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Today, the combined forces of changes in the world unseen in a century and the COVID-19 global pandemic have taken the world into a phase of fluidity and transformation. Threats and challenges with global implications keep emerging. Unilateralism, protectionism, and hegemonism are reasserting themselves, and nontraditional security threats involving public health, terrorism, climate change, and cybersecurity are rising. Instability and uncertainties are mounting in the world.

Meanwhile, the world is becoming increasingly multi-polar, economically globalized, digitized and culturally diversified. The call of the international community for peace and development grows even stronger. Countries need to strengthen solidarity and cooperation, uphold the vision of a community with a shared future for mankind, further improve the global governance system, and work together to find solutions to global issues.

I. The world needs true multilateralism. Multilateralism is a cornerstone of the existing international order and an effective path to upholding peace and promoting development. In the world, there is only one international system, i.e. the international system with the United Nations at its core. There is only one international order, i.e. the international order underpinned by international law. And there is only one set of rules, i.e. the basic norms governing international relations underpinned by the purposes and principles of the UN Charter.

— We need to practice true multilateralism, observe the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and the basic norms governing international relations; respect the sovereignty of all countries and equality among them, big or small; uphold diversity in the world and respect the legitimate development rights of all countries and their own choice of development path; handle world affairs through extensive consultation and advocate greater democracy in international relations. We need to oppose the attempt to seek exclusive, bloc politics under the disguise of multilateralism, or to impose the rules made by a few countries on the wider international community under the pretext of multilateralism. We must reject the moves to use multilateralism as an ideological tool to build alliances of

当前,世界百年未有之大变局和新冠肺炎疫情全球大流行交织影响,世界进入新的动荡变革期。全球性威胁和挑战层出不穷,单边主义、保护主义、霸权主义抬头,公共卫生、恐怖主义、气候变化、网络安全等非传统安全威胁日益上升,世界面临的不稳定性不确定性突出。

与此同时,世界多极化、经济全球化、社会信息化、文明多样化持续深入发展,国际社会对和平与发展的呼声更加强烈。各国需要加强团结合作,秉持人类命运共同体理念,进一步完善全球治理体系,共同寻求解决全球性问题的方案。

一、世界需要真正的多边主义。多边主义是现有国际秩序的基石,是维护和平、促进发展的有效路径。世界只有一个体系,就是以联合国为核心的国际体系;只有一个秩序,就是以国际法为基础的国际秩序;只有一套规则,就是以联合国宪章宗旨和原则为基础的国际关系基本准则。

——要践行真正的多边主义,坚持联合国宪章宗旨和原则,遵守国际关系基本准则;坚持尊重各国主权,大小国家一律平等;坚持世界多样性,尊重各国正当发展权利和自主选择发展道路;坚持国际上的事情由大家商量着办,推动实现国际关系民主化。反对以多边主义为幌子,搞封闭的集团政治;反对以多边主义为借口,将少数国家制定的规则强加给国际社会。要反对将多

values targeting certain countries.

—We need to advocate consultation, cooperation and shared benefits in global governance and adopt a Member States-led and action-oriented approach to improve the global governance system. The aim is to make it better reflect the changing international landscape and the aspirations and interests of the majority of countries, especially emerging markets and developing countries, and more effective in tackling global challenges. All UN Member States should earnestly fulfill their financial obligations stipulated in the UN Charter and pay assessments for both regular budgets and peacekeeping operations on time, in full, without conditions and in accordance with the “capacity to pay” principle set forth in the UN General Assembly resolution, so as to support the UN in effectively carrying out its functions.

—We need to take the promotion of the Secretary-General’s report *Our Common Agenda* as an opportunity to keep improving the efficiency of the UN, enhance its capacity to address global challenges, and better respond to new circumstances and tasks. In particular, the UN needs to strengthen the capacity of its development system to support Member States in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and enhance oversight and accountability to fully meet the expectations of the international community.

