

ON
BUILDING
A HUMAN
COMMUNITY
WITH
A SHARED
FUTURE

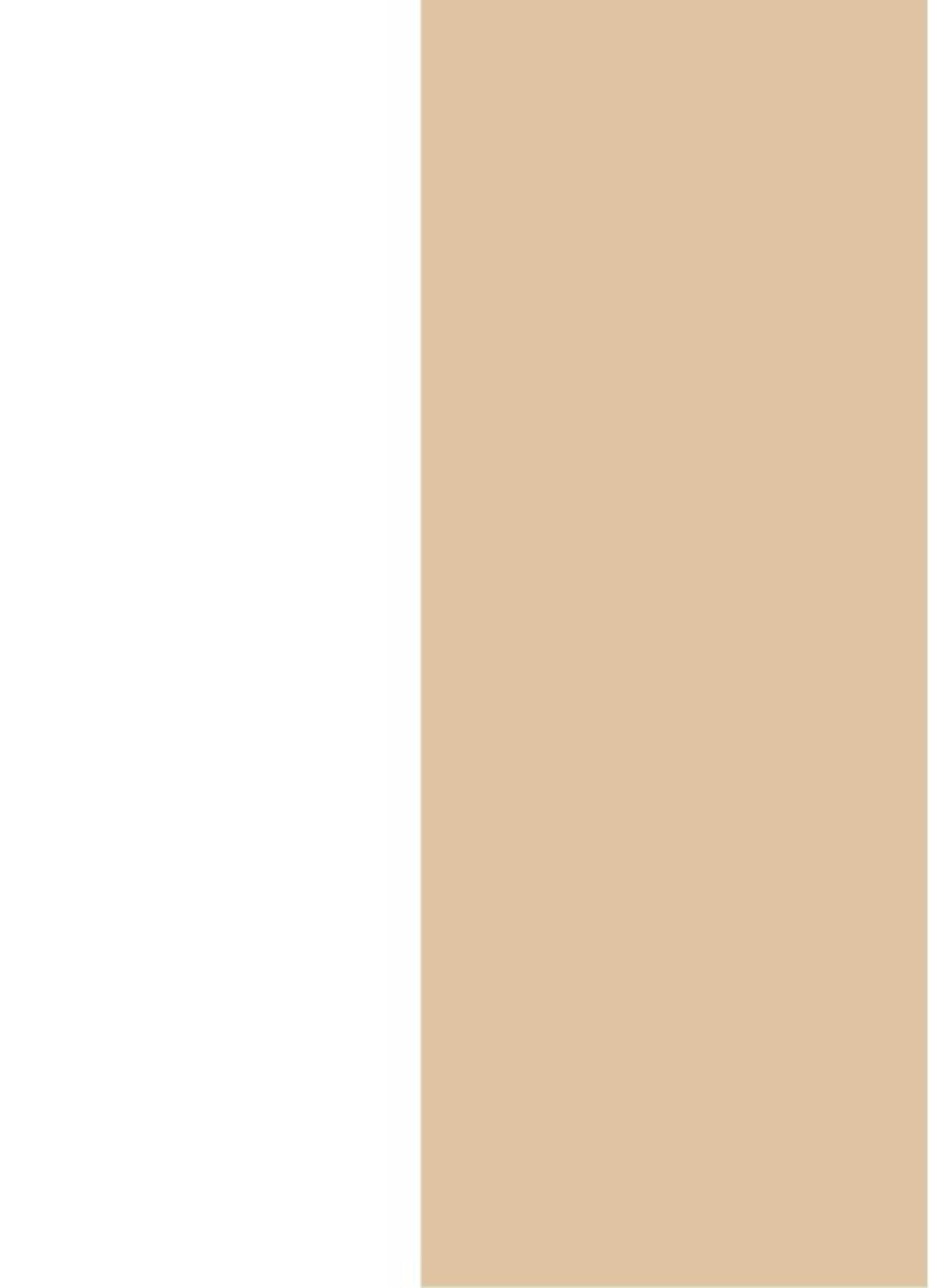


XI JINPING



中央编译出版社
Central Compilation & Translation Press





ON BUILDING A HUMAN COMMUNITY WITH A SHARED FUTURE

What is happening to the world? And how should we respond? These are questions that everyone is reflecting on and that are also very much on my mind.

(January 18, 2017)

We believe that while countries will always have this or that difference and inevitably encounter this or that stumbling block in relations, we all live under one sky, we all share the same planet, and we should see that we are all family.

(December 1, 2017)

The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) may have originated in China, but its opportunities and outcomes belong to the world.

(April 10, 2018)



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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

论坚持推动构建人类命运共同体 = On Building a Human Community with a Shared Future: 英文 / 习近平著; 中共中央党史和文献研究院译. — 北京: 中央编译出版社, 2019.4

ISBN 978-7-5117-3517-1

I. ①论… II. ①习… ②中… III. ①习近平—著作—学习参考资料—英文②国际关系—学习参考资料—英文 IV. ① D2-0 ② D80

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2019) 第 059239 号

On Building a Human Community with a Shared Future

出版发行: 中央编译出版社

地 址: 北京西城区车公庄大街乙 5 号鸿儒大厦 B 座 (100044)

网 址: www.octphone.com

印 刷: 北京文昌阁彩色印刷有限责任公司

开 本: 710 毫米 × 1000 毫米 1/16

版 次: 2019 年 4 月第 1 版

印 次: 2019 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

定 价: 120.00 元

First Edition 2019

ISBN 978-7-5117-3517-1

© Central Compilation and Translation Press, 2019 Published

By the Central Compilation and Translation Press

Block B Hongru Building, B-5 Chegongzhuang Street

Xicheng District, Beijing 100044

www.cctphome.com

cctp@cctphome.com

Printed in the People's Republic of China

EDITOR'S NOTE

Since ancient times, the Chinese nation has upheld the belief that “all under Heaven are of one family” and has advocated the ideas of peace among all nations and harmony under Heaven. The Communist Party of China (CPC) regards making new and greater contributions to humanity as its abiding mission. Since the CPC’s 18th National Congress in November 2012, Xi Jinping has called for the building of a human community with a shared future. As General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, President of the People’s Republic of China, and the highest military leader of China, Xi Jinping has put forward this concept from the perspective of humankind’s development throughout history. It is based on the profound changes in the international situation, on the trend of our times toward peace, development, cooperation, and mutual benefit, and on an in-depth reflection of the major questions concerning the future of humanity, namely what kind of world should we build and how should we build it.

The concept reflects the shared values of humankind — peace, development, fairness, justice, democracy, and freedom; and it embodies the aspirations for peace, development, and prosperity, which represent the common interests of the people of all countries. In February 2017, the concept of building a community of shared future for mankind was written into a United Nations resolution for the first time. Later, it was also included in UN Security Council Resolution 2344 (2017) and the resolutions of the UN Human Rights Council’s 34th and 37th sessions.

This book is a collection of translations of 85 articles and speeches written by Xi Jinping since 2012. The purpose of the book is to help readers gain a clearer understanding of President Xi’s thinking on building a human community with a shared future.

Notes and an index have been added to this English version.

*The Institute of Party History and Literature
of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China*

March 2019

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ABBREVIATIONS

AALCO	Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
ARF	ASEAN Regional Forum
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
AU	African Union
BCIM	Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar
BEA	Boao Forum for Asia
BRI	Belt and Road Initiative
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa
CASCF	China-Arab States Cooperation Forum
CELAC	Community of Latin American and Caribbean States
CICA	Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia
CPC	Communist Party of China
CPE	China-US High-level Consultation on People-to-People Exchange
CPEC	the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor
EAEC	Eurasian Economic Community
EAS	East Asia Summit
EEU	Eurasian Economic Union
EU	European Union
FOCAC	Forum on China-Africa Cooperation
FTA	Free Trade Area
FTAAP	Free Trade Area of the Asia Pacific
G77	Group of 77
GICNT	Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism
HEU	highly enriched uranium
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPPAS	International Physical Protection Advisory Service
LEU	low enriched uranium
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MNSR	Miniature Neutron Source Reactor
MOU	memorandum of understanding
NAM	Non-Aligned Movement
NDB	New Development Bank

ON BUILDING A HUMAN COMMUNITY WITH A SHARED FUTURE

NPO	non-profit organizations
NSS	Nuclear Security Summit
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PRC	People's Republic of China
RCEP	Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership
S&ED	China-US Strategic and Economic Dialogue
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SCO	Shanghai Cooperation Organization
SDGs	sustainable development goals
SMEs	small and medium enterprises
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WTO	World Trade Organization

THINKING DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL: STRENGTHENING THE FOUNDATION FOR PEACEFUL DEVELOPMENT

January 28, 2013

Pursuing a path of peaceful development is a choice made by our Party based on the development trends of our time and our country's fundamental interests. Guided by Deng Xiaoping Theory,² the Theory of Three Represents,³ and the Scientific Outlook on Development,⁴ we need to strengthen strategic thinking, increase strategic resolve, and better balance domestic and international imperatives. We must promote development that is open, cooperative, and beneficial to everyone, pursuing China's development by working for a peaceful international environment, and protecting and promoting world peace using China's own development. We should keep increasing China's composite national strength, keep enabling our people to enjoy the benefits that peaceful development brings, and keep tamping the material and social foundations of the path to peaceful development.

The Chinese nation is a peace-loving nation. To see war eradicated and peace realized has been the most burning and deeply felt wish of the Chinese people since the advent of modern times. Taking a peaceful development path is consistent with and builds on the Chinese nation's fine traditional culture. It is the natural choice for the Chinese people who have suffered so much in modern times. The Chinese people have the suffering brought by war etched in their memories. They will not tire in their pursuit of peace. They cherish peace and stability in their lives. What Chinese people fear is turbulence, what they seek is stability, and what they hope for is world peace.

Our path of peaceful development has not come easily. It has

Main points of a speech at the third group study session of the Political Bureau of the 18th Communist Party of China Central Committee¹ chaired by Comrade Xi Jinping.

gradually taken shape since the founding of the People's Republic of China (PRC), and especially since the introduction of the reform and opening up policy, through the exacting explorations and constant endeavors of the Party. Our Party has always held high the banner of peace. Never has this commitment changed. Over the years, we have introduced and adhered to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence,⁵ and adopted and followed an independent foreign policy of peace. We have given our solemn word to the world that China will never seek hegemony or commit any act of expansion, and have stressed that China is and will always remain a staunch force for the protection of world peace. We must remain true to these commitments and remain firm in honoring them.

The Party's 18th National Congress introduced the Two Centenary Goals.⁶ We have also introduced the goal of achieving the Chinese Dream — the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. To realize these goals, we need a peaceful international environment. Without peace, neither China nor the world can achieve development. Without development, neither China nor the world can enjoy lasting peace. We must seize the opportunity and concentrate on putting our own house in order, making our country more prosperous and our people more comfortable, relying on our growing strength to better progress on the path of peaceful development.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen,⁷ the pioneer of China's democratic revolution, once said, "The tide of history is mighty. Follow it and prosper; resist it and perish." Looking back on the history of the world, we can see that all those who engaged in acts of aggression or sought expansion by force in the end met with failure. This is the law of history. A prosperous and stable world provides China with opportunities, and China's development offers opportunities for the world. Whether we can succeed in our pursuit of peaceful development hinges to a great extent on whether we're able to turn the world's opportunities into opportunities for China and turn China's opportunities into opportunities for the world, so that we can move forward as China and other countries engage in positive exchange and bring benefit to each other. We must act in keeping with the reality in China and stick without fail to our own path. At the same time, we should establish a global vision. With this, we can better achieve

consonance between China's domestic development and its opening to the world, connect China's development with world development, and marry the interests of the Chinese people with the common interests of other peoples. With this, we can keep on expanding mutually beneficial cooperation with other countries, we can become more actively involved in international affairs, we can work together with other countries to address global challenges, and we can endeavor to contribute to global development.

We must continue our commitment to a path of peaceful development, but must never abandon our legitimate rights and interests and must never sacrifice China's core interests. No foreign country should expect China to trade away its core interests or swallow anything that undermines China's sovereignty, security, or development interests. China is pursuing a path of peaceful development, and so too should other countries. Only if every country takes a peaceful development path can all countries develop together and can countries coexist peacefully. We need to communicate widely and in depth China's thinking on its continuing commitment to peaceful development and help the international community not to misunderstand our country's development or to approach it in the wrong way. China will never seek development at the expense of another country's interests. We will not tread on others to benefit ourselves or shift our problems onto others. There will be no change in our commitment to actively pursuing peaceful development, to promoting common development, to upholding the multilateral trading system, or to participating in global economic governance.

Note

¹ The Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee holds regular study sessions, which are chaired and addressed by the general secretary of the Central Committee, and attended by all members of the Political Bureau. Leaders of relevant departments, experts, and scholars are invited to lecture on important issues of economic, political, cultural, social, ecological, and other fields.

² Deng Xiaoping Theory is an important part of the theories on socialism with Chinese characteristics, and a guiding thought of the CPC. This theory, for the first time, systematically answered the basic questions concerning how to build socialism in an economically and

culturally lagging China, and how to consolidate and develop it. Its principal theorist is Deng Xiaoping.

³The Theory of Three Represents is an important part of the theories on socialism with Chinese characteristics, and a guiding thought of the CPC. This theory emphasizes that the CPC must always represent the developmental demands of China's advanced productive forces, the orientation for China's advanced culture, and the fundamental interests of the greatest possible majority of the Chinese people. Its principal theorist is Jiang Zemin.

⁴The Scientific Outlook on Development is an important part of the theories on socialism with Chinese characteristics, and a guiding thought of the CPC. It gives top priority to development, puts people first, and seeks comprehensive, balanced, and sustainable development with a holistic approach. Its principal theorist is Hu Jintao.

⁵The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence are: mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual nonaggression, mutual noninterference in internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. On December 31, 1953, while meeting a delegation from the Indian government in Beijing, Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai proposed the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Later, the five principles were officially written into the preface to the Agreement between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of India on Trade and Intercourse between the Tibet Region of China and India. During his visit to India and Myanmar in June 1954, Zhou issued a joint declaration with Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and Prime Minister of Myanmar U Nu on the 28th and 29th day, respectively, advocating the establishment of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence as the basic norm handling international relations.

⁶The Two Centenary Goals were laid out for the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics at the 18th National Congress of the CPC in November 2012. The two goals are to complete the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects by the centenary of the CPC and to build China into a modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, and harmonious by the centenary of the PRC. At its 19th National Congress in October 2017, the CPC set the goals for securing a decisive victory in building a moderately prosperous society in all respects and embarking on a new journey to fully build a modern socialist China, making a two-stage development plan for the period from 2020 to the middle of this century: In the first stage from 2020 to 2035, China will build on the foundation created by the moderately prosperous society with a further 15 years of hard work to see that socialist modernization is basically realized; In the second stage from 2035 to the middle of the 21st century, building on having basically achieved modernization, China will work hard for a further 15 years and develop itself into a great modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, harmonious, and beautiful.

THINKING DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL

⁷ Sun Yat-sen (1866–1925) was a great national hero, patriot, and forerunner of the Chinese democratic revolution. He put forward the political philosophy known as the “Three People’s Principles” — nationalism, democracy, and people’s livelihood, called for the “revival of China” for the first time, and led the Revolution of 1911 which ended the system of absolute monarchy that had reigned in China for thousands of years. Later, with the help of the CPC, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and Vladimir Lenin, Sun Yat-sen reorganized the Kuomintang, adopted the Three Great Policies, which consisted of “allying with the Soviets, cooperating with the Communist Party of China, and helping the workers and farmers,” brought about cooperation between the KMT and the CPC, and advanced the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal democratic revolution in China.

FOLLOWING THE TRENDS OF OUR TIME AND PROMOTING WORLD PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT

March 23, 2013

Mr. Anatoly Vasilyevich Torkunov, Rector of Moscow State Institute of
International Relations,
Your Excellency Olga Yurievna Golodets, Deputy Prime Minister of the
Russian Federation,
Faculty Members and Students,

I am delighted to have the chance to come to the beautiful Moscow State Institute of International Relations today and meet so many of your faculty members and students.

The Moscow State Institute of International Relations is a prestigious school of world renown and boasts an outstanding faculty and distinguished alumni. I wish to applaud the remarkable achievements you have made in different fields.

Russia is a friendly neighbor of China's. This visit to Russia is the first leg of my first overseas trip since becoming Chinese president. It is also my second visit in three years to your beautiful and bounteous country. Yesterday, President Putin and I held fruitful talks and together attended the launch of Russia's China Tourism Year.

The month of March marks the return of spring, a season of great renewal, and a time for sowing. As a popular Chinese saying goes, he who hopes for a good year starts planning and working in spring. China and Russia are seizing this delightful early spring moment, to do the tilling and hoeing work for our bilateral relations and for world peace and development. We can be confident our efforts will produce a new and plentiful harvest to the benefit of our two peoples and the people of

Speech at Moscow State Institute of International Relations.

other countries around the globe.

Faculty Members and Students,

As an institution of higher learning specializing in research and teaching on international issues, no doubt you here at the Institute pay closer attention than most to the international state of affairs and have a real appreciation of the enormous changes that the international community has been experiencing over the past few decades. We live in a time of kaleidoscopic shifts and face a world that is constantly changing.

It is a world where peace, development, cooperation, and common benefits have become the trends of our time. The old colonial systems have collapsed, and the confrontation between blocs of the Cold War is long gone. No one country or group of countries will ever again single-handedly dominate world affairs.

It is a world where a great many emerging markets and developing countries have embarked on a fast track to development. Billions of people are picking up pace in their move toward modernization. Multiple growth centers have emerged in regions all over the world. And the international balance of power continues to evolve in the right direction for world peace and development.

It is a world where countries are connected to and depend on each other to an extent never before experienced. We as humans all live in the same global village, in the same time and space at the confluence of history and reality. More and more we are becoming a community with a shared future in which we all have a little of others within us.

It is a world where humankind continues to face a great many problems and challenges. The deep impact of the global financial crisis continues to be felt, protectionism in all shapes and forms is palpably on the rise, regional hotspots flare up ceaselessly, hegemonism, power politics, and neo-interventionism have all seen a rise, and conventional and non-conventional security threats, like arms races, terrorism, and cyber insecurity, are inextricably linked. Protecting world peace and promoting common development today remain a long and uphill battle.

We hope that the world becomes a better place. We have every reason to believe that it will. At the same time, we are soberly aware that while the future is bright, the path to it may be tortuous. Chernyshevsky

once wrote, "The path of history is not paved like Nevsky Prospekt; it runs across fields, either dusty or muddy, and cuts across swamps or forest thickets." Yet the annals of human progress show, no matter the bumps on the road, history always moves forward according to its own laws. No force can hold back the rolling wheels of history.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen once said, "The tide of history is mighty. Follow it and prosper; resist it and perish." If we are to move with the times, we cannot live in the 21st century in body but in the past in mind, stuck in a bygone era of colonial expansion, stuck in an old framework based on a Cold War mentality or the zero-sum game theory.

Facing profound changes in the international landscape and an objective need for the countries of the world to see ourselves as voyagers in the same boat, all our countries should work together to build a new kind of international relations to which cooperation and common benefits are central. All peoples should unite to protect world peace and promote common development.

We stand for common dignity shared by all countries and peoples. We must all commit to the principle that all countries, irrespective of size, strength, and wealth, are equal. The autonomy of a country's people to choose their development path should be respected, interference in the internal affairs of other countries should be opposed, and international fairness and justice should be preserved. Only a shoe's wearer knows if it fits. Whether a country's development path is appropriate for that country, only the people of that country can tell.

We stand for the fruits of development to be shared by all countries and peoples. Every country, while pursuing its own development, should actively facilitate the development of others along with them. The world cannot achieve enduring development when some countries are getting richer and richer while others languish in poverty and backwardness. Only when all countries have come to achieve common development can the world enjoy better development. Practices like treading on one's neighbor, shifting crises onto others, and feathering one's nest at the expense of others are not only immoral but unsustainable.

We stand for security that is shared by all countries and peoples. Countries should pull together to address appropriately different issues and challenges. The more these challenges are global challenges, the more

we need to cooperate in our response, working together to turn pressure into motivation and crises into opportunities. Faced with complex international security threats, fighting alone is of no use, and putting blind faith in military force won't get anyone anywhere. Cooperative security, collective security, and common security constitute the only correct choice for solving these issues.

As the trends toward world multipolarity and economic globalization deepen, and cultural diversification and the application by societies of information and communications technology (ICT) continue to progress, never before has humankind been better positioned to take strides toward the goal of peace and development. Cooperation that is mutually beneficial is a realistic way to see this goal achieved.

The world's destiny must be in the hands of the people of all countries. Matters that fall within a country's sovereignty can only be managed by the government and people of that country, just as world affairs can only be addressed by the governments and peoples of all countries through joint discussion. This is the principle of democracy in the handling of international affairs. It should be universally observed by the international community.

Faculty Members and Students,

Last November, the Communist Party of China held its 18th National Congress. According to the blueprint mapped out at that Congress for the country's development over the coming period, China will double its 2010 GDP and urban and rural per capita income by 2020. We will have completed the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects by the time the Party celebrates its centenary in 2021, and will have built China into a modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, and harmonious by the time we mark the PRC's centenary in 2049. At the same time, we are also soberly aware that as a large developing country with over 1.3 billion people, China will still encounter great and grave risks and challenges on its path of development. If we are to achieve the goals already set we must make continuous and exacting efforts.

Chinese national rejuvenation has been the greatest dream of the Chinese people since the coming of modern times. We refer to it as the

Chinese Dream. Its basics are a prosperous country, a revived nation, and a happy people. The Chinese have always been a peace-loving nation. But in modern times, they were subjected to a century of suffering brought by foreign aggression and domestic turmoil. We know all too well the value of peace, and need more than anything to build our country in a peaceful environment to improve our living standards. China will not waver in its commitment to a peaceful development path; it will be dedicated to fostering open, cooperative, and universally beneficial development; at the same time it calls on all countries to follow together a path of peaceful development. China always has pursued, and always will pursue, a defensive national defense policy. It will not engage in arms races or become a military threat to any country. What China's development and growing strength will bring to the world is not some kind of threat but more opportunities. The Chinese Dream which we seek to realize will not only benefit the Chinese people, it will benefit people all over the world.

We are glad to see that, as one another's biggest neighbor, China and Russia are in many ways on the same page in terms of our blueprints for development. Russia has set the goal of reaching or approaching the level of a developed country by 2020 in per capita GDP and is currently accelerating its advance toward becoming a strong country and prosperous people. We sincerely wish you success in achieving your goals as soon as possible. A prosperous and strong Russia is in China's interests and is also a good thing for peace and stability in the Asia Pacific and the world as a whole.

The Sino-Russian relationship is one of the most important bilateral relationships in the world. Between major countries, it is also one of the best. A high-performing and strong Sino-Russian relationship is not only in the interests of our two countries but is also an important safeguard for preserving international strategic balance and world peace and stability. Through tireless efforts over the past 20 plus years, together we have built a comprehensive strategic collaborative partnership. This is a relationship in which we fully accommodate each other's interests and concerns and through which we bring tangible benefits to our two peoples. We have resolved once and for all historic boundary issues and signed the Treaty of Good-Neighborliness and Friendly Cooperation

between the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation, thus laying a solid foundation for the long-term development of Sino-Russian relations.

At present, both China and Russia are at a crucial stage of national revival, and our relationship has entered a new stage in which we offer one another important development opportunities and serve as one another's primary cooperative partners. For Sino-Russian relations under the new conditions, my belief is that we need to work harder in the following areas:

First, we need to remain firmly committed to building a relationship that looks to the future. That China and Russia should maintain their amity generation after generation and never become enemies is the shared wish of our two peoples. We need to stand high and look far, adopting a comprehensive approach to pursuing the development of our bilateral relations. President Putin once said, "Russia needs a prosperous and stable China, and China needs a strong and successful Russia." I couldn't agree more. The common development of both our countries will offer still greater space for our comprehensive strategic collaborative partnership and offer positive energy for the shift in the international order and for global systems to become fairer and more rational. China and Russia shall forever be good neighbors, good friends, and good partners, and use concrete action to give one another firm support in preserving our respective core interests, in our respective efforts toward development and revival, in following the development paths suited to our respective national conditions, and in ensuring our own respective affairs are taken good care of.

Second, we need to remain firmly committed to cultivating a cooperative and mutually beneficial relationship. China and Russia differ in our national conditions and circumstances. Through close cooperation and by drawing on each other's strengths to make up for our respective weaknesses, we will achieve a greater-than-the-sum-of-our-parts effect. Last year, our two-way trade reached US\$88.2 billion and exchanges between our peoples hit 3.3 million. These figures eloquently reflect the vast potential and broad prospects of Sino-Russian relations. Bilateral cooperation in energy has deepened steadily. Taking over the baton from the 17th century's Ten Thousand *Li* Tea Route,¹ Sino-Russian oil and gas

pipelines have become the arteries of this century connecting our two countries. Right now, we are looking to actively promote linkages in our national and regional development strategies to keep on creating more areas of converging interests and growth areas for bilateral cooperation. We are going to expand the scope of bilateral cooperation from the energy and resources sector to include investment, infrastructure, hi-tech, finance, and other areas and promote a shift from commodity trade to joint R&D and joint production, which will elevate the results-oriented cooperation between our two countries.

Third, we need to remain firmly committed to developing the friendship between our two peoples. The crux of country-to-country relations is the amity of their peoples. Deep amity between peoples is the wellspring of strength that drives forward relations between countries. Here, I want to share a couple of stories about the mutual support and assistance our peoples have given each other. During the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression², Captain Gregory Kurishenko of the Soviet Union went to China and fought shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese people. Welling with emotion, he once said, "It's as if I'm feeling the tragedy of my own country, the way I feel what the Chinese working people are now going through." He died heroically on Chinese soil. The Chinese people have never forgotten this hero. An ordinary Chinese mother and her son have kept vigil at his tomb for more than half a century. Following the Beslan school hostage incident in 2004,³ China invited some of the children traumatized in the incident to China for treatment to help their recovery. The children received meticulous care. Alan, the head doctor from the Russian side, told us, "Your doctors have given our children such great help. They will always remember you." In 2008, when China's Wenchuan was hit by a devastating earthquake,⁴ Russia immediately extended a helping hand and invited the children from the disaster-struck areas to Russia's Far East for rehabilitation. Three years ago, I saw with my own eyes at the Ocean Children Center in Vladivostok the loving care Russian teachers gave our children. As the Chinese often say, love knows no borders. These Chinese children learned for themselves the love, friendship, and kindness of the Russian people. There are many more touching stories like these. They nourish the tree of friendship between our peoples, keeping it strong and

evergreen.

China and Russia both have long histories and magnificent cultures. Cultural and people-to-people exchanges between our countries play an irreplaceable role in advancing the friendship between our two peoples. Ancient Chinese thinkers like Confucius⁵ and Laozi⁶ are familiar to the Russian people while Russian culture left a deep mark on the older generations of Chinese revolutionaries. People of my own generation have also read many of the Russian literary classics. When I was young, I read the works of literary maestros like Pushkin, Lermontov, Turgenev, Dostoyevsky, Tolstoy, and Chekhov, giving me a feel for the charm of Russian literature. Sino-Russian cultural exchanges rest on truly deep foundations.

The young are the future of our countries, of our world, and also of Sino-Russian friendship. During this visit, President Putin and I jointly announced that in 2014 and 2015, China and Russia will host the Youth Friendly Exchange Year. On the Chinese side, we will also invite a delegation of Russian university students, including students of Moscow State Institute of International Relations, to visit China. The students sitting here today are some of the best and brightest of your country's younger generation. I hope that more and more young people from both countries will take up the baton of Sino-Russian friendship and actively get involved in the cause of friendship between our countries.

Faculty Members and Students,

As you say in Russia, "Big ships sail far." China also has an ancient poem that reads, "Someday, with my sail piercing the clouds; I will mount the wind, break the waves, and traverse the vast, rolling sea."⁷ I am certain that with the joint efforts of the governments and peoples of our two countries, Sino-Russian relations will, come rain or shine, continue to forge ahead, bringing greater benefits to our two peoples and doing more to promote world peace and development.

Thank you.

Note

¹ The Ten Thousand *Li* Tea Route was a tea trade route stretching 13,000 kilometers

passing more than 200 cities. Opened by Shanxi business people during the late Ming Dynasty (1368–1644) and the early Qing Dynasty (1644–1911), the tea route started in Fujian Province, Southeast China, reached Kyakhta, Russia, and from there to St. Petersburg. It was an important route for international trade, enjoying equal fame with the Silk Road.

² This refers to the war of national liberation against Japanese imperialist aggression fought by Chinese people of all ethnic groups under a united front based on cooperation between the Kuomintang and CPC that was advocated by the CPC. The war was a major component and the main eastern theater of the world anti-fascist war. From the beginning of the war with the September 18th Incident in 1931 until its conclusion in September 1945, China went through 14 years of extraordinarily arduous struggle. The Chinese people's victory in the war against Japanese aggression represented China's first total victory in fighting against foreign invasion in modern times, as well as a major contribution to the world's victory against fascism.

³ The Beslan school hostage incident refers to a terrorist attack at the School Number One in the city of Beslan, Republic of North Ossetia, South of the Russian Federation, on September 1, 2004, resulting in more than 300 deaths.

⁴ The earthquake, measuring 8.0 on the Richter scale, struck Wenchuan County, Sichuan Province, on May 12, 2008. The epicenter was located 80 kilometers northwest of Chengdu, the provincial capital. The earthquake caused heavy casualties: as of September 25, 2008, 69,227 were confirmed dead, 374,643 injured, and 17,923 missing. The direct economic losses of the hard-hit areas reached RMB 845.1 billion.

⁵ Confucius (551–479 BC), also known as Kong Qiu or Zhongni, was a philosopher, educator, statesman, and the founder of Confucianism in the late Spring and Autumn period (770–476 BC). He created a system of philosophy with benevolence (*ren*) as the heart. He devoted himself to education and compiled ancient classics like the *Classic of Poetry*, *Book of Documents*, and *Spring and Autumn Annals*. His main ideas and doctrines were recorded in the *Analects of Confucius*. Since the Han Dynasty, Confucianism has become the mainstream of traditional Chinese culture for over 2,000 years, and Confucius was respected as a sage by China's feudal rulers.

⁶ Laozi (years of birth and death unclear), also known as Laodan or Li Er, was a philosopher and the founder of philosophical Taoism in the Spring and Autumn period. His ideas embodied the simple dialectical thinking, such as "the *Dao* follows what is natural," "existence and nonexistence give birth to each other," and "govern by doing nothing." It was said that he wrote *Laozi* or *Tao Te Ching*.

⁷ Li Bai, "The Hard Road: Three Poems." Li Bai (701–762) was one of the greatest poets of the Tang Dynasty.

REMAINING FOREVER RELIABLE FRIENDS AND SINCERE PARTNERS

March 25, 2013

Your Excellency President Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

Habari! Habari! It gives me great pleasure and a feeling of familiarity to meet so many friends here at the Julius Nyerere International Convention Center.

This is my first visit to Africa as Chinese president and my sixth time setting foot on African soil. The moment I arrived in the beautiful land of Tanzania, I could feel the warm friendship of the Tanzanian people toward the people of China. The government and the people of Tanzania held a special grand welcoming ceremony. This was not just about the importance being accorded to myself and my delegation; it reflected the profound traditional friendship between our two countries and our peoples.

Let me begin, on behalf of the Chinese government and people, and in my own name, by extending our heartfelt greetings and best wishes to all our friends present here today and to our brothers and sisters — the people of Tanzania and the people of Africa. I also want to thank President Kikwete and the Tanzanian government for the thoughtful arrangements you have made for my visit and for your warm hospitality.

Tanzania is a cradle of humankind. The Tanzanian people have proud traditions, and you have contributed in important ways to the victories in the African people's struggles for national independence and

Speech at the Julius Nyerere International Convention Center, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

the fight against apartheid.

In recent years, under the leadership of President Kikwete, Tanzania has maintained political stability, made big strides in national development, and played an important role both in African and international affairs. The Chinese people rejoice at what you have achieved and sincerely wish our brothers and sisters in Tanzania continued success in pursuing new and still greater achievements.

Whenever I come to Africa, there are always two things that strike me. One is the continuous progress. Each time I come, I am deeply impressed by the new developments and new changes on this continent, which are truly a delight to see. The other is your overwhelming warmth. The sincere friendship shown by the African people toward the Chinese people is as warm as the African sunshine. It's truly unforgettable.

You have a saying in Africa: "A river runs deep because of its source." The friendly exchanges between China and Africa go back a long way. In the 1950s and '60s, Mao Zedong,² Zhou Enlai,³ and other first-generation leaders of the PRC and African statesmen of the older generation ushered in a new era for Sino-African relations. Since that time, the Chinese and African people have supported each other and engaged in sincere cooperation in the fight against colonialism and imperialism, in our struggles for national independence and liberation, and in the pursuit of development and national revival. A fraternal bond has been formed in this process, which has seen us through thick and thin.

Today, thanks to the efforts of both sides, Sino-African relations have moved onto a fast track of comprehensive development. We have established the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation⁴ and built a new kind of strategic partnership. Our cooperation across different fields has produced notable results. In 2012, China-Africa trade approached US\$200 billion. Over 1.5 million visits were made back and forth by Chinese and African people. By last year, China's cumulative direct investment in Africa topped US\$15 billion. This year marks the 50th anniversary of Chinese medical teams being stationed in Africa. Over the last half century, 18,000 Chinese medical personnel have worked in Africa, providing medical care and treatment to 250 million local patients.

The African people, too, have given great support and selfless help

to the people of China. When the 2008 Beijing Olympic torch relay came to Dar es Salaam, the Tanzanian people welcomed the Olympic flame with singing and dancing, as if celebrating a local festival. This jubilant occasion is firmly fixed in the memory of the Chinese people.

In the wake of the massive earthquake in China's Wenchuan, African countries rushed to our assistance. One African country, itself not well-off, with a population of less than two million, made a generous donation of two million euros to the quake-hit area. That's about one euro per person. This outpouring of compassion warmed the hearts of the Chinese people.

In regional and international affairs, China and Africa have stepped up coordination and collaboration and effectively protected the common interests of developing countries. Friendship and cooperation between the people of China and Africa have become a symbol of Sino-African relations and are well received by the international community.

Our joint efforts over the past five decades and the fruitful results that they have yielded have laid solid groundwork and produced valuable experience for continuing to promote Sino-African relations.

This period of history shows that Sino-African relations have not simply grown overnight, and have certainly not been handed to us on a plate by someone else. Instead, our two sides have stuck together through the roughest of seas, developing these relations step by step. As a Chinese saying goes, "On drinking the water, don't forget those who dug the well." We will always honor the memory of all those who overcame the many stumbling blocks and devoted themselves to building Sino-African relations. Moving forward, we can draw strength from history.

This period of history shows that China and Africa have always been a community with a shared future. Shared historical experiences, common development tasks, and shared strategic interests have bound us together. We each view the other's development as our own opportunity and we each seek, through closer cooperation, to promote our common development and prosperity.

This period of history shows that the defining features of Sino-African relations are sincerity, friendship, mutual respect, equality, mutual benefit, and common development. We get along well and see each other as equals. We don't impose our will on you, and you don't impose yours

on us. China may do what it can to help Africa's development, but China is truly grateful to the countries and peoples of Africa for the great support and selfless help you have given China over the years. And when it comes to issues involving the other side's core interests, we have made our position clear and given each other unequivocal support.

This period of history shows that if we are to maintain the great vitality of Sino-African relations, we must move with the times and break new ground. Over the past 50 plus years, at every critical juncture of Sino-African relations, both sides have managed to be farsighted, to identify new points of alignment and growth areas for China-Africa cooperation, and to help our relations to reach a new high. This enterprising spirit, a spirit that allows us on meeting with mountains to forge paths and on encountering rivers to build bridges, is a vital element of efforts to pursue a higher level of China-Africa cooperation.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Today, blessed with an opportune moment, favorable conditions, and popular support, Sino-African relations have reached a new historical starting point. Africa, a continent of hope and promise, has become one of the fastest growing regions in the world. The great African lion is tearing ahead. China, meanwhile, also continues to maintain decent development momentum. The foundation of China-Africa cooperation is sturdier, enthusiasm for cooperation is stronger, and cooperation mechanisms have improved. Working for greater China-Africa cooperation is what both our peoples wish for. It is where the times are taking us and what the people want.

Here, I'd like to make clear to you, my friends, that in the new environment, Sino-African relations have become not less but more important, and involve not fewer but more common interests. And China's efforts to develop relations with Africa will not be pared down; they will only be stepped up.

First, on the way we treat our African friends, we stress the importance of sincerity. True friends are most precious. The China-Africa traditional friendship is something to be held dear, and merits redoubled efforts to preserve it. For China, forging unity and cooperation with African countries has always been an important foundation for its

foreign policy. This is certainly not going to change just because China's own development and international status are on the rise. China will continue to insist on equality among all countries, irrespective of their size, strength, and wealth. China is committed to upholding fairness and justice, opposes the big bullying the small, the strong lording over the weak, and the rich oppressing the poor, and opposes interference in the internal affairs of others. China will continue to stand with Africa as we support each other on issues related to our respective core interests and major concerns. China will continue, in regional and international affairs, to firmly support the just positions of African countries, and will safeguard the common interests of developing countries. China will continue to firmly support African efforts to resolve autonomously your own regional issues and make a greater contribution to peace and security in Africa.

There is no such thing as a one-size-fits-all development model. Everyone should respect the world's cultural diversity and the diversification of development models. China will continue to firmly support African countries in exploring development paths suited to their own national conditions, and will strengthen exchanges on our experiences of governing our countries. We should draw wisdom from each other's ancient civilizations and development practices to facilitate Chinese and African common development and prosperity.

In China we say that harmony in the family brings success in everything. Africa is a big family that shares a common destiny. This year marks the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Organization of African Unity — a milestone in the African people's pursuit of greater strength through unity. China sincerely wishes success to, and will firmly support, Africa in taking bigger steps on the path to strength through unity, and in propelling African peace and development to higher plains.

China hopes our relations with Africa go from strength to strength, and we hope the same for the relations of other countries with Africa. Africa belongs to the African people. Any country developing relations with Africa must respect Africa's dignity and autonomy.

Second, in engaging in cooperation with Africa, we stress the importance of real results. China is not just an advocate of mutually beneficial cooperation, but also an active practitioner. China is dedicated

to connecting its own development with that of Africa, to aligning the interests of the Chinese people with those of the African people, and to fusing China's development opportunities with those of Africa. China sincerely hopes to see African countries developing faster and the lives of the African people getting better. At the same time as China has pursued its own development, we have always tried within the best of our ability to offer support and assistance to our African friends. Particularly in recent years, China has increased its aid to and cooperation with Africa. When China makes a commitment, it will act on that commitment in the spirit in which it was made.

China will continue to expand cooperation with Africa on investment and financing, follow through on the commitment to provide a US\$20 billion line of credit within three years (2013–2015) to African countries, put the partnership on transnational and transregional infrastructural development into action, strengthen mutually beneficial cooperation with African countries in areas like agriculture and manufacturing, and help African countries turn their resource advantage into a development advantage to achieve independent and sustainable development.

Teaching a person how to fish will always trump simply giving him a carp. China will actively implement the African Talent Program. Under the program, over the next three years (2013–2015), we will train 30,000 African professionals in different fields and offer government scholarships to 18,000 African students. China will also step up technology transfers and experience sharing with Africa.

As Chinese economic and composite strength continue to grow, China will continue to offer African development the assistance it should be given, and with no political strings attached.

Third, in strengthening China-Africa friendship, we stress the importance of affinity. The Chinese and African people share a natural sense of kinship. "The joy of life is in having friends who know you like the back of their hand."⁵ So how do China and Africa become such friends? I believe an important element of this is to use in-depth dialogue and concrete action to strike a common chord between people.

The foundations and arteries of Sino-African relations are our people, so the development of Sino-African relations should be more

oriented toward them. In recent years, growing Sino-African relations have brought our people closer together. Some of our African friends have come to frequently grace the stage in China, and become Chinese household names. The Chinese TV series, *Doudou and Her In-Laws*, which I'm told is a big hit in Tanzania, gives your local audiences a sense of the joys and sorrows of ordinary Chinese family life.

Let me tell you a story I heard about a young Chinese couple. Since they were little, they'd both learnt about Africa through TV programs and became fascinated by this continent. Many years later, when they got married, they chose Tanzania for their honeymoon. So on the first Valentine's Day after the wedding they came here and backpacked across the country, getting a taste of the hospitality and friendship of the local people and the magnificence of the Serengeti. After the couple returned to China, they posted everything they'd experienced in Tanzania on their blog and received tens of thousands of hits and hundreds of comments. This is what they wrote on their blog, "We've completely fallen in love with Africa. Our hearts will always be with this intriguing land." This story speaks to the natural feeling of kinship between the Chinese and African people. As long as we keep strengthening the exchanges between our people, there is not a doubt the friendship between the Chinese and African people will deepen and thrive.

Looking ahead, we need to place greater emphasis on people-to-people and cultural exchanges to improve mutual understanding and perceptions and expand public support for China-Africa friendship. The development of Sino-African relations is a cause that looks to the future, and that needs generation after generation of young Chinese and Africans together to pick up the baton. Both sides should energetically promote youth exchanges, to see that the China-Africa friendship will be carried on and remain always full of youthful vitality.

Fourth, in resolving the problems that arise during cooperation, we stress the importance of good faith. China and Africa are both experiencing a process of rapid development. Our knowledge and understanding of one another must be kept up to speed. China will face squarely and sincerely the new developments and new problems that confront Sino-African relations. We should handle as appropriate any problems that arise in a spirit of mutual respect and mutually beneficial

cooperation.

I am certain that there will always be more opportunities than challenges and more solutions than difficulties. China has worked and will continue to work with African countries to adopt concrete measures to properly solve problems in our economic cooperation and trade, enabling African countries to gain more from the cooperation. At the same time, we sincerely hope that African countries will provide the corresponding conditions necessary for Chinese enterprises and citizens to engage in cooperation in Africa.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Since the founding of the PRC over 60 years ago, and especially since the introduction of reform and opening up more than three decades ago, the Communist Party of China has led the Chinese people in pioneering a path of socialism with Chinese characteristics. China in its development has made historic progress, becoming the second largest economy in the world. China's composite national strength has grown significantly and the people's living standards have improved markedly. It only took China, a country of over 1.3 billion people, several decades to travel a journey that took developed countries several centuries. The difficulties and obstacles that we've faced in coming this far you can imagine.

At present, China remains a populous country with a weak economic foundation and unbalanced development. While our aggregate GDP may be large, once divided by 1.3 billion, per capita we're still only around 90th in the world. Some 128 million Chinese people are, according to UN standards, still living below the poverty line. To provide a comfortable life for over 1.3 billion people, we still have a long way to go and a lot of hard work to put in over the long haul. As China continues to develop, the living standards of the Chinese people will continue to improve. But, no matter how developed we become, China will always see the countries of Africa as our time-honored friends.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

China cannot develop in isolation from the world or from Africa. The prosperity and stability of the world and of Africa also need China. Though separated by vast oceans, China and Africa share a strong

empathy. We are bonded not only by our profound traditional friendship and our closely linked interests, but also by our respective dreams.

Over 1.3 billion Chinese people are working hard to realize the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation, and over one billion African people are committed to the African dream of gaining strength through unity and achieving development and rejuvenation. The people of China and Africa should strengthen our unity and cooperation and our support and assistance for each other, working hard to make our dreams come true. We must also work with the international community to realize the world's dream of enduring peace and common prosperity, and make new and greater contributions to the noble cause of humanity's peace and development.

Asantenisana.⁵

Note

¹ Swahili for "Good morning, everyone."

² Mao Zedong (1893–1976) was a Marxist, Chinese proletarian revolutionary, military strategist, and theorist. He was one of the main founders of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and the People's Republic of China, and the leader of the Chinese people. He was also the progenitor of Mao Zedong Thought.

³ Zhou Enlai (1898–1976) was a Marxist, Chinese proletarian revolutionary, statesman, military strategist, and diplomat. He was one of the major leaders of the Communist Party of China and the People's Republic of China, and co-founder of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

⁴ The Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) is a new platform for collective dialogues and cooperation between China and African countries. It was established on the joint proposal by China and African countries with the intent to strengthen friendship and cooperation between them under new circumstances and join their efforts in responding to the challenges of economic globalization and seeking common development. A Ministerial Conference was held in October 2000 in Beijing, marking the formal establishment of the FOCAC. The main goals of the Forum are achieving consultation on an equal footing, increasing mutual understanding, expanding consensus, strengthening friendship, and promoting cooperation. In accordance with the Forum's follow-up mechanisms and procedures, a ministerial conference is held every three years with China and African countries taking turns as the host, and a senior officials meeting is held before each ministerial

conference to discuss issues concerning the latter.

³ Wang Anshi, “Melody of the Bright Concubine” (Ming Fei Qu). Wang Anshi (1021–1086) was a reformer, thinker, and literary scholar of the Northern Song Dynasty.

⁴ Swahili for “Thank you.”

WORKING HAND IN HAND FOR COMMON DEVELOPMENT

March 27, 2013

Your Excellency President Jacob Zuma,
Your Excellency President Dilma Rousseff,
Your Excellency President Vladimir Putin,
Your Excellency Prime Minister Manmohan Singh,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It gives me great pleasure to come back to the Rainbow Nation of South Africa after my last visit two years ago. I am deeply touched by the warm hospitality of the South African people and by their strong support for BRICS cooperation. I wish to extend heartfelt thanks to you, President Zuma, and to the South African government for the thoughtful arrangements you have made for this meeting.

There is an old saying in China: "For people with common aspirations, neither mountains nor oceans create distance."¹ We, the five BRICS countries, from four different continents, are brought together by the great goal of fostering partnership and achieving common development, and by the noble cause of promoting the democratization of international relations and human peace and development. To pursue peace, development, cooperation, and shared benefits is our common desire and responsibility.

We must resolutely protect international fairness and justice, and safeguard world peace and stability. The world today is far from tranquil, with no end to the stream of global threats and challenges. The BRICS countries love and cherish peace. Our common desire is to achieve world peace that lasts, enabling all countries a peaceful and stable social environment and all people a happy and comfortable life.

¹Keynote speech at the fifth BRICS leaders meeting, Durban, South Africa.

No matter how the international situation changes, we must always remain committed to pursuing peace, development, cooperation, and mutual benefit. What we need is peace not war; cooperation not confrontation. While pursuing the interests of our own countries, we also need to consider the legitimate concerns of other countries.

No matter how the international picture changes, we must always remain committed to the principles of equality, democracy, and inclusiveness, respect the right of all countries to choose independently their social systems and development paths, and respect cultural diversity. We must live up to the notion that all countries, irrespective of size, strength, and wealth, should be treated as equal members of the international community; that a country's internal affairs should be in the hands of its own people; and that international affairs should be dealt with through discussion by all countries.

No matter how the global governance system changes, we should all take an active part, play a constructive role, and encourage the international order to become more just and equitable to provide institutional safeguards for world peace and stability.

We should actively encourage the building of global development partnerships and promote common prosperity for all countries. One tree cannot make a forest. In an era of deepening economic globalization, the BRICS countries cannot think solely of our own development. While each of us pursues our own development, we must also foster the common development of all countries.

We should work hard to achieve growth and improve living standards, taking care of whatever needs doing at home and creating new growth areas for the world economy. We need to give impetus to greater coordination between countries' macroeconomic policies, reform the international monetary and financial systems, promote liberalization and facilitation in trade and investment, and boost the momentum of global economic growth.

We should participate jointly in setting the international development agenda and draw fully on the productivity and material resources already accumulated by humankind to accomplish the UN Millennium Development Goals, narrow the North-South development divide, and facilitate greater balance in global development. The theme

of today's meeting, building "Partnership for Development, Integration, and Industrialization," is both a development goal of the BRICS countries, and also an important area of cooperation between the BRICS and African countries.

We should use this partnership to forge strong bonds between each of the BRICS countries, work hard to push forward economic cooperation and trade and cooperation in other areas like finance, infrastructure, and human resource flows, and move toward the goals of integrated markets, multi-tiered financial networks, connectivity by land, air, and sea, and greater cultural exchange.

We should jointly support Africa's efforts toward stronger growth, accelerated integration, and industrialization, and help Africa to become a new bright spot in the world economy.

We should deepen mutually beneficial cooperation and seek win-win results. For all the three billion people of the BRICS countries to be able to live decent lives and for their desire to live well to be fully realized, we still have a long road ahead of us. To traverse this road, we must primarily rely on our own efforts, but we also need to strengthen BRICS cooperation.

We should continue to strengthen political trust among our five countries and friendship among our people. We should communicate more about our experiences in governing and work together to advance industrialization, IT application, urbanization, and agricultural modernization, and to master the natural laws of development, create innovative approaches to the notion of development, and crack developmental difficulties. We should continue to step up coordination and cooperation under the frameworks of the UN, the G20, and international economic and financial institutions to protect our common interests.

Our political consensus should be translated into concrete action. We should actively advance projects like a BRICS development bank and a contingent reserve arrangement, speed up results-oriented cooperation in all fields, consolidate our economic and social foundations for cooperation, and present a positive image of the BRICS countries as fostering development at home and cooperation on the international stage.

The BRICS was established only five years ago and is still in its initial development phase. We should work steadily and consistently to ensure our own affairs are taken care of, ensure the cooperative partnership among BRICS countries develops well, and see that the institutions needed for BRICS cooperation are all in place. As long as we have firm confidence in our own development paths and in BRICS cooperation, as long as we let no risk shake us and let no interference throw us off course, our cause will certainly lead to great things.

Colleagues,

I know you are interested in China's future development. Looking ahead, China will work toward two ambitious goals. The first is to double China's 2010 GDP and urban and rural per capita income by 2020 and complete the building in all respects of a moderately prosperous society that benefits the Chinese population of well over one billion. The second is to build China into a modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, and harmonious by the centenary of the PRC's founding in 2049.

To achieve these two major goals, we will continue to make development our top priority, treat economic development as our central task, and continue promoting economic and social development. We will continue commitment to putting people first, comprehensively promote economic, political, cultural, social, and ecological progress, foster coordination and balance across all aspects and links of modernization, and build a beautiful China.

This development is open development. We will continue commitment to the basic national policy of opening up, persevere in the mutually beneficial strategy of opening up, and keep on improving the performance of our open economy.

This development is cooperative development. We will continue commitment to the concept of common development, engage in economic and technological cooperation with all countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, and use cooperation to promote our own development and the common development of all other countries.

To achieve these two major goals, we need a positive external environment. China will continue to follow an independent foreign

policy of peace, will marry the interests of the Chinese people with the common interests of the people of all countries, and will continue working with other countries to strengthen coordination on macroeconomic policy, to oppose protectionism, to improve global economic governance, and to jointly promote world economic growth.

Colleagues,

Strengthening cooperation with other BRICS countries has from the word go been one of the priorities on China's diplomatic agenda. China will continue working with other BRICS countries on strengthening cooperation to see that our economic growth becomes more robust, that the framework for our cooperation is improved, and that our cooperation becomes more productive. With this we will bring real, tangible benefits to the people of each of our countries and make a greater contribution to world peace and development.

Thank you.

Note

¹ Ge Hong, *The Master Who Embraces Simplicity (Bao Pu Zi)*. Ge Hong (c.281–341), also known as Bao Pu Zi, was a minor official during the Eastern Jin Dynasty (317–420). He was best known for his interest in Taoism, alchemy, and techniques of longevity. Composed of two volumes, the Inner Chapter and the Outer Chapter, *The Master Who Embraces Simplicity* recounts the author's pursuit of life through maintaining health with Taoism and governing the country with Confucianism.

WORKING TOGETHER FOR A BETTER ASIAN AND GLOBAL FUTURE

April 7, 2013

Your Excellencies Heads of State and Government, Speakers of Parliament, Heads of International Organizations, Ministers, Members of the Board of Directors of the Boao Forum for Asia, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen, Friends,

With a warm tropical breeze, vast ocean, and clear sky as our backdrop, I am delighted to meet you all here in what is a most pleasant season on the lovely island of Hainan for the Annual Conference 2013 of the Boao Forum for Asia.

Let me begin, on behalf of the Chinese government and people as well as in my own name, by extending a heartfelt welcome and the warmest of congratulations on the convocation of the annual conference of the Boao Forum.

Over the past 12 years, the Boao Forum for Asia has increasingly become an important forum with global influence. In Chinese culture, 12 years form a zodiac cycle.¹ In this sense, the Boao Forum has just reached a new starting point. I hope from this point it is able to reach greater heights.

The theme of this annual conference is “Asia Seeking Development for All: Restructuring, Responsibility, and Cooperation.” It is a theme with immediate practical significance. I have no doubt you will all have the chance to share your valuable insights and discuss plans for promoting development in Asia and beyond, contributing your vision and energy to peace, stability, and prosperity in Asia and the world.

Keynote speech at the Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference 2013.

Today, the international scene continues to undergo profound and complex changes. Countries are becoming increasingly interconnected and interdependent. A few billion people across a great many developing countries are working hard to achieve modernization. The trend of our time toward peace, development, cooperation, and mutual benefit, has gained momentum.

Yet the world is far from peaceful. The problems associated with development remain stark; the global economy has entered a period of profound adjustment, and its recovery is a tough process. The international financial sector remains fraught with risks, different forms of protectionism are on the rise, countries seeking to make economic structural adjustments still face many difficulties, and global governance mechanisms await improvement. Achieving common development for all countries remains an uphill battle.

Asia is today one of the most dynamic and promising regions in the world. Its development is closely connected with development on other continents. The countries of Asia have energetically explored development paths suited to their national conditions and through their own development have greatly boosted global growth. Working side by side with the world's other regions in difficult times, tackling together the global financial crisis, Asia has emerged as an important engine driving world economic recovery and growth. In recent years, Asia has contributed over 50 percent of global growth, bringing the world much needed confidence. What's more, Asia's cooperation with other regions at regional and sub-regional levels is thriving and vibrant and promises great things.

Of course, there is no mistaking that for Asia to seek greater development, to boost our own development and that of other regions, we still face many difficulties and challenges. The road ahead is beset with hills to climb and gullies to cross.

Asian development needs to catch the wave, transform and upgrade. For Asia, development continues to be of paramount importance. Development is still the key to solving the major problems and difficulties we face, and we need as a matter of urgency to transform our growth models, adjust our economic structures, make development better quality and more productive and, on this basis, make life better for

our people.

Asian stability needs all of us on board to protect it and resolve major issues. Stability in Asia now faces new challenges. As one flashpoint is abated another arises and both traditional and non-traditional security threats are apparent. Achieving lasting stability in our region, calls for all Asian countries to strengthen mutual trust and work together.

Asian cooperation calls for building on past successes and making further progress. Our mechanisms and initiatives for strengthening cooperation in Asia are many, and ideas from different parties for boosting cooperation abound. To balance different sides' interests and create mechanisms able to ensure that everyone benefits we need to increase mutual understanding, build consensus, make the content covered more concrete, and deepen cooperation.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

Humankind has only one Earth; our world is shared by all countries. That our development is common development is an important foundation for making it sustainable. This serves the long-term and fundamental interests of the people of all the world's countries. As members of the same global village, we should foster a firm awareness of our being a community with a shared future; we should go with the tide of our time, move in the right direction, and stick together when things are tough, to drive development in Asia and the rest of the world to the next level.

First, we need to have the courage to seek change and innovation, creating an endless source of energy to drive common development. Over the years, where maintaining stability and promoting growth is concerned, different countries and regions have gained much experience and developed many good practices. This experience and these practices should continue to be employed and expanded on. But at the same time, nothing in the world remains perpetually static. We have a saying in China: "The wise change with the times and the erudite change with the way of the world."² We need to abandon old ways of thinking that today are out of place, break out of those old boxes that confine development, and unleash all sources of potential for development. We

need to redouble efforts to transform our growth models and adjust our economic structures, give greater attention to the quality of development, and give more weight to making life better for our people. We should steadily push ahead with reforming the international economic and financial systems and improve the global governance mechanisms to provide the support needed for healthy, stable global economic growth. Asia has, since time immemorial, had great capacity for adjusting to change. We should have the courage to catch the contemporary waves and enable changes in Asia and global development to each promote and benefit the other.

Second, we need to work together in protecting peace, creating the safeguards for security needed to boost common development. Peace is the eternal wish of our people. Peace, like air and sunshine, is hardly noticed when we're benefiting from it. But without it we are lost. Without peace, development is out of the question. All countries, regardless of size, strength, and wealth, should work to protect and promote peace. We mustn't have efforts in one place undermined by those in another, and should work to our strengths to complement each other, moving ahead together. The international community should champion a vision of comprehensive security, common security, and cooperative security to enable this global village to act as a big stage where all can pursue development, and not an amphitheater for clashes of might. We certainly can't have one place acting with selfish motives and causing chaos for a region or even the rest of the world. As interactions between countries increase in frequency, frictions here and there are difficult to avoid. What is essential is that issues and differences be resolved through dialogue, discussion, and peaceful negotiation in the interests of the bigger picture in terms of developing relations.

Third, we need to focus on boosting cooperation, creating the channels needed for promoting common development. As we say in China, a single flower doesn't make spring, but a hundred flowers bring spring to a whole garden. All the world's countries are closely linked and have interests that are fused together. We need to pool and share our strengths. While pursuing our own interests, we should consider the reasonable concerns of others. While pursuing our own development, we should promote the common development of all countries, and

keep expanding our common interests. We should strengthen South-South cooperation and North-South dialogue, promote greater balance in the development of developing and developed countries, and cement the foundations needed for sustaining stable global economic growth. We need to work actively to create more opportunities for cooperation, elevate the level of cooperation, and enable the dividends of development to be of greater benefit to the people of all countries, to contribute more to global growth.

Fourth, we need to remain open and inclusive, creating broad space for promoting common development. An ocean is vast because it welcomes hundreds of rivers. We should respect the right of a country to choose independently its social system and development path, eradicate distrust and misgivings, and turn the world's diversity and the differences of countries into dynamism and a driving force for development. We should keep an open mind, learn from the development of other regions, share development resources, and promote regional cooperation.

During the first decade or so of the new century, trade within Asia has increased from US\$800 billion to US\$3 trillion, and Asia's trade with other regions has grown from US\$1.5 trillion to US\$4.8 trillion. This shows that cooperation in Asia is open, that cooperation within Asia and Asian cooperation with other regions go hand in hand with no discordance, and that everyone stands to benefit from such cooperation. We should welcome countries from outside of Asia to play a constructive role in ensuring the stability and development of the region. At the same time, countries from outside Asia should respect the diversity of our continent and our long-standing traditions of cooperation. With this we will foster a positive state of play in which Asian development and that of other regions reinforce and progress in concert with each other.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

China is an important member of both the Asian and the global family. China cannot achieve development in isolation from the rest of Asia or the world. For Asia and the world to enjoy prosperity and stability they too need China.

In November last year, the Communist Party of China held its 18th

National Congress, which unveiled a blueprint for China's development to follow in the years to come. The main goals we set for China are, by 2020, for our GDP and urban and rural per capita incomes from 2010 to be doubled, and our building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects to be completed; and, by the middle of the century, for China to be built into a modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, and harmonious; and for the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation to be realized. Looking ahead, we are fully confident about China's future.

At the same time, we are also aware that China remains the world's largest developing country. China continues to face many difficulties and challenges on its road to progress. If we are to enable all Chinese people to live better lives it will take tireless dedication over the years ahead. We will continue without fail in our commitment to reform and opening up, concentrate on the chief task of transforming our growth model, focus on seeing our own house in order, and work consistently to further our socialist modernization drive.

There is a Chinese saying that goes, "Just as loved ones wish the best for each other, so too do neighbors." China will continue to regard its neighbors as friends and partners, consolidating amicable ties, deepening cooperation that is beneficial to all sides, and working hard to make its own development be of greater benefit to its neighbors.

China will vigorously promote development and prosperity in Asia and the world. Since the beginning of this century, China's trade with its neighbors has grown from over US\$100 billion to US\$1.3 trillion. China has become the largest trading partner, the biggest export market, and a major source of investment for many of these countries. China's interests have never been so closely connected in scope or depth with those of the rest of Asia and the world. In the immediate future and for a good time to come, China's economy will continue to maintain a healthy momentum of growth. Its domestic demand, particularly consumer demand, will continue to grow, and its outbound investment will significantly increase. It is projected that in the coming five years, Chinese imports will reach around US\$10 trillion, outbound investment will reach US\$500 billion and the number of outbound trips may well exceed 400 million. The more China itself develops, the more able it

becomes to create development opportunities for the rest of Asia and the world.

We are firm in our resolve to protect the peace and stability of Asia and the world. Knowing all too well the suffering brought by war and turbulence, the Chinese people deeply cherish peace. China will continue to seek its own development by working for a peaceful international environment and use its own development to protect and promote world peace. China will continue to handle differences and frictions with relevant countries appropriately. On the necessary condition that its sovereignty, security, and territorial integrity are firmly upheld, China will work hard to maintain good relations with its neighbors and the overall peace and stability of our region. China will continue to play a constructive role in addressing regional and global flashpoints, encourage dialogue and talks to press for peace, and work tirelessly to solve the issues in question in an appropriate way through dialogue and negotiations.

We will energetically promote regional cooperation in Asia and around the world. China will speed up efforts to increase connectivity with its neighbors, actively explore the building of regional financing platforms, advance economic integration within the region, and thus boost the region's competitiveness. China will take an active part in Asia's regional cooperation processes and promote regional and sub-regional cooperation with regions and countries outside of Asia. China will continue to champion and promote trade and investment liberalization and facilitation, step up two-way investment with other countries, and boost cooperation in new priority areas. China will firmly support Asia's openness toward and cooperation with other regions, promoting our own and other regions' common development. China is committed to narrowing the North-South divide and supports other developing countries in their efforts to strengthen their capacity for development on their own terms.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

Practicing good neighborliness is a time-honored Chinese tradition. The pursuit of peace, development, and universally beneficial

cooperation in Asia and the world has no ultimate finishing line, only fresh starting point after starting point. China is ready to join hands with friends from across the globe to create a bright Asian and global future to benefit the people of both Asia and the world.

Let me conclude by wishing the Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference 2013 every success!

Note

¹ The Chinese zodiac cycle includes 12 years. Each year is related to an animal — rat, ox, tiger, rabbit, dragon, snake, horse, ram, monkey, rooster, dog, and pig.

² Huan Kuan, *On Salt and Iron (Yan Tie Lun)*, an important work for the study of the history of economics and thought during the Western Han Dynasty (206 BC–AD 25). The author was a court minister of that dynasty.

BUILDING A NEW MODEL OF MAJOR-COUNTRY RELATIONS BETWEEN CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES

June 7, 2013

President Obama and I have just had our first meeting. It was a candid and in-depth exchange of views on our respective domestic and foreign policies, on building a new model of major-country relations between China and the United States, and on major international and regional issues of mutual concern. We have reached a consensus on many important issues.

I told President Obama explicitly that China will without question follow a path of peaceful development, further its reform and opening up, work toward realizing the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation, and promote the noble cause of human peace and development.

The Chinese Dream is about making our country prosperous and strong, reviving our nation, and facilitating the happiness of our people. It is a dream of peace, development, cooperation, and universal benefits. It has much in common with the beautiful dreams, including the American Dream, of people all over the world.

President Obama and I both believe that, with rapid economic globalization and the undeniable need for all countries to work together, China and the US should and can build a new relationship model that is different from the major-power clashes and confrontations of the past. We both agreed to work together to build a new kind of major-country relationship, to respect each other, to cooperate and pursue mutual interests, and to work to benefit the people of China and America and the people of the world. The international community also hopes to see a continuously improved and expanded China-US relationship. Good

Main points of a speech on meeting the press with US President Barack Obama at Annenberg Retreat, California.

China-US cooperation will serve as an anchor for global stability and a booster for world peace.

Our two sides agreed to strengthen dialogue and communication at all levels and to constantly increase mutual trust and understanding. President Obama and I will continue to be in close touch through exchanges of visits, meetings, phone conversations, and written communications. I have extended an invitation to President Obama to visit China at a suitable time for a new round of meetings. President Obama and I will realize this exchange of visits as soon as possible. Our respective teams will act in close coordination to make sure that the new round of China-US strategic and economic dialogues, and high-level discussions on cultural and people-to-people exchanges will produce positive results. The Chinese defense minister and foreign minister will visit the US on invitation.

The two sides also agreed to strengthen cooperation in a wide range of areas, including economic cooperation and trade, cooperation on energy, the environment, and culture, and cooperation among citizens and between regions, thus deepening the convergence of interests between the two countries on every front. We agreed on improving and developing bilateral military relations, and building a new kind of China-US military relationship. We agreed on strengthening coordination on macroeconomic policies, expanding cooperation in the process of Chinese and American economic development, and promoting robust, sustainable, and balanced economic growth in the Asia Pacific region and the world as a whole.

Where there is a will there is a way. I am confident about building a new model of major-country relations between China and the US. First, both sides have the political will to build such a relationship. Second, through over four decades of bilateral cooperation between the two countries, good solid foundations have been built up for our cooperation going forward. Third, the two sides have established over 90 mechanisms for high-level discussions such as those for strategic and economic dialogue, and exchanges on culture and the humanities, which serve as support mechanisms for the building of this new model of major-country relations. Fourth, the two sides have established more than 220 pairs of sister provinces and states, and sister cities; just short of 190,000

Chinese students are studying in the US and more than 20,000 American students are studying in China. This makes for an important foundation of popular support for the building of this new-model relationship. And fifth, there is broad scope for future bilateral cooperation.

The building of a new model of major-country relations by China and the US is without precedent, but has a sure future. China and the US need to work together to push ahead with building this new-model relationship through a process of increasing dialogue, promoting mutual trust, expanding cooperation, and managing disputes.

The Chinese and the American nations are both great nations; our peoples are both great peoples. I firmly believe, as long as both sides bring to the table determination and confidence, and patience and wisdom, as long as we think of the bigger picture and the future, while beginning with the everyday and building small into significant gains, together we can accomplish this vision.

JOINTLY MAINTAINING AND DEVELOPING AN OPEN WORLD ECONOMY

September 5, 2013

Your Excellency President Putin,
Colleagues,

It is a great pleasure to meet with you here in beautiful St. Petersburg to discuss measures to promote world economic growth and employment. First, I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to President Putin and the Russian government for your proactive efforts and considerate arrangements for this summit.

At present, the world economy is gradually recovering, and the situation continues to develop in the right direction. At the same time, the negative impact of the international financial crisis lingers on, some countries are not yet out of the woods, and global economic recovery still has a long way to go.

Our tasks are determined by the situation; our effectiveness is determined by our action. We should think long term and strive to shape a world economy in which all countries can achieve innovative development, growth is linked, and interests are integrated, firmly preserving and developing an open world economy.

Innovative development is necessary for the world economy's sustainable growth. Growth reliant purely on stimulus policies and large-scale direct government intervention treats only the symptoms, not the cause. Growth at the cost of high energy consumption and environmental pollution is even less sustainable. Countries should improve the quality and efficiency of economic growth and avoid simply measuring development by GDP growth rate. We should invigorate

Speech on the world economic situation at the first-stage meeting of the G20 Leaders Summit, St. Petersburg.

markets and enhance economic competitiveness through active structural reform.

Interactive growth is necessary for the world economy's robust growth. A robust world economy depends on the common growth of all countries. All countries should be aware of the commonality of our destinies, genuinely recognizing the linkage effect which determines that when one benefits all benefit and when one suffers all suffer. We should cooperate while competing, and through cooperation achieve mutually beneficial results. When pursuing our own national interests we should also consider other countries' interests, and when seeking our own development we should also consider other countries' development. That different countries help each other to solve the salient problems that confront them is an objective necessity for world economic development. Let us work to see that every country has its own development linked to the growth of other countries and brings each other positive, not negative, spillover effects.

The convergence of interests is necessary for the world economy's balanced growth. Balanced growth is not a zero-sum game where growth shifts from one country to another, but growth which begets wellbeing shared by all countries. All countries should give full play to their comparative advantages, work together to optimize the allocation of global economic resources, improve the layout of global industry, build global value chains that enable advantages to be shared, and cultivate a big global market that benefits all parties, to achieve universally beneficial development.

To give shape to a world economy of this kind, all G20 members need to build a closer economic partnership and shoulder our due responsibilities.

First, we need to adopt responsible macroeconomic policies. Major economies need first of all to make sure our own affairs are taken care of and ensure that our own economies are sound. This is the bare minimum for which we are responsible. We should improve the mechanisms for macroeconomic policy coordination, and strengthen communication and coordination.

Macro and microeconomic policies and social policy form an integrated whole. All countries should use social policy to support

economic policy, to create the right conditions for implementing macro and microeconomic policies.

The decision of the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors' Meeting and the G20 Labor and Employment Ministers' Meeting to strengthen coordination between economic and employment policies is the right way to go, and we should be committed to following this through.

In this regard, the economic policies that China adopts are both for the good of the Chinese economy and for that of the world economy. China's economic fundamentals are in good shape. In the first half of this year its GDP grew by 7.6 percent. China does also face problems, such as high local government debt and overcapacity in some industries. These problems are within the scope of manageability, and we are currently taking measures to address them.

