

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

美国对华认知中的谬误和事实真相 (三)

● The relationship between China and Russia features non-alliance, non-confrontation and non-targeting at any third party. It is essentially different from the practice of the US and a small number of other Western countries, where they still stick to the Cold War mentality and a friend-or-foe dichotomy to draw ideological lines, form so-called “alliances” and “cliques”, pursue bloc politics and create confrontation and division.

In the joint statement issued on February 4, 2022, China and Russia call on all to champion humanity’s common values of peace, development, equity, justice, democracy and freedom, respect the rights of all peoples to independently determine the development paths of their countries, and the sovereignty, security and development interests of all countries, protect the UN-centered international system, and the international order based on international law, seek true multilateralism with the UN and its Security Council playing a central and coordinating role, promote more democratic international relations, and ensure peace, stability and sustainable development across the world.

● As a responsible major country, China’s decisions and judgments on the Ukraine issue are made independently based on the merits of the matter. China has made great efforts to safeguard international peace and security, and has been committed to promoting talks for peace and deescalating tensions. China maintains that the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries should be respected, that the purposes and principles of the UN Charter should be upheld, that legitimate security concerns of all countries should be taken seriously, and that all efforts conducive to a peaceful resolution of the crisis should be supported. China’s position is objective, fair and consistent with the aspirations of most countries.

● Of the 233 sovereign countries and regions in the world, 185 are not involved in sanctions on Russia. Among the more than 190 members of the UN, more than 140 countries, including NATO member state Turkey, have refused to impose sanctions on Russia. The combined population of countries and regions participating in sanctions against Russia and those not is 6.5 billion versus 1.1 billion. Among them, those openly oppose sanctions have a combined population of 4.8 billion.

About two-thirds of the world’s population does not support

◆中俄关系不结盟，不对抗，不针对第三方，同美国等少数西方国家以意识形态划线，奉行非友即敌的冷战思维，拼凑所谓“同盟”、拉帮结伙搞“小圈子”和集团政治，制造对抗分裂有本质不同。

2022年2月4日发表的中俄联合声明呼吁捍卫和平、发展、公平、正义、民主、自由的全人类共同价值，尊重各国人民自主选择发展道路的权利及各国主权安全发展利益，捍卫以联合国为核心的国际体系和以国际法为基础的国际秩序，践行联合国和安理会发挥核心协调作用的真正的多边主义，推进国际关系民主化，实现世界和平、稳定与可持续发展。

◆作为负责任大国，中国在乌克兰问题上坚持从事情本身的是非曲直出发，独立自主作出判断。中国一直在为世界和平奔走，为国际安全尽力，致力于劝和促谈，推动局势降温。中方主张：各国主权、领土完整都应该得到尊重，联合国宪章宗旨和原则都应该得到遵守，各国合理安全关切都应该得到重视，一切有利于和平解决危机的努力都应该得到支持。中方的立场客观公允，同大多数国家愿望一致。

◆世界上233个主权国家和地区中，185个未参与对俄制裁。联合国190多个会员国中，包括北约成员国土耳其在内的140多个国家未参与对俄制裁。世界上不参与对俄制裁的国家和地区人口同参与对俄制裁国家人口之比为65亿:11亿。其中，明确反对制裁的人口为48亿。

英国《经济学人》杂志调查显示，全球大约三

Western positions on Ukraine, according to a report by the British *Economist* magazine.

Falsehood 11: The US is setting up new coalitions in the Indo-Pacific for regional peace and stability, and has launched the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF), as it “shares the vision that the regional countries and people across the region hold: one of a free and open Indo-Pacific.”

Reality Check: The so-called US vision of a “free and open Indo-Pacific” is essentially a strategy to divide others, incite confrontation and undermine peace. It runs counter to the trend of the times in the Asia-Pacific, i.e., the trend of peaceful development and win-win cooperation.

