

Reality Check: Falsehoods in US Perceptions of China (I)

美国对华认知中的谬误和事实真相（一）

Introduction

US Secretary of State Antony Blinken has recently delivered a speech at Asia Society outlining the US administration's approach to China. With carefully calibrated language, he sought to promote the "China threat" narrative, interfere in China's internal affairs, and smear China's domestic and foreign policy, all in an attempt at full-blown containment and suppression of China.

In what is to follow, we will use facts and figures to show to the world how deceptive, hypocritical and dangerous the US' China policy is.

Falsehood 1: China poses the most serious long-term challenge to the international order and is undermining it. The US will defend the international law, agreements, principles, and institutions that maintain peace and security, and protect the rights of individuals and sovereign nations.

Reality Check: What the US has constantly vowed to preserve is a so-called international order designed to serve the US' own interests and perpetuate its hegemony. The US itself is the largest source of disruption to the actual world order.

- China has been and always will be a defender of the international order. China is a founding member of the United Nations (UN) and the first country to put its signature on the UN Charter. China is committed to upholding the UN-centered international system, the international order underpinned by international law, and the basic norms governing international relations built on the purposes and principles of the UN Charter. The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence jointly championed by China, India and Myanmar have been widely recognized by the international community and have become the basic norms guiding state-to-state relations.

China upholds true multilateralism and global strategic stability. China is the largest contributor of peacekeepers among the permanent members of the UN Security Council and the second largest contributor among all countries to the UN peacekeeping budget. China has taken an active part in international arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation processes. It has signed or acceded to more than 20 multilateral arms control, disarmament

引言

近日，美国国务卿布林肯在亚洲协会发表对华政策演讲，通过精心包装的语言渲染中国威胁，干涉中国内政，抹黑中国内外政策，试图发起对华全面遏制打压。

让我们用事实和数据说话，将美国对华政策的欺骗性、虚伪性和危害性昭示于天下。

谬误1：中国对国际秩序构成最严峻长期挑战，正在破坏国际秩序。美国将捍卫国际法、协议、原则和机构以维护世界和平与安全，保护个人和国家的权利。

事实真相：美国口口声声讲的国际秩序，实际上是服务美国自身利益、维护美国霸权地位的秩序。美国是世界秩序的最大乱源。

◆中国过去、现在和将来都是国际秩序的维护者。中国是联合国创始会员国，是第一个在联合国宪章上签字的国家。中国始终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。中国、印度、缅甸三国共同倡导的和平共处五项原则获得国际社会广泛认同，成为指导国与国关系的基本准则。

中国坚持真正的多边主义，维护全球战略稳定。中国是安理会常任理事国中派遣维和人员最多的国家和联合国第二大维和摊款国。中国积极参与国际军控、裁军和防扩散进程，已签署或加入包括《不扩散核武器条约》《武器贸易条约》在内20多个多边军控、裁军和防扩散条约，反对军备竞赛。

and non-proliferation treaties, including the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT). China is against arms race.

In the wake of the international financial crisis of 2008, China adopted a responsible macro policy, remained a “stabilizer” for the world economy and made important contribution to global recovery. China actively provides international public goods to various countries, and has signed BRI cooperation agreements with 149 countries and 32 international organizations.

- In recent years, President Xi Jinping’s vision of building a community with a shared future for mankind has been warmly received by the international community. It has been written into multiple important documents issued by the UN, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and other multilateral institutions. UN Secretary-General António Guterres hailed China as an important pillar for multilateralism, noting that the purpose for practicing multilateralism is to build a community with a shared future for mankind. Peter Thomson, president of the 71st Session of the UN General Assembly, said the vision of building a community with a shared future for mankind advocated by China is the only future for humanity on this planet.

In response to various new global challenges, President Xi Jinping put forward the Global Development Initiative (GDI) and the Global Security Initiative (GSI). They represent China’s proposals for making the global governance system fairer and more equitable, and have received positive response and wide support from the international community.

- The US has blatantly violated the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and the norms governing international relations. With its military might, the US has launched wars in numerous parts of the world, stoking divisions and conflicts and bringing huge turmoil and disaster to the world. Throughout the 240-plus-year history of the US, there were only 16 years in which the US was not at war. The US might as well be called the most belligerent country in the history of the world. US magazine *The National Interest* quoted Dakota Wood, senior research fellow for defense programs at the Heritage Foundation, who wrote that the US consistently needed to deploy military force every 15 years or so.

Since the end of World War II, the United States has either launched or participated in many wars overseas, including the Korean War, the Vietnam War, the Afghan War and the Iraq War. Those wars caused extremely severe civilian casualties and property losses, and lead to colossal humanitarian disasters. Since 2001, US wars and military operations in the name of counterterrorism have killed more than 900,000 people, about 335,000 of whom were civilians, injured millions and displaced tens of millions.

