China's Policy Paper on Latin America And the Caribbean
中国对拉丁美洲和加勒比政策文件

Preface

At present, changes unseen in a century are accelerating in the world, and a significant shift is taking place in the international balance of power. The Global South stands out with a strong momentum and plays an increasingly important role in human progress. In the meantime, the world is beset by lackluster economic growth, frequent regional conflicts and disturbances, and unilateral bullying undermining international peace and security. Human society is facing unprecedented challenges.

China has realized its First Centenary Goal of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects, and is striving to build a great country and advance national rejuvenation on all fronts through Chinese modernization. China remains firm in pursuing an independent foreign policy of peace, and is dedicated to the common values of humanity. It is implementing the Global Development Initiative (GDI), Global Security Initiative (GSI), Global Civilization Initiative (GCI) and Global Governance Initiative (GGI), and deepening high-quality Belt and Road cooperation. It advocates an equal and orderly multipolar world and a universally beneficial and inclusive economic globalization, and promotes the building of a community with a shared future for humanity.

As a developing country and a member of the Global South, China has always stood in solidarity through thick and thin with the Global South, including Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). In recent years, Chinese President Xi Jinping has set forth a series of major initiatives and measures on strengthening the China-LAC relationship and cooperation across the board, adding new dimensions to the relationship. The Chinese government hereby releases China's third policy paper on LAC to draw experience, plan the future, elaborate China's policy on LAC, and bring the relations and cooperation between the two sides in various fields to a new level.

Part I Latin America and the Caribbean: A Land Full of Vibrancy and Hope

LAC is an important part of the Global South, and a major force for world peace and stability, and global development and prosperity. In recent years, LAC countries have actively explored development paths suited to their national conditions, sought strength through unity, and participated

前言

当前世界百年未有之大变局加速演进，国际力量对比深刻调整，全球南方声势卓然壮大，在人类进步事业中发挥着越来越重要的作用。同时，世界经济增长动能不足，局部冲突和动荡频发，单边霸凌行径损害国际和平与安全，人类社会面临前所未有的挑战。

中国已经全面建成小康社会，实现第一个百年奋斗目标，正在以中国式现代化全面推进强国建设、民族复兴伟业。中国坚定奉行独立自主的和平外交政策，践行全人类共同价值，落实全球发展倡议、全球安全倡议、全球文明倡议、全球治理倡议，深入推进高质量共建“一带一路”，倡导平等有序的世界多极化、普惠包容的经济全球化，推动构建人类命运共同体。

作为发展中国家、全球南方的一员，中国始终同包括拉美和加勒比在内的全球南方同呼吸、共命运。近年来，中国国家主席习近平就加强中拉关系和各领域合作提出一系列重大倡议和举措，赋予中拉关系新的时代内涵。中国政府发布第三份《中国对拉丁美洲和加勒比政策文件》，旨在总结经验，展望未来，全面阐述中国对拉政策，推动中拉关系和各领域合作再上新台阶。

第一部分 拉丁美洲和加勒比——充满生机和希望的热土

拉美和加勒比地区是全球南方重要组成部分，是维护世界和平稳定、促进全球发展繁荣的重要力量。近年来，拉美和加勒比国家积极探索符合本国国情的发展道路、推进团结自强、参与全球治理，国际影响力不断提升。

in global governance, with its global influence continuously on the rise.

The region as a whole boasts a glorious tradition of independence and unity for strength, and enjoys bright prospects. It is an essential force in the process toward a multipolar world and economic globalization.

Part II The Flourishing Relations Between China and Latin America and The Caribbean

Though far apart, the peoples of China and LAC have a long history of friendship. In the early days since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the China-LAC relations were primarily characterized by people-to-people exchanges. After the 1960s, with the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and some LAC countries, exchanges and cooperation between the two sides became increasingly close, with both supporting each other in safeguarding national sovereignty, independence and dignity. With the efforts of successive generations, the China-LAC friendship has taken deep root in the heart of their peoples.

In 2008, the Chinese government issued its first policy paper on LAC, proposing to establish a comprehensive and cooperative partnership featuring equality, mutual benefit and common development with LAC countries. In 2014, the leaders of China and LAC countries held a meeting in Brasilia and jointly announced the establishment of the comprehensive and cooperative partnership of equality, mutual benefit and common development.

In 2016, the Chinese government issued its second policy paper on LAC, stating China's commitment to building a new relationship with LAC with five salient features, and its goal to bring the comprehensive and cooperative partnership to a new height.

In recent years, under the strategic guidance of head-of-state diplomacy, China-LAC relations have entered a new stage of equality, mutual benefit, innovation, openness and benefits for the people, setting a shining example of South-South cooperation. China and LAC countries are advancing hand in hand as a community with a shared future. This community is founded upon equality, powered by mutual benefit and win-win, invigorated by openness and inclusiveness, and dedicated to the people's well-being. It exhibits enduring vitality and holds immense promise.