We have realized that to achieve fundamental solutions to the problems of long-term economic development it is imperative that we push ahead with economic structural reform, even if that means having to slow down the growth rate to some extent. Any undertaking needs comprehensive and farsighted thinking. Development akin to killing the chicken to get at its eggs or draining the pond to catch its fish cannot be sustainable.

China's economy is highly integrated with the world economy. A China with an economy that grows in a steadier, higher-quality and more sustainable way will be a long-term boon to world economic growth. China has the conditions and the ability to achieve sustainable and healthy economic development, to create bigger markets and development space for all countries, and to generate a lot more positive spillover effects for the world economy.

Second, we must together protect and develop an open world economy. In China we often say that a single flower doesn't make spring, but a hundred flowers bring spring to a whole garden. Countries will grow together if their economies are open, and decline alone if their economies are closed. We must go with the tide of our times, oppose all forms of protectionism, and make good use of both international and domestic markets and resources.

We need to maintain a free, open, and non-discriminatory

multilateral trading system, and not create exclusionary trade standards, rules, and systems, to avoid causing the segregation of the global market and the disintegration of trade systems. We should explore how to improve the global investment rules, encourage more rational flows of global development capital, and distribute development resources more efficiently.

Third, we must improve global economic governance, and make it fairer and more just. The G20 is an important platform for developed and developing countries to engage in extensive discussion on international economic affairs. We should build the G20 into an important force for stabilizing the world economy, building up the international financial safety net, and improving global economic governance.

We need to continue to reform our international financial institutions. The countries involved should further press ahead with implementing the International Monetary Fund's quota and governance reform plan. We need to determine a new quota formula reflecting the aggregate economic weight of each country in the world economy. We must continue to strengthen regulation of international financial markets, making the financial system genuinely depend on, serve, and promote the development of the real economy. We need to build a stable and risk-resistant international monetary system, reform the composition of the Special Drawing Rights basket, strengthen the connections between mechanisms for international and regional financial cooperation, and build a firewall against financial risks.

China supports the strengthening of multilateral cooperation against tax evasion, and is keen to do its bit for international tax governance.

I would like to stress that China, in order to promote sustainable and healthy economic and social development at home, will continue without fail to push forward with reform. We are currently conducting overarching research on comprehensively deepening reform, to facilitate our pursuit of coordinated economic, political, cultural, social, and ecological institutional reform, to further unleash and develop the productive forces, and to unleash and boost the creativity of our whole society. China will strengthen efforts to build its market system, move forward with institutional reforms in macroeconomic regulation and

control, taxation, finance, investment, administration and other fields, and give fuller play to the basic role of the market in resource allocation. China will work hard to deepen reform toward the marketization of interest and exchange rates, increasing the flexibility of the RMB exchange rate, and gradually making the RMB convertible on the capital account. China will continue to pursue a mutually beneficial strategy of opening up, deepening reforms in investment and trade structures and improving laws and regulations to create a rules-based fair operating environment for foreign companies in China, and resolve trade disputes with relevant countries through dialogue.

Colleagues,

As long as we work together and build a closer partnership, going forward the G20 will be more stable, do better, and go further, giving the people of all countries greater confidence in the world economy and greater optimism about life in the future.

Thank you.

WORKING TOGETHER TO BUILD THE SILK ROAD ECONOMIC BELT

September 7, 2013

More than 2,100 years ago during the Han Dynasty, a Chinese envoy named Zhang Qian¹ was twice sent to Central Asia on missions of peace and friendship. His journeys opened the door to friendly contact between China and Central Asian countries, and pioneered a Silk Road linking East and West, Asia and Europe.²

My home province of Shaanxi is right at the starting point of the ancient Silk Road. Today, as I stand here and look back on history, it's as if I can hear the echo of camel bells ringing in the mountains and see the wisps of smoke rising from the desert. It's a truly gladdening feeling.

Kazakhstan, located on the ancient Silk Road, played an important part in connecting the civilizations of the East and West and in fostering communication and cooperation between different peoples and cultures. This land has borne witness to a steady stream of envoys, caravans, travelers, scholars, and artisans journeying between East and West. Along the way, by exchanging goods and learning from each other, together they promoted the progress of human civilization.

The ancient city of Almaty was also on the ancient Silk Road. In Almaty, there is a Xian Xinghai³ Boulevard, which got its name from a true story. In 1941, after the Great Patriotic War broke out, a well-known Chinese composer named Xian Xinghai eventually found his way to Almaty. With no one to turn to and beset by poverty and illness, he was taken in by the Kazakh composer Bakhitzhan Baykadamov, who gave him a place to call home.

It was in Almaty that Xian composed his famous works the *Liberation of the Nation*, *Sacred War*, and *Red All over the River*. He also wrote the symphony *Amangeldy* based on the exploits of the Kazakh

Part of a speech at Nazarbayev University, Astana, Kazakhstan.

national hero. His work inspired people to fight against fascism and proved immensely popular with the locals.

Throughout the millennia, along the ancient Silk Road, the peoples of different countries together penned a chapter of friendship that remains with us to this day. As over 2,000 years of exchange testify, as long as there is commitment to unity and mutual trust, equality and mutual benefit, inclusiveness and mutual learning, and mutually beneficial cooperation, countries of different races, creeds, and cultural backgrounds are entirely able to share peace and common development. This is the valuable revelation bequeathed to us by the ancient Silk Road.

Over the past 20 years, as relations between China and Eurasian countries have rapidly grown, the ancient Silk Road has begun to glimmer with a fresh new vitality. In a new form, it is lifting China-Eurasian mutually beneficial cooperation to new heights.

A distant relative is not as close as a neighbor. China and Central Asian countries, only a stone's throw away, are friendly neighbors. China values its friendship and cooperation with these countries, and treats improving these relations as a foreign policy priority.

Today, we are facing a golden opportunity for growth in these relations. China hopes to work with the countries of Central Asia to deepen trust, reinforce friendships, and strengthen cooperation, and to promote common development and prosperity that will benefit all our peoples.

We should see that our friendship is continued from generation to generation and remain good neighbors who get along harmoniously. China is committed to a path of peaceful development and an independent foreign policy of peace. We respect the development paths and domestic and foreign policies chosen independently by the people of every country, and will not interfere in the internal affairs of Central Asian countries. China does not seek to dominate regional affairs or establish any sphere of influence. We are ready to strengthen communication and coordination with Russia and all Central Asian countries to work together to sustain harmony in our region.

We should offer each other our firm support and be good friends who are sincere toward and trust each other. Firmly supporting each other on major issues involving core interests like national sovereignty,

territorial integrity, security, and stability is a substantive and important part of China's strategic partnerships with the Central Asian countries. We are ready to bolster trust and deepen cooperation with the Central Asian countries both bilaterally and within the framework of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)⁴ to join forces in combating the three strains of influence — by which we mean terrorism, ethnic separatism, and religious extremism — as well as drug trafficking and organized transnational crime. With this we will create a positive environment for promoting the region's economic development and the general wellbeing of its people.

We should make significant moves to strengthen practical cooperation and be good partners who benefit each other through cooperation. China and the Central Asian countries are all at a crucial stage of development and are facing opportunities and challenges that are hitherto unprecedented. We have all set medium- to long-term development goals based on our own national conditions. Our strategic goals are the same — to ensure sustainable, stable economic development, build prosperous and strong nations, and achieve national renewal. We need to strengthen practical cooperation across the board and translate our strengths, including positive political relations, geographical proximity, and economic complementarity, into strengths for fostering practical cooperation and sustainable growth. With this we can build a mutually beneficial interest community.

We should bring greater open mindedness and broader vision to the expansion of regional cooperation and together achieve fresh progress. Today, global economic integration is gathering speed, and regional cooperation is on the rise. The Eurasian region has established a number of organizations for regional cooperation. The member and observer countries of the Eurasian Economic Community (EAEC) and the SCO span Eurasia, South Asia, and West Asia. By strengthening cooperation between the SCO and the EAEC, we can gain further space for development.

To enable all Eurasian countries to enjoy closer economic ties, deeper cooperation, and greater space for development, we can use an innovative model of cooperation, building together an economic belt along the Silk Road. We are talking here about a great undertaking

that will benefit the people of every country along the route. To turn this vision for cooperation into reality, we can begin with the following specific areas, connecting them over time to cover the whole region.

First, we can strengthen policy communication. Countries can communicate fully on economic development strategy and policy. Working on the principle of seeking common ground while setting differences aside, we can discuss and design plans and measures for advancing regional cooperation and give a green light in policy and law for regional economic integration.

Second, we can improve thoroughfare connectivity. The SCO is currently in discussions on a transport facilitation agreement. The early signing and implementation of this document will open up a major transport route connecting the Pacific to the Baltic. Building on this, we are ready to actively explore with all parties ways of going about improving cross-border transport infrastructure, working step by step toward a transport network connecting East Asia, West Asia, and South Asia to facilitate economic development and the movement of people in our region.

Third, we can facilitate unimpeded trade. The envisaged Silk Road economic belt is home to nearly three billion people, represents the biggest market in the world, and has unparalleled potential. The potential for cooperation on trade and investment between the countries involved is vast. We should discuss and make appropriate arrangements for trade and investment facilitation, remove trade barriers, reduce trade and investment costs, increase the speed and quality of regional economic flows, and achieve progress that benefits everyone.

Fourth, we can enhance monetary circulation. China and Russia have already begun positive cooperation on settling trade in local currencies, achieving encouraging results and building significant experience in this respect. This practice merits sharing with others in the region. If our countries can realize current account and capital account local currency convertibility and settlement, it will significantly lower circulation costs, increase our ability to withstand financial risk, and make the economies of our region more internationally competitive.

Fifth, we can increase understanding between our peoples. The key to relations between states lies in the amity between their peoples. For

all these areas of cooperation to work, we must have the support of our people. We must encourage an increase in friendly exchanges between our peoples to enhance mutual understanding and traditional friendships and build strong foundations of public support and social underpinnings for regional cooperation.

Note

¹ Zhang Qian (?–114 BC) was a minister of the Western Han Dynasty. In order to forge an alliance with the ethnic groups in the Western Regions (the area west of Yumen and Yangguan passes) to resist the Xiongnu, Zhang twice traveled to the Western Regions at his emperor's command, first in 138 BC and again in 119 BC, reaching as far as Central Asia. His travels strengthened the ties between the Central Plains and the Western Regions, and contributed to the opening up of the Silk Road.

² The Silk Road was a trade thoroughfare on land connecting ancient China with South Asia, West Asia, Europe and North Africa through Central Asia. The name derives from the bustling trade in silk and silk products from China to the western regions.

³ Xian Xinghai (1905–1945) was a Chinese musician.

⁴ The Shanghai Cooperation Organization is an international intergovernmental organization established on June 15, 2001, in Shanghai by six countries — China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. Its prototype was the Shanghai Five Mechanism. The main goals of the SCO are strengthening mutual trust and good neighborly relations among the member countries; promoting effective cooperation in politics, economy, science and technology, and culture as well as education, energy, transportation, environmental protection and other fields; safeguarding and ensuring peace, security and stability in the region; and moving toward the establishment of a new, international political and economic order that is democratic, just and equitable. The heads of state meet once every year, and the heads of government meet on a regular basis, alternatively in each of the member states.

CHAMPIONING THE SHANGHAI SPIRIT AND PROMOTING COMMON DEVELOPMENT

September 13, 2013

Your Excellency President Almazbek Atambayev,
Colleagues,

It gives me great pleasure to attend the SCO Bishkek Summit. I would like to thank Kyrgyzstan, the SCO Presidency, for your meticulous and thoughtful efforts in preparation for a successful summit. Over the past year Kyrgyzstan has done an enormous amount of effective work toward the SCO's development. China commends these efforts.

In light of the latest developments in international and regional circumstances and in response to the common desire of member states for stability, growth, and improved lives for our people, this summit focuses on the implementation of the Treaty on Long-Term Good-Neighborliness, Friendship and Cooperation. It will ratify the Treaty's Plan of Action and map out a blueprint for the development of the SCO in the coming five years, creating broader development possibilities for the organization.

Just as the SCO enjoys hard-won opportunities for development, it also faces grave challenges. Three strains of influence — terrorism, separatism, and extremism — all pose a threat to the security and stability of the region, as do drug trafficking and transnational organized crime. Affected by the international financial crisis, countries of the region have met with varying degrees of economic difficulty and entered a period of adjustment and recovery.

Challenges like these are not something that any one country can handle alone. We must boost cooperation and find strength in joining forces. Based on these considerations, I would like to suggest the

Speech at the 13th meeting of the Council of the Heads of SCO Member States, Bishkek.

following for the SCO.

First, we should champion the Shanghai Spirit.¹ To put the Shanghai Spirit into action, we need to build further trust among member states and, with equality, discussion, mutual understanding, and accommodation as our underpinning, engage in mutually beneficial cooperation. This is consonant with the trend of our time for peace and development and accords with the interests and desires of the people of each of the member states.

We should hold high this banner, take genuine action to implement the Treaty on Long-Term Good-Neighborliness, Friendship and Cooperation, and work with every sincerity to promote cooperation in all fields within the SCO framework, helping member states to become good neighbors who get along harmoniously, good friends who pull together through rough waters, and good partners who stand together through thick and thin.

Second, we should work together to safeguard regional security and stability. A secure and stable environment is a prerequisite for mutually beneficial cooperation, and for common development and prosperity. We should implement the Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism and the Program of Cooperation, improve the SCO system for cooperation on law enforcement and security, confer on the regional counter-terrorism structure responsibility for anti-narcotics operations and, with this as a foundation, establish a comprehensive response center for security threats and challenges.

The relevant authorities of member states should also establish channels for routine communication, explore approaches to joint action, and work together to combat terrorism, separatism, and extremism so as to create a positive working and living environment for the people of all of the region's countries.

Afghanistan is an SCO observer state, and its situation has everything to do with the security and stability of this region. The SCO should support Afghanistan in the course of its national reconciliation and help Afghanistan realize peace and stability at the earliest possible date, working together to safeguard regional security.

Third, we should focus on practical cooperation. Practical cooperation is the material basis and main driver for the SCO's

development. All of the six member states and five observer states are located along the route of the ancient Silk Road. As SCO members and observer states, we are duty-bound to keep the Silk Road spirit alive and see it blossom. To this end, let me make the following suggestions.

Number one is that we open up new transport and logistics routes. Member states can move quickly to sign the Agreement on the Facilitation of International Road Transport. We recommend that once signed, the Agreement be made open to the broad participation of observer states on the principle of voluntariness, enabling the establishment of unimpeded transport corridors connecting the Baltic with the Pacific, and Central Asia with the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf.

Number two is that we explore a trade and investment facilitation agreement. Engaging in broad trade and investment cooperation that takes the interests and concerns of all parties fully into account would allow us to fully unlock the potential for member state cooperation and achieve mutual complementarity in the interest of common development and prosperity.

Number three is that we step up cooperation in the financial sector. We should establish an SCO development bank that can provide funding guarantees and serve as a settlement platform for the organization's infrastructure development and collaborative economic and trade projects. Meanwhile, we should also act quickly to set up an SCO special account to provide funding support for project studies, exchanges, and training within the SCO framework. We should make full use of the SCO Interbank Consortium to step up exchanges and cooperation between financial institutions of the region's countries.

Number four is that we establish an energy club. This would help with coordinating energy cooperation within the SCO framework, establishing stable supply and demand, and ensuring energy security, while at the same time facilitating extensive cooperation in areas like energy efficiency and new energy sources.

Number five is that we put in place a mechanism for cooperation on food security. We can work to ensure food security by strengthening cooperation in areas like agricultural production, agrotrade, and food safety.

Fourth and lastly, we should intensify people-to-people and cultural

exchanges to build strong foundations of public support and social underpinnings for the SCO's future development. We should promote broad cooperation in areas like culture, education, film and TV, health, sports, and tourism.

At the Beijing Summit, China announced that over the next decade it would provide 30,000 government scholarships to the other member states. We are willing to work closely with each member state to maximize the benefit of this program.

China will also establish a China-SCO center for international judicial exchanges, cooperation, and training at Shanghai University of Political Science and Law. We are open to using this as a platform for training judicial professionals for other member states.

Traditional medicine is a new area of cooperation. China is ready to collaborate with other member states in establishing medical institutions specializing in traditional Chinese medicine to make full use of traditional medical resources in service of the people of member states.

Based on the consensus already reached by the different sides, China has taken the lead in establishing an SCO Committee on Good-Neighborliness, Friendship and Cooperation. We hope that all member states and observer states will establish similar social groups to enhance mutual understanding and traditional friendships among our peoples.

The Bishkek Declaration clarifies the stand of member states on the Syrian issue. Here I would like to reiterate that China is paying close attention to the situation in Syria, supports the international community's active efforts to press for a ceasefire and peace talks, and calls on both sides of the conflict to work out a political solution to the crisis. China supports Russia's proposal that Syria surrender its chemical weapons to the international community for control and destruction. China is ready to strengthen communication and coordination with the related parties through the UN Security Council, and will continue to work tirelessly toward facilitating a political settlement.

Thank you.

Note

¹ The Shanghai Spirit was formally set forth in the Declaration on the Establishment

THE SHANGHAI SPIRIT

of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. On June 15, 2001, heads of state of all six participating nations, China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, met in Shanghai to announce the establishment of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and issue the Declaration on the Establishment of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, introducing the Shanghai Spirit of mutual trust, mutual benefit, equality, consultation, respect for diversity of civilizations and pursuit of common development. This spirit is regarded as the norm in developing mutual relations among the member states of the SCO.

WORKING TOGETHER TO BUILD A 21ST-CENTURY MARITIME SILK ROAD

October 3, 2013

China and the member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) are connected both by proximity and kinship. This year marks the tenth anniversary of the China-ASEAN strategic partnership, and our relationship now stands at a new historic starting point.

China attaches great importance to Indonesia's standing and influence in ASEAN, and wishes to work with Indonesia and the other ASEAN countries to see that we are good neighbors, friends, and partners, united through ups and downs, together in security and danger, and as one through thick and thin. Joining hands, we can build a closer China-ASEAN community with a shared future to bring more benefits to both parties and to all people of the region.

To this end, we need to work hard on the following areas.

First, we need commitment to building trust and neighborly ties. Between people the foundation of a relationship is trust; between states this is no different. China is committed to a relationship with the ASEAN countries based on sincerity and friendship, through which mutual political and strategic trust can consistently be strengthened.

There is no such thing as a one-size-fits-all development model, nor is there some cast-iron development path that is impervious to change. The people of China and of the ASEAN countries have been open to change and innovation, have brought an enterprising spirit to the pursuit of progress, and have explored and pioneered development paths that are consistent with the trends of our time and fit their own national conditions, creating vast possibilities for their economic and social

Part of the speech "Working Together to Build a China-ASEAN Community with a Shared Future" at the People's Representative Council of Indonesia.

development.

We should respect one another's right to choose independently our own social system and development path, respect the explorations and endeavors of each to pursue economic and social development and improve the lives of its people, and cement our confidence as to one another's choices on strategic direction. We should support each other on respective major issues of concern, and have a firm grasp of the general direction of China-ASEAN strategic cooperation.

China is ready to negotiate with ASEAN countries the conclusion of a treaty on good-neighborliness, friendship, and cooperation, to sketch out together a blueprint for building good-neighborly relations. China will continue as always to support ASEAN in developing its strength, in building the ASEAN community, and in playing a central role in regional cooperation.

Second, we need commitment to mutually beneficial cooperation. There is a saying in China: "On aspiring to seek benefits, the benefits aspired to should be benefits for all." China is ready, on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, to open wider to the ASEAN countries and to see that its own development does more to benefit them. China is prepared to upgrade the China-ASEAN Free Trade Area and will work to get two-way trade up to US\$1 billion by 2020.

China is dedicated to strengthening its connections with the ASEAN countries. China proposes establishing an Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and is ready to support the developing countries of our region, including the ASEAN member states, in their infrastructural development initiatives for greater connectivity.

Southeast Asia has, since ancient times, been an important hub along the ancient Maritime Silk Road. China wishes to strengthen maritime cooperation with the ASEAN countries, and to put to work the China-ASEAN Maritime Cooperation Fund set up by the Chinese government to develop maritime partnership in a joint effort to build a 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road. China is open to expanding pragmatic cooperation in every field with the ASEAN countries, to meet each other's needs and complement each other's strengths, to unite with ASEAN countries to enjoy opportunities together and meet challenges together in the interest of common development and prosperity.

Third, we need commitment to standing together and assisting each other. China and the ASEAN countries are close and interdependent partners who shoulder together the responsibility for protecting regional peace and stability. Historically, the people of China and the ASEAN countries have stood together and weathered storms together in the fight for control of our national destinies. In recent years, from responding to the Asian financial crisis to responding to the global financial crisis, from contending with the Indian Ocean tsunami to contending with China's Wenchuan earthquake, the people of each of our countries have stood shoulder to shoulder, hand in hand, and formed a powerful combined force.

We should cast away the Cold War mentality, actively champion a new vision of comprehensive security, common security, and cooperative security, and jointly preserve peace and stability in our region. We should deepen cooperation on disaster prevention and relief, cybersecurity, combating cross-border crime, and joint law enforcement to create a more peaceful, tranquil, and comfortable home for the people of the region.

China is willing to work with the ASEAN countries to improve the China-ASEAN defense ministers' meeting mechanism and hold regular dialogues on regional security issues.

With regard to the differences and disputes that exist between China and some Southeast Asian states over territorial sovereignty and maritime rights and interests, both sides must remain committed to seeking peaceful solutions and handle issues appropriately through dialogue in which each party is equal and through amicable discussion, preserving bilateral ties and overall regional stability.

Fourth, we need commitment to mutual understanding and friendship. We say in China that "A sturdy tree grows from a tiny seedling; a nine-story tower starts with a shovel of earth."² To keep the tree of China-ASEAN friendship green, we must look after the soil of social support that underpins our relations. Last year saw 15 million people traveling between China and the ASEAN countries, and today over 1,000 flights come and go each week. As interactions increase, bonds become deeper, and our people become more closely connected.

We should encourage friendly exchanges between young people,

think tanks, parliaments, NGOs, and social groups, to generate further intellectual support for the growth of China-ASEAN relations and to increase mutual understanding and friendship between our peoples. China is open to sending more volunteers to the ASEAN countries to support development in fields like culture, education, health, and medicine. China proposes designating 2014 as a China-ASEAN Year of Cultural Exchange. In the coming three to five years China will offer the ASEAN countries 15,000 government scholarships.

Fifth, we need commitment to being open and inclusive. An ocean is vast because it welcomes all rivers. Over the long course of human history, the people of China and the ASEAN countries have created great civilizations, rich and diverse and known the world over. Ours is a region of enormous diversity where different civilizations have, through the influence we have on each other, blended and evolved in a process that provides important cultural foundations for the people of China and the ASEAN countries to learn from, draw on, and gain from each other's experiences.

We should learn enthusiastically from the development experiences of other regions, and welcome countries from outside the region to play a constructive role in promoting our region's development and stability. At the same time, countries from outside the region should respect our region's diversity and be sure that what they're doing is in the interests of the region's development and stability. The China-ASEAN community with a shared future is bound together with the ASEAN community and the East Asian community; we should each give full rein to our respective strengths to realize harmony in diversity and common progress through inclusiveness, to benefit the people of our region and the people of other countries.

An increasingly cohesive China-ASEAN community with a shared future is consistent with the trend of our time for the pursuit of peace, development, cooperation, and shared benefits, and is consistent with the common interests of the people of Asia and the rest of the world. Its space for development is vast and its potential for growth mighty.

Note

¹ A scroll hand-written by Yu Youren (1879–1964), one of the founders of the Kuomintang of China, to Chiang Ching-kuo (1910–1988), former chairman of the KMT.

² *Laogzi*, Chapter 64. This is an important philosophical work from ancient China, which proposed the thought of the “Tao” and advocated the ideas of “governing by doing nothing” and “the *Dao* following what is natural.”

**GIVING PLAY TO THE LEADING ROLE
OF THE ASIA PACIFIC,
MAINTAINING AND ADVANCING
AN OPEN WORLD ECONOMY**

October 7, 2013

Your Excellency Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, President of the
Republic of Indonesia,
Colleagues,

I am delighted to meet with you all on the beautiful island of Bali to discuss the world economy and the future of Asia Pacific cooperation. First, let me express my sincere thanks to you, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, and to the Indonesian government, for the thoughtful arrangements you have made for this meeting.

The world economy is, on the whole, moving in a positive direction. Yet uncertainties and destabilizing factors remain prominent. The underlying effects of the international financial crisis have yet to be erased, and cross-border financial risks must not be ignored. The structural problems of the major developed economies are a long way from being resolved, and the need to strengthen macroeconomic policy coordination is unmistakable. The external risks and pressures faced by some of the Asia Pacific's emerging market economies are growing, with financial market turbulence and an economic slowdown. The WTO's Doha Round of negotiations is making slow progress, and trade and investment protectionism has gained new ground. If the world economy is to realize a full recovery and healthy growth, there remain grave challenges to be faced.

APEC is entrusted with the important mission of promoting

Address at APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting session one on the global economic situation and the multilateral trading system, Bali, Indonesia.

regional and global growth. Facing these challenges, it should display courage and resolve. It should play a leading and coordinating role in maintaining and advancing an open world economy, and in making sure that the Asia Pacific continues to serve as an engine for global economic recovery.

First, we should join hands to promote common development in the Asia Pacific by strengthening macroeconomic policy coordination. Against the backdrop of economic globalization, our economies are linked such that when one benefits all benefit and when one suffers all suffer. We should endeavor through macroeconomic policy coordination to amplify the positive chain reactions while preventing or reducing the negative spillover effects. We need to practice a spirit of openness, inclusiveness, and cooperation for mutual benefit. We cannot go treading on each other's toes with uncoordinated efforts or even cancelling out each other's efforts.

Economies issuing major reserve currencies must implement responsible macroeconomic policies, and need especially to act with caution in adjusting related policies — particularly monetary policies. Be it the adoption or withdrawal of a policy, the possible impact on the region must be considered, and communication and coordination with other economies should be strengthened.

APEC should play a similar role in promoting the establishment of an open environment for development in the Asia Pacific — an environment that sees policy coordination, interconnected growth, and converging interests.

Second, we should bring to bear our full force to maintain the Asia Pacific's economic and financial stability by assessing the situation objectively and responding to challenges with composure. Fluctuations in the world economy have brought challenges to the Asia Pacific's financial markets, capital flows, and exchange rate stability, exposing the region to greater economic and financial risk. We must take care to prevent risks from piling up and causing major economic and financial turbulence in the Asia Pacific. We must use social policy to support economic policy to prevent economic and financial risks from developing into political and social problems.

That said, let us note that the Asia Pacific region's common desire

for peace, stability, and development has not changed; that the historical trend of the region's rising status and role in the global political and economic landscape has not changed; and that the region's driving forces and potential for sustained rapid growth have not changed. The economies in the Asia Pacific have already learned their lesson from past experiences and their ability to withstand risk has notably improved. We have every reason to be confident about the region's future.

Third, we should inject more powerful impetus into ensuring the Asia Pacific's sustained development by thinking long term and encouraging members to deepen economic restructuring. There is a saying in China: "An absence of thought for the future, begets the advent of worries anon." At the same time as we are addressing problems at hand, it is even more important that we are planning for the future. The key to long-term development is in reform and innovation. We must transform current models of economic development, adjust economic structures, advance reform and innovation, and unlock the potential of domestic demand, the impetus of innovation, and the vitality of the market, to create the endogenous driving force needed to achieve sustained and healthy economic development. The course of reform is never smooth sailing. All member economies, both developed and developing, need to prepare ourselves for bearing the necessary costs of reform. Tough as it may be, only adversity evinces courage; only persistence befits such a cause.

The Asia Pacific economies should accelerate our own economic structural adjustments and deepen industrial chain and value chain integration, pushing the Asia Pacific into the lead globally in forming new industry clusters for growth and seeing our region continue to serve as an important engine for the world economy.

Colleagues,

The Ninth WTO Ministerial Conference to be held two months from now will have an important influence on the fate of the Doha Round negotiations and the future of the multilateral trading system. Meanwhile, regional free trade arrangements are advancing on parallel tracks, with different rules and standards and divergent preferred pathways. In regard to this, I wish to propose the following:

First, we should be combining forces to promote economic integration of the Asia Pacific going forward. China is open to any institutional arrangement conducive to Asia Pacific regional integration. At the same time, China believes that such arrangements should build cooperative, not confrontational, relations; champion open, not exclusionary, mindsets; pursue win-win, not zero-sum, outcomes; and achieve integration, not fragmentation. We must learn from each other and get behind each other to foster a culture of integration and complementarity.

APEC members should embrace the principles of openness, inclusiveness, and transparency and the spirit of flexibility, and establish and launch as early as possible an information exchange mechanism for free trade areas. APEC should play a leading and coordinating role, encouraging that APEC leaders be informed of progress in negotiations on regional trading arrangements and of the situation as regards implementation, and strengthening communication and discussion to create favorable conditions for the eventual realization of the Free Trade Area of the Asia Pacific (FTAAP).

Second, we should be dedicated to open development and stand firm against trade protectionism. The same applies to all members: if our economies are open we will progress together; if they are closed we will falter alone. This year's meeting brings us back to the birthplace of the Bogor Goals, giving it special significance. We must remain committed to the spirit of the Bogor Goals and to open regionalism. We cannot sweep the snow in front of our own homes and ignore the frost on the roofs of our neighbors. The developed members should act as an example in making their markets more open, give greater priority to economic and technical cooperation, and help developing members to become more competitive.

Third, we should firm up our confidence and inject new impetus into the multilateral trading system. APEC, having played an important role in concluding the Uruguay Round negotiations, has been a staunch supporter of the Doha Round. We have come once again to a similar historic moment when we must have the courage to do our duty. We must send a strong political signal to advance the Doha Round negotiations, giving our trade ministers greater political guidance and

flexibility. We should give strong encouragement to all parties to achieve an early harvest, steel ourselves to work for the full conclusion of the Doha Round, and settle on a concrete roadmap to this end.

Colleagues,

APEC is now entering a new stage of development. At this new historic starting point, let us work together, embrace open, inclusive, cooperative, and mutually beneficial thinking, and enable APEC to play an even greater role.

Thank you.

**BUILDING A FIRM SENSE
IN THE ASIA PACIFIC OF OUR BEING
A COMMUNITY WITH A SHARED FUTURE**

October 7, 2013

The Asia Pacific is a big family, of which China is a member. China cannot develop in isolation from the Asia Pacific and the Asia Pacific cannot prosper without China. Sustained and healthy economic development in China will bring greater opportunities for development in the region.

China will resolutely protect regional peace and stability, helping to cement the foundations for a commonly beneficial environment in the Asia Pacific. I want to repeat what I have said at the Boao Forum for Asia and other events this year, “Peace, like air and sunshine, is hardly noticed when we’re benefiting from it. But without it we are lost.” Without peace, development is like water without a source or a tree without roots. Chinese people often say that a family in harmony can succeed in anything. China is a member of the Asia Pacific family, and is willing to live in amity with all its family members and to look out for and help each other. China also hopes that all members of the Asia Pacific will cherish the hard-won peace and stability we enjoy, and work together for a harmonious Asia Pacific of enduring peace and common prosperity.

China will work energetically to promote regional development and prosperity, and broaden opportunities for mutual benefit in the Asia Pacific. For many Asia Pacific economies, China is the biggest trading partner, the largest export market, and a main source of investment. In 2012, China accounted for more than 50 percent of Asia’s economic growth. By the end of that year, China had approved more than 760,000

Part of the speech “Deepening Reform and Opening Up and Working Together for a Better Asia Pacific” delivered at the APEC CEO Summit, Bali, Indonesia.

foreign invested businesses, and attracted around US\$1.3 trillion of foreign direct investment. China has signed with 20 countries and regions 12 free trade agreements, and is currently negotiating another six. The majority of China's free-trading partners are APEC members. In the coming five years, China will import over US\$10 trillion of goods, invest over US\$500 billion overseas, and send over 400 million tourists abroad. China's growing domestic demand, particularly its consumer and investment demand, will offer foreign investors more opportunities for cooperation.

China will dedicate itself to building a cross-Pacific regional cooperation framework that benefits all parties. The Pacific is as vast as it is because it is free of natural barriers, and we should not go about blocking it up with man-made ones. We should let APEC lead and coordinate, and embrace the ideas of openness, inclusiveness, and mutual benefit. We should strengthen macroeconomic policy coordination and promote coordination on regional free trade arrangements, deepen regional integration, and avoid creating a Spaghetti Bowl effect, to build a closer partnership across the Pacific and work together for the Asia Pacific's long-term development.

"Boundless is the ocean where we sail with the wind."¹ The Asia Pacific is a space where we can all make progress together; we are wind-filled sails coursing ahead on an open ocean. The future development of the Asia Pacific is related to the interests of every APEC member.

China has high hopes for this year's APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting. We hope to work with our partners in the region to build a beautiful Asia Pacific that leads the world, benefits all parties, and ensures the wellbeing of future generations. With this in mind, I would like to share four elements of a vision for the Asia Pacific region.

First, we should be a region that seeks common development. The Asia Pacific economies have close ties and shared interests. We should draw on our respective strengths, optimize the distribution of economic resources, improve industrial layout, build benefit-sharing Asia Pacific value chains, and cultivate a big Asia Pacific market that benefits everyone. Developed economies should offer developing ones more support and assistance, while the latter should be working hard to catch up. Only by narrowing the development gap can all in the Asia Pacific

rise with the tide.

Second, we should be a region that remains committed to open development. Following the end of World War II, 13 economies achieved rapid growth lasting over 25 years. A common feature of those economies was their adoption of a policy of opening up. We should follow the trend of our times, uphold a free, open, and non-discriminatory multilateral trading system, and oppose all forms of protectionism. We should work together to build an open economy and a framework for regional cooperation, pushing forward with the development of an Asia Pacific free trade area in the spirit of openness and inclusiveness.

Third, we should be a region that promotes innovation-driven development. Growth reliant solely on fiscal stimulus measures and unconventional monetary policies cannot be sustainable, and growth based on excessive resource consumption and achieved at the expense of the environment can do more harm than good. We need innovation in both the thinking on development and in the approaches used to achieve it. We should abandon old mindsets, break out of the box, and commit to pursuing green, circular, and low-carbon development. We should keep on improving our ability to innovate and use innovation to cultivate emerging industries; use innovation to explore new drivers for growth; and use innovation to increase our core competitiveness.

Fourth, we should be a region that pursues interconnected growth. The Asia Pacific economies share interests and a common destiny — a success or loss for one can mean a success or loss for all. In this chain of dynamic balance, one economy's development will set off a chain reaction in other economies. We should strengthen our sense in the Asia Pacific that we are a community with a shared future, use our own development as a filip to that of others, look to coordination and interconnection to maximize the role of our respective strengths, pass on positive energy, and achieve a culture of positive interaction and coordinated development among our economies.

Today, the countries of Asia, especially emerging markets and developing countries, have enormous financing needs for developing infrastructure. Particularly in light of the serious challenges still faced like mounting downward pressure and financial volatility, there is a

need to mobilize more funds for infrastructural development in order to maintain sustained and steady economic growth and to promote the region's connectivity and economic integration. To this end, we propose the establishment of an Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank to help fund the infrastructural development of ASEAN countries and other developing countries in the region. This proposed bank will work together with existing multilateral development banks in and outside the region, cooperating together, complementing each other, and working together to fuel the Asian economy's sustained and steady growth.

Note

¹ Shang Yan, "Farewell to a Korean Hermit Returning Home." Shang Yan was a Chinese poet of the Tang Dynasty.

**CONTINUING COMMITMENT TO THE PRINCIPLES
OF AMITY, SINCERITY, MUTUAL BENEFIT,
AND INCLUSIVENESS IN
CONDUCTING NEIGHBORHOOD DIPLOMACY**

October 24, 2013

Good neighborhood diplomacy is needed if we are to realize the Two Centenary Goals, and the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation. We need to bring greater drive to and do more in promoting diplomacy with neighboring countries, striving to secure a positive regional environment for China's development, making China's own development more beneficial to our neighboring countries, and achieving common development.

Following the founding of the PRC, the Party's first-generation collective central leadership with Comrade Mao Zedong at the core, the second-generation collective central leadership with Comrade Deng Xiaoping¹ at the core, the third-generation collective central leadership with Comrade Jiang Zemin² at the core, and the Central Committee with Comrade Hu Jintao³ as general secretary, have all attached great importance to diplomacy with our neighboring countries. They developed a series of important strategic ideas and guiding policies, pioneered and fostered a neighboring environment which is on the whole good for our country, and laid solid foundations for us to continue doing good diplomatic work. Since the 18th National Congress, the Central Committee has, with a commitment to ensuring continuity and stability in China's overall foreign policy, actively determined plans for diplomacy as a whole, highlighting the importance of neighboring countries to China's development overall and to its diplomatic strategy as a whole, and has launched a series of major diplomatic initiatives.

Main points of a speech at a neighborhood diplomacy work seminar.

Be it in terms of geography, the natural environment, or our relationships with one another, our neighboring regions are of the utmost strategic significance to our country. In thinking about neighbor-related issues and engaging in diplomacy with neighboring countries, we need a multifaceted, multi-dimensional, trans-temporal and trans-spatial perspective. Reviewing the situation, it is evident that our neighboring environment has seen great change, our relationships with our neighbors have seen great change, our economic and trade ties with neighboring countries have become closer, and our interaction has reached unprecedented levels. This presents an objective demand for our strategy and work on neighborhood diplomacy to move with the times and become more proactive.

Our neighboring regions are full of vitality, and have obvious strengths and potential for development. Our neighboring environment is on the whole stable, and the mainstream approach of our neighbors in their relations with China is one of amity and cooperation geared toward mutual benefit. We must seek to appreciate the whole situation, underscore strategy, and foreground planning, to perform better in our work on neighborhood diplomacy.

The strategic objective of China's neighborhood diplomacy is to observe and serve efforts to realize the Two Centenary Goals and national rejuvenation. This requires that we fully develop relations with our neighboring countries, foster firmer friendships and deepen mutually beneficial cooperation, maintain and make the best use of the important period of strategic opportunity in China's development, and protect China's national sovereignty, security, and development interests. We must work hard with our neighbors to build more amicable political relationships, firmer economic ties, deeper cooperation on security, and greater bonds through culture and people-to-people exchanges.

China's basic policy on neighborhood diplomacy is to treat neighbors as friends and partners, to commit to showing them amity, ensuring security, and supporting their development, and to stress an approach that reflects amity, sincerity, mutual benefit, and inclusiveness.

Developing friendship is a consistent principle in China's diplomacy with its neighbors. We must commit to being amicable neighbors and to looking out for each other, to stressing equality and feeling, to visiting

often, and to doing things that will win us support and friendship. The hope is that with this, our neighboring countries will become friendlier toward, closer to, readier to identify with, and more supportive of us, and that our affinity, appeal, and influence will grow. We must treat our neighbors with sincerity and strive to secure more friends and partners. We should act on the principle of mutual benefit in engaging in cooperation with our neighbors, create a closer network of common interests, and elevate the convergence of China's interests with its neighbors to a new level, enabling our neighbors to benefit from China's development and allowing China to benefit from and gain support through the common development of our neighbors. We must champion inclusiveness, stressing that there is enough room in the Asia Pacific region for everyone to develop together, and more open-mindedly and actively promoting regional cooperation. On this principle, we must first ourselves practice what we preach and then see it become a shared principle and a code of conduct observed and practiced by the whole region.

For our neighborhood diplomacy work to be effective under new circumstances, we need to analyze and deal with issues using strategic thinking, improve our ability to harness the bigger picture, undertake coordinated planning, and ensure implementation, and move forward with every dimension of neighborhood diplomacy. We must do everything possible to protect peace and stability in the region. Pursuing a path of peaceful development is a strategic choice made by our Party based on the development trends of our time and our country's fundamental interests. Protecting peace and stability in our neighboring region is an important aim of our neighborhood diplomacy.

We must make every effort to deepen the pattern of mutual benefit. We need to apply overall planning to our use of economic, trade, science and technology, and financial resources. We must take advantage of our comparative strengths, identify the right strategic points of convergence for achieving mutually beneficial cooperation with our neighbors, and be an active participant in regional economic cooperation. We need to work with the relevant neighboring countries to speed up infrastructural connectivity, and build the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road. With our neighborhood as a foundation, we

need to speed up implementation of the free trade zone strategy, expand the space for cooperation on trade and investment, and create a new pattern of regional economic integration. We should work consistently to deepen regional financial cooperation, actively undertake preparatory work for establishing an Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, and improve the regional financial security network. We should speed up the opening of our border areas and deepen reciprocal cooperation between China's border provinces and autonomous regions and our neighboring countries.

We must make every effort to move forward on regional security cooperation. China and its neighbors live cheek by jowl; cooperation on security is something both we and our neighboring countries all need. We should commit to a new approach to security which combines mutual trust, mutual benefit, equality, and cooperation, and champion a notion of comprehensive security, common security, and cooperative security. We must advance security cooperation with our neighboring countries, actively participate in regional and sub-regional security initiatives, push for relevant mechanisms to achieve a deeper level of cooperation, and enhance strategic mutual trust.

We must make every effort to strengthen public communication, public diplomacy, civic diplomacy, and people-to-people and cultural exchanges, to reinforce and expand the foundations of social and public support for the long-term development of China's relations with its neighboring countries. In diplomatic relations, being close or not close hinges on the hearts and minds of the people. We should work from all corners to promote people-to-people and cultural exchanges, doing more to boost exchanges in tourism, science and education, and regional cooperation, making a broad range of friends and positive connections. To the outside world we need to clearly present our domestic and foreign policies, tell China's stories well, speak out and make ourselves heard, draw the connection between the Chinese Dream and our neighbors' desires for better lives and the possibilities for regional prosperity, and let a sense of our being a community with a shared future take root.

Policy and strategy are the life of the Party; so too are they the life of diplomatic work. To see that diplomatic work is performed as

is expected, we must be cognizant of two bigger pictures — that at home and that abroad. The domestic picture is composed of the Two Centenary Goals and the Chinese Dream; the international picture is composed of the need to secure positive external conditions for China's reform, development, and stability, to protect our national sovereignty, security, and development interests, and to preserve world peace and stability, and promote common development. We need to find points of common or converging interests, be committed to the right approach to justice and the pursuit of interests, be principled, cherish friendship, and stress morality and justness, and offer any assistance within our means to developing countries. We need to press ahead with reform and innovation in diplomatic work, strengthen planning for diplomatic activities, and strive for the maximum results. To make a better job of diplomatic work, we need to build a general framework for coordination, weigh up all relevant factors, and give full play to the strengths of every department involved.

The tasks of neighborhood diplomacy are tough and demanding. Comrades engaged in diplomatic work must strengthen their sense of responsibility, of mission, and of urgency. They must keep firmly in mind the purpose of their work, improve their competencies, and temper their working practices; be devoted to their duties, be bold in doing, and be brave in innovating; and execute neighborhood diplomacy work with greater drive to get more done.

Note

¹ Deng Xiaoping (1904–1997) was a Marxist, Chinese proletarian revolutionary, statesman, military strategist and diplomat. He was an outstanding leader of the CPC, the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and the People's Republic of China. He was the chief architect of China's socialist reform and opening up and modernization, and the main founder of Deng Xiaoping Theory.

² Jiang Zemin, born in 1926, was General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, President of the People's Republic of China, Chairman of the Central Military Commission of the CPC, and Chairman of the Central Military Commission of the People's Republic of China. He is the main founder of the Theory of Three Represents.

³ Hu Jintao, born in 1942, was General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, President of the People's Republic of China, Chair man of the Central Military Commission of the CPC, and Chairman of the Central Military Commission of the People's Republic of China. He is the principal founder of the Scientific Outlook on Development.

**COMMITTING TO A RATIONAL, COORDINATED,
AND BALANCED APPROACH
TO NUCLEAR SECURITY**

March 24, 2014

Your Excellency Prime Minister Mark Rutte,
Colleagues,

That we are meeting here today at The Hague to explore ways of strengthening nuclear security is of the utmost importance. First, I wish to express heartfelt thanks to Prime Minister Rutte and the Dutch government for your hard work and thoughtful arrangements for this summit.

During the 20th century, the discovery of the atom and the development and use of nuclear energy brought new impetus for human progress and vastly strengthened our ability to understand and shape the world. Yet the development of nuclear energy comes with associated risks and challenges. If humanity is to make better use of nuclear energy and achieve greater progress, it is imperative that we are able to respond effectively to the various nuclear security challenges and ensure the safety of nuclear materials and facilities.

Colleagues,

Strengthening nuclear security is a continuous process. As long as we continue to tap nuclear energy, efforts to strengthen nuclear security can never come to a standstill. From Washington D.C. in 2010 to Seoul in 2012 and to The Hague today, the Nuclear Security Summit (NSS) has the great responsibility of building international consensus and deepening efforts toward nuclear security. We must commit to a rational, coordinated, and balanced approach to nuclear security and get it on

Speech at the Nuclear Security Summit, The Hague, Netherlands.

track toward healthy, sustainable development.

First, we should place equal emphasis on development and security, and develop nuclear energy on the necessary condition that security is ensured. As an important way of ensuring energy security and tackling climate change, the peaceful use of nuclear energy has, like Prometheus bringing fire to humankind, sparked a flame of hope for humanity and opened up a bright future. Yet if we are unable to effectively guarantee nuclear energy safety, if we are unable to respond adequately to the potential security risks of nuclear materials and facilities, it will cast a cloud over this bright future and perhaps even lead to tragedy. If we are to ensure that the flame of hope of nuclear energy development is never doused, we must strictly abide by the principle that safety comes first.

We need to observe the notion of strengthening security in the name of development and promoting development by strengthening security, allowing a natural integration of the two goals. We must make the governments and nuclear power companies of all countries recognize that no nuclear energy development that comes at the cost of security can be sustainable or can be considered genuine development. Only by adopting credible steps, can we truly keep risks under control; only by making security guarantees a reality can we develop nuclear energy in a sustainable way.

Second, we should place equal emphasis on rights and obligations, and move forward with the international nuclear security process on the basis of respecting the rights and interests of all countries. Without rules, nothing is accomplished. Every country should earnestly fulfill the obligations laid out in international legal instruments on nuclear security, fully enforce the relevant resolutions from the UN Security Council, consolidate and strengthen the existing legal framework for nuclear security, and do their best to create the institutional support and universally accepted guidelines needed for international nuclear security. China calls for more countries to actively consider ratifying the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and its amendment and the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.

As each country has its own national conditions and nuclear power that is at different stages of development, the nuclear security challenges

faced are not the same for everyone. As the saying goes, different locks need different keys. While stressing the importance of countries honoring international obligations, we need also to respect each country's right to adopt the nuclear security policies and measures that best suit them based on their own national conditions, and should respect every country's right to protect their sensitive nuclear security information. We must adhere to the principle of fairness, adopt a pragmatic attitude, and push for progress in international nuclear security in an active yet prudent manner.

Third, we should place equal emphasis on independent and collaborative efforts, and seek universal nuclear security through mutually beneficial cooperation. Nuclear security is first and foremost a national issue, and primary responsibility for it should be borne by national governments. Governments need to know and shoulder their responsibilities, elevate nuclear security awareness, foster a nuclear security culture, strengthen institution building, and improve technological capabilities. This is the responsible thing to do both for ourselves and for the world.

Nuclear security is also a global issue. How much water a pail can hold is determined by its shortest plank. One country's loss of nuclear material can be a threat to the whole world. To achieve universal nuclear security we need a concerted, global effort. We must encourage more countries to join international nuclear security processes, enabling all countries to benefit while also making their own contribution, striving to turn nuclear security processes into a global undertaking. We need to strengthen communication, learn from each other, and share experience, and ensure that the relevant multilateral mechanisms and initiatives facilitate coordination and collaboration. While for some the starting line may be different, no one should be left to fall behind.

Fourth, we should place equal emphasis on addressing symptoms and causes, and move forward comprehensively with nuclear security efforts with the goal of eradicating risks at the root. Nuclear security involves many dimensions, from exercising sound and effective management and developing safer advanced nuclear energy technologies, to dealing with nuclear terrorism and nuclear proliferation. The improvement of policies and measures, the development of modern,

low-risk nuclear energy technologies, a commitment to balancing the supply and demand of nuclear materials, a strengthening of non-proliferation efforts and export controls, and a deepening of international cooperation against nuclear terrorism are all direct and effective ways of eliminating potential nuclear security problems and nuclear proliferation risks.

But to tackle the symptoms we have to tackle the cause. It is only by fostering a peaceful and stable international environment, by developing harmonious and friendly relations between countries, and by engaging in amicable and open-minded communication between different civilizations that we can tackle at the root the causes of nuclear terrorism and nuclear proliferation, and realize nuclear power's lasting security and development.

Colleagues,

China has consistently given top priority in the peaceful use of nuclear energy to work on nuclear security, and manages nuclear materials and facilities according to the strictest of standards. For the fifty plus years that we have been developing nuclear energy, China has maintained a good record in nuclear security.

Dutch philosopher Erasmus once said that prevention is better than cure. The horrific nuclear accidents of the past few years have rung alarm bells for all of us. We must do everything possible to prevent past tragedies from being repeated.

As a precautionary step, China has tightened nuclear security measures across the board. We have taken significant action to improve our technology, have improved our emergency response capabilities, and have conducted comprehensive security checks on nuclear facilities across the country to make sure that all nuclear materials and facilities are placed under effective safeguards. We have adopted and begun implementation of a medium- and long-term nuclear security program, have improved the legal framework for nuclear security, and are currently in the process of drafting national regulations, all with a view, through concrete steps, to improving the institutional and legal structures for nuclear security work.

China is actively promoting international cooperation on nuclear

security. The Center of Excellence on Nuclear Security, a joint project between China and the United States, has already held its foundation laying ceremony, and its construction is well under way. This Center will contribute to regional, and even international, technical exchanges and cooperation on nuclear security. China has launched a number of cooperation projects with Russia and Kazakhstan to combat the illicit trafficking of nuclear materials. China supports efforts, wherever economically and technologically feasible, to reduce as far as possible the use of highly enriched uranium (HEU), and is currently working within the IAEA framework to assist Ghana in the conversion of a research reactor from HEU to low enriched uranium. China has contributed to the IAEA Nuclear Security Fund and is, through means such as hosting training sessions, increasing the nuclear security capabilities of countries in the Asia Pacific region.

Colleagues,

Where light inches forward, darkness retreats. The more we do in the nuclear security field, the less opportunities we leave for terrorists. To achieve lasting nuclear security, China is ready to continue its efforts and contributions.

First, China will not falter in its commitment to strengthening its own nuclear security capabilities. We will continue striving to enhance the government's regulatory capabilities, increase investment in R&D and human resources for nuclear security technologies, and continue to foster and develop a nuclear security culture.

Second, China will not falter in its commitment to participating in building the international nuclear security system. We will work with other countries to advance the building of a fair, cooperative, and mutually beneficial international nuclear security system, and promote the sharing among countries of the fruits of the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

Third, China will not falter in its commitment to supporting international cooperation on nuclear security. We are willing to share technology and experience and contribute resources and platforms for the promotion of regional and international nuclear security cooperation. China supports the IAEA in playing its leading role and encourages it

to help developing countries to build their nuclear security capabilities. China will continue taking an active part in nuclear security activities and will invite the IAEA to conduct International Physical Protection Advisory Service (IPPAS) missions.

Fourth, China will not falter in its commitment to upholding regional and global peace and stability. We will continue to pursue peaceful development and mutually beneficial cooperation, handle differences and disputes appropriately through dialogue as equals and through amicable discussions, and work with all other countries to eradicate the causes of nuclear terrorism and nuclear proliferation at the root.

Colleagues,

Strengthening nuclear security is our shared pledge and our common responsibility. Let us work together to enable the people of all countries to have greater confidence in lasting nuclear security and in the benefits of nuclear power for humanity.

Thank you.

SPEECH AT THE UNESCO HEADQUARTERS

March 27, 2014

Your Excellency Madam Irina Bokova, Director-General of UNESCO,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

Good morning! I'm delighted to have the opportunity to come here to the UNESCO headquarters. Let me begin by offering my heartfelt congratulations to you, Madam Bokova, on your re-election as Director-General and by paying sincere tribute to UNESCO for the extraordinary contribution it makes in encouraging civilizations to communicate with and learn from one another.

UNESCO was born 69 years ago, when the smoke of the world's war against fascism had barely dissipated. Faced with the war's horrific consequences, humankind was forced once more to reflect on the true nature of war and peace. As centuries have come and gone, humans have perpetually yearned for lasting peace. But war has always been there, like a specter haunting human progress. As we speak, many of the world's children are living amidst the horrors of armed conflict. We must take action to keep humanity out of war's reach, to let all the world's children grow up happily in the sunshine of peace.

The stone wall at the entrance to the UNESCO headquarters bears the inscription in multiple languages of this message: "Since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defenses of peace must be constructed."

As long as the world's people have the notion of peace etched deep in their hearts, and the sails of peace aloft in their souls, they can give shape to a powerful force to prevent and oppose war. It is people's hope, that through exchange between civilizations, through equal opportunities in education, and through scientific literacy, misunderstandings, prejudice, and hatred can be dispelled, and the seeds of the notion of peace can be

spread. This was the original purpose for the establishment of UNESCO.

An aspiration such as this, a vision such as this, should continue today to receive our commitment. Not only must we commit to it, we must use educational, scientific, technological, and cultural activities that transcend national borders, time, space, and civilizations to see the seeds of the notion of peace burgeon and grow in the hearts and minds of the world's people, and to see this planet, our common home, carpeted in forest upon forest of peace.

Since its inception in 1945, UNESCO has acted faithfully on its mandate, working tirelessly to increase understanding and trust between the world's peoples and to prompt exchange and learning among civilizations. China attaches great importance to its cooperation with UNESCO and stands ready to increase its participation in UNESCO's activities. As a gesture of our support and assistance for Africa, we have decided to increase the number of places on the Great Wall Fellowship program offered through UNESCO to African and other developing countries from 25 to 75 per year. We will also work with UNESCO to continue our Funds-in-Trust projects for support to Africa.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

Through exchange, civilizations become more diverse; through mutual learning, they become richer. This exchange and learning is an important driving force for human progress and world peace and development.

In promoting such exchange and learning, we must observe the right approach and principles. To my mind, the most important points are these:

First, civilizations come in all shades, and it is precisely this diversity that gives exchange and learning among us its meaning. Just as sunlight has many hues, the world too is a place of rich diversity. The civilization of a country and a people is their collective memory. Throughout history, humankind has created and developed a diverse array of civilizations. From the days of primitive hunting to traditional farming, from the industrial revolution to the information society, they have pieced together a great cultural tapestry creating a stirring chronicle of human civilization.

As we say in China, “A single flower doesn’t make spring, but a hundred flowers bring spring to a whole garden.” If the world had just one type of flower, no matter how beautiful, it would still be dull. Be it the Chinese civilization or the world’s other civilizations, all are the product of human progress.

I have been to the Louvre in France and the Palace Museum in China. They both house hundreds upon hundreds of treasures, but what draws so many crowds is that they show us the richness that comes with diverse civilizations. Exchange and learning among us cannot be built on reverence for one or the deprecation of another sole civilization. The Chinese people had already come to recognize, over 2,000 years ago, the truth behind the saying, “That things are different is the nature of things.”¹ Greater exchange and learning among us can enrich the palette of human civilization, enable people of all countries to enjoy fuller cultural lives, and create a future with more options.

Second, civilizations are equal, and it is precisely this equality that makes exchange and learning among us possible. All civilizations are equal in value and all have their strengths and their failings. The perfect civilization simply doesn’t exist, but nor is there such a thing as a civilization with no merit. There is no hierarchy here, no superior and second-class.

I’ve visited many places, and one thing I like to do most is learn about different civilizations from across the five continents: What makes them different? What makes them unique? How do their people see the world, see life, and what do they hold dear? I’ve been to Chichen Itza, a window on the ancient Maya civilization, and to the Central Asian city of Samarkand, which is still rich with the color of the ancient Islamic civilization. I deeply believe that if we are to truly understand different civilizations, we have to approach them as equals and with humility. If we regard another civilization with condescension not only will we fail to comprehend its profundity but may also find ourselves at odds with it. History and today’s reality show that pride and prejudice are the two biggest obstacles to exchange and learning among civilizations.

Third, civilizations are inclusive, and it is precisely this inclusiveness that gives exchange and learning among us the drive we need to move forward. The ocean is vast for it refuses no rivers. Every civilization is

the fruit of labor of body and mind, and each one is unique. Copying unthinkingly or using a Procrustean approach to borrow from another is not only unfeasible but also most damaging. All civilizations' achievements deserve our respect and should be treasured.

History tells us, only through exchange and learning from others can a civilization be full of vitality. If we could all act in the spirit of inclusiveness, there would be no such thing as a "clash of civilizations," and harmony among us would become the reality. To put it plainly, as we say in China, "Radishes or cabbages, each to their own."

The Chinese civilization has been through 5,000 years and more of change, but can still be traced back to its original roots. It contains layer upon layer of our nation's deepest pursuits of the mind, and represents the cultural identity of the Chinese nation, offering rich nourishment for our life and growth as a nation. It was born on Chinese soil, but has come to its present form through constant exchange and learning from other civilizations.

In the second century BC, China began opening up a Silk Road to Xiyu, or the Western Regions. In 138 BC and 119 BC, Envoy Zhang Qian of the Han Dynasty travelled twice to those regions, spreading Chinese culture and introducing on his return grapes, alfalfa, pomegranates, flax, sesame, and other products. In the Western Han Dynasty, Chinese merchant fleets reached India and Sri Lanka where they traded silk for colored glaze and pearls. The Tang Dynasty was a period of great activity in Chinese exchanges with the world outside. According to historical records, Tang Dynasty China exchanged envoys with more than 70 countries, and its capital Chang'an was a bustle with foreign envoys, merchants, and students. Exchanges of this scale spread Chinese culture around the world and brought in cultures and products from other countries. In the early 15th century, a well-known Ming Dynasty navigator named Zheng He,² made seven expeditions to the western seas. He reached many Southeast Asian countries, made it as far as Kenya on the east coast of Africa, and left behind many a story of friendly exchanges with peoples along the route. In the late Ming and early Qing dynasties, Chinese people became hungry to learn about modern science and technology, and European knowledge of astronomy, medicine, mathematics, geometry, and geography flowed into China, broadening

Chinese intellectual horizons. Exchanges between the Chinese and other civilizations grew more frequent still, and while they were not without conflicts, frictions, doubts, and rejections, they were more about learning, digesting, integration, and innovation.

Buddhism was born in ancient India, but after entering China it went through a long period of change and developed in fusion with Confucianism and Taoism, ultimately producing a kind of Buddhist culture with Chinese characteristics. This had a deep influence on the Chinese people's religious beliefs, philosophy, literature, art, etiquette, and customs. What we see in Xuanzang (Hiuen Tsang),³ the Tang Dynasty monk who braved hardship and adversity as he journeyed to the west for Buddhist scriptures, is the Chinese people's determination and fortitude in learning from other cultures. I imagine you've heard of the Chinese classic *Journey to the West*,⁴ which was based on his story. The Chinese people continued to develop Buddhist thought based on Chinese culture and produced their own form of Buddhist theory. They also prompted the spread of Buddhism to Japan, Korea, Southeast Asia, and beyond.

Over the course of some 2,000 years, Buddhism, Islam, and then Christianity were introduced to China, and our music, painting, and literature continuously absorbed much of value from foreign civilizations. The delightful style of Chinese freehand oil painting was a new form created by combining Chinese traditional painting and Western oil painting, and the works of its masters like Xu Beihong⁵ have enjoyed wide acclaim. China's Four Great Inventions — papermaking, gunpowder, printing, and the compass, led to changes around the world, one of which being the European Renaissance. Chinese philosophy, literature, medicine, silk, porcelain, and tea reached the West and became part of people's everyday lives, and *The Travels of Marco Polo* generated significant interest in China.

I imagine you have heard of the terracotta warriors,⁶ the buried legions of Emperor Qin. French President Jacques Chirac, after visiting the site, commented that just as a visit to Egypt isn't complete without seeing the pyramids, a visit to China isn't complete without seeing the terracotta warriors. In 1987, this national cultural treasure, which had lain buried for over 2,000 years, was added to the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage list. A great many achievements of the Chinese civilization have

been added by UNESCO to that list, and to its World Intangible Cultural Heritage list and its Memory of the World list. Here, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to UNESCO for all it has done to preserve and spread knowledge of the Chinese civilization.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

The world in which we live, is one of different cultures, ethnic groups, skin colors, religions, and social systems, and the people of each country have come to form a community with a shared future in which there's a little part of others in each of us.

The Chinese have long appreciated the logic of "harmony in diversity."⁷ Zuoqiu Ming,⁸ a Chinese historian living 2,500 years ago, recorded in the *Chronicle of Zuo*⁹ a passage from Yan Ying,¹⁰ Prime Minister of the State of Qi in the Spring and Autumn Period, on harmony (*he*): "Harmony is like the how-to of making thick soup. The right touch of water, fire, vinegar, fish sauce, salt, and plum is required to get the fish or meat just right.... Music too is like flavor. The right instruments, rhythm, pitch, tone, and style are needed to produce a pleasing melody.... Who will eat soup flavored only with water? What ear can take one tune played repeatedly on only a zither?"

The world has over 200 countries and regions, over 2,500 ethnic groups, and a great many religions. It's hard to imagine what the world would be with only one kind of lifestyle, one language, one type of music, or one form of dress.

In the words of Victor Hugo, "There is a prospect greater than the sea, and it is the sky; there is a prospect greater than the sky, and it is the human soul." Approaching different civilizations we need to be as open-minded as the sky is boundless. Civilizations are like water; they bedew things without a sound. We need to encourage mutual respect and harmonious relations between civilizations, and turn exchange and mutual learning into a bridge to foster friendship among peoples, into a driving force to promote the progress of human society, and into a bond to protect world peace. We should draw wisdom and nourishment from different civilizations to offer our people support for the spirit and solace for the soul, and to join hands in tackling the many challenges faced by

all humanity.

In 1987, in Shaanxi Province, 20 exquisite pieces of colored glaze were excavated from the underground chamber of Famen Temple. These were East Roman and Islamic relics that had found their way to China during the Tang Dynasty. Admiring these foreign objects, a thought kept running through my mind: in our approach to different civilizations, we shouldn't content ourselves with admiring the beauty of the things they produced. We should try to understand the cultural significance they contain. We shouldn't be satisfied with appreciating the way their art reflects how people lived in the past, but should bring back to life the spirit within them.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

Napoleon once said, "There are only two forces in the world, the sword and the spirit. In the long run the sword will always be conquered by the spirit." We should actively develop education. Through universal education, we can open minds, impart knowledge, and cultivate character, enable people to better appreciate through constant knowledge acquisition the value of different civilizations, and see that education serves their continuation and creation. We should devote energy to developing science and technology. Through advances and innovation in science and technology we can understand ourselves, understand the world, and change our societies for the better. We can enable people, through the exploration of Nature's creations, to master knowledge and skills, and see science and technology work for the good of humanity. We should commit to promoting cultural undertakings. Through cultural exchanges we can truly communicate, broaden our horizons, and build greater consensus. We can enable people, through constant cultural edification, to become more cultivated, and see that culture serves to assist human progress.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

The Chinese people are in the midst of a mission to realize the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation. This is a dream of a country that is

prosperous and strong, a nation that is reinvigorated, and a people who are happy. It is a deep reflection of not only the ideal of today's Chinese but also of our proud tradition since time immemorial to work tirelessly in the pursuit of progress.

To realize the Chinese Dream it will take the balanced development and mutual reinforcement of material and cultural progress. Without our civilization's continuation and development, without culture that is promoted and thrives, there will be no achieving this dream. Our Chinese forebears yearned for a world of great harmony in which people are free from want and the norms of morality are high. The Chinese civilization has always viewed cultural life as part of an ideal life per se and an ideal society. Thus, realizing the Chinese Dream is a process in which material development and cultural development form an essential pair. With its continued economic and social progress, the Chinese civilization must adapt with the times and become all the more dynamic.

Every civilization is, in part, a continuation of the soul of a country or nation. It needs to keep this soul alive from one generation to the next, but it must also move with the times and have the courage to innovate. The Chinese people, in pursuing the Chinese Dream, will move in step with contemporary progress, to creatively transform and innovatively develop their civilization. They will unlock its vitality and embrace a cultural spirit that transcends time, space, and national borders, that is of timeless appeal and that has contemporary value. They will bring to life the objects in their museums, the heritage sites all over their lands, and the writings of their classics. With this, they will enable their own civilization to join together with the rich and diverse civilizations of all other countries, to provide the right cultural compass and powerful drive for humanity.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

To quote from an old Chinese poem, "Easy it is to discern a spring breeze, myriad petals of purple and red set spring aglow."¹¹ Next year will mark the 70th anniversary of UNESCO. I am sure that under the stewardship of Director-General Bokova, the Organization will continue to achieve great things in fostering exchange and learning among

civilizations and in promoting world peace.

Thank you.

Note

¹ *The Mencius (Meng Zi)*. This is a Confucian classic compiled by Mencius and his disciples. The book is a collection of anecdotes and conversations of the Confucian thinker and philosopher Mencius during the Warring States Period (475–221 BC). It is one of the Four Books of Confucianism, the other three being *The Great Learning*, *The Doctrine of the Mean*, and *The Analects of Confucius*.

² Zheng He (1371 or 1375–1433 or 1435) was a navigator of the Ming Dynasty. He began his service at the imperial court in the early Ming Dynasty and was later promoted to be the Grand Director (Taijian) of the Directorate of Palace Servants. He eventually served as chief envoy during his seven grand sea voyages between 1405 and 1433 when he traveled to more than 30 countries and regions in Asia and Africa, including Southeast Asian countries, the Indian Ocean, and the Red Sea, as well as the east coast of Africa and Mecca — the sacred place for Islamic pilgrimages (Zheng He was a Muslim). His expeditions greatly boosted the economic and cultural exchanges between China and other Asian and African countries.

³ Xuanzang (600 or 602–664), also known as Tang Seng, was an eminent monk of the Tang Dynasty, translator of Buddhist scriptures, and co-founder of the Vijnaptimatrata (Consciousness-only) School. He requested to take Buddhist orders at the age of 13, after which time he learned from many masters who confused him with different ideas, causing him a dream of journey to India — known as the “western regions” at that time. His dream came true in 629 (or 627) when he headed to India for the study of Buddhist sutras. After his return to Chang’an, capital of the Tang Dynasty, in 645, Xuanzang committed himself to translating 75 Buddhist scriptures in 1,335 volumes and writing a book, *Great Tang Records on the Western Regions (Da Tang Xi Yu Ji)*.

⁴ *Journey to the West (Xi You Ji)* is a mythical novel attributed to Wu Cheng’en (c. 1500– c. 1582), a novelist of the Ming Dynasty. It recounts the legendary pilgrimage of the Tang Dynasty monk Tang Seng (Xuan Zang), who traveled to the “western regions” (India) to obtain sacred texts (sutras) with his three disciples, Sun Wukong (Monkey King), Zhu Bajie (Pig of the Eight Prohibitions), and Sha Wujing (Friar Sand), and returned after many trials and much suffering subduing demons and monsters. It is dubbed one of the four great classical novels of Chinese literature, the other three being *Romance of the Three Kingdoms*, *The Water Margin*, and *A Dream of Red Mansions*.

⁵ Xu Beihong (1895–1953) was a Chinese master painter and fine arts educator.

SPEECH AT THE UNESCO HEADQUARTERS

⁶ Terracotta warriors of the Qin Dynasty (221–207 BC) were archaeological discoveries from the mausoleum of Emperor Yingzheng (259–210 BC), or the First Emperor of Qin — the first to unify feudal China. They were listed as one of UNESCO's World Cultural Heritage Sites in 1987.

⁷ *The Analects of Confucius (Lun Yu)*. This is a Confucian classic compiled and written by the disciples of Confucius. The book records the words and deeds of Confucius and also comprises dialogues between Confucius and his disciples.

⁸ Zuoqiu Ming (556–451 BC) was a historian in the State of Lu during the Spring and Autumn Period (770–476 BC).

⁹ The *Commentary of Zuo (Zuo Zhuan)* is believed to have been written by Zuoqiu Ming. Acclaimed as one of the Chinese Confucian classics, it is one of the three “commentaries” on the *Spring and Autumn annals*, along with *The Commentary of Gongyang (Gong Yang Zhuan)* and *The Commentary of Guliang (Gu Liang Zhuan)*.

¹⁰ Yan Ying (?–500 BC), also known as Yan Zi, was a prime minister of the State of Qi during the Spring and Autumn Period.

¹¹ Zhu Xi, “Spring Days.” Zhu Xi (1130–1200) was a philosopher, educator, and literary scholar of the Southern Song Dynasty (1127–1279).