- The US administration’s Indo-Pacific strategy is self-contradictory: the US claims to promote the region’s “freedom and openness” as its goal, while in reality co-opting with allies to forge a “five-four-three-two-one” formation made up of the Five Eyes, the Quad, AUKUS, bilateral alliances and IPEF, forming exclusive “small circles” and forcing countries in the region to take sides.

AUKUS helps Australia build nuclear-powered submarines and develops hypersonic weapons, pushing up the risk for a regional arms race. Under the pretext of fighting illegal fishing and keeping supply chains resilient, the Quad has vigorously pursued military cooperation and intelligence sharing. The US has also encouraged NATO’s involvement in the Asia-Pacific. These are all attempts to materialize an “Asia-Pacific version of NATO” and promote “integrated deterrence” against China.

- The Indo-Pacific strategy has raised increasing alarm and concern of many countries, especially those in the Asia-Pacific. As BBC reported, in April 2021, New Zealand’s Foreign Minister Nanaia Mahuta expressed New Zealand’s discomfort with expanding the Five Eyes’ remit by putting pressure on China in this way, and New Zealand still prefers to pursue bilateral relations with China. At the US-ASEAN Special Summit, ASEAN countries stressed their aspiration for peace and cooperation, not for taking sides, division or confrontation.

- The US has made clear that IPEF is to enable it to win the contest in the 21st century. This means that the IPEF is designed to serve the US economy. The US has shelved the development of the Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP) for a long time, left the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and refused to join the Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP). This exposes the self-serving nature of the US and its selective approach to international institutions. It is all about the US’ self-interests, nothing mutually beneficial.

IPEF is a political instrument of the US in propping up its hegemony in the regional economy. The essence is to dominate the supply chains, value chains and new economic sectors, and marginalize

分之二的人口在乌克兰问题上不支持西方立场。

谬误 11：美国在“印太”地区成立新的联盟，加强“印太”地区的和平与稳定，启动促进繁荣的“印太经济框架”。美国与“印太”地区国家和人民有共同愿景：建立一个“自由开放的印太地区”。

事实真相：美国所谓建立“自由和开放印太地区”的愿景，本质上就是一个制造分裂、煽动对抗、破坏和平的战略，同亚太地区和平发展、合作共赢的时代潮流背道而驰。

- ◆ 美国政府“印太战略”说一套做一套：声称要推进地区“自由开放”，实际上却在纠集盟友摆出“五眼联盟”“四边机制”、三边安全伙伴关系、双边同盟、“印太经济框架”的“五四三二一连环阵”，大搞封闭排他的“小圈子”，强迫地区国家选边站队。

三边安全伙伴关系大张旗鼓帮助澳大利亚发展核动力潜艇，合作开发高超音速武器，挑动地区军备竞赛。“四边机制”打着反非法捕捞、维护供应链韧性的幌子，大肆推进军事合作和情报共享。美还推动北约染指亚太。这些都是在千方百计拼凑“亚太版北约”，推进对华“一体化威慑”。

- ◆ “印太战略”引发国际上尤其是亚太各国越来越多的警惕和担忧。据英国广播公司报道，2021年4月，新西兰外长马胡塔表示，新西兰对“五眼联盟”通过向中国施压扩大权限感到不舒服，仍然倾向于同中国发展双边关系。在美国—东盟特别峰会上，东盟国家共同强调要和平、要合作，不要选边站队，不要分裂对抗。

- ◆ 美国声称要通过“印太经济框架”确保美在21世纪的竞争中胜出，说明“框架”首先服务于美国经济。美国长期搁置亚太自贸区建设，退出《跨太平洋伙伴关系协定》，不参加《全面与进步跨太平洋伙伴关系协定》，完全是从美国自身利益考虑，“合则用、不合则弃”，只有私利，没有共赢。

“框架”是美国维护地区经济霸权的政治工具，

specific countries. The US has chosen to weaponize economic issues as political and ideological ones, using economy to coerce regional countries into taking sides between China and the US.

