

## Foreign Minister Qin Gang's Remarks at the Inauguration Ceremony of the Preparatory Office of the International Organization for Mediation

外交部长秦刚在国际调解院筹备办公室成立仪式上的致辞

### Drug Abuse in the United States

美国国内毒品问题现状

# Jointly Building the International Organization For Mediation to Establish a New Platform for Peaceful Resolution of International Disputes

## 携手创建国际调解院 打造和平解决国际争端新平台

### Remarks at the Inauguration Ceremony of the Preparatory Office of the International Organization for Mediation

在国际调解院筹备办公室成立仪式上的致辞

**Qin Gang, Minister of Foreign Affairs**

秦刚 外交部长

**February 16, 2023**

2023年2月16日

Distinguished Guests,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Friends,

Good afternoon!

It gives me great pleasure to join you at the inauguration ceremony of the Preparatory Office of the International Organization for Mediation (IOMed). The establishment of the Office is a result of years of tireless work by all of you. It marks a new stage of substantive efforts to create the IOMed. On behalf of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China, I wish to extend warm congratulations and thank you for your hard work and outstanding contribution.

Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Friends,

President Xi Jinping of China pointed out that changes of the world, of our times and of history are now unfolding in ways like never before. Peace, development and cooperation for win-win results is the prevailing trend of our times. Yet some countries, with their wanton practices of unilateralism and power politics, are going against the trend of history and erod-

尊敬的各位来宾，

女士们，先生们，朋友们：

大家好！

很高兴出席国际调解院筹备办公室成立仪式。筹备办公室的成立是过去几年大家不懈努力的硕果，标志着国际调解院进入实质性创建的新阶段。我代表中国外交部表示热烈祝贺，并感谢大家的辛勤努力和卓越贡献。

女士们，先生们，朋友们，

中国国家主席习近平指出，当前，世界之变、时代之变和历史之变正以前所未有的方式展开。和平、发展、合作、共赢是大势所趋。但某些国家逆历史潮流，大搞单边主义、强权政治，破坏国际法治。我们更加需

ing international rule of law. Against this backdrop, it is more imperative for us to firmly uphold the international system with the United Nations (UN) at its core, the international order underpinned by international law, and the basic norms of international relations based on the purposes and principles of the UN Charter. In this spirit, China proposed establishing the IOMed, and this initiative has been warmly echoed by many countries.

The IOMed will be the world's first intergovernmental legal organization dedicated to resolving international disputes through mediation. It will transcend the limit of litigation and arbitration in which one side wins and the other loses, and it aims to realize win-win cooperation between disputing parties, which is of high significance for promoting world peace, security and development as well as stability of the international order. Being an important effort to practice the principle of settling international disputes by peaceful means enshrined in the UN Charter, the IOMed will further enrich the mechanisms and means of resolving international disputes. It will also be a global public good for rule of law that we founding members provide to the international community, to advance the development of the global governance system. We are confident that the IOMed will fully leverage its unique strengths of being flexible, cost-effective and convenient and present a new option to all countries for peaceful resolution of international disputes.

Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Friends,

Going forward, preparations for the IOMed will involve more arduous tasks and call on us to fulfill the mission with greater pride. We need to pool our wisdom and strength, increase mutual trust and work together for an authoritative, trustworthy, efficient and professional international organization for mediation. To that end, I wish to share with you the following four suggestions.

First, observing the principle of mutual respect. We need to respect the sovereignty, core interests and legitimate concerns of every country and promote equal-footed dialogue and trust between parties concerned. Instead of applying coercion or pressure, more efforts should be made to bridge differences to seek solutions through consultation.

Second, harnessing the strength of extensive consultation and joint contribution. The IOMed should be open to all countries in the world and welcome both developing and developed countries to join. Building the IOMed is our joint endeavor. We need to seek common ground while reserving differences in our discussions, and work hand in hand in the development of this organization.

Third, embracing openness and inclusiveness. We need to stay inclusive and draw inspirations from various civilizations and legal systems. In doing so, we could make the IOMed a fine example of mutual learning between different civilizations for the greater good of the cause of peace for humanity.