THE CHINESE DREAM IS A DREAM OF PEACE, HAPPINESS, AND CONTRIBUTING TO THE WORLD

March 27, 2014

With dreams, opportunities, and work, all beautiful things can be made a reality. At present, the Chinese people are working to realize the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation. President François Hollande has also spoken of the French dream. During his visit to China last year, he suggested to me that our peoples should, while working to realize their own dreams, join hands to realize the shared dream of China and France.

In modern times, the greatest dream of the Chinese nation has always been to realize national rejuvenation. China's cultural traditions, historical fate, and circumstances as a product of history have determined that its people must follow a path of their own choosing if they are to realize their dream.

The Chinese Dream is about pursuing peace. Our dream necessitates peace. Only with peace can we turn dreams into reality. That all under Heaven is at peace, and that all on earth is in harmony, has been an unchanging ideal of the Chinese nation for thousands of years. Having experienced suffering, the Chinese people know the value of peace and hope to work with the rest of the world to build, protect, and live in it. History will show that the Chinese Dream's achievement will bring to the world opportunities not threats, peace not upheaval, and progress not retrogression. Napoleon once compared China to a sleeping lion and opined that "when she wakes she will shake the world." The lion has awoken, but she is a peaceful, amicable, and civilized one.

The Chinese Dream is about seeking happiness. It is the dream

Part of a speech at a meeting commemorating the 50th anniversary of the establishment of Sino-French diplomatic relations, Paris, France.

of a nation and also the dream of every Chinese person. Our goal is to allow every person the opportunity to better themselves and contribute to society, to enable all to make something of their lives and to have the chance to realize their own dreams. Our job is to ensure that our people enjoy equal rights to participate and to better themselves, and to protect social fairness and justice. With this we intend to make the fruits of development, to a greater extent and in a fairer way, be of universal benefit to the people and to advance steadily toward common prosperity.

The Chinese Dream is about contributing to the world. "When down and out, demand rectitude of yourself; when riding high, heed the good of all under Heaven."¹ This ancient maxim captures a moral code and an article of faith held in reverence by the Chinese people. China, by managing its own affairs well, is at once acting responsibly toward its own people and contributing to the world. With its continuing growth, it will, as it always has done, do all in its means to contribute to world peace and development.

To realize the Chinese Dream, we have set the Two Centenary Goals. The first, to be completed by the year 2020, is to double our 2010 national GDP and per capita personal income and finish building a moderately prosperous society in all respects. The second, to be achieved by the mid-21st century, is to turn China into a modern socialist country that is strong, prosperous, democratic, culturally advanced, and harmonious and realize national rejuvenation.

We have come to recognize that to realize this dream we must comprehensively deepen reform to further free our minds, unleash and develop the productive forces, and unlock and strengthen social dynamism. In November last year, the Communist Party of China convened the third plenary session of its 18th Central Committee. At this meeting, general plans were made for comprehensively deepening reform and a bugle was sounded to launch a new round of reforms. We will use economic, political, cultural, social, and ecological reforms to improve and develop the system of socialism with Chinese characteristics, modernize our national system and capacity for governance, let the market play the decisive role in resource allocation, and give better play to the role of government. To date, we have established the overall plans and clear responsibility systems for each of these reform initiatives, and

they are now beginning to be implemented. Looking forward, China's development has vast potential and a bright future ahead; it will create greater space for cooperation with other countries.

To use an ancient Chinese saying, "All living things grow side by side and do not impede one another; all roads run parallel and do not counter one another."² The Chinese Dream is a French opportunity; just as the French dream is a Chinese opportunity. The only choice right for us is to forge an era of a close and enduring Sino-French comprehensive strategic partnership. This too is the most important element of the strategic consensus that President Hollande and I have reached during this visit. It is my sincere hope that, as our two countries and peoples pursue our respective dreams, we can understand one another, assist one another, and together realize the Sino-French dream.

Note

¹ *The Mencius (Meng Zi)*.

² *The Doctrine of the Mean (Zhong Yong)*. The book is a Confucian classic and used to be a part of *The Book of Rites*. Published as an independent book during the Song Dynasty (960–1279), it became one of the Four Books of Confucianism, the other three being *The Great Learning*, *The Analects of Confucius*, and *The Mencius*.

SPEECH AT THE KÖRBER FOUNDATION

March 28, 2014

Mr. Richard von Weizsäcker, Former President of Germany,
Mr. Helmut Schmidt, Former Chancellor of Germany,
Dr. Klaus Wehmeier, Vice President of the Körber Foundation,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

Guten Tag! Good afternoon, everyone. It's a pleasure to be here at the invitation of former President Weizsäcker and the Körber Foundation to meet with you today. First, allow me to thank the Körber Foundation for its commitment to promoting mutual understanding between Europe and China.

I visited Germany five years ago. At that time, the international financial crisis was still unfolding, the European debt issues were just coming to light, and the global economy was enveloped in uncertainty. There was something of a feeling, like the line from a poem, of "Clouds of black weighing on the town threatening rain."¹ During that visit, China and Germany agreed to elevate bilateral cooperation in a number of fields, using concrete action to overcome those difficulties together.

Five years on, I am glad to see that Europe has made encouraging progress in addressing the sovereign debt issue and that the economy is showing clear signs of recovery. Germany, as a stabilizing anchor for the European economy and a champion of European integration, has played a key role in this and gained acclaim from the international community. We are heartened by what has been achieved through the joint efforts of China, Germany, and Europe in fighting the global financial crisis.

Today, the Sino-German relationship is stronger than ever before, with the depth, breadth, and warmth of bilateral communication and cooperation reaching unprecedented levels. This goes to show that by complementing one another through our respective strengths and by

pursuing common development, not only are we able to benefit both countries and peoples, but we are also able to play an important role in promoting world peace and development.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

What is it that has enabled China and Germany to arrive at such a positive place? To my mind, an important factor is that through years of work from both sides, we have learnt that countries with different histories, cultures, national circumstances, and social systems need to understand one another and approach one another with sincerity, need to listen to one another, and to put themselves in the other's shoes, thinking about things from their perspective.

Better understanding each other, and seeing things from the other's perspective, is basic groundwork for promoting relations. The more we know of and can understand each other, the sturdier and broader the foundations for exchange and cooperation.

As you know, through over 30 years of rapid growth under reform and opening up, China's GDP has come to be second in the world. Presented with a China that continues to grow, some have begun to worry. There are those who can see China only through layers of bias and believe a developed China is inevitably a threat. There are even those who would have you think China is some kind of Mephisto, as if one day it'll suck the world's soul. Though this is clearly absurd, the sad thing is that there are still those who never tire of propounding it. This just goes to show that prejudice is the hardest thing to uproot.

Looking back over human history, we see that what keeps people apart are not mountains or oceans but a lack of mutual understanding. As Leibniz once observed, only the sharing of our talents will light the lamp of wisdom.

Let me take this opportunity to discuss China's commitment to a peaceful development path, which I will do by talking about China's reform and development. I hope this will help everyone to understand China better.

Many years ago, China solemnly declared to the world that it is committed to a peaceful development path and that it will pursue its own

development by preserving world peace and preserve world peace using its own development. Its peaceful development path is China's response to international concern about the direction of its development, and is also an expression of its people's confidence and active commitment to realizing our own development goals. This confidence and commitment are rooted in the deep traditions of the Chinese civilization, in our perception of the conditions for achieving our development goals, and in our understanding of general global development trends.

The Chinese nation is a peace-loving nation. A nation's deepest pursuits of the mind are determined by national character, passed down from one generation to the next. With over 5,000 years of history, the Chinese civilization has always held peace in the highest esteem. The pursuit of peace, amity, and harmony is inherent to the Chinese character. It runs deep in our veins. Already in ancient China, we find the exhortation, "Regardless of size, a state partial to war will perish."² Handed down through the ages we find ideas such as, "Regard peace as most precious";³ seek "Harmony in diversity";⁴ "Exchange weapons of war for the jade and silk of peace"; know that "If the nation is at peace, the people live in comfort"; "Foster friendship with neighbors"; and seek a state of "Peace under Heaven" and "Harmony under Heaven." Historically, China was long one of the most powerful countries in the world. Yet it has no record of colonialism or foreign aggression. That today we are committed to a peaceful development path is a continuation and extension of this peace-loving nature that has been a cultural tradition of our nation for thousands of years.

China has now set goals for its future development. First, by 2020, we aim to double our national 2010 GDP and per capita personal income and finish building a moderately prosperous society in all respects. And second, by the mid-21st century, we aim to have turned ourselves into a modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, and harmonious. We refer to these goals as the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation. China has a population of over 1.3 billion. As long as we are on the right path, we can quickly elevate the general level of prosperity and raise the happiness index. But improving these things for each individual is not quite as easy. Think of it this way: if we all go for dinner, even with generous servings, depending on whether

there are eight, eighty, or eight hundred of us at the table, the outcome will be very different. We are deeply aware that for a long time to come China will continue to be the world's largest developing country and that to improve the living standards and quality of life of over 1.3 billion people will demand a lot of hard work. There are two things China needs to enable it to focus on development: one is a harmonious and stable domestic environment; the other is a peaceful and stable international environment.

History is our best teacher. It records faithfully each country's journey and presents each country with inspiration for its future development. For over one hundred years, from the Opium War of 1840 to the founding of the PRC in 1949, China was ravaged by war, turmoil, and foreign aggression, leaving its people with memories too painful to recall. The war of aggression set in motion by Japanese militarists resulted in more than 35 million Chinese military and civilian casualties. This tragic period of history leaves memories engraved in the hearts of the Chinese people. Our people have long believed that "Do not to others what you would not have others do to you."⁵ China needs peace like humans need air or plants need sunshine. Only by committing to a peaceful development path, only by working with all other countries to protect world peace, can our country achieve its goals, and can it contribute more to the world.

A pioneer of China's democratic revolution, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, opined, "The tide of history is mighty. Follow it and prosper; resist it and perish." History shows, if a country is to achieve prosperity it must understand and follow general world trends. Fail to do so, and it will be cast aside by history. But what are these trends today? There can be only one answer: peace, development, cooperation, and mutual benefit. China does not subscribe to the outdated logic that a powerful country will invariably seek hegemony. In today's world, is that old path of colonialism and hegemonism still traversable? The answer can only be "no." Not only is it impassable, it will lead anyone who follows it straight into a brick wall. The only path open is that of peaceful development. Thus, China is committed to a peaceful path.

Facts speak louder than words. For decades, China has consistently pursued an independent foreign policy of peace and stressed that the

purpose of its foreign policy is to protect world peace and promote common development. China has stated on numerous occasions that it opposes all forms of hegemonism and power politics, does not interfere in other countries' internal affairs, and will never seek hegemony or expansion. In our policies, this is what we reflect; in our institutions, this is how things are designed; and in our practice, this is what we have always followed. Of course, China will resolutely protect its sovereignty, security, and development interests. No country should expect us to swallow the bitter fruit of an injury to Chinese sovereignty, security, or development interests.

In short, China's pursuit of a peaceful development path is not an act of expediency, still less is it diplomatic rhetoric. It is the decision we came to through an objective assessment of our history, present, and future. It represents confidence in our thinking and a readiness to act on it. A peaceful development path is in the interests of China and the world. We can think of no reason that we should not take this approach that has proven so effective in practice.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

Last November, the 18th CPC Central Committee held its Third Plenary Session. The Session produced top-level planning on the future of reform and opening up, and introduced a roadmap and timetable for reform. It also enunciated that our overall goal is to improve and develop the socialist system with Chinese characteristics and to modernize our system and capacity for governance, thereby putting in place better institutional foundations for China's long-term development.

China is currently speeding up efforts toward a new kind of industrialization, the application of IT technologies, urbanization, and agricultural modernization, and this is going to unleash tremendous investment and consumer demand. With a per capita GDP of now close to US\$7,000, China has entered a period of rapid upgrading in the structure of private consumption and of industry. In 2013, the service sector for the first time overtook industrial manufacturing to represent a bigger share of the economy. The service sector's share of and importance in the Chinese economy will continue to grow; high value-

added, high-tech industries will also continue to account for a bigger share; and new consumer trends and growth areas will keep on emerging. In the next five years, it is projected that China will import over US\$10 trillion of goods, make over US\$500 billion of investment overseas, and see over 500 million Chinese tourists travelling abroad.

The ancient philosopher Laozi believed that, "A big country should be like the lower reaches of a river."⁶ In other words, just as a river's lower reaches welcome all tributaries, a big country should adopt an attitude of inclusiveness. China wishes, in an open and inclusive way, to strengthen dialogue and communication with the rest of the world and to listen with an open mind to the voices of others. We hope that time will dispel prejudice and misunderstanding. We also hope that the world can see China more objectively, within a historical context, and without missing its many dimensions, to be able to genuinely understand China fully, accurately, and as a whole.

China's development will never be pursued at the expense of the interests of another country. We will, categorically, not be taking any measures that benefit ourselves by harming others or that could be described as beggar-thy-neighbor policies. With the greater good of world peace and development as our point of departure, we will contribute Chinese ideas on handling contemporary international relations, offer Chinese solutions for improving global governance, and do our bit to respond to the different challenges faced by humanity in the 21st century.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

The Chinese and the German nations are two great nations, and have each made important contributions to the progress of human civilization. Germany is not only known the world over for its advanced science and technology and modern manufacturing, it has also produced a great many luminaries of philosophy, literature, and music. A lot of their works are familiar to the Chinese people. The poems and literary works of Goethe, Schiller, and Heine, the philosophy of Leibniz, Kant, Hegel, Feuerbach, Marx, Heidegger, and Marcuse, and the enchanting melodies of Bach, Beethoven, Schumann, and Brahms, to name but a

few. Many Chinese, myself included, get a lot of enjoyment from their works, are struck by the power of their thought, and through them, have deepened our understanding of the world and of life.

As a German saying goes, "Mountains never meet, but people do." The Chinese and the Germans have a long history of exchange and share a profound friendship. On this occasion, I can't but recall a German gentleman widely respected and loved in China. His name was John Rabe. Over 70 years ago, Japanese troops invaded the Chinese city of Nanjing and launched what was to become the massacre of more than 300,000 Chinese soldiers and civilians. As the killing raged on, Mr. Rabe contacted a dozen other foreigners who were in Nanjing at the time and set up the Nanjing Safety Zone. They managed to shelter over 200,000 Chinese people. Mr. Rabe kept a detailed record of the massacre in his diary, which has become an important source for studies on this period of history. In 1996, the John Rabe House was jointly opened by China and Germany in Nanjing. Last winter, a project by the Nanjing government to restore Mr. Rabe's grave in Berlin was completed. In China, we cherish Mr. Rabe's memory as a man who demonstrated great compassion for life and acted on his aspiration for peace.

I recall another German friend, named Norbert Görres, who was a grape grower. Between the year 2000 and 2009, he and his assistant Hans-Werner Beu visited Zaozhuang in Shandong Province a total of 17 times to help local farmers improve their grape growing and grafting. Norbert also gave a local winery the right to use his family business's centuries-old brand at no cost. Norbert and Hans paid for the tuition fees of eight local students from poor families. In 2007, Hans was suddenly diagnosed with cancer. But he didn't forget the two students he was supporting through school, and before he died he asked Norbert to give RMB 2,000 to the students to enable them to finish senior high school. When, on August 1, 2008, Norbert gave the money to those two students, everyone present was moved to tears.

These are just two of the many touching stories of friendship between the Chinese and German people. Over the years, a great many Germans have personally contributed to the growth of Sino-German relations and to China's reform and opening up.

The 21st century is a century of cooperation. The more open

our minds, the broader the arena for cooperation. The next five to ten years will be a crucial period in reform and development for both China and Germany. As reform deepens, our cooperation will grow into new areas and gain new impetus. I am confident that as we come together in cooperation on “Made in Germany” and “Made in China,” what we produce will not only be excellent quality products, but the happiness and ambitions of our two peoples. China and Germany are the biggest economies in Asia and Europe. If we strengthen the integration between our economies and create strong cooperation as pillars of growth in Asia and Europe, we can be certain to bring a boon to the world economy.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

This year marks the centenary of World War I and the 75th anniversary of World War II. Gotthold Ephraim Lessing once said, “History should not encumber memory. It should enlighten common sense.” Former Chancellor Willy Brandt is said to have observed, “He who forgets the past will get sick in his soul.” In China we say that “Matters of the past not forgotten are teachers of matters of the future.” The Chinese people have, based on what they have been through, made the conscious decision to commit to a path of peaceful development. We sincerely hope that all countries will commit to peaceful development paths and work together to build a harmonious world of enduring peace and common prosperity.

Thank you.

Note

¹ Li He, “Yanmen Taishou Xing,” Li He (790–816) was a Chinese poet of the Tang Dynasty.

² *The Methods of the Sima (Si Ma Fa)*, “Benevolence as the Foundation.” This book, also known as *The Marshal’s Art of War*, is an ancient Chinese book on warfare. During the Song Dynasty, it was used as a basic textbook for training in the martial arts.

³ *The Analects of Confucius (Lun Yu)*, “Xue Er.”

⁴ See note 7, p.91.

⁵ *The Analects of Confucius (Lun Yu)*, “Yan Yuan.”

⁶ *Laozi*, Chapter 61.

SPEECH AT THE COLLEGE OF EUROPE

April 1, 2014

Your Majesties King Philippe and Queen Mathilde,
President Herman Van Rompuy,
Prime Minister Elio Di Rupo,
President Inigo Mendez de Vigo,
Rector Jorg Monar,
Diplomatic Envoys,
Faculty Members and Students,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

Good morning! I am delighted to be here at the College of Europe to meet with you all today. Let me start by conveying warm greetings and the best of wishes to all teaching staff and students, and to all our European friends who take an interest in and support China's development.

In Flemish, Bruges means "bridge." Bridges not only make life more convenient; they symbolize communication, understanding, and friendship. I have come to Europe on this trip because I hope that, together with our European friends, we can build a bridge of friendship and cooperation across the Eurasian continent.

Just before coming here, King Philippe, Queen Mathilde, and I visited a Volvo plant in Ghent. Volvo Cars Ghent, the largest car manufacturer in Belgium, has become a model of economic and technological cooperation between China, Belgium, and Sweden. It has formed a bridge for mutually beneficial cooperation linking Chinese investment with European technology.

The College of Europe was created after World War II. It was a product of people's reflections on war and yearning for peace. Human history has all too often been haunted by the specter of war. The horrors

of World War II forced the people of Europe to reflect on this suffering and draw lessons from it. Led by statesmen like Jean Monnet and Robert Schuman, they began to find strength in unity, working together for lasting peace and prosperity.

With over half a century of development, the College today has not only become one of the important think tanks of the European Union (EU), but also a cradle for Europe's political elite. In the words of Mr. Van Rompuy, the College has always been at the heart of European integration and is in itself an expression of the faith in Europe born out of the ruins of war.

Faculty Members and Students,

It was in 1949, when the College of Europe was established, that the People's Republic of China was founded. With that began a new historical era in the development of the Chinese nation. In 1975, Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai and Sir Christopher Soames weighed things up and made the decision to establish diplomatic relations between China and the European Economic Community. Today, China and the EU have built a comprehensive strategic partnership. We have established dialogue and negotiation mechanisms for over 60 fields. Our trade last year reached US\$559.1 billion. Over five million trips are made between China and the EU each year, and our overseas student numbers are nearing 300,000. The China-EU relationship has become one of the most important bilateral relationships in the world.

But with that said, we should also see that the room for the relationship to grow is still great and we are a long way from fully tapping its potential. To move relations forward, China needs to deepen its knowledge of Europe, just as the EU needs to deepen its knowledge of China. History is always at the root of the present. For any country, its present always comes from the past. Only when we know where a country has come from, can we understand why today it is this way and not that, and can we figure out that its future is headed this way and not that way.

So let me use this opportunity to talk to you about what kind of country China is. I hope this will be helpful to you as you observe, study, and understand China. Explaining China is a mammoth task, so for today

I've chosen to focus on a few important dimensions.

First, China is a country with a civilization that has been around for a very long time. One of the world's ancient civilizations, China's has continued unbroken to this day and has a history of over 5,000 years. The Chinese characters that our ancestors invented thousands of years ago are still in use today. Over 2,000 years ago, China saw an era of great intellectual accomplishments, which we refer to as the "hundred masters and schools of thought." Great thinkers like Laozi, Confucius, and Mozi¹ investigated the universe and the Earth, explored relationships between people, between the individual and society, and between human and nature, and propounded deeply sophisticated systems of thought. Many of their ideas continue to have a profound influence on the lives of Chinese people today — ideas like the moral injunction of fidelity to one's parents and brothers, to the monarch, and to friends; a belief in the need for propriety, justice, integrity, and honor; the notion that the benevolent love their fellow human beings, and that humans should treat one another with kindness; and the belief in Nature and humans being in harmony, in the *Dao* following what is natural, and in the unceasing pursuit of self-improvement. Chinese people have their own value system through which they view the world, society, and life itself. This unique and time-honored intellectual realm gives Chinese people a powerful sense of national confidence and has cultivated a national spirit with patriotism as its core.

Second, China is a country that has been through great suffering. Before the industrial revolution, for a few thousand years China's economy, technology, and culture were consistently among the leading ranks of the world. But as modernity dawned, China's feudal rulers closed its doors in boastful ignorance. With this the country was left trailing behind, unable to keep pace with modern development, and it gradually became a semi-colonial, semi-feudal society. The foreign invasions were relentless, society was beset by turmoil, and the people lived in extreme deprivation. Poverty begets a longing for change and chaos kindles dreams of stability. After a hundred years of tenacious struggle against storm after storm, and with tens of millions of lives sacrificed, finally, the Chinese people reclaimed control over their own destiny. Yet their memories of foreign invasion and subjugation have not

faded, and this explains why we cherish so dearly the lives we lead today. The Chinese people want peace; we do not want war. This is why China follows an independent foreign policy of peace, why we are committed to non-interference in other countries' domestic affairs, and why we don't allow others to interfere in ours. This is how we've done things in the past. It will continue to be how we do them in the future.

Third, our country practices socialism with Chinese characteristics. In 1911, the revolution led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen overthrew the system of autocratic monarchy by which China had been ruled for thousands of years. With the old system gone, the question became where China was headed. The Chinese people began searching long and hard for a path that would suit their national conditions. They contemplated and experimented with the idea of constitutional monarchy, imperial restoration, or a parliamentary, multi-party, or presidential system, but none of these options seemed viable. Finally, China chose the path of socialism. In the process of building socialism, we have had successes, made mistakes, and even seen serious setbacks. Following the introduction of the reform and opening up policy, under the leadership of Mr. Deng Xiaoping, we have set out, with our national conditions and the demands of the times in mind, to explore and create a development path for our country, establishing socialism with Chinese characteristics. We have introduced the policies of building a socialist market economy, democracy, an advanced culture, a harmonious society, and an ecological civilization; of protecting social equality and justice, promoting well-rounded human development, and remaining committed to peaceful development; and of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects, and through this achieving modernization and gradually realizing common prosperity for all. China's unique cultural traditions, history, and national circumstances have all dictated that it would naturally follow a development path suited to its own particular attributes. This is what we have done, and we have done so successfully.

Fourth, China is the world's biggest developing country. China has made historic progress in its development, and is now the second largest economy in the world. It has achieved in a matter of decades what took developed countries centuries to achieve, and it has done so as a country with a population of over 1.3 billion. This is, without a doubt, something

to be proud of. At the same time, we're also very much aware that while China's aggregate economy is big, divided by 1.3 billion, it sits at only around 80th place in terms of GDP per capita. Over 74 million people currently rely on our basic living allowance system; every year, more than 10 million people join the urban job market; several hundred million people need transferring out of agriculture and settling in urban areas; and we have more than 85 million people with disabilities. By the World Bank's standards, we still have over 200 million people living below the poverty line — roughly the population of France, Germany, and the UK combined. In the 40 days either side of Chinese New Year's Day this year, our airlines, railroads, and highways had to cope with the movement of around 3.6 billion passengers, which is equivalent to 90 million people on the move each day. To enable all 1.3 billion of our people to live more comfortable lives, it is going to take a lot of hard work for a long time to come. At the moment, economic development remains China's central task, and on the basis of economic growth we need to promote social progress in all areas.

Fifth, China is a country in the midst of profound change. Long ago, our ancestors advanced the idea that "As Nature maintains vigor through movement, a gentleman should unceasingly pursue self-improvement,"² and stressed that "If you can improve yourself in a day, do so every day, every day improving."³ Trying to get ahead in fierce international competition is like sailing against the current — you advance or you fall behind. Reform was forced on us by problems and is deepening in the process of continuously addressing problems. We know that reform and opening up is an ongoing process that will never be complete. China has already entered a deep-water zone in reform, where the problems that need solving are the toughest ones to crack. What we need is the courage to keep going, undaunted by the challenges ahead, or as we say in Chinese: "Knowing full well the mountain's home to tigers and heading straight for the mountain." Our principle in moving forward with reform is to act boldly but with steady steps. "If you want to accomplish something difficult, you start with what's easiest about it. If you want to accomplish something big, you start small. Everything tough in life must begin with the easy; everything big must begin with the small."⁴ As China's reform keeps moving forward,

China will continue to see profound change. I am also confident that our efforts to comprehensively deepen reform will not only create strong impetus for our own modernization, but will also bring new development opportunities for the world.

Essentially, to observe and understand China, you have to think about its past and its present, the material and the immaterial. The different elements of China's history are all links in the same chain and cannot be understood in isolation — the history of China's 5,000-year-old civilization, of the Chinese people's 170-year struggle in modern times, of the journey of the CPC over the past 90 years and more, of over 60 years of development in the PRC, and of over 30 years of exploration under reform and opening up. If you aren't thinking about its history, its culture, the way its people think, and the profound changes taking place there today, you'll be hard-pushed to really understand China.

The world develops in many directions, and its history is never linear. China cannot create wholesale a carbon copy of the political system or development model of another country. It would be un-acclimatized to our environment and would lead to disastrous consequences. Over 2,000 years ago, the Chinese people had already come to understand this logic, as a passage from the Spring and Autumn period suggests: "Grown in southern China an orange is an orange; grown in the north it becomes a bitter *Citrus trifoliata*. The leaves are similar, but the taste is different. Why is this? Because the environment is different."⁵

A French writer once said "A friend is transparent to a friend: they exchange their very being." I hope that my brief account here can make China a little more transparent to you. I also sincerely hope that the College of Europe is able to produce a great many experts who are knowledgeable about and can understand China to provide the talent and intellectual support needed for the boundless growth of China-EU relations.

Faculty Members and Students,

China and Europe may be separated by distance, but we all live in the same time and space and our lives are bound together. This is a crucial time for development for China and Europe, as both are facing

opportunities and challenges the likes of which have never been seen before. Just now I mentioned that we hope to work with our European friends to build a bridge of friendship and cooperation across the Eurasian continent. We need to work together to create a bridge that rests on four pillars — peace, growth, reform, and the progress of civilization — and with this, build a China-EU comprehensive strategic partnership that is of greater influence globally.

We need to build a bridge of peace and stability that links the major forces of China and the EU. China and the EU occupy one tenth of the Earth's surface, and account for a quarter of the world's population. Together, we have three permanent seats on the UN Security Council. The need for peace not war, for multilateralism not unilateralism, and for dialogue not confrontation is our shared consensus. We need to strengthen communication and coordination on global issues and play a key role in protecting world peace and stability. If civilization and culture can spread, so too can peace and development. China stands ready to work with the EU to allow the sunlight of peace to drive away the shadows of war; to allow the warmth of prosperity to dispel the frost of early spring that has settled on the global economy. With this we can help all humankind to find the path of peaceful development and mutually beneficial cooperation.

We need to build a bridge of growth and prosperity that will link the two big markets of China and the EU. China and the EU are two of the world's most important major economies, which when combined account for a third of the global economy. We should together maintain market openness, speed up investment agreement negotiations, actively explore the possibility of a free trade area, and work toward the goal of reaching US\$1 trillion in two-way trade by 2020. We need to actively explore how to bring China-EU cooperation and the Silk Road economic belt together with the aim of integrating the markets of Asia and Europe, to inject life and dynamism into human resources, businesses, capital, and technologies in Asia and Europe, to make China and the EU twin engines for global economic growth.

We need to build a bridge of reform and progress that will link reform processes in China and the EU. Both China and the EU are currently undergoing reforms unprecedented in human history; both

are taking paths hitherto uncharted. We need to strengthen dialogue and cooperation on macroeconomics, public policy, regional development, rural development, social welfare, and other issues. We need to respect each other's reform paths and draw on each other's experiences, and use our own reform as a boon to world development and progress.

We need to build a bridge of common cultural prosperity that links the great civilizations of China and Europe. China is, in an important way, representative of the Eastern civilization, while Europe is the cradle of the Western civilization. Just as Chinese people are fond of tea and Belgians love their beer, the reticence and subtlety of tea and the gregariousness of beer represent two ways of enjoying life and understanding the world. But the two are certainly not incompatible. When good friends get together, they might drink 'til the barrel's empty or sit and sip tea and chat about life. China champions "harmony in diversity,"³⁶ and the EU stresses being "united in diversity." Let us join hands and work to see every flower of human civilization blossom together.

Regardless of changes in the international landscape, China has always supported European integration and a bigger role in international affairs for a united, stable, and prosperous EU. China will soon release its second EU policy paper which reiterates the great importance it places on both the EU itself and on its relations with the EU. Last year, we jointly developed the China-EU 2020 Strategic Agenda for Cooperation, setting out a host of ambitious goals for China-EU cooperation in nearly 100 fields. The two sides should work in concert to turn the blueprint into reality at the earliest possible date to see China-EU relations making greater progress in the coming decade.

Faculty Members and Students,

In recent years, the College of Europe has increasingly placed importance on China, developed courses on Europe-China relations, and is currently busy preparing for the launch of a Europe-China research center devoted to research on our relations. China has decided to work with the College to build a China Library, the first of its kind in any EU member country, and will provide 10,000 books, videos, and films on developments in fields like Chinese history and culture, to be used for academic research.

We sometimes say in China, aside from reading 10,000 books, we should also travel 10,000 *li* to understand more of the world around us. To the students, let me recommend that you visit China often to see more of it for yourselves. What you hear from others can be unreliable, but what you see with your own eyes is real. China intends to work with the EU to bring the number of students exchanged between us up to 300,000 per year by 2020.

Young people are always energetic and full of dreams. The future of China, Europe, and the world belongs to our younger generations. For students from both China and Europe, I hope that you will approach the world with a sense of equality, respect, and love and adopt an attitude toward all civilizations that enables appreciation, inclusiveness, and mutual learning, and with this, foster greater understanding and empathy among the people of China and Europe, and between us and other parts of the world. I hope you will use your energy and hard work in youth to make this planet a better place.

Thank you.

Note

¹ Mozi (c.468–376 BC) was a philosopher and statesman of late Spring and Autumn Period who founded Mohism.

² *The Book of Changes (Zhou Yi)*, “Qian.” One of the classic works of Confucianism, the *Book of Changes* was used as a manual for divining natural and social changes through interpretation of the Eight Trigrams. It posits the belief that all things are born of interaction between the forces of *yin* and *yang*, and puts forward simple yet profound concepts, such as the idea that change is derived from the hard and the soft pushing on each other.

³ *The Great Learning (Da Xue)*. Originally a chapter in *The Book of Rites (Li Ji)*, this book mainly expounds upon the relationship between individual moral cultivation and the elimination of disorder in society. In the Song Dynasty, it was separated from *The Book of Rites (Li Ji)* and became one of the “Four Classics of Confucianism,” along with *The Analects of Confucius*, *The Mencius* and *The Doctrine of the Mean*.

⁴ *Laogzi*, Chapter 63.

⁵ *The Spring and Autumn Annals of Master Yan (Yan Zi Chun Qiu)*, “The Inner Chapters: Miscellaneous Tales, Part Two.” *The Spring and Autumn Annals of Master Yan* records the words and deeds of Yan Ying, a statesman of the State of Qi, during the Spring and Autumn Period.

⁶ See note 7, p.91.

THE PEOPLE OF CHINA DO NOT ACCEPT THAT A POWERFUL COUNTRY IS DESTINED FOR HEGEMONY

May 15, 2014

Friendship among peoples is the basic driving force for world peace and development, and a precondition for mutually beneficial cooperation. That we trust one another and treat each other as equals is a prerequisite for cooperation itself and for that cooperation to be mutually beneficial. Only when the people of all countries unite in friendship can we make our common desire for peace and development a reality.

With the development of trends toward greater world multipolarity, economic globalization, and the increasing application of information and communications technology by societies, all countries have convergent interests, interconnected fortunes, and interdependent security needs. We have become an interknit community with a shared future. Faced with a complex and changeable international situation and grave global issues in need of solutions, the people of all countries need to strengthen friendly communication, join hands in cooperation, and overcome challenges together.

Today, China is in the midst of growth, reform, and progress. We have set the Two Centenary Goals, the first of which, to be completed by 2020, is to double China's 2010 GDP and personal per capita income and finish building a moderately prosperous society in all respects. The second, to be achieved by the middle of the century, is to turn China into a modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, and harmonious and realize the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation. The Chinese Dream is not only a dream about

Part of a speech at the China International Friendship Conference, an event commemorating the 60th anniversary of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries.

the Chinese people's pursuit of happiness; it is also deeply connected to the dreams of the people of the world. In the process of realizing the Chinese Dream, we will work together with all other countries to help the people of other countries better realize their own dreams.

The Chinese people's efforts to realize the Chinese Dream will bring the world huge opportunities. In November 2013, the 18th CPC Central Committee held its Third Plenary Session. At that Session a call was made for reform to be comprehensively deepened. China is now working to put into effect the blueprint for reform that has been settled on. This new round of reforms is going to create powerful impetus for China's development. This is without doubt good news for the world economy.

An ocean is vast for it welcomes all rivers. China will continue opening up across the board, move forward with mutually beneficial cooperation with other countries, and promote the development of an economic belt along the Silk Road and a 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road, enabling countries to create and share development opportunities together. China will approach things with an open mind, with a more inclusive attitude, and from a broader perspective, as it energetically engages in cultural exchanges with other countries. Through such mutual learning, it will make its due contribution to the progress of human civilization.

In recent years, with China's rapid development, some now worry that as it becomes more powerful, China will begin to seek hegemony. Others have proffered the "China threat theory." That this kind of view exists, in the majority of cases is down to misperceptions. Of course in a small minority of cases it is the result of deep-seated prejudice.

The Chinese nation has always been a peace-loving one. Chinese culture holds harmony in the highest esteem. The Chinese concept of harmony (*he*) goes back to time immemorial. It incorporates a way of seeing the universe as a unity between human and nature, of seeing the world as needing peace among countries, of seeing society as requiring harmony in diversity, and of seeing people as inherently good. Throughout the 5,000 years of our civilization's development, our nation has always pursued and passed on the philosophy of peace, concord, and harmony (*heping*, *hemu*, and *hexie*). The ideas that peace is most precious, that humans should treat one another with kindness, that we should

not do to others what we would not have them do to us, and so on, are deeply embedded in the Chinese psyche and deeply reflected in Chinese people's behavior.

Our forebears knew that "Regardless of size, a state partial to war will perish."¹ Since ancient times, the Chinese nation has actively engaged in foreign trade and communication, and not in invasion and expansion. It has devoted its energies to protecting its country in patriotism, and not to grabbing more land in colonialism. More than 2,100 years ago, Chinese people created the Silk Road, facilitating exchange as equals between the eastern and western civilizations, leaving behind marks of mutually beneficial cooperation, and benefiting tremendously the people of the countries along the route. Over 600 years ago, the Chinese navigator Zheng He led what was then the most powerful fleet in the world on seven expeditions to the Pacific Ocean and the western Indian Ocean, visiting over 30 countries and regions. They took not an inch of land, but they did sow seeds of peace and friendship, and left behind them many a story of friendship and cultural exchange with the people they met on their journeys. Chinese modern history up to the PRC's founding is a tragic chapter of humiliation filled with disaster and defeat. It is also a great history of the Chinese nation's struggles to resist foreign aggression and to achieve national independence. Having been through such suffering, the Chinese people know the value of peace. We will never impose these woeful experiences on any other nation.

Invasion and hegemony are not in the Chinese DNA. The people of China reject the argument that when a country becomes powerful it is bound to seek hegemony. We want to live in concord and develop in harmony with the people of other countries to pursue, protect, and benefit from peace together.

History tells us that war, like a demon or nightmare, brings the people disaster and pain and we must be vigilant against it. It tells us that peace, like air or sunshine, is hardly noticed as we benefit from it, but without it we are lost; we must therefore assiduously protect it. In today's world the flames of fighting and the threat of war are still present. The people of many countries and regions are currently caught up in wars, and the lives of countless women and children are in grave danger. All peace-loving peoples with a conscience should step up and act to stop

war and protect peace.

China will continue its commitment to a peaceful development path and encourage other countries to do the same. It will take the initiative to shoulder more international responsibility, work with other countries to stand for human conscience and international justice, uphold justice in international and regional affairs, and take a more active part in seeking solutions to flashpoint issues. By protecting world peace it will develop itself, and using its own development it will promote world peace. China will continue to handle problems and differences through discussions in which all are equal and, with every sincerity and patience, settle differences through dialogue.

The year 2015 will mark the 70th anniversary of the victory of the world's war against fascism. For many years now, with the joint efforts of all peace-loving peoples around the world, the outcome of the victory of World War II and the post-war international order have been preserved, and peace and development have become the main theme of our time. This has created the environment needed for all countries to develop. The Chinese people will come together with the people of other countries to commemorate this great victory and to cherish and protect our hard-won peace.

In China we have a saying that "Relations between states are decided by their people's amity, and this amity comes from empathy and understanding." I recently visited the UNESCO headquarters. On a stone wall at the entrance, there is an inscription in different languages. It reads, "Since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defenses of peace must be constructed." This line underscores the truth that to protect world peace and foster common development, the key is in making the people of all countries fully understand what peace and development mean to humanity. This is why we must strengthen exchange and learning among different civilizations, and people-to-people diplomacy is the most profound force for the promotion of such exchange and learning.

Civilizations become more colorful through exchange and richer through mutual learning. Such exchange and learning creates important impetus for the progress of human civilization and for world peace and development. We need to encourage exchange and mutual learning that

transcends national borders, time and space, and civilizations to foster mutual understanding, empathy, support, and assistance among the people of different countries and strengthen their conviction in peace and common development. With this we can forge a powerful force to prevent and oppose war and promote common development.

Note

¹ See note 2, p.102.

**ESTABLISHING AN ASIAN SECURITY CONCEPT
AND TOGETHER CREATING A NEW LANDSCAPE
FOR SECURITY COOPERATION**

May 21, 2014

Distinguished Guests,
Colleagues,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

I would like to thank Foreign Minister Ahmet Davutoglu, the Special Representative of the Turkish President, for his remarks. As China assumes the presidency of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia (CICA), allow me to express our sincere gratitude to all sides, in particular Kazakhstan, CICA's initial proponent, and Turkey, the previous holder of the presidency, for your trust and support.

Now, let me make some remarks on behalf of the People's Republic of China.

Today's summit is bringing together leaders and representatives from 47 countries and international organizations, including CICA member states, observer states, and guests of the summit. The theme that will frame our discussions is "Enhancing Dialogue, Trust and Coordination for a New Asia of Peace, Stability and Cooperation." Under this theme, we will discuss matters of fundamental importance surrounding security cooperation, explore measures for long-term peace and stability, and together assist in promoting development and prosperity. This makes today's summit extremely important to security in Asia and the world and its influence will likely be deep and lasting.

Remarks at the fourth summit of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia.

Asia today is home to 67 percent of the world's population and accounts for one third of the global economy. It is a place where diverse civilizations and nations meet and interact. The peace and development of Asia is deeply connected to the future and fate of humanity. Asian stability is a boon to world peace and Asian revival is a blessing to global development.

Asia today, though facing more risks and challenges, still has greater dynamism and potential than any other region. Peace, development, cooperation, and mutual benefit are the region's mainstream trends. Dealing with differences and disputes through discussion and negotiation is the main policy preference for the region's countries. Asia's status in the international strategic landscape continues to rise, and it is playing an increasingly important role in promoting world multipolarity and the democratization of international relations. Getting Asia to such a positive place has not been easy and this is something that ought to be cherished.

In Asia today, regional economic cooperation is burgeoning, cooperation in the security field is tackling challenges head-on, and the different mechanisms for cooperation are becoming increasingly dynamic. Asia has come to a crucial stage in security cooperation that requires us to build on what we've already achieved and work for new progress.

In China we have a saying, "The wise change with the times and the erudite change with the way of the world."¹ The circumstances are changing, and the times are moving on. If we are to keep pace with the times, we cannot enter into the 21st century but have mentalities that are stuck in a bygone era of Cold War thinking and zero-sum games. We believe that we should actively champion common, comprehensive, cooperative, and sustainable security in Asia. We need to create a new approach to security, establish new architecture for regional security cooperation, and work together to build a path to security in Asia that is shared by and benefits everyone.

Common security means respecting and ensuring the security of every country. The diversity of Asia is notable. Its countries differ in size, wealth, and strength, and have widely different histories, cultural traditions, and social systems, and diverse security interests and needs. Yet we all live in the same Asian family, our interests are convergent,

our security threats are shared, and we are increasingly becoming a community with a shared future in which when one benefits all benefit and when one suffers all suffer.

Security should be universal. We cannot have one country secure while others are not; or some countries secure while the rest are not; and we certainly can't sacrifice the security of others in the pursuit of our own so-called absolute security. Otherwise, as the Kazakh proverb puts it, "He who tries to blow another's oil lamp out will set his own beard on fire."

Security should be equal. Every country has an equal right to participate in the security affairs of the region and every country is responsible for protecting regional security. No country should attempt to dominate regional security affairs or infringe on other countries' legitimate rights and interests.

Security should be inclusive. We should turn Asia's diversity and its countries' differences into the energy and drive for regional security cooperation. We should abide by the basic norms of international relations such as respect for sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity and non-interference in others' internal affairs; respect the social systems and development paths chosen independently by each country; and respect and accommodate the legitimate security concerns of all parties. Strengthening military alliances targeted at a third party is not conducive to maintaining common security.

Comprehensive security means coordinating protection in traditional and non-traditional security fields. Asia's security challenges are extremely complicated, and include both hotspot and sensitive issues and ethnic and religious problems. The challenges brought by terrorism, transnational crime, environmental security, cybersecurity, energy and resource security, and major natural disasters are clearly on the rise. Traditional and non-traditional security threats are interconnected, and the substance and reach of security issues are further expanding.

We should take into account the complete historical background and current reality of Asia's security issues, adopt a multi-pronged and holistic approach, and move forward with regional security governance in a coordinated way. While focusing on tackling immediate regional security challenges, we also need to be planning how to address potential security

threats. What we need to avoid is a fragmented approach that treats only symptoms.

We must have zero tolerance for terrorism, separatism, and extremism. We must strengthen international and regional cooperation, step up the fight against these three strains of influence, and enable the people of this region to get on with their lives happily in peace and calm.

Cooperative security means promoting the security of individual countries and the region as a whole through dialogue and cooperation. As the proverb goes, "Strength comes not from brawny arms, but from united hearts." We need sincere and in-depth dialogue and communication to increase strategic mutual trust, to reduce mutual misgivings, and to find common ground while resolving differences and live together in harmony. We need to focus on our common security interests, start with low-sensitivity fields, and actively foster a consciousness about relying on cooperation to respond to security challenges. We should be constantly expanding the scope and finding new forms of cooperation, using cooperation to promote peace and security. We must be committed to resolving disputes through peaceful means, oppose the arbitrary use or threat of force, oppose the provocation or escalation of tensions for selfish purposes, and oppose actions that involve shifting trouble onto neighbors or treading on others in pursuit of selfish gains.

In the final analysis, handling the affairs of Asia must rely on the Asian people, solving the problems of Asia must rely on the Asian people, and protecting security in Asia must rely on the Asian people. The people of Asia have the ability and wisdom to achieve peace and stability in the region through stronger cooperation.

Our Asia is an open Asia. While strengthening our cooperation with each other, Asian countries also need to firmly commit to cooperation with countries in other parts of the world, with other regions, and with international organizations. We should welcome other parties to play a positive and constructive role in promoting Asian security and cooperation, and work together to achieve bilateral, multilateral, and universal win-win outcomes.

Sustainable security means that we need to give equal attention to development and security to achieve security that lasts. In China, we have

an old saying that, "If you want a tree to grow tall, help it grow strong roots; if you want a river to flow far, help its source to flow freely."² Development is the foundation of security and security is a necessary condition for development. The tree of peace will not grow on barren land and the fruits of development will not ripen amidst flames of war. For the majority of Asian countries, development is the greatest form of security and is the master key to regional security issues.

If we are to build a secure Asian edifice that will stand firm in the face of a storm, we need to focus on development, actively improve living standards, and narrow the wealth gap to cement the foundations of security. We need to move forward with common development and regional integration, doing our best to develop positive interplay and synchrony between regional economic and security cooperation, so as to promote sustainable security through sustainable development.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

CICA is the largest regional security forum in Asia, with the most members and the broadest representation. For more than two decades, with the mission of strengthening mutual trust and collaboration and promoting security and stability in Asia, CICA has observed the principle of consensus building and made an important contribution to increasing understanding, building consensus, and deepening cooperation.

Today, the Asian people's desire for peace and stability is stronger and their need to join hands in tackling security challenges is more urgent than ever before.

China proposes that we make CICA a platform for dialogue and cooperation on security that covers the whole of Asia and, with this as a foundation, explore the establishment of new architecture for regional security cooperation. China believes it advisable to consider increasing the frequency of CICA foreign ministers' meetings and even perhaps summits as the situation requires, with a view to strengthening political leadership over CICA and charting a blueprint for its development.

China proposes that we strengthen CICA's capacity and institution building, support the improvement of its secretariat's functions, establish within its framework a defense consultation mechanism for

member states and a task force for supervising the implementation of confidence-building measures in different fields, and deepen exchange and cooperation in fields like counter-terrorism, business, tourism, environmental protection, culture, and people-to-people activities.

China proposes that we build a network for civic exchange between CICA states through channels such as the sponsoring of a CICA non-governmental forum, and with this create a solid social foundation to communicate broadly the CICA concept of security, increase CICA's influence, and promote regional security governance.

China proposes that we make CICA more inclusive and open. We need to strengthen coordination and cooperation with the other organizations in our own region and also to expand dialogue and communication with other regions and the relevant international organizations, and with this work together to protect regional peace and stability.

China will fulfill its responsibilities as CICA president and work with all sides to further elevate the Conference's status and role so that together we create a new landscape for security cooperation in Asia.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

China is and will remain a staunch force for protecting regional and world peace, and for promoting common development. The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, which China champions together with India and Myanmar, have become basic norms governing relations between states. China is consistent in its commitment to seeking the peaceful settlement of disputes with other countries over territorial sovereignty or maritime rights and interests. It has already, through friendly consultation, completely settled border issues with 12 of its 14 neighboring countries. As an active participant in regional security cooperation, China has worked with other countries to found the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and advocates a new security concept which combines mutual trust, reciprocity, equality, and cooperation. China supports ASEAN, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, and the League of Arab States in playing a positive role in regional affairs. China and Russia jointly proposed an Asia Pacific

peace and security initiative to play an important role in strengthening and maintaining peace and stability in that region. China is working to move the Six-Party Talks forward and supports peace and reconstruction in Afghanistan, making tireless efforts to solve international and regional hotspot issues through dialogue and negotiation. China joined forces with countries in the region and with the international community to tackle the Asian financial crisis and the global financial crisis, doing its bit to promote regional and global economic growth.

China is firmly committed to a path of peaceful development and a mutually beneficial strategy of opening up. It seeks to develop friendship and cooperation with other countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. China's peaceful development begins in Asia, looks to Asia for support, and brings benefit to Asia.

"Just as loved ones wish the best for each other, so too do neighbors." China is committed to the policy of regarding our neighbors as friends and partners, and to facilitating amity, security, and common prosperity in its neighborhood. It practices the principles of amity, sincerity, mutual benefit, and inclusiveness, and is working hard to make its development more beneficial to Asian countries. China will work with other countries to speed up the development of an economic belt along the Silk Road and a 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road, and to see that the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank can be launched at the earliest possible date. China will participate on a deeper level in regional cooperation processes, and work to see that development and security in Asia facilitate each other and are mutually reinforcing.

"The mountain that grows through convergence is tall; the river that merges is mighty."³ China is a strong proponent of the Asian security concept and is working resolutely to put it into practice. China will take solid steps to strengthen security dialogue and cooperation with other parties, and jointly explore developing a code of conduct for regional security and an Asian security partnership program, enabling Asian countries to become good partners who share trust and cooperate as equals. China is willing to work with other countries in the region to build mechanisms for regular communication and cooperation to jointly combat three strains of influence — terrorism, separatism, and extremism. It is ready to discuss the creation of an

Asian forum for security cooperation on law enforcement and an Asian security emergency response center, with a view to deepening security cooperation on law enforcement and to coordinating between countries in the region to better respond to major security emergencies. China proposes that we use channels such as a conference for dialogue among Asian civilizations to encourage different civilizations and religions to communicate and learn from each other, draw on each other's strengths, and achieve common progress.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

The Chinese people are now working hard in pursuit of the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation. As we do so, we are also ready to support and assist the peoples of every Asian country to realize their own beautiful dreams. We are ready to work together with all in the region to realize the Asian dream of lasting peace and common development and to make new and greater contributions to the noble cause of the peace and development of humanity.

Thank you.

Note

¹ See note 2, p.37.

² Wei Zheng, "Ten Suggestions to Emperor Taizong of Tang." Wei Zheng (580–643) was a statesman of the Tang Dynasty.

³ Liu Yuxi, "Inscription on the Stele by the Sacred Way to the Tomb of Wang Ling, Former Imperial Censor of the Tang Dynasty." Liu Yuxi (772–842) was a man of letters and philosopher of the Tang Dynasty.

PROMOTING THE SPIRIT OF THE SILK ROAD, STRENGTHENING SINO-ARAB COOPERATION

June 5, 2014

Your Excellency Prime Minister Jaber,
Secretary-General El Araby of the League of Arab States,
Heads of Delegations,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

Al Salam aleikum. Good morning. I am very happy to have the chance today to meet with our Arab friends and discuss the development of the China-Arab States Cooperation Forum (CASCF)¹ and of China-Arab relations. First, on behalf of the Chinese government, the Chinese people, and in my own name, let me extend a warm welcome to all our guests, and offer hearty congratulations on the convening of the CASCF's sixth ministerial conference.

On meeting with Arab friends, there is always an instant connection like old friends coming together once more. This is down to both the warmth and sincerity with which we treat each other, and the long history of exchange between the Chinese and Arab peoples.

Looking back on the history of exchange between the Chinese and Arab peoples, we immediately think of the Silk Road and the maritime spice route. Our ancestors "trekked across desert on post-horses for months on end,"² and "navigated the oceans night and day."³ They were at the forefront of friendly exchange between the different nations of the ancient world. Gan Ying,⁴ Zheng He, and Ibn Battuta, all familiar names, were goodwill envoys for China-Arab exchange. It was by way of the Silk Road that China's Four Great Inventions — papermaking, gunpowder,

¹Speech at the opening ceremony of the sixth ministerial conference of the China-Arab States Cooperation Forum, Beijing.

printing, and the compass — were spread via the Arab region to Europe, and it was also by way of the Silk Road that astronomy, the calendrical system, and medicines from this region were introduced to China, marking an important chapter in the history of exchange and learning between civilizations.

For hundreds of years the spirit of the Silk Road — of peace and cooperation, openness and inclusiveness, mutual learning, and mutual benefit — has been passed down through the generations. The Chinese and Arab peoples have supported each other in our respective efforts to preserve national dignity and defend state sovereignty, have helped each other on the road to development and to achieve national renewal, and have learned from each other through our deepening of people-to-people and cultural exchanges and in our work to see our national cultures thrive.

We will not forget that at the Bandung Conference 60 years ago,³ China made a promise to the Arab states — with which it had not yet established diplomatic relations — that it would support the cause of the Palestinian people. Nor will we forget that over 40 years ago, 13 Arab states, together with our African friends, voted for the PRC to regain its seat at the United Nations. We will not forget the nearly 10,000 Chinese doctors who have worked to save lives in the Arab states, and nor will we forget that after the massive Wenchuan earthquake the most generous assistance received came from our Arab brothers.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

The next decade will be a key period for development in both China and the Arab states.

China has already entered the decisive stage in its drive to build a moderately prosperous society in all respects. The fulfillment of this goal will be a crucial step toward realizing the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation. To this end, we have made general plans for comprehensively deepening reform. A key focus of these plans is to put in place an improved and more dynamic open economic system that enables China to develop international cooperation in all fields and on every level and expand common interests with other countries

and regions in pursuit of mutual benefit. The Middle East is currently experiencing unprecedented change and adjustment, and the Arab states are exploring reform in their own way. The common mission and challenges of achieving national renewal demand that we champion the spirit of the Silk Road, boost the impetus for development, bring dynamism to cooperation, and constantly reinforce a strategic China-Arab relationship of comprehensive cooperation and common development.

Championing the Silk Road spirit means promoting mutual learning between civilizations. There is no hierarchy among civilizations, and no first- and second-rate. Civilizations are enriched through exchange as equals. As a Chinese philosopher once put it, "Five colors that shine together are set off by each other's beauty; an octet of notes produces a harmonic chorus."⁶ China and the Arab states have always approached each other with an attitude of openness and inclusiveness, and engaged in dialogue and exchange not conflict or confrontation. We have created a positive example of harmonious coexistence between countries with different social systems, beliefs, and cultural traditions. China will continue consistently to support the Arab states in protecting their national cultural traditions and will oppose all discrimination and prejudice targeted at a given ethnic group or religion. We should work together to advocate tolerance between civilizations and prevent extremist forces and ideas from creating divisions between us.

Championing the Silk Road spirit means respecting each other's choice of development path. A Chinese thinker put it this way, "Shoes don't need to be the same for everyone; they have to fit the foot that wears them. Governments don't need to be the same for everyone; they have to be right for their people."⁷ Whether a country's development path is appropriate, only its people themselves can really say. Just as we can't expect all flowers to be violets, we cannot demand that countries with diverse cultural traditions, historical experiences, and contemporary conditions adopt the same development model. What a monotonous world that would be. The Arab states are currently exploring their own development path. We are willing to share governance experiences with our Arab friends, each drawing on the wisdom of the other's ancient civilization and development practice.

Championing the Silk Road spirit means being committed to mutually beneficial cooperation. What China pursues is common development. We want to enable our own people to live well, and enable other peoples to do the same. In the next five years, China will import over US\$10 trillion in goods, and our outward FDI will surpass US\$500 billion. In 2013, China imported US\$140 billion in goods from the Arab states, accounting for only 7 percent of the US\$2 trillion that China will import annually in the coming years. Its FDI to the Arab states was US\$2.2 billion — only 2.2 percent of the US\$100 billion in outward FDI that China will be making annually in the years ahead. Room for improvement can be seen as potential and even more so as opportunity. China is happy to connect its own development with that of the Arab states, and to support them in promoting employment, industrialization, and economic growth.

Championing the Silk Road spirit means advocating dialogue and peace. China firmly supports the Middle East peace process and the establishment of an independent State of Palestine, with full sovereignty, based on the 1967 borders, and with East Jerusalem as its capital. We hope the parties involved will take concrete measures to remove obstacles to peace talks and break the stalemate as soon as possible. China respects the reasonable demands of the Syrian people and supports the early adoption of the Geneva communiqué and the opening of an inclusive political transition, to achieve a political resolution to the Syria issue. China is deeply concerned about the humanitarian situation in Syria and will provide a new batch of humanitarian aid to Syrian refugees in Jordan and Lebanon. China supports the establishment of a Middle East nuclear-weapon-free zone, and opposes any attempt to change the political landscape of the Middle East. China will play a constructive role in regional affairs and speak up for justice, will work with the Arab states to promote dialogue to find the greatest common denominator on issues of concern to all parties, and will offer more public goods to the end of finding an appropriate solution to regional flashpoints.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is a path to mutual benefit. It

will give impetus to closer economic integration among the countries involved, promote in these countries the development of infrastructure and institutional innovation, create new economic and employment growth areas, and strengthen their capacity for endogenous growth and for guarding against risk.

As friends brought together by the Silk Road, China and the Arab states are natural partners in the common effort to develop the BRI.

As China and the Arab states work together on the BRI we should follow the principle of pursuing shared growth through discussion and collaboration. Discussion means putting our heads together and getting great things done by talking them through, so that the BRI accounts for the interests and concerns and reflects the wisdom and ideas of both sides. Collaboration means drawing on our respective strengths and working to the best of our own abilities to give full play to our advantages and potential. As the Chinese saying goes, “Stone by stone a tower can form, just as drop by drop can a pool,” it will take sustained efforts over time. Shared growth means that the fruits of the BRI will benefit both peoples equally, creating a China-Arab community of shared interests and a shared future.

As China and the Arab states work together on the BRI we need to be both far-sighted and down-to-earth. Being far-sighted means getting the top-level design right, identifying our orientation and goals, and establishing a “1+2+3” cooperation pattern. The “1” refers to making cooperation in energy the principal axis, deepening cooperation up and down the whole industrial chain in oil and natural gas, and maintaining the security of energy transport corridors. It means establishing strategic cooperative China-Arab relations in energy that are reciprocal, mutually beneficial, safe, reliable, and based on long-term friendship. The “2” refers to two wings — one being infrastructure and the other being trade and investment. We can strengthen China-Arab cooperation on major development programs and landmark public welfare projects, and devise the necessary institutional mechanisms to facilitate bilateral trade and investment. China will encourage its enterprises to import more non-oil products from the Arab states and optimize the trade structure in a bid to see our bilateral trade volume increase from last year’s US\$240 billion to US\$600 billion within the next decade. China will also

encourage its enterprises to invest in energy, petrochemicals, agriculture, manufacturing, and services in the Arab states, with the aim of increasing Chinese investment in the non-financial sector over the coming decade from last year's US\$10 billion to over US\$60 billion. The "3" refers to using three advanced technologies — nuclear energy, space satellites, and new energy — as breakthrough levers in an effort to raise the level of pragmatic China-Arab cooperation. The two sides can discuss establishing technology transfer centers, jointly develop training centers in the Arab states for the peaceful use of nuclear energy, and launch programs to introduce China's BeiDou Navigation Satellite System to the Arab states.

Being down-to-earth means looking to produce results as soon as possible. As an Arab proverb goes, "Words proved by action are the most powerful." For all programs like the Free Trade Area between China and the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf, the China-United Arab Emirates Joint Investment Fund, and the Arab states' participation in the preparations for the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank — programs that we've already reached consensus on and have the foundations in place for — we should speed up the negotiation process and move them forward, looking to make sure that as soon as a project is ready it is acted on. The sooner the BRI produces substantive results, the more able we will be to encourage enthusiasm from different parties and play a role in guiding and setting an example going forward.

As China and the Arab states work together on the BRI we need to rely on and enhance our traditional friendship. Fostering friendship between our peoples is an important element of the BRI and a key foundation for it to work. Here, let me announce that China and the Arab states have decided to designate 2014 and 2015 as years of China-Arab friendship and, within this framework, to hold a series of friendly exchanges. We are also willing to expand the scale of cultural exchanges with the Arab states by, for example, co-hosting art festivals; to encourage more of our students to spend time in overseas study or take part in exchanges in each other; and to strengthen cooperation in tourism, aviation, media, and publishing. Over the next three years, China will train another 6,000 people from the Arab states in various skills, share our experiences of development and poverty alleviation,

and introduce our advanced technologies appropriate to the Arab states' needs. Over the next decade, China will organize visits and exchanges for 10,000 Chinese and Arab artists, promote and support cooperation between 200 partnered Chinese and Arab cultural institutions, and invite and support 500 people from the Arab culture and art world to further their studies in China.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

Establishing the CASCF was a strategic move made with the long-term development of China-Arab relations in mind. After 10 years, the Forum has become an effective means by which to enrich the strategic content of China-Arab relations and promote our pragmatic cooperation. Working together on the BRI presents a new opportunity and a new starting point to bring the Forum to another level. Only by seizing this opportunity can we ensure that our current progress won't come to a halt and that our future development is sustainable. Only by starting from this new point can we gain greater space and create more lasting impetus for development. In a word, the Forum should serve a practical purpose and act as the basis of support for future cooperation.

We should use the Forum as a lever to strengthen communication on policy.

We should be frank and honest with each other, and not be afraid of differences or avoid problems. We should communicate openly about our respective foreign policies and development strategies, deepen political trust, and promote coordination on strategy, with a view to providing policy support for cooperation.

We should use the Forum as a lever to deepen pragmatic cooperation. The development initiatives of both sides are mutually complementary. We should make the fullest and best use of the potential for resource sharing and of the room to draw on each other's strengths, communicate in the most direct language possible, and cooperate with the greatest sincerity. Our collective cooperation should not pursue momentary successes, but should give the greatest weight to moves that lay the foundations for long-term development.

We should use the Forum as a lever to break ground and innovate.

Innovation is the lifeblood of the Forum. We need new thinking, new measures, and new mechanisms to resolve the difficulties encountered in pragmatic cooperation and to clear practical bottlenecks and unlock the potential for cooperation in a spirit of reform and innovation.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

The rapid development of China-Arab relations is also creating closer links between the destinies of ordinary people. Let me give you an example from Zhejiang Province, where I used to work. A Jordanian businessman named Muhammad opened an authentic Arabian restaurant in Yiwu — a city that tends to attract a lot of Arab business people. By bringing genuine Arabian cuisine to Yiwu, he managed to succeed in business in this thriving Chinese city, and went on to marry a Chinese woman and settle down there. This ordinary young Arab man combined his own life goals with the local people's Chinese dream of happiness. Through hard work and perseverance he built a wonderful life for himself, demonstrating a perfect combination of the Chinese and Arab dreams.

The Chinese and Arab nations have both created magnificent civilizations. In our modern histories, as the times brought change, we have both experienced setbacks. National rejuvenation is thus a consistent goal for both of us. Let us join hands, champion the Silk Road spirit, deepen China-Arab cooperation, and work for the Chinese Dream and Arab renewal, and for the noble cause of human peace and development.

Shukran. Thank you.

Note

¹ The China-Arab States Cooperation Forum, established on January 30, 2004, is aimed at strengthening cooperation and dialogue between China and the Arab states and promoting peace and development. Its members include China and the 22 member countries of the League of Arab States.

² Fan Ye, *The Book of the Later Han (Hou Han Shu)*, "Treatise on the Western Regions." Fan Ye (398–445) was a historian of the Northern and Southern Dynasties period. This book

is a biographical-style history of the Eastern Han Dynasty.

³ *Records of the Manifestation of the Goddess' Power (Tian Fei Ling Ying Zhi Ji)*. Commonly known as the "Inscription by Zheng He," it records the seven voyages by Zheng He to the western ocean (Indian Ocean).

⁴ Gan Ying (dates unknown) was an envoy of the Eastern Han Dynasty. Sent to the Roman Empire in 97 AD, Gan Ying traveled as far as the Persian Gulf in western Parthia (present day Iran) before returning. Although he did not reach Rome, his mission served to enhance China's knowledge of Central Asian countries.

⁵ The Bandung Conference was a meeting between India, Indonesia, Burma (Myanmar), Ceylon (Sri Lanka), Pakistan, China, and 23 other Asian and African countries held from April 18 to 24, 1955 in Bandung, Indonesia.

⁶ Feng Youlan, "Inscription on the Monument of National Southwestern Associated University," *Complete Works of Sansongtang (San Song Tang Quan Ji)*, Vol. 14, Chin. ed., Henan People's Publishing House, Zhengzhou, 2000, p.154. Feng Youlan (1895–1990), a native of Tanghe, Henan Province, was a Chinese philosopher and historian of philosophy.

⁷ Wei Yuan, *Collected Works of Wei Yuan (Wei Yuan Ji)*, "Treatise on Scholarship and Government, Part Two." Wei Yuan (1794–1857) was a thinker, Confucian classicist, historian, and poet of the Qing Dynasty.

CHAMPIONING THE FIVE PRINCIPLES OF PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE, BUILDING A BETTER WORLD THROUGH WIN-WIN COOPERATION

June 28, 2014

Your Excellency President U Thein Sein,
Your Excellency Vice President Mohammad Hamid Ansari,
Your Excellencies the Ambassadors,
Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

Today, we are meeting here to mark the 60th anniversary of the introduction of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. This is an important occasion for China, India, and Myanmar, and for the international community, and is of great significance for championing the Five Principles, strengthening friendship and cooperation among the people of different countries, and promoting world peace and development.

On behalf of the Chinese government, the Chinese people, and in my own name, let me extend a very warm welcome to all our distinguished guests and friends.

Just now, President U Thein Sein and Vice President Hamid Ansari delivered earnest and important remarks, for which I would like to express my appreciation.

Sixty years ago, in the course of the decolonization movement that began with the end of World War II, the cause of Asian, African, and Latin American independence and liberation burgeoned and newly independent states longed to establish equality in international

Speech at a meeting marking the 60th anniversary of the introduction of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, Beijing.

relations. China, India, and Myanmar followed this historical tide, and jointly began to advocate the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence.

On June 28 and 29, 1954, China issued joint statements with India and then Myanmar, confirming our commitment to these Five Principles both in our relations with one another and in our respective relations with other countries in Asia and around the world. This was a major move in the history of international relations, and a historic contribution to the establishment of a new kind of international relations that are just and equitable.

At this moment of reflection, we cherish the memory of our three countries' past leaders who together advocated the Five Principles. So too do we pay our deep respects to those in all countries who, over the years, have had the foresight to champion these Principles.

Today, we come together to mark the 60th anniversary of their introduction to discuss how to better promote them under new circumstances, to press for the establishment of a new kind of international relations, and to come together in building a better world through win-win cooperation.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

It is no coincidence that the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence were born in Asia. They embody the Asian tradition of thought in which peace is held in great reverence. The Chinese nation has, since time immemorial, held in great esteem the ideas of "regard peace as most precious,"¹ of "harmony in diversity,"² of "peace among all nations,"³ and of "universal love and non-aggression."⁴ The people of India, Myanmar, and other Asian countries also hold dear the values of love, kindness, and peace. Rabindranath Tagore, the great Indian poet, used the language of poetry to express that if you think friendship can be won through war, spring will fade away before your eyes. The people of Myanmar built a World Peace Pagoda where people go to pray for world peace.

The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence reflect the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and give them concrete expression, enabling them to be put into practice and observed. The Five Principles, in Chinese, use the character for “mutual” four times along with the characters for “coexistence.” This represents the new hopes that Asian countries have about international relations while at the same time reflecting the spirit of an international rule of law under which countries have rights, obligations, and responsibilities.

In the 1950s, with the Five Principles as their guide, the winds of friendship swept the vast lands of China and India. When Premier Zhou Enlai visited India, everywhere he went, he was met with “Panchsheel Zindabad,” or “Long live the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence,” and “Hindi-Chini Bhai Bhai,” which means “Indians and the Chinese are brothers.” With the Five Principles as our guide, China and Myanmar settled our boundary issue, and in 1960 signed the China-Myanmar boundary treaty — the first of its kind signed with a neighbor since the founding of the People’s Republic of China. The Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression between China and Myanmar was also the first treaty of peace and friendship between Asian countries.

Over 60 years, the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence have struck deep roots in China, India, and Myanmar. They have also found acceptance in other parts of Asia and around the world. To this end, all three countries have made an important contribution. China believes that the Five Principles’ successful application in international relations testifies to their enormous vitality. India has expressed the belief that if the Principles were to be recognized by all countries in their relations with others, the world would be almost free of conflict and war. Myanmar also expresses the belief that the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence are appropriate guiding principles for all countries.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

For 60 years, the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence have been put to the test by the ups and downs of international relations. As open and inclusive principles of international law, they embody the values of sovereignty, justice, democracy, and the rule of law.

The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence have become basic norms of international relations and basic principles of international law. The Five Principles capture well the essence of a new kind of international relations; they are interconnected, mutually reinforcing, and form an indivisible concept, and can apply to relations among all countries regardless of social system, stage of development, or size. In 1955 at the Bandung Conference, the Five Principles were expanded into ten and adopted.⁵ The Non-Aligned Movement of the 1960s adopted the Five Principles as its guide, and in 1970 and 1974, they were incorporated into declarations adopted by the UN General Assembly. Today, the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence are endorsed by a whole host of international organizations and in international instruments, and are widely supported and observed by the international community.

The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence have effectively protected the rights and interests of the developing world. At the heart of the Principles is the idea that all countries have an equal right to sovereignty and that no country should be allowed to monopolize international affairs. They offer a powerful intellectual bulwark for developing countries to safeguard their sovereignty and independence, and have become a banner around which these countries are building solidarity, cooperating, and becoming stronger together. They have deepened the mutual understanding and trust among developing countries, boosted South-South cooperation, and also contributed to the improvement of North-South relations.

