

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Foreign Minister Wang Yi Meets the Press

中共中央政治局委员、外交部长王毅就中国 外交政策和对外关系回答中外记者提问

On March 8, 2026, a press conference was held on the margins of the Fourth Session of the 14th National People's Congress at the Media Center, during which Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Foreign Minister Wang Yi answered questions from Chinese and foreign media about China's foreign policy and external relations.

Wang Yi: Friends from the media, good morning. I'm very pleased to meet you again. Today is the International Women's Day. Let me start by extending warm greetings to all women on this special day. I also want to take this opportunity to express sincere appreciation to friends from the media and people from various sectors of society for your interest in and support for China's diplomacy. In today's world, changes unseen in a century are unfolding at a faster pace, transformation and turbulence are intertwined, and wars and conflicts keep flaring up. In today's China, we are forging ahead at full speed in building a great country, our national rejuvenation is unstoppable, and our country's international influence is rising steadily. Under the strong leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core, focusing on the central tasks of the Party and the country, and following the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Diplomacy, China's diplomacy firmly safeguards national sovereignty, security and development interests, firmly upholds international rule of law and fairness and justice, firmly opposes all unilateral acts, power politics and bullying, firmly observes and fulfills our international obligations, and firmly stands on the right side of history. As the world's most important force for peace, for stability and for justice, we have full confidence in the future of humanity. We stand ready to work with all like-minded countries to pursue the noble goal of building a community with a shared future for humanity, and write new chapters of peace, development and win-win cooperation for our times. With that, I'm ready to take your questions.

China Central Television: 2025 has been a most extraordinary year in China's diplomacy. Could you walk us through what was achieved in the head-of-state diplomacy in the past year? What highlights can we expect this year?

Wang Yi: Head-of-state diplomacy is the anchor of China's diplomacy. Navigating the international landscape over the past year, President Xi Jinping charted a course through rough waters with

2026年3月8日，十四届全国人大四次会议在梅地亚中心举行记者会。中共中央政治局委员、外交部长王毅就中国外交政策和对外关系回答中外记者提问。

王毅: 各位记者朋友，早上好！很高兴同大家再次见面。今天是“三八”国际妇女节，首先要向广大女同胞致以衷心的节日祝福。也要借此机会，对媒体朋友和各界人士对中国外交的关心和支持表示诚挚的谢意。今天的世界，百年变局加速演进，变革动乱相互交织，战争冲突此起彼伏。今天的中国，强国建设快马加鞭，民族复兴势不可挡，国际影响与日俱增。在以习近平同志为核心的党中央坚强领导下，中国外交围绕党和国家中心任务，遵循习近平外交思想科学指引，坚定捍卫国家的主权、安全、发展利益，坚定维护国际法治和公平正义，坚定反对一切单边行径和强权霸凌，坚定恪守并履行应尽的国际义务，坚定站在历史前进的正确一边。作为世界上最重要的和平力量、稳定力量、正义力量，我们对人类的前途充满信心，愿同一切志同道合的国家一道，朝着构建人类命运共同体的崇高目标，不断续写和平、发展、合作、共赢的时代篇章。下面，我愿回答大家的提问。

中央广播电视总台央视记者: 2025年是中国外交极不平凡的一年。您能否介绍过去一年元首外交取得的成果？今年会有哪些新看点？

王毅: 元首外交是中国外交的定盘星。过去一年，面对风高浪急的国际局势，习近平主席开展了波澜壮阔的元首外交，塑造了一个个重要历史时刻。

extensive head-of-state diplomacy, which was captured in a number of historic moments.

President Xi Jinping had important meetings and carried out strategic communication with world leaders over the past year, pioneering new practices of dialogue and coordination between major countries; he visited Southeast Asia, Russia, Central Asia and the Republic of Korea, building up the new momentum of good neighborliness and friendship; he hosted the Shanghai Cooperation Organization Summit in Tianjin and the China-CELAC Forum, gathering new impetus for the great unity of the Global South; he attended a series of commemorations of the 80th anniversary of the victory of the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War, sounding a new, powerful call for safeguarding peace and justice.

