established the China-Pacific Island Countries Economic Development and Cooperation Forum, which is the highest-

序言

中国同太平洋岛国友好交往源远流长。自20世纪70年代建立外交关系以来，中国同岛国交流合作不断拓宽，涵盖了贸易投资、海洋环境、防灾减灾、减贫扶贫、医疗卫生、教育、旅游、文化、体育、地方等20多个领域。中国向岛国提供不附加任何政治条件的经济技术援助，实施了100多个援助项目，提供了200多批物资援助，为岛国培养各领域人才约1万人次。中国已向岛国派遣医疗队600人次，26万人次民众受益。新冠肺炎疫情暴发以来，中国累计向岛国提供近60万剂疫苗，各类抗疫物资超过100吨。中国和岛国之间已结成22对友好省（州）市关系。

2014年、2018年，中国国家主席习近平两次访问南太并同建交岛国领导人举行会晤，开启了中国同太平洋岛国关系发展的历史新篇章。2022年5月下旬至6月上旬，中国国务委员兼外长王毅将应邀访问南太并主持召开第二次中国—太平洋岛国外长会，这是中方致力于同岛国增进互信、凝聚共识、扩大合作、深化友谊的又一体现。

当前，中国同太平洋岛国关系已进入快速发展的新阶段。谨以此文，回顾双方友好交往历史，展现务实合作成果，照亮中国同太平洋岛国关系更加美好的未来。

一、政治、安全与地区事务合作

政治

目前，中国同10个太平洋岛国建立了外交关系。2014年11月，习近平主席对斐济进行国事访问并同建交岛国领导人集体会晤，双方一致同意建立相互尊重、共同发展的战略伙伴关系。2018年11月，习近平主席对巴布亚新几内亚进行国事访问并再次同建交岛国领导人集体会晤，将双方关系提升为相互尊重、共同发展的全面战略伙伴关系。

双方高层和各级别交往密切。斐济、汤加、萨摩亚、瓦努阿图、密克罗尼西亚联邦、所罗门群岛、基里巴斯、巴新、库克群岛、纽埃等国均有多位领导人访华。双方政府部门、立法机构、政党等交流合作蓬勃发展。