The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence have played a positive role in building a fairer, more equal, and more rational international political and economic order. Rejecting the law of the jungle whereby the strong bully the weak, the Principles strengthened the movement against imperialism and colonialism that sped up colonialism's collapse. Against the backdrop of a Cold War standoff between East and West, policies like "the big family," "bloc politics," and the "sphere of influence" not only failed as a way of dealing with state-to-state relations, but actually brought greater antagonism and heightened tensions. In stark contrast, the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence have made possible a brand new approach to finding peaceful solutions to historical issues and international disputes.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

The world today is changing in profound and complex ways. The trends of our time toward peace, development, cooperation, and mutually beneficial progress have gained momentum. The international community is increasingly becoming a community with a shared future in which there's a little of others in all of us. Yet injustice and inequality remain pronounced in international relations, the stream of global challenges is endless, and different kinds of regional conflicts and local wars are a constant feature. In many countries, the people — especially the children — still live in the grip of war, and many people in developing countries continue to suffer from hunger. Protecting global peace and promoting common development remains a long and daunting task.

Under today's new circumstances, the spirit of the Principles, far from outdated, is as relevant as ever; their significance, far from diminished, is as deep as ever; and their role, far from weakened, has strengthened with time.

There is an ancient Chinese teaching that reads, "All good paths follow changing times."⁶ Just now, both President U Thein Sein and Vice President Hamid Ansari shared some good ideas and opinions about how, under the new circumstances, to continue and promote the Principles and build a new kind of international relations and a better world. On this question, China, India, and Myanmar have built significant consensus. Here, I wish to raise several points.

First, we need to uphold sovereign equality. Sovereignty is the fundamental mark of a state's independence and a fundamental reflection and reliable assurance of its national interests. Sovereignty and territorial integrity brook no encroachment, and all countries should respect each other's core interests and key concerns. These are principles of paramount importance which at no time can be discarded or undermined.

All countries, regardless of size, strength, or wealth, are equal members of the international community, and are entitled to participate as equals in international affairs. A country's internal affairs should be managed by its own people. We should respect the right of a country to choose its own social system and development path, and oppose self-

interested or self-opinionated attempts to oust the legitimate government of another country through illegal means.

Second, we need to uphold common security. Security should be universal. All countries have the right to participate in international and regional security matters as equals and all have a responsibility to maintain international and regional security. We should champion the notion of common, comprehensive, cooperative, and sustainable security, and respect and ensure the security of every country. We cannot have one country secure while others are not; or some countries secure while the rest are not; and we certainly can't sacrifice the security of others in the pursuit of our own so-called "absolute security." We need to strengthen international and regional cooperation and together respond to increasing non-traditional security threats, fight back against terrorism in all its forms, and eradicate the breeding ground for terrorism.

In approaching disputes and differences between countries, we should be committed to finding peaceful solutions through dialogue and consultation. We should use dialogue to increase mutual trust, dialogue to settle disputes, and dialogue to promote security, and we cannot resort to force lightly or use the threat of force against one another. A penchant for using military force is an indication not of one's might but of weak morality or a dearth of vision. Only when security is built on morality and vision can it be solid and genuinely enduring. We need to work toward a new architecture for Asia Pacific security cooperation that is open, transparent, and treats states as equals, bringing countries together to maintain regional and world peace and security.

Third, we need to advance common development. The sky, the Earth, and the world are big enough to accommodate the common development and prosperity of all countries. That some countries become ever richer while others are locked in poverty and underdevelopment is not a sustainable situation. Just as rising water lifts all boats, everyone will benefit only when everyone can develop. As we each seek our own development, we should actively work to foster the common development of others, enabling the gains of development to be of greater and better benefit to the people of all countries.

We must together maintain and develop an open global economy, together foster robust, sustainable, and balanced global growth, promote

trade and investment liberalization and facilitation, and be committed to open regional cooperation. We must oppose all forms of protectionism and all attempts or practices that hurt the interests of others or shift crises onto them.

We need to promote South-South cooperation and North-South dialogue, strengthen developing countries' capacity for self-development, urge developed countries to shoulder more responsibility, and do all we can to narrow the North-South gap. We should be building a more equal, more balanced new type of global partnership for development and cementing the foundations for long-term, stable global growth.

Fourth, we need to promote win-win cooperation. "Cooperation brings strength; isolation brings weakness."⁷⁷ Win-win cooperation should become every country's basic policy preference in handling international affairs. Win-win cooperation is a broadly applicable principle that can apply not only to economics, but to politics, security, culture, and other fields.

We should bring our own countries' interests together with those of other countries and work hard to expand the areas of converging interests among us. We shouldn't be doing our own thing while undercutting each other's efforts, but reinforcing the work of others and making common progress. We should champion a new vision of bilateral, multilateral, and universal win-win outcomes, and abandon the old notion of zero-sum games and the winner taking all. "Should each treasure what of its own and what of others is beautiful, what is different but beautiful can be shared, and all under Heaven can be at peace."⁷⁸

We should be committed to pulling together when times are tough and assuming both rights and responsibilities. We should join hands in responding to increasing global issues like climate change, energy and resource security, cybersecurity and major natural disasters, in a common endeavor to protect the planet that humanity relies on for survival.

Fifth, we need to champion inclusiveness and mutual learning. The diversity of civilizations is a basic feature of human society. The world today has a population of 7 billion people, who are spread across more than 200 countries and regions, belong to more than 2,500 ethnic groups, and speak more than 5,000 languages. Different nations and civilizations are richly diverse and each is beautiful in its own way. No one civilization

is better or worse than another, only different.

“All living things grow side by side and do not impede one another; all roads run parallel and do not counter one another.”⁹ We need to respect the diversity of civilizations, promote exchange and dialogue and peaceful and harmonious coexistence, and not believe ourselves superior or disparage other civilizations and nations. Human history tells us that attempting to establish world unity under one civilization is fanciful nonsense.

Everything has its strengths and weaknesses. We need to champion exchange and mutual learning, recognize the importance of drawing on the accomplishments of different countries, nations, and civilizations, look to others’ strengths to make up for our weaknesses, and together create a beautiful human civilization.

Sixth, we need to uphold fairness and justice. According to ancient Chinese philosophy, “When the path is just, the common good will reign over all under Heaven.”¹⁰ Justice is the lofty goal pursued by the people of all countries in international relations. In today’s international relations, we are a long way away from making fairness and justice the reality.

We should together promote the democratization of international relations. The world’s destiny must be determined by the people of all countries together, and world affairs should be managed through discussion by the governments and peoples of all countries. The notion that international affairs can be monopolized belongs to a bygone age, and actions in an attempt to do so will never succeed.

We should together promote the rule of law in international relations. We should encourage all parties to abide by international law and the recognized basic principles of international relations and apply the same rules for everyone in distinguishing right from wrong and pursuing peace and development. To cite an ancient Chinese idea, “Law is the yardstick by which to measure all under Heaven.”¹¹ In the international community, law should be a common measure that applies to everyone. There can be no such thing as law that applies to others but not ourselves, or vice versa. We cannot have double standards when applying the law. We should together preserve the authority and sanctity of international law and the international order. All countries should

exercise their rights in accordance with the law, oppose the distortion of international law, and oppose anything which, in the name of the “rule of law,” undermines the legitimate rights and interests of another country or erodes peace and stability.

We should together promote more balanced international relations. We need to adapt to new changes in the relative strengths of international forces by moving forward with reform in the systems of global governance. This should reflect the concerns and appeals of all sides, and better protect the legitimate rights and interests of developing countries.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

China is an active champion and a firm adherent of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. The Principles are written in China’s Constitution, and are the cornerstone of its foreign policy. China is a participant in, and a constructive and contributing member of, the current international system.

China will remain committed to pursuing a path of peaceful development. This is a choice made by China based on the trends of the times and its fundamental interests. The Chinese believe deeply that “Do not to others what you would not have others do to you.”¹² China does not subscribe to the notion that a powerful country is destined for hegemony. Chinese people do not have hegemony or militarism in their genes. China will continue consistently to pursue a peaceful development path, which is a good thing for China, for Asia, and for the world, and nothing will shake China’s faith in peaceful development. China resolutely protects its sovereignty, security, and development interests and supports other countries, especially developing ones, in doing the same. China upholds the principle of not interfering in other countries’ internal affairs, will not impose its will on others, and will never seek hegemony no matter how powerful it becomes. China sincerely hopes that all other countries will also pursue peaceful development paths, and that in doing so we can move forward steadily together.

China will remain firmly committed to pursuing friendship and cooperation with all countries on the basis of the Five Principles of

Peaceful Coexistence. Our ancestors believed that “Neighboring states are brought together by trust, and distant ones by credibility.”¹³ China is committed to abiding by the principles of amity, sincerity, mutual benefit, and inclusiveness in deepening mutually beneficial cooperation with its neighbors and striving to make its own development better benefit them. China continues to make its relations with other developing countries the foundation of its foreign policy, is committed to the right approach to justice and the pursuit of interests, and will always remain a reliable friend and sincere partner to developing countries. China views with importance the standing and role of major countries and is committed to developing all-round cooperative relations with them. We are actively working toward building a new model of major-country relations with the United States, forging a comprehensive strategic collaborative partnership with Russia, and building partnerships for peace, growth, reform, and civilization with Europe. In short, we wish to work with everyone to preserve world peace and foster common development.

China will remain firmly committed to pursuing a mutually beneficial strategy of opening up. China has proposed several important cooperation initiatives, including the Silk Road economic belt and the 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road, the Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar economic corridor and the China-ASEAN community with a shared future. China will use the opportunity that such initiatives present to move forward with a new round of all-round opening up, and build an open economic system, creating new opportunities and space for Asian and world development.

At present, the Chinese people are working to build a moderately prosperous society in all respects and to realize the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation. The Chinese Dream is deeply connected to the beautiful dreams of the people of all other countries. The Chinese people hope to come together with the people of other countries to support and help each other in the course of realizing our respective dreams. China wishes to work with all countries, especially its neighbors, to achieve common development and prosperity.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

In order to recognize the commitment and contribution of individuals and groups to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and to encourage more people to champion them, I wish to announce the decision of the Chinese government to establish the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence Friendship Award and the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence Scholarship of Excellence.

There is an old Chinese saying that goes “A journey of a thousand // begins with the first step.” In India there is a saying that “Drops of water join to make a stream; ears of rice gather to make a bushel.” And people in Myanmar have a common saying, “When thinking, be ambitious; when doing, be down-to-earth.” China will continue to be a role model in observing and championing the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. We will work with India, Myanmar, and the rest of the international community to build a harmonious world of lasting peace and common prosperity.

Thank you.

Note

¹ See note 3, p.102.

² See note 7, p.91.

³ *The Book of Documents (Shang Shu)*, “Canon of Yao.” *The Book of Documents* is a collection of ancient Chinese historical documents, mainly recording speeches by rulers of the Shang and Zhou dynasties.

⁴ *Mozzi*, “Lu’s Question.”

⁵ Also known as the Ten Principles of Bandung, which are identified in the declaration on the promotion of world peace and cooperation in the Final Communiqué of the Asian-African conference of Bandung. The principles are as follows: 1) Respect for fundamental human rights and for the purposes and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations. 2) Respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all nations. 3) Recognition of the equality of all races and of the equality of all nations large and small. 4) Abstention from intervention or interference in the internal affairs of another country. 5) Respect for the right of each nation to defend itself singly or collectively, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations. 6) Abstention from the use of arrangements of collective

defense to serve the particular interests of any of the big powers; abstention by any country from exerting pressure on other countries. 7) Refraining from acts or threats of aggression or the use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any country. 8) Settlement of all international disputes by peaceful means, such as negotiation, conciliation, arbitration, or judicial settlement as well as other peaceful means of the parties' own choice, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations. 9) Promotion of mutual interests and cooperation. 10) Respect for justice and international obligations.

⁶ *The Book of Changes (Zhou Yi)*, "Yi."

⁷ *Guanzi*, "On Hegemony." The book *Guanzi* was edited by the Western Han Dynasty scholar Liu Xiang, with some of its content attributable to Jixia scholars from the Warring States Period writing under the name of Guan Zhong. Liu Xiang (c.77–6 BC) was a Confucian classicist, bibliographer, and writer of the Western Han Dynasty. Guan Zhong (?–645 BC) was a statesman of the State of Qi in the early Spring and Autumn Period.

⁸ Fei Xiaotong, "Appreciate the Best Together' and Human Civilization," *On Cultural Self-Awareness*, Chin. ed., Inner Mongolia People's Publishing House, Hohhot, 2009, p.262. Fei Xiaotong (1910–2005), a native of Wujiang, Jiangsu Province, was a Chinese sociologist, anthropologist, and social activist. He served as Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC and Vice Chairman of the CPPCC National Committee.

⁹ See note 2, p.94.

¹⁰ *The Book of Rites (Li Ji)*, "The Conveyance of Rites."

¹¹ *Wenzi*, "The Righteousness of the Ruler." Also known as *The True Scripture of Understanding the Mysteries (Tong Xuan Zhen Jing)*, the book *Wenzi* is based on the Taoist thinking of Laozi, while also containing elements from the Logicians, Legalism, Confucianism, and Mohism.

¹² See note 5, p.106.

¹³ *Zhuangzi*, "The Realm of Human Interactions." The book *Zhuangzi* was written by Zhuangzi and his followers during the Warring States Period. Zhuangzi (369–286 BC) was a philosopher of the Warring States Period and an important figure in Taoism. He carried forward Laozi's ideas on the spontaneity of the way of heaven, and believed that the Tao is the ultimate principle of the world. The philosophy of Zhuangzi is aimed at achieving "coexistence of human and nature as well as integration of human and all things."

DEEPENING COOPERATION, REFLECTING INCLUSIVENESS, AND CONVEYING CONFIDENCE

July, 2014

Q: How do you evaluate BRICS cooperation over the past five years since its inception and how should it be strengthened in the future? What are your expectations for the upcoming BRICS Summit in Fortaleza? Given the slowdown or even stagnation of the developed economies, great hopes are placed on the BRICS countries. How can the BRICS countries overcome their differences to become an engine of the global economy?

A: Over the past five years, the BRICS countries have formed a framework for cooperation that is multi-tiered, spans a broad range of fields, and is headed up by the Leaders' Meeting. The mutual political trust among member countries has been growing, practical cooperation has been deepening in many fields, like the economy, finance, trade, and development, and we have strengthened communication and coordination in relation to important international affairs.

The reality shows that the economic development, social stability, cooperation, and common growth of the BRICS countries — which account for 42.6 percent of the world's population — is in keeping with the trend of the times for peace, development, and mutually beneficial progress, and will help to make the world economy more balanced, global governance more effective, and international relations more democratic.

The Brazilian author Paulo Coelho once said, "The world lies in the hands of those who have the courage to dream and who take the risk of living out their dreams — each according to his or her own talent." Today, the international landscape is continuing to change in profound

Part of the transcript from a joint Q&A session with media from four Latin American countries.

and complex ways. World economic recovery is gradually stabilizing, but there are still many risks and challenges to face. Against this backdrop, the Fortaleza Summit shoulders the task of taking stock of our cooperation to date and planning for the future. It is of great significance for the development of BRICS cooperation. I hope that the summit will deepen cooperation, reflect inclusiveness, and convey confidence.

Deepening cooperation means planning strategically for the future development of the BRICS countries. At the Durban Summit last year, I proposed that the BRICS should aim to achieve integrated markets, multi-tiered networks, connectivity by land, air and sea, and greater cultural exchange. This is what I truly hope to see as the BRICS develop closer economic partnerships. I hope that all parties will use the launch of a new summit cycle to come up with a new vision for cooperation, find new dynamism, and make our cooperation mechanisms better, our policy coordination more mature, and our practical cooperation more substantive, ultimately creating a solid base for BRICS cooperation.

Reflecting inclusiveness means that among ourselves the BRICS need to learn from and complement each other, and in relation to the rest of the world we need to open further and pursue win-win progress. The BRICS have different national conditions and cultures, and on certain issues our views may differ. This diversity and difference should not become an impediment to cooperation; it should be an important source of dynamism for the BRICS to achieve complementarity and inclusive cooperation. BRICS cooperation is not aimed solely at self-betterment. It is dedicated to achieving common development with all other countries. On the sidelines of the Fortaleza Summit, the BRICS leaders will hold a dialogue with the leaders of South American countries. It is hoped that the two sides will have a full exchange of views on international and regional issues of mutual interest, enhance understanding, promote collaboration, and explore practical forms of economic, trade, people-to-people, and cultural cooperation.

Conveying confidence means having full confidence in the solidarity and mutual trust among the BRICS, having strong confidence in the future ahead for their development, and fostering strong market and public confidence in the BRICS economies. A long-term perspective is important. The BRICS countries all need to promote economic

restructuring and innovative development, and we all share a desire to protect international fairness and justice and the common interests of emerging markets and developing countries. As long as the BRICS continue to strengthen political trust in one another, build strategic consensus, make our voices heard more, and propose more solutions, we can contribute more positive energy for fostering world economic growth, improving global economic governance, and promoting world peace and development.

Brazil plays an active role in BRICS cooperation and has done a great deal of work to make the Fortaleza Summit possible. I am confident that with Brazil as Chair, the Fortaleza Summit will become another success in the history of BRICS cooperation.

NEW DEPARTURE, NEW VISION, NEW IMPETUS

July 15, 2014

Your Excellency President Dilma Rousseff,
Your Excellency President Vladimir Putin,
Your Excellency Prime Minister Narendra Modi,
Your Excellency President Jacob Zuma,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

It's a great pleasure to join you in the beautiful coastal city of Fortaleza. Let me begin by thanking President Rousseff and the Brazilian government for your thoughtful arrangements for today's meeting. Let me also welcome Prime Minister Modi to the BRICS Summit and congratulate Brazil on having hosted a successful and spectacular FIFA World Cup.

In the five years since the BRICS leaders met for their first summit, our countries have spoken with one voice on and made a contribution in relation to many major international and regional issues. We have been committed to promoting world economic growth, improving global economic governance, and promoting the democratization of international relations, and we have become an important player in international relations and an active contributor to the development of the international system.

Over the past five years, BRICS cooperation has been underway in every field, covering economic, financial, trade, social, cultural, non-governmental, scientific, and technological cooperation, and bringing tangible benefits to our peoples and creating a more solid foundation for future cooperation.

As our experience over the past five years shows, though our countries may be far apart, with shared commitment, common

Remarks at the Sixth BRICS Summit, Fortaleza, Brazil.

aspirations, and concerted efforts, neither mountains nor seas will hold us back.

Colleagues,

BRICS cooperation is an ongoing historical process. We need to take stock of our experience so far and map out a new blueprint for cooperation. This blueprint, I believe, is to foster a closer, more comprehensive and more solid BRICS partnership.

This demands that we champion the spirit of cooperation and partnership unique to BRICS countries. We should continue commitment to a spirit of openness, make use of our respective comparative advantages, strengthen economic cooperation, foster a big global market, improve global value chains, and work for an open world economy. We should continue commitment to a spirit of inclusiveness, promote tolerance among different social systems, mutual learning among different cultures and civilizations, and reciprocity among different development models, and take action to put the democratization of international relations into practice. We should continue commitment to a spirit of cooperation, continue to strengthen unity, accommodate each other's concerns, deepen practical cooperation, join hands in the pursuit of growth for all the world's economies, and provide the motivation needed for global governance to be improved. We should continue commitment to the spirit of win-win progress, accommodate other countries' interests as we pursue our own, live up to the notion of benefiting our own countries while being a boon to the world, and give impetus to the search for a path of win-win cooperation and positive interplay between major countries.

To be specific, we should make efforts in the following areas:

First, we must not falter in our commitment to sustainable economic growth. The BRICS countries have recently begun to see an economic slowdown. This is related to external factors and is at the same time a natural result of our own countries' economic restructuring. Our next step should be to use the necessary economic reforms to strengthen endogenous growth and keep our economies growing steadily. We should be pursuing inclusive growth, using social policy to support macroeconomic policy, building up our social safety nets, and promoting

the shift from quantitative growth to qualitative upgrading. We should be working to achieve balanced economic development, social development, and environmental protection, and creating greater scope for economic development.

Second, we must not falter in our commitment to advancing economic cooperation across the board. The resources and industrial structures of the BRICS are diverse and complementary, and the potential for cooperation is enormous. We should build a closer economic partnership: in the trade and investment fields, we should be exploring ways of building a big integrated market; in respect to monetary and financial policy, we should establish multi-tiered interflows; in infrastructure development, we need to forge land, sea, and air links; and in the civic and cultural field, we should be encouraging thriving exchange between our countries' people. We should take solid steps to encourage practical cooperation, work toward seeing the Contingent Reserve Arrangement put into operation at the earliest possible date, and make better use of the role of the Business Council and the Think Tanks Council to produce more initial gains and outcomes in all fields of cooperation and bring tangible benefits to the people of each of our countries.

With the joint efforts of all parties, today we reached a consensus on establishing a New Development Bank. This is an important outcome of deep and lasting significance in the course of BRICS cooperation and reflects the political will of the BRICS for solidarity, cooperation, and common development. It will not only help to give the BRICS a greater say in international financial affairs, but more importantly, it will benefit the people of our countries and of developing countries. Thank you to everyone for supporting the establishment of the Bank's headquarters in Shanghai. We are ready to work closely with all parties to make full preparations and see the Bank launched as soon as practicable.

Third, we must not falter in our commitment to creating a favorable external development environment. The world economy is making a gradual recovery from its slump, presenting the BRICS with better external conditions for development. However, it has not yet fully emerged from the shadow of the global financial crisis, and the international community is hoping the BRICS will continue to

maintain our development momentum. We should work to continue increasing the BRICS' proportion globally in terms of economic aggregate, global trade, and international investment, and provide a fillip to strong, sustainable, and balanced growth on a global scale. We should press for the improvement of global economic governance, see that the relevant consensus and decisions on increasing the representation and voice of developing countries are actually put into practice, and ensure that in international economic cooperation, all countries enjoy equal opportunities, are subject to the same rules, and have equal rights. We should encourage efforts to strengthen global macroeconomic policy coordination and prevent the economic policy changes of the major economies from having negative spillover effects on the BRICS.

Fourth, we must not falter in our commitment to increasing moral appeal. As advocates of fairness and justice, BRICS countries are dedicated to building a fair, just, and beautiful world, and are a source of positive energy in international relations. We should amplify this positive energy, together offer proposals in international affairs, uphold justice, and practice equality. We should actively take part in activities to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the world's war against fascism, together protect international justice, and never allow any force to change the verdict on the history of such aggression. We should promote the establishment of global development partnerships and enable people in poverty to change their lives. As long as the people of the BRICS work shoulder to shoulder with the people of other countries, the path for BRICS cooperation, for South-South cooperation, and for human development will become ever broader.

A Brazilian friend once told me about a bestseller entitled *Brazil: Land of the Future*, which captures the hope for a bright future for humanity. I hope that just like in the book, the BRICS will together become prosperous, strong, democratic, and culturally advanced countries of the future, and create a beautiful tomorrow with more pluralized economic growth and more democratic international relations.

Colleagues,

China is currently comprehensively deepening its reforms to let

the market play the decisive role in resource allocation, better leverage the role of government, and build an open economic system. In 2013, China was the biggest trading partner to 128 countries. Its goods imports approached US\$2 trillion, its non-financial investment abroad exceeded US\$90 billion, and almost 100 million outbound trips were made by Chinese tourists. These figures, which keep on increasing, will generate greater demand and opportunities for world economic growth.

In its diplomacy, China has principles, values friendship, stresses morality, and seeks justice. In its relations with major countries, China champions the principles of non-conflict, non-confrontation, mutual respect, and mutually beneficial cooperation, and the joint pursuit of peaceful development. Our cooperation with BRICS countries is something we particularly value, and we have made this a priority on our diplomatic agenda. We will continue to be a good friend, good brother, and good partner to the other BRICS.

I am confident that a China which pursues better quality growth, greater inclusiveness, and more sustainable development, a China that advocates peace, development, and win-win cooperation in international relations, and a China that actively participates in BRICS cooperation, is a China that can continue making greater contributions to world peace and common development.

Thank you.

BUILDING A COMMUNITY WITH A SHARED FUTURE FOR COMMON PROGRESS

July 17, 2014

Your Excellency President Dilma Rousseff,
Your Excellency President Luis Guillermo Solís,
Esteemed Colleagues,

Good afternoon. It's a pleasure to be here to meet you and discuss the development of Sino-Latin American and Caribbean relations. I thank President Rousseff for her warm remarks. I am delighted to see so many old and new friends from Latin America and the Caribbean. This afternoon belongs to Sino-Latin American and Caribbean relations. The fact that the leaders of China and so many Latin American and Caribbean countries are gathering here is in itself of historic and global significance.

I wish to take this opportunity, on behalf of the Chinese government, the Chinese people, and in my own name, to express sincere greetings and the best wishes to you and, through you, to the people of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

Colleagues,

Since I took office as Chinese President over a year ago, this is my second visit to see our friends in Latin America and the Caribbean and to attend the first ever China-Latin America and the Caribbean Countries Leaders Meeting. China proposed this Meeting with the aim of strengthening dialogue and building consensus to boost the growth of Sino-Latin American and Caribbean relations from the top level. This not only serves our immediate and long-term interests, but will also be a

Keynote speech at the China-Latin America and the Caribbean Countries Leaders' Meeting, Brasilia.

boon to South-South cooperation.

I want to thank President Rousseff and the Brazilian government for attaching such importance to and making meticulous preparations for this important meeting at the same time as hosting the FIFA World Cup and the BRICS Summit. The extended Troika of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC)¹ has done a lot of work to coordinate things prior to the meeting, and you have all traveled here specially to take part. I believe that this fully reflects your support for strengthening Sino-Latin America and Caribbean relations and for advancing cooperation on the whole. I appreciate and would like to thank you for this.

Colleagues,

As an old Chinese saying goes, “For people with common aspirations, neither mountains nor oceans create distance.”² Though China and Latin America and the Caribbean are geographically far apart, our peoples still share a natural affinity. Since the founding of the People’s Republic of China in 1949, through the joint efforts of several generations, our relationship has progressed steadily, step by step, treading a brilliant path for over 60 years. In the new century, the relationship has demonstrated positive momentum, developing comprehensively and at speed. In particular, since the outbreak of the international financial crisis in 2008, China and Latin America and the Caribbean have, using our respective strengths, pulled together to overcome this tough time, and achieved a quantum leap in our relations.

At present, relations between China and Latin America and the Caribbean are the best they have ever been. We have now come to a new starting point. The two sides are facing better opportunities, have better foundations, and are in a better position to deepen our comprehensive and mutually beneficial cooperation. We have every reason to be able to achieve greater development of the relationship.

Here, I propose that we use this meeting to jointly announce the establishment of a comprehensive and cooperation-based partnership between China and Latin America and the Caribbean rooted in equality, mutually beneficial progress, and common development; and that to this end we work together to build a relationship on five pillars: in

politics, sincerity and mutual trust; in economic relations and trade, win-win cooperation; in civic and cultural relations, mutual learning; in international affairs, close coordination; and finally, synergy between China's cooperation with the region as a whole and its bilateral relations with individual countries in the region. On this, I would like to make a five-point proposal.

First, we should be committed to treating each other as equals and always offer each other sincere support. The path we take determines our future. China and the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean should firmly support each other in following the development path that best suits our own national conditions. We should strengthen the sharing of governance experience, deepen strategic mutual trust, and understand and support each other on issues concerning our respective core interests and major concerns like sovereignty, territorial integrity, stability, and development. China reaffirms that it supports Latin America and the Caribbean in promoting regional integration, building strength through unity, and playing a bigger role in regional and international affairs.

Second, we should be committed to cooperation that is mutually beneficial and foster common development. Our economies are strongly complementary, and our development strategies are a good fit, giving us a natural advantage for enhancing cooperation. China proposes that our two sides work together to build a 1+3+6 Cooperation Framework with the aim of prompting a fast-tracked comprehensive deepening of pragmatic cooperation.

The "1" refers to one plan. We should work with the aim of achieving inclusive growth and sustainable development to draw up a Sino-Latin American and Caribbean Cooperation Plan (2015–2019) and align our respective development strategies.

The "3" refers to three engines. Trade, investment, and financial cooperation can be used to drive pragmatic cooperation across the board. The two sides should leverage the important role of trade as a fillip to Chinese, Latin American, and Caribbean economic growth, improving the trade mix, promoting Latin American and Caribbean exports of traditionally competitive products and high value-added products to China, and expanding cooperation in fields like trade in services and e-commerce. We should be working toward seeing two-way trade reach

US\$500 billion within the next decade.

The two sides should expand mutual investment, promote investment diversification, and channel more capital into the productive sectors. The Chinese government will encourage and support more Chinese companies to invest in Latin America and the Caribbean and will work to see its stock of investment in the region reach US\$250 billion within the next ten years.

The two sides should strengthen financial cooperation, support closer coordination and cooperation between our central banks, promote an expansion of the use of local currency in settling bilateral trade and of the scale of local currency swaps, and encourage our banks to establish branches in each other's countries.

The "6" refers to the six areas that should form the focus of cooperation — energy and resources, infrastructure construction, agriculture, manufacturing, scientific and technological innovation, and information technologies. With this focus, we should move forward with connecting our industrial sectors, and encourage a deepening of our mutually beneficial cooperation.

Here, I would like to announce that to facilitate mutually beneficial cooperation in these six areas, China will formally put into effect a US\$10 billion special loan for infrastructure projects and, building on this, will increase the credit line to US\$20 billion. China will also offer US\$10 billion in preferential loans to Latin American and Caribbean countries, and will launch the Fund for Sino-Latin American and Caribbean Cooperation and pledge US\$5 billion to be used primarily for cooperation in energy and resources, agriculture, manufacturing, high technologies, and sustainable development. China will also formally launch a US\$50 million special fund for cooperation in agriculture, will introduce the Science & Technology Partnership and the Young Scientists Exchange Program, and will, in due course, hold the first science and technology innovation forum.

Third, we should be committed to promoting exchange and mutual learning to consolidate the basis for lasting friendship. The key to relations between states is the amity of their people. China is willing to strengthen the exchanges between our governments, legislative bodies, political parties, and localities, to achieve closer cooperation in education,

culture, sports, media, and tourism, and to hold dialogues between our civilizations to help our people better appreciate each other's cultures and form a strong bond, creating a greater foundation of popular support for our long-term relationship.

With this in mind, I would also like to announce that over the coming five years, China will offer 6,000 government scholarships, 6,000 places on training courses, and 400 places on in-service master programs in China to people from Latin American and Caribbean countries, and will invite 1,000 leaders from Latin American and Caribbean political parties to visit China. China also plans to launch in 2015 the "Bridge for the Future" training program for 1,000 young leaders from China, Latin America, and the Caribbean. China also proposes that 2016 be designated a Year of Cultural Exchange for China and Latin America and the Caribbean.

Fourth, we should be committed to strengthening international collaboration to protect common rights and interests. Stronger coordination and cooperation between China and Latin America and the Caribbean in global affairs is of important significance in fostering more democratic international relations and a fairer, more just, and more rational international order.

China is willing to work with Latin America and the Caribbean within the framework of international organizations and multilateral mechanisms like the UN, the WTO, APEC, G20, and G77 to strengthen communication and collaborative efforts on global issues and hot topics like global governance, sustainable development, climate change, and cybersecurity, to protect the common interests of developing countries. China is willing to strengthen our dialogue and cooperation on regional affairs in the Asia Pacific region and the Latin American and Caribbean region to jointly make a positive contribution to the peace and prosperity of both.

Fifth, we should be committed to advancing overall cooperation to strengthen bilateral ties. It has long been the shared wish of both sides to engage in closer overall cooperation. The second CELAC Summit held in January adopted the Special Declaration on the Establishment of the China-CELAC Forum, which has laid important groundwork for the forum's establishment and for advancing overall cooperation. We will use this meeting to jointly announce the official establishment

of the China-CELAC Forum and will hold the inaugural ministerial meeting as soon as possible in Beijing. This will have deep and long-term implications for our future relationship and send a strong signal of our commitment to strengthening Sino-Latin American and Caribbean unity and coordination and promoting South-South cooperation.

China is ready to fully leverage the Forum as a platform for collective dialogue on politics, economics, trade, civic and cultural activities, social issues, and foreign policy. We hope to approach cooperation in an innovative way, and tap the potential, expand the scale, and raise the level of cooperation to achieve complementarity drawing on our respective strengths and foster common development.

China is willing, within the framework of the Forum, to increase dialogue and cooperation with regional and sub-regional organizations, and to ensure the success of the China-Caribbean Economic and Trade Cooperation Forum, creating a comprehensive and balanced network for overall cooperation.

Colleagues,

At present, the Chinese people are working to realize the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation. The people of Latin America and the Caribbean are also working toward their own dreams of unity, collaboration, development, and rejuvenation. Our common dreams and pursuits bind us closely together. Let us seize the opportunity before us and blaze new trails, working to build a community with a shared future for common progress and create a bright future for relations between China and Latin America and the Caribbean.

Thank you.

Note

¹ The extended Troika of CELAC includes the member country serving as president pro tempore of the Community of Latin American States plus the country which held this position the previous year and that scheduled to do so next, as well as the current president pro tempore of the Community of Caribbean States. Here it refers to Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, and Antigua and Barbuda.

² See note 1, p.29.

ALL COUNTRIES ARE WELCOME ABOARD THE TRAIN OF CHINA'S DEVELOPMENT

August 22, 2014

At present, the Chinese people are working toward the Two Centenary Goals — to build a moderately prosperous society in all respects by 2020, and to build China into a modern socialist country that is prosperous, democratic, culturally advanced, and harmonious by the middle of the century. We refer to these goals together as the Chinese Dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. The people of Mongolia, meanwhile, are also working to advance reform and economic and social development. In other words, there is also a Mongolian dream in the hearts of the Mongolian people.

China's ongoing reform, opening up, and modernization will act as a catalyst and create impetus for growth in neighboring countries, including Mongolia. This makes it entirely possible for us to effectively align our respective development strategies for the benefit of common development and prosperity.

At the same time, we are fully aware that to realize the Two Centenary Goals in a country like China, with a population of over 1.3 billion and uneven development, will not be easy. It will be a long and tough process that requires long-term commitment. To realize these goals, it is critical that we have a positive neighboring environment. Only with a peaceful neighborhood, can we keep our mind on our goals and manage our own affairs well.

As China becomes more developed, there are some people who have begun to have misgivings about where it is headed. They worry that a developed and powerful China will become a threat. This is either a misunderstanding or a twisted interpretation of China's intentions.

Part of the speech "Open New Horizons for China-Mongolia Relations through Mutual Assistance" delivered at the State Great Khural of Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar.

China has publicly stated on numerous occasions that it will stick to a path of peaceful development and encourage all countries to do the same. China will shoulder greater international responsibility, work with all the world's countries to protect human conscience and international justice, and stand for justice in regional and international affairs. China will continue to handle differences and disputes peacefully through dialogue and consultation with the utmost sincerity and patience.

China has also publicly stated on numerous occasions that it respects the right of the people of all countries to choose independently their own development paths, and that it will never impose its will on others or allow anyone to impose their will on the Chinese people. China is a proponent of seeking peaceful solutions to international disputes, opposes all forms of hegemonism and power politics, and will never seek hegemony or expansion.

The Chinese nation is a peace-loving nation, and in Chinese culture harmony is regarded with reverence. Throughout 5,000-plus years of civilization, the Chinese nation has consistently sought and promoted the ideas of peace, amity, and harmony. Generation after generation, the Chinese people have passed on ideas and traditions like regarding peace as most precious, treating others with kindness, and doing not to others what one would not have others do to oneself. Such ideas are deeply rooted in the minds of the Chinese people and reflected in their behavior. Since ancient times, the Chinese nation has actively engaged in exchange and trade with foreign countries, and not external aggression or expansion. We have been dedicated to the patriotic cause of defending our homeland, and not a colonialist pursuit of territorial expansion. The modern history of China is a history of tragedy and humiliation filled with suffering, and a history of the Chinese people's great struggle to resist foreign aggression and realize national independence. Having experienced such suffering, the Chinese people cherish peace, and will never impose on other nations the pains they once endured themselves. The Chinese people want to get along and develop in harmony with the people of all other countries, and to work together to promote, protect, and share peace.

The course of reform and opening up in China over the past 30-plus years has already shown that peaceful development is the strategic

choice our country has made based on our national conditions, social system, and cultural traditions. It is in keeping with the trend of the times, and is consistent with China's fundamental interests, with the interests of our neighboring countries, and with the interests of all the world's countries. We have no reason to change this policy.

China has always regarded its neighboring countries, including Mongolia, as partners in the pursuit of common development and as sincere friends in the protection of peace and stability. We have established partnerships with most of our neighbors in one form or another. We will continue the policy of regarding our neighbors as friends and partners; uphold our commitment to seeking harmony, security, and common prosperity with them; and observe the principles of amity, sincerity, mutual benefit, and inclusiveness in our relations with them.

The fire burns brightest when everyone adds wood. China hopes to offer its neighbors, including Mongolia, opportunities and space for common development. All countries are welcome aboard the train of China's development. Be it an "express train," or "free-riding" — China welcomes everyone. As they say, "If you want to go fast, go alone; if you want to go far, go together." I've said many times that China, in its cooperation with other developing countries, will be committed to the right approach to justice and the pursuit of interests, will not subscribe to a zero-sum approach, and, in relation to specific projects, will give particular consideration to the interests of its counterparts. The Chinese people attach great importance to acting on promises. When China gives its word or commits to something, it will be sure to act on and honor its commitments.

As a Mongolian saying goes, "Neighbors are linked by the soul and share the same destiny." In China, we sometimes say "You wouldn't swap good neighbors for gold." China is one of the countries with the most neighbors in the world. We regard this as a precious gift.

In today's world, Asia is the most dynamic region for economic development, but it is also a region with a relatively large number of flashpoint and sensitive issues. How Asian countries are to deal correctly with neighboring relations, manage to get on well and achieve common development, and settle disputes and differences appropriately is a

major topic. I believe that to find a breakthrough solution, the key is to follow the trends of the times and the will of the people; to observe the principles of mutual respect, seeking common ground while setting aside differences, looking to the future, and pursuing win-win cooperation; and to rely more on Eastern wisdom to solve problems, diffuse tensions, and foster harmony.

The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, jointly initiated sixty years ago by China, India, and Myanmar, have become basic norms guiding interstate relations, and are an important contribution from Asian countries to the development of international relations. In the course of advancing regional cooperation, the countries of Asia embrace the Asian approach of exchange and mutual learning, respect for one another, consensus-building, and attentiveness to one another's comfort levels. This is a tradition in approaching interstate relations that fits well with the particular characteristics of the region. It reflects the Asian way of handling relations with neighbors, and today we should continue to champion it to unlock in our countries and in our region as a whole, the boundless inherent drive we have for peace, development, and cooperation. To uphold and practice this approach, we need to do the following things.

We need to respect and trust each other. Many Asian countries have bitter experience of being bullied and humiliated by foreign powers, and know only too well the value of national independence. Respect for independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, respect for each country's right to choose independently its social system and development path, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and the accommodation of each other's major concerns together constitute an important foundation on which Asian countries get on amicably. As a region of great diversity, Asia has a tradition of openness and inclusiveness. The countries of our region should, based on equality, foster greater exchange and dialogue between different civilizations, deepen mutual understanding, and strengthen our ability to identify with one another, to build solid foundations for stability and prosperity in Asia.

We need to seek common ground while resolving differences. Friendship and cooperation have historically prevailed in relations

between the countries of Asia. But our relations are not without issues left behind by history. Among neighboring countries, differences and frictions are hard to avoid. What is important is how they are handled and dealt with. The most effective guarantee of lasting peace and stability in the region is to use dialogue and cooperation to build consensus and assuage differences. We should have our eye on the bigger picture and engage in friendly consultation, participate together in international and regional governance, and play an active role in pressing for the international political and economic order to develop in a fairer, more just, and more reasonable direction.

We need to pursue win-win cooperation. Developing our economies and improving our people's wellbeing are the primary tasks faced by Asian countries. Stronger cooperation that is mutually beneficial is an important way of bonding Asian countries together, helping us to live in harmony. The countries of Asia should adhere to an Asian consciousness of seeking strength through unity and practicing mutual assistance. We should complement each other through our respective strengths and expand our converging interests. We should be working together to push ahead with building free trade areas and greater connectivity, and deepening regional economic integration to achieve common development. With these efforts to make a bigger cake of common interests, we can move toward greater prosperity for all the people of Asia.

WITH THE BELT AND ROAD AS WINGS, SOARING HIGH WITH THE COUNTRIES OF SOUTH ASIA

September 18, 2014

The Chinese nation has always been peace-loving, and the pursuit of peace, amity, and harmony is deeply rooted in the Chinese psyche. Since time immemorial, China has championed the notion that “The strong should not oppress the weak and the rich should not bully the poor.”¹ In ancient times the Chinese had already come up with the admonition that “Regardless of size, a state partial to war will perish.”² From generation to generation the Chinese people have passed on ideas such as “Regard peace as most precious,” seek “Harmony in diversity,” “Replace weapons of war with the jade and silk of peace,” and pursue “Harmony under Heaven.” Historically, China was long one of the world’s great powers, but what it spread beyond its borders was the idea of peace; what it exported was an array of products like silk, tea, and porcelain. The Chinese concepts of “Harmony under Heaven” and “Universal love” and the Indian concepts of “Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam” (the world is one family) and “ahimsa” (causing no injury) are very much alike. Both China and India consider harmony as the way to a better future and hope that all countries can live in harmony and peace.

The Chinese nation has always viewed learning as hugely important. We find this stressed in ancient Chinese passages like, “Read and observe extensively but use this knowledge sparingly; accumulate a depth of knowledge but use it with a delicate touch”; “When walking as three, there are bound to be things my company can teach me. Their good qualities I absorb, their bad I avoid”;³ and “One should study what is good, constantly inquire about it, carefully reflect on it, clearly

Part of the speech “In Joint Pursuit of a Dream of National Rejuvenation” delivered at the Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi.

distinguish it, and earnestly practice it.”³⁴ The reason the Chinese nation has continued unbroken for thousands of years is just such a spirit of learning through humility and with an open mind. I have always stressed that China should seek to be a nation of learners. We must not be arrogant or self-satisfied, or be consumed by complacency or self-importance. We must be modest and humble, diligent in study, and must keep improving our abilities.

The Chinese nation has always valued good neighborliness. Keeping its word and promoting harmony among all nations have always been guiding principles of China’s foreign policy. China sees its neighborhood as key to its own wellbeing and fundamental to its development and prosperity. We have proposed the principles of amity, sincerity, mutual benefit, and inclusiveness to guide our neighborhood diplomacy. This comes from our genuine desire to live in harmony with our neighbors and focus wholeheartedly on common development. We want to join hands to make the cake of cooperation bigger and share the benefits of development.

China, a country with a population of over 1.3 billion, has managed to complete in just a few decades a development journey that took developed countries centuries. This is a historic achievement. That said, we are also soberly aware that China remains the world’s biggest developing country and is still at the primary stage of socialism. While it is true that its economic aggregate is big, when divided by 1.3 billion, per capita GDP ranks only around 80th in the world. Enabling all 1.3 billion people to live a comfortable life is still going to be a long-term tough job.

For quite some time to come, China’s central task will be economic development, and working on this basis it will promote social progress across the board. China has set its own development goals: to double its 2010 GDP and per capita income and finish building a moderately prosperous society in all respects by 2020, and to build China into a modern, socialist country that is prosperous, democratic, culturally advanced, and harmonious by the middle of the century. We refer to this goal in shorthand as the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation.

To realize the Chinese Dream, China needs an external environment that is peaceful and stable long term. Only by taking a peaceful

development path can China achieve its development goals. In modern history, the Chinese people have suffered over 100 years of relentless warfare, and would never wish for such tragedy to be repeated anywhere in the world. As we say in China, “Do not to others what you would not have others do to you.”²⁵ China’s resolve on treasuring, loving, and protecting peace cannot be shaken.

From Nepal to the Maldives, and Afghanistan to Bangladesh, the earnest desire of the people of South Asia for a better life and their pursuit of national renewal demonstrate the bright prospects of South Asian development. I firmly believe that South Asia is a subcontinent with enormous promise and boundless potential, and we can expect it to become a new pole of growth for Asia and beyond.

A South Asia that enjoys peace, stability, development, and prosperity serves the interests of the countries and people of the region, and is also in line with China’s interests. China wishes to live in harmony with all the region’s countries and to do its bit for the region’s development. The BRI that China is proposing is precisely aimed at strengthening connectivity among the countries along the traditional land and maritime silk routes, with a view to achieving common economic prosperity, trade complementarity, and closer bonds between our people. China hopes that with the Belt and Road as wings, together with the countries of South Asia we can soar.

China and South Asian countries are important partners in cooperation. Like a treasure trove waiting to be unearthed, cooperation between China and South Asia promises much to be excited about. China hopes to work with South Asian countries with the aim, in the next five years, of increasing bilateral trade to US\$150 billion. It will raise its investment in South Asia to US\$30 billion, and offer the region US\$20 billion in concessional loans. China will expand its civic and cultural exchanges with South Asia. It plans, in the coming five years, to offer South Asia 10,000 scholarships, 5,000 training opportunities, 5,000 places on youth exchange and training programs, and training for 5,000 Chinese language teachers. China will work with the countries of South Asia to implement the China-South Asia Partnership Initiative for Science and Technology, to give full play to the role of the China-South Asia Expo, and to build new platforms for mutually beneficial cooperation.

China is South Asia's biggest neighbor and India is its largest country. China looks forward to working with India to make a greater contribution to regional development and to enable the three billion people living on either side of the Himalayas to enjoy peace, friendship, stability, and prosperity.

Note

¹ *Mozzi*, "Universal Love."

² See note 2, p.102.

³ *The Analects of Confucius (Lun Yu)*, "Shu Er."

⁴ *The Book of Rites (Li Ji)*, "Doctrine of the Mean."

⁵ See note 5, p.102.

PROMOTING EXCHANGE, FUSION, AND LEARNING BETWEEN HUMAN CIVILIZATIONS

September 24, 2014

Humanity has a history of civilization that already spans thousands of years. All countries and nations have come to where they are today by inheriting from the past and blazing trails toward the future. The world has become what it is today through exchanges between and the fusion of humanity's different civilizations. Promoting such exchanges, fusion, and learning is the natural path to a better world and to better lives for the people of all countries.

How to deal correctly with the civilizations of different countries and nations and with traditional and contemporary cultures is a major subject that we must grasp well. I believe that we should give particular weight to the following principles:

First, we should preserve the diversity of the world's civilizations. "That things are different is the nature of things."¹ Harmony in diversity is a law of nature in the development of all things. The world over, all things are different in myriad ways and come in every color. Should all things become monotone, their development and the world's progress would grind to a halt. A country or a nation's civilization is deeply rooted in its soil, and has its own inherent characteristics, strengths, and virtues. We should preserve the diversity of the civilizations of different countries and nations; do more to communicate with, learn from, and borrow from one another; and not put up barriers, exclude, or even displace one another. Only with this can the garden of world civilizations be full of life and color.

Every one of this rich spectrum of human civilizations has its

Part of a speech at the opening ceremony of an international symposium marking the 2,565th anniversary of the birth of Confucius and the fifth congress of the International Confucian Association.

own value. We must deal rationally with the differences between our own country's civilization and that of others, and recognize that the civilization of every country or nation is unique. We must seek common ground while setting differences aside, learn from others to make up for our deficiencies, and refrain from attacking or disparaging other civilizations. On noticing differences between another's civilization and our own, we mustn't just decide we don't like the look of it and think up every possible means to transform, assimilate, or even attempt to replace it with our own. History has repeatedly proven that any attempt to resolve the differences between civilizations using coercive means is bound to fail and will instead wreak havoc on the civilizations of the world.

Second, we should respect the civilizations of all countries and nations. A civilization, particularly thought and culture, is the soul of a nation. Whatever the country or nation, if it fails to cherish its own thought and culture, if it loses its soul, it will be unable to stand up. We must treasure and preserve the thought and culture of our own country and nation, and at the same time also recognize and respect those of others. The different forms of thought and culture in different countries and nations are each valuable in their own way. There is no superior and inferior, only the beauty of difference. Every country and nation, regardless of size and strength, should have its thought and culture recognized and respected.

This emphasis on recognizing and respecting the accomplishments of a country or a nation's own civilization is not about isolating ourselves, or only exalting our own strengths and fancying ourselves as having a monopoly on wisdom. All countries and nations should have the humility to learn and the initiative to draw on the strengths and essence of other civilizations. This is an important condition for a country or nation to fulfill if it is to strengthen its own respect, confidence, and independence in its own thought and culture.

Third, we should engage in mutual learning and draw on other civilizations in the right way. Civilizations become more colorful through exchange and richer through learning from others. Every civilization, no matter which country or nation's soil produced it, is fluid and open. This is an important law to how civilizations spread and develop. Throughout

its long process of evolution, the Chinese civilization has gained rich nourishment from its exchanges with others, and has made important contributions to the progress of human civilization. The development of the ancient Silk Road, the great many foreign envoys sent to China in the Sui and Tang dynasties, the pilgrimages to the west made by Faxian² and Xuanzang for Buddhist scriptures, and Zheng He's seven ocean voyages are all vivid examples of exchanges between Chinese and other civilizations. Confucianism originated in China, but has long ago spread to the world outside and become a part of human civilization.

"Study alone in the absence of others, and become isolated, uncultivated, and poorly informed."³ All of us should approach every civilization that human societies have created with a willingness to learn from them, be it the ancient Chinese, Greek, Roman, Egyptian, Mesopotamian, or Indian civilizations, or the Asian, African, European, American, or Oceanian civilizations of today. We should all actively seek to absorb their beneficial parts, and enable the fine cultural genes of all human civilizations to adapt to contemporary cultures and cohere with modern societies, and advance and enrich the spirit of fine culture that transcends time, space, and national boundaries, has eternal charm, and is valuable today. In learning and borrowing from other civilizations, we must set out from the reality of our own country or nation, draw on their strengths to make up for our weaknesses, and learn from what is good about them. We should have a wide embrace, but this doesn't mean taking things on without first digesting them, or failing to discern what is right for us. What it does mean is that we should locate the essence from within the inessential, and distinguish between the truth and the façade.

Fourth, we should adopt the right approach to cultural traditions. Only if we remember our history can we open the path to the future. Only if we are good at learning from and continuing what we inherit can we be good innovators. Fine traditional culture is, for its country or nation, at the root of its ability to continue and develop. To abandon this would be to cut off its spiritual lifeline. We need to be adept at combining the continuation and promotion of fine traditional culture with the development of that of today, fusing them together such that with tradition comes development and with development comes the continuation of tradition.

As traditional culture forms and develops, it's inevitably constrained and influenced by the limitations of people's knowledge, the conditions of the time, and that society's institutions. It is also unavoidable then, that there will be things about it that have become obsolete or that are now ready to be discarded. This demands that as people are learning about, studying, and applying traditional culture they make the ancient serve the present and develop the new from the old. We need to make sensible choices based on the needs of new practice and new times, and not unthinkingly just transplant the past into the present. We must observe the principle of making the old serve the present and learn from the past for today, being discerning as we pass traditions on, and not simply extolling the past over the present, or disparaging the present in extolling the past. We must work hard to see traditional culture being creatively translated and innovatively developed into something that can be blended and interlinked with the culture of today, and see it serve the call of our era to cultivate people of culture.

Note

¹ See note 1, p.90.

² Faxian (c.337–c.422) was a Buddhist monk of the Eastern Jin Dynasty. He was the first Chinese monk who traveled to India, studied there, and took Buddhist scriptures back to China.

³ *The Book of Rites (Lǐ Jì)*, "Record on the Subject of Education."

**USING CONNECTIVITY AS A BOON
TO DEVELOPMENT AND PARTNERSHIP
TO FACILITATE COOPERATION**

November 8, 2014

Your Excellency President Abdul Hamid,
Your Excellency President Choummaly Sayasone,
Your Excellency President Tsakhiagiin Elbegdorj,
Your Excellency President U Thein Sein,
Your Excellency President Emomali Rahmon,
Your Excellency Prime Minister Samdech Hun Sen,
Your Excellency Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

Let me begin by thanking you all for making the journey to Beijing for this Dialogue on Becoming Better Connected Partners. Your being here is a testament to our deep friendship and the cooperation that is important to our relations. It is also an important expression of your support for China's hosting of the 22nd APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting.

"The more that friends and neighbors call by, the closer they become." It is very much necessary that neighboring countries meet face-to-face to exchange views on major issues. China, as the host of this year's APEC summit, has included connectivity in the Asia Pacific as a topic on the agenda. Given the importance of this issue, and the fact that many Asian countries and related international organizations are interested and wish to be involved, after consulting the relevant parties, we decided to hold the meeting you are now attending to facilitate joint discussion on how to best advance development in Asia.

Address at the Dialogue on Becoming Better Connected Partners, Beijing

In China we have a fable about an old man moving mountains. Thousands of years ago, in a remote mountain village, there lived an elderly man named Yu Gong, meaning “foolish old chap.” Yu Gong resolved to move the two mountains obstructing his access to the world outside. His relatives and neighbors all dismissed the idea as folly, but Yu Gong was undeterred. With his children and grandchildren in tow, day in, day out he dug away at the mountain. His rationale was that the mountains would not grow bigger, but the people would keep on having offspring, so as long as the people persevered, there was certain to be a day when the mountains were gone. Yu Gong’s determination moved the Heavenly God. In the end, with the joint efforts of humans and gods the mountains were parted and Yu Gong’s village was connected to the world beyond.

Since ancient times, human societies have sought to be connected. Our ancestors braved the harshest of conditions to create many wonders of connectivity. The Silk Road is a classic example, and has led to the people of Asia being described as pioneers of connectivity.

As humankind develops, societies progress. Today, the effects of the global financial crisis linger on and global growth and trade have slowed. But at the same time, a new round of industrial and technological revolution is poised to take off, regional free trade arrangements continue to burgeon, and structural adjustments, and reform and innovation have become prevailing world trends. Asian countries must be more active about building on our traditional strengths in resources, manufacturing, and savings, and in our role as workshops of the world to develop new strengths in value, innovation, investment, and markets, with a view to jointly fostering new growth areas and competitive advantages. In achieving these goals, connectivity is a key link.

Today, the connectivity we need to build is not just about creating roads and bridges or making linear and surface connections. Instead it should be more about three integrated pillars — infrastructure, rules and institutions, and flows of people. It should involve equal priority being given to progress in five areas — policy communication, infrastructure connectivity, trade links, capital flows, and bonds between peoples. This is a kind of big connectivity that involves every front, is multi-dimensional, and forms a network; that creates an open system enabling dynamism

and flows of talent and resources.

Asia faces both opportunities and difficulties in developing connectivity. The differences between our countries' systems and laws are significant, the needs and requirements of different stakeholders are myriad, and coordination among existing mechanisms leaves much to be desired. Funding stands out as the most challenging issue. According to an Asian Development Bank estimate, before 2020, Asian demand for investment in infrastructure will reach as high as US\$730 billion per year. If these issues are to be resolved, the efforts of one or a few countries will just not do. Only by building extensive partnerships in which we are all on the same page and pulling together, can we consistently achieve positive results.

We need to achieve connected development among Asian countries. The countries of Asia regard connectivity as very important and many have their own national plans for developing infrastructure. Now we need to integrate those strategies and plans, identify priority areas and projects, pool resources, and join forces as we move forward. This will help to bring down logistics costs, create demand and employment, give play to our comparative and latecomer advantages, secure favorable positions in global supply chains, industrial chains and value chains, increase our composite competitiveness, and create a new atmosphere for Asian development characterized by robust, sustainable, and balanced growth. Each of Asia's countries is like a brightly lit lantern. Only by stringing them together, can we set the Asian night sky alight.

We need to create a more open economy in Asia. Faced with the trends of the times toward world multipolarity, economic globalization, cultural diversity, and the increasing application of information technology, no country can expect to achieve development by closing doors and going it alone. Seclusion will lead nowhere. Development comes only with openness. Asian countries need to be committed to open regionalism, to refrain from forming exclusionary blocs and from targeting third countries, and to encourage countries both in and outside of the region to make the most of their abilities, complement each other's advantages, and share gains together. There should be greater openness between countries with common borders, including the negotiation and signing of facilitation agreements on transport, trade,

and investment, the connecting up of cross-border infrastructure, and the coordination and alignment of different types of regulations and systems.

What is urgently needed is consultation to resolve issues that affect connectivity in our institutions, policies, and standards. With this we can bring down the costs and the time required for cross-border flows of people, goods, and capital. We need to engage in customs cooperation in mutual information sharing, mutual recognition of oversight, and mutual assistance in law-enforcement; to expedite the establishment of a single window system in border ports; and to popularize a border control model whereby travelers have their exit and entry procedures processed at the same checkpoint. Openness demands respect for each country's sovereignty and territorial integrity, the accommodation of each party's comfort levels, and commitment not to impose our views on others or to interfere in another country's internal affairs. Openness also needs to be approached incrementally, with easier issues being tackled before tough ones, pilot projects that prompt broad progress, and each step forward adding up to make many. In this way, the Asian economy can advance steadily and go far on a path of greater openness, enabling the countries of Asia, in their process of opening up, to build stronger strategic mutual trust.

We need to realize the Asian people's dreams of happiness. Each new transport route carries the people's dreams of happiness. We should be using efforts toward greater connectivity in Asia to open a window for people to observe the world and let their aspirations soar, and to widen the path for people to leave poverty behind and arrive at prosperity. When considering and planning connectivity projects, we should always put people first, heed the views of the people at the grassroots, increase their incomes, and focus on addressing their practical problems with access to electricity, drinking water, medical care, schooling, employment, and the Internet. At the same time, we must protect eco-systems and the environment, enabling countries to be at once prosperous and beautiful.

We should be using efforts toward greater connectivity in Asia to bring our people closer together through exchanges of ideas and learning between civilizations. We should be enabling the people of our different countries to meet, learn about, trust, and respect each other, and to

create and enjoy a harmonious and peaceful life, together pursuing the Asian dream of peace, prosperity, and progress.

We need to create a platform for cooperation with Asian characteristics. Certain international and regional organizations have already done much pioneering and foundational work on Asian connectivity, accomplishing important outcomes. We regard this as important and deserving of praise. I hope that the different mechanisms will work together with the countries of Asia, root their efforts in Asian realities, and divide and collaborate on tasks to form a synergy. At the same time, according to the demands of changing circumstances, we also need to consider adopting an innovative approach toward institutions and mechanisms.

Last month, over 20 Asian countries met in Beijing and signed an inter-governmental memorandum of understanding on the establishment of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank. This is an important breakthrough in Asian financial cooperation. The AIIB is going to be a useful supplement to existing financial institutions like the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, and will play an important role in building connectivity in Asia.

Colleagues and Friends,

In fall last year, on behalf of the Chinese government, I proposed a joint initiative to build a Silk Road Economic Belt and a 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road. The proposal has enjoyed a positive reception from the international community, particularly from leaders present here today. The BRI and the endeavor to strengthen connectivity share compatible aims and are mutually reinforcing. If we liken the Belt and Road to the wings of an Asia able to soar, then connectivity is like the arteries and veins of those wings. With the Initiative now entering the practical cooperation stage, I have the following suggestions about deepening that cooperation.

First, we should see Asia lead the way in achieving connectivity, treating Asian countries as a priority in determining the direction of our efforts. The BRI originates in Asia, relies on support from Asia, and will benefit Asia; it concerns connectivity between Asian countries and will work to expand their common interests. The BRI is an endeavor

shared by China and its Asian neighbors. China regards its neighboring countries as a priority in foreign policy. It practices the principles of amity, sincerity, mutual benefit, and inclusiveness in these relations, and is willing, through the endeavor to strengthen connectivity, to provide more public goods for its Asian neighbors, and welcomes them all on board the train of Chinese development.

Second, we should develop a basic framework for strengthening Asian connectivity using economic corridors as a pillar of support. As a recent development, the plan drawn up by the Chinese side for the BRI has basically taken shape. This includes the projects which, building on extensive communication with all parties, are currently being developed to establish land and maritime economic corridors. This framework accommodates different countries' needs, coordinates both land and sea as its two main foci, and is extensive in coverage, inclusive in nature, and far-reaching in terms of positive impact. China hopes to enter into further consultations with the relevant countries to improve this blueprint and create a solid foundation for cooperation.

Third, we should work to achieve early gains in Asian connectivity by developing transport infrastructure as a way to make breakthroughs. For there to be Silk Roads, first there must be roads. Only when the roads are in place can the people and goods flow. China attaches great importance to the railway and highway projects linking China to Pakistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Laos, Cambodia, Mongolia, Tajikistan, and other neighboring countries, and will give priority to arrangements for these projects in developing the BRI going forward. Only if we enable everyone, as soon as possible, to have a share in its early gains will the BRI be attractive and have staying power.

Fourth, we should break the bottleneck in Asian connectivity by building a financing platform. The majority of Asian countries are developing countries, which commonly lack funding for construction. The key is to use what is available effectively and spend any increases wisely, using precious financial resources on the most deserving projects. Here, I would like to announce that China will commit US\$40 billion to establish a Silk Road Fund. This new fund is designed to provide countries along the BRI routes with investment and financing support for infrastructure construction, resource development, industrial cooperation, financial

cooperation, and other projects that will strengthen connectivity. The Silk Road Fund is an open fund under which sub-funds can be established according to regions, sectors, or project types. It welcomes the active participation of investors from both within and outside of Asia.

Fifth, we should tamp the social foundations of Asian connectivity using civic and cultural exchanges. China supports dialogue between different civilizations and faiths, encourages a strengthening of cultural and people-to-people exchanges among all countries, is in favor of joint applications for World Cultural Heritage status by countries along the ancient Silk Road, and encourages more subnational cooperation between China and other Asian countries. Asia has rich tourist resources, and with more and more people making trips abroad, we should be developing tourist experiences incorporating a Silk Road theme, using cooperation on tourism to boost efforts to strengthen connectivity and vice versa. Connectivity calls for a great number of specialists and professionals. Over the next five years, China will offer 20,000 training opportunities in fields related to connectivity to neighboring countries, to assist them in cultivating their own pools of experts. China also hopes to send more students and scholars to neighboring countries for study and academic exchanges.

Colleagues and Friends,

There is a Chinese idiom which expresses that people with the same ideals will follow the same path. Let us aspire to the great and the grand but keep our feet firmly on the ground, deepen our connectivity as partners, optimize Asia's regional cooperation, and work together to build a community of common development and a shared future.

Thank you.

SEEKING SUSTAINED DEVELOPMENT AND FULFILLING THE ASIA PACIFIC DREAM

November 9, 2014

Your Excellency President Michelle Bachelet of Chile,
Director-General Roberto Azevêdo of the World Trade Organization,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

Good morning and welcome to you, friends from the Asia Pacific business community. It was last year in Bali that we agreed to meet here in Beijing, and today I am overjoyed to see all of you again.

According to the traditional Chinese calendar, the winter season began two days ago. Beijing is full of vibrant color in the shift from autumn to winter, as described in the Chinese poem: "Water clear and mountains bright; frost clings to grass at night; trees are thick with scarlet leaves; while some shine yellow in the light."¹ The yellow ginkgo leaves and the red maple leaves add color to this ancient capital. After a year's hard work, China and the other APEC members are looking forward to great success at the upcoming 22nd APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

Home to ancient civilizations and emerging forces, the Asia Pacific is a region with a long history and splendid culture. It boasts hard-working people, beautiful scenery, strong impetus for development, and prospects for a bright future.

Today's Asia Pacific accounts for 40 percent of the world population, 57 percent of the world economy, and 48 percent of global trade. As the fastest growing region with the greatest potential and

¹Speech at the opening ceremony of the APEC CEO Summit in Beijing.

most vibrant cooperation in the world, our region is a major engine for recovery and growth of the global economy.

Today's Asia Pacific has entered a new development stage. With dynamic flows of capital, technology, information, and personnel, the outline of a massive Asia Pacific market is already being drawn. Regional cooperation mechanisms are developing vigorously, while new initiatives and ideas keep springing forth.

Today's Asia Pacific is consistently improving its standing on the world stage. With a new round of revolutionary changes in science and technology, industry, and energy getting ready to sweep the globe and links between Asia Pacific economies growing ever closer, the necessity and urgency of regional economic integration is becoming even more apparent.

But today's Asia Pacific also faces all sorts of challenges. The impacts of the international financial crisis still linger, and recovery in some economies remains fragile. The Asia Pacific faces daunting tasks in raising economic quality and efficiency and replacing old growth areas with new ones. There are different directions and priorities in accelerating the process of regional economic integration, and various regional free trade arrangements keep emerging, making it difficult for some to make a choice.

The Asia Pacific stands at a crossroads. Shall we continue to lead the world in creating a bright future, or shall we slow our pace and wait to be overtaken by others? Shall we deepen the integration process, or shall we let ourselves slip into a spiral of fragmentation? Shall we embrace openness and inclusiveness and work together to start the Asia Pacific century, or shall we cling to an outdated mindset unfit for the 21st century?

A great era calls for great vision, which in turn requires great wisdom. The decisions we make and actions we take today will determine the development prospects for our region. We are duty-bound to create and fulfill an Asia Pacific dream for our people. This dream is about acting in the spirit of the Asia Pacific community and with awareness of ourselves as a human community with a shared future, following the trend of our times, i.e. peace, development, and mutually beneficial cooperation, and jointly working for the prosperity and progress of

our region. It is about staying ahead of global development and making greater contributions to the wellbeing of humankind. It is about having more economic vibrancy, free trade and investment facilitation, better roads, and closer people-to-people exchanges. And it is about ensuring greater security and prosperity for our people and giving our children a better environment in which to grow, work, and live.

To achieve these goals, we must redouble our efforts.

We need to jointly forge an Asia Pacific partnership that features mutual trust, inclusiveness, and mutually beneficial cooperation. Those who share the same ideals and follow the same path can be partners. Those who seek common ground while shelving differences can also be partners. More friends, more opportunities. We should enhance mutual trust and remove doubts through sincere and in-depth communication; we should follow the idea of seeking harmony amid diversity and respect each other's choice of development path; we should stay committed to mutually beneficial cooperation and fully leverage each other's strengths to promote development for all; and we should replace the "winner-take-all" mentality with an approach in which everybody wins, and work together to expand development and bring great prosperity to our region.

We need to jointly build an open economy in the Asia Pacific. Openness brings progress while closed-door policies lead to backwardness. Opening up was, is, and will remain an important prerequisite for the Asia Pacific to grow. It means greater openness within our respective economies to give free rein to the vigor of labor, knowledge, technology, management, and capital. It also means opening up to each other so that the diversity and variety of member economies can be turned into a source of potential and momentum for development. While endeavoring to bring regional economic integration to a higher level and initiate the Free Trade Area of the Asia Pacific (FTAAP), we should also remain committed to open regionalism and work to develop new and open economic institutions and a regional cooperation architecture, so that the door of the Asia Pacific will always be open to the entire world.

We need to explore new drivers for economic growth. Life never favors those who always follow the beaten path and content themselves with the status quo. Instead, life saves opportunities for people who are

willing and able to reform and innovate. In this new round of global growth, only the reformers and innovators will emerge victorious and strong. We need to be courageous and pioneering, vigorously pursue reform and innovation, actively explore a new path and model that meet our own development needs, and constantly seek out new areas and drivers of growth.

We need to draw a blueprint for comprehensive connectivity. Connectivity and infrastructure building in the Asia Pacific is not only a necessity to achieve regional economic integration, but more importantly, it bears on the long-term development of all economies. We should work together to bring about connectivity covering both sides of the Pacific, which includes: hardware connectivity that brings the economies closer and paves the way for an Asia Pacific connected within itself and to the world; software connectivity that enhances alignment and coordination of policies, laws and regulations and creates convenient and efficient supply chains; and human connectivity that promotes people-to-people exchanges and fosters friendship and trust.

As such, China has made “Shaping the Future through Asia Pacific Partnership” the theme of this year’s APEC meeting and identified three major topics, namely, advancing regional economic integration; promoting innovative development, economic reform, and growth; and strengthening comprehensive development in infrastructure and connectivity.

I am convinced that broad consensus to be reached at the APEC Economic Leaders’ Meeting in these areas will give fresh impetus to the sustained development of the Asia Pacific.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

At last year’s APEC CEO Summit, I expressed our confidence in China’s economic development and our commitment to further reform. Now, one year has passed and I am pleased that what we envisioned has come true.

In the first three quarters of this year, China’s GDP grew by 7.4 percent year-on-year with all major economic indicators within reasonable parameters. China’s economy has been growing steadily, with

continuously increasing urban employment and steadily rising household income, business profits, and fiscal revenue. More importantly, structural readjustment has seen good progress, with the service industry growing with strong momentum and domestic demand expanding.

A new normal has emerged in China's economy with several notable features. First, the economy has shifted gear from high speed to medium-to-high speed growth. Second, the economic structure is being constantly improved and upgraded, with tertiary industry and consumption demand gradually playing a more central role. Urban-rural and regional disparities are narrowing, household income is going up as a percentage of national income, and the benefits of development are reaching more people. Third, the economy is increasingly innovation-driven rather than factor- and investment-driven. The new normal will bring China new opportunities for development.

First, under conditions of the new normal, China's economy has still grown at considerable increments despite the slowdown. After over 30 years of rapid growth, the size of China's economy is nothing like what it was. The increment at which China's economy expanded in 2013 alone was equivalent to the total size of its economy in 1994, and if it represented the economic aggregate of a country, that country would have ranked 17th in the world. Even a growth rate of around 7 percent would place the Chinese economy among the top in the world in terms of both the speed and scale of economic growth.