US Trade Representative Katherine Tai publicly stated that IPEF is a standalone arrangement independent from China. US Secretary of Commerce Gina Raimondo said IPEF marks the US' restoration of economic leadership in the region and presents Indo-Pacific countries an alternative to China's approach. Previously, she also expressed that IPEF may harmonize export controls and other "poison pills", such as limiting sensitive products export to China.

IPEF seeks to establish US-led trade rules, restructure the industrial chain system and economically and scientifically "decouple" regional countries from China. Many countries in the region get concerned, and believe that the cost of such "decoupling" will be huge. Former Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad noted that any trade alliance that excludes the world's second largest economy is not conducive to closer, multilateral trade cooperation in the Indo-Pacific. The US' exclusion of China is not an economic issue but a political one.

● Hailed as "menu approach" cooperation, IPEF actually pays little regard to the development level and real needs of the regional countries. It barely gives concessions to developing countries on tariff reduction and market access, but forces participating countries to accept the so-called high standards of the US and its unilateral agenda. IPEF focuses solely on the US' self-interests and cares little about the needs of other parties. There is no such thing as mutual benefit in IPEF.

The Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) pointed out in its report "Regional Perspectives on the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework" that IPEF has little more to offer than enlarging the US economic presence in the region. It fails to address the issues of the greater interests of regional countries. There is widespread concern that IPEF will only benefit the US, while saddling participating regional countries with a heavy burden.

Falsehood 12: China has announced its ambition to create a sphere of influence in the Pacific region. It is advancing unlawful maritime claims in the South China Sea, undermining peace and security, freedom of navigation and commerce. The US will continue to oppose Beijing's aggressive and unlawful activities in the South and East China Seas. It will support the region's coastal states in upholding their maritime rights, work with allies and partners to uphold freedom of navigation and overflight, and will continue to fly and sail wherever international law allows.

Reality Check: China is committed to the path of peaceful development, the five principles of peaceful coexistence and opposes the practice of the big and strong bullying the small and weak. The US, by painting China as a threat and using

实质是通过把控供应链价值链和掌控新经济新业态，刻意把特定国家排除在外，把经济问题政治化、武器化、意识形态化，用经济手段胁迫地区国家在中美间选边站队。

美国贸易代表戴琪公开宣称，“印太经济框架”是“独立于中国的安排”。美国商务部长雷蒙多公开表示，“框架”标志着美重塑地区经济的领导力，为地区国家提供“替代中国”的方案。雷还称，“框架”将包括协调出口管制等“毒丸”条款，比如“限制向中国出口敏感产品”等。

“框架”企图建立美国主导的贸易规则，重组产业链体系，让地区国家与中国在经济与科技上“脱钩断链”。很多地区国家对此感到担忧，认为同中国“脱钩”会付出很大代价。马来西亚前总理马哈蒂尔表示，任何排除世界第二大经济体的贸易联盟都不利于加强“印太”多边贸易合作，美方不将中国包括在“框架”内不是经济问题，而是政治问题。

◆“框架”尽管美其名曰“菜单式”合作，但并不关心地区国家的发展水平和实际需要，在关税减让、市场准入等方便让利发展中国家的领域几乎“一毛不拔”，而是强迫各国接受美国所谓的高标准和自身单方面议程，只顾自身关切，不顾各方需求，没有什么互惠性可言。

美战略与国际问题研究中心发布《“印太经济框架”的地区视角》报告指出，“框架”只体现扩大美在地区经济存在，而未能解决地区国家最关心的问题，地区国家普遍担心“框架”只是美方单向受惠，地区国家加入后会背上沉重发展负担。

谬误 12: 中国宣布要在太平洋地区建立一个势力范围，在南海推进非法海洋活动，破坏和平与安全、航行自由及商业活动。美将继续反对中方在南海、东海采取进攻性、非法活动。美将与盟友、伙伴一道，支持该地区沿岸国主张自己的海洋权利，支持航行自由和飞越自由，也将继续在国际法允许的范围内航行与飞越。