II. Promoting a global community of security for all. The Global Security Initiative (GSI) proposed by President Xi Jinping is underpinned by “six commitments”, namely, staying committed to the vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security; staying committed to respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries; staying committed to abiding by the purposes and principles of the UN Charter; staying committed to taking the legitimate security concerns of all countries seriously; staying committed to peacefully resolving differences and disputes between countries through dialogue and consultation; and staying committed to maintaining security in both traditional and non-traditional domains, with a view to promoting a global community of security for all. Upholding the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, the GSI takes mutual respect as the fundamental requirement and indivisible security as the important principle, in order to foster a new type of security that replaces confrontation, alliance and a zero-sum approach with dialogue, partnership and win-win results.

—Promoting the political settlement of international and regional hotspots. Wars and sanctions are not fundamental paths to resolving problems; only dialogue and consultation offer effective ways to addressing differences. Countries need to enhance strategic communication among them, improve security mutual trust, resolve disputes, manage differences, and remove the root causes of crises. Major countries should uphold equity and justice, shoulder their due responsibilities, and support equal-footed consultation. They should respect the views of the countries concerned, and facilitate talks for peace, play good offices and mediate in light of the needs and will of the countries concerned. The Security Council should apply on a priority basis the tools of mediation availed to it by Chapter VI of the UN Charter to actively promote the political settlement of hot-spot issues. The international community should uphold the

边主义意识形态化，打造针对特定国家的价值观同盟。

——要坚持共商共建共享的全球治理观，坚持会员国主导，以有效行动为导向，推动全球治理体系更好地反映国际格局的变化，更加平衡地反映大多数国家特别是新兴市场国家和发展中国家的意愿和利益，更加有效地应对全球性挑战。会员国均应切实履行联合国宪章规定的财政义务，根据联合国大会决议确定的支付能力原则，及时、足额、无条件地缴纳联合国会费和维和摊款，支持联合国有效履行职能。

——要以推进秘书长《我们的共同议程》报告为契机，不断提高联合国自身运行效率，增强应对全球性挑战的能力，顺应当前新形势新任务，特别是增强发展系统支持会员国落实2030年可持续发展议程的能力，加强监督和问责，全面回应国际社会期待。

二、推动共建人类安全共同体。习近平主席提出的全球安全倡议，倡导坚持共同、综合、合作、可持续的安全观，坚持尊重各国主权、领土完整，坚持遵守联合国宪章宗旨和原则，坚持重视各国合理安全关切，坚持通过对话协商以和平方式解决国家间的分歧与争端，坚持统筹维护传统领域和非传统领域安全，推动共建人类安全共同体。倡议秉持联合国宪章宗旨和原则，以相互尊重为根本遵循，以安全不可分割为重要原则，走一条对话而不对抗、结伴而不结盟、共赢而非零和的新型安全之路。

——推动政治解决国际和地区热点问题。战争和制裁不是解决问题的根本之道，对话协商才是化解分歧的有效途径。要加强国家间战略沟通，增进安全互信，化解矛盾，管控分歧，消除危机产生的根源。大国要坚持公道正义，承担应尽责任，支持平等协商，尊重当事国意见，根据当事国需要和愿望劝和促谈，斡旋调停。安理会应当优先运用《联合国宪章》第六章赋予的斡旋调解工具，积极推动政治解决热点问题。国际社会应秉持安全不可分割原则，构建均衡、有效、可持

principle of indivisible security, establish a balanced, effective and sustainable security architecture, and stay committed to promoting the peaceful settlement of international disputes. Parties in a conflict should be encouraged to build trust, resolve disputes and enhance security through dialogue.

— Upholding global strategic stability. China maintains that nuclear-weapon states should abandon nuclear deterrence policies based on pre-emptive moves, stop developing and deploying global anti-ballistic missile systems, and not seek to deploy land-based intermediate-range missiles overseas, so as to promote global strategic balance and stability. Relevant countries should withdraw all nuclear weapons deployed abroad and refrain from any attempt to replicate the nuclear sharing model in the Asia-Pacific region. Nuclear disarmament should follow the principles of “maintaining global strategic stability” and “undiminished security for all” and proceed in a gradual manner. Countries with the largest nuclear arsenals shoulder special and primary responsibilities in nuclear disarmament.