Second, under conditions of the new normal, China's economic growth has become more stable and driven by more diverse forces. Some worry whether the Chinese economy will see further decline in growth rate and be unable to overcome difficulties. Indeed there are risks, but these are nothing to fear. The resilience of the Chinese economy is its best support in warding off risks. We have adopted innovative ideas and approaches in macroeconomic regulation, and given the strategies and policy options at our disposal, we have the confidence and capability to cope with potential risks. We are also advancing informatization, urbanization, agricultural modernization, and the new model of industrialization in a coordinated way, which will help relieve "growing pains." Moreover, the Chinese economy is now driven more by domestic consumer demand, thus steering clear of external risks that could arise

from overreliance on exports.

Third, under conditions of the new normal, the Chinese economic structure has been improved and upgraded, heralding prospects for more stable development. In the first three quarters of this year, final consumption overtook investment by contributing 48.5 percent to economic growth. The value added of the service sector, accounting for 46.7 percent of GDP, continued to surpass that of secondary industry. The high-tech and equipment manufacturing industries grew by 12.3 percent and 11.1 percent respectively, notably higher than the average industrial growth rate. Energy consumption per unit of GDP dropped by 4.6 percent. These figures show that the Chinese economy is undergoing profound structural changes and improving in quality and structure.

Fourth, under conditions of the new normal, the Chinese government has vigorously streamlined administration and delegated power, further unleashing the vitality of the market. Simply put, we have lifted restrictions on the “invisible hand” of the market and ensured the proper role of the “visible hand” of the government. For example, we have introduced reform in business registration. In the first three quarters of this year, the number of newly registered market entities reached 9.2 million and the number of new enterprises increased by more than 60 percent over the same period last year.

That said, we are also soberly aware that the new normal is accompanied by new challenges and new problems. In fact, some potential risks are already emerging. The intensity of our endeavor to comprehensively deepen reform will determine whether we will successfully adapt ourselves to the new normal.

At the CEO Summit last year, I said that China’s reform has entered the deep end and decisive phase in which we must have the courage to face tough challenges, take risks, and tackle deep-seated problems that have been built up over the years. To that end, overall arrangements were made at the Third Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee, involving 15 areas and over 330 major reform measures. These reform measures are being implemented in an orderly fashion. Now that we have begun, there is no turning back. We will advance reform with firm resolve.

To comprehensively deepen reform, we need to stimulate market

vitality. Market vitality comes from the people, especially from business leaders and their entrepreneurial spirit. To energize the market, we need to effectively delegate power, foster an enabling environment, and work out necessary rules so that entrepreneurs feel encouraged to leverage their strengths. We need to stress the importance for the government to better fulfill its role, to be more of a service provider than an administrator, and to serve businesses and the overall cause of promoting economic and social development.

To comprehensively deepen reform, we need to broaden the path for innovation. If innovation is the new engine for China's development, reform is the ignition. We need to take more effective measures to enable this engine to run at full power. Committed to leveraging innovation's motivating role, we have given more support to innovation-driven businesses and vibrant small and medium-sized enterprises, and promoted transformation and upgrading of traditional industries, in a bid to shape new growth areas and driving forces.

To comprehensively deepen reform, we need to advance opening up at a higher standard. China is committed to building new systems for an open economy. We will ensure greater market access, make the service sector and the capital market more open, and open up more hinterland and border areas. China is committed to shaping an open economy in the Asia Pacific featuring innovative development, interconnected growth, and integrated interests. We will launch the FTAAP process this year and formulate the Roadmap for APEC's Contribution to the Realization of the FTAAP. We will explore the management model of pre-establishment national treatment plus the negative list, which will help China blaze new trails and gain fresh experience in the process of comprehensively deepening reform and opening up.

To comprehensively deepen reform, we need to improve people's wellbeing and promote social equity and justice. All reform measures must ultimately benefit the people and make their lives better. China has introduced a more proactive policy to boost employment and entrepreneurship, and pushed for continued increase in people's income. In the first three quarters of this year, 10.82 million new urban jobs were created, rise in CPI was kept at 2.1 percent, and urban and rural per capita income increased by 6.9 percent and 9.7 percent respectively.

China is building a more equitable and sustainable social security system, improving its public service system, and innovating in the social governance system.

In short, comprehensively deepening reform will not only liberate productive forces but also unleash the vitality of our society. It will undoubtedly serve as a strong driving force for China's economic and social development.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

The Chinese economy is increasingly interconnected and interdependent with the Asia Pacific and world economies. China will stay focused on managing its own affairs well and endeavor to bring more benefits to the Asia Pacific and the world through its own development. China will continue to build friendship and partnership with its neighbors, implementing policies that promote harmony, security, and common prosperity and upholding the principles of amity, sincerity, mutual benefit, and inclusiveness in its neighborhood relations. China wants to live in harmony with all its neighbors.

According to statistics, between 2005 and the first half of 2014, six of the top ten overseas destinations for Chinese investment were APEC members, with more than US\$200 billion invested in total. It is estimated that China's outbound investment will total US\$1.25 trillion over the next ten years. Meanwhile, in the next five years, China will import over US\$10 trillion worth of goods, and the number of outbound Chinese tourists will exceed 500 million. For the Asia Pacific and the world at large, China's development will generate huge opportunities and benefits, and bring lasting and limitless potential for commercial exchanges.

As its overall national strength grows, China will be both capable and willing to provide more public goods for the Asia Pacific and the world, especially new initiatives and visions for enhancing regional cooperation. China is ready to work with other countries to advance the Belt and Road Initiative, get more engaged with regional cooperation, and make new contributions to the connectivity, development, and prosperity of the Asia Pacific.

Here, I am pleased to announce that a substantive step forward has

been made in the preparatory work for the establishment of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). An inter-governmental MOU was signed by the founding members of the bank not long ago here in Beijing. China will commit US\$40 billion to the establishment of the Silk Road Fund to provide investment and financing support for countries along the Belt and Road to undertake relevant projects in infrastructure, resource development and industrial cooperation. We are ready to work with all other parties to push for the AIIB to come into operation as early as possible, and build the bank into a new platform for cooperation in connectivity, finance, and other areas.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

The business community is an important engine of economic development in the Asia Pacific and the world. It has played a positive role in driving economic growth in the Asia Pacific and leading the recovery of the world economy, and made significant contributions to China's reform, opening up, and modernization. We welcome Asia Pacific business leaders to take an active part in China's reform, opening up, and modernization process and share in the fruits of China's reform and development.

As Asia Pacific regional economic cooperation deepens and becomes more substantive, some of APEC's cooperation initiatives are already yielding positive results, and bringing substantive benefits to enterprises in our region. I hope that you will leverage your unique strengths in information, technology and capital and proceed from the actual needs of the business community to actively contribute your views and suggestions on such important issues as trade and investment liberalization and facilitation, deepening regional economic integration, and APEC's long-term development.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

Looking ahead, the Asia Pacific and the world face both unprecedented historic opportunities and more complicated risks and challenges in pursuing development and prosperity. The various parties

of the Asia Pacific must follow the trend of the times, and work together to shape the future through Asia Pacific partnership, strive for greater progress in regional cooperation and usher in a brighter future for the Asia Pacific region.

To conclude, I wish the summit every success.

Thank you.

Note

¹ Liu Yuxi, "Songs of Autumn."

SHAPING THE FUTURE THROUGH ASIA PACIFIC PARTNERSHIP

November 11, 2014

Colleagues,

I am very glad to meet you here at Yanqi Lake in Beijing. Let me first extend a warm welcome to all of you.

Each year, flocks of swan geese fly here and stay for the spring and autumn seasons, hence Yanqi Lake means goose perch lake. We, the 21 member economies of APEC, are just like 21 swan geese. A line from an ancient Chinese poem reads: "The wind breaks waves into thousands of flowers on the water; a flock of swan geese flies over like a brush stroke against a clear sky."¹ Today, we meet at Yanqi Lake to enhance cooperation and prepare to take off toward a new vision for the development of the Asia Pacific region.

This year marks the 25th anniversary of APEC. The past 25 years of APEC's growth have also seen the Asia Pacific region develop and prosper. APEC has witnessed historic achievements in the development of the Asia Pacific, which, in turn, has given APEC a new mission.

At present, recovery of the world economy still faces many unpredictable and destabilizing factors. The Asia Pacific region has entered a new stage of development, facing both opportunities and challenges. How do we tackle the risk of fragmentation in regional economic cooperation? How do we create new growth momentum in the post-financial crisis period? How do we remove the financing bottlenecks hindering connectivity? These are issues we need to consider and actively address.

In the face of new conditions, we need to intensify regional economic integration and foster an open environment that is conducive to long-term development. APEC should play a leading and coordinating role in

Opening remarks at the 22nd APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting in Beijing.

breaking various constraints, and unleash a new round of greater openness, exchange, and integration that has a broader scope, adheres to higher standards, and delves even deeper. We need to open the closed doors within the Asia Pacific region and open our region fully to the rest of the world. While continuing to advance the Bogor Goals, we should vigorously promote the development of the Free Trade Area of the Asia Pacific (FTAAP) by setting clear targets, directions, and roadmaps. This will help realize, at an early date, the vision of completing a highly open integration arrangement that spans across the two sides of the Pacific Ocean.

In the face of new conditions, we need to vigorously promote reform and innovation, create new growth areas and driving forces, and ensure strong and sustainable growth. Where does growth momentum come from in the post-crisis period? Undoubtedly, it can only come from reform, innovation, and readjustment. We need to be innovative in our approaches to development, pursuing development through innovation and reform instead of driving it the usual way by relying on factors of production and export, and generating internal growth momentum through structural adjustment. We need to change the model of market regulation, allow the market to play the decisive role in resource allocation, and give better play to the role of the government. We need to advance scientific and technological innovation to facilitate revolutionary changes in energy and consumption, and make the Asia Pacific region a global leader in bringing about a new technological revolution. This year, we have promoted cooperation in areas such as the Internet economy, urbanization, and the blue economy, discussed ways of overcoming the middle income trap, and made a good start in addressing important and frontier issues in the global economy.

In the face of new conditions, we need to speed up efforts to upgrade infrastructure and build comprehensive connectivity. Connectivity is about connecting physical structures. Our cooperation should extend to wherever these connections take us, whether they are through roads, railways, air routes, or digital networks. Connectivity is about connecting rules and regulations. When coordination and cooperation are enhanced and regulatory obstacles are reduced, logistics will become smoother and exchanges more convenient. Connectivity is also about connecting the hearts and minds of people. If we understand

each other, we can communicate more effectively and be more successful in our endeavors. In short, to achieve comprehensive connectivity in the Asia Pacific, we should bring together all member economies on both sides of the Pacific by connecting physical structures, rules and regulations, and the hearts and minds of people to eliminate bottlenecks in accessing affordable financing, and strengthen public and private partnerships to achieve interconnected development.

Colleagues,

We are all members of the APEC community. It benefits all of us to create an open economy in the Asia Pacific featuring innovative development, interconnected growth, and converging interests. To achieve this goal, all the economies in the region need to work together to build an Asia Pacific partnership characterized by trust, inclusiveness, cooperation, and mutual benefit. This will inject new energy into the economic development of both the Asia Pacific and the world.

First, we should jointly chart the course for future development. The future development of the Asia Pacific is vital to the interests of every APEC member. Having reached important consensus on launching the FTAAP process, promoting connectivity, and pursuing innovative growth, it is now time for us to translate this consensus into action. We should draw blueprints for development over the next 5, 10, or even 25 years and implement them step by step.

Second, we should jointly meet global challenges. In the post-financial crisis period, we need to focus on the core task of sustaining growth, and enhance macro policy coordination. We must also effectively address global issues such as epidemics, food security, and energy security. We should share information to understand each other better, exchange experience to share best practices, facilitate collective action through consultation and coordination, and boost regional cooperation through mutual assistance.

Third, we should jointly build cooperation platforms. Partnership means pitching in to do bigger and better things together. We should build APEC into an institutional platform for promoting integration, a policy platform for bolstering exchanges of experience, an open platform for opposing trade protectionism, a development platform for intensifying economic and technological cooperation, and a networking platform for

boosting connectivity. A stronger and more dynamic APEC is possible only with the support of all its members.

Here I would like to announce that China will donate US\$10 million to support APEC institutional and capacity building and its practical cooperation in various fields.

Fourth, we should jointly pursue interconnected development. Partnership also means mutually beneficial cooperation and mutual learning. Some developing economies in the Asia Pacific region now face difficulties. If they cannot achieve development, development of the whole Asia Pacific region will not be sustainable. We need to increase support to developing members in terms of both funding and technology, give full rein to the strength of diversity among Asia Pacific economies, draw on each other's strengths, amplify positive chain reactions, and achieve shared development.

Over the next three years, the Chinese government will provide training to 1,500 individuals from APEC's developing members in support of capacity building projects in trade, investment, and other fields.

Colleagues,

Under the theme of Shaping the Future through Asia Pacific Partnership, we will discuss three important topics, namely, advancing regional economic integration, promoting innovative development, economic reform, and growth, and strengthening comprehensive development in infrastructure and connectivity. I am confident that our meeting today will inject new vitality into the long-term development of the Asia Pacific region.

A single flower does not herald spring; a lone goose cannot form a flock. Let us take Yanqi Lake as a new starting point, and push the global economy to greater heights like a formation of swan geese flying toward a vast azure sky.

Thank you!

Note

¹ Bai Juyi, "A Poem for Zhang Ji." Bai Juyi (772-846) was a Chinese poet of the Tang Dynasty.

PROMOTING INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT AND ACHIEVING INTERCONNECTED GROWTH

November 15, 2014

Prime Minister Tony Abbott,
Colleagues,

As the premier forum for international economic cooperation, the G20 shoulders an important mission in promoting world economic stability and growth. In recent years, thanks to our concerted efforts, the world economy has gradually emerged from the depths to which it plunged and continued to move in a positive direction. However, we must be mindful that economic recovery still lacks momentum, risks remain in the financial market, and global trade continues to hover at a low level. International organizations have estimated that growth of the world economy and international trade this year will be 3.3 percent and 3.1 percent respectively, both lower than pre-crisis levels.

A boat that sails against the current will be pushed backward if it does not keep moving forward. For us, the immediate priority is to coordinate macroeconomic policies, jointly overcome development challenges, reduce economic risks, and achieve economic prosperity, financial stability, trade growth, job creation and improved public wellbeing.

Just a few days ago, APEC introduced its plan for promoting growth in the Asia Pacific region. I am pleased to note that the G20 is also making its own efforts which are of great significance. It has formulated the Comprehensive Growth Strategy and adopted the target of lifting GDP growth by 2 percent above the level implied by existing policies over the next five years.

The key to implementing the Comprehensive Growth Strategy is to

Speech at Session One of the Ninth G20 Summit in Brisbane.

tap into and foster drivers of sustained growth, and promote innovative development, integrated interests and interconnected growth between all countries. With that said, I suggest the G20 make efforts in the following three areas:

First, we should explore new ways to achieve growth. In our response to the international financial crisis, counter-cyclical stimulus policies were adopted to iron out volatility in the economy. Although such an approach produced visible short-term results, it failed to address the root causes of the problem. We must be innovative with regard to our development concepts, policies, and methods, and put greater emphasis on the quality and efficiency of growth. In particular, we should carry out structural reform in areas such as fiscal policy, taxation, finance, investment, competition, trade and employment, and combine macroeconomic policies with social policies in order to generate momentum for wealth creation, fully unleash the power of the market, and push the economy from cyclical recovery toward sustainable growth.

We should also place great emphasis on the ability of infrastructure to spur the economy. When hosting the APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting, China made connectivity one of the key issues on the agenda in order to open up new areas of growth. We support the G20 in establishing a global infrastructure center and the World Bank in setting up a global infrastructure fund, and we will also contribute our share to global infrastructure investment by developing the Silk Road Economic Belt, the 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, and the Silk Road Fund.

Second, we should build an open economy. Expansion of world trade benefits all countries, while a smaller world market benefits none. We should continue to champion global free trade, uphold the multilateral trading system, build mutually beneficial global value chains and foster a grand global market. We should continue to oppose trade and investment protectionism, and push the Doha Round negotiations forward. We should make sure that various free trade agreements are open, inclusive, transparent and non-discriminatory, and prevent the global market from being carved up and the global trade system from becoming fragmented.

Third, we should improve global economic governance. This year

marks the 70th anniversary of the Bretton Woods conference, which gives us an opportunity to take stock of our experience with the Bretton Woods system and further improve global economic governance. We should seize this opportunity to build a fair, just, inclusive and well-managed international financial system, increase the representation and voice of emerging markets and developing countries on the global stage, and ensure that all countries have equal rights and opportunities and are subject to the same rules in international cooperation. We should implement the IMF reform package more quickly, and tighten the global financial safety net. The New Development Bank and Contingency Reserve Arrangement established by the BRICS countries and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank initiated by over 20 Asian countries are all positive additions to the international financial system.

Colleagues,

China's economic growth is an important engine of world economic growth. According to international calculations, China is one of the largest contributors to the G20's Comprehensive Growth Strategy. This is the result of policy measures that China has taken for the purpose of fostering steady growth, performing structural adjustment, advancing reform and improving public wellbeing. The growth strategy China has submitted to the G20 includes 134 such policy measures, putting China's ideas, actions, and determination for promoting growth through reform on full display.

The Chinese economy will keep the momentum behind its strong, sustainable and balanced growth. Its annual growth is equivalent to the total size of a mid-level developed country's economy. Over the next five years, China will import US\$10 trillion of goods and invest over US\$500 billion overseas. This will lead to more demand in world economy and create more market, investment and growth opportunities. As the host of the G20 Summit in 2016, China is ready to make larger contributions to driving growth of the world economy and play a greater role in this process.

I would like to take this opportunity to announce that China will subscribe to the IMF Special Data Dissemination Standard.

Colleagues,

As the saying goes, if you want to walk fast, walk alone; if you want to walk far, walk together. In the face of the various risks and challenges affecting the world economy, G20 members must foster an awareness of being part of a community with shared interests and a shared future, and remain good friends and partners to each other. We should actively coordinate macroeconomic policies, and pursue mutually beneficial cooperation in which the growth of one country reinforces and supplements the growth of others. Through these efforts, we will enable the G20 to make steadier progress and go further, truly become a stabilizer of the world economy, a catalyst of global growth, and a promoter of global economic governance, and bring greater benefits to the people of all countries.

Thank you.

**HOW IS CHINA DEVELOPING?
WHAT KIND OF COUNTRY WILL CHINA BECOME
ONCE IT IS DEVELOPED?**

November 17, 2014

At present, the Chinese people are devoting unremitting effort to turning the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation into reality. The Chinese Dream is about enhancing the strength and prosperity of the country, revitalizing the nation, and improving the wellbeing of the people. We have set two goals for China's future development. The first is to double the 2010 GDP and per capita income of urban and rural residents and bring our efforts to build a moderately prosperous society to a full conclusion by 2020. The second is to turn China into a modern socialist country that is prosperous, democratic, culturally advanced, and harmonious by the middle of this century. To realize the Chinese Dream, we will deepen reform and opening up across the board, comprehensively advance the rule of law, consistently drive forward modernization, and constantly raise our people's living standards.

How is China developing? What kind of country will China become once it is developed? I believe that all of you here today are very interested in these questions, as are many people around the world.

I know that there are varying opinions on these questions in the international community. Many people applaud China's achievements and have great confidence in China, while others have concerns or even view our country with disdain. I think these diverse views are to be expected. China is a large country of over 1.3 billion people, and thus it is difficult to ignore. With our great size, it is only natural for others to keep an eye on China's movements and actions and harbor concerns that we may

Excerpt from a speech at the Parliament of Australia entitled "Jointly Pursuing Dream of Development for China and Australia and Realizing Prosperity and Stability in Our Region."

encroach upon them or stand in their way. Here, I would like to point out a few things to address your concerns.

First, China will not waver in its determination to pursue peaceful development. We Chinese cherish peace, and we have been a peace-loving nation throughout our history. Since ancient times, the Chinese have upheld maxims such as “regard peace as most precious”¹ and “do not to others what you would not have others do to you.”² After the advent of the modern age, China was ravaged by more than a century of turmoil and war, and development and a decent life were beyond the reach of its people. Having suffered through this experience, the Chinese people will never impose the same misery upon any country or nation.

China needs peace. A harmonious and stable domestic environment and a peaceful international environment are what China needs most. Neither upheaval nor war serves the fundamental interests of the Chinese people. While China is imposing in size, our forefathers realized over 2,000 years ago that “Regardless of size, a state partial to war will perish.”³ A review of history shows that countries that attempted to pursue their development goals with the use of force invariably failed. All such empires eventually vanished even though they were once unparalleled in strength. This is an irrefutable historical truth.

China is dedicated to upholding peace. There is only one trend in today’s world: that of peace, development, and mutually beneficial cooperation. Both history and reality have shown that those who follow this trend will prosper, while those who go against it will perish. Peace is precious and needs to be protected. We must always be on high alert against factors that may deprive us of peace. If people want to enjoy peace but do nothing to uphold it, then it will no longer exist. We Chinese are committed to pursuing peaceful development, and we sincerely hope that all other countries will follow this path. We should counter threats to peace together, joining hands to build a harmonious world with lasting peace and common prosperity.

Second, China will not waver in its commitment to pursue shared development. The world today is a community with a shared future in which markets, capital, resources, information, and talent have all become highly globalized. Thus, individual countries can only develop if the world as a whole develops, and vice versa.

There is a saying in China that goes: “The fire burns brightest when everyone adds wood.” China stands ready to pursue shared development and common prosperity with all other countries. It will continue to follow a win-win strategy of opening up, put justice first in the pursuit of our interests, develop an open economy, and comprehensively strengthen and expand mutually beneficial cooperation with other countries. We will never seek benefit at the expense of others.

China’s development is an important opportunity for the world. China is accelerating informatization, urbanization, agricultural modernization, and the new model of industrialization, creating many new growth areas in the process. With over 1.3 billion people, China’s market has unfathomable potential. Our efforts to restructure the economy and upgrade industries will generate enormous demand. It is estimated that over the next five years, China will import more than US\$10 trillion of goods and invest more than US\$500 billion overseas, while Chinese tourists will make over 500 million overseas visits. All this will provide a broader market, more ample capital, more plentiful products, and more valuable cooperation opportunities for our partners in the region and around the world.

Third, China will not waver in its resolve to pursue a policy of promoting cooperation and development in the Asia Pacific. The Asia Pacific is home to China. Without peace and prosperity in the region, China’s stability and development are not guaranteed. The enormous success that China has achieved over more than three decades of reform and opening up has resulted not only from our own efforts, but also from an open and inclusive Asia Pacific region. It is China’s sincere wish to work with other countries in the region to bake a larger pie of benefits and make sure that everybody gets a piece.

China remains committed to building friendly relations and partnerships with its neighbors. We practice the principles of amity, sincerity, mutual benefit, and inclusiveness, advocate a new vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative, and sustainable security in Asia, and strive to deliver more benefits to our neighbors and other countries in the Asia Pacific through our own development. China will work with other countries to make good use of platforms such as APEC, EAS, and ARF, push the RCEP negotiations to conclude on schedule, and speed

up development of the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road. These efforts will help promote a mutually reinforcing and complementary relationship between development and security in the Asia Pacific region.

With its high dependence on maritime routes for energy imports and trade, ensuring freedom of navigation and maritime safety is of crucial importance to China. The Chinese government is prepared to augment dialogue and cooperation with relevant countries to jointly defend free navigation and safe maritime routes and build a peaceful, cooperative, and mutually beneficial maritime order.

At the same time, the Chinese people will firmly defend the core interests of China's sovereignty, security, and territorial integrity. The UN Charter and the basic norms of international relations should apply to all countries. We believe that all countries are equal, regardless of their wealth, size, or strength. This not only means that they are equal in terms of rights and interests, but also that they are equal before international regulations.

China has always remained committed to handling disputes with other countries on territorial sovereignty and maritime rights and interests peacefully through dialogue and consultation. China has settled land border issues with 12 of its 14 neighbors through friendly consultation, and we will carry on using this method. China sincerely hopes to work with other countries in the region to build a harmonious and prosperous Asia Pacific.

Note

¹ See note 3, p.102.

² See note 5, p.102.

³ See note 2, p.102.

CHINA WILL ALWAYS BE A TRUE FRIEND TO THE PEOPLE OF PACIFIC ISLAND COUNTRIES

November 21, 2014

In China, Fiji is fondly known as “the emerald of the Pacific Ocean.” I still happily recall my stopover in Fiji five years ago when the picturesque tropical scenery and hospitable people of this country made a deep impression on me.

Now, after five years, I will again set foot on this beautiful land. I was pleased to learn that the country is thriving, as evidenced by its robust economic growth, steady progress in social development, improved living standards, and active participation in international exchanges. Recently, Fiji successfully held its general elections. I sincerely hope that the people of Fiji will achieve even greater success in building their nation and developing their economy and society.

Fiji was the first Pacific island country to establish diplomatic relations with China. Our two countries share a long-standing and solid foundation of friendly ties. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations, China and Fiji have carried out frequent exchanges at all levels, made notable achievements through practical cooperation, and supported each other in multilateral affairs. I hope my visit will help strengthen mutual trust in the political domain, enhance cooperation in areas such as economy, trade, agriculture, forestry, fishery, and tourism, expand people-to-people and cultural exchanges, deepen multilateral coordination and cooperation, and take the traditional friendship between China and Fiji to new heights.

Another important item on the agenda for this visit is to invite leaders from all Pacific island countries that have diplomatic ties with China to come together in Fiji and discuss ways to further grow relations between China and their countries and draw a grand blueprint for enhancing

Article published in the Fiji Times and Fiji Sun.

friendly exchanges and mutually beneficial cooperation.

Pacific island countries are important members of the Asia Pacific community and the developing world. Since gaining independence, they have made important headway in nation-building and economic and social development, and taken solid steps in advancing regional cooperation.

Friendly exchanges between the people of China and Pacific island countries have been going on for a long time, so naturally we feel a sense of kinship with each other. For decades, mutual respect, mutual support, sincerity, friendship, mutually beneficial cooperation, and shared development have remained the catchwords in China's relations with these countries. As a true friend of Pacific island countries, China is ready to deepen mutually beneficial cooperation on the basis of showing mutual respect and treating each other as equals, and provide more help to support their accelerated development, so as to achieve shared development and common prosperity.

Like good brothers, we should have each other's backs and stick together through both good times and bad. Sincerity is the key to lasting friendship. China believes that all countries are equal members of the international community, irrespective of their size, wealth or strength. China and Pacific island countries have suffered similar historical experiences, share a long-standing and profound friendship, and hold the same aspiration for a brighter future.

We are grateful to the island countries for the valuable support that they have consistently offered China on issues concerning our country's core interests. China firmly supports the people of the island countries in pursuing paths to development that suit their own national conditions, protecting their sovereignty and their rights and interests in development, and participating in international and regional affairs on an equal footing with other countries.

Like good partners, we should engage in mutually beneficial cooperation to ensure shared development. The Chinese people believe that "the more you do for others, the more you will gain and the more you share with others, the more you will have."¹ At present, the Chinese people are making staunch efforts to comprehensively deepen reform, advance the rule of law, and pursue economic and social development

with the goal of realizing the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation. Meanwhile, the people of the island countries are working hard to invigorate their national economies and promote regional cooperation. There is therefore ample opportunity for us to align our development strategies and complement each other through our respective strengths to achieve mutual benefit.

We will continue to provide as much support and assistance as possible to the island countries. We will encourage more Chinese businesses to engage in investment cooperation with these countries, help them solve their most immediate and pressing difficulties, take the challenges posed by climate change very seriously, help them better translate their strengths in resources, environments, and talent into drivers for development, and move toward common prosperity.

Like good friends, we should seek to understand one another and keep in frequent contact with each other. A long time ago, many Chinese came to the island countries and worked with the locals. They lived together in harmony and sowed the seeds of friendship and hope. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, many Chinese doctors, teachers, agricultural experts, engineers, and technicians have come to the island countries to work with the people here on implementing economic and technical cooperation projects, bringing with them the profound goodwill of the Chinese people toward the people of the island countries. In recent years, more and more Chinese tourists have visited the island countries, attracted by the turquoise waters, white beaches, shady palm groves, and unique local cultures.

We welcome more friends from Pacific island countries to visit China, whether it is to sightsee, study, invest, do business, or participate in other exchanges. We hope to expand cooperation and exchange with the island countries in areas such as culture, education, health, and sports as well as between young people and localities, so as to deepen mutual understanding and friendship between our peoples and pass on these thriving relationships from generation to generation.

The people of Pacific island countries often say, "Our world is itself an island." The vast Pacific Ocean links China with Fiji and the other island countries, and indeed brings our hearts closer together. China will always be a true friend to the people of Pacific island countries and

will work with these countries to shape an even brighter future for our relations.

Note

¹ *Langji*, Chapter 81.

CHINA'S DIPLOMACY MUST BEFIT ITS MAJOR COUNTRY STATUS

November 28, 2014

We must stand firmly for peace, development, cooperation and mutual benefit, give consideration to both domestic and international conditions, and adopt a holistic approach to security and development. We must stick to the overriding objectives of peaceful development and national rejuvenation. We must devote ourselves to safeguarding China's sovereignty, security and development interests, foster an international environment that is more conducive to our peaceful development, and take advantage of this important period of strategic opportunity for China. These efforts will ensure our fulfillment of the Two Centenary Goals and realization of the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation.

Since the 18th National Congress of the CPC in 2012, the central leadership, bearing in mind both domestic and international conditions and in keeping with the imperative to maintain the continuity and stability of China's foreign policy, has actively carried out planning and taken bold initiatives, achieving notable success in China's diplomatic work. In view of new tasks and new circumstances, we have vigorously promoted theoretical and practical innovation in China's diplomacy, put emphasis on expounding the global significance of the Chinese Dream and enriched the strategic thinking of peaceful development. We have advocated a new model of international relations underpinned by mutually beneficial cooperation, introduced and implemented the right approach to justice and the pursuit of interests, and championed a new vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative, and sustainable security. Moreover, we have endeavored to build a new model of major-country relations, and proposed and practiced a policy of building relations with neighboring countries based on amity, good faith, mutual benefit, and

Main points of a speech delivered at the Central Conference on Foreign Affairs.

inclusiveness, and a policy of building relations with Africa based on sincerity, real results, affinity, and good faith. These accomplishments would not have been possible without the dedication of our colleagues on the front lines of China's diplomatic work, especially those posted overseas.

For China to move forward, it is crucial that we constantly refresh our grasp of major global trends and keep pace with the flow of the times. We must have a global perspective, feel the pulse of the times, assess the changing international environment in a clear, accurate, and thorough manner, and cut through the surface of key issues to reveal their substance. It is particularly important that we have a good understanding of long-term trends. While taking the complexity of transformations on the global landscape into full account, we should recognize that the growing trend towards a multipolar world will not change. While fully understanding that global economic adjustment will be a tortuous process, we should recognize that economic globalization will not stop. While being fully alert to the intensity of international tensions and conflicts, we should recognize that the contemporary themes of peace and development will remain unchanged. While remaining fully aware of the protracted nature of the contest over the international order, we should recognize that reform of the international system will stay on the same course. Finally, while fully acknowledging the uncertainties in China's neighboring environment, we should recognize that the general trend of prosperity and stability in the Asia Pacific region will continue.

The world today is changing. It is a world in which new opportunities and new challenges are constantly emerging, a world in which the international system and international order are going through profound adjustment and a world in which the global balance of power is steadily shifting in favor of peace and development. When we look at the world, we should not allow trivial details to distract us or obstruct our view. Instead, we should carefully observe the world through the prism of historical patterns. Considering all factors, it is apparent that China is still in an important period of strategic opportunity in which much can be accomplished. Our greatest opportunity lies with China's constant development and growing strength. At the same time, however,

we should be mindful of various risks and challenges and become adept at defusing potential crises and turning them into opportunities.

China has already entered the crucial stage for achieving the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. Profound changes are taking place in China's relations with the rest of the world, with closer interactions between China and the international community. As China has increased its dependence on the world and its involvement in international affairs, so has the world deepened its dependence on China and had greater impact on China. Therefore, in projecting and adopting plans for reform and development, we must give full consideration to both domestic and international markets, both domestic and foreign resources, and both domestic and international rules, and use them judiciously.

China must develop a distinctive approach to diplomacy that befits its role as a major country. We should, summing up our past practical experience, enrich and develop our diplomatic concepts, and make our approach to diplomacy uniquely Chinese in character. We must uphold the leadership of the CPC and Chinese socialism, and remain committed to our development path, social system, cultural traditions, and values. We should continue to follow our independent foreign policy of peace, always pursue the development of the country and the nation by relying on ourselves, and follow our own path with unwavering determination. While pursuing peaceful development, we must never relinquish our legitimate rights and interests, or allow China's core interests to be infringed upon. We should promote the democratization of international relations, and uphold the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. We are firm in our belief that all countries, regardless of their size, wealth, or strength, are equal members of the international community and that the future of the world should be decided by people of all countries. We will uphold international fairness and justice and, in particular, speak up for developing countries.

We should continue to pursue mutually beneficial cooperation, promote a new model of international relations based on such cooperation, follow the mutually beneficial strategy of opening up and allow the win-win mentality to permeate every level of our external relations across fields including politics, economics, security, and culture. We must uphold the right approach to justice and the pursuit

of interests. This means we should act in good faith, value friendship, promote righteousness, and stand for justice. We will never compromise the principle of non-interference in other countries' internal affairs. We will respect the right of people in other countries to choose their own social system and path of development, promote the peaceful resolution of differences and disputes between countries through consultation and dialogue, and oppose the rash use or threat of force.

Both now and into the future, China's diplomacy must take a holistic approach to national security, strengthen the confidence of the Chinese people in the path, theories, and system of Chinese socialism, and ensure lasting peace and stability in China. We should try to help other countries to understand and support the Chinese Dream of peace, development, cooperation, and mutual benefit. Our pursuit is the wellbeing of both the Chinese people and the people of all other countries. We must firmly uphold China's territorial sovereignty, maritime rights and interests, and national unity, and handle territorial and island disputes in an appropriate manner. We should protect China's opportunities and room for development, and work hard to form a highly integrated network of mutually beneficial cooperation through extensive economic, trade, and technological cooperation. We should continue making friendships rather than alliances, and build a network of partnerships that spans the globe. We should enhance China's soft power and present China to the world more effectively.

We should make substantial efforts in our neighborhood diplomacy, and turn China and its neighboring countries into a community with a shared future. In this regard, we should continue to implement the principles of amity, sincerity, mutual benefit, and inclusiveness in our relations with neighboring countries, promote friendship and partnership with our neighbors, foster an amicable, secure, and prosperous neighborhood environment, and boost connectivity and mutually beneficial cooperation with our neighbors. We should manage our relations with other major countries well, build a sound and stable framework of major-country relations, and expand cooperation with other major countries in the developing world. We should strengthen unity and cooperation with other developing countries and link our development closely with theirs. We should take solid steps in promoting multilateral diplomacy, and push

forward reform of the international system and global governance so that developing countries, China included, will have greater representation and a larger say. We should boost pragmatic cooperation, actively advance the Belt and Road Initiative, seek out areas where the interests of various parties converge, and promote mutually beneficial cooperation through pragmatic cooperation. To truly take the right approach to justice and the pursuit of interests, we must effectively perform our tasks in providing foreign aid. We should staunchly defend China's overseas interests and consistently improve our capabilities in this respect in order to provide greater protection.

To fully advance China's diplomacy under new circumstances, we must enhance the centralized and unified leadership of the Party, reform and improve foreign affairs-related institutions and mechanisms, step up inter-sectoral, inter-departmental, and inter-regional coordination, increase strategic investment, standardize foreign affairs management, and build a stronger contingent of diplomatic officers. By doing so, we will provide our efforts to open up new horizons for China's diplomacy with firm guarantees.

TOWARD A COMMUNITY WITH A SHARED FUTURE AND A NEW BEGINNING FOR ASIA

March 28, 2015

Your Excellencies Heads of State and Government,
Ministers,
Heads of International and Regional Organizations,
Members of the Board of Directors of the Boao Forum for Asia,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

Boao greets us today with its warm weather and pristine ocean scenery. It is extremely meaningful that so many distinguished guests have gathered here together in this beautiful spring season to discuss major development strategies for Asia and the world.

First, let me sincerely welcome all of the distinguished guests here to attend the Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference 2015 on behalf of the Chinese government, the Chinese people, and in my own name, and extend warm wishes for the opening of the conference.

The theme of this year's conference is moving toward a community with a shared future and a new beginning for Asia. The timing could not be better, with this theme possessing both immediate relevance and long-term historical significance. I hope that all of you will express your views without inhibitions and contribute your insight to the cause of peace and development in Asia and beyond.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

There are certain junctures in history that invite us to reflect on past events. This year marks the 70th anniversary of the end of the world's

Keynote speech at the Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference 2015.

war against fascism, the Chinese people's victory in the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, and the founding of the United Nations. It also marks the 60th anniversary of the Bandung Conference and will witness the establishment of the ASEAN Community. It is therefore a significant and memorable year, and an important time for us to look back on history as we prepare for the future.

Over the past 70 years, the world has gone through profound and unprecedented transformations, changing the course of humanity's future. With the days of global colonialism and the Cold War long gone, countries are now increasingly interconnected and interdependent, and the age of peace, development, and mutual benefit is now unfolding. The global balance of power is shifting in a way that is more favorable to maintaining world peace, and we are now in a better position to uphold overall international stability and pursue development for all countries.

Over the past 70 years, Asia has also gone through unprecedented transformations. After gaining national independence, Asian countries took their futures into their own hands and strengthened forces safeguarding regional and world peace. Asian countries were the first to advocate the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and, together with African countries, put forward the Ten Principles on handling state-to-state relations at the Bandung Conference. Since the end of the Cold War, the advancement of regional cooperation by Asian countries has gradually formed an Asian way of cooperation characterized by mutual respect, consensus building, and accommodating each other's comfort levels. All this has contributed to a proper approach to state-to-state relations and to progress in building a new type of international relations.

Over the past 70 years, more and more Asian countries have found development paths that suit their own national conditions, climbed out of poverty and backwardness toward development and revitalization, and entered the fast track of economic growth. With flourishing regional and inter-regional cooperation and rapidly developing interconnectivity, powerful momentum is being generated as countries drive each other forward through competition. Accounting for one third of the world economy, Asia is one of the world's most dynamic regions with the greatest potential, and it has thus taken a more prominent position on the global strategic landscape.

Over the past 70 years, Asian countries have gradually overcome their differences in ideologies and social systems. Once closed off from one another and absorbed in suspicions and misunderstandings, they are now open and inclusive and bound together by progressively stronger trust and appreciation for each other. With their interests more closely intertwined, Asian countries are increasingly becoming part of a community with a shared future. The people of Asian countries have always been there to help each other in times of urgent need, such as the struggle for national independence, the tough times of the Asian and international financial crises, or the fight against disasters like the Indian Ocean tsunami and the Wenchuan earthquake. Together, they have overcome one challenge after another, demonstrating the power of unity and the strength of the bond they have formed by facing adversity together. With that said, there remain numerous challenges that Asia must confront. Some are ingrained historical problems, while others are practical conflicts and disputes. In the face of all kinds of traditional and non-traditional security threats, it remains an uphill battle for countries in the region to grow their economies, improve public wellbeing, and eliminate poverty.

A review of the path traversed over the past 70 years shows that what has been accomplished in Asia today is attributable to the persistent efforts of several generations of people in Asian countries and to the dedication of numerous statesmen and people with high ideals. Tomorrow, Singapore will hold a state funeral for Mr. Lee Kuan Yew¹. Mr. Lee was a strategist and statesman respected across the world for his outstanding contributions to the peace and development of Asia and cooperation and exchange between Asia and the world. I want to take this opportunity to pay high tribute to Mr. Lee Kuan Yew and all those who have contributed to Asia's peace and development.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

Asia belongs to the world. For Asia to move toward a community with a shared future and a new beginning, it must progress with the world and follow the trends of global development.

The international situation is continuing to change in profound

and complex ways, with the trends of multipolarity and economic globalization driving deeper, society becoming increasingly culturally diverse and information-based, and the global structure and international order adjusting and evolving more quickly. Countries around the world are wasting no time in adjusting their development strategies, promoting innovation and transformation, shifting their economic development models, improving economic structures, and opening up new horizons for further development. At the same time, however, the world economy is still in a period of profound adjustment, with risks of low growth, low inflation, and low demand interwoven with risks of high unemployment, high debt, and high propensity for bubbles. The major economies continue to diverge in their policies and performance, and uncertainties in the economic climate remain prominent. The influence of geopolitical factors is growing and unrest keeps springing up in different areas. Non-traditional security threats and global challenges including terrorism, cybersecurity, energy security, food security, climate change, and serious infectious diseases are on the rise, and the North-South gap remains wide. We still face a long and arduous journey in our noble cause of promoting peace and development for humanity.

We have only one planet, and all countries share one world. The wellbeing of Asia depends on the world, and vice versa. Facing rapidly changing international and regional landscapes, we must have a firm grasp of global trends, keep pace with the flow of our times, and work together to build a regional order that is of greater benefit to both Asia and the world. As we move toward a community with a shared future for Asia, we should promote the establishment of a community with a shared future for all humanity. I wish to take this opportunity to share with you my thoughts on this vision.

—To build a community with a shared future, we must respect one another and treat each other as equals.

Countries may differ in size, strength, or stage of development, but they are all equal members of the international community with equal rights to participate in regional and international affairs. Matters that concern all of us should be dealt with by discussing them together. Meanwhile, the status of being a major country does not give one the right to monopolize regional and international affairs, but rather implies

greater responsibility for peace and development both regionally and internationally.

To respect one another and treat each other as equals, it is of paramount importance that the right of each country to choose their own social system and path to development is respected, that countries show consideration for each other's core interests and major concerns, and that we view other countries' growing strength, policies, and visions through an objective lens. We should therefore work toward shelving differences and seeking common ground, and beyond that, combining our interests and dissolving differences. We must come together to protect Asia's hard-won peace and stability, maintain the positive momentum behind development, oppose interference in other countries' internal affairs, and resist self-interested attempts to destabilize the region.

—To build a community with a shared future, we must seek mutually beneficial cooperation and common development.

Our friends in Southeast Asia say that the lotus flowers grow taller as the water rises. Our friends in Africa say that if you want to go fast, walk alone; and if you want to go far, walk together. Our friends in Europe say that a single tree cannot block the cold winter wind. In China, we say that when big rivers have water, the small ones are full; and when small rivers have water, the big ones are full. All these sayings speak to the same truth, which is that only through mutually beneficial cooperation can we make bigger and better accomplishments that will stand the test of time. We should cast aside the old zero-sum, winner-take-all mentality and instil within ourselves the idea that there are no winners and losers and that everyone can benefit. While pursuing our own interests, we should give consideration to the interests of others, and use our own development to spur the development of the group. The concept of mutually beneficial cooperation not only applies to the economic domain, but also to a broad range of other domains including those of politics, security, and culture. It not only applies to cooperation between countries within the region, but also cooperation with countries outside the region. We should enhance coordination of macroeconomic policies to prevent negative spillover effects that may arise from economic policy changes in individual economies. We should actively promote reform of global economic governance, protect the open world

economic system, and jointly respond to risks and challenges in the world economy.

China and ASEAN countries will join hands in building an even closer China-ASEAN community with a shared future, while ASEAN, China, Japan, and South Korea will strive to establish the East Asia Economic Community by 2020. We should work actively to build a free trade network in Asia, making it our goal to conclude negotiations on an upgraded China-ASEAN Free Trade Area and on the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership in 2015. In advancing economic integration in Asia, we must stay committed to open regionalism and drive forward trans-regional cooperation, including APEC, in a coordinated manner.

We will vigorously promote the establishment of a regional financial cooperation system, look into setting up a platform for cooperation and exchanges between Asian financial institutions, and advance complementary and coordinated development between the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and multilateral financial institutions like the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank. We will strengthen practical cooperation with regard to currency stability, investment and financing, and credit ratings, promote the development of mechanisms for the Chiang Mai Initiative Multilateralization, and build a regional financial safety net. We will work toward establishing energy and resource cooperation mechanisms in Asia to ensure energy and resource security.

China proposes that we expedite the formulation of plans promoting connectivity in East Asia and Asia as a whole in order to drive forward full integration in terms of infrastructure, policies, regulations, and personnel flows. We should boost maritime connectivity, move forward the development of mechanisms for marine cooperation in Asia, and step up cooperation in areas including the marine economy, environmental protection, disaster management, and fishery. By doing so, we will turn the seas of Asia into waterways of peace, friendship, and cooperation that link our countries together.

—To build a community with a shared future, we must pursue common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security.

In today's world, security is a much more complex issue than it was before, with all types of overlapping factors and implications that extend

beyond previous temporal and spatial boundaries. The countries of the world are now interdependent and share a common future. No country can divorce its security from that of the world or make itself safe by imperiling others. We should cast aside the Cold War mentality and bring forth new concepts of security as we commit ourselves to a new path of Asian security in which everyone participates and from which everyone benefits.

We believe that all countries have the right to participate in regional security affairs on an equal basis and the responsibility to maintain regional security. The reasonable security concerns of each country must be respected and assured. To push forward regional security governance in a coordinated manner and maintain overall security in both the traditional and non-traditional realms, we should give consideration to the historical factors and realities of Asian security issues and use a multi-pronged and holistic approach. It is important that we promote security at national and regional levels through cooperation and dialogue, and use cooperation as a means of pursuing peace and security. We must commit ourselves to resolving disputes peacefully, and oppose the arbitrary use or threat of force. Equal weight should be given to development and security, and sustainable development should be used to promote sustainable security. Asian countries need to step up cooperation with countries and organizations outside the region and welcome everyone to play a positive and constructive role in Asia's development and security.

—To build a community with a shared future, we must embrace diversity and promote learning and exchange between civilizations.

Over thousands of years, history has witnessed the birth of many ancient civilizations along the Yellow River, the Yangtze, the Indus, the Ganges, the Euphrates, and the Tigris as well as in Southeast Asia, with each adding to the other and making important contributions to the progress of human civilization. The Asia of today still has its distinct diversity, with different cultures, ethnic groups, and religions all forming one wonderfully heterogeneous Asian family.

The great ancient Chinese philosopher Mencius² once said, “Things are born to be different.”³ Civilizations are distinct from each other because of their unique qualities, not because they are better or worse. There should be more exchange and dialogue between countries that

belong to different civilizations and subscribe to different models of development so that they can use each other's strengths to improve themselves and achieve shared development through communication and mutual learning. Let us promote inter-civilizational exchanges to build bridges of friendship between our peoples, drive the progress of humanity, and safeguard the peace of the world.

China proposes that a conference for dialogue between Asian civilizations be held to bolster all types of exchanges including those between youths, civil society groups, local communities, and media organizations. We also propose that a network for cooperation and exchange between think tanks be formed in order to give Asia's people access to a broader range of intellectual activities and make regional cooperation and development more dynamic.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

As we speak, the Chinese people are working in unison under the four-pronged comprehensive strategy to achieve moderate prosperity, deepen reform, advance law-based governance, and govern the Party with strict discipline, with the overall objective of realizing the Two Centenary Goals and fulfilling the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation. I would like to take this opportunity to reaffirm that on the road ahead, China's determination to uphold peaceful development will not change, its belief in pursuing shared development will not change, and its policy of promoting cooperation and development in the Asia Pacific will not change.

China's economic development has entered a new normal. It is shifting gears from a high rate of growth to a medium-high rate of growth, from an extensive growth model that emphasized speed and scale to an intensive one focused on quality and efficiency, and from being investment- and factor-driven to being driven by innovation. China's economy grew by 7.4 percent in 2014, with a 7 percent increase in labor productivity and a 4.8 percent drop in energy intensity. The share of domestic consumption in GDP rose, the services sector expanded at a faster pace, and the quality and efficiency of development continued to improve. In assessing China's economy, one should not focus on

growth rate alone. The economy is continuing to expand, and the current growth rate of roughly 7 percent is quite impressive since it represents the convergence of momentum that was unreachable in the years of double-digit growth. The Chinese economy is large and resilient, with ample potential, lots of room to maneuver, and a well-equipped arsenal of policy tools. China will actively adapt to the new normal of economic development and seek to guide its path forward. We will maintain focus on improving the quality and efficiency of economic development, and give even greater priority to structural adjustment and the transition to new growth models. We will drive economic development through more concrete steps, deepen reform and opening up with greater determination, stimulate ingenuity to a greater extent, safeguard fairness and justice through more effective measures, and ensure and enhance public wellbeing through greater effort so as to promote sound and stable development of our economy and society.

Under this new normal, the Chinese economy will continue to bring more opportunities for trade, growth, investment, and cooperation to the countries of Asia and the world. In the coming five years, China will import more than US\$10 trillion of goods, Chinese investment abroad will exceed US\$500 billion, and more than 500 million outbound visits will be made by Chinese tourists. China will stick to its fundamental state policy of opening up, improve its investment climate, and protect the lawful rights and interests of investors. We will work with all of you to push the train of Asian development forward on the track toward a brighter future.

A harmonious and stable domestic environment and a calm and peaceful international environment are what China needs most. War or upheaval in any form is antithetical to the fundamental interests of the Chinese people. The Chinese have always been a peace-loving people, who since ancient times have espoused the beliefs that peace is precious⁴, that peace should exist between all nations⁵, and that all men are brothers⁶. China suffered more than a century of war and upheaval after the beginning of the modern age, and the Chinese people would never inflict the same miserable experience on other countries or peoples. History has taught us that every country that sought to achieve its goals through force of arms ultimately failed. China will maintain its

unwavering commitment to the independent foreign policy of peace, the path of peaceful development, and the mutually beneficial strategy of opening up. We will uphold the right approach to justice and the pursuit of interests, promote the establishment of a new type of international relations centered on mutually beneficial cooperation, and always remain stalwart supporters of shared development and defenders of world peace.

Neighbors are dearer than distant relatives. This is a simple truth that the Chinese people came to understand long ago. China will continue building friendship and partnership with its neighbors to foster a harmonious, secure, and prosperous neighborhood. Under the principles of amity, sincerity, inclusiveness, and mutual benefit, China is working constantly to deepen mutually beneficial cooperation and connectivity with its neighbors and make its own development more beneficial to them. China has already signed pacts of friendship and cooperation with eight of its neighbors, and is in talks to sign the same type of pact with ASEAN. We are willing to discuss friendship and cooperation agreements with any of our neighbors so that we may provide vigorous support for the development of bilateral relations as well as regional stability and prosperity.

In 2013, during my visit to Kazakhstan and Indonesia, I introduced the proposals to build the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road. The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) corresponds with the development needs of China, countries along the Initiative's route, and the region at large, and accords with the common interests of all involved. It has thus answered the call of our times for greater regional and global cooperation.

The BRI follows the principle of pursuing shared growth through discussion and collaboration. Instead of putting up more barriers so that we remain closed off from one another, it advocates openness and inclusiveness. Importantly, the Initiative is not a collection of countries singing to China's tune, but an ensemble of participants that each contribute to a greater harmony. The BRI does not seek to replace current proposals and mechanisms for regional cooperation. On the contrary, it will build on existing foundations to help countries along its route achieve alignment and complementarity between their development

strategies. At present, more than 60 international organizations and countries along the Belt and Road have expressed their enthusiasm toward the Initiative. Both the BRI and the AIIB are open initiatives. We welcome all countries along the corridor and throughout Asia to participate, and are also waiting with open arms to welcome any of our friends and partners around the world that would like to take part in these great undertakings.

The Belt and Road Initiative is not an empty slogan. It composed of visible and tangible measures that will bring real benefits to countries in the region. Thanks to the concerted efforts of relevant parties, a paper on the visions and actions of the Initiative has already been drafted, substantive progress has been made in preparations for the AIIB, the Silk Road Fund has been successfully launched, and a number of infrastructure connectivity projects are already steadily moving forward. These early results have shown us the vast potential of the BRI.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

The cause of peace and development for humanity is a glorious one, but also one that is riddled with tough challenges. The journey ahead will not be smooth sailing, and success may not come easily. No matter how long or difficult the journey, those who walk together and never give up will always reach their destination. I believe that as long as we are perseverant and dedicated to our goals, we can advance together toward a community with a shared future and a new beginning for Asia.

I wish the conference every success.
Thank you very much.

Note

¹ Lee Kuan Yew (1923–2015) was a Singaporean statesman of Chinese descent. He is recognized as the founding father of the Republic of Singapore, serving as the country's Prime Minister from 1965–1990.

² Mencius (c.372–289 BC) was a philosopher, thinker, and educator who lived during the middle of the Warring States Period. He advocated “unity of human and nature,” introduced the theory that human nature is inherently good, and summarized moral rules as

the four virtues of benevolence, righteousness, propriety, and wisdom. Mencius carried on the thinking of Confucius on benevolence and the rule of virtue, and proposed the idea that the people are more important than the ruler. Author of *The Mencius*, he is revered as a great preacher of Confucian orthodoxy and regarded as the “second sage.”

³ *The Mencius (Meng Zi)*.

⁴ See note 3, p.102.

⁵ See note 3, p.144.

⁶ *The Analects of Confucius (Lun Yu)*, “Yan Yuan.”

BAKING A LARGER PIE OF INTERESTS AND MAKING SURE EVERYONE GETS A PIECE

April 21, 2015

Over 2,000 years ago, the Chinese people already understood the truth that, “Regardless of size, a state partial to war will perish.”¹ We uphold the principle that one should, “Do not to others what you would not have others do to you,”² and reject the idea that powerful countries must seek hegemony. The path of peaceful development suits the interests of China, Asia, and the entire world, and nothing can shake our determination to follow this path. China is committed to the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries. We will never impose our will onto others, and we will never seek to dominate no matter how strong our country becomes.

China will continue seeking mutual benefit and growing friendship and cooperation with other countries. Maintaining our commitment to the principles of amity, sincerity, mutual benefit, and inclusiveness, we will deepen win-win cooperation with our neighbors and strive to make our own development more beneficial to them, and remain a reliable friend and sincere partner to developing countries. China will continue to pursue a mutually beneficial strategy of opening up and advance opening up across the board in order to build an open economy. We will work hard to provide both Asia and the world with new room and opportunities for development.

China’s proposal to build the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road is a significant move to open the country up more fully in light of new circumstances. It also reflects China’s commitment to sharing opportunities for development and the fruits of

Excerpt from speech at the Parliament of Pakistan entitled “Building a China-Pakistan Community with a Shared Future to Begin a New Journey of Mutually Beneficial Cooperation.”

development with more countries. We hope to strengthen cooperation with countries along the Belt and Road, and achieve greater connectivity between our countries in transport infrastructure, trade, finance, policy, and people-to-people exchange. Together, we will build an open platform for cooperation that will provide new momentum for sustainable regional development.

South Asia is where the land and maritime routes of the Belt and Road meet. This region is therefore a major focal point of the Initiative, as well as a crucial partner for driving the Initiative forward. Good progress has been made with regard to the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor and the Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Economic Corridor, both of which are intimately connected to the Belt and Road. The construction of these two great corridors will spur the economic growth of countries concerned and serve as a powerful impetus for deepening regional cooperation in South Asia.

Peace, development, and cooperation are the themes of these great times in which we live. Blessed with vast and fertile lands, South Asia has boundless potential for development. Its hardworking and intelligent people are sparing no effort to bring regional development to a new phase and turn the region into a new pole of global economic growth.

China is South Asia's largest neighbor. A peaceful and stable South Asia that enjoys development and prosperity suits China's interests. China hopes to link its development strategy with those of South Asian countries in order to achieve mutually beneficial development and common prosperity. During my visit to three South Asian countries¹ last year, I put forward a number of proposals for strengthening cooperation between China and South Asia, which are now being steadily implemented. China respects the unique culture and historical traditions of the South Asian region. We wish to build sincere partnership with South Asian countries in which there is mutual respect, all are treated equally, and each other's comfort levels are accommodated. This will ensure the healthy growth of our relations over the long term.

Only by cooperating with each other and seeking mutual benefit can we bake a larger pie of common interests and make sure that everyone gets a piece. South Asia is a priority region on China's agenda of opening up westward, and we will share lessons learned through development

with South Asian countries so that we may complement each other more effectively. China is willing to provide as much assistance and support as it can to South Asian countries within the framework of South-South cooperation.

China and South Asian countries have long histories, and we all value benevolence, friendship, inclusiveness, mutual learning, and harmonious coexistence. Cultural dialogue between China and South Asian countries is an important part of inter-civilizational dialogue throughout Asia. China hopes to enhance such dialogue so that we can promote Eastern wisdom and Asian values together.

It is thanks to openness, inclusiveness, unity, and self-improvement that Asian countries have successfully promoted development, prosperity, and national rejuvenation. We must stick to this same path if we are to achieve even greater development in the future. China will strengthen cooperation with South Asian countries, and together we will push forward regional cooperation in South Asia and Asia as a whole. China will enhance its partnership with the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, and boost coordination with South Asian countries under international multilateral frameworks to jointly defend the interests of developing countries.

Note

¹ See note 2, p.102.

² See note 5, p.102.

³ A reference to the Maldives, Sri Lanka, and India, which Xi Jinping visited in 2014.

CARRYING FORWARD THE BANDUNG SPIRIT AND ADVANCING MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL COOPERATION

April 22, 2015

President Joko Widodo,
Distinguished Colleagues,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

Today is an extremely important day, as leaders of Asian and African countries have gathered here in this beautiful city of Jakarta to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the Bandung Conference, and to discuss important issues related to friendship and cooperation between Asia and Africa as well as development and rejuvenation in our respective countries. First of all, I wish to express my heartfelt thanks to President Joko Widodo and the Indonesian government, and to all of you I would like to convey the sincere greetings and best wishes of the Chinese people.

Sixty years ago, leaders from 29 Asian and African countries attended the Bandung Conference, giving birth to the Bandung Spirit of solidarity, friendship, and cooperation, galvanizing the national liberation movement that swept across Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and accelerating the global process of decolonization. On the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, the Conference put forth the ten principles for handling state-to-state relations, which played a historic role in charting the right course for international relations, advancing Asian-African and South-South cooperation, and promoting North-South cooperation. The Bandung Conference thus represents a major milestone for solidarity and cooperation between the peoples of Asia and

Speech at the Asian-African Summit in Jakarta, Indonesia.

Africa.

Over the past 60 years, sweeping and profound changes have taken place on the two ancient continents of Asia and Africa. Since winning political independence and taking the reins of their own destinies, the people of Asian and African countries have put determined effort into economic and social development, and endeavored to turn their once impoverished and backward continents into lands with tremendously vigorous development. Inspired by the Bandung Spirit, Asian and African countries have grown stronger through unity and made promising progress in their cooperation at the regional, sub-regional, and cross-regional levels. By playing an increasingly important role in regional and international affairs, Asian and African countries have consistently raised their standing on the world strategic landscape.

Today, 60 years after the Bandung Conference, the contemporary tide of peace, development, cooperation, and mutual benefit is building momentum, and countries are increasingly part of an interdependent community with a shared future. At the same time, however, we must be aware that all is not well in the world. Upheaval keeps springing up in different areas, global challenges such as terrorism and major infectious diseases are on the rise, and the North-South gap remains massive. Asian and African countries still face multiple difficulties and challenges in defending their security and sovereignty, maintaining unity and cooperation, and pursuing shared development.

Though circumstances have changed with the times, the Bandung Spirit is still as vibrant as ever. We must carry forward this spirit by constantly infusing it with new contemporary significance. This includes pushing for a new type of international relations centered on mutually beneficial cooperation, promoting a more just and equitable international order and international system, and building a human community with a shared future in order to bring greater benefits to the people of Asia, Africa, and other parts of the world. I wish to make the following proposals in this regard:

First, we should deepen cooperation between Asia and Africa. As two major cradles of human civilization, our continents are home to three-quarters of the world's population and more than half of the UN's member states, and Asian-African cooperation is acquiring greater

global significance. In the face of new opportunities and new challenges, Asian and African countries must continue looking out for each other and lending a helping hand. We must seize opportunities and meet the challenges together, and keep pushing Asian-African cooperation to new heights so that we will always remain good friends, partners, and brothers.

There is an African proverb that states, "One log is not enough to hold up a roof." In China, we have an old saying that goes, "A rock is heavy when lifted alone, but light when lifted together."¹ By boosting mutually beneficial cooperation, Asia and Africa will allow their strengths to build on each other and create momentum that is greater than the sum of its parts. We must persist in our pursuit of mutual benefit and common development, align our development strategies, enhance infrastructure connectivity, promote pragmatic cooperation in industry, agriculture, human resources development, and other fields, and create new focal points for cooperation such as green energy, environmental protection, and e-commerce in order to translate the economic complementarity between the two continents into a force for driving each other's development. We should deepen regional and cross-regional cooperation, make better use of existing mechanisms for regional and sub-regional cooperation, and build new cooperation platforms when conditions allow. By doing so, we will advance trade and investment liberalization and facilitation, and promote a new pattern of wide-ranging, multi-leveled, and all-encompassing Asian-African cooperation.

There are more than 100 countries in Asia and Africa. Though diverse in history, culture, values, and social systems, they form an extraordinarily colorful tapestry of civilizations. We should seek common ground while shelving differences, and be open and inclusive. We must progress together by drawing on each other's strengths through exchanges and mutual learning, and allow the vibrancy of each culture to shine forth. Asian-African cooperation is not a closed-off pursuit that excludes others, but an open and mutually beneficial endeavor. We therefore welcome countries from other regions to get involved and play a constructive role.

Second, we should expand South-South cooperation. Mr. Deng Xiaoping, the chief architect of China's reform and opening up, once

said that South-South cooperation was such a well-put term that whoever invented it should be given a medal.² Developing countries share the common mission of accelerating development and improving people's lives, so we ought to look to one another for comfort and assistance, and engage in all types of cooperation as we fulfill our respective plans for development. Building successful Asian-African cooperation will set an important example for spurring South-South cooperation in other parts of the world.

While deepening cooperation with each other, Asian and African countries should strengthen unity and cooperation with developing countries in Latin America, the South Pacific, and other regions. This includes expanding dialogue and exchange on governance, communicating and coordinating more closely on major international and regional issues, and bolstering forces for upholding world peace and promoting shared development.

To enhance South-South cooperation, we must build stronger mechanisms. We should make good use of mechanisms such as the Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of 77, further develop cooperation platforms such as the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia and BRICS, encourage dialogue and exchange organized by regional associations of developing countries, and explore new frameworks for South-South cooperation. China supports Indonesia's proposal of establishing an Asia-Africa Center. We must increase the representation and voice of developing countries in the international system, guide the focus of negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda toward addressing the difficulties and challenges of developing countries, especially those faced by African countries and the least developed countries, and more effectively safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of developing countries.

Third, we should advance North-South cooperation. The Bandung Spirit is not only relevant to Asian-African and South-South cooperation; it also provides important inspiration and useful reference for greater North-South cooperation. Balanced global development will remain elusive if a group of countries is allowed to get richer and richer while another group gets trapped in prolonged poverty and backwardness.

From the strategic perspective of building a human community with a shared future, North-South relations are not merely an issue of economic development, but one that bears on the whole picture of world peace and stability.

Commitment to treating each other with respect and as equals is the political basis for developing North-South cooperation. Mutually beneficial cooperation is built upon the foundation of equality, and without this foundation it would crumble. All countries, big or small, strong or weak, rich or poor, are equal members of the international community that are entitled to participate in regional and international affairs on equal terms. The sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of all countries must be respected, along with their right to choose their own social system and development path. We must oppose interference in the internal affairs of other countries, and stand up to those who would impose their will on others.

Helping developing countries grow in an effort to reduce the North-South gap is a responsibility and duty that developed countries ought to undertake. We must push developed countries to earnestly fulfill their ODA commitments and step up their support for developing countries with no political strings attached. We must also strengthen developing countries' capacity to develop independently and build global development partnerships that are fairer and more balanced. It is important that we uphold and develop an open world economy, build international economic and financial systems that are fair, just, inclusive, and orderly, and foster an external environment conducive to the growth of developing countries.

We must cast aside the outmoded ideas of the Cold War mentality and zero-sum thinking and promote a new vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative, and sustainable security. We must settle conflicts and disputes peacefully through dialogue and consultation, and work together to face non-traditional security issues and global challenges such as terrorism, public health hazards, cybersecurity, and climate change. Through these efforts, we will build a community with a shared future, find a new approach to security in which everyone participates and from which everyone benefits, and defend regional and global peace and stability together.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

China is an active promoter and advocate of cooperation and solidarity between Asia and Africa. We have always staunchly supported the just cause of national liberation in Asian and African countries, firmly promoted shared development between them, and provided aid to them not out of self-interest, but rather a sincere desire to help. In our efforts to protect our sovereignty, promote reunification, and build our nation, China has also received invaluable support and assistance from Asian and African countries, which is something that the Chinese people will never forget.

In these changing times, China will not deviate in its commitment to advancing Asian-African cooperation. China has already signed pacts of friendship and cooperation with eight neighboring countries, and is prepared to do the same with the rest of its neighbors. China will step up cooperation with African countries on peace and security, and help them enhance their capacity to carry out operations such as peacekeeping, counterterrorism, and counter-piracy. China is ready to launch cooperation with Asian and African countries on production capacity and will support African countries in building high-speed rail, highway, and regional aviation networks in order to push forward the industrialization process in Asia and Africa. By the end of this year, China will extend zero-tariff treatment to 97 percent of taxable items from the least developed countries with which it has diplomatic relations. We will also continue providing aid to developing countries with no added political conditions. China will work with all parties concerned to advance the Belt and Road Initiative, set solid foundations for the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, and ensure the Silk Road Fund is put to good use. We will cooperate on improving ASEAN Plus China, the China-Arab States Cooperation Forum, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and other cooperation platforms with the parties involved and make preparations for a successful 6th Ministerial Conference of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation, which will be held in South Africa later this year. China will continue driving forward South-South and North-South cooperation, working with other countries to secure regional and global peace and stability, and promoting development and prosperity for all.

Here, I would like to announce that over the next five years, China will offer training to 100,000 candidates from developing countries in Asia and Africa and invite a total of 2,000 Asian and African youth to China to participate in the Asia-Africa Youth Festival. We will set up a China-Asia-Africa cooperation center to further advance cooperation and exchange between Asian and African countries, launch a program for research and exchange regarding international law between China and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization, and host an international symposium this year with the theme of carrying forward the Bandung Spirit. Your enthusiastic participation would be most welcome.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

Guided by the objectives laid out in the four-pronged comprehensive strategy of achieving moderate prosperity, deepening reform, advancing law-based governance, and governing the party with strict discipline, the Chinese people are working in concert to achieve the Two Centenary Goals and fulfill the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation. The Chinese Dream is closely bound with the dreams of peoples in Asia, Africa, and beyond, and will benefit not just the Chinese people, but also the people of the world.

The Chinese are a peace-loving nation, and have always extolled the idea that peace is precious. China will stay committed to the path of peaceful development, maintain an independent foreign policy of peace, pursue a mutually beneficial strategy of opening up, and uphold the right approach to justice and the pursuit of interests. Dedicated to developing friendship and cooperation with all other countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, China will always be a steadfast defender of world peace and promoter of shared development. No matter how far development may take it and how much the international landscape may change, China will remain a reliable friend and sincere partner to developing countries. This is the bedrock of China's foreign policy, which has not changed and will never change.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

The traditional Chinese calendar is divided into 60-year cycles. This means that Asian-African cooperation, which has been going on for six decades, is now coming up to a new starting point. Over these many years, China and Asian and African countries have stood together through trials and tribulations, and the relationships between us have flowed as vigorous as the mighty Yangtze, Solo, and Nile rivers. Looking ahead, we should carry forward the Bandung Spirit and turn our dream of rejuvenating Asia and Africa into reality, bringing more benefits to our peoples and making greater contributions to the noble cause of peace and development for humanity.

Thank you.

Note

¹ Wei Yuan, *Treatise on Scholarship and Government (Mo Gu)*, "Governance — Article Eight."

² *A Chronology of Deng Xiaoping (1975–1997)*, Volume II, Chin. ed., Central Party Literature Publishing House, Beijing, 2004, p.796.

BUILDING A COMMUNITY OF SHARED INTERESTS FOR BRICS COUNTRIES

July 9, 2015

The current international situation remains intricate and complex, with BRICS countries simultaneously facing opportunities and challenges. We must boost cooperation, make progress together, and remain frontrunners in the push for global development. In Fortaleza last year, we made the decision to deepen BRICS partnership in the spirit of openness, inclusiveness, and mutually beneficial cooperation. This year, our Russian hosts have also made BRICS partnership the theme of the summit, which shows that this concept has already taken root.

Now, let me share with you some thoughts on how we can strengthen that partnership.