Fourth, attaining the goal of balanced development. We need to strive for balance in geography, gender and other fields, and enhance the participation by developing countries. We should nurture mediators from the developing world and work

要坚定地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。本着这一精神，中国倡议建立国际调解院，得到许多国家积极响应。

国际调解院将是世界上首个专门以调解方式解决国际争端的政府间国际法律组织，将超越司法和仲裁你输我赢的局限性，旨在实现争端各方的合作共赢，对促进国际和平安全发展和国际秩序稳定具有重要意义。国际调解院是践行联合国宪章规定的和平解决国际争端原则的重要实践，将丰富和发展国际争端解决的机制和方式；也是我们发起国向国际社会提供的一项全球法治公共产品，将推动全球治理体系的不断发展完善。我们相信，国际调解院必将充分发挥其灵活、经济、便捷的独特优势，为各国和平解决国际争端提供新的选择。

女士们，先生们，朋友们，

未来的筹备工作任务更艰巨，使命更光荣。需要我们集众智、汇群力、增互信，共同打造一个权威可信、高效专业的国际调解机构。我提四点建议：

一要恪守相互尊重的宗旨。要尊重各国主权，尊重各国核心利益和合理关切，推动当事方平等对话、建立互信，不搞胁迫和施压，多做弥合分歧的事情，通过协商找到解决方案。

二要发挥共商共建的合力。要面向世界各国，对所有国家开放，不仅包括发展中国家，也欢迎发达国家加入。建立国际调解院是我们大家的事情，我们要商量着办，求同存异，携手共建。

三要秉持开放包容的精神。要兼容并蓄，要充分吸纳各大文明和各大法系优长，将国际调解院打造成文明互鉴的范例，更好造福人类和平事业。

四要实现均衡发展的目标。要着力实现地域、性别等平衡，增强发展中国家的参与度，培养发展中国家的调解员，推动国际争端解决机制向更加公平普惠的方向发展。

to make the international dispute settlement mechanism fairer and beneficial to all.

I am confident that with our concerted efforts, the IOMed will be up and running with success, and Hong Kong, under One Country, Two Systems, will fully leverage its unique status and strengths to contribute to the establishment and development of the IOMed.

Thank you. ■

(Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

我相信，在我们的共同努力下，国际调解院必将成功设立和运作，“一国两制”下的香港也必将充分发挥独特的地位和优势，为国际调解院的建立、发展贡献力量！

谢谢大家！ ■

(来源：中国外交部)

# Drug Abuse in the United States

## 美国国内毒品问题现状

February 2023

2023年2月

### Introduction

The challenge arisen from the use of drugs is an international one; it is most acute in the United States. Twelve percent of global drug users come from the country, three times the proportion of the U.S. population to that of the world. Based on facts and statistics, this report examines the gravity, causes and economic and social costs of drug abuse in the United States.

### I. Drug Abuse: A Social Malaise in the United States

◆ The U.S. National Center for Drug Abuse Statistics (NCDAS) lists eight categories of drugs most commonly used in the country: alcohol, cannabis, cocaine, fentanyl, opioids (mainly referring to psychotropic substances under control), prescription stimulants, methamphetamine and heroin. Forty-six percent of U.S. drug users report having experience using cannabis and prescription stimulants, 36 percent opioids and methamphetamine, 31 percent prescription stimulants, 15 percent heroin and 10 percent cocaine.

◆ In 2021, findings by NCDAS show about 19.4 percent of Americans have used illegal substances at least once. Out of the 280 million aged 12 and older, 31.9 million are drug users, with 11.7 percent on illegal substances and 19.4 percent either having consumed illicit drugs or misused prescription drugs in 2020. If alcohol and tobacco users are included, the number of people in the United States who are abusing substances totals 165 million.

◆ During the past 12 months, 48.2 million Americans over the age of 18 consumed cannabis at least once. Between 2018 and 2019, use of the substance increased by 15.9 per-

### 引言

毒品是全人类的公敌。当前，美国是全世界毒品问题最严重的国家，吸毒人数约占全球的12%，是其人口占全球比例的3倍。本报告旨在通过列举事实和数据，展现美国国内毒品严重泛滥的现状，分析毒品严重泛滥的原因，揭示其带来的经济和社会危害。

#### 一、毒品泛滥已成美国社会痼疾

◆按照美国国家药物滥用统计中心的分类标准，美国的毒品类型主要包括以下八种：酒精、大麻、可卡因、芬太尼、鸦片类药物（主要指受管制的精神药物）、处方兴奋剂、甲基苯丙胺以及海洛因。其中，有吸食大麻和使用处方兴奋剂经历的人数占比约为46%，鸦片类和甲基苯丙胺的吸食者占比约为36%，处方兴奋剂、海洛因和可卡因的吸食者分别占比31%、15%和10%。

◆2021年，美国国家药物滥用统计中心公布调查数据显示，在全体美国人中，有约19.4%的人口至少使用过一次非法药物；在12岁及以上年龄的约2.8亿美国人中，目前有3190万吸毒者，其中有11.7%的人使用非法药物，有19.4%的人在过去一年内使用过非法药物或滥用