— China advocates the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), including nuclear, biological and chemical weapons, and firmly opposes any forms of proliferation. The AUKUS cooperation on nuclear submarine concerns the integrity, effectiveness and authority of the NPT. It affects the international security order as well as regional or even global security and stability. The IAEA has on multiple occasions included the AUKUS issue in its formal agenda. China urges the three countries to take seriously the concerns of the international community and support the IAEA in initiating and advancing an intergovernmental process according to the established practice to discuss issues concerning such cooperation. Pending an agreement among the various parties, the three countries and the IAEA Secretariat should not proceed to negotiate, on their own, any safeguards arrangement on nuclear submarine cooperation. China urges the three countries to respect the will of regional countries and revoke the decision to pursue nuclear submarine cooperation.

— China takes nuclear security seriously. It has proposed a rational, coordinated and balanced approach to nuclear security and worked actively for a community of shared future for global nuclear security. The international community should draw lessons from the Fukushima nuclear accident, make continuous efforts to enhance nuclear security, and protect a safe global marine environment and people’s health interests. Japan’s unilateral decision to discharge the contaminated water into the ocean has caused serious concern among the Pacific Rim countries and the Japanese people. Japan should live up to its international obligations, dispose of the contaminated water in a science-based, open, transparent and secure manner, and stop pursuing its discharge plan. Japan must not start the discharge process prior to a thorough consultation and consensus with stakeholders and relevant international agencies.

— China works actively for the full, balanced and effective implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (CWC), and is committed to the lofty goal of achieving a world free of chemical weapons. China calls upon the US to complete the destruction of its chemical weapon stock-

持续的安全架构，应坚持和平解决国际争端，鼓励冲突各方以对话建互信，以对话解纷争，以对话促安全。

——维护全球战略稳定。中国主张核武器国家应放弃以先发制人为核心的核威慑战略，停止发展和部署全球反导系统，不寻求在海外部署陆基中导，促进全球战略平衡与稳定。有关国家撤回部署在境外的核武器，不得以任何形式在亚太复制“核共享”安排。核裁军应遵循“维护全球战略稳定”和“各国安全不受减损”原则，循序渐进加以推进，拥有最大核武库的国家对核裁军负有特殊、优先责任。

——中国主张全面禁止和彻底销毁核、生物、化学等各类大规模杀伤性武器，坚决反对任何形式的扩散活动。美英澳核潜艇合作事关《不扩散核武器条约》的完整性、有效性和权威性，事关国际安全秩序以及地区乃至全球的安全与稳定。国际原子能机构理事会已多次将美英澳核潜艇合作问题列入正式议程。中国敦促三国正视国际社会关切，支持国际原子能机构参照惯例启动并持续推进政府间进程，讨论核潜艇合作相关问题。在各方达成共识之前，三国与机构秘书处不应擅自谈判核潜艇合作保障监督安排。中国呼吁三国尊重地区国家意愿，撤销开展核潜艇合作的决定。

——中国高度重视核安全，提出“理性、协调、并进”的核安全观，努力打造全球核安全命运共同体。国际社会应认真总结日本福岛核事故的教训，不断加强核安全努力，共同维护全球海洋环境安全和民众健康利益。日本单方面宣布向海洋排放福岛核污染水的决定，引发环太平洋国家和日国内民众严重关切。日本应切实履行国际义务，以科学、公开、透明、安全的方式处置核污染水，停止强推排海方案。在与利益攸关方和相关国际机构充分协商并达成一致之前，日本不得擅自启动核污染水排海。

——中国积极推动《禁止化学武器公约》得到全面、平衡、有效执行，致力于实现无化武世界