First, we need to build a partnership for protecting world peace. Though the contemporary trends of peace and development are growing stronger, the world is still far from being a peaceful place. Upheaval keeps springing up in different areas, and non-traditional security threats including terrorism, drug trafficking, major epidemic diseases, and natural disasters are constantly emerging. BRICS countries should champion a new concept of common, comprehensive, cooperative, and sustainable security, and work together to address these global challenges by coordinating their actions and coming to each other's aid. We should make joint efforts to prevent and fight against all forms of terrorism, exchange experience and share intelligence related to counterterrorism, and cooperate on investigating leads and enforcing the law. China supports expediting the establishment of anti-narcotics cooperation mechanisms, and will join other member states in promoting the resolution of drug-related problems at the regional and global levels.

Speech at the Seventh BRICS Summit in Ufa, Russia entitled "Building Partnership Together toward a Bright Future."

If we forget history, then we forsake those who came before us. This year marks the 70th anniversary of the end of the world's war against fascism and the founding of the United Nations. BRICS countries should come together with all of the world's peace-loving countries and peoples in firmly opposing any plots or actions that would seek to deny, distort, or alter the history of World War II. We must protect the achievements brought through this hard-won victory, and uphold international fairness and justice. At the same time, we must learn from history, cast aside the Cold War mentality, and reject zero-sum thinking so that we may defend regional and global peace and stability together.

We should continue promoting the democratization of international relations. On the international stage, using or threatening to use sanctions at every turn will not get us any closer to solving our problems. We must advocate dialogue and negotiation so that differences are resolved peacefully and diplomatically.

Second, we need to build a partnership for driving common development. For BRICS cooperation to flourish, we must lay a solid foundation in the form of a community of shared interests between our countries. With the objective of developing a large market and value chains in which interests are integrated and shared, we should build an even closer economic partnership, leverage our complementary advantages in natural resources and industrial structure, and work together to create even greater possibilities for development. We should simultaneously advance construction of the New Development Bank's headquarters and Africa Regional Center so that they come into operation and produce results as early as possible. The BRICS economic partnership strategy must be implemented effectively, and priority should be given to identifying new areas for cooperation.

We must continue promoting shared development and common prosperity for all developing nations. International development and climate change are among this year's top priorities. BRICS countries should step up their coordination and cooperation with regard to defending the common interests of emerging markets and developing countries on major issues including the post-2015 development agenda and climate change. We should guide the focus of the post-

2015 development agenda toward the difficulties and challenges facing developing countries, especially African countries and the least developed countries.

Third, we need to build a partnership for upholding intercultural dialogue. The success of cooperation between BRICS countries proves that different social systems can be accepting of each other, that different development models can work with each other, and that different cultural and value systems can interact with each other. We should remain open and inclusive so that we may learn from each other and seek progress together by putting aside our differences.

Spread across four continents and two hemispheres, BRICS countries share a unique geographical advantage. We should make good use of this advantage by actively conducting dialogue and exchange with other countries and international organizations and sharing the achievements of cooperation. We should boost solidarity and cooperation with other emerging markets and developing countries to make all of us stronger and expand the representation and influence of BRICS countries.

Fourth, we need to build a partnership for strengthening global economic governance. International economic rules must be constantly updated to adapt to changes in global growth patterns and ensure that each country's responsibilities are commensurate with its capabilities. We must work together to enhance the role and standing of BRICS countries in the global governance system, and promote adaptation of the international economic order to the historical trend of growing dynamism in emerging markets and developing countries. We should promote reform of the IMF's governance structure, and help give emerging markets and developing countries greater representation and a greater say. We should advocate the development of an open global economy, support the multilateral trading regime, take the Doha Round negotiations forward in a way that upholds the legitimate rights and interests of emerging markets and developing countries, and ensure that all countries have equal access to opportunities, are subject to the same rules, and enjoy the same rights in international economic and trade activities.

BRICS countries need to strengthen cooperation on information

security and Internet management, work together to make cyberspace peaceful, secure, open, and cooperative, and fight for the right to participate in Internet governance on an equal basis. We should also boost cooperation and exchange regarding migration, since this is an issue that is closely related to economic development and social stability in BRICS countries.

**SPEECH COMMEMORATING
THE 70TH ANNIVERSARY OF
THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S VICTORY IN THE WAR OF
RESISTANCE AGAINST JAPANESE AGGRESSION AND
THE WORLD'S VICTORY AGAINST FASCISM**

September 3, 2015

Fellow Countrymen,
Distinguished Heads of State and Government,
Distinguished Representatives of the United Nations and other international
organizations,
Distinguished Guests,
Officers and Soldiers participating in the parade,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Comrades and Friends,

Today is a day that will forever be remembered by the people of the world. Seventy years ago today, the Chinese people, having waged a bitter, fourteen-year struggle, claimed a monumental victory in the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, marking the complete victory of the world's war against fascism. On that day, the world was once again blessed by the light of peace.

On this occasion, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the National People's Congress, the State Council, the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and the Central Military Commission, I would like to pay the highest tribute to all veterans, old comrades, patriots, and military leaders who fought in the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, and all Chinese people at home and abroad who made major contributions to the Chinese people's victory in the war, and express heartfelt gratitude to foreign governments and friends from around the world who supported

the Chinese people in their resistance against foreign aggression. I would also like to extend a warm welcome to international guests and representatives of the armed forces of countries present today.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Comrades and Friends,

The Chinese People's War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression and the world's war against fascism were a decisive battle between good and evil, between light and darkness, and between progress and regression. Of the conflicts that made up that devastating global war, the Chinese People's War of Resistance was the first to begin and the last to end. In the face of aggression, the Chinese people waged a defiant and bitter fight and ultimately inflicted total defeat on the militarist aggressors of Japan, thus preserving China's 5,000-year-old civilization and upholding the cause of peace for mankind. The Chinese people created a remarkable feat the likes of which has rarely been seen in the history of war.

The Chinese people's victory in the War of Resistance marked the first time in modern history that China had claimed total victory against foreign invasion. This monumental victory crushed the plot of militarist Japan to colonize and enslave China, ending the national humiliation of repeated defeat at the hands of foreign aggressors in modern times. This monumental victory reestablished China as one of the world's major countries, winning the Chinese people the respect of peace-loving people around the world. This monumental victory created bright prospects for the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, putting the ancient country of China on the path of rebirth.

Through their enormous sacrifices in the war, the Chinese people propped up the principal eastern theater of fighting in the world's war against fascism, making a major contribution to victory. In their struggle against Japanese aggression, the Chinese people received extensive support from the international community. We will never forget the contributions that people of other countries made to our victory in the war.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Comrades and Friends,

Those who have experienced war are better able to understand the value of peace. In commemorating the 70th anniversary of victory in the War of Resistance and the world's war against fascism, our intention is to remember history, honor all those who laid down their lives, cherish peace, and create a better future.

Raging throughout Asia, Europe, Africa, and Oceania, the war inflicted more than 100 million military and civilian casualties. China suffered more than 35 million casualties. The Soviet death toll exceeded 27 million people. The best way to honor the heroes who died in defense of freedom, justice, and peace, and to remember the innocent souls who were mercilessly slaughtered is to make sure that the tragedies of history are never repeated.

War is like a mirror that helps us to better appreciate the value of peace. Though peace and development have emerged as the prevailing themes in the world today, the world remains far from tranquil. War, like the sword of Damocles, still looms over mankind. Drawing lessons from history, we must reassert our commitment to peace.

To preserve peace, we must firmly establish an awareness of our being a human community with a shared future. Prejudice, discrimination, hatred, and war can bring nothing but calamity and suffering. Rather, it is mutual respect, equality, peaceful development, and common prosperity that represent the path forward for humankind. All countries of the world should uphold the international order and system founded on the tenets and principles of the UN Charter, work to establish a new model of international relations that revolves around mutually beneficial cooperation, and engage in a common effort to advance the noble cause of world peace and development.

To preserve peace, China will remain committed to the path of peaceful development. We Chinese have always been a peace-loving people. Regardless of how far it develops, China will never seek hegemony. It will never engage in expansionism. And it will never subject other peoples to the suffering it once endured. We will continue to pursue friendly relations with all countries, resolutely safeguard the outcomes of the Chinese People's War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression and the world's

war against fascism, and work hard to make new and greater contributions to humankind.

The People's Liberation Army is the army of the Chinese people. Staying true to the fundamental tenet of serving the people wholeheartedly, all members of the army should faithfully fulfill their sacred duty of protecting the motherland and the wellbeing of the people, and faithfully carry out their sacred mission of preserving world peace.

I hereby announce that China will reduce the size of its army by 300,000 troops.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Comrades and Friends,

An old Chinese saying goes, "A good beginning does not necessarily lead to a good ending."¹ The rejuvenation of the Chinese nation requires the efforts of generation after generation of our people. The Chinese nation, which has created a glorious, 5,000-year-old civilization, is sure to have an even brighter future.

On the path ahead, the people of all ethnic groups in China, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, should continue to take Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, Deng Xiaoping Theory, the Theory of Three Represents, and the Scientific Outlook on Development as their guide. Following the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics, we should adhere to the Four Comprehensives², promote the great spirit of patriotism and the great spirit of China's War of Resistance, and engage in a concerted and determined effort to forge ahead towards our goals.

Let us remember the profound truth of history: Justice will prevail!
Peace will prevail! The people will prevail!

Note

¹ *The Book of Songs (Shi Jing)*, "Major Court Hymns — Dang." *The Book of Songs*, also known as the *Classic of Poetry*, the *300 Poems*, or simply the *Poems*, is the oldest existing collection of Chinese poetry. It contains 305 poems from the roughly 500 years between the early Western Zhou Dynasty and the middle of the Spring and Autumn Period (approximately the 11th century BC to the 6th century BC), and is divided into three main parts: *Airs of the*

States (Guofeng), Hymns (Ya), and Eulogies (Song).

² This refers to the strategy for comprehensively building a moderately prosperous society, deepening reform, advancing law-based governance, and governing the Party with strict discipline. In December 2014, during an inspection tour in Jiangsu, Xi Jinping first raised the need for coordinated progress on these tasks in order to push reform and opening up and socialist modernization to a new stage. This strategy established strategic goals and measures for every aspect of the work of the Party and state under new circumstances.

**SPEECH AT WELCOME DINNER HOSTED BY
THE GOVERNMENT OF WASHINGTON STATE
AND AMERICAN FRIENDLY ORGANIZATIONS**

September 22, 2015

Dr. Henry Kissinger,
Governor Jay Inslee of the State of Washington,
Secretary of Commerce Penny Pritzker,
Mayor Ed Murray of Seattle,
Chairwoman Carla Hills of the National Committee on US-China
Relations,
Chairman Mark Fields of the US-China Business Council,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

Good evening! Thank you, Dr. Kissinger, for your kind introduction. Dr. Kissinger has the uncanny ability to come up with new insights, and his introduction has really given me a new perspective on myself. It is great to be among so many friends, old and new, in the State of Washington and the City of Seattle, the first stop on my state visit to the United States. Let me begin by extending my cordial greetings and best wishes to you and all the American people.

I am no stranger to the State of Washington and the City of Seattle, which are often referred to as the Evergreen State and the Emerald City. Here you are blessed with the majestic heights of Mt. Rainier and the glimmering waters of Lake Washington. The film *Sleepless in Seattle* has made this city almost a household name in China. Washington currently leads the US in exports to China, and China has also become the Port of Seattle's number one trading partner. Washington and Seattle have thus grown into an important symbol of friendship between the Chinese and American people and mutually beneficial cooperation between our countries.

There is a Chinese saying that goes, “The fire burns brightest when everyone adds wood.” China-US relations have flourished due to the meticulous and hard work of national governments, local authorities, friendly organizations, and people from all walks of life in both countries. In particular, the National Committee on US-China Relations, the US-China Business Council, the US-China Policy Foundation, the US Chamber of Commerce, the China General Chamber of Commerce-USA, the Committee of 100, the China Institute, the Council on Foreign Relations, the Asia Society, the Brookings Institution, and many other friendly groups and individuals have made untiring efforts over the years to promote friendship and cooperation between our two countries, and the continued growth of our relationship represents the amalgamation of these efforts. Here I would like to offer my heartfelt respect and sincere gratitude to all the local governments, social organizations, universities, think tanks, and people from all sectors of society who have dedicated themselves to the cause of China-US friendship.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

The journey that China has gone through since the founding of the People’s Republic, and particularly since the launch of reform and opening up, has been truly extraordinary. The experiences of Chinese belonging to my generation can attest to this fact.

Toward the end of the 1960s when I was still in my teens, I was sent from Beijing to work as a farmer in a small village called Liangjiahe near Yan’an in Shaanxi Province, where I spent seven years. At that time, the villagers and I lived in earthen caves and slept on earthen beds. Life was very hard, and we would go for months without eating a scrap of meat. Later, I became the village’s Party secretary and led the villagers in growing production. Through this experience, I came to understand the needs of the villagers and ordinary people. My greatest wish was for villagers to be able to eat their fill of meat and do so on a regular basis, but in those years it was very difficult to make this wish come true.

At the Spring Festival early this year, I returned to the village. Liangjiahe now has asphalt roads, and the villagers live in brick and tile houses. They have Internet access and medical coverage, while elderly

folks enjoy basic old-age care, and children can get a good education. It goes without saying that meat is now readily available. Seeing this made me even more deeply aware of the fact that the Chinese Dream is the people's dream. We can only fulfill the Chinese Dream if we link it with the people's aspirations for a better life.

The transformation of Liangjiahe is but a microcosm of the progress China has made through reform and opening up. In little more than three decades, we have turned China into the world's second largest economy. China's more than 1.3 billion people have been lifted from constantly living in want to a level of modest prosperity overall, and now enjoy unprecedented rights and dignity. This not only represents a huge transformation in the lives of the Chinese people, but also a tremendous step forward for human civilization as well as an important contribution from China to world peace and development.

At the same time, we are soberly aware that China is still the world's largest developing country. Our per capita GDP is only two thirds of the global average and one seventh of that of the United States, ranking around 80th in the world. By our own standards, we still have over 70 million people living under the poverty line. If measured by World Bank standards, the number would be more than 200 million. Over 70 million citizens live on subsistence allowances, and the number of people with disabilities is over 85 million. Over the last two years, I have been to many poor areas in China and visited many poor families. The look of longing for a better life that these people had in their eyes left an indelible impression on me.

These conditions show that we must keep working hard to secure a better life for all of our people. Development remains the top priority in China today. The chief mission of all those involved in governing China is to focus all available energy on raising living standards and gradually achieving prosperity for all. To this end, we have introduced the Two Centenary Goals, which are to double 2010 levels for GDP and per capita income and bring our efforts to build a moderately prosperous society to a full conclusion by 2020, and to become a modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, and harmonious and realize the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation by the middle of the century. Everything we are doing now is aimed

at fulfilling these goals. To complete our task of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects, we must deepen reform, advance law-based governance, and govern the Party with strict discipline in line with our four-pronged comprehensive strategy.

I know that the direction of China's development and the orientation of its policies are matters of interest to all of you, so here I would like to share a few thoughts on some of the main issues involved.

China's economy will maintain stable and relatively rapid growth. Our economy is still running within reasonable parameters, growing by 7 percent in the first half of the year, which remains one of the highest growth rates in the world. Considering the complex and volatile situation in the world economy, maintaining this level of growth has not been easy. At present, all economies are facing difficulties, and though our economy is also subject to downward pressure, this is just a speed bump on the path of progress. We will take coordinated steps to stabilize growth, deepen reform, carry out structural adjustment, improve public wellbeing, and prevent risks, while creating new and stronger methods of macroeconomic regulation to keep growth at a medium to high level. Currently, China is continuing to make progress with regard to informatization, urbanization, agricultural modernization, and the new model of industrialization. We have a high household savings rate, huge consumption potential, a hard-working population, and a growing proportion of middle-income people. This creates enormous room for development of the services sector and great potential for expansion of the market. Moving forward, China will focus more on raising the quality and effectiveness of economic development, expediting the transformation of economic growth models, and adjusting the economic structure. We will put greater emphasis on driving development through innovation and consumption and resolving problems of unbalanced, uncoordinated, and unsustainable development. By doing so, we will enable the Chinese economy to be reborn and maintain powerful momentum for development.

China's stock market has recently experienced abnormal fluctuations, which have attracted widespread concern. Prices on the stock market rise and fall according to their own patterns. It is the government's job to uphold a market order that is open, fair, and just, and prevent the

occurrence of widespread panic. In this case, the Chinese government took steps to stabilize the market and contain the mood of panic in the stock market, and thus avoided a systemic risk. Similar approaches have been taken in the mature markets of various countries. China's stock market has already entered the stage of restoring and adjusting itself. On August 11, China moved to improve its RMB central parity quotation mechanism, increasing the role of the market in determining the exchange rate. We are now seeing initial success in correcting deviation of the RMB exchange rate. Given the economic and financial situation at home and abroad, there is no basis for continued depreciation of the RMB. We will keep our reforms oriented toward making the exchange rate determined by market supply and demand and allowing the RMB to float in both directions. We are against competitive currency devaluation or a currency war, and will not lower the RMB exchange rate to stimulate exports. The objectives of China's reforms are to develop the capital market and improve market-based valuation mechanisms for the RMB exchange rate, and these will not change as a result of recent fluctuations in the stock market and the foreign exchange market.

Reform is the key to China's development. Through reform, we aim to modernize our national governance system and capacity, give the market the decisive role in resource allocation while making the government play its role better, and speed up development of the socialist market economy, democratic politics, advanced culture, a harmonious society, and an ecological civilization. At the Third Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee in 2013, we decided on an overarching plan for deepening reform featuring over 330 measures. By 2014, the 80 major reform tasks we put forward had been essentially completed. In the first half of this year, we rolled out over 70 key reform programs, the functions of which will gradually become evident. We must be daring at critical junctures of reform, and equip ourselves with the resolve to face difficulties and take risks. We will firmly uphold market economy reforms, and continue to introduce bold and results-oriented reform measures concerning the market, taxation, finance, investment and financing, pricing, opening up, and public wellbeing.

China's door will always remain opened to the outside world. Opening up is one of China's fundamental state policies. China will

not change with regard to its foreign investment utilization policies, its pledge to protect the legitimate rights and interests of foreign-invested enterprises, and its commitment to provide ever better services for foreign companies seeking to invest or do business in China. We respect non-discriminatory international business norms and practices, abide by WHO principles including national treatment, afford fair and just treatment to all market entities, including foreign-invested enterprises, and welcome all forms of cooperation between multinational corporations and Chinese companies. We will promptly address any reasonable concerns that foreign investors may have, protect their lawful rights and interests, and work hard to provide an open and transparent legal and policy environment, an efficient administrative environment, and a level playing field in the market, giving special attention to ensuring that intellectual property rights are adequately protected. In these ways, we will create broader room for cooperation between China and other countries, including the United States.

China will adhere to the fundamental principle of law-based governance. In the words of the great Chinese philosopher Xunzi, "Law is the very foundation of governance."¹ Comprehensively implementing the rule of law means advancing law-based governance, administration, and use of power, building a law-based country, government, and society, and making progress with regard to increasing trust in the judicial system and ensuring that human rights are respected and protected. China will treat foreign companies and institutions fairly in legislative, law enforcement, and judicial matters. We are prepared to discuss rule-of-law issues with our US counterparts so that we may learn from each other and make progress together.

China is a staunch defender of cybersecurity. Our country is also a victim of hacking. The Chinese government will not, in any form, encourage, support, or participate in attempts by any person to steal commercial secrets. Both commercial cybertheft and hacker attacks on government networks are crimes that must be punished in accordance with the law and relevant international treaties. The international community should, on the basis of mutual respect and mutual trust, work together to make cyberspace peaceful, secure, open, and cooperative. China is prepared to set up a high-level joint dialogue mechanism with

the US for fighting cybercrime.

China recognizes the positive role played by foreign non-profit organizations (NPO). As long as their activities are beneficial to the Chinese people, we will not only refrain from restricting or prohibiting their operations, but will also protect their activities through legal means and uphold their legitimate rights and interests. For their part, foreign NPOs in China must obey Chinese law and conduct their activities in accordance with the law.

China will continue to advance the fight against corruption. As I have said before, it takes a good blacksmith to make good steel. The blacksmith referred to here is the Communist Party of China. The fundamental aim of the Party is to serve the people wholeheartedly. The Party now has over 87 million members, and such a large organization is bound to face certain problems, but if we cannot resolve these problems or let them go unchecked, we risk losing the trust and support of the people. That is why we put such great emphasis on enforcing strict Party discipline and have made this a priority in national governance. For some time, we have been responding to the demands of our people by rigorously investigating cases of corruption and striking at both “tigers” and “flies,” which refers to officials across the entire spectrum of power. This process has nothing to do with power struggle and is nothing like the intrigue depicted on *House of Cards*. China is prepared to cooperate closely with the international community on fighting corruption and tracking down fugitives. The Chinese people hope to secure the support and assistance of the US in these efforts so that corrupt elements will be denied an overseas “safe haven.”

China will adhere to the path of peaceful development. We have just commemorated the 70th anniversary of victory in the Chinese People’s War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression and the world’s war against fascism. History has taught us that peaceful development is the right path for humanity, while attempts to seek power and hegemony through militaristic aggression run counter to the tide of history and will all inevitably fail. The Chinese recognized more than two millennia ago that, “Regardless of size, a state partial to war will perish.”² China has always maintained a defensive posture in its national defense policy and a military strategy of active defense.

Here, I would like to reiterate that no matter how far our development takes us, China will never seek hegemony or engage in expansion. As a demonstration of our commitment to peaceful development, I recently announced that China will reduce the size of its military force by 300,000 troops. We are prepared to work with other countries to build a new type of international relations centered on mutual benefit, replacing confrontation with cooperation and monopolized benefits with benefits for all, and adopting a new approach to partnership building. By doing so, we can open up new horizons for shared development and begin a new phase of shared security.

As far as the existing international system is concerned, China remains a participant, builder, and contributor. We firmly stand by the international order and system that are based on the purposes and principles of the UN Charter. A great number of countries, especially developing countries, want to see a more just and equitable international system, but by no means does this reflect a desire to get rid of the existing system and start over from scratch. On the contrary, what they want is to reform and improve the existing system so that it can keep up with changing times. This would serve the common interests of all countries and humanity as a whole.

China's development has benefitted greatly from the international community, and China will reciprocate by contributing to global development. The objective of our efforts with regard to the Belt and Road Initiative, the Silk Road Fund, and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank is not to carve up spheres of political influence, but rather to support shared development between all countries. The Belt and Road Initiative is open and inclusive, and we welcome all countries, including the US, and all international organizations to participate. We have vigorously promoted economic integration in the Asia Pacific and made steps toward establishing a Free Trade Area of the Asia Pacific, because we want to drive forward the formation of space for development in the Asia Pacific that is free, open, unimpeded by obstacles, and brimming with vitality. We call for a common, comprehensive, cooperative, and sustainable security outlook, because we want to work with other countries in the region and the rest of the international community to uphold peace and security in the Asia Pacific.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

At our Sunnylands meeting in 2013, President Obama and I reached an important agreement to build a new model of major-country relations between China and the US through joint efforts. This was a major strategic choice made together by both sides on the basis of historical experience, our respective national conditions, and prevailing global trends.

For more than two years now, the two sides have acted in accordance with this agreement, steadily advancing bilateral coordination and cooperation in various fields and making important progress. We have worked hand in hand to cope with the aftermath of the international financial crisis and promoted global economic recovery through joint efforts. We have deepened pragmatic cooperation and exchange in various fields, delivering tangible benefits to our two peoples. Last year, we hit record highs in bilateral trade, two-way investment stock, and the total number of personnel exchanges. We have kept in close contact and coordinated on hotspot issues at the regional and international levels such as the Iranian nuclear issue, the Korean Peninsula nuclear issue, and the issues of South Sudan, Afghanistan, and the Middle East, as well as on global challenges such as counterterrorism and the fight against Ebola. There is an old Chinese saying that goes, "The peach and the plum do not speak, yet a path is worn beneath them."³ These bountiful fruits of transpacific cooperation are ample testament to the vitality and potential of China-US relations.

This leads us to the following questions: what should we do to advance the new model of major-country relations between China and the US from this new starting point, and how can we work together to promote world peace and development? I believe that the answer to these questions is that we must remain on the course of building this new model of relations between our two countries, and make gradual but tangible progress. As was said in ancient China, "A decision can only be made properly after considering the past, the present, and the future."⁴ With that in mind, there are a few steps we must take with particular care.

First, we must have an accurate judgment of each other's strategic intentions. Building a new model of major-country relations with the

US in which we avoid conflict and confrontation, respect each other, and pursue mutually beneficial cooperation is the top priority of China's foreign policy. We want to deepen mutual understanding with the US on each other's strategic orientation and development path, and promote greater understanding and fewer barriers and more trust and less suspicion, so that we may prevent strategic misunderstanding and miscalculation. We should base our actions on the facts, lest we become victims of hearsay, paranoia, or self-imposed bias. Falling into the Thucydides trap is not inevitable, but if major countries repeatedly misjudge each other's intentions, they could be unwittingly laying this trap for themselves.

Second, we must promote mutually beneficial cooperation with unwavering commitment. Cooperation is the only proper option for achieving benefit. In order to cooperate, we must accommodate each other's interests and concerns and seek common ground. If China and the US cooperate well, they can become the bedrock of global stability and a booster of world peace. Should they enter into conflict or confrontation, it would lead to disaster for both countries and the world at large. The areas in which we can, and should, cooperate are broad. For instance, we should promote improvement of global governance mechanisms, and work together to drive sustained growth of the world economy and maintain stability of the global financial market. We should conclude negotiations on a balanced and high-quality bilateral investment treaty as soon as possible, carry forward development of a new type of China-US military relations, expand pragmatic cooperation in areas such as clean energy and environmental protection, strengthen cooperation and exchange on issues such as law enforcement, anti-corruption, health, and local affairs, and tap the potential for cooperation in infrastructure development. We should deepen communication and cooperation within multilateral mechanisms including the United Nations, APEC, and the G20, as well as on major international and regional issues and global challenges, so that we may make greater contributions to the peace, stability, and prosperity of the world.

Third, we must manage our differences properly and effectively. To use a Chinese saying, "The sun and moon shine in different ways, but they are each just right for their own time of day."⁵ It is precisely because

of the differences between us that the world is such a diverse and colorful place, and that finding common ground is so crucial. A perfectly pure world cannot exist, because the world is naturally full of disagreements. China and the United States do not see eye to eye on every issue, so disagreements are unavoidable, but the key is how we manage our differences. What matters most is that the two sides respect each other, put aside their differences and seek common ground, take a constructive approach to enhance understanding, and expand consensus, sparing no effort to turn areas of friction into areas of cooperation.

Fourth, we must sow the seeds of friendship between our peoples. People-to-people relations are the root of state-to-state relations. Though far away from each other geographically, our peoples share a long history of friendly exchange. Some 230 years ago, the US merchant ship *Empress of China* sailed across vast oceans on its maiden voyage to China. Some 150 years ago, tens of thousands of Chinese workers worked alongside Americans to build the trans-continental Pacific Railroad. Some 70 years ago, China and the United States fought shoulder to shoulder as allies in World War II, defending world peace and justice together. In that war, thousands of American soldiers made the ultimate sacrifice for the just cause of the Chinese people. We will never forget the moral support and invaluable assistance that the American people offered us in resisting aggression and struggling for freedom and independence.

The Chinese people have always had great admiration for the enterprising and creative spirit of the American people. In my younger years, I read literature including *The Federalist Papers* and Thomas Paine's *Common Sense*, and also had great interest in the lives and thinking of American statesmen including George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and Franklin D. Roosevelt. I also read the works of authors such as Henry David Thoreau, Walt Whitman, Mark Twain, and Jack London. I was most captivated by Ernest Hemingway's *The Old Man and the Sea* and its depiction of an old man in a tiny boat facing sharks, giant waves, howling winds, and violent downpours. When I visited Cuba for the first time, I made a special visit to the pier in Cojimar where Hemingway wrote the book. On my second visit, I went to the bar that Hemingway frequented and ordered a mojito with his favorite rum, mint leaves, and ice. I wanted to get a feel for his state of mind and his surroundings

when he wrote his stories all those years ago. I believe that it is important to try and understand cultures and civilizations that are different from our own on a deeper level.

The Chinese character *ren*, which means people, is composed of two strokes propping each other up. The foundation of the China-US friendship is the people, and its future rests with the youth. Here, I would like to announce China's support for the plan to send a total of 50,000 Chinese and American students to study in each other's countries over the next three years, and that our two countries will launch a China-US Year of Tourism in 2016. China will create more favorable conditions for friendly exchange between our two peoples.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

In his book *World Order*, Dr. Kissinger wrote, "Each generation will be judged by whether the greatest, most consequential issues of the human condition have been faced." Martin Luther King Jr. once said, "The time is always right to do the right thing." Today, we have once again arrived at a key historical juncture. Let us work together to create an even better future for China-US relations and make even greater contributions to the wellbeing of people in our two countries and throughout the world.

Thank you.

Note

¹ *Xunzi*, "The Way of the Noble." The eponymous work of the Warring States Period philosopher, thinker, and educator Xunzi, summarizes and expands upon the philosophical thought of various schools of pre-Qin Confucianism, Mohism, and Daoism.

² See note 2, p.102.

³ Sima Qian, *Records of the Grand Historian (Shi Ji)*. Sima Qian (c. 145 or 135–? BC) was a historian and writer in the Western Han Dynasty. The book, China's first biographical-style historical and literary masterpiece, covers more than 3,000 years from the legendary Yellow Emperor to Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty.

⁴ *Gongzi*, also called *Xunzi*. The work is attributed to a master of the same name. The real identity of the author is unclear.

SPEECH AT A WELCOME DINNER

⁵ Meng Jiao, "Response to a Letter from Yao Fu." Meng Jiao (751–814) was a poet of the Tang Dynasty.

REMARKS AT ARRIVAL CEREMONY ON THE SOUTH LAWN OF THE WHITE HOUSE

September 25, 2015

Mr. President and Mrs. Obama,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

My wife and I are very pleased to be here in the beautiful city of Washington D.C. during this golden autumn season. I firstly wish to thank you, Mr. President, for your kind invitation and gracious hospitality. I also wish to convey to the American people the warm regards and best wishes of over 1.3 billion Chinese people.

China and the United States are two great countries with two great peoples. Since we established diplomatic relations 36 years ago, China-US relations have forged ahead despite adversity and made historic advances.

At our Sunnylands meeting in the summer of 2013, President Obama and I made the strategic decision to build a new model of major-country relations. More than two years have passed, and we have made important progress on cooperation and exchange in various areas, which has been well received by the people of our two countries and the world at large.

China and the United States can make a greater impact by working together than by working alone. In this shifting landscape, we must keep pace with the times and take advantage of positive momentum to continue growing our relationship. On this visit to the United States, my goal is to promote peace and advance cooperation. We hope to work with our US counterparts to drive further growth in China-US relations and deliver greater benefits to the people of our two countries and the entire world.

We must stay committed to building a new model of major-country relations, make peace, respect, and cooperation the defining elements of

our relationship, and ensure that it keeps moving forward in a healthy and stable manner.

We must enhance strategic trust and mutual understanding, respect each other's interests and concerns, approach our differences and disagreements with a broad-minded attitude, and strengthen our people's confidence in China-US friendship and cooperation.

We must pursue mutually beneficial cooperation, create new modes of cooperation that are broader in scope, and improve the wellbeing of the people of our two countries and the world through concrete actions and the fruits of cooperation.

We must enhance friendship and promote interaction between our people, encourage our societies to come together at all levels, and consolidate the social foundations of China-US relations.

We must promote world peace and development, improve coordination on major international and regional issues, make concerted efforts to address global challenges, and work with other nations to build a better world.

Thirty years ago, during my first visit to the United States, I was hosted by an ordinary American family in Muscatine, Iowa. My hosts were such warm, sincere, and friendly people. We had pleasant conversations, and when it came time for me to leave we hugged each other tightly. To this day, those moments are still fresh in my memory. Three years ago, I went back to Muscatine and had a reunion with my old friends there, and they talked to me about the importance of friendship. From these and many other American friends, I have truly felt the sincere bond of affection that exists between the Chinese and American people, and this gives me every confidence about the future of our relationship.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

Where we go from here will be determined by our effort. China-US relations now stand at a new starting point for the 21st century. For our relationship to grow, we must pursue mutually beneficial cooperation. Let us join hands and work with firm conviction to write a new chapter in the development of China-US relations.

TOWARD A MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

September 26, 2015

Esteemed Co-Chairs,
Colleagues,

It gives me great pleasure to attend today's summit. With the United Nations marking its 70th anniversary, this is a significant and timely opportunity for world leaders to get together in New York to chart the course for future development.

Development bears on the hopes and the very survival of the peoples of all countries. It embodies the expression of their dignity and their rights. It is in such a context that we laid down the Millennium Development Goals 15 years ago in an effort to better the lives of hundreds of millions of people.

In the intervening years, we have witnessed both continued worldwide growth and severe consequences of the international financial crisis. We have seen both the sweeping rise of developing countries and the lingering imbalance between the North and the South. While elated at the fact that more than 1.1 billion people have since been raised from poverty, we cannot but feel deep concern that more than 800 million still go to bed every night with an empty stomach.

At the global level, peace and development remain the dominant themes of the times. To properly address the range of global challenges we face, including the recent refugee crisis in Europe, there is no fundamental solution other than the pursuit of peace and development. Confronted by such a multiplicity of challenges and difficulties, we must hold fast to development as our master key, for only through

Speech at the UN Sustainable Development Summit.

development can we resolve conflicts at their root, safeguard the basic rights of the people, and meet their ardent hopes for a better future.

Esteemed Co-Chairs,
Colleagues,

The Post-2015 Development Agenda adopted by this summit draws up a new blueprint for global development and provides fresh opportunities for international cooperation. We should take this as a new starting point, work out a course of equitable, open, all-round, and innovation-driven development, and strive to achieve shared development for all countries.

We need to ensure equitable development to make access to development opportunities more equal. All countries should have equal rights as participants in, contributors to, and beneficiaries of global development. This must not be a privilege available to just one or to a small number of countries, and inaccessible to the majority of others. Countries may differ in their capacity for development and the progress they have made toward their goals. In spite of this, they have shared objectives, and should bear common — if differentiated — levels of responsibility. It is important to improve global economic governance, increase the representation and the voice of developing countries, and give all countries equal rights to participate in international rulemaking.

We need to uphold open development to see that development benefits everyone. With economic globalization marching steadily forward, all countries should keep their doors wide open and allow factors of production to flow more freely and smoothly across the world. It is important for all countries to uphold the multilateral trading system and build an open economy so that we can achieve mutual consultation, joint collaboration, and sharing of benefits. We should respect each other's choice of development path, draw on each other's experience, and bring these different paths to successful convergence so that the fruits of development are shared among the peoples of all the world's countries.

We need to pursue all-round development to make the foundations of development more solid. Development is ultimately for the benefit of the people. While striving to eliminate poverty and improve standards of living, it is important for us to uphold equality and social justice and

ensure that everyone has access to the opportunities and benefits of development. Efforts must be made to balance economic, social, and environmental development, and achieve harmonious coexistence between man and society and between man and nature.

We need to promote innovation-driven development to release developmental potential to the greatest possible extent. Innovation is a vibrant driver. Problems arising in the process of development can only be resolved through further development. All countries should look to reform and innovation for ways to stimulate their potential for development, build stronger engines for growth, and foster new core competencies.

Esteemed Co-Chairs,
Colleagues,

The Post-2015 Development Agenda is an ambitious list of tasks that brings with it heavy commitment. It is often said that the worth of any plan lies in its implementation. I therefore call on the international community to redouble its collective efforts to jointly implement the Post-2015 Development Agenda and cooperate for mutual benefit.

First, we must build our capacity for development. A country's development is ultimately dependent on its own efforts. We Chinese say, "Eat according to the size of your stomach and dress according to the shape of your figure."¹ Each country must formulate its own development strategies that fit its strengths and national conditions. The international community has a duty to help developing countries grow their capacity and to provide them with support and assistance tailored to their actual needs.

Second, we must improve the international environment for development. Peace and development go hand in hand. Countries should work together to maintain international peace, using peace to promote development and using development to further consolidate peace. A sound external institutional environment is necessary to sustain development. International financial institutions must therefore step up the reform of their governance systems, and multilateral development agencies need to increase their supply of resources.

Third, we must optimize development partnerships. Developed

countries should honor their commitments and live up to their obligations in a timely manner. The international community, while maintaining the role of South-North cooperation as the main channel, should work to reinforce South-South and tripartite cooperation, and encourage the private sector and other stakeholders to play an even larger role in these partnerships.

Fourth, we must strengthen coordinative mechanisms for development. Countries need to step up coordination of their macroeconomic policies in order to avoid potential negative spillover effects. Regional organizations should accelerate their integration and invigorate their overall competitiveness by leveraging the complementarity of intraregional advantages. The United Nations must continue to fulfill its leadership role.

Esteemed Co-Chairs,
Colleagues,

In the more than three decades since the launch of reform and opening up, China has followed a development path that is distinctly Chinese and grounded in our own national conditions. Through our success in lifting 439 million people out of poverty and the remarkable progress we have made in areas such as education, health, and women's progress, we have essentially realized our Millennium Development Goals. China's development has not only improved the wellbeing of our country's more than 1.3 billion people, but also given a strong boost to the cause of development around the world.

Over the past six decades, China has taken an active part in cooperation on international development. We have provided 166 countries and international organizations with nearly RMB 400 billion worth of development assistance and dispatched over 600,000 aid workers, more than 700 of whom have laid down their lives in the service of other countries' development.

Looking to the future, China will continue to uphold the right approach to justice and the pursuit of interests with emphasis on justice. We will link our own efforts with those of other countries in a concerted drive to realize the Post-2015 Development Agenda. To this end, I wish to announce the following:

China will establish an assistance fund for South-South cooperation, with an initial pledge of US\$2 billion to support developing countries in their implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

China will continue to increase investment in the least developed countries, aiming to attain a level of US\$12 billion by 2030.

China will cancel the debt owed by designated least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, and small island developing countries on outstanding intergovernmental interest-free loans due by the end of 2015.

China will establish an international development knowledge center for study and exchange between countries on development theories and practices that are suited to their respective national conditions.

China will initiate inquiries into establishing a global energy internet that will promote the use of clean and green alternatives to meet global power demand.

China also hopes to work with relevant parties to advance the Belt and Road Initiative and put the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and the BRICS New Development Bank into operation as early as possible, which will provide momentum for economic growth and the improvement of people's lives in developing countries.

Esteemed Co-Chairs,
Colleagues,

It is China's solemn pledge to dutifully implement the Post-2015 Development Agenda, to work in unity with the world, and to drive the cause of global development forward.

Thank you.

Note

⁸ *Mozj.*

**WORKING TOGETHER TO FORGE
A NEW PARTNERSHIP OF MUTUALLY
BENEFICIAL COOPERATION AND CREATE
A HUMAN COMMUNITY WITH A SHARED FUTURE**

September 28, 2015

Mr. President,
Colleagues,

Seventy years ago, our forebears secured victory in the bloody struggle of the world's war against fascism, bringing an end to a dark chapter in human history. This was no easy victory.

Seventy years ago, our forebears established the United Nations through their shrewd foresight. The UN became the world's most universal, representative, and authoritative international organization, bearing a new vision for humanity and ushering in a new era of cooperation. This move was unprecedented in its significance.

Seventy years ago, our forebears pooled their wisdom and drafted the Charter of the United Nations, laying the foundation for the contemporary international order, and establishing the basic principles of contemporary international relations. This was an achievement with far-reaching implications.

Mr. President,
Colleagues,

On the third of September, the Chinese people joined the people of the world in solemnly commemorating the 70th anniversary of victory in the Chinese People's War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression and the world's war against fascism. China was the main battleground in the East, and thus the Chinese nation was made to sacrifice 35 million lives

Statement at the General Debate of the 70th Session of the UN General Assembly.

in its fight against the main force of Japanese militarism. This sacrifice not only saved our country and our people from perishing forever, but also gave vital support to forces of resistance in the European and Pacific theaters, and thus represents historic contribution to the world's victory against fascism.

History is like a mirror; only by learning from history can we avoid repeating the mistakes of the past. We should hold history in reverence and interpret it conscientiously. We cannot change the past, but we can shape the future. We remember history not to perpetuate enmity, but rather to take heed of its lessons. We pass on history not to be caught up in the past, but rather to create a better future and pass the torch of peace from generation to generation.

Mr. President,
Colleagues,

The United Nations has weathered seven decades filled with all sorts of difficulties and hardships, and witnessed countries strive to uphold peace, build their homelands, and pursue cooperation. At this new historical starting point, the United Nations must give consideration to the great question of how to better promote world peace and development in the 21st century.

The world is going through a historic process of accelerated evolution. The light of peace, development, and progress is powerful enough to cut through the gloom of war, poverty, and backwardness. We are moving closer toward a multi-polar world, and the rise of emerging markets and developing countries has become an unstoppable historical trend. Economic globalization and the informatization of society have vastly unleashed and expanded productive forces. This has created unprecedented opportunities for development, but also given rise to new threats and challenges that must be taken seriously.

As an ancient Chinese proverb goes, "When the path is just, the common good will reign over all under Heaven."¹ Peace, development, equity, justice, democracy, and freedom are values shared by all humanity, and the lofty goals of the United Nations. Yet these goals are far from being achieved, and we must continue pushing toward them. In today's world, all countries are interdependent and share a common future. We

should renew our commitment to the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, build a new type of international relations centered on mutually beneficial cooperation, and create a human community with a shared future. We must make the following efforts in this regard:

We should build partnerships in which countries treat each other as equals, engage in mutual consultation, and show mutual understanding.

The principle of sovereign equality underpins the UN Charter. All countries must have a hand in shaping the future of the world. All countries are equal, and they must not belittle or bully each other on the basis of size, wealth, or strength. The principle of sovereignty does not just mean that the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries are inviolable and their internal affairs are free from interference. It also means that the right of every country to choose its own social system and development path should be protected, and that every country's efforts to promote economic and social development and improve the lives of their people should be respected.

We should uphold multilateralism and refuse to engage in unilateralism. We should adopt a new vision of seeking benefit for all, and reject the outdated mindset that one's gain means the other's loss and the winner-take-all mentality. Consultation is an important form of democracy, and it should also become an important means of conducting contemporary international governance. We should resolve disputes and differences through dialogue and consultation. We should build global partnerships at the international and regional levels, and embrace a new approach to interstate relations in which we seek dialogue rather than confrontation and partnerships rather than alliances. Major countries should avoid conflict and confrontation with each other, respect one another, and pursue mutually beneficial cooperation. Larger countries should treat smaller countries as equals, and take the right approach to justice and the pursuit of interests with emphasis on justice.

We should create a security layout featuring fairness, justice, joint contribution, and shared benefits.

In the age of economic globalization, all countries are interlinked and impact each other in terms of security. No country can find absolute security through its own efforts, and no country can gain stability from the instability of others. The strong preying on the weak is the law of

the jungle, not the way that countries interact with each other. Those who always brandish their guns in aggression will only end up shooting themselves in the foot.

We should cast aside the Cold War mentality in all its forms, and foster a new vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative, and sustainable security. We must allow the United Nations and the Security Council to play their central role in preventing war and maintaining peace, and bury the hatchet in various conflicts through the two-track approach of peaceful dispute resolution and mandatory action. We should advance international cooperation in both the economic and social domains and take a holistic approach to addressing traditional and non-traditional security threats in order to prevent conflicts and disasters before they even emerge.

We should pursue open, innovative, inclusive, and mutually beneficial development.

The 2008 international financial crisis has taught us that allowing capital to pursue profit in an unbridled manner can only lead to further crisis, and that global prosperity cannot be built on the shaky foundation of a market that is ethically lacking. The growing gap between rich and poor is both unsustainable and unfair. We must make good use of both the visible hand and the invisible hand to form synergy between the functions of the government and the market, and create a new standard under which equal emphasis is placed on efficiency and fairness.

Truly positive development is that which is inclusive and sustainable. To achieve such development, we should carry forward the spirit of openness, offer help to each other, and promote mutually beneficial cooperation. In the world today, there are still 800 million people living in extreme poverty. Nearly six million children die before the age of five each year, and close to 60 million children have no access to education. The Post-2015 Development Agenda was formulated at the recently concluded UN Sustainable Development Summit. We must translate our commitments into actions and work together to ensure that everyone is free from want, can achieve growth, and lives with dignity.

We should encourage intercultural exchanges that promote tolerance and harmony amid diversity.

Cultural diversity makes the world more colorful. Diversity brings

opportunities for exchange, exchange fosters integration, and integration generates progress.

Different cultures must be accepting of their differences when they interact with each other. Only through mutual respect, mutual learning, and harmonious coexistence can the world maintain its rich diversity and thrive. Each culture represents the aggregate of its people's wisdom and contributions, and no culture is superior to another. Different cultures should conduct dialogue and exchange with each other rather than trying to exclude or supplant each other. Human history is a grand tapestry adorned with exchange, learning, and integration between different cultures. We should respect all cultures and treat each other as equals, drawing inspiration from one another to push forward the creative development of human civilization.

We should build an environmental system that puts nature and green development first.

Humankind may take advantage of nature and even transform it, but in the end we are still a part of nature. We must therefore protect it and never place ourselves above it. We must effectively address the environmental problems brought about by industrial civilization, and make harmony between humans and nature our objective in order to achieve sustainable world development and all-round human development.

Building an ecological civilization is vital for the future of humanity, and all members of the international community should work together toward this goal. We must build awareness of the need to respect, protect, and adapt to nature, and remain committed to the path of green, low-carbon, circular, and sustainable development. In this regard, China will abide by its responsibilities and continue making its own contributions. At the same time, we urge developed countries to undertake this historic responsibility, honor their commitments to reduce emissions, and help developing countries mitigate and adapt to climate change.

Mr. President,
Colleagues,

China's more than 1.3 billion people are putting forth valiant effort

to achieve the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation. The dream of the Chinese people is closely connected with the dreams of people in countries throughout the world. This dream cannot be turned into reality without a peaceful international environment, a stable international order, and the understanding, support, and assistance of the rest of the world. The realization of the Chinese Dream will undoubtedly bring more opportunities to other countries and add greater impetus for global peace and development.

China will always remain a builder of world peace, and stay committed to the path of peaceful development. No matter how the international landscape may evolve or how our country may develop, China will never seek hegemony, never engage in expansionism, and never try to build its own sphere of influence.

China will always remain a contributor to global development, and stay committed to the path of shared development. We will continue to pursue the mutually beneficial strategy of opening up, share our development experience and opportunities with other countries, and welcome them aboard the express train of China's development so that all of us can develop together.

China will always remain an upholder of the international order, and stay committed to the path of development through cooperation. China was the first country to sign the UN Charter. We will continue to uphold the international order and international system underpinned by the purposes and principles of the UN Charter. We will continue to stand together with other developing countries, and firmly support giving these countries, especially African countries, more representation and a greater say in the international governance system. Developing countries can always count on China's vote in the United Nations.

I would like to take this opportunity to announce China's decision to establish a 10-year, US\$1 billion China-UN peace and development fund to support the UN's work, advance multilateral cooperation, and make new contributions to world peace and development. I would also like to announce that China will join the new UN Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System and has thus decided to take the lead in setting up a permanent peacekeeping police force and establish a standby contingent of 8,000 peacekeepers. Finally, I would like to announce

that China will provide a total of US\$100 million in free military aid to the African Union over the next five years to support the establishment of the African Standby Force and the African Capacity for Immediate Response to Crises.

Mr. President,
Colleagues,

As the United Nations enters a new decade, let us unite ever more closely to forge a new partnership of mutually beneficial cooperation and a human community with a shared future. Let the vision of a world free of war and with lasting peace take root in our hearts. Let the ideals of development, prosperity, fairness, and justice be put into action across the world.

Thank you.

Note

¹ See note 10, p.145.

CHAMPIONING DISCUSSION AND COLLABORATION FOR SHARED GROWTH AS A PRINCIPLE OF GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

October 12, 2015

The fundamental aim of our participation in global governance is to adhere to and serve the achievement of the Two Centenary Goals and the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation. To this end, we must take stock of the situation, work hard to make the most of opportunities, and respond appropriately to challenges. Keeping in mind the big picture both at home and internationally, we must press for the global governance system to become fairer, more just, and more reasonable to create more favorable conditions for China's development and for world peace.

It is commonly believed in the international community that change in the global governance system has now reached a historic juncture. The international balance of power has seen profound change, with emerging markets and a large number of developing countries growing apace and gaining increasing international influence in what is the most revolutionary shift in the balance of international power since the dawn of modern times. For centuries, different world powers contended for interests and supremacy through war, colonialism, and spheres of influence. But these methods are gradually evolving and countries now balance their relationships and interests through rules and institutions. Today, attending to global affairs increasingly demands joint discussion among countries, and the majority of countries commonly recognize that what we need is the establishment of international mechanisms, the observance of international rules, and the pursuit of international justice. As economic globalization deepens it is binding the interests and fates

Main points of a speech at the 27th group study session of the Political Bureau of the 18th CPC Central Committee.

of all countries closer together, giving shape to a community of shared interests in which there's a little part of others in each of us, and a little of us in them. Many issues are no longer confined to a single country, and many challenges are no longer solvable by one country alone. Global challenges require responses from all countries pulling together.

With the increase in global challenges, a strengthening of global governance and the advance of change in the global governance system has come to be the general trend. This is not only about responding to global challenges but also about determining the rules and direction for the international order and system. It is not only about gaining the upper hand in development, but also about determining each country's status and role in the permanent institutional arrangements of the international order and system. We have proposed ideas and measures that are in keeping with the times' trends, are in line with all countries' interests, and have increased the areas of interest convergence between China and other countries, such as the BRI, the development of a new form of international relations based on mutually beneficial cooperation, commitment to the right approach to justice and the pursuit of interests, and the building of a human community with a shared future.

The conflicts and injustices of today's world arise not because the purposes and principles of the UN Charter have become outdated, but because those same purposes and principles are not effectively acted on. We must firmly uphold the international order and system, at the core of which are those purposes and principles; protect and consolidate the victorious outcome of World War II; actively safeguard an open world economic system; and take a clear stand against protectionism in international trade and investment. We must continue to treat our country's conditions as our starting point and to define our status as that of a developing country, combine the protection of our own country's interests with that of the common interests of developing countries, maintain the balance between rights and obligations, and not only recognize the demands that our country's development places on the world, but also the expectations that the international community has of us.

We must press for change where arrangements in the institutions of global governance are unfair, unjust, or unreasonable, and press for the

International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and other international economic and financial institutions to genuinely reflect changes in the global landscape, in particular seeing that emerging markets and developing countries are better represented and have more say. We must press to see that the same rights, opportunities, and rules apply to all countries in international economic cooperation, press for greater democracy and rule of law in the rules of global governance, and work hard to see greater balance in the global governance system's reflection of the wishes and interests of a majority of countries. We should give impetus to the establishment of new mechanisms and rules in fields like international economics and finance, emerging sectors, and neighboring regional cooperation, and to the establishment and improvement of regional cooperation mechanisms; strengthen regional cooperation with neighboring countries; and help to strengthen the international community's capacity to respond to global challenges like resource and energy security, food security, cyber and information security, climate change, terrorism, and major infectious diseases.

Change in the global governance system cannot happen without the guidance of ideas; the rules of global governance cannot reflect fairer, more just and more reasonable demands without absorbing the achievements of all civilizations. We must give impetus to innovation and development in the ideas behind global governance, take the initiative to discover areas where the positive philosophies and ideas about governance from Chinese culture resonate with the current era, continue to enrich and shape proposals like that of building a human community with a shared future, and champion the global governance principle of engaging in discussion and collaboration for shared growth. We must step up capacity building and strategic investment, strengthen research on global governance theory, and give serious attention to the cultivation of talent in the global governance field.

WORKING TOGETHER TO ERADICATE POVERTY AND PROMOTE COMMON DEVELOPMENT

October 16, 2015

Mr. Idriss Déby Itno, President of the Republic of Chad,
Madam Kolinda Grabar-Kitarovic, President of the Republic of Croatia,
Mr. Samdech Hun Sen, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia,
Madam Pany Yathotu, President of the National Assembly of the Lao
People's Democratic Republic,
Mr. Alvaro Garcia Linera, Vice-President of the Republic of Bolivia,
Madam Helen Clark, Administrator of the UN Development Program,
Dr. Margaret Chan Fung Fu-chun, Director-General of the World Health
Organization,
Mr. Kundapur Vaman Kamath, President of the BRICS New
Development Bank,
Mr. Jin Liqun, President-Elect of the Asian Infrastructure Investment
Bank,
Your Excellencies the Ambassadors,
Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

The eradication of poverty has, since ancient times, been an ideal dreamt by humanity. It is also a basic right of the people of every country as they seek to live happily. Since the end of World War II, the eradication of poverty has continued to be an important task facing developing countries.

At the UN Millennium Summit in 2000, state leaders ratified the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the first of which was to

Keynote speech at the 2015 Global Poverty Reduction and Development Forum, Beijing.

eradicate poverty. Since then, each country has taken action and made continued efforts to achieve these goals. By this year, we have made encouraging progress globally in eradicating poverty, providing universal education, combating malaria, tuberculosis, and other infectious diseases, providing clean drinking water, and improving conditions for people living in slums. In particular, the poverty reduction-related MDG targets have basically been completed, meaning that major progress has been made in the cause of global poverty alleviation.

Last month's UN Sustainable Development Summit saw the adoption of the Post-2015 Development Agenda, which also treats poverty reduction as a main goal. This again demonstrates to the world the international community's resolve and confidence about working together to eradicate poverty.

Yet for various reasons, stark disparity between rich and poor and the North-South divide still exist as serious and growing problems. Poverty itself and the whole string of troubles it begets — hunger, disease, and social conflict — continue to burden many developing countries. As the Chinese saying goes, "If the feet are cold, the heart suffers; if the people are poor, the country is pained."¹ Although we can be encouraged by the 1.1 billion people who have escaped poverty, we are deeply concerned about the more than 800 million people who still suffer from hunger. The road to achieving global poverty reduction goals remains a long and up-hill struggle.

Today, we gather in Beijing to show the world that we are ready to strengthen exchange and cooperation on poverty reduction and development, to learn from one another, share our experiences, and actively respond to the Post-2015 Development Agenda and advance its implementation.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

China is the world's largest developing country. It has always been an active proponent and an energetic promoter of the cause of world poverty reduction. For over 30 years since we began reform and opening up, through active explorations and tenacious struggle, the Chinese people have developed a path of poverty reduction with Chinese

characteristics.

We have remained committed to reform and opening up, maintained rapid economic growth, and put in place a succession of policies conducive to the development of areas and populations affected by poverty, laying the foundations and creating the conditions for large-scale poverty reduction.

We are committed to a government-led approach, and have incorporated poverty alleviation into our overall national development strategy, launching large-scale action for poverty alleviation, and organizing and implementing development programs targeting specific groups including women, children, people with disabilities, and ethnic minorities.

We are committed to a policy direction of development-based poverty alleviation, which regards development as the fundamental way to address poverty. Our poverty alleviation efforts also seek to build the confidence of those in poverty, mobilizing their initiative, improving their ability to develop, and enabling them to play a primary role.

We are committed to encouraging society-wide participation and, by giving play to the strengths of the Chinese system, have built a pattern of poverty reduction based on the joint efforts of government, society, and the market, and put in place an interregional, interdepartmental, interagency, society-wide poverty alleviation system involving a diverse array of actors.

We are committed to using a combination of inclusive and preferential policies. To this end we have implemented the Seven-Year National Action Plan to Lift 80 Million People out of Poverty (1993–2000), the Ten-Year Rural Poverty Alleviation and Development Program (2001–2010), and the new Ten-Year Rural Poverty Alleviation and Development Program (2011–2020). With an expansion of inclusive policies for rural areas, agriculture, and people in rural areas as the foundation of our work, we have improved preferential policies for poor populations so that all people targeted are adequately assisted and all needing support are well looked after.

Through the joint efforts of the Chinese government, all sectors of society, and the officials and people in poor areas, as well as with active assistance from the international community, over 600 million people

in China have escaped poverty. Now, in 2015, the MDGs have basically been achieved in China. China is the first developing country in the world to accomplish the MDG poverty alleviation-related targets, making a major contribution to the global cause of eradicating poverty.

Looking back at the course of poverty alleviation over the past decades in China, my own personal experience has left a deep impression on me. In the late 1960s, not yet 16, I travelled from Beijing to a small village in northern Shaanxi Province to take up life as a farmer. Before I knew it, it'd been seven years. The poverty of rural China left a deep impression on me. I worked long and hard with my fellow villagers, the purpose being to make life a little better. But in those days, that seemed practically impossible. Over the last 40 years, I have worked at county, municipal, provincial, and central levels, and poverty alleviation has always been an important part of my work — it's what I've spent the most energy on. I've been to most of China's poorest regions, including Shaanxi, Gansu, Ningxia, Guizhou, Yunnan, Guangxi, Tibet, and Xinjiang. Over the last two years, I have been to another dozen or so poor regions, where I visited the homes of local villagers and chatted with them. That their lives are beset by difficulties gives me a real sense of concern. Every improvement in their lives is a delight to see.

Twenty-five years ago, I worked in the Ningde region of Fujian Province. While there, I often thought of a line from an ancient Chinese philosopher, "Capable leaders treat the people as parents treat their beloved offspring, as elder brothers treat younger ones; the people's hunger and cold is their pain, the people's toil is their sorrow."² Still today, this line remains with me.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

At present, the Chinese people are working hard to accomplish the goal of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects and to realize the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation. The purpose of building such a society and realizing the Chinese Dream is to achieve happiness for our people. Despite the enormous achievements China has made in development, it still remains the biggest developing country in the world and we continue to face the major challenge of narrowing

the gaps between urban and rural areas and between regions. The moderate prosperity in all respects of society that we are building must be prosperity for all Chinese people. No one must be left behind. In the next five years, we will see that every one of the over 70 million people living under the current Chinese poverty line is able to escape poverty. This is an important step that China will take to implement the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

To succeed in what will be a tough battle, we will make poverty alleviation a main element of China's economic and social development plans, make big increases to investment in poverty alleviation, introduce more policy measures to benefit poor areas and populations, and increase the pro-poor nature of market mechanisms. We will work to promote greater inclusiveness of economic and social development, and implement a series of better targeted major development measures.

At present, an important step being taken by China in its poverty alleviation work is its adoption of a basic policy of targeted alleviation. The aim of this is to identify poverty's root causes, propose the correct remedies, and make sure the treatment hits its target. To leverage the strengths of the Chinese system, we are establishing a five-tiered anti-poverty work system under which the authorities of provinces, cities, counties, townships, and villages work together, with each level implementing a responsibility system. To ensure that each policy genuinely benefits its target populations, we are focusing on six dimensions in targeting work: targeting the right people for assistance, carefully targeting project arrangements, using funds in a targeted way, employing measures that are targeted down to the household, assigning personnel to villages in a targeted way, and pursuing targeted outcomes. We are adopting differentiated policies according to different categories, which include people, localities, causes of poverty, and types of poverty. This means we are helping one group achieve development by supporting production and employment, relocating another to new homes, enabling another to escape poverty through ecological conservation, and another through education, while meeting the basic needs of another through subsistence allowance policies. We are mobilizing our whole society, and supporting and encouraging everyone to get involved in poverty alleviation through flexible and diverse forms.

Teaching a person how to fish will always trump simply giving them a fish. To alleviate poverty our assistance must also focus on learning. Ensuring that children from poor areas can access good education is an important task in poverty alleviation, and an important way of preventing poverty from being passed on to the next generation. We are currently adopting a series of measures to enable every child from a poor area to receive a good education and to begin from the same starting block as other children on the run toward a happy life.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

Eradicating poverty is a common mission of all humanity. China, while being dedicated to eradicating its own poverty, has also actively and consistently engaged in South-South cooperation, and worked to the best of its ability to provide assistance with no political strings attached to other developing countries, supporting and assisting other developing countries, especially least developed countries, in eradicating poverty. Over the past 60 plus years, China has provided 166 countries and international organizations with nearly RMB 400 billion in assistance and has dispatched over 600,000 Chinese aid workers, over 700 of whom have given their lives for the development of other countries. China has, on seven occasions, announced it would cancel unconditionally the matured intergovernmental interest-free loans of heavily indebted countries and least developed countries. China has actively provided medical assistance to 69 countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean, and Oceania, and offered support to over 120 developing countries in the implementation of the MDGs.

Poverty alleviation remains the biggest global challenge faced in the world today. The next 15 years will be a crucial period for development in China and in other developing countries. We need to build consensus, and pull together to tackle difficulties, commit ourselves to mutually beneficial cooperation, and build a human community with a shared future in order to bring more benefits to the people of all countries. To this end, I wish to share the following proposals.

First, we need to accelerate the global poverty alleviation process. Eradicating all forms of extreme poverty and getting the number of

people living on less than 1.25 dollars a day down to zero within the next 15 years is the primary goal on the Post-2015 Development Agenda. To achieve this goal on schedule, developed countries need to step up assistance to developing countries, and developing countries need to strengthen their self-generated impetus for growth.

During the recent UN summits, on behalf of the Chinese government, I proposed a number of new measures to help other developing countries to develop their economies and improve their people's wellbeing. I proposed that China would establish a South-South cooperation assistance fund with an initial pledge of US\$2 billion to support developing countries in implementing the Post-2015 Development Agenda; that China would continue to increase investment in least developed countries, aiming to reach US\$12 billion by 2030; and that China would cancel outstanding debt on intergovernmental interest-free loans due by the end of 2015 for least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, and small island developing countries. I announced that over the coming five years, China will offer support to developing countries through the Six 100s Initiative, which consists of 100 poverty reduction programs, 100 agricultural cooperation projects, 100 trade promotion and aid programs, and 100 environmental protection and climate change-related programs, as well as 100 hospitals and clinics, and 100 schools and vocational training centers. I announced that China will provide 120,000 opportunities and 150,000 scholarships for the citizens of other developing countries to receive training and education in China; that it will help to train 500,000 professional technicians for the rest of the developing world; and that it will set up an academy for South-South cooperation and development, and so on.

An ancient Chinese philosopher said, "Be benevolent, principled, loyal, and true to one's word; be untiring in one's willingness to help."³ The Chinese people have always set great store by friendship, a sense of responsibility, and trustworthiness, and Chinese culture has always incorporated the fine traditions of helping the poor, helping those in need, and taking pleasure in helping others. Here, I wish to reaffirm the steadfast commitment of the Chinese government to the global poverty alleviation agenda.

Second, we need to step up cooperation on poverty alleviation

and development. Building a new model of international exchange and cooperation for poverty alleviation, which has mutually beneficial cooperation at its core, is an important step in eradicating poverty.

China advocates and practices multilateralism, takes an active part in multilateral affairs, and supports the UN, the World Bank, and others in continuing to play an important role in the global poverty alleviation agenda. China will work with all countries to improve global development partnerships, to advance North-South cooperation and strengthen South-South cooperation, and to produce sufficient resources and powerful momentum for the cause of global poverty alleviation. China will implement the China-African Union Program for Strengthening Cooperation on Poverty Reduction and the East Asia Cooperation Initiative on Poverty Reduction, taking care to ensure that the fruits of development genuinely benefit the local people. China will make full use of the International Poverty Reduction Center in China and other poverty alleviation exchange platforms, to offer Chinese solutions, contribute our wisdom, and more effectively facilitate the sharing of experience on poverty reduction between developing countries.

Third, we need to achieve diverse, self-driven, and sustainable development. China is and will remain committed to supporting other developing countries in eradicating poverty. We will promote broader, higher-level, and deeper regional cooperation; encourage alignment between development strategies; advance practical cooperation on industrial, agricultural, and human resource development, green energy, and environmental protection; and help other developing countries to transform their resource advantages into development advantages.

Recently, I chaired a roundtable at the UN on South-South cooperation, and together with over 20 leaders from other countries and international organizations, exchanged views on South-South cooperation and came to a broad-reaching and in-depth understanding. China is ready to work with other developing countries to deepen South-South cooperation on poverty alleviation, to join hands to advance the welfare of people of all countries.

Fourth, we need to improve the international development environment. That we maintain and develop an open global economy, build an international economic and financial system that is fair, just,

inclusive, and orderly, and foster a favorable external environment for developing countries, are important conditions for eradicating poverty. China's proposal to build a Silk Road Economic Belt and a 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road, its initiation of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, and its establishment of the Silk Road Fund, are all about supporting developing countries in increasing connectivity through the development of infrastructure, helping them to strengthen their capacity for self-generated development, and enabling them to become better integrated into global supply chains, industrial chains, and value chains, thereby injecting new life into the global cause of poverty alleviation.

Finally, I call on all of us to join hands and work for a human community with a shared future — a community where there is no poverty and where development can be achieved by everyone.

I wish this forum every success.

Thank you.

Note

¹ Xun Yue, *Extended Reflections (Shen Jian)*. Xun Yue (148–209) was a historian and philosopher of the Eastern Han Dynasty.

² Liu Xiang, *Garden of Stories (Shuo Yuan)*. Liu Xiang (77–6 BC) was a scholar and writer of the Western Han Dynasty.

³ *The Mencius (Meng Zi)*.

CHINA IS A RESPONSIBLE MAJOR COUNTRY

October 21, 2015

In today's world, openness, inclusiveness, and mutual learning are the defining features of our times. Despite differences in history, culture, and systems, all countries in our great family of human civilizations need to live together in harmony and as equals in the 21st century. We should respect and learn from each other, and reject pride and prejudice. Only in this way may all countries achieve common development and shared prosperity.

In today's world, interaction and interdependence is the general trend with cross-border flows of goods, capital, information, and personnel, regardless of distance, size, and level of development, countries are increasingly finding themselves to be part of a community of common interests and a shared future that is based on intertwined interests and common challenges. It is no longer consistent with the trend of our times to hold onto the Cold War mentality or engage in bloc confrontation.

In today's world, peace, development, and mutually beneficial cooperation are the main themes. Despite this, world economic recovery remains sluggish, international and regional hotspots continue to flare up, and global challenges such as terrorism, cybersecurity, climate change, and epidemic disease remain daunting. No country is immune to these unprecedented challenges; we must all take responsibility and work together, and coordinate our actions to address these issues.

In today's complex and changeable world, China's development is attracting growing attention. However, in recent years, China has been the subject of vastly divided international opinions; some

Excerpt from a speech at a dinner hosted by the Lord Mayor of the City of London entitled "Work Together to Promote Openness, Inclusiveness, and Peaceful Development."

optimistic, others pessimistic, and some even disparaging. China inspires appreciation, understanding, and confidence, yet there also exists worry, doubt, and misunderstanding.

It is no easy job to understand and appreciate a country that has over 5,000 years of civilization, 56 ethnic groups and more than 1.3 billion people. However, the most appropriate judgments are based on facts, rather than glimpses through the fog. Here, I will share my thoughts on those questions you may be most interested in.

First, the path of the Chinese people has been chosen for us by history. Our path determines our fate. The development goals of any country and nation can only be achieved by following a path of development that works best for them. Over the past 37 years of reform and opening up, the Chinese economy has been growing at an annual rate of nearly 10 percent, making China the world's second largest economy. Over 600 million people have been lifted out of poverty, and per capita GDP exceeds US\$7,000. China has managed to complete, in just several decades, the journey of development that took developed countries several centuries. This clearly shows that the Chinese people are following the right path.

We may look to history to find guidance for the present. At the start of the modern era, China endured over a century of war and turmoil. More than 100 years ago, the Chinese people began to open their eyes to the world around them and look for a new way to save the country and its people. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the pioneer of China's democratic revolution, studied in Britain at one point. After numerous failed attempts at instituting a constitutional monarchy and parliamentary and presidential systems of government, China finally chose the path of socialism. This was a choice decided by history and by the people. As British philosopher Bertrand Russell pointed out, the Chinese people "understand their own country," and only "a solution slowly reached by themselves may be stable."

The Chinese nation has always valued reform and innovation. China's socialism is guided by neither textbook doctrines nor rigid rules; it is a living entity constantly growing and adapting through practice. Socialism with Chinese characteristics emerged from a process of continual improvement through practice, and constant adjustments

throughout the course of development. Building socialism with Chinese characteristics mainly entails fostering a socialist market economy, democratic political system, advanced culture, harmonious society, and ecological civilization. Emphasis is placed on the all-round development of the people, social equity and justice, and the gradual achievement of common prosperity for all.

A Chinese proverb says, "Shoes don't need to be the same for everyone; they have to fit the foot that wears them. Governments don't need to be the same for everyone; they have to be right for their people."¹ There is no one-size-fits-all development model in this world; it is the model that brings sustained benefit to the people that is most viable.

Second, what the Chinese people desire is a better life. The entire country is working hard to realize the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation. We have established the Two Centenary Goals, the first of which is to double both the GDP and per capita income levels of 2010 and bring our efforts to build a moderately prosperous society to a full conclusion by 2020, and the second of which is to build China into a prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, and harmonious socialist country by the middle of this century. We are keenly aware that China remains the largest developing country in the world. By our own standard, there are still 70 million people living in poverty. UN estimates put this figure at 200 million. Long-term and painstaking efforts are still required of the Chinese people to achieve a better life.