- The US habitually puts its domestic law above the interna-

2008年国际金融危机发生后，中国采取负责任的宏观经济政策，成为世界经济“稳定器”，为拉动全球复苏作出重要贡献。中国积极为各国提供国际公共产品，已同149个国家和32个国际组织签署了共建“一带一路”协议。

- ◆近年来，习近平主席提出的构建人类命运共同体理念在国际社会引起热烈反响，多次被写入联合国、上海合作组织等多边机制重要文件。联合国秘书长古特雷斯表示，中国已成为多边主义的重要支柱，而我们践行多边主义的目的，就是要建立人类命运共同体。第七十一届联大主席汤姆森表示，中国所倡导的构建人类命运共同体理念，是“人类在这个星球上的唯一未来”。

面对各种新的全球性挑战，习近平主席还先后提出全球发展倡议、全球安全倡议，为推动建立更加公正合理的全球治理体系提出了中国方案，得到国际社会积极响应和广泛支持。

- ◆美国公然违反《联合国宪章》宗旨和原则以及国际关系基本准则，倚靠强大军事实力四处发动战争，制造分裂冲突，给世界带来巨大动荡和灾难。美国在建国以来240多年历史中仅有16年没有打仗，堪称“世界历史上最好战的国家”。美国《国家利益》杂志援引美国传统基金会防务项目高级研究员达科塔·伍德的话说，美国平均每15年就卷入一场战争。

二战结束以来，美国在海外发动或参与了朝鲜战争、越南战争、阿富汗战争、伊拉克战争等多场战争，造成极为严重的平民伤亡和财产损失，导致巨大的人道主义灾难。自2001年以来，美国以反恐之名发动的战争和军事行动已造成超过90万人死亡，其中约有33.5万是平民，数百万人受伤，数千万人流离失所。

- ◆美国一贯将国内法凌驾于国际法之上，对国际规则采取合则用、不合则弃的实用主义态度。自20世纪80年代以来，美国曾退出联合国人权理事会、世卫组织、联合国教科文组织、《巴黎气候协定》、《伊朗核问题全面协议》、《武

tional law, and selectively applies international rules as it sees fit. Since the 1980s, the US had once withdrawn from 17 international organizations and treaties, including the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Paris Agreement, the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty and the Treaty on Open Skies.

Although the current US administration declared that “America is back” and the US has rejoined some international organizations and agreements, the administration has in essence not abandoned the “America First” policy, and is advancing “selective multilateralism”. The current administration has stayed out of institutions and agreements considered harmful to US interests such as the Treaty on Open Skies. European media have described it as “America First 2.0”.

- The US has abused its financial hegemony and technological clout and engaged in economic coercion in the name of protecting national security. The US has enacted some domestic laws, such as the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act and the Countering America’s Adversaries Through Sanctions Act, and issued a series of executive orders to target and sanction specific countries, entities or individuals. The ambiguous rules contained in these acts and executive orders, such as the “minimum contacts principle” and “doctrine of effects”, are a willful expansion of the jurisdiction of US domestic laws. The US also abuses its domestic channels of prosecution to exercise long-arm jurisdiction over entities and individuals in other countries.

For more than 60 years, in total disregard of the many resolutions of the UN General Assembly, the US has continued its comprehensive blockade against Cuba based on its embargo policies and domestic laws such as the Torricelli Act and the Helms-Burton Act. The Cuba blockade is the longest and cruelest systemic trade embargo, economic blockade and financial sanctions in modern history. The blockade has been gravely detrimental to Cuba’s economic and social development, causing over 100 billion US dollars of direct losses to Cuba’s economy.

The US has carried out blockade and sanctions against Iran since late 1970s. In May 2018, the US government announced its unilateral withdrawal from the JCPOA, and soon after resumed and expanded sanctions against Iran. Many countries and relevant entities have been forced to give up their cooperation with Iran. A large number of foreign oil enterprises left the country. Iran’s manufacturing industry can hardly sustain normal operation. The country has suffered economic slowdown, coupled with heightened inflation and massive currency depreciation.

The US has imposed unilateral sanctions on Belarus, Syria and

器贸易条约》、《中导条约》、《开放天空条约》等17个国际组织或协议。

美国现政府上台后，尽管高调宣称“美国回来了”，重返了一些国际组织或协议，但实质上并未放弃“美国优先”政策，而是推进“有选择的多边主义”。对于《开放天空条约》等被认为有损美国利益的协议，美国现政府仍然延续“毁约退群”做法，被欧洲媒体称为“美国优先2.0版”。

- ◆ 美国滥用自身金融霸权和技术优势，借维护国家安全之名大搞经济胁迫。美国制订了《国际紧急经济权力法》《全球马格尼茨基人权问责法》《以制裁反击美国敌人法》等国内法并炮制了一系列行政令，直接对特定国家、组织或个人进行制裁，以“最低联系原则”“效果原则”等模棱两可的规则任意扩大美国内法管辖范围，还滥用国内司法诉讼渠道对其他国家实体和个人搞“长臂管辖”。

60多年来，美国罔顾联合国大会的多项决议，基于通过的禁运政策和《托里切利法》《赫尔姆斯—伯顿法》等国内法构筑起针对古巴的全面封锁体系，实施了现代历史上持续时间最长、程度最严厉的系统性贸易禁运、经济封锁和金融制裁，令古蒙受直接经济损失逾千亿美元，严重损害古经济社会发展。

自上世纪70年代末，美国对伊朗实施了长期封锁和制裁。2018年5月，美国政府单方面退出伊朗核问题全面协议，随后重启并新增一系列对伊制裁。许多国家和相关实体被迫放弃与伊合作，大批国外石油企业陆续撤出伊，伊制造业难以正常运行，经济增速下滑，同时造成通胀高企、货币大幅贬值。

美国还对白俄罗斯、叙利亚、津巴布韦等国实施多年单边制裁，加大对朝鲜、委内瑞拉等国“极限施压”。

- ◆ 据统计，美国上届政府累计实施逾3900项制裁措施，相当于平均每天挥舞3次“制裁大棒”。截至2021财年，美净制裁实体和个人高达9421个，较