

President Xi Jinping's Written Speech at the APEC CEO Summit

习近平在亚太经合组织工商领导人峰会上的书面演讲

President Xi Jinping's Remarks at Session I of the 17th G20 Summit

习近平在二十国集团领导人第十七次峰会第一阶段会议上的讲话

Staying Committed to and Jointly Promoting Development to Bring Asia-Pacific Cooperation to New Heights

坚守初心 共促发展 开启亚太合作新篇章

Written Speech at the APEC CEO Summit

——在亚太经合组织工商领导人峰会上的书面演讲

Xi Jinping, President of the People's Republic of China

中华人民共和国主席 习近平

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Representatives of the Business Community,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

It gives me great pleasure to come to the beautiful city of Bangkok for the APEC CEO Summit.

Our world has once again reached a crossroads. Where is it headed? What should we do here in the Asia-Pacific? These questions demand urgent answers.

The 21st century is the Asia-Pacific century. Our region, which accounts for one-third of the world's population, over 60 percent of the global economy and close to half of global trade, is the most dynamic growth belt in the world. We, members of this region, have come a long way in pursuing economic development, and we will surely write an even more brilliant chapter in the years ahead.

Currently, the Asia-Pacific enjoys overall stability. Cooperation in our region has been steadily advanced, and peace, development and win-win cooperation remain the underlying trend in this region. On the other hand, the world has entered a new period of fluidity and change. Both geopolitical tensions and the evolving economic dynamics have exerted negative impact on the development environment and cooperation structure of the Asia-Pacific. The COVID-19 pandemic keeps resurging. The global economy faces mounting downward pressure and growing risk of recession. Food, energy and debt crises are emerging together. Many countries are encountering considerable difficulties in economic and social development. Various factors of uncertainty and instability are growing. The Cold War mentality, hegemonism, unilateralism and

各位工商界代表，

女士们，先生们，朋友们：

很高兴来到美丽的曼谷，参加亚太经合组织工商领导人峰会。

世界又一次站到十字路口。世界向何处去？亚太怎么办？我们必须给出答案。

21世纪是亚太世纪。亚太地区占世界人口三分之一，占世界经济总量逾六成、贸易总量近一半，是全球经济最具活力的增长带。亚太成员经济发展过去取得了不凡成就，今后也一定能书写更壮丽的篇章。

当前，亚太地区局势总体稳定，区域合作不断取得进展，和平发展、合作共赢是主流。同时，世界进入新的动荡变革期，地缘政治紧张与经济格局演变叠加，冲击亚太地区发展环境和合作架构。新冠肺炎疫情反复延宕，世界经济下行压力增大，衰退风险上升，粮食、能源、债务多重危机同步显现，不少国家经济社会发展遇到较大困难，各种不稳定不确定因素增多，冷战思维、

protectionism are mounting. Acts that distort international norms, disrupt economic linkages, inflate conflicts in regions, and impede development cooperation are all too common. All these pose a serious challenge to peace and development in the Asia-Pacific.

A review of the past may offer a clue to what will happen in the future. Over the past decades, Asia-Pacific economic cooperation has injected powerful impetus into the development of our region and greatly improved the wellbeing of our peoples. We should draw on the valuable past practices and remain firm in pursuing our development goals.

—We should follow a path of peaceful development. The Asia-Pacific, once a ground of big power rivalry and a place fraught with international disputes, suffered so much from conflicts and wars. History tells us that bloc confrontation cannot solve any problem and that bias will only lead to disaster. It is precisely because the Asia-Pacific was freed from the shadow of the Cold War that this region, and particularly its small- and medium-sized economies, have been able to embark on a fast track toward modernization and create the Asia-Pacific miracle.

The Asia-Pacific is no one's backyard and should not become an arena for big power contest. No attempt to wage a new cold war will ever be allowed by the people or by our times!

—We should follow a path of openness and inclusiveness. Openness and inclusiveness are vital for human prosperity and advancement. Over the past decades, we economies in the Asia-Pacific have overcome market fragmentation, built closer economic linkages and embraced the world, thus opening up vast space for economic development. APEC, guided by open regionalism and the principles of diversity and non-discrimination, has become an architecture for inclusive and win-win regional cooperation. It is by acting on such a far-sighted vision that we in the Asia-Pacific have been able to seize the opportunities of economic globalization and become a forerunner of the times in pursuing regional economic integration.

Openness brings progress while closing the door can only leave one behind. Any attempt to disrupt or even dismantle the industrial and supply chains formed in the Asia-Pacific over many years will only lead Asia-Pacific economic cooperation to a dead end.

—We should follow a path of solidarity. The Asia-Pacific miracle has been created by all of us working hand in hand and overcoming difficulties and obstacles. Over the years, we in the Asia-Pacific have stayed together as one big family. We have met challenges head-on in solidarity, defused various risks and navigated the surging tides of the global economy. Through cooperation, we have forged a sense of community, which has laid a solid foundation for steady progress.

The Asia-Pacific has entered a crucial stage of post-COVID recovery. The economies in our region are confronted with disrupted supply chains, strained food and energy supply, growing inflationary pressure and other difficulties. We should strengthen cooperation, support and help each other, and enable the Asia-Pacific to be a leader in boosting global economic recovery.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Friends,

Facing these new developments, we need to draw on past experiences and lessons, respond to the challenges of the times and steadfastly advance Asia-Pacific regional economic integration, so as to jointly break new ground in development and build an Asia-Pacific community with a shared future.

First, we should bolster the foundation for peaceful development. We should abide by the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, pursue the vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security, and jointly reject the Cold War mentality

霸权主义、单边主义、保护主义上升，扭曲国际准则，打断经济联系，纵容地区冲突、阻碍发展合作的行为屡见不鲜，对亚太和平与发展构成严重挑战。

鉴往事，知来者。过去几十年，亚太经济合作为地区发展注入强大动力，有效提升了人民福祉。经验弥足珍贵，初心需要坚守。

——我们要走和平发展之路。亚太地区曾饱受冲突战乱之苦，成为大国争斗的竞技场、国际矛盾的聚集地。历史昭示我们，阵营对抗解决不了问题，偏见只会带来灾难。正是因为摆脱了冷战阴霾，亚太地区特别是中小经济体步入奔向现代化的快车道，“亚太奇迹”才应运而生。

亚太地区不是谁的后花园，不应该成为大国角斗场。任何搞“新冷战”的图谋，人民不会答应，时代不会允许！

——我们要走开放包容之路。开放包容是人类繁荣进步的基本条件。几十年来，亚太各经济体打破市场分割，拉紧经济纽带，积极拥抱世界，为经济发展开辟了广阔空间。亚太经合组织秉持开放的区域主义，坚持多样性、非歧视原则，构筑了包容普惠的地区合作架构。正是凭借这种胸襟和格局，亚太地区才得以抓住经济全球化机遇，在区域经济一体化方面走在时代前列。

开放带来进步，封闭必然落后。阻滞甚至拆解亚太地区长期形成的产业链供应链，只会使亚太经济合作走入“死胡同”。

——我们要走和衷共济之路。“亚太奇迹”是靠大家携手奋斗、爬坡过坎创造的。长期以来，亚太地区秉持大家庭精神，坚持同舟共济、共克时艰，化解各种风险，在世界经济大潮中破浪前行，在合作中形成共同体意识，成为实现不断发展的深厚根基。

当前，亚太经济进入疫后复苏的关键阶段。各经济体普遍面临供应链紊乱、粮食能源紧张、通胀压力加大等困难。我们要加强合作，互相支持，互相帮助，推动亚太经济走在世界经济复苏前列。

女士们、先生们、朋友们！

新形势下，我们要汲取历史经验和教训，因应时代挑战，坚定推进亚太区域经济一体化，共同开拓发展新局面，构建亚太命运共同体。

第一，筑牢和平发展的根基。我们要遵循联合国宪

and bloc confrontation. We need to build an Asia-Pacific security architecture to create conditions for ensuring economic development and durable peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific.

Second, we should take a people-centered development approach. We need to ensure people's wellbeing through economic development, meet the needs of vulnerable groups, narrow the income gap and foster an inclusive environment for development. The developed economies in the Asia-Pacific should play a positive role and actively support the developing economies. Together, we can forge a new partnership of unity and equality, a partnership that is balanced and inclusive.

Third, we should pursue higher-level opening-up. We need to deepen cooperation within the APEC framework, advance the building of a Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific and implement the Putrajaya Vision. We need to engage fully and deeply in the reform of the World Trade Organization, achieve better alignment among the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership, the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership and the Digital Economy Partnership Agreement, and build an open Asia-Pacific economy.

Fourth, we should strive for higher-standard connectivity. We should, guided by the APEC Connectivity Blueprint, boost hard and soft connectivity and exchange of personnel in a well-ordered way. China will actively enhance the complementarity between the Belt and Road Initiative and the development strategies of other parties to jointly build a high-quality Asia-Pacific connectivity network.

Fifth, we should build stable and unimpeded industrial and supply chains. We need to follow the laws governing economic activities and market principles, facilitate the free flow of production factors, protect the production and supply systems of goods and services, and build convenient, efficient and secure industrial and supply chains in the Asia-Pacific. Unilateralism and protectionism should be rejected by all; any attempt to politicize and weaponize economic and trade relations should also be rejected by all.

Sixth, we should promote economic upgrading. We need to embrace the new round of scientific and technological revolution and industrial transformation, accelerate scientific, technological and institutional innovation, foster new economy, new types of business and new business models, and achieve digital transformation of the Asia-Pacific economy. It is important for us to pursue green and low-carbon development, foster green economic sectors, promote green finance, and speed up the establishment of an Asia-Pacific green cooperation framework. With these efforts, we can make the Asia-Pacific a global pace-setter in pursuing economic development.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

China, as a member of the Asia-Pacific, has benefited much from the region. In return, it has shared its development gains with others in the region. The Chinese economy and the Asia-Pacific economy are interdependent and deeply integrated with each other. In fact, China is now a major trading partner of many Asia-Pacific economies and an important part of the industrial and supply chains in the region. China is committed to promoting the building of an Asia-Pacific community with a shared future, and will do more to enhance the stability and prosperity of the Asia-Pacific.

Not long ago, the Communist Party of China successfully convened its 20th National Congress, during which it laid out the overarching goal for China's development both at the current stage and in the years to come, and decided on the steps to be taken to this end. In particular, a call was made at the Congress to pursue Chinese modernization on all fronts.

章的宗旨和原则，树立共同、综合、合作、可持续的安全观，共同反对冷战思维和阵营对抗，搭建亚太安全架构，为亚太经济发展和长治久安创造条件。

第二，坚持以人民为中心的发展理念。我们要注重在经济发展中保障民生，照顾弱势群体诉求，解决收入差距问题，培育包容性发展环境。亚太发达经济体要发挥正面作用，积极支持发展中经济体，构筑团结、平等、均衡、普惠的新伙伴关系。

第三，打造更高水平的开放格局。我们要深化亚太经合组织框架内合作，推进亚太自由贸易区进程，落实布特拉加亚愿景。要全面深入参与世贸组织改革，推动《区域全面经济伙伴关系协定》、《全面与进步跨太平洋伙伴关系协定》、《数字经济伙伴关系协定》相互衔接，构建开放型亚太经济。

第四，实现更高层次的互联互通。我们要以亚太经合组织互联互通蓝图为指引，有序推动硬件联接、软件对接、人员往来。中国将积极推进共建“一带一路”同各方发展战略对接，共同打造高质量亚太互联互通网络。

第五，打造稳定畅通的产业链供应链。我们要遵循经济规律，坚持市场原则，促进生产要素自由流动，维护货物服务生产和供应体系，打造便利、高效、安全的亚太产业链供应链。要共同反对单边主义、保护主义，反对将经贸关系政治化、武器化。

第六，推进经济优化升级。我们要顺应新一轮科技革命和产业变革，加速科技创新和制度创新，培育新经济、新业态、新商业模式，实现亚太经济数字化转型。要坚持绿色低碳发展，打造绿色产业和绿色金融，加快构建亚太绿色合作格局，让亚太地区经济发展走在世界前列。

女士们、先生们、朋友们！

中国的发展受益于亚太，也用自身发展回馈亚太、造福亚太。中国经济同亚太经济相互依存、深度融合，中国已经成为许多亚太经济体的主要贸易伙伴和地区产业链供应链重要节点。中国将坚定不移推动构建亚太命运共同体，为亚太稳定繁荣作出更多贡献。

前不久，中国共产党成功举行第二十次全国代表大会，对当前和今后一个时期国家发展作出总体规划和部署，强调要全面推进中国式现代化。

——迄今为止，世界上实现工业化的国家不超过30