The Chinese Dream is about pursuing a happy life, something that resonates deeply with the dreams of people in all countries. China's development is facilitated by the global tide of progress, and it will in turn create impetus and opportunities for the common progress of all countries.

China is a responsible major country. We stood firm with the international community during the global financial crisis and served as both anchor and engine for world economic recovery. Today, China's economic growth still accounts for nearly 30 percent of global growth. We are accelerating the advance of informatization, urbanization, agricultural modernization, and the new model of industrialization. We are committed to developing our capital markets, improving the open

economy, and gaining greater balance between China's imports and exports and between inbound and outbound investment.

China is vigorously promoting an innovation-driven development strategy. In his series of books *Science and Civilization in China*, Joseph Needham writes extensively on ancient Chinese achievements in science and technology. China must closely follow the trend of scientific and technological revolution and work hard to achieve first-class results in this field.

Over the next five years, China is expected to import over US\$10 trillion worth of goods and invest over US\$500 billion overseas, while Chinese travelers will make more than 500 million trips abroad for business, tourism, and shopping. This will undoubtedly generate a tremendous lift for the world economy. China stands ready to work with the UK and the international community to unleash greater potential through real action and achieve a higher level of development.

Third, the Chinese people long for a world of peace and development. For generations, Chinese children have grown up with the tenets that peace is precious, that peace should exist between all nations, and that one should seek harmony despite differences. Peace is part of our DNA, and in our blood. The suffering endured by the Chinese people after the beginning of the modern age has only led us to value peace even more highly; our dedication to development requires it above all else, and our longing for a better future makes us more ready to uphold it. We are committed to a path of peaceful development, and reject the outmoded idea that a powerful country is destined for hegemony. China's determination and will to follow a path of peaceful development cannot be shaken by anyone, anything, or for any reason.

China calls for the building of a human community with a shared future. We stand for promoting a new type of international relations featuring mutually beneficial cooperation and greater democratization. We are committed to the right approach to justice and the pursuit of interests, and to resolving differences and disputes between countries peacefully through dialogue and consultation. We will join hands with all countries to uphold world peace, safeguard fairness and justice, and advance common prosperity.

China has benefited from cooperation with the international

community, and will in turn contribute to the development of the global family of nations. China has always advocated international cooperation and actively practiced multilateralism, and will unswervingly follow a mutually beneficial strategy of opening up. As China becomes more powerful, we will gradually shoulder more responsibilities to match our capabilities, and we will contribute both China's wisdom and strength to world economic growth and global governance. Our development will not be at the expense of other countries, but rather will serve to expand common interests. China will stride forth together with the nations of the world to meet any challenge that may lie ahead; it is only when roads are traveled upon that they begin to broaden.

Note

¹ See note 7, p.133.

CHINA ALWAYS GIVES TOP DIPLOMATIC PRIORITY TO ITS NEIGHBORHOOD

November 7, 2015

China has always placed its neighborhood at the top of the diplomatic agenda, and felt obliged to promote peace, stability, and development with its neighbors. China is dedicated to promoting a more just and equitable global governance system, greater democracy in international relations, a new model of international relations based on mutually beneficial cooperation, and the building of a human community with a shared future. To reach these goals, we must start in China's own neighborhood.

China is committed to forging friendship and partnership with its neighbors, pursuing the regional policy of a harmonious, secure, and prosperous neighborhood, and practicing the diplomatic principles of amity, sincerity, mutual benefit, and inclusiveness. China champions a vision of shared, comprehensive, cooperative, and sustainable security in Asia. Further, China is dedicated to building an even closer China-ASEAN community with a shared future, and promotes the development of a community with a shared future for Asia.

The belief in peaceful development is deeply rooted in the Chinese mind, and China's neighborhood diplomacy is underpinned by a vision of harmony and peaceful coexistence. The Chinese people, having suffered greatly in modern times from foreign aggression and domestic turmoil, deeply understand the value of peace. We will never waver in our determination and wish to uphold peace, and we will never impose our experience of suffering upon others. China is on the path to prosperity, yet the notion that a powerful country is destined for hegemony is not set in stone. From ancient times, China has espoused the beliefs that the strong and rich should not bully the weak and

Excerpt from a speech at the National University of Singapore entitled "Forge Stronger Partnerships to Enhance the Prosperity of Asia."

poor,¹ and that, “Regardless of size, a state partial to war will perish.”² There are however some people who fan the flames of the “China threat” theory, perhaps out of ignorance of China’s history, culture, and current policies, perhaps out of misunderstanding and bias, or perhaps due to some hidden agenda. I reiterate that China is committed to a path of peaceful development and pursues an independent foreign policy of peace. This is not some stopgap measure, but rather is our strategic choice and solemn commitment.

Having endured more than a century of poverty and turmoil since the advent of the modern era, China knows better than most the importance of development and the value of stability. China’s development has been supported by its neighboring countries, which have in turn shared in the fruit of that development. It is our hope that China’s development and that of our neighbors can become more closely integrated. We welcome our neighbors to board the express train of China’s development so that they may share more of the benefits, and so that we may enjoy these days of prosperity together.

Two years ago, during my visits to Central and Southeast Asia, I introduced the idea of building the Belt and Road. This is an initiative of openness, development, and cooperation, promoting equality and mutual benefit through multilateral discussion, joint development, and shared benefits. The initiative has gained momentum, with China releasing a Vision and Actions guiding document, and over 60 countries and international organizations expressing their willingness to actively participate. China has reached cooperation agreements with many countries, the Articles of Agreement of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) have been signed, the Silk Road Fund has started implementing specific projects, and a number of major multilateral and bilateral cooperative projects are well underway. The main cooperative partners in the Belt and Road Initiative are China’s neighbors, and they will also be the main beneficiaries. We welcome our neighboring countries to participate in the Belt and Road Initiative, as together we can surely translate the vision of peace, development, and cooperation into reality.

The tide of history flows on and we must move with it. China’s relations with its neighbors have reached a new historical starting

point. The Asian economy is now the high ground in world economic development, and its macroeconomic fundamentals are stable and sound. Meanwhile, there are both internal and external factors placing significant downward pressure on Asia's economy. Asia's political and social stability contributes a sizeable chunk to overall global stability, yet the region faces a host of intricate security issues. Non-traditional security challenges such as terrorism, extremism, transnational crime, cybercrime, and major natural disasters are becoming increasingly prominent. Most Asian countries base their policies and conflict management on consultation and negotiation, yet a lack of mutual trust between some countries gives rise to disputes from time to time. Asian countries are more reliant on one another than ever before thanks to constantly accelerating regional integration, but approaches to regional cooperation differ, and the region's security cooperation has long lagged behind its ability to work together economically. All these are challenges that require a joint response.

I have been thinking about how, under these new circumstances, China may deepen cooperation and pursue development together with its neighbors, including Southeast Asia. I would like to put forth the following proposals:

We should work together to uphold peace and stability. Upholding peace in Asia is the shared, historic responsibility of China and its neighbors. We the people of Asia should never allow animosity to divide us; we should instead increase our mutual trust, work together to safeguard peace and stability in Asia, and create favorable conditions to ensure development of our countries and peace for our people.

We should increase complementarity between our respective development strategies. Asian countries should prioritize development to make life better for our peoples. We should help one another, and tap into our respective development strategies to find new drivers for cooperation. We should draw up a new vision for working together and lock in new achievements resulting from that partnership. As the pie of mutually beneficial cooperation grows, so too will the momentum for economic growth in our respective countries.

We should actively pursue security cooperation. A Chinese expression tells us that "A single strand of silk does not make a thread,

and one hand cannot clap.”⁵ Asian countries should implement an Asia-specific approach to security, push for regional security governance in a coordinated manner, and assume joint responsibility in responding to both traditional and non-traditional security issues. We should stay committed to settling disputes peacefully through friendly consultation, and we should equally emphasize development and security. Together, we can design a neighborhood characterized by mutual respect and trust, expansion of common ground and defusing of differences, openness and inclusiveness, and mutually beneficial cooperation.

We should continue to solidify the close bonds that exist among our peoples. All people of Asia should draw on their long-standing histories and civilizations to form a collective identification with Asian values. We should expand people-to-people exchanges and cooperation, build up public support for friendly relations with neighboring countries, and uphold the traditional concepts of peace and harmony in our interactions, with a view to passing the torch of friendship and cooperation from one generation to the next.

For some time now, people have been closely following China’s policy on the disturbances in the South China Sea. I would like to be clear here and say that the South China Sea islands have been part of China’s territory since ancient times. The Chinese government is duty-bound to safeguard China’s territorial sovereignty and legitimate maritime rights and interests. The starting point and ultimate purpose of China’s South China Sea policy is to maintain peace and stability in that region. Thanks to the joint efforts of China and other countries bordering the South China Sea, the situation there is generally peaceful. To date there have been no issues with freedom of navigation and overflight and there will be no such issues in the future, as it is China that most needs smooth navigation through these waters. Even though some of China’s sovereign islands and reefs in the South China Sea have been occupied by others, we have always advocated resolution through peaceful negotiation. China will persist in seeking resolution of these disputes through negotiation and consultation with those countries directly involved on the basis of respecting historical facts and in accordance with international law. China is fully capable and confident to work with ASEAN countries to maintain peace and stability in the South China Sea region, and we

welcome countries outside of the region to take part in and contribute to the cause of peace and development in Asia. At present, the most important task facing all Asian governments is how to ensure sustained and robust development. This is an issue that requires a peaceful and stable environment, and is the greatest common interest of all Asian countries. Countries outside the region should understand and respect this, and play a constructive role.

Note

¹ See note 1, p.168.

² See note 2, p.102.

³ Wu Cheng'en, *Journey to the West (Xi You Ji)*.

THE LEADING ROLE OF THE ASIA PACIFIC IN MEETING GLOBAL ECONOMIC CHALLENGES

November 18, 2015

Chairman Tony Tan Caktiong,
Business leaders from the Asia Pacific,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

Good morning! I am delighted to meet with all of you again. Last November, we gathered in Beijing to explore together some ideas and measures to advance economic cooperation in the Asia Pacific. That meeting is still fresh in my memory.

APEC is not only the most important economic and trade forum in our region, but is also the most active multilateral cooperative platform for Asia Pacific business communities. We live in an age of transformation, where political leaders and entrepreneurs alike have to keep one eye on the present and another on the future in order to stay on top of global trends and respond appropriately.

Two days ago, I attended the G20 Summit in Antalya, where world leaders discussed at great length the major challenges facing the global economy and possible ways to respond. We came to share the basic view that while the global economy is on a course of gradual recovery, its foundation is not yet strong and there still exist considerable destabilizing factors and uncertainties. Many countries expressed concern that diverging monetary policies of the advanced economies may lead to erratic capital flows, high global indebtedness, and low market confidence. This, coupled with fluctuations in the global financial and commodities markets, may impact heavily on emerging markets and developing countries in general. Global growth continues to fall short of expectations, with sliding potential

Keynote speech at the APEC CEO Summit in Manila.

growth rates and low levels of international trade and investment. The world economy may experience a simultaneous slowing down of multiple growth engines and become stagnant, and the process of restoration back to full health is likely to be prolonged and complex.

Against a backdrop of multiple challenges in the world economy, the Asia Pacific economy also faces many difficulties and risks both immediate and potential. How to keep the Asia Pacific economy on the right track? How to find new areas of growth and solidify the Asia Pacific as a growth engine? These questions need to be taken seriously and considered carefully.

In the treacherous, shoal-filled waters of the world economy, it is vital that we steer the great ship of the Asia Pacific along the right course. All economies in the region must take responsibility and work together for the advancement of global growth.

First, we must promote reform and innovation. To address the deep-seated problems in the world economy, monetary stimulus alone is not enough. We must push more strongly for economic structural reform so that supply can be better adapted to the changing patterns of demand. The Asia Pacific should be a world front-runner in this area by adopting new ideas, models, and roadmaps of development. Industrial upgrading should be expedited so that innovation in science and technology can bring about new products, management systems, and business models, and raise Asia Pacific economies upward in the global supply chain. Further, industrial upgrading would enable the joint building of a coordinated, open, and inclusive global value chain from which shared benefits could be derived. Developed economies should more actively share best practices and show initiative in the transfer of technologies, while developing economies should be bolder in their exploration, increase their input, and work hard to catch up. By leveraging the role of APEC as a policy platform and an incubator, we can strengthen cooperation in such areas as the Internet economy, blue economy, green economy, and urbanization, with a view to improving the region's capability for independent innovation.

Second, we must build an open economy. Over the years, the Asia Pacific has been resolute in increasing openness, integration, and development, and has embarked upon a unique and dynamic path

of regional economic cooperation. In a way, this is a model for the integration of economies with vastly different levels of development. Last year in Beijing, APEC economic leaders took the historic step of commencing the establishment of the Free Trade Area of the Asia Pacific (FTAAP). Constantly emerging new regional free trade agreements are triggering all kinds of concerns about fragmentation. We need to accelerate the development of the FTAAP to spur on regional economic integration. We also need to encourage equal participation and extensive consultation, and render our free trade agreements as open and inclusive as possible, with a view to increasing economic openness in our region and safeguarding the multilateral trading regime. We must commit ourselves to mutually beneficial cooperation, oppose protectionism, and promote fair competition.

Third, we must implement the Sustainable Development Agenda. To quote an ancient Chinese philosopher, “The key to running a country is to first enrich the people.”¹ The ultimate aim of development is to benefit the people, and thus we should make the many fruits of development accessible for all levels of society. Not long ago, the UN Sustainable Development Summit adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. At the G20 Summit in Antalya, I called on members to take action and implement the Agenda. To this end, we should all incorporate the Agenda into our respective national development strategies to ensure its effective implementation. It is important that we establish comprehensive development partnerships, and mobilize government, enterprise, and social resources in an effort to implement the Agenda. We must promote inclusive and harmonious development to meet the targets of the Agenda as quickly as possible, while at the same time creating room for a higher level of mutually reinforcing quality and efficiency of development through the implementation of the Agenda.

Fourth, we must promote connectivity. The fundamental purpose of connectivity is to facilitate smoother economic circulation in the Asia Pacific, thereby expanding potential economic and social development. Connectivity should be equally emphasized in infrastructure, institutional regulation, and people-to-people exchanges, while the coordination of policies, the linking of infrastructure, the opening up of trade routes, the

flow of capital, and the fostering of friendship between peoples should also go hand in hand. Through connectivity, countries should align their national development strategies and plans, and identify priority areas and projects. Such connectivity would allow countries and regions to exchange factors of production, complement each other's industrial and production capacity advantages, and learn from each other's development experience. We must optimize the supply chain, industry chain, and value chain of the Asia Pacific to achieve economies of scale and linkage effects, which will invigorate the overall Asia Pacific economy. Last year in Beijing, we adopted the APEC Connectivity Blueprint, which we must work hard to implement if we are to achieve tangible results.

"Even the shortest journey requires a first step. Even the smallest task requires action."² No blueprint implements itself, and if we are to achieve these goals, then all APEC members must join hands and work together. We must strengthen policy dialogue and coordination, and use APEC as a platform from which to coordinate our actions. Development must be our central focus. We must spare no effort in fostering a peaceful environment conducive to development, and allow nothing to disrupt development in the Asia Pacific. We must adhere to the concepts of mutually beneficial cooperation and a community with a shared future; based on these concepts we should cooperate amidst competition and achieve shared development through working together. We must recognize the diversity of development paths, respect that each country must choose a development path best suited to its own specific context, and resolve differences through dialogue and consultation. I am confident that the vast Pacific Ocean can become a bridge of cooperation, a bond of friendship, and a place that we in the Asia Pacific may call our common home.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

China's economy is the second largest in the world, and as such is very much in the international spotlight. With global growth now slowing, China is working hard to overcome difficulties and challenges by strengthening macroeconomic regulation and advancing reform. Despite some fluctuation in our monthly and quarterly economic indicators,

the economy still operates within reasonable parameters and maintains steady and fairly rapid growth. In the first three quarters of this year, China's economy grew by 6.9 percent, a contribution rate to global growth of approximately 30 percent. This is a growth rate achieved by a US\$10 trillion economy amidst a process of economic restructuring and transformation, and is indeed a hard-won result.

Generally speaking, China's economic fundamentals favorable for long-term growth remain unchanged. Also unchanged are the basic characteristics of China's economy, namely remarkable resilience, potential, and room for maneuver. There remain strong supporting foundations and favorable conditions for sustained growth, and moreover, the economic restructuring and upgrading has lost none of its momentum. At the same time, however, China's economy continues to grapple with complex internal and external environments, considerable downward pressure on growth, and the painful teething issues of deep reform. The opportunities may be unprecedented, but so are the challenges.

Recently, the Fifth Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee adopted the proposal for the 13th Five-Year Plan. The proposal raises the idea of innovative, coordinated, green, and open development that is for everyone. It also puts forth a series of major reform measures over the next five year period. This will be the decisive stage of our quest for a moderately prosperous society in all respects. We will pick up the pace of reform and innovation, accelerate the transformation of the growth model and economic restructuring, and work hard to solve the difficulties arising from the development process. On this basis, we will cultivate new drivers of growth, find new advantages, and create fresh opportunities.

We will pay greater attention to efficiency and quality. We will endeavor to shift the growth model from scale expansion to structural optimization, from factor-driven to innovation-driven, and from depending mainly on investment and exports to relying on a combination of consumption, investment, and exports. We will work for a deeper convergence of informatization and industrialization, positive engagement between industrialization and urbanization, and mutual reinforcement between urbanization and agricultural modernization. All

this is certain to generate new drivers of development and create more room for China's growth.

We will pay greater attention to innovation. By working hard to implement an innovation-driven development strategy, we will place more emphasis on innovation and take full advantage of its multiplier effect in galvanizing growth. We will do away with institutional obstacles, allowing the market to be the decisive force in the allocation of innovation resources, and letting enterprises truly become the key players in technological innovation.

We will pay greater attention to equity and justice. With the most pressing and immediate concerns of the people in mind, we will build a new mechanism for development around the principles of equity, justice, joint efforts, and sharing, so as to make economic development more inclusive. We will focus on sticking point issues; over the next five years, the remaining 70 million-plus rural residents living below China's current poverty line and all poor counties will be lifted out of poverty. This is also an important step in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

We will pay greater attention to green development. We will make ecological progress part and parcel of our entire economic and social development process, so that our development can become more sustainable. We will improve our overall capacity to adapt to climate change, maintain our basic state policy of resource conservation and environmental protection, and make China into a beautiful country with blue skies, green lands, and clear waters.

We will pay greater attention to opening up to the outside world. As we implement a more proactive opening up strategy, we will also build a new framework for an open economy, and raise the level of that open economy. We will accelerate efforts to build high-standard free trade zones. Talks are nearing a conclusion on upgrading the China-ASEAN Free Trade Zone, which will greatly increase its effectiveness. China's bilateral free trade agreements with Australia and South Korea are expected to come into effect by the end of this year, giving economic growth a boost. We are willing to work together with the relevant parties to bring negotiations to an early close on the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership, and are also prepared to accelerate talks on a

China-Japan-South Korea free trade zone. We will continue to advance reform of China's foreign investment management system, significantly reduce market access restrictions on foreign investment, strengthen IPR protection, and foster an open, transparent, equitable, and highly efficient market environment.

I would like to emphasize that there will be no change to China's policy of utilizing foreign investment, to the protection we provide for the lawful rights and interests of foreign businesses, or to our commitment to providing even better services for foreign companies investing in China. China's door to the outside world will remain forever open.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

China is a part of the Asia Pacific family. It is here that we began our journey of development, and we have benefitted from our place in this region. We will always be based here, and will continue to deliver benefits to the region. Two years ago, I proposed joint construction of the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road. Since then, over 60 countries and international organizations have actively responded to and participated in the Belt and Road Initiative; the initiative is now gaining momentum and results are beginning to show.

China remains committed to open regionalism. We have signed cooperation agreements with many countries both inside and outside the region as part of coordinating our policies and development strategies, and to promote the orderly and free flow of economic factors, high efficiency of resource allocation, and in-depth integration of the markets. The Belt and Road Initiative will facilitate regional cooperation that has a broader scope, adheres to higher standards, and is more sophisticated, and together we will create a regional framework of open, inclusive, and balanced cooperation beneficial to all.

At present, work on key economic corridors and a large number of major multilateral and bilateral projects is progressing steadily. China has established the Silk Road Fund, which has been officially inaugurated. We are working actively with more than 50 countries in preparation for the launch of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), a new

type of investment and financing institution. The AIIB is expected to be officially up and running by the end of this year, and will provide financing support for a number of major projects. Over time, we will put into place new cooperative platforms for priority areas including trade, energy, investment, and social and cultural exchange, and reinvigorate the existing bilateral and multilateral mechanisms.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

Asia Pacific business communities represent a principal force for development in the region, and are capable of assuming a leading position in innovation and entrepreneurship. These communities have in the past contributed significantly to the prosperity and development of the Asia Pacific, and now bear the important mission of shaping the region's future. We welcome the continued involvement of Asia Pacific business communities in China's development, the opportunities and benefits of which we can enjoy together. We also look forward to the continued contributions of these communities to the region's long-term economic development, and to the strong, sustainable, and balanced growth of the world economy.

Next September, China will host the 11th G20 Summit in the city of Hangzhou. I welcome the active participation of Asia Pacific business communities in this coming event, during which we can all share our ideas and help build a stronger world economy.

Thank you.

Note

¹ *Guangxi*.

² *Xunzi*.

**JOINING HANDS TO BUILD A MUTUALLY
BENEFICIAL, FAIR, AND EQUITABLE
MECHANISM FOR CLIMATE CHANGE
GOVERNANCE**

November 30, 2015

Your Excellency President Hollande,
Distinguished Colleagues,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

Today, we are gathered in Paris for the opening ceremony of the United Nations Climate Change Conference. Our very presence here shows that the efforts of humankind to address climate change and seek a better future cannot be thwarted by terrorism. Let me take this opportunity to express my sincere condolences to the French people, as well as my gratitude to President Hollande and the French government for their meticulous preparations for this conference.

Thanks to the joint efforts of all parties since the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) came into effect over 20 years ago, global action on climate change has made strong progress. However, there are still numerous difficulties and challenges. This Paris Conference has thus been convened with the aims of strengthening implementation of the UNFCCC, of reaching a comprehensive, balanced, ambitious, and binding agreement on climate change, of finding equitable, reasonable, and effective global solutions to climate change, and of exploring sustainable development pathways and governance models for humankind. As French writer Victor Hugo once observed, "Supreme resources spring from extreme resolutions."

Speech at the opening ceremony of the Johannesburg Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation.

I believe that if all parties work together with sincerity and confidence, this conference will no doubt yield satisfying outcomes and live up to the high expectations of the international community.

Distinguished Colleagues,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

A successful international agreement should not just address immediate challenges, but more importantly, it should also present a vision for the future. The Paris Agreement should focus on strengthening global actions on climate change after 2020, and inject motivation into global efforts to achieve sustainable development.

The Paris Agreement should facilitate meeting the goals of the UNFCCC and chart a course for green development. The Agreement should abide by the principles and rules set out in the UNFCCC and contribute to its full and effective implementation. The Agreement should not only effectively control rising atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations, but should also demonstrate the benefits of doing so and establish incentive mechanisms to encourage countries to move toward green, circular, and low-carbon development models that feature both economic growth and effective responses to climate change.

The Paris Agreement should help concentrate global efforts and encourage broad participation. The Agreement should urge countries to join forces and make a concerted effort through its institutional arrangements. Moving beyond the governmental level, the Agreement should mobilize businesses, non-governmental organizations, and resources at all levels of society in international cooperation on climate change, thereby raising public awareness and creating a greater pool of resources.

The Paris Agreement should help increase commitments to ensure action. Obtaining financial and technological support and improving response capacity are both essential for developing countries to be able to address climate change. Developed countries should honor their commitment to mobilizing US\$100 billion each year until 2020 and to providing stronger financial support for developing countries after 2020. In addition, it is also important that climate-friendly technologies are transferred to developing countries to help them develop green

economies.

The Paris Agreement should accommodate the different national conditions of each country and emphasize practical results. The Agreement must respect the differences among countries, especially developing countries, in domestic policy, capacity building, and economic structure, and avoid a one-size-fits-all approach. Addressing climate change should not hinder the reasonable needs of developing countries to eradicate poverty and improve living standards. Rather, we must show consideration for difficulties particular to developing countries.

Distinguished Colleagues,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Paris Agreement is not the final destination, but rather is a new starting point. As an important realm of global governance, worldwide efforts against climate change are like a mirror, reflecting back our initiatives and allowing us to draw valuable inspiration for thinking about and exploring future models of global governance, and for building a human community with a shared future.

We should create a future of mutually beneficial cooperation in which each country can contribute to the best of its ability. When it comes to global issues like climate change, if we cling to utilitarian thinking and seek to maximize advantages while minimizing responsibility, then ultimately everybody loses. The Paris Conference should reject the narrow-minded, “zero sum game” mentality and call on all countries, especially developed nations, to assume more shared responsibilities for mutual benefit.

We should create a future that upholds the rule of law, fairness, and justice. We must raise the standing and role of international law in global governance, ensure that international rules are effectively observed and implemented, uphold democracy, equity, and justice, and build international rule of law. Given the differences between developed and developing countries in historical responsibilities, development stages, and response capacities, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities is not only far from being outmoded, but demands compliance.

We should create a future of inclusiveness, mutual learning, and

shared development. Facing global challenges, all countries ought to increase dialogue and exchange best practices. We should learn from each other's strengths to make up for our shortcomings, draw on each other's experiences to achieve common development, and deliver benefits to all our peoples. At the same time, we should advocate harmony despite differences, and allow each country to seek solutions that best suit their own national conditions.

Distinguished Colleagues,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

China has always been an active participant in the global campaign against climate change, and will contribute its share toward a successful Paris Conference with sincerity and determination.

Over the past few decades, China has undergone rapid economic growth and people's lives have changed profoundly. However, this has taken its toll on natural resources and the environment. Reflecting on this lesson, China is devoting major efforts toward building an ecological civilization and promoting green, circular, and low-carbon development. We have integrated our efforts to address climate change into our national medium- and long-term plans for economic and social development. We attach equal importance to both mitigating climate change and adapting to it, and strive for progress on all fronts through a variety of measures that are legal, administrative, technological, and market-based. China's installed renewable energy capacity accounts for 24 percent of the global total, with newly installed capacity accounting for 42 percent of the global total. China is the world leader in energy conservation and the utilization of new and renewable energy.

As an ancient Chinese philosopher said, "All things in nature are connected. The harmony between them creates life, and the nourishment they give each other brings growth."¹ Chinese culture has always viewed humans as an integral part of nature, and valued respect for nature. Moving forward, the building of an ecological civilization will feature prominently in China's 13th Five-Year Plan, and we will work hard to implement the concept of innovative, coordinated, green, and open development that is for everyone. Through technological and institutional innovation, China will adopt a series of new policy measures to improve

the industrial structure, build a low-carbon energy system, develop eco-friendly buildings and low-carbon transportation, and set up a nationwide carbon emissions trading market, in order to shape a new modernization landscape in which humans develop in harmony with nature. As part of its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution, China pledges to, by 2030, achieve the peaking of its carbon dioxide emissions and work hard to do so as early as possible, reduce carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP by 60 to 65 percent from the 2005 level, increase the share of non-fossil fuels in primary energy consumption to about 20 percent, and increase forest stock volume by around 4.5 billion cubic meters from the 2005 level. This will require painstaking effort, but we have the confidence and resolve to make good on our commitments.

China upholds the right approach to justice and the pursuit of interests, and takes an active part in international cooperation on climate change. Over the years, the Chinese government has conscientiously fulfilled its policy commitments to South-South cooperation in climate change in order to support other developing countries in their responses to the challenges of climate change, especially the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, and small island developing states. In a show of increased support, China announced this September the establishment of an RMB 20 billion South-South Climate Cooperation Fund. Next year, China will initiate collaborative projects in other developing countries to build 10 pilot low-carbon industrial parks, launch 100 climate change mitigation and adaptation programs, and provide 1,000 training opportunities on climate change response. China will continue to promote international cooperation in such areas as clean energy, disaster prevention and mitigation, environmental protection, climate-smart agriculture, and low-carbon and smart cities, and will help other developing countries increase their financing capabilities.

Distinguished Colleagues,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Tackling climate change is a common undertaking for humanity, and the whole world is now looking at Paris. Let us join hands and contribute toward establishing a fair and effective global mechanism for climate change response, achieving sustainable global development at a higher

level, and building mutually beneficial international relations.
Thank you.

Note

¹ *Xunzi*.

**BEGINNING A NEW ERA OF CHINA-AFRICA
MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL COOPERATION AND
SHARED DEVELOPMENT**

December 4, 2015

Your Excellency President Zuma,
Your Excellency President Mugabe, Chairperson of the African Union,
Distinguished Heads of State and Government,
Your Excellency Dr. Zuma, Chairperson of the African Union
Commission,
Distinguished Colleagues and Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

It gives me great pleasure to be here in the beautiful rainbow nation of South Africa, meeting with so many African brothers and sisters, among whom are friends of mine both old and new. As co-chair of this event, I warmly welcome you to the Johannesburg Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC). I also wish to express my sincere gratitude to South Africa, our host country, for the meticulous preparations and thoughtful arrangements it has made for this summit.

This is my seventh visit to the African continent and also my second since taking office as the president of China. Every time I come to Africa, I see new development and new changes.

Today's Africa presents a new picture of thriving development that is both encouraging and inspirational. Africa has actively explored an approach to development that conforms to its real context, and has persevered with finding African solutions for African issues; its momentum for independence is unstoppable. Africa has actively

Speech at the opening ceremony of the Johannesburg Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation.

advanced its industrialization and pursued sustainable and independent development; its momentum for rapid growth is unstoppable. Africa has accelerated its process of integration, and speaks with one voice on the international stage; its momentum for pursuing strength through unity is also unstoppable.

I admire the words of late president of South Africa Nelson Mandela in saying, "We stand at the dawn of an African century, a century where Africa will take its rightful place among the nations of the world." I believe that the countries and peoples of Africa are ushering in a new era that truly belongs to them.

The Chinese government and people are filled with joy and pride over Africa's achievements. We sincerely wish African countries and peoples ever greater achievements and a brighter future on their path of development and progress.

Distinguished Colleagues,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

China and Africa have always shared common interests. Along the course of our common historical experiences and struggles, the Chinese and African peoples have forged a profound friendship.

Throughout history, we have always supported each other in times of hardship. The Tanzania-Zambia Railway and the African Union Conference Center built with Chinese assistance have become monuments of China-Africa friendship. The Chinese government and people took the lead in helping Africa fight Ebola and marshaled the international community in assisting Africa to combat the epidemic, demonstrating a bond of solidarity between China and Africa in a time of great adversity. For our part, we will not forget the generous support from African countries of China's return to the United Nations, or their swift donations to China after the Wenchuan and Yushu areas were hit by major earthquakes.

The durability and robustness of the China-Africa friendship is primarily due to the fact that our countries have always treated each other as equals, and upheld the principles of sincerity and friendship, mutually beneficial cooperation, and shared development. China and Africa will forever remain good friends, partners, and brothers.

Presently, China and Africa both shoulder the mission of developing our countries and improving the lives of our peoples. Africa enjoys abundant natural and human resources, and is now at the take-off point in its industrialization. After more than 30 years of reform and opening up, China not only has the material strength such as technology, equipment, personnel, and capital to help Africa achieve independent and sustainable development, but also has the political strength to support Africa in achieving growth and prosperity. China and Africa share mutual needs and complementary advantages; we face a rare historic opportunity for cooperative development.

Under these new circumstances, we should carry forward the traditional China-Africa friendship. More importantly, we should translate the strengths of that friendship into driving forces to boost solidarity, cooperation, and development, in order to deliver more tangible benefits to our peoples, to promote more balanced, just, and inclusive world development, and to make a greater contribution to the building of a new model of international relations with mutually beneficial cooperation at the core.

Distinguished Colleagues,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

The global landscape is undergoing profound change. Economic globalization and social informatization have greatly unleashed and advanced social productive forces. We are facing unprecedented opportunities for development, but at the same time, issues such as hegemonism, terrorism, financial turbulence, and environmental crisis have become more prominent, confronting us with unprecedented challenges.

China will adhere to the principles of sincerity, real results, affinity, and good faith in its relations with Africa, and take the right approach to justice and the pursuit of interests. We will walk hand in hand with our African friends toward a new era of mutually beneficial cooperation and shared development. With this in mind, I propose that the new strategic partnership between China and Africa be upgraded to a comprehensive strategic and cooperative partnership, and that to achieve this we should strengthen and consolidate the following five major pillars.

First, we should remain committed to political equality and mutual trust. A high degree of mutual political trust is the bedrock of the China-Africa friendship. We should respect each other's choice of development path and not impose our will upon the other. When it comes to issues involving core interests or major concerns for either party, we should show mutual understanding and support, and jointly defend equity and justice. China has always advocated that Africa belongs to Africans, and that African affairs are the business of the African people.

Second, we should remain committed to promoting mutually beneficial economic cooperation. China is committed to the right approach to justice and the pursuit of interests, with emphasis on justice. The greatest show of justice in China-Africa relations is the boosting of Africa's growth through China's development, and the ultimate achievement of mutual benefit and shared development. We should fully leverage the advantages of mutual political trust and economic complementarities between China and Africa. Starting with cooperation on production capacity, developing high-speed railway, highway, and regional aviation networks, and enhancing industrialization, we should comprehensively deepen China-Africa cooperation in all areas so that our peoples may reap the rewards.

Third, we should remain committed to cultural exchange and mutual learning. It is diversity that makes the world beautiful. We are proud that both China and Africa possess time-honored and magnificent civilizations. We should strengthen China-Africa cultural exchange and mutual learning, and facilitate more contact between people from various sectors on both sides, such as youth, women, think tanks, media, and higher learning institutions. We should promote cultural interaction, policy coordination, and people-to-people exchanges to advance common progress and ensure the sustained growth of the China-Africa friendship throughout the generations.

Fourth, we should remain committed to mutual assistance in security matters. Poverty is the root cause of chaos, peace is the guarantee of development, and development is the key to solving all problems. China supports the African people in settling African issues in the African way. We are of the view that in resolving security issues, both the symptoms and the root causes must be treated holistically. China stands

ready to take an active part in Africa's efforts to strengthen its capacity to preserve peace and security, and supports Africa in its endeavors to accelerate development, eradicate poverty, and achieve enduring peace.

Fifth, we should remain committed to solidarity and coordination in international affairs. China and Africa share a common position on and interests in a wide range of international matters. We should strengthen consultation and coordination to push the global governance system in a more just and equitable direction, and to safeguard our common interests. China will continue to speak boldly for Africa and stand up for fairness and justice at the United Nations and in other forums, and support Africa in playing a greater role on the world stage.

Distinguished Colleagues,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

To build a comprehensive strategic and cooperative partnership between China and Africa, China will work with Africa to implement ten major cooperation plans over the next three years. Adhering to the principles of governmental guidance, enterprises as key players, market-based operations, and mutually beneficial cooperation, these plans aim to support Africa in its efforts to resolve three major development bottlenecks, namely inadequate infrastructure, lack of professional and skilled personnel, and funding shortages. The plans also aim to help Africa accelerate the process of industrialization and agricultural modernization, and achieve sustainable and independent development.

First, we will implement the China-Africa industrialization plan. China will actively promote its industry connectivity and production capacity cooperation with Africa, encourage and support Chinese enterprises to make business investments in Africa, cooperatively build or upgrade a number of industrial parks, and send senior government experts and advisers to African countries. China will establish a number of regional vocational education centers and schools for capacity building, train 200,000 African technical personnel, and provide 40,000 training opportunities for Africans in China.

Second, we will implement the China-Africa agricultural modernization plan. China will share its experience in agricultural development with Africa and transfer applicable technologies. We will

encourage Chinese enterprises to engage in large-scale farming, animal husbandry, and grain storage and processing in Africa, as this will create more local jobs and increase farmers' incomes. China will carry out agricultural development projects in 100 African villages to raise rural living standards, send 30 teams of agricultural experts, and establish a "10+10" cooperation mechanism between Chinese and African agricultural research institutes. China is deeply concerned about the poor harvests caused by El Niño in many African countries, and will provide RMB one billion in emergency food aid to the affected countries.

Third, we will implement the China-Africa infrastructure plan. China will intensify mutually beneficial cooperation with Africa in the areas of infrastructure planning, design, construction, operation, and maintenance. We will support the active participation of Chinese enterprises in Africa's infrastructure development, particularly in sectors such as railways, highways, regional aviation, ports, electricity, and telecommunications, in order to enhance Africa's capacity to achieve sustainable development. We will also support African countries in establishing five transportation universities.

Fourth, we will implement the China-Africa financial plan. China will expand its RMB settlement and currency swap operations with African countries, and encourage Chinese financial institutions to set up more branches in Africa. China will also increase its investment and financing cooperation with Africa in a variety of ways, as a means to provide financial support and services for Africa's industrialization and modernization drive.

Fifth, we will implement the China-Africa green development plan. China will support Africa in strengthening its capacity for green, low-carbon, and sustainable development, and in implementing 100 projects in clean energy, wildlife protection, environmentally friendly agriculture, and smart city construction. China-Africa cooperation will never be at the expense of Africa's environment or long-term interests.

Sixth, we will implement the plan for facilitating China-Africa trade and investment. China will carry out 50 aid-for-trade programs to improve the "software" and "hardware" capacities of Africa's internal and external trade and investment. China is prepared to negotiate with countries and regional organizations in Africa on comprehensive

free trade agreements covering the trade of goods and services and investment cooperation, and will increase the scale of African product imports. China will support African countries in heightening their capacity for law enforcement in areas such as customs, quality inspection, and taxation, and will also cooperate with them in the fields of standardization, certification and accreditation, and e-commerce.

Seventh, we will implement the China-Africa poverty reduction plan. While intensifying our own poverty reduction efforts, China will increase aid to Africa. We will roll out 200 “Happy Life” projects and poverty reduction programs with women and children throughout Africa as the main beneficiaries. We will cancel outstanding debts owed by the relevant least developed African countries on bilateral governmental interest-free loans that mature by the end of 2015.

Eighth, we will implement the China-Africa public health plan. China will help Africa improve its public health system and capacity building by participating in the establishment of the Africa Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. We will support model cooperation between 20 Chinese hospitals and 20 in Africa, and increase the building of specialized hospital departments. We will continue to send medical teams to Africa and provide medical assistance such as the “Brightness Action” program for cataract patients, and maternal and child healthcare. We will further supply Africa with the anti-malaria compound artemisinin, and encourage and support drug production by Chinese enterprises in Africa to increase local access to medicine.

Ninth, we will implement the plan for China-Africa cultural and people-to-people exchanges. China will build five cultural centers in Africa and provide satellite TV reception to 10,000 African villages. We will provide Africa with 2,000 educational opportunities for diplomas or degrees and 30,000 government scholarships. Every year, we will sponsor visits for 200 African scholars and study trips for 500 young Africans to China, and train 1,000 African media professionals. We will support the opening of more direct flights between China and Africa to boost our tourism cooperation.

Tenth, we will implement the China-Africa peace and security plan. China will provide the African Union with US\$60 million in grants to support the building and operation of the African Standby Force

and the African Capacity for Immediate Response to Crisis. China will continue to participate in UN peacekeeping missions in Africa, and will support African countries' capacity building in areas including national defense, counter-terrorism, riot prevention, customs administration, and immigration control.

To ensure the successful implementation of these ten major cooperation plans, China has decided to provide a total of US\$60 billion in financial support. This includes US\$5 billion in grants and interest-free loans, US\$35 billion in concessional loans and export credit with an increase in the level of concession, increases of US\$5 billion for both the China-Africa Development Fund and the Special Loan for the Development of African SMEs respectively, and US\$10 billion as initial capital for founding the China-Africa Fund for Production Capacity Cooperation.

Distinguished Colleagues,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

This year marks the 15th anniversary of the founding of FOCAC. The past 15 years have seen fruitful results across the board in practical cooperation between China and Africa. The 2014 total figures for two-way trade and China's non-financial investment in Africa were 22 times and 60 times that of the 2000 figures respectively, which shows a significant rise in China's contribution to Africa's economic development. FOCAC has become a flagship of China-Africa cooperation, an example for South-South cooperation, and a champion for greater international attention and investment toward Africa.

Today's China-Africa relations have reached a historically unparalleled phase. We should climb high, gaze far, and stride boldly forth. Let us join hands and combine the collective wisdom and strength of 2.4 billion Chinese and Africans, and begin a new era of China-Africa mutually beneficial cooperation and shared development.

Thank you!

**SPEECH AT THE OPENING CEREMONY OF
THE SECOND WORLD INTERNET CONFERENCE
IN WUZHEN**

December 16, 2015

Your Excellencies,
President Mamnoon Hussain,
Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev,
Prime Minister Karim Massimov,
Prime Minister Temir Sariyev,
Prime Minister Qohir Rasulzoda,
First Deputy Prime Minister Rustam Azimov,
Deputy Prime Minister Sjaosi Sovaleni,
Under-Secretary-General Wu Hongbo,
Secretary-General Zhao Houlin,
Doctor Klaus Schwab,
Distinguished Ministers and Ambassadors,
Distinguished Guests,
Friends,

Welcome to the beautiful town of Wuzhen for this important discussion on the development of the world Internet. First of all, on behalf of the Chinese government, the Chinese people, and in my own name, I extend a warm welcome to all the distinguished guests attending the second World Internet Conference, and heartfelt congratulations on the opening of the conference.

I worked in Zhejiang for many years and visited Wuzhen several times. Returning here today, the town feels familiar and yet also changed. The first World Internet Conference held here last year has boosted the development of Internet creators, online hospitals, and smart tourism, and given this ancient town of white walls and black roofs a striking new dimension of charm. The Internet-based and smart town of Wuzhen is

a vivid portrayal of what can be achieved through development that integrates tradition with modernity and culture with science. It is a microcosmic example of the innovative development of China's Internet, and richly reflects the principle that global Internet development is shared by all.

Throughout the history of world civilizations, humanity has successively undergone agricultural, industrial, and information revolutions. Each of these revolutions in industry and technology has had a great and profound impact on our way of production and life. Today, information technologies, represented by the Internet, are changing rapidly and are leading a new transformation in national production. These technologies have created new space in people's lives, opened new dimensions of state governance, and greatly enhanced our ability to understand and reshape the world. The Internet has turned the world into a global village where distance is no longer a barrier to interaction and people who live thousands of miles apart can communicate easily. One may say that the Internet has made our world a more vibrant place and has enriched people's lives.

China is in the midst of a historic process of rapid information technology development. China attaches great importance to the development of the Internet. Since China first became connected to the Internet 21 years ago, we have strengthened IT infrastructure, developed the Internet economy, and advanced informatization to improve people's lives, all in line with the principles of active utilization, rational development, law-based regulation, and assured security. At the same time, we govern cyberspace in accordance with the law, and it has become increasingly clean and positive as a result. Today, China is home to 670 million Internet users and over 4.13 million websites. The Internet is now deeply integrated into China's economic and social development and the lives of the Chinese people.

The Fifth Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee has raised the concept of innovative, coordinated, green, and open development that is for everyone. During the period of the 13th Five-Year Plan, China will energetically implement the national cyber development strategy, the national big data strategy, and the Internet Plus action plan. We will develop a positive Internet culture, create more space for the Internet

economy, and promote the integration of Internet development with economic and social progress. Our goal is to ensure that the benefits of Internet development can be enjoyed by the more than 1.3 billion Chinese people, and, better still, for these benefits to reach people all over the world.

Distinguished Guests,
Friends,

With increasing multipolarity, economic globalization, cultural diversification, and social informatization, the Internet will only play a bigger role in the progress of human civilization. At the same time, however, problems such as unbalanced development, imperfect rules, and an inequitable order are becoming increasingly prominent in the Internet sphere. The information gap between different countries and regions is widening, and the existing rules for cyberspace governance hardly reflect the desires and interests of the majority of countries. Individual privacy infringements, intellectual property rights violations, and cybercrimes occur from time to time all around the world. Activities such as cybersurveillance, cyberattacks, and cyberterrorism have become a global scourge. In the face of these issues and challenges, the international community must enhance dialogue and cooperation on the basis of mutual respect and trust, and promote reform of the global Internet governance system. We must work together to foster a peaceful, secure, open, and cooperative cyberspace, and put in place a multilateral, democratic, and transparent global Internet governance system.

To promote reform of the global Internet governance system, the following principles must be upheld:

—Respect for cyber sovereignty. The principle of sovereign equality enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations is a basic norm of contemporary international relations. This covers all aspects of state-to-state relations, and its principle and spirit should also apply to cyberspace. We should respect the right of each country to independently choose its own path of cyber development, model of cyber regulation, and Internet public policies, and to participate in international cyberspace governance on an equal footing. No country should pursue cyber hegemony, interfere in other countries' internal affairs, or engage in, encourage, or support

cyber activities that endanger other countries' national security.

—Preservation of peace and security. A secure, stable, and prosperous cyberspace is of great significance not just for individual countries but for the whole world. The real world is plagued by lingering wars, the shadows of terrorism, and criminal activity. Cyberspace should not become a battlefield for countries to test their strengths against one another, and even less so should it become a hotbed for crime. Countries should work together to prevent and oppose the use of cyberspace for criminal activities such as terrorism, pornography, drug trafficking, money laundering, and gambling. All cybercrime, be it commercial theft or hacking of government networks, should be firmly combated in accordance with relevant laws and international conventions. The preservation of cybersecurity should not tolerate double standards; one or some countries should not enjoy security while other countries remain insecure, and even less so should one country sacrifice the security of other countries in the pursuit of so-called absolute security for itself.

—Promotion of openness and cooperation. As an ancient Chinese philosopher said, "A world of universal love is peaceful; a world of universal hatred is chaotic."¹ To improve the global Internet governance system and maintain order in cyberspace, we should firmly uphold the concepts of joint endeavor, mutual trust, and mutual benefit, and discard the worn mentality of zero-sum games and winner-takes-all. All countries should advance opening up and cooperation in cyberspace, and pursue richer connotations of opening up and a higher level of openness. We should establish more platforms for communication and cooperation, and create more points of converging interests, growth areas for cooperation, and new mutually beneficial highlights. We should urge different countries to draw on each other's strengths for common development in cyberspace, so that more countries and people can board the fast train of the information age and share the benefits of Internet development.

—Establishment of sound order. Cyberspace is just like the real world in that we should advocate freedom but also maintain order. Freedom is the purpose of order, and order guarantees freedom. We should respect the right of Internet users to exchange ideas and express themselves, and we should also establish sound order in accordance with the law, to help protect the legitimate rights and interests of Internet

users. Cyberspace is not a place beyond the rule of law. Cyberspace may be virtual, but the people within cyberspace are real. Everyone should abide by the law, and the rights and obligations of all parties should be clearly defined. We must resolutely pursue the lawful governance, operation, and use of cyberspace, so that the Internet may develop soundly according to the rule of law. Meanwhile, we must strengthen ethical standards and civilized behavior in cyberspace. We should allow moral education to play a greater guiding role, and use the outstanding accomplishments of human civilization to nourish cyberspace and rehabilitate the online environment.

Distinguished Guests,
Friends,

Cyberspace is the shared space for humankind's activities, and its fate should rest in the collective palm of all countries. Countries should strengthen communication, broaden consensus, and deepen cooperation to jointly build a cyberspace community with a shared future. To this end, I wish to put forward five proposals.

First, accelerate the development of global Internet infrastructure and promote interconnectivity. The essence of the Internet is connectivity, and herein also lies the value of information. Only by strengthening the building of IT infrastructure, paving a smooth road on which information may travel, and narrowing the digital divide between different countries, regions, and communities, can information resources flow fully. China is now implementing the National Broadband Agenda. It is estimated that China's broadband network will provide basic coverage for all villages by 2020. The strategy will link up the "last kilometer" of Internet infrastructure, allowing more people to access the Internet. China stands ready to work together with all parties and increase investment and technical support, to jointly advance the building of global Internet infrastructure and enable more developing countries and their people to share the development opportunities brought by the Internet.

Second, create online platforms for cultural exchanges to promote mutual learning. Culture is made more vibrant through exchange, and civilization is enriched through mutual learning. The Internet is an important

vehicle for spreading the wonderful cultural heritage of humanity and promoting positive energy. China wishes to use the Internet to build an international bridge of exchanges, to promote the interaction and mutual learning of fine cultural traditions around the world, so that people of all countries can communicate with feeling and enhance mutual understanding. We will work with all other countries to leverage the strength of the Internet as a communication platform, so that people of other countries can better understand China's fine cultural heritage, and the Chinese people can better understand theirs. Together, we will promote the prosperity and development of cyberculture, which will enrich people's inner minds and advance the progress of human civilization.

Third, promote the innovation and development of the cyber economy for common prosperity. At present, the world economy is undergoing a difficult and torturous process of recovery, and similarly the Chinese economy also faces distinct downward pressures. The key to resolving these issues lies in innovation-driven growth, which will open new horizons in development. China is currently implementing the Internet Plus action plan, advancing the building of a "Digital China," developing the sharing economy, and supporting all forms of Internet-based innovation, all to improve the quality and efficiency of development. The vigorous growth of China's Internet has created vast markets for enterprises and entrepreneurs across the globe. China's doors will always remain open, and there will be no change to our policy of utilizing foreign capital, to our protection of the lawful rights and interests of foreign enterprises, or to our commitment to providing even better services to foreign companies investing in China. Provided that China's laws are observed, we warmly welcome enterprises and entrepreneurs from all countries to invest and do business in China. We are ready to strengthen cooperation with all countries. By developing cross-border e-commerce and establishing information economy pilot zones, we will be able to spur the growth of investment and trade on a world scale, and promote development of the global digital economy.

Fourth, guarantee cybersecurity to promote orderly development. Security and development are like the two wings of a bird, or the two wheels of a bicycle. Security guarantees development, and development is the purpose of security. Cybersecurity is a global challenge; no

country can remain aloof or uninvolved. Safeguarding cybersecurity is the shared responsibility of the international community. All countries should work hand in hand to curb abuse of information technology, oppose cybersurveillance and cyberattacks, and reject any arms race in cyberspace. China will work with all countries to step up dialogue and exchange, and effectively manage differences. We should push for the formulation of universally acceptable international cyberspace rules and an international cyberspace counter-terrorism convention, and furthermore, we should improve the legal assistance mechanism for fighting cybercrime and jointly safeguard peace and security in cyberspace.

Fifth, build an Internet governance system to promote equity and justice. International cyberspace governance should support multilateral and multi-party participation, be based on consultation between all parties, and leverage the role of all players, including governments, international organizations, Internet companies, tech communities, non-government institutions, and individual citizens. There is no place for unilateralism, and decisions should not be made by one party alone or by a small number of parties discussing among themselves. All countries should strengthen communication and exchange, improve mechanisms for cyberspace dialogue and consultation, and work to formulate a set of global Internet governance rules. These actions will facilitate a fairer and more reasonable global Internet governance system that reflects the aspirations and interests of the majority of countries in a more balanced way. The World Internet Conference is held in the hope of establishing a platform for the sharing and co-governance of the global Internet, and for concerted efforts to promote its sound development.

Distinguished Guests,
Friends,

According to ancient Chinese philosophy, "All good paths follow changing times."² Although the Internet is invisible, its users are not. The Internet is the shared household of humankind, and making this household better, cleaner, and safer is the common responsibility of the international community. Let us work hand in hand to promote an interconnected cyberspace shared and governed by all, and help create a

brighter future for the development of humanity.

In conclusion, I wish this conference every success.

Thank you.

Note

¹ *Mozj*.

² See note 6, p.145.

**ADDRESS AT THE INAUGURATION CEREMONY
OF THE ASIAN INFRASTRUCTURE
INVESTMENT BANK**

January 16, 2016

Distinguished Heads of Delegations,
Distinguished Ministers,
Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

History will remember this moment. Today, representatives from 57 countries are gathered in Beijing for the opening of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), and the inaugural ceremony of the AIIB Board of Governors and Board of Directors. First of all, on behalf of the Chinese government, Chinese people, and myself, I extend a warm welcome to all guests, some of whom have travelled a great distance to be here. I offer heartfelt congratulations on the opening of the AIIB, and I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all parties for their active support and dedication to the founding of the AIIB.

China first put forward the initiative to establish the AIIB in October 2013, and today marks its official opening. In the short span of two years, we have taken an extraordinary journey together.

In October 2014, representatives of the first group of 22 Prospective Founding Members signed the Memorandum of Understanding on Establishing the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank. In June 2015, representatives of 50 Prospective Founding Members signed the Articles of Agreement of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, and shortly after, seven other Prospective Founding Members followed suit, signing the Agreement before the end of that year. In December 2015, the Agreement met the statutory requirements for entry into force, and the AIIB was officially established.

We owe these achievements to the sincere cooperative efforts and strong support of all AIIB member states. Member states have impressed us with their open and inclusive cooperative attitude, their pragmatism in pursuing shared development, and their high standard of professionalism and efficiency. Member states have upheld a spirit of cooperation throughout the processes of negotiation, policy-making, and executive management selection, which has allowed us to reach early consensus on key issues. The speedy completion of the domestic signing and ratification process by member states, along with their efforts to jointly advance the timely commencement of the Agreement, has fully demonstrated their commitment and support for the establishment of the AIIB. By adhering to multilateral procedures and working together to advance all agenda items for the establishment of the AIIB, member states have enabled the AIIB to become an international, normative, and high-standard institution in all aspects including governance structure, operational policies, safeguard and procurement policies, and human resource management.

The establishment of the AIIB shows us that where there is a will, there is a way. Facing the formidable task of advancing world peace and development, we believe that as long as the international community has resolute confidence, builds consensus, and works together for mutual benefit, we will not only be able to sketch out our vision, but we will be able to turn it into reality.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

The formal establishment and opening of the AIIB will effectively boost investment to support infrastructure development in Asia. The AIIB will mobilize various resources, particularly private investment, through multiple channels into the field of infrastructure development, spurring the process of connectivity and economic integration at the regional level. It will also help improve the investment environment, create more job opportunities, and elevate medium- to long-term development potential for its developing Asian member states. This will in turn boost economic growth in both Asia and the rest of the world.

The formal establishment and opening of the AIIB is significant for

the reform and improvement of the global economic governance system. It is consistent with the evolving trends of the global economic landscape and will serve to push the system of global economic governance in a more just, equitable, and effective direction.

It is our hope that member states will uphold a spirit of unity and cooperation, actively increase investment, and propel the AIIB to begin operations as soon as possible, so that it may quickly become substantial and strong, and add to the collective strength of multilateral development banks, contributing even more to global development.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

The AIIB should remain committed to open regionalism so as to complement existing multilateral development banks. With its inherent advantages and unique features, the AIIB should inject dynamism into the current multilateral system to facilitate the common development of multilateral institutions. The AIIB should strive to become a professional and efficient platform for infrastructure investment and financing for the benefit of all parties. Further, the AIIB must play its due role in raising the level of infrastructure financing and promoting economic and social development in the region.

The demand for infrastructure funding in Asia is enormous. It is a vast ocean in which institutions both old and new have much to offer each other, and may encourage each other, complement each other's strengths and weaknesses, and raise each other up through various forms of cooperation and friendly competition including joint financing, sharing of knowledge, and capacity building. These are ways to upgrade the contribution of multilateral development institutions to Asia's infrastructure connectivity and sustainable economic development.

The AIIB should adapt to new trends in international development and accommodate the diverse needs of its developing member states. It should explore new business models and financing tools, and help member states develop more high quality, low cost infrastructure projects. While developing countries constitute the bulk of the AIIB membership, the institution also includes a large number of developed countries. It is this unique advantage that allows the AIIB to act as a bridge and link

facilitating South-South cooperation and North-South cooperation.

The AIIB should operate according to the model and principles of a multilateral development bank. It should draw as much as possible from the experience and best practices of existing multilateral development banks in the areas of governance structure, environmental and social security policies, procurement policies, and debt sustainability. Through the principle of learning from each other's strengths to make up for shortcomings, the AIIB will operate at a high standard.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

China is both an active participant in and beneficiary of the international development system, and is also a constructive contributor. The initiative to establish the AIIB is a constructive move by China to take on greater international responsibility, promote improvement of the current international economic system, and provide more international public goods. It is a move that will result in mutually beneficial outcomes for all parties.

As the initiating party of the AIIB, China will unswervingly support its future operation and development. In addition to scheduled payments of equity capital, China will contribute US\$50 million to the soon-to-be established Project Preparation Special Fund, which will be used to support preparation for infrastructure development projects in less developed member states.

The year 2016 is the first year of China's 13th Five-Year Plan. Adhering to the concept of innovative, coordinated, green, open, and shared development, China will focus on promoting innovation-driven development to strengthen new economic drivers, advancing supply-side structural reform to better adapt to and guide the new normal of economic development, and opening wider to the outside world with more emphasis on facilitating high-level and two-way openness. China has the confidence and capability to maintain sustained and healthy economic development, and to bring more opportunities and benefits to both Asia and the rest of the world.

China will always contribute to global development and firmly uphold a mutually beneficial strategy of opening up. China's doors will

never close, and we welcome all countries to sail on the tailwind of our development. China stands ready to work with all parties to make sure that the AIIB can become operational and exercise its role as early as possible, so that it may contribute to increasing economic growth and improving people's lives in developing countries. We will continue to welcome both old and new international financial institutions, including the AIIB, to jointly take part in the Belt and Road Initiative.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

The fire burns brightest when everyone adds wood. The AIIB belongs to all its member states; it is a bank designed to facilitate shared development in the region and the wider world. To succeed, it needs the collaboration and cohesive efforts of all parties.

I hope and believe that through the joint efforts of all member states, the AIIB can absolutely become a new kind of multilateral development bank for the 21st century that operates with professionalism, efficiency, and integrity. I also believe that the AIIB can become a new platform for building a human community with a shared future, that it will constitute a new contribution to the development and prosperity of Asia and the rest of the world, and that it will lend strength to improving global economic governance.

Thank you.

WORKING TOGETHER TO CREATE A BRIGHT FUTURE FOR CHINA-ARAB RELATIONS

January 21, 2016

Your Excellency El Araby, Secretary-General of the Arab League,
Your Excellency Sherif Ismail, Prime Minister of Egypt,
Distinguished Ministers,
Distinguished Diplomatic Envoys of Arab States,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

I am delighted to meet with Arab friends. This is my first visit to the Arab world since taking office as Chinese president. First of all, on behalf of the Chinese government, the Chinese people, and in my own name, I wish to express the utmost respect and best wishes to the Arab states and peoples.

To quote an ancient Chinese philosopher, "Visit those you feel close to though never having met; invite those whose memory lingers long after your paths crossed."¹ Coming to the Arab world, my colleagues and I all feel a sense of affinity. This is because the Chinese and Arab peoples have always been sincere with each other in their exchanges across time and space. We forged friendships along the ancient Silk Road, we have both experienced joys and sorrows in the fight for national independence, and we have helped each other throughout our respective journeys of nation-building. This kind of trust is unbreakable, and cannot be bought.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

The Middle East is a land of abundance, and it pains us to see it still plagued by war and conflict. In which direction is the Middle

¹Speech at the Headquarters of the Arab League in Cairo.

East moving? This is the question raised time and time again by the international community. One thing is certain, the people of the Middle East want less conflict and suffering, and more peace and dignity.

An Arab poet once said, "When you turn to the sun, you will see hope." There is hope in the Middle East, and all parties should pursue the path of dialogue and development to seek it.

The key to resolving differences is to enhance dialogue. The use of force is not the way to solve problems, and a zero-sum mentality will not bring lasting peace. Although the dialogue process can be long and can involve setbacks, it results in the least repercussions and the most sustainable outcomes. All parties involved in conflict should initiate dialogue, find the greatest common interest, and focus on moving toward political solutions. The international community should respect the wishes and roles of the parties directly involved, neighboring countries, and regional organizations, refrain from imposing outside solutions, and maintain the utmost patience in dialogue and leave maximum space for its success.

The key to overcoming difficulties is to accelerate development. Turmoil in the Middle East stems from a lack of development, and accordingly the ultimate solution must also be based on development. Development affects the wellbeing and dignity of the people; this is a race against time and a struggle between hope and disillusion. It is only when young people are able to live with dignity through development that hope will prevail in their hearts. Only then will they voluntarily reject violence and steer clear of extremist ideologies and terrorism.

The key to choosing the right path is to ensure it suits national conditions. There is more than one path leading to modernization, and given the variety of historical conditions, it is only natural that different countries choose a diverse array of development paths. As an Arab proverb tells us, "Nothing can scratch an itch quite like your own nails." When exploring development paths, blindly imitating other countries will get us nowhere; the right path can only be found through trial and error. The development path of a country can only be determined by its people, based on their own history, cultural traditions, and levels of economic and social development.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

The Arab League is a symbol of unity among Arab states. To uphold the lawful national rights and interests of the Palestinian people is the lofty mission of the Arab League and the shared responsibility of the international community. The Palestinian issue should not be marginalized, still less should the world allow it to fall into oblivion. It is an issue of fundamental importance to peace in the Middle East. To bring an end to the conflict, the international community should not only promote the resumption of talks and implementation of peace agreements, but also uphold fairness and justice, as one cannot be achieved without the other. Without fairness and justice, any peace accord can only bring about a cold peace. The international community should resolutely uphold the principles of fairness and justice, and seek to redress historical injustices with great haste.

With this in mind, I call on the international community to take more effective measures, resume peace talks at the political level, and advance reconstruction on the economic front so as to bring hope to the Palestinian people soon. China firmly supports the Middle East peace process and the establishment of a State of Palestine enjoying full sovereignty on the basis of the 1967 borders and with East Jerusalem as its capital. We understand the legitimate demand of Palestine to be integrated into the international community as a nation. We are in favor of putting into place a new mechanism to promote peace in the Middle East, and we support efforts made by the Arab League and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation to this end. To improve the lives of the Palestinian people, the Chinese government will provide an RMB 50 million grant to Palestine and support its solar power station project.

The current state of affairs in Syria is unsustainable. There are no winners in conflict; it only brings suffering to the people in the region. To address the hot-spot issues, bringing about a ceasefire is top priority, political dialogue is the fundamental path forward, and humanitarian assistance is of vital urgency. This year, China will provide RMB 230 million of additional humanitarian assistance to the peoples of Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, and Yemen.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

In June 2014, at the ministerial meeting of the China-Arab States Cooperation Forum in Beijing, I proposed joint Chinese and Arab efforts toward the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). I suggested that we make energy cooperation the principal axis, infrastructure development and the facilitation of trade and investment as two wings, and nuclear energy, space satellites, and new energy as three high-tech breakthrough points. This “1+2+3” cooperation framework was warmly received by our Arab friends, and we have already seen some initial results.

Top-level design is becoming more mature. China and Arab states have set up a mechanism for political and strategic dialogue. China has entered into strategic partnerships with eight Arab states and signed agreements with six Arab states on jointly developing the Belt and Road. Seven Arab states have become founding members of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank.

Results-oriented cooperation is thriving. Being the second largest trading partner of Arab states, China has signed US\$ 46.4 billion of new project contracts with them. The Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf has resumed FTA negotiations with China, making substantial progress. Two RMB clearing centers have been established in Arab states, and two China-Arab joint investment funds have been set up. The China-Arab States Technology Transfer Center has been officially inaugurated, and the two sides have agreed to set up training centers for the peaceful use of nuclear and clean energy and to implement the BeiDou Navigation Satellite System in Arab states. The second China-Arab States Expo saw the signing of cooperation projects worth RMB 183 billion, and the Expo has become an important platform for our joint efforts to build the Belt and Road.

People-to-people and cultural exchanges have become richer and more diverse. We held activities during consecutive China-Arab friendship years in 2014 and 2015, signed an agreement for building the first joint university, and initiated cooperation between 100 cultural institutions. The number of Arab students in China has surpassed 14,000, there are now 11 Confucius Institutes in Arab states, and the number of flights between China and Arab states has reached 183 a week.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

China resolutely follows a path of peaceful development, pursues an independent foreign policy of peace, and practices a mutually beneficial strategy of opening up. One of our priorities is to actively participate in global governance, building a cooperation model that benefits each side, assuming international responsibilities and obligations, expanding the convergence of interests with other countries, and creating a human community with a shared future.

We should make good use of the next five years as a crucial period for collaboration under the BRI and set out the guiding principles of peace, innovation, guidance, governance, and integration. We should be builders of peace, promoters of development, boosters of industrialization, supporters of stability, and cooperative partners of people-to-people exchange in the Middle East.

China is ready to work with Arab states to launch collaborative efforts under the BRI and expand common ground in our respective efforts to achieve national rejuvenation.

First, we need to hold high the banner of peace and dialogue and take action to promote stability. The BRI advocates engagement between different nations and cultures that fosters mutual understanding and not mutual enmity. We must remove rather than erect walls between each other, live with dialogue as the golden rule, and be good neighbors.

The ancient Chinese philosopher Mencius said, "Upholding correct conduct is how we can walk the way of justice."²² China's Middle East policy measures are determined by looking at the rights and wrongs of the issues themselves, with the fundamental interests of the Middle Eastern people in mind. Instead of looking for a proxy in the Middle East, we urge for peace talks; instead of trying to create a sphere of influence, we call on all parties to join the Belt and Road Initiative's circle of friends; instead of seeking to fill the power vacuum, we are weaving a network of cooperative partnerships for mutually beneficial outcomes.

The Chinese people have a philosophy of change and adaptation. The Arabs also say, "Nothing exists without changing." We respect the Arab states' desire for reform and support them in their efforts to independently explore development paths. It is of vital importance that the relationship between

reform, development, and stability is managed well. This can be compared to camel racing, a popular sport in the Arab world. Running too fast in the first half of the race may sap the camel's strength for the second half; yet if it runs too slowly in the beginning, it may be unable to catch up in the end. Only the rider who finds balance between speed and stamina can finish strongly.

The spread of terrorism and extremist ideas poses a serious challenge to peace and development. Countries need to build consensus on combating terrorism and extremist forces. Terrorism knows no borders, nor is it ever righteous, and in counter-terrorism we cannot apply double standards. Similarly, terrorism should not be linked with any specific ethnic group or religion, as this will only create ethnic and religious tensions. No single policy can be completely effective on its own. Rather, we should adhere to a comprehensive counter-terrorism strategy that addresses both the symptoms and the root cause.

To this end, China will set up the China-Arab Research Center on Reform and Development. We will hold a roundtable on cultural dialogue and eradicating extremism within the framework of the China-Arab States Cooperation Forum, and organize exchange visits by 100 well-known religious leaders. We will enhance cybersecurity cooperation, cut off channels for the online transmission of audio and video materials inciting violence and terrorism, and jointly participate in the formulation of an international counter-terrorism agreement for cyberspace. We will provide US\$300 million of assistance to support projects including law enforcement cooperation and police training to help countries in the region strengthen their capacity to maintain stability.

Second, we need to advance structural adjustment and develop new forms of cooperation. Given increasingly fierce global competition in development, we need to upgrade our cooperation. We need to push the "oil and gas plus" cooperation model and mine for new cooperative potential. China stands ready to strengthen cooperation with Arab states across the entire industrial chain including upstream, midstream, and downstream, to renew long-term oil purchase agreements, and to enter into a relationship of strategic cooperation in energy with Arab states that is based on mutual benefit, reliability, and long-term friendship. It is important to set up new mechanisms for trade and investment, and develop new space for cooperation.

China is already on the fast track of outbound investment, and Arab states boast strong sovereign wealth funds. With this in mind, we may sign more currency swap and mutual investment agreements, expand the scale of the RMB settlement business, accelerate investment facilitation, and steer the investment funds and private capital of our two sides toward major projects within the BRI. It is important to step up collaboration in high-tech fields and foster new drivers of cooperation. On the basis of existing technology transfer and training centers, the two sides may accelerate the introduction of advanced technologies such as high-speed rail, nuclear power, aerospace, new energy sources, and genetic engineering, thereby increasing the value of practical cooperation between China and Arab states.

To this end, China will implement new forms of cooperation, and explore with Arab states an “oil, loans, and projects” package model of cooperation. We will extend the traditional oil and gas cooperation chain to the development of new and renewable energies. China will take part in the construction of industrial parks in the Middle East, with priority given to the Suez Economic and Trade Cooperation Zone. Through personnel training and the joint planning and building of factories, we will integrate the whole process from processing and manufacturing to transportation and export. We will launch a China-Arab States Scientific and Technological Partnership Program, jointly build ten laboratories for modern agriculture, information and communication technology, and health, and hold the China-Arab States BeiDou Cooperation Forum.

Third, we need to advance industrialization in the Middle East and take action to develop production capacity cooperation. Production capacity cooperation is consistent with the general trend of economic diversification in the Middle East, and can guide Middle Eastern countries toward a new path of economical, people-oriented, and green industrialization.

Chinese equipment is highly cost-effective. Combined with technology transfers, personnel training, and strong financing support, our equipment can help countries in the Middle East develop urgently needed industries such as iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, construction materials, glass, auto manufacturing, and power plants at a relatively low cost to fill industry gaps and foster new comparative advantages. China’s competitive production capacity combined with the human resources

of the Middle East will create more plentiful and higher quality job opportunities for the region.