Part III Joining Hands to Promote the Five Programs for Building a China-LAC Community with a Shared Future

China stands ready to join hands with Latin America and the Caribbean to promote the five programs on Solidarity, Development, Civilization, Peace and People-to-People Connectivity to advance shared development and revitalization, and write a new chapter in building a China-LAC

拉美和加勒比作为一个整体，拥有独立自主、联合自强的光荣传统，发展前景良好，是世界多极化和经济全球化进程中一支必不可少的力量。

第二部分 蓬勃发展的中拉关系

中国同拉美和加勒比地区虽然相距遥远，但双方人民友好交往源远流长。1949年新中国成立伊始，中拉之间以民间交往为主。上世纪60年代后，随着新中国同一些拉美和加勒比国家建交，中拉交流合作渐趋紧密，支持彼此维护国家主权、独立和捍卫民族尊严。经过几代人的接续奋斗，中拉友好日益深入人心。

2008年中国政府发布首份对拉政策文件，提出建立平等互利、共同发展的中拉全面合作伙伴关系。2014年，中拉领导人在巴西利亚举行会晤，共同确立了上述关系定位。

2016年中国政府发布第二份对拉政策文件，提出中方致力于构建中拉关系“五位一体”新格局，推动中拉全面合作伙伴关系再上新台阶。

近年来，在元首外交战略引领下，中拉关系进入平等、互利、创新、开放、惠民的新阶段，树立起南南合作的典范。中拉已经成为携手共进的命运共同体，其鲜明底色是平等相待，强大动力是互利共赢，胸怀品格是开放包容，根本追求是造福人民，具有蓬勃生命力和广阔发展前景。

第三部分 携手推进共建中拉命运共同体“五大工程”

中方愿同拉方携手推进团结、发展、文明、和平、民心“五大工程”，共谋发展振兴，共同谱写构建中拉命运共同体新篇章。

一、团结工程

（一）高层交往

充分发挥元首外交的政治引领作用，保持中拉领导人互访和在国际多边场合的接触，加强治国理政和现代化经验交流互鉴，就双边关系和共同关心的重大问题加强沟通。

community with a shared future.

1. Solidarity Program

(1) High-Level Exchanges

China wishes to give full play to the guiding role of head-of-state diplomacy, maintain exchange of visits and meetings at multilateral international events between leaders of China and LAC countries, enhance exchanges and mutual learning of experience on state governance and modernization, and strengthen communication on bilateral relations and major issues of common interest.

(2) Mutual Support of Each Others' Core Interests and Major Concerns

The one-China principle is the important political foundation and premise for China to develop diplomatic relations with other countries. The Chinese government appreciates that the vast majority of LAC countries abide by the one-China principle, recognize that there is but one China in the world, Taiwan is an inalienable part of China's territory, and the government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government representing the whole of China, oppose "Taiwan independence" in any form, and support the Chinese government in safeguarding national sovereignty and territorial integrity and realizing national reunification. China is ready to establish and develop state-to-state relations with LAC countries on the basis of the one-China principle.

China stands ready to work with LAC countries having diplomatic relations with China to enhance strategic mutual trust, continue to render mutual understanding and support on issues concerning national sovereignty, security, territorial integrity and other core interests and major concerns, support each other in following development paths suited to national conditions, and oppose hegemonism and power politics.

(3) Intergovernmental Dialogue and Consultation Mechanisms

Efforts will be made to fully leverage the role of mechanisms such as the high-level coordination and cooperation committee, high-level mixed committee, intergovernmental standing committee, strategic dialogue, political consultation, mixed committee on economy and trade, high-level group, free trade committee, and mixed committee on technology, and further improve the relevant dialogue and consultation mechanisms to enhance intergovernmental dialogue and cooperation.

(4) Exchanges Between Legislatures

On the basis of respecting each other, deepening understanding and promoting cooperation, the National People's Congress of China wishes to strengthen multilevel, multi-channel friendly exchanges with national parliaments and regional and sub-regional parliamentary organizations in Latin America and the Caribbean by fully leveraging the role of high-level exchanges and exchanges at other levels

（二）相互支持彼此核心利益和重大关切

一个中国原则是中国同世界各国发展关系的重要政治基础和前提。中国政府赞赏绝大多数拉美和加勒比国家恪守一个中国原则，承认世界上只有一个中国，台湾是中国领土不可分割的一部分，中华人民共和国政府是代表全中国的唯一合法政府，反对任何形式的"台湾独立"，支持中国政府维护国家主权和领土完整、实现国家统一。中方愿在一个中国原则基础上同拉美和加勒比国家建立和发展国家关系。

中方愿同拉美和加勒比建交国不断深化战略互信，在涉及国家主权、安全、领土完整等核心利益和重大关切问题上继续相互理解支持，继续支持彼此走符合本国国情的发展道路，反对霸权主义和强权政治。

（三）政府间对话与磋商机制

充分发挥双方高层协调与合作委员会、高级混委会、政府间常设委员会、战略对话、政治磋商、经贸混委会、高层工作组、自贸委员会、科技混委会等机制的作用，进一步完善中拉政府间对话与磋商机制，促进政府间对话与合作。

（四）立法机关交往

中国全国人民代表大会愿在相互尊重、加深了解、发展合作基础上，充分发挥高层交往和专门委员会、友好小组、办事机构等交往的作用，加强同拉美和加勒比各国议会以及区域、次区域议会组织之间多层次、多渠道友好往来。

（五）政党交往

中国共产党愿在独立自主、完全平等、互相尊重、互不干涉内部事务原则基础上，同拉美和加勒比各国政党和政治组织加强交流与合作，邀请拉美和加勒比国家共同体（以下简称拉共体）成员国政党干部来华考察访问，进一步增进了解和互信。

（六）落实全球治理倡议

中方愿同拉方一道，坚持共商共建共享的全球治理观，落实好全球治理倡议，坚定维护以联合国为核心的国际体系，深化在联合国等国际机构和其