Through head-of-state diplomacy over the past year, the international community has had a better understanding of, drawn closer to, and had greater trust in and higher expectation of China. More and more countries have come to see that under the guidance and stewardship of President Xi Jinping, China's diplomacy provides the most-needed stability and certainty to a world in turmoil and serves as an irreplaceable mainstay amid global turbulence. In particular, the series of important initiatives and propositions put forward by President Xi Jinping demonstrate exceptional strategic foresight and broad global vision. They point out the right way forward for the changes in the world unseen in a century.

In 2026, President Xi Jinping will receive guests from around the world, host major diplomatic events such as the APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting and the second China-Arab States Summit, and make several important visits abroad. These diplomatic engagements are bound to further advance China's relations with the world in a positive direction, open up new space for building a community with a shared future for humanity, and enable the Chinese nation to make new, greater contributions to world peace and development.

Sputnik News Agency: Given the complex international situation, how will China and Russia, two major countries, counter the attempts to reshape international law and global trade rules?

Wang Yi: This year marks the 30th anniversary of the China-Russia strategic partnership of coordination and the 25th anniversary of the China-Russia Treaty of Good-Neighborliness and Friendly Cooperation. In a fluid and turbulent world, China-Russia relationship has stood rock-solid against all odds.

Why is it able to reach that level? I think the main reason is that the China-Russia strategic partnership of coordination has been based on equality, respect and mutual benefit since day one. It embodies the essence of a new type of international relations. It represents the direction of a new type of major-country relations.

China and Russia are strategically independent. We always respect each other's core interests, do not impose the will or agenda of one on the other, and keep to the principle of non-alliance, non-confrontation and not targeting any third party.

China and Russia share a high degree of political mutual trust.

一年来，习近平主席与世界主要国家领导人举行重要会晤，开展战略沟通，开创了大国对话协调的新实践；出访东南亚、俄罗斯、中亚和韩国，巩固了周边睦邻友好的新局面；主持上海合作组织天津峰会和中国—拉共体论坛，汇聚了全球南方大团结的新动能；出席纪念中国人民抗日战争暨世界反法西斯战争胜利80周年系列活动，发出了捍卫和平与正义的新强音。

一年来，国际社会通过元首外交更加了解了中国，走近了中国，也更加信任和期待中国。越来越多国家认识到，习近平主席亲自擘画指挥的中国外交，为动荡世界提供了最宝贵的稳定性和确定性，成为全球乱局中不可替代的中流砥柱。尤其是习近平主席提出的系列重要倡议和理念，展现出卓越的战略远见和宽广的天下情怀，为世界百年变局向何处去指明了正确方向。

今年，习近平主席将在国内接待各方来宾，主持亚太经合组织领导人非正式会议、第二届中国—阿拉伯国家峰会等重大主场外交，还将开展数起重要的出访，必将推动中国与世界的关系朝着更加积极的方向迈进，必将推动人类命运共同体建设开辟新的境界，必将推动中华民族为世界的和平与发展事业作出新的贡献。

俄罗斯卫星通讯社记者：面对复杂国际形势，中俄两个大国如何对抗重塑国际法和全球贸易规则的企图？

王毅：今年是中俄战略协作伙伴关系建立30周年，《中俄睦邻友好合作条约》签署25周年。面对变乱交织的国际局势，中俄关系始终“风雨不动安如山”。

为什么能达到这一境界？我想主要还是在，中俄战略协作伙伴关系从一开始就建立在平等、尊重、互利的基础之上，反映了新型国际关系的内涵，代表着新型大国关系的方向。

中俄在战略上独立自主。我们始终尊重对方的核心利益，不把自己的意志和议程强加给对方，坚持不结盟、不对抗、不针对第三方。

中俄在政治上高度互信。背靠背是中俄关系的本质特征，不惧任何外部的挑拨和施压，具有强大战略韧性。

Working back-to-back lies at the heart of this relationship. And the strong strategic resilience enables it to defy any external instigation or pressure.

China and Russia act in close coordination. In major international and regional affairs, China and Russia share the broadest strategic consensus and closest strategic coordination, including defending international rules and order you asked about.

Through 80 years of wind and rain, the post-World War II international order has once again come to a crucial juncture. Last year, the heads of state of China and Russia attended the commemorations of the victory of the Anti-Fascist War in each other's countries, and the two sides issued three important joint statements on deepening comprehensive strategic coordination, cementing global strategic stability and upholding the authority of international law. This has sent a clear message to the world about resolutely upholding the correct view of history on World War II, safeguarding the fruits of the victory of the War and opposing unilateral bullying acts. Eighty years ago, China and Russia together contributed to the building of the postwar order. Today, 80 years on, China and Russia together will add momentum to the advent of a multipolar world.

Shenzhen Satellite TV: China has announced that the APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting will be held in Shenzhen in November this year. What important outcomes will the meeting deliver?

Wang Yi: This year is the APEC China Year. We will host APEC for the third time. From Shanghai in 2001 and Beijing in 2014 to Shenzhen this year, APEC in the past 25 years has experienced ups and downs in regional cooperation and witnessed China's unwavering commitment to growing together with the Asia Pacific.

To be a good host, China will focus on one central objective throughout the whole year, that is, to translate the goal of building an Asia Pacific community into action and turn its blueprint into reality. Decades have passed since the concept of Asia Pacific community was first put forward. This idea must not stay on paper or remain just a vision. We hope to find an answer in Shenzhen that delivers broad consensus, clear priorities and workable steps, so that people in the region can associate with and get into action in building an Asia Pacific community.

Through intensive communication with all parties, we have decided on this year's APEC theme, that is, "Building an Asia Pacific Community to Prosper Together." APEC Shenzhen will focus on the three priorities of openness, innovation and cooperation, and, once again, chart the course and rally strengths for Asia Pacific cooperation at the crossroads. We will construct the main pillars of an Asia Pacific community, align different pathways toward the Free Trade Area of the Asia Pacific, make appropriate arrangements for regional connectivity, and vigorously promote the transformation toward digital, smart and green development. Throughout the year, the Chinese side will host over 300 events in cities across the country, with the participation of multiple Chinese provinces and municipalities. All APEC member economies will have the opportunity to contribute.

中俄在行动上密切协作。对于重大国际和地区事务，中俄之间战略共识最多，战略协作最密，其中就包括你提到的捍卫国际规则秩序问题。

二战后的国际秩序经过80年风雨洗礼，又来到一个关键节点。去年，中俄两国元首相互出席对方的反法西斯战争胜利庆典，双方围绕深化全面战略协作、巩固全球战略稳定、维护国际法权威发表三份重磅联合声明，向世界发出了明确信号，那就是要坚定不移地维护正确二战史观、捍卫二战胜利成果、反对单边霸凌行径。80年前，我们为创建战后秩序作出了“中俄贡献”，80年后的今天，我们将为迎接一个多极世界注入“中俄能量”。

深圳卫视记者：中方宣布今年11月在深圳举行亚太经合组织第三十三次领导人非正式会议，今年会议将达成哪些重要成果？

王毅：今年是APEC中国年，也是中国第3次担任东道主。从2001年的上海，到2014年的北京，再到今年的深圳，25年来APEC风雨兼程，经历了区域合作的坎坷起伏，也见证了中国与亚太同行的初心不改。

当好东道主，中方全年工作将围绕一个中心展开，那就是把建设亚太共同体从目标转为行动，从蓝图走向现实。亚太共同体概念提出已有几十年时间，但这一概念不能停留在纸面上，不能局限于愿景中。我们希望能在深圳找到答案，凝聚大家的共识，明确优先的领域，拿出可行的举措，使建设亚太共同体成为地区人民的广泛共识和生动实践。

经过与各方密切沟通，我们已将今年会议的主题确定为“建设亚太共同体，促进共同繁荣”。深圳APEC将聚焦开放、创新、合作三大优先领域，为站在十字路口的亚太合作重新明确方向，再次凝聚力量。我们将构建亚太共同体建设的主要支柱，协调亚太自贸区进程的不同路径，规划区域互联互通的合理安排，大力推动数字化、智能化、绿色化三大转型。我们全年将在多个城市举办300多场活动，全国多个省市都将参与其中，各经济体成员都有机会作出贡献。

深圳是中国改革开放的重要窗口，是中国特