This morning, I attended the inauguration ceremony of the second phase of the China-Egypt Suez Economic and Trade Cooperation Zone. The project will bring in over 100 companies in such sectors as textiles and clothing, oil equipment, motorcycles, and solar energy, which will create more than 10,000 job opportunities for Egypt.

In order to advance the process of industrialization in the Middle East, China will work together with Arab states to launch an action plan for production capacity cooperation. Under this initiative, China will set up a US\$15 billion special loan for Middle East industrialization, to be used on production capacity cooperation and infrastructure projects for countries in the region. At the same time, China will provide countries in the Middle East with US\$10 billion of commercial loans to support production capacity cooperation. We will offer US\$10 billion of concessional loans, and raise the level of concessionality. Meanwhile, China will launch a US\$20 billion joint investment fund with the UAE and Qatar to be invested primarily in traditional energy sources, infrastructure development, and high-end manufacturing industries in the Middle East.

Fourth, we need to advocate exchange and learning between civilizations and mutual learning and take action to promote friendship. The diversity of civilizations, like the diversity of species in nature, is what constitutes the source of life on our planet. The Middle East is a confluence of ancient human civilizations, home to a diversity of vibrant societies and cultures. China will continue to unswervingly support Middle Eastern and Arab states in preserving their ethnic and cultural traditions, and oppose all forms of discrimination and prejudice against specific ethnic groups and religions.

The Chinese and Arab civilizations each have their own systems and unique qualities, yet both embody common ideals and aspirations accumulated through the long process of humankind's development and progress, and both champion such values as moderation, peace, forgiveness, tolerance, and self-restraint. We should encourage dialogue between our civilizations in a spirit of inclusiveness and mutual learning, and join hands to better apply the positive life philosophies from our

cultural traditions to the current era.

The regions covered by the BRI are vibrant gathering places of human interaction. The close ties between our peoples must be nurtured with constant and lasting efforts. Yesterday, I met with ten close Arab friends who received the China-Arab Friendship Outstanding Contribution Award. It is thanks to the hard work of generations of friends like them that the seedlings of China-Arab friendship can grow into flourishing evergreens.

In order to ensure the smooth flow of talent and ideas along the Belt and Road, we will implement the Hundred, Thousand, Ten Thousand Project to enhance China-Arab friendship. Under the Project, we will launch a "Silk Road Literature" program for the translation of 100 Chinese and Arab classics into each other's language. We will strengthen think tank connectivity and invite 100 experts and scholars to visit each other's countries. We will provide 1,000 training opportunities for young Arab leaders and invite 1,500 Arab political party leaders to visit China, to cultivate young envoys and political leaders for the China-Arab friendship. We will also provide 10,000 scholarships and 10,000 training opportunities for Arab states and organize mutual visits for 10,000 Chinese and Arab artists.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

As an Egyptian proverb goes, "Man fears time, but time fears the pyramids." In my view, nothing is more enduring than the great spirit of transformation and freedom that defines the Egyptian people. Today's Egypt bears the hope of carrying forward a civilization, and the mission of national rejuvenation. China firmly supports the efforts of the Egyptian government and people, and looks to Egypt to become a pillar of stability and model of development in the region.

The long road to national rejuvenation is fraught with setbacks and pain. However, as long as the path is correct, one shouldn't fear the distance. China and Arab states must forge ahead hand in hand to scale new heights, deepen friendship and cooperation, and strive together to advance the great cause of peace and development for humankind.

Shukran! Thank you.

Note

¹ *Confucius*.

² *The Mencius (Meng Zi)*.

**STRENGTHENING GLOBAL NUCLEAR SECURITY
ARCHITECTURE AND PROMOTING GLOBAL
NUCLEAR SECURITY GOVERNANCE**

April 1, 2016

Your Excellency President Obama,
Colleagues,

It gives me great pleasure to join you in Washington D.C. for this important discussion on international nuclear security. I wish to thank President Obama and the US government for all their thoughtful arrangements.

Sixty years ago, humankind first began to peacefully use nuclear energy, and it was at this moment that we also embarked on a path to strengthen nuclear security. Over the past 60 years, thanks to the concerted efforts of the international community, public awareness of nuclear security has heightened considerably, nuclear security cooperation has yielded excellent results, and the nuclear security capability of individual countries has markedly improved.

The Nuclear Security Summit, the first of which was held in 2010, has provided a major boost to international nuclear security. Six years on, from setting common goals, to establishing key priorities, to drawing up a blueprint for the future, we have all made steady and solid contributions.

Two years ago, at the third Nuclear Security Summit in The Hague, Holland, I suggested that countries should take a sensible, coordinated, and balanced approach to nuclear security, putting it on the track of sound and sustainable development. I am pleased to note that over the last two years, there has been further progress in improving global nuclear security.

That being said, we must not become complacent or slacken our

Speech at the Nuclear Security Summit in Washington D.C.

efforts. Looking around the world, the global landscape is undergoing profound and unprecedented changes. In the security field, threats and challenges are emerging in an endless stream. The root causes of terrorism are far from being eradicated, and nuclear terrorism remains a grave threat to international security.

Looking ahead, more robust global nuclear security architecture is a prerequisite for the sound development of nuclear energy. It is also an important step in promoting global security governance, building a new type of international relations, and improving world order. Although the Nuclear Security Summit will soon draw to a close, our new journey has just begun.

Colleagues,

At the Summit in The Hague, I called for the building of global nuclear security architecture based on fairness, cooperation, and mutual benefit. The principle of fairness secures a strong foundation, a cooperative approach generates momentum for development, while the prospect of mutual benefit gives us greater confidence. Combined, these aspects offer a strong and sustainable institutional guarantee for humankind to benefit from nuclear energy security. If we are to achieve this ambitious goal, we must work together and renew our efforts.

—Strengthening political input and holding to a direction of addressing both the symptoms and the root causes. As national leaders, we bear responsibility to ensure that nuclear security is taken seriously, and it is necessary to make regular assessments in the international fight against nuclear terrorism. We must build international consensus on strengthening nuclear security, have zero-tolerance for nuclear terrorism with no discrimination, and push for full implementation of the legal obligations and political commitments to ensure nuclear security, so that we can respond effectively to new challenges and threats.

As a Chinese saying goes, if you want a tree to grow tall, help it grow strong roots; if you want a river to flow far, help its source to flow freely.¹ It has always been our goal to find a way to address the root cause of the problem. We must bear firmly in mind the wellbeing of humanity, build a new type of international relations with mutually beneficial cooperation at its core, steadfastly advance global security governance,

uphold a peaceful and stable international environment, promote common development and prosperity for all countries, and facilitate cultural exchanges that encourage diversity and inclusiveness. Only in this way can we eliminate the breeding ground of nuclear terrorism as quickly as possible.

—Strengthening national responsibilities and building a tight and enduring line of defense. Any country that has made the choice to develop nuclear energy must also take responsibility to ensure nuclear security. Taking national conditions into consideration, we must plan and implement a nuclear security strategy from the national level, formulate mid- and long-term development plans for nuclear security, improve nuclear security legislation and monitoring mechanisms, and ensure that relevant work receives sufficient investment and support.

A strategic plan cannot work without concrete supporting measures. The threat posed by nuclear terrorism is highly asymmetrical and unpredictable. Day-to-day prevention and crisis response measures must proceed together. On the one hand, it is important to detect threats early and nip them in the bud before they spiral out of control. We must build a basic line of defense, and remove the new risk of terrorists using international networks and financial systems to incite disorder. On the other hand, it is important to draw up a comprehensive and stage-specific crisis response plan, accurately assess risks, decisively handle incidents, and rapidly manage situations.

—Strengthening international cooperation and spurring coordination for common progress. Nuclear terrorism is the shared enemy of all humankind, and the impacts of nuclear security incidents transcend national borders. In this age of connectivity, no country can handle these matters on its own or remain on the sidelines. With respect for national sovereignty as a precondition, all countries should participate in nuclear security affairs, and forge a nuclear security community with a shared future in an open and inclusive spirit.

Existing international organizations and mechanisms are able to serve as solid platforms for future international cooperation on nuclear security. We should exert the core role of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to coordinate and integrate global resources for nuclear security, and draw on its professional expertise to provide

services to all countries. As the most universal international organization, the United Nations should continue to play an important role. Other organizations and mechanisms can also play useful complementary roles in promoting practical cooperation in law enforcement and other fields. During this process, it is necessary to accommodate the reasonable demands of the world's numerous developing countries and offer assistance.

—Strengthening the culture of nuclear security and creating an atmosphere of joint efforts and shared benefits. The human factor is the most important element in strengthening global nuclear security architecture. Awareness of the rule of law, mindfulness of danger, and a spirit of self-discipline and coordination are all central to the culture of nuclear security. This awareness should permeate the thoughts and actions of all people working in this field, so that everyone can understand their responsibilities and fulfill their duties.

It is equally important for the academic community and the general public to gain an awareness of nuclear security. We must encourage the think tanks of all countries to closely follow developments in international efforts against nuclear terrorism, to actively conduct research on nuclear security, and to raise more valuable suggestions for strengthening global nuclear security architecture and advancing nuclear security initiatives of all countries. Further, we must work hard to spread knowledge of nuclear security and increase public understanding of and attention to nuclear security.

Colleagues,

As the largest developing country, China has always been committed to the development and utilization of nuclear energy under a precondition of safe practice, as a means to bridge the energy demand gap and address the challenges posed by climate change. China's nuclear power is developing more rapidly than that of any other country, yet at the same time we have a clean record of nuclear security. Since the Summit in The Hague, China has made new progress in the field of nuclear security.

China pursues the concept of seeking excellence through constant improvement, and works hard to explore effective avenues to strengthen

nuclear security. Nuclear security has already been incorporated into China's overall national security system and written into the National Security Law, and its strategic standing has been clarified. We are constantly improving the national legal framework around nuclear security and are currently making preparations to promulgate the Atomic Energy Law and the Nuclear Safety Law. Having formulated and implemented a mid- to long-term nuclear security work plan, we are working to fortify monitoring and law enforcement mechanisms, comprehensively develop capacity building for all people employed in this field, and organize various drills to improve emergency response capabilities.

China adheres to the principle of keeping one's word, and has faithfully fulfilled its international obligations and political commitments. We have ratified all international legal documents in the field of nuclear security, consistently and strictly implemented related Security Council resolutions, and actively supported and participated in international initiatives on nuclear security. The Nuclear Security Center of Excellence that I promised at the Summit in The Hague has been completed a year ahead of schedule and is now operational in Beijing. A highly enriched uranium (HEU)-fueled Miniature Neutron Source Reactor (MNSR) from the China Institute of Atomic Energy has been smoothly converted and is now using safer low enriched uranium fuels, and positive progress has been made in a Chinese-assisted program to convert an HEU-fueled MNSR in Ghana.

China harbors a vision of working together for mutual benefit, and vigorously promotes international exchange and cooperation. China firmly supports the IAEA in implementing the Action Plan on Nuclear Safety and will gradually increase donations to the Nuclear Security Fund. China and the IAEA have agreed to start officially implementing the first International Physical Protection Advisory Service (IPPAS) this year. This February, China and the US successfully held the first annual Nuclear Security Dialogue. Furthermore, we will deepen our exchange and cooperation with other countries, as well as with the UN and the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT).

While continuing to ratchet up its own nuclear security, China will spiritedly push for greater international cooperation, share its technology

and expertise, and contribute resources and platforms. With this in mind, I wish to announce the following:

First, China will build a network to facilitate capacity building for nuclear security. We will make use of existing platforms such as the Nuclear Security Center of Excellence and the China Customs Radiation Detection Training Center to train nuclear security personnel and carry out drills and exchanges on nuclear safety technology. We welcome countries in the Asia Pacific, along the Belt and Road, and other developing countries to participate in relevant projects, and we will maintain close cooperation with the IAEA.

Second, China will promote a cooperation model for reduced use of HEU. We support all countries in minimizing their use of HEU with consideration to their needs and in ways that are economically and technologically viable for them. We are willing to build on the Ghana Model and help countries convert their Chinese-imported HEU-fueled MNSRs under the principles of voluntarism and pragmatism. We will summarize the multi-party cooperation model for converting HEU-fueled MNSRs and offer it to other interested countries for reference.

Third, China will implement an action plan to strengthen the security of radioactive sources. To prevent the huge amount of radioactive sources across the world from falling into the hands of terrorists, over the next five years, we will advance our review process for radioactive sources within China, improve our security system, and prioritize real-time monitoring of high-risk mobile radioactive sources. We are willing to share our experience with other countries and work with them to enhance the security monitoring of radioactive sources.

Fourth, China will launch a technological support initiative to guard against the crisis of nuclear terrorism. We will, together with like-minded countries and organizations, carry out scientific research in fields such as civilian nuclear material analysis and tracing, actively organize training drills, and jointly strengthen our crisis response capabilities.

Fifth, China will promote its national security monitoring system for nuclear power. China applies the most stringent security monitoring to ensure the safety and security of nuclear power stations, both those within China and those for export to other countries; absolutely nothing is left to chance. Relying on the National Base for Research

and Development of Nuclear and Radiological Safety and Security Monitoring Technologies, we will help countries in need to enhance their security monitoring capabilities and make our contribution toward enhancing nuclear power safety and security worldwide.

Colleagues,

What we plant in spring will blossom in summer, come to fruition in autumn, and sustain us throughout winter. What we cultivate, we shall harvest. As long as we cooperate with sincerity and continue to strengthen nuclear security, nuclear energy will no doubt deliver to us a brighter future.

Note

¹ See note 2, p.124.

**JOINTLY CREATING A BETTER FUTURE OF
PEACE AND PROSPERITY FOR ASIA
THROUGH DIALOGUE AND CONSENSUS**

April 28, 2016

Distinguished Foreign Ministers,
Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

Welcome to Beijing in this vibrant season, as spring turns to summer and the surroundings are lush and green. First of all, on behalf of the Chinese government, Chinese people, and in my own name, I wish to extend my sincere welcome to the foreign ministers and representatives from CICA member and observer states, and the leading officials and representatives from relevant international organizations. Let me also offer warm congratulations on the convening of this meeting.

This is the first time for China to host the CICA Foreign Ministers' Meeting, which is an important occasion for promoting security and development in Asia and strengthening CICA's capacity in the new era. Under the theme of "promoting security through dialogue," this meeting will help CICA members build consensus, contribute to security in Asia, and seek shared development, as well as strengthen the role of CICA and enhance trust and coordination among members. This is of great significance to security and prosperity in both Asia and the rest of the world.

The world today is experiencing unprecedented historical changes. Peace, development, and mutually beneficial cooperation are the unstoppable trends of this era, yet this planet of ours is far from tranquil.

Speech at the Opening Ceremony of the Fifth Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia (CICA) Foreign Ministers' Meeting in Beijing.

Safeguarding world peace and promoting shared development is still a heavy burden, and the road ahead is long.

Asia holds a uniquely important position in the pursuit of world peace and development. In today's Asia, peace and stability are the defining trends, while development and prosperity represent the common aspirations of the people. As a world leader in economic development, Asia enjoys vibrant regional cooperation and integration, in addition to rising strategic status in the global development landscape. However, parts of our continent are still plagued by the turbulence and conflict of traditional security challenges, while terrorism and other non-traditional security threats are increasing in prominence. Regional security cooperation is in urgent need of strengthening.

At the 2014 CICA Summit in Shanghai, I proposed a vision of shared, comprehensive, cooperative, and sustainable security in Asia, and a path for Asian security in which everyone participates and from which everyone benefits. Developments and changes in the region and the world over the past two years have shown that safeguarding regional security requires everyone to work together. We must persist and follow through with the vision of Asian security, build consensus, promote dialogue, strengthen coordination, and push for the establishment of a security governance model with Asian characteristics, in a concerted effort to create a brighter future of peace and prosperity for Asia. To this end, we need to focus our efforts on the following areas:

First, moving toward building an Asian community with a shared future. The security of Asia is shared by all its countries, and our futures are tied together. We need to develop a new form of mutually beneficial partnership and live together in a spirit of mutual respect, equal treatment, mutual assistance, and solidarity. We should accommodate the reasonable concerns of other countries while pursuing our own interests, promote shared development while seeking our own development, respect the security of others while safeguarding our own security, and join hands in advancing peace, stability, and prosperity in the region. We need to deepen cooperation on security and confidence-building measures in areas such as military and political affairs, response to emerging threats and challenges, the economy, culture, and environmental protection, so as to open up bright prospects for security

and development in Asia.

Second, cementing the foundation for exchange and mutual learning between different cultures. Asia is home to a diversity of nations, religions, and cultures, with a variance of social systems, development paths, and levels of economic development between countries. As such, our perceptions and concerns on relevant security issues may not always align. Given this reality, we need to strengthen exchange and communication and transform Asia's diversity into a driver for expanding exchange and cooperation. Furthermore, we need to promote inclusiveness, mutual learning, and shared development between different cultures, if we are to safeguard regional peace and stability. Together, we can pool our wisdom and strength through platforms and measures such as a conference of dialogue among Asian cultures, and construct a solid foundation for comprehensive regional security governance.

Third, upholding mutual understanding and accommodation and settling disputes peacefully through dialogue and consultation. Traditional Chinese philosophy believes that, "One who relies on virtue prospers, while one who relies on force perishes."¹ A "law of the jungle" mentality goes against the modern tide; belligerence cannot lead to peace. Only mutual understanding and accommodation can bring about stability and only commitment to justice can ensure lasting security. We need to uphold peaceful settlement of disputes through dialogue and consultation in accordance with international law, and enhance mutual trust, resolve disagreements, and promote security through dialogue. With respect to complex regional hotspot issues, relevant parties should remain calm and committed to peace, refrain from taking any action that may escalate the situation, manage crisis through the establishment of rules and mechanisms, ease tensions by strengthening mutual trust, and defuse crisis through political means, with a view to gradually pushing for their resolution.

Fourth, gradually and incrementally exploring the establishment of security architecture that suits regional conditions. There are already multiple security cooperation frameworks in Asia, and they all play a particular role in maintaining regional security. We should uphold and carry forward the Asian way of cooperation characterized by mutual respect, consensus building, and accommodating each other's comfort

levels that countries in Asia have formed over a great length of time. We need to strengthen coordination between regional security frameworks, and gradually center our cooperation on the same or similar goals to create synergy and achieve real results. On this basis, we can gradually explore the building of new architecture for regional security cooperation that accommodates Asian characteristics. We can engage in discussions on such platforms as the CICA Non-governmental Forum, and raise ideas and suggestions around the principles and priorities of regional security cooperation.

In today's world, the trend toward cooperation is strong and the concept of inclusiveness is deeply rooted in people's hearts. The countries and peoples of Asia have the ability, and even more so, the need, to maintain a sound environment for Asian security and development through dialogue and cooperation. Asia has always had a tradition of openness and inclusiveness, as well as great foresight and wisdom. We welcome countries outside the region to make positive contributions to Asian peace and stability, and to work with Asian countries to promote security, stability, development, and prosperity inside the region. A stable and developing Asia benefits the whole world, while a turbulent and deteriorating Asia would be detrimental to everyone. This is a profound lesson that we may draw from modern Asian history.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

China pursues a foreign policy of peace. We have proposed and taken the lead in practicing an Asian approach to common, comprehensive, cooperative, and sustainable security, and have always worked to defend, build, and contribute to regional and international security. China is unswervingly committed to pursuing a path of peaceful development, safeguarding an international order centered on the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, fostering a new type of international relations with mutually beneficial cooperation at the core, and building a human community with a shared future. For many years, China has worked together with the international community to tackle security risks, challenges, and crises both regional and beyond, and has made positive contributions.

The world follows Asian affairs with interest, as what happens in Asia has global impact. Recently, several Asian security flashpoints have been caught in the international limelight, and China has worked rigorously for their resolution.

The situation on the Korean Peninsula has been tense since the beginning of this year. China has made tremendous efforts to manage the situation and push for dialogue and negotiation between all parties. We are committed to denuclearization and the safeguarding of peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula, and to the resolution of issues through dialogue and consultation. As a permanent member of the UN Security Council, China has implemented relevant Security Council resolutions fully and faithfully. As a neighboring country, we will never allow war or chaos to break out on the Peninsula, as such a situation is in nobody's interest. We hope that all parties will exercise restraint and avoid mutual provocation and escalation of tension, and instead make joint efforts to bring the nuclear issue back to the track of dialogue and negotiation as soon as possible, and work toward long-lasting peace and security in Northeast Asia.

Afghanistan is undergoing a crucial phase of transformation. Confronted with challenges on multiple fronts, it needs strong support from the international community. China has taken an active part in the Istanbul Process for Afghanistan, and is working hard to support the country's peaceful reconstruction as well as an inclusive political reconciliation process that is Afghan-led and Afghan-owned. We sincerely hope to see an early restoration of peace, stability, and development in Afghanistan, and we are willing to stand together with the international community and continue to support peace and reconstruction, political reconciliation, and a smooth transformation in Afghanistan.

Early settlement of the Syrian and Palestine-Israel issues is in the best interests of all parties concerned, and also represents the common aspiration of the international community. China has always called for the peaceful settlement of relevant issues through political negotiation and actively promoted talks and reconciliation through various means, and will continue to make efforts to this end. China played a constructive role in the reaching of the Iran nuclear deal framework, and we will work with all parties to continuously promote its follow-up implementation.

For some time, various parties have shown concern about developments in the South China Sea. I would like to stress that China has always been committed to safeguarding peace and stability in the South China Sea. We firmly defend our sovereignty and relevant rights in the South China Sea, and remain committed to resolving disputes peacefully through friendly consultation and negotiation with the countries directly involved. We will continue to work with ASEAN countries to make the South China Sea a place of peace, friendship, and cooperation.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

Since assuming the CICA Chairmanship in 2014, China has earnestly performed its duties and endeavored to advance fruitful dialogue and cooperation across the board. The tenure of Chinese chairmanship will continue for the next two years, and during this period, we will work with various parties to raise CICA's profile in regional security and development affairs. I would herein like to express heartfelt thanks to all of you for your strong support for and cooperation with China's chairmanship.

The Chinese people are currently making a united effort to build a moderately prosperous society in all respects and realize the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation. China's development will continue to bring opportunities and enhance wellbeing for all countries and peoples. During the pursuit of the Chinese Dream, the Chinese people will support people of all countries in realizing their own dreams, so that together we will turn the Asian dream of enduring peace and common prosperity into reality and create a brighter future for Asia.

In conclusion, I wish this meeting every success.

Thank you.

Note

¹ Sima Qian, *Records of the Grand Historian (Shi Ji)*.

PROMOTING THE BELT AND ROAD INITIATIVE TO EXTEND REFORM AND DEVELOPMENT

April 29, 2016

The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is an important measure for China to implement comprehensive opening up, and a major platform for promoting mutual benefit in the new era. We must steadily accomplish all tasks from higher ground and a broader perspective, drawing on past experience and using innovative ideas and concepts, so that the Initiative will truly benefit peoples of all countries along the route.

The Political Bureau has chosen this topic for today's group study session primarily to help us understand the history and culture of the Silk Road and Maritime Silk Road, so that we can learn from historical experience to further advance the BRI in a new historical context. The Initiative has sent ripples of interest through the international community and has been met with keen responses from all directions. The reasons for such a strong reaction are that the Initiative is in tune with contemporary needs and the desires of all countries for accelerated development, and that it has a profound historical origin and a culturally significant foundation. For China, the Initiative is in line with our need for endogenous economic growth, and will facilitate the development of border regions mainly inhabited by ethnic minorities.

The Initiative has stirred the historical memories of the countries that line the route. The ancient Silk Road was more than a trade route; it was a route of friendship. Throughout the course of friendly exchanges between Chinese and other peoples along the route, there gradually formed a Silk Road spirit featuring peace, cooperation, openness, inclusiveness, mutual learning, and mutual benefit. In this new historical context, we have put forth the Belt and Road Initiative so that we may

Main points of a speech at the 31st group study session of the Political Bureau of the 18th CPC Central Committee.

inherit and carry forward this Silk Road spirit. We wish to combine China's development with that of other countries involved in the Initiative and combine the Chinese Dream with the dreams of people in those countries, imbuing the ancient Silk Road with new life.

To advance the Initiative, we need to strike a balance between the interests of our country and those of other countries, between the government, the market, and society, between economic and trade cooperation and cultural exchanges, between opening up and national security, between practical implementation and public relations, and between the overall national objective and specific local objectives.

China is both an advocate and driver of the Belt and Road Initiative, but the task of its implementation does not belong to China alone. The BRI should not be solely aimed at China's development; rather, our development should be taken as an opportunity for other countries to board the express train of China's growth, so as to help them achieve their own development objectives. We should be more aware and considerate of other countries' interests while at the same time pursuing our own. We should remain committed to the right approach to justice and the pursuit of interests, with emphasis on justice. We should not seek quick success for instant benefit, nor should we engage in short-term behavior. We must adopt a holistic approach in pursuing the common interests of China and other countries and addressing their respective interests and concerns, seek out more areas of converging interests, and mobilize the enthusiasm of all countries along the route. As our enterprises go global, they must not only seek to make profitable investments, but more importantly they should earn good reputations and win positive public opinion, abide by the laws of recipient countries, and shoulder more social responsibilities.

To move the Belt and Road Initiative forward, we must give play not only to the government's role of directing and coordinating the Initiative, but also to the role of the market. The government must lead the way in publicity and promotion, strengthening coordination, and establishing mechanisms, and at the same time take seriously the building of a regional economic cooperation mechanism that is market-based and enterprise-oriented. Further, the government should broadly encourage the participation of various types of enterprises and guide more social

forces to join the Initiative, with a view to creating a cooperation model featuring the organic integration of government, market, and society, and a multidimensional landscape featuring government guidance, enterprise participation, and popular support.

People-to-people and cultural exchanges also form an integral part of the Belt and Road Initiative. If we are to truly implement the BRI, we must create an atmosphere in which the people of all participating countries can appreciate, understand, and respect each other. Friendship is an important element of the Initiative, and also makes up its social and cultural foundation. We must uphold the joint promotion of economic cooperation and people-to-people exchanges, focus on intensive cultivation in the field of culture and humanities, respect the cultures, histories, customs, and lifestyles of all countries, and increase friendly interactions with people from participating countries, so as to lay a solid social foundation for the development of the BRI. We must enhance cooperation with participating countries in the field of security, endeavor to build a community of shared interests, shared responsibilities, and a shared future, and jointly foster a favorable environment. We should direct our attention to carrying out effective publicity for the Initiative, use various means to explain and spread its message, and cultivate an environment of popular support.

The implementation of the Belt and Road Initiative requires both an overall national objective and the enthusiasm of local regions. Local planning and objectives should conform to the national objective and serve overall interests. Our main focus should be on raising the level of opening up, enhancing our ability to participate in international competition, pushing for transformation of the growth model, and restructuring of the economy. We must firmly base ourselves on local realities, identify our position, and bring our advantages into play, so that we can make real progress and expand space for reform and development.

**MAKING UNREMITTING EFFORTS FOR
A NEW MODEL OF MAJOR-COUNTRY
RELATIONS BETWEEN CHINA AND
THE UNITED STATES**

June 6, 2016

Secretary of State John Kerry,
Secretary of the Treasury Jacob Lew,
Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

Today, the eighth round of the China-US Strategic and Economic Dialogue (S&ED) and the seventh round of the China-US High-level Consultation on People-to-People Exchange (CPE) are being held here in Beijing. Let me begin by extending heartfelt congratulations on the opening of the S&ED and the CPE, and wishing a warm welcome to our American friends who have traveled a long way to be here.

Around this time three years ago, President Obama and I met at the Annenberg Estate, where our two sides reached an agreement to step up strategic communication, expand practical cooperation, properly manage differences, and work hard to build a new model of major-country relations between China and the United States.

Hard work pays off, and our efforts over the past three years have borne prolific fruits. Thanks to concerted efforts on both sides, China and the US have cooperated at the bilateral, regional, and global levels across a wide range of areas, making new progress in our relations. We have witnessed record highs in trade and two-way investment, enjoyed

Speech at the Joint Opening Ceremony of the eighth round of the China-US Strategic and Economic Dialogue and the seventh round of the China-US High-level Consultation on People-to-People Exchange in Beijing.

closer people-to-people and local exchanges, and made new headway in cyberspace and law enforcement cooperation and military exchanges. We have issued three joint statements on climate change, and worked together with the rest of the international community to reach the historic Paris Agreement. We have maintained effective communication and coordination on flashpoints such as the Korean Peninsula nuclear issue, the Iranian nuclear issue, and the issues of Afghanistan and Syria. Such cooperation has brought tangible benefits to both countries and given a powerful boost to peace, stability, and development in the Asia Pacific and beyond.

Our achievements over the past three years have not come easily, and have given us much insight. Most important is that our two sides stay committed to the principles of non-conflict, non-confrontation, mutual respect, and mutually beneficial cooperation, and work unswervingly toward this new model of major-country relations. This choice is in line with the fundamental interests of both the Chinese and American people, and is the common aspiration of people all over the world. Regardless of what changes may occur in the international landscape, we need to persevere and work steadfastly with these principles as our main direction.

We live in a world that is developing and changing rapidly. The strong move toward multipolarity, economic globalization, and the informatization of society has been accompanied by all kinds of emerging challenges, and has linked the interests of different countries closely together. Zero-sum games, conflict, and confrontation have long fallen into obsolescence; the times now call for standing together and cooperating for mutual benefit. It falls to China and the US as the world's largest developing and developed countries respectively, and as the two largest economies, to act in the fundamental interests of the people in our own countries and elsewhere, and follow a path toward building a new model of major-country relations.

China and the US need to increase mutual trust. The Chinese people have always held the value of trust in high regard. More than 2,000 years ago, Confucius said, "Persons who lack trustworthiness — I don't know how they get by!"¹ Trust forms the basis of human relationships, and is a prerequisite for state-to-state exchanges. China and the US should prevent any political short-sightedness or strategic misjudgment by

maintaining frequent communication and gradually building up strategic mutual trust. If this issue can be resolved, China-US cooperation will stand on a more solid foundation and enjoy more robust growth.

China and the US need to actively expand mutually beneficial cooperation. Since diplomatic ties were established over 37 years ago, China-US cooperation has grown steadily in both depth and scope, benefiting the people of both countries. We need to embrace the concept of mutual benefit and constantly raise the level of our cooperation. At present, we must increase macroeconomic policy coordination and work together with relevant parties to ensure that the G20 Hangzhou Summit delivers positive outcomes to boost confidence and invigorate global growth. It is important that we try hard to reach a mutually beneficial bilateral investment treaty at the earliest possible date to create a new highlight for business and trade cooperation. We need to deepen exchange and cooperation in climate change, development, cyberspace, counterterrorism, non-proliferation, military, and law enforcement, and step up communication and coordination on major international and regional issues and those of global significance. In this way, we could bring more real benefits to our peoples and provide more public goods for greater world peace, stability, and prosperity.

China and the US need to properly manage differences and sensitive issues. Both countries have their own unique characteristics, and are different to each other in terms of history, culture, social systems, and people's requirements, and as such differing views between us are hard to avoid. Indeed, in such a diverse world it seems unnatural for there to be no differences at all. Even members of the same family do not always see eye to eye. One should not be afraid of difference; what matters most is to avoid the differences becoming an excuse to adopt a confrontational attitude. Some differences can be addressed by working through them, and we should all redouble our efforts to achieve this. Some differences cannot be settled straight away, and these we should manage in a pragmatic and constructive way, imagining ourselves in each other's shoes. As long as we observe the principles of mutual respect and equality, and seek to find common ground while shelving differences, no barrier will be insurmountable and China-US relations will avoid any major disruption.

China and the US need to strengthen communication and cooperation in Asia Pacific affairs. The vast Pacific should not become an arena for competition among countries, but rather a stage for inclusive cooperation. China pursues a neighborhood diplomacy based on the principles of amity, sincerity, mutual benefit, and inclusiveness, and is committed to advancing peace, stability, and development in the Asia Pacific region. China and the US share extensive common interests in the Asia Pacific, and as such should maintain frequent communication, engage in more cooperation, and jointly respond to a variety of challenges. The two countries should work together to foster a circle of friends that is inclusive rather than exclusive, and act as builders and protectors of regional prosperity and stability.

China and the US need to enhance friendship among the people of our two countries. Friendship and exchange among the people is a constantly flowing source of nourishment for growing state-to-state relations. The foundation of China-US relations is mutual understanding and friendship between our peoples. I have visited the US many times, and be it my old friends in the State of Iowa, or the lovely children I met in the Lincoln High School of Tacoma, the American people move me deeply with their friendly sentiments toward the Chinese people. I am very pleased to note that last year alone, some five million visits were made between the peoples of our two countries. We should continue to facilitate and build platforms for exchange in all circles, so that the friendship between China and the US may last through the generations.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

This year marks the beginning of China's 13th Five-Year Plan. China will work under the four-pronged comprehensive strategy to build a moderately prosperous society, deepen reform, advance law-based governance, and govern the Party with strict discipline. We will pursue the vision of innovative, coordinated, green, and open development that is for everyone, and in addition make great efforts to promote supply-side structural reform, transform the growth model through restructuring, and continue to refine the layout of our open economy. We are confident that China's economic and social development goals can be achieved as

planned. China's growth means more development opportunities for the rest of the world, as well as closer cooperation between China, the US, and other countries across the globe.

China is unswervingly committed to the path of peaceful development. We call upon all countries to walk this path with us and promote a new model of international relations based on mutually beneficial cooperation, so as to build a human community with a shared future. China is willing to work with other countries to strengthen cooperation and jointly safeguard the international order and system with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter at its core. We are also ready to push for the existing international order to develop in a more just and equitable direction, so as to make this world of ours a better place to live.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

The S&ED and the CPE have played a significant role in increasing strategic mutual trust, expanding mutually beneficial cooperation, and deepening friendship among our peoples. I would like to express sincere appreciation to the working teams from both sides and to everyone who has taken interest in and acted to support the dialogues and consultations. I hope that the teams from both sides will rise to their responsibilities and make a sustained effort, and that over the next two days we will engage in deep communication, gradually build consensus, and produce real results.

Song Dynasty poet Xin Qiji once wrote, "Even impassable mountains cannot stop a river from flowing into the sea."² The meaning is that all rivers must travel a winding course full of obstructions, but in the end they all reach the ocean. As long as we stay focused on our goals and persevere in our efforts, we are certain to make even greater progress in the establishment of a new model of major-country relations between China and the US, and deliver greater benefits not just to the people of our two countries but to people all over the world.

To conclude, I wish this round of the China-US S&ED and CPE great success.

Thank you.

Note

¹ *The Analects of Confucius (Lun Yu)*.

² Xin Qiji, "Title: The Gloomy Terrace, Tune: Buddhist Dancers."

JOINTLY BUILDING THE CHINA-CENTRAL ASIA-WEST ASIA ECONOMIC CORRIDOR

June 22, 2016

During my visit to Central Asia in 2013, I proposed the initiative to jointly build a Silk Road Economic Belt, an idea which received broad support and positive responses from Uzbekistan and many other countries in the international community. Soon afterwards, I proposed the initiative to build the 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road.

The Silk Road is a great historical legacy. Inspired by the spirit of the ancient Silk Road, the goal of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is to realize the dream of peace and development cherished by all nations and chart a path of Asian wisdom to global prosperity and development.

Three years on, the Initiative has advanced through exploration, improved through development, and come to maturation through cooperation. In line with the principle of achieving shared growth through discussion and collaboration, the Initiative has been guided by the Silk Road spirit of peaceful cooperation, openness and inclusiveness, mutual learning, and mutual benefit, and has pursued the goal of building a community with a shared future and common interests, thus gaining widespread recognition from all countries involved. To date, the Initiative has attracted the active participation of more than 70 countries and international organizations. China has released the Vision and Actions on Jointly Building the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road and signed cooperation agreements with over 30 countries. More and more friends are joining the endeavor, and the Initiative's success is gradually becoming a vision shared by all countries involved.

During my last visit, President Karimov told me that there is a

Excerpt from a speech at the Legislative Chamber of the Supreme Assembly of Uzbekistan entitled "Jointly Composing a New and Splendid Chapter of the Silk Road."

saying in Uzbekistan, “An empty sack cannot stand upright.” Over the past three years, countries participating in the BRI have focused on enhancing connectivity in policy, infrastructure, trade, finance, and people-to-people exchange. Cooperation between these countries has deepened and there have already been positive outcomes in a diversity of fields. China has signed agreements on production capacity cooperation with 20 countries and established 46 overseas cooperation zones with 17 countries along the route. Chinese companies have invested over US\$14 billion in relevant countries and created 60,000 local jobs. The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank is up and running with the active participation of 57 countries, and the Silk Road Fund and China-Eurasia Economic Cooperation Fund have been established. Every year, China provides financial support for 10,000 students from BRI countries to study or do research in China. In 2015, two-way trade between China and countries involved in the Initiative exceeded US\$ one trillion, accounting for 25 percent of China’s foreign trade; Chinese companies made nearly US\$15 billion worth of direct investment in 49 countries along the route, an increase of 18 percent year-on-year; and BRI countries invested over US\$8.2 billion in China, an increase of 25 percent year-on-year. All in all, initial plans and layout for the Initiative have been completed, and we are now advancing to the stages of implementation, careful cultivation, and sustained development.

Generally speaking, countries along the Belt and Road are clearly at an advantage in terms of market size and natural resources, enjoying high complementarity, huge potential, and vast prospects. As a Chinese saying goes, “A wise person is good at making plans, yet even better at seizing opportunities.”¹ China is ready to stand together with Uzbekistan and all other parties to seize this historic opportunity, respond to the various risks and challenges, and take the Initiative to greater heights and a broader scope.

First, build a network of mutually beneficial cooperation for the BRI. China will work together with participating countries to act in line with the trends of our times, carry forward the Silk Road spirit, increase mutual trust, solidify friendships, deepen cooperation, and enhance mutual support. We will, based on the principles of voluntarism, equality, and shared benefit, join hands to build a network of mutually beneficial

cooperation for the BRI featuring pragmatism, enterprise, inclusiveness, mutual learning, openness, innovation, and shared development, and contribute to the revitalization of the global economy.

Second, jointly create a new cooperation model for the BRI. China will uphold the principle of achieving shared growth through discussion and collaboration. On the basis of creating greater complementarity between our development plans and those of BRI countries, China will carry out bilateral and regional cooperation and create a new cooperation model that is underpinned by trade and investment liberalization and facilitation, supported by the pillars of connectivity, production capacity cooperation, and people-to-people exchanges, and that features mutually beneficial financial cooperation as an important guarantor. China will continue to increase input and provide all-round support so that all participating countries may enjoy the benefits of the BRI.

Third, establish a platform for diversified cooperation on the BRI. China will work with partner countries to conduct mutually beneficial cooperation in diverse forms between governments, businesses, social institutions, and civil society groups. We encourage the independent participation of businesses and the involvement of private capital in cooperation projects. We aim to jointly develop a multi-player, all-encompassing, and cross-sectoral new platform for mutually beneficial cooperation between all countries along the route.

Fourth, advance projects in priority areas of the BRI. China will work with partner countries to advance the building of six international economic cooperation corridors and set up more industrial clusters and economic and trade cooperation zones, to ensure successful cooperation in key areas. China will work with partner countries to continue to improve infrastructure networks, identify connectivity projects that will lift the level of regional cooperation, and discuss ways to facilitate customs clearance. We will comprehensively advance international production capacity cooperation, and continue to share high-quality and eco-friendly production capacity and advanced technology and equipment with other countries, so as to help interested partner countries improve their industrial structure and upgrade industrialization. We will enhance financial innovation and cooperation, expand the scale and scope of local currency settlement with partner

countries to promote offshore RMB business in BRI countries, and offer innovative financial products. We will strengthen people-to-people exchange, deepen cooperation in education, science, technology, culture, sports, tourism, health, archaeology, and other fields, establish a big data exchange platform, and jointly build a BRI think-tank cooperation network.

In particular, we need to deepen cooperation in environmental protection, put the concept of green development into practice, and intensify environmental protection, in a joint effort to build a “green Silk Road.” We need to deepen cooperation in medical care and health, and strengthen mutually beneficial cooperation in the areas of communicable disease reporting, disease prevention and control, medical assistance, and traditional medicine, in a joint effort to build a “healthy Silk Road.” We need to deepen cooperation in personnel training; China advocates a vocational skills cooperation alliance to train and produce professionals in various fields, aiming to build a “knowledgeable Silk Road.” Finally, we need to deepen security cooperation, put into practice the vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative, and sustainable security in Asia, and foster a security governance model with Asian characteristics, in a joint effort to build a “peaceful Silk Road.”

Central Asia is a vital link in the ancient Silk Road. Over the past three years, Central Asian countries have actively participated in the BRI and played an exemplary role by delivering important early outcomes. Our histories and traditions, geographies and cultures, and political and legal systems all place China and Central Asian countries in a strong position to jointly build the Belt and Road, and our efforts are widely supported and endorsed by our peoples. China views Central Asia as a priority cooperation region and important partner in developing the BRI. Our two sides should foster interlinkage between our development strategies and plans, seek key points of entry into further cooperation projects, and constantly raise the level of our cooperation. We are ready to work with Central Asian countries to jointly promote the establishment of an economic corridor linking China, Central Asia, and West Asia.

China will host a Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation in 2017. We hope this will be a platform for us to carry out

frank exchanges, pool our collective wisdom, and build consensus with partner countries, and discuss together the vitally important BRI.

Note

¹ *Guangxi*.

CREATING A BRIGHTER FUTURE FOR CHINA-RUSSIA RELATIONS

June 25, 2016

Your Excellency President Putin,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

We gather here today to celebrate the 15th anniversary of the Treaty of Good-Neighborliness and Friendly Cooperation between the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation. First of all, on behalf of the Chinese government, Chinese people, and in my own name, I would like to extend the sincerest of greetings to people from all walks of life in China and Russia who have long been working to promote friendship between our two countries.

Fifteen years ago, on the basis of our experience and achievements in developing bilateral relations, China and Russia signed the Treaty of Good-Neighborliness and Friendly Cooperation. The treaty legally established a new model of bilateral relations featuring non-alignment, non-confrontation, and not targeting any third party, as well as the idea of everlasting friendship between our two countries, laying a solid legal foundation for the long-term development of China-Russia relations in the 21st century. Guided by the purposes and principles of the treaty, we have been able to rapidly and completely resolve lingering historical border issues, and establish a comprehensive strategic collaborative partnership featuring equality and trust, mutual assistance, common prosperity, and everlasting friendship. This has brought tangible benefits to the people of both countries and made a positive contribution to

Speech at the 15th anniversary of the Treaty of Good-Neighborliness and Friendly Cooperation between the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation in Beijing.

peace, security, and stability in the region and the world.

Over the past 15 years, the China-Russia comprehensive strategic collaborative partnership has been guided by the spirit of the treaty to develop rapidly at a high level, with fruitful results in many fields of cooperation.

Both sides have prioritized the other in our respective diplomatic agendas. We have lived in harmony, treated each other as equals, firmly supported each other on issues concerning our core interests, respected and firmly supported each other's choice of development path best suited to national conditions, and established a high level of mutual political trust.

Our two countries have each seen the other's development as an opportunity for our own, firmly supported each other in independently managing our own affairs and growing stronger, and helped each other in an endeavor to achieve shared development and prosperity.

We have set up a well-equipped high-level exchange mechanism to enable close communication, in-depth consultations, and frank exchange of ideas without delay on major issues of mutual concern, to diffuse possible difficulties and problems in our cooperation and maintain the high level of our bilateral relations.

We have carried out mutually profitable and reciprocal economic cooperation based on the principle of shared benefits. Our bilateral trade has increased more than ten-fold over the past 15 years. Our cooperation has expanded from trade only to a wide range of other fields, such as investment, financing, energy, aviation and aerospace, advanced technology, high speed rail, and agriculture, and moved from national to local. The nature of our cooperation has shifted from simply buying and selling to conducting combined research and development and joint manufacturing, and the level of our cooperation has grown from border trade to major strategic projects. As a result of all this, our economic interests have become deeply intertwined.

People-to-people and cultural exchanges between our two countries have thrived. A number of themed, shared events have been successfully held, including the Chinese or Russian year, the Chinese or Russian language year, the tourism year, and the youth exchange year, with the media exchange year event currently in full swing. All these events have

helped increase our people's favorable impressions of each other and further consolidate our traditional friendship.

Our two countries have coordinated and collaborated closely with each other in regional and international affairs, and cooperated with and supported each other within regional and international organizations, including the United Nations, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia, BRICS, the Russia-India-China Foreign Ministers' Meeting, and the G20. We have worked together to facilitate the process of finding political solutions to regional and international flashpoints, and to improve the global governance system. Accordingly, China and Russia have become key elements and constructive forces in promoting international peace and stability.

Our lived experience over the past 15 years has proved that the purposes and principles stipulated in the Treaty of Good-Neighborliness and Friendly Cooperation conform to the fundamental interests of our two countries and peoples, and are in the spirit of peace and development, the prevailing themes in the world today. The treaty's purposes and principles can stand any test of changes in the international landscape, as they have great vitality. They provide a fundamental guarantee and an inexhaustible driving force for the healthy and stable development of China and Russia's comprehensive strategic collaborative partnership.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

Today, 15 years after the signing of the treaty, the people of our two countries have new expectations for the development of our bilateral relations. In tune with the people's expectations and the needs of changing circumstances, President Putin and I have devised new plans for further developing our comprehensive strategic collaborative partnership based on the concept of everlasting friendship enshrined in the treaty.

We will use the 15th anniversary of the signing of the treaty as an opportunity to maintain close high-level exchange, further consolidate political and strategic mutual trust, and increase mutual support so as to

build a strong strategic foundation for bilateral relations.

We will ensure peace and tranquility along the 4,300 kilometer China-Russia border and actively develop cooperation in border regions, dedicating ourselves to turning our shared border into a strong link for friendship and cooperation.

We will build on our existing achievements in economic cooperation, and strongly promote greater complementarity between our respective development strategies and between the Belt and Road Initiative and the Eurasian Economic Union. In doing so, we will take economic cooperation in Eurasia to a higher level, so that a better China-Russia relationship benefits not only the Chinese and Russian peoples but other people of Eurasia.

We will greatly enhance people-to-people exchange especially by exerting the role of the China-Russia Friendship Committee for Peace and Development as a main channel, so as to increase contact between our people and promote the concept of peace enshrined in the treaty. In this way, we will facilitate people from all walks of life in both countries to learn about and understand each other better, so that the long-standing friendship between our countries can be passed on from generation to generation.

We will continue to uphold the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and basic norms of international relations, strengthen international strategic collaboration, work for a more equitable and reasonable international order, and jointly promote political settlement of international and regional flashpoints, with a view to safeguarding world peace, security, and stability.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

The Treaty of Good-Neighborliness and Friendly Cooperation between China and Russia, as a major milestone in the history of China-Russia relations, has had a positive impact on the world. We have every reason to believe that with the profound and complex changes in the international landscape, the treaty's exemplary effect and strong vitality will become even more evident.

As the tides of history roll on, the call of the times cannot be

ignored, the aspirations of the world's peoples cannot be suppressed, and the trend toward peace and development cannot be resisted. Let us continue to work hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder and firmly follow the direction set out by the treaty. Let us forge ahead, blaze new trails, and create a better tomorrow for China-Russia relations, and let our future generations forever live in a world of peace, friendship, and sunshine.

Thank you.

ENSURING THE BELT AND ROAD INITIATIVE BENEFITS ALL PEOPLE

August 17, 2016

We need to summarize our experiences so far, firm up our confidence, and solidly advance the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). We should focus on connectivity in policy, infrastructure, trade, finance, and people-to-people exchange; on mutually beneficial and cooperative networks, new modes of cooperation, and multilateral cooperation platforms; and on joint efforts to build a green, healthy, knowledgeable and peaceful Silk Road. Like driving a nail in with a hammer, we must persistently push the BRI forward step by step and ensure it benefits all people along its routes.

Since the 18th National Party Congress, the Central Committee, with an eye to development during the 13th Five-Year Plan period and over the longer term, has gradually defined three of its major development strategies: the Belt and Road Initiative, the coordinated development of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, and the development of the Yangtze Economic Belt. In 2014 we approved the Strategic Plan for Building the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road. In 2015 we published the Vision and Actions on Jointly Building the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road, and relevant localities and departments have also produced complementary plans. These actions have attracted significant international attention.

To date, more than 100 countries and international organizations have joined the Initiative. China has signed cooperation agreements on building the BRI with more than 30 countries, and entered into international industrial cooperation with more than 20. The United Nations and other international organizations have also responded

Main points of a speech at a conference on the Belt and Road Initiative.

positively. Financial cooperation, of which the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and the Silk Road Fund are primary examples, continues to deepen and a number of influential landmark projects have been implemented. Starting from nothing, the BRI is now growing rapidly and yielding results and progress beyond expectation.

Only a strong and prosperous country can open itself to the outside world with confidence, while openness can in turn promote greater strength and prosperity. What China has achieved since the policy of reform and opening up was adopted at the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee¹ has fully proved that openness is an important driver of our economic and social development. If we are to maintain sustainable and healthy economic growth, now that China is the world's second largest economy and has entered a new normal in economic and social development, we need to have a global view, give greater holistic consideration to the domestic and international contexts, and develop a comprehensive strategy of opening up. We must embrace the world in a more positive and proactive manner.

We will harness the BRI to increase transnational connections and communications, boosting cooperation in trade and investment and promoting industrial capacity and equipment manufacturing cooperation. This in essence seeks to realize a rebalancing of the world economy by fostering new demand and increasing effective supply. Particularly given the ongoing listless state of the world economy, it would help to stabilize the world economic situation if China's huge, pro-cyclical industrial and building capacity could be used by other participating countries to meet their pressing demands of industrialization, modernization, and infrastructure.

To promote the BRI, we should, first of all, build consensus, by pursuing shared growth through discussion and collaboration, on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. Fully grasping the priorities, we should identify key regions, countries, and projects, keep the focus on development, which is the greatest common interest, and strive to bring benefits to not only the people of China but also — and more importantly — people from other countries along the routes. All countries are welcome aboard the express train of China's development, and all other countries and international organizations are welcome to

join the Initiative.

Second, we should ensure plans are implemented in a well-organized, precise, and effective way, and work out further policies and measures to advance the Initiative. We should focus on innovation, improve supporting services, and give priority to projects of strategic importance related to the connectivity of infrastructure, the development and utilization of energy and resources, the building of economic, trade, and industrial cooperation zones, and the R&D support for core industrial technologies.

Third, we should promote coordinated and balanced development, between land and sea, between China and other countries, and between governments and enterprises. We will encourage Chinese enterprises to invest in other countries along the routes, and also welcome investment by enterprises from other countries in China. We will ensure stronger interlinkage between the BRI and national strategies, including the coordinated development of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region and the Yangtze Economic Belt. We should also foster stronger links between the Belt and Road and the initiatives on the development of the western region, the revitalization of northeast China, the rise of the central region, the spearheading of development by the eastern region, and the development and opening up of border regions, so as to realize all-round opening up and the integrated development of eastern, central, and western China.

Fourth, we should ensure full implementation of key projects. We should start with a number of demonstration projects focused on infrastructure connectivity, industrial capacity cooperation, and economic, trade, and industrial cooperation zones, in order to produce results earlier and see the countries involved gaining a sustained and tangible sense of fulfillment.

Fifth, we should promote financial innovation, with a view to creating new international financing models, expanding financial cooperation, building multi-tiered financial platforms, and establish a stable, sustainable, and risk-resilient financial security system that is of service to the Initiative over the long term.

Sixth, we should increase understanding between peoples by carrying forward the Silk Road spirit, promoting cultural exchanges,

advancing mutual learning, and stressing people-to-people exchanges.

Seventh, we should enhance publicity, telling the world the concrete achievements of the Initiative while strengthening academic research, theoretical support, and communications frameworks in this regard.

Eighth, we should strengthen security, improving risk assessment, monitoring, early warning, and emergency response. We should establish sound working mechanisms, delineate work plans, and ensure that all relevant arrangements and measures are properly followed by all departments, project management bodies, and enterprises involved.

Note

¹ The Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee was convened in Beijing from December 18 to 22, 1978. At this session, Marxism was reestablished as the guideline for the Party's ideological, political and organizational work. This session also made the historic decision to shift the focus of the Party and the country to economic development and to introduce the reform and opening-up initiative, which marked a great transition of far-reaching significance in the history of the CPC since the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, and thereby ushering in a new period of reform and opening up in China.

**A NEW STARTING POINT FOR
CHINA'S DEVELOPMENT
A NEW BLUEPRINT FOR GLOBAL GROWTH**

September 3, 2016

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

Good afternoon! I am delighted to have all of you with us here in Hangzhou. The G20 Summit will begin tomorrow, an event much anticipated by the international community as a whole, by businesses and think tanks, and by organizations of labor, women, youth, and so on. All of us share one and the same goal: to see the Hangzhou Summit deliver fruitful outcomes.

Hangzhou is a historical and cultural city of great renown and a center of business and trade in China. From the celebrated poets Bai Juyi and Su Dongpo to the West Lake and the Grand Canal, Hangzhou has a long and fascinating history and a rich and enchanting cultural heritage. Yet it is still an innovative and dynamic city with booming e-commerce. With just a click of a mouse you can connect with anywhere in the world from Hangzhou. Hangzhou is also a leader in ecological conservation. Its green hills and clear lakes and rivers delight the eye on sunny days and impart a sense of wonder on those of rain. Hangzhou is imbued with a charm unique to the south of the Yangtze River that has been fostered over many generations.

I myself spent six years working in Zhejiang Province, during which time I became familiar with its mountains and rivers, its people and customs, and had the pleasure of both witnessing and participating in its development endeavors. There are many cities in China that, just like Hangzhou, have undergone great change and achieved spectacular

Keynote speech at the opening ceremony of the B20 Summit in Hangzhou.

development in recent decades. Millions of ordinary Chinese families have transformed their lives through hard work. When added up, these small changes constitute a tremendous force driving China's development and progress, bearing testament to what has been achieved so far in China's great course of reform and opening up.

This is a course of exploring the unknown. The history of mankind offers no precedent for us to follow in modernizing this huge country of more than 1.3 billion people. China must necessarily pursue a path of development all its own. As a Chinese saying puts it, we have been "crossing the river by feeling for the stones." By continuously deepening reform and opening up, exploring new ground and forging ahead, we have established and further developed socialism with Chinese characteristics.

This is a course of delivering concrete outcomes. We have persistently pursued economic development as our top priority, never slackening our efforts. We have moved with the times and taken bold initiatives. Thanks to our courage, resolve, and dedication, and a determination to keep on hammering away, we have succeeded in turning China into the world's second largest economy, the largest trader of goods, and the third largest direct overseas investor, and lifted its per capita GDP to almost US\$8,000.

This is a course of achieving common prosperity. Development is for the people, it relies on the people, and its outcomes are shared by the people. This is what China's reform, opening up, and socialist modernization are all about. Since reform and opening up began, over 700 million Chinese people have lifted themselves out of poverty, and life has significantly improved for all of China's 1.3 billion-plus population. In pursuing development, we have accomplished in just a few decades what it has taken other countries several hundred years to achieve.

This is a course of China and the world coming closer together. China has pursued an independent foreign policy of peace and a basic state policy of opening up. We have endeavored to develop in an open environment, starting first with the introduction of large-scale overseas investment, before taking major strides to go global. We are actively involved in building a more just and equitable international order. China continues to increase its interaction with the outside world, and we are

proud to have friends throughout the globe.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

Thirty-eight years of reform and opening up have passed in what seems like the twinkling of an eye. Today, as China's economy expands and its cooperation with the world deepens, questions regarding the outlook for its economy have attracted close international attention. Many wonder whether China can continue to grow in a sustainable and steady manner, whether it can continue its reform and opening up, and whether it can avoid the "middle income trap."

Actions speak louder than words. And China has answered these questions with concrete action. Early this year, we drew up China's 13th Five-Year Plan for economic and social development. Based on the goal of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects, this plan envisages the cherishment and implementation of a vision of innovative, coordinated, green, open, and shared development, as a direct response to the acute challenges of uneven, uncoordinated, and unsustainable development.

The China of today stands at a new historical starting point. This is a starting point from which it will deepen reform across the board and foster new drivers of economic and social development; from which it will adapt its economy to a new normal and transform its growth model; from which it will deepen its interaction with the rest of the world and open its doors wider. We have the confidence and ability to maintain a medium-high rate of growth and to provide more development opportunities to the world as we continue to develop.

Proceeding from this new starting point, we will steadfastly and comprehensively deepen reform to open up brighter prospects for development. China's economic development has entered a new normal, an inevitable stage if we are to upgrade our economy, optimize our division of labor, and establish more rational structures. To maintain medium-high growth rate under the new normal, reform is a must. Being hidebound by convention will lead us nowhere. Being afraid to advance will only result in lost opportunities. The direction of China's reform has been set and we will not waver from this. China will push its reform

forward steadily and will not slow its pace.

China's reform has now sailed into uncharted waters fraught with tough challenges. But we have the courage and resolve to undergo the painful adjustments and transformations needed to deal with the ills and afflictions that have built up over many years, particularly the deep-rooted problems and entrenched interests, so as to carry reform through to the end. We will continue to advance supply-side structural reform in response to the major problems in current economic development, working to raise the performance of the supply system by optimizing the allocation of production factors and adjusting the industrial structure. With these efforts, we can energize the market and promote coordinated development. We will continue to innovate institutional mechanisms, break down the barriers of vested interests, and advance law-based governance in every respect to better leverage both the decisive role of the market in resource allocation and the due role of the government.

Proceeding from this new starting point, we will steadfastly pursue an innovation-driven development strategy to unleash stronger growth drivers. Scientific and technological innovation holds the key to development. We are keenly aware that despite their size, many sectors in China's economy are neither strong enough nor competitive enough. Over the years, they have depended on the input of resources, capital, and labor to grow and expand, but this model is no longer sustainable. China now faces the formidable task of transforming its growth drivers and model and adjusting its economic structure. To build itself into an innovative country and a leader in science and technology is not just a pressing task for China but the only way forward.

We are implementing the innovation-driven development strategy to leverage innovation as a primary growth driver and to make growth quality rather than quantity based. We will promote all-embracing, multi-tiered, and cross-sectoral changes to development concepts, institutional structures, and business models and realize a fundamental shift in the internal forces and dynamics driving development. We will strive to make breakthroughs in major projects and priority areas and take the lead in undertaking major international scientific programs and projects. We will study in depth to address urgent science and technology-related issues holding back economic and industrial development. We will accelerate

the application of R&D achievements to meet the needs of transforming the growth model, adjusting the economic structure, building a modern industrial system, fostering strategic emerging industries, and developing a modern service industry. In short, we aim to move our industries and products up to the medium-high end of the value chain and to foster more innovation-driven growth areas with first-mover advantages that can lead development.

Proceeding from this new starting point, we will steadfastly promote green development to achieve better economic performance. I have said many times that lush mountains and clear waters are as precious as mountains of silver and gold. To protect the environment is to protect productivity, and to improve the environment is to boost productivity. This simple logic has come to be accepted by more and more people.

We will unwaveringly pursue our sustainable development strategy and stay committed to green, low-carbon, and circular development and the basic national policy of conserving resources and protecting the environment. Green development is also adopted as a protective measure to address climate change and overcapacity. Over the next five years, China will cut its water and energy consumption as well as carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP by 23 percent, 15 percent, and 18 percent respectively. We will ensure a beautiful China with blue skies, green lands, and clear waters, securing a livable environment in which ordinary people can enjoy life and feel the ecological benefits brought by economic development.

In 2016, we began vigorously advancing supply-side structural reform and taking proactive measures to adjust the relationship between supply and demand. We will cut production capacity of crude steel by another 100 million to 150 million tons over the next five years; and over the next three to five years, we will cut around 500 million tons of coal capacity by shutting mines and another 500 million tons through the restructuring of mines. These actions are taken to cut excess capacity, adjust the structure of the economy, and ensure steady growth, and are primarily based on considerations for China's long-term development. China is taking the most robust and solid measures to cut excess capacity — and our commitments will be honored with actions.

Proceeding from this new starting point, we will steadfastly

promote equity and the sharing of development outcomes to deliver greater benefits to the people. The people constitute the foundations of a country. Only when the people lead a good life can the country thrive. We are committed to putting a people-centered approach firmly into practice at all points of economic and social development.

We will meet the people's aspirations for a better life, elevate their standards of living, improve the public services system, and expand the middle-income group. In particular, we will provide stronger and more targeted support to those living in difficulty, and will see poverty eradicated among the over 57 million rural people living below the current poverty line and in all poor counties by 2020. Since the beginning of reform and opening up, more than 700 million Chinese people have shaken off poverty, accounting for over 70 percent of the total decline in global poverty, which is a significant contribution to poverty reduction efforts worldwide. And we will continue to contribute to the global fight against poverty. We will put greater emphasis on equity and fairness to ensure that, as the pie gets bigger, everyone gets a fair share. We will prioritize the most pressing concerns affecting people's immediate interests in order to see that everyone can gain a greater sense of accomplishment and fulfillment.

Proceeding from this new starting point, we will steadfastly open our doors wider to achieve greater mutual benefit and win-win outcomes. To pursue a mutually beneficial strategy of opening up and to open China in a more comprehensive, profound, and diversified way is a strategic choice of ours. China's opening up will not stall, still less will it reverse course.

We will continue to take full part in economic globalization and support the multilateral trading regime. We will expand access for foreign investors, making investment easier, promoting fair and open competition, and going all out to create a favorable environment for business. We will also accelerate negotiation on FTAs and investment treaties with relevant countries and advance the development of high-standard pilot free trade zones in China. While carrying out market-based reform of the RMB exchange rate in an orderly manner and gradually opening the domestic capital market, we will continue efforts to make the RMB an international currency and to see China's financial sector better

meet international standards.

China's development has benefited from the international community, and we are ready to provide more public goods in return. I have proposed the Belt and Road Initiative to share China's development opportunities with countries along the Belt and Road routes and to achieve common prosperity. Major progress has been made in launching key projects and building the economic corridors of the Silk Road Economic Belt, while building on the 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road is well underway. The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank initiated by China has already begun to play a positive role in regional infrastructure development.

Here, I wish to stress that the new mechanisms and initiatives launched by China are not intended to reinvent the wheel or to target any other country. Rather, they are designed to complement and improve current international mechanisms with a view to realizing mutually beneficial cooperation and shared development. China's opening to the outside world is not a solo act, but an invitation to all. It is a pursuit not to establish China's own sphere of influence, but to support the common development of all countries. It is meant to build not China's own backyard, but a common garden to be shared by all countries.

We are firm in our resolve to implement the above-mentioned reform and development measures. These measures have already begun producing initial results. In the first half of this year, China's GDP grew by 6.7 percent, and its industrial upgrading and structural adjustment picked up pace. Final consumption expenditure contributed 73.4 percent to the GDP growth, and the value added of the tertiary industry accounted for 54.1 percent of GDP. Personal income grew steadily, and 7.17 million jobs were added in urban areas. There is every reason to believe that China will embrace even better prospects and make still greater contributions to the world.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

The world economy is currently undergoing profound adjustments as it progresses along a twisted path to recovery. We have now reached a critical juncture where new growth drivers are replacing old ones.

The dynamism provided by the last round of scientific and industrial revolution is now waning while new impetus for growth is still in the making. Currently, protectionism is rising; global trade and investment are sluggish; development of the multilateral trading regime has been hindered by bottlenecks, and the emergence of various regional trade arrangements has led to a fragmentation of the rules. Complex geopolitical factors, combined with regional hot-spot issues and global challenges, such as political and security conflicts and turmoil, refugee crisis, climate change, and terrorism, have affected the world economy in ways that cannot be overlooked.

In the face of such complexities and challenges, the international community has high expectations for the G20 and the Hangzhou Summit. At the G20 Antalya Summit last year, I proposed that we make an accurate diagnosis of the world economy and give the right prescriptions. China is ready to work with other parties at the Hangzhou Summit to come up with a course of treatment that addresses both symptoms and root causes and puts the world economy on a path of strong, sustainable, balanced, and inclusive growth.

First, we need to build an innovation-based world economy to generate new sources of growth. Innovation holds the key to fundamentally unlocking growth potential. The new round of scientific and industrial revolution with the Internet at its core is gathering momentum, and new technologies like artificial intelligence and virtual reality are developing in leaps and bounds. The merging of the virtual and real economies is bound to bring revolutionary changes to our ways of work and life. Such changes will not take place overnight or be problem-free. They require all countries to work together to maximize and accelerate positive effects while minimizing the potential negative impacts.

China has made “breaking a new path for growth” one of the major agenda items of the Hangzhou Summit and has worked for the formulation of a G20 Blueprint on Innovative Growth. What we aim to achieve with this is impetus through innovation and vitality through reform. We need to seize the historic opportunities presented by innovation, the new scientific and technological revolution, industrial transformation, and the digital economy to increase the potential for

world economic growth over the medium- to long-term. This is the first time that the G20 is taking action on innovation. It is important for us to pool together the strengths of each country's innovation policies and make sure that our action is guided by conceptual consensus, and performed according to concrete plans with institutional guarantees. To tackle the pronounced problem of lackluster global economic growth, we need to innovate our macroeconomic policies and effectively combine fiscal and monetary policies with structural reform policies.

Second, we need to build an open world economy to expand the scope of development. The history of world economic development shows that openness brings progress while isolation leads to backwardness. Rehashing beggar-thy-neighbor approaches is not going to dig any country out of crisis or recession. It will only narrow the space for common development in the world economy and result in "lose-lose" scenarios.

According to the Chinese classics, "Government should ensure lenient customs, smooth transit, free-flowing commerce, and favorable agricultural policies."¹ This speaks to the importance of building an open world economy. China has put trade and investment high on the G20 agenda. We support the G20's steps to strengthen institution-building in trade and investment; to formulate a strategy for global trade growth and guiding principles for global investment policy-making; and to consolidate the multilateral trading regime and reaffirm its commitment to opposing protectionism. We hope that these measures will open up greater markets and space for the development of individual countries and ensure the revitalization of trade and investment, the two major engines of growth.

Third, we need to build an interconnected world economy and foster synergistic strength. In the age of economic globalization, the development of all countries is closely linked — just as one prospers or suffers, so do we all. No country can hope to develop on its own; the only sure path is through coordination and cooperation. We need to achieve interconnected development by promoting a more coordinated world economy.

We should foster greater interconnectivity between our regulations and policies. Coordination of macroeconomic policies would help to

maximize positive spillovers while minimizing negative external impacts. In addition, the encouragement of mutual learning would help address asymmetries in systems, policies, and standards. We should also enhance infrastructure interconnectivity. To this end, China has put forward the global infrastructure connectivity alliance initiative and backed the adoption of a joint declaration of aspirations in which multilateral development banks agree to provide greater funds and intellectual support for infrastructure projects, thus helping speed up the process of connecting global infrastructure. We need to promote win-win interconnectivity, further develop and optimize global value chains, and increase the participation of all parties to create a chain of mutually beneficial global growth.

Fourth, we need to build an inclusive world economy to strengthen the foundation for mutually beneficial outcomes. To eradicate poverty and hunger and advance inclusive and sustainable development are not just the moral responsibilities of the international community, but actions that will unleash immeasurable effective demand. According to relevant statistics, the world's Gini coefficient now stands at about 0.7, which is beyond the recognized danger point of 0.6. This issue demands our heightened attention. At the same time, global industrial restructuring has also affected different industries and communities. We need to face this issue squarely, handle it properly, and work hard to make economic globalization more inclusive.

To realize the abovementioned goals, this year's G20 has, for the first time, put the issue of development front and center of the global macro policy framework. The first action plan for implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has been formulated, and for the first time, cooperation is being undertaken to support African countries and least developed countries in their industrialization. These moves are of groundbreaking significance. Further, all parties are committed to working for implementation of the Paris Agreement on climate change as soon as possible. We have also formulated joint action plans on energy accessibility, energy efficiency, renewable energy, and entrepreneurship, and will strengthen cooperation on food security and agriculture. We care for the needs of different social strata and communities, especially those facing difficulties, and encourage discussions among countries on public

administration and the adjustment of redistribution policies.

We hope to convey a message to the international community that the G20 works for the interest of not just its 20 members, but the whole world. We will work to ensure that growth and development benefit all countries and peoples and that the lives of all people, especially those in developing countries, improve day by day.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

A single action is worth more than a dozen programs. It is my belief that G20 members should join with the rest of the international community and, with firm convictions and swift actions, strive for progress in the following areas.

First, we should work together to build a peaceful and stable international environment. History has proven time and again that there is no development without peace, no prosperity without stability. The security of all countries is closely linked. No country can gain by serving only itself or by taking on everything single-handedly. We need to reject the outdated Cold War mentality, and instead build a new concept of common, comprehensive, cooperative, and sustainable security. We call on all countries to cherish our hard-won peace and tranquility and to play a constructive role in safeguarding global and regional stability. All countries should uphold the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, adhere to multilateralism, and settle disagreements and disputes through dialogue and consultation. We should seek to build and not break consensus, to ease and not heighten tensions. With this we can see the international order advance along a more just and equitable path.

The ideas of harmony and coexistence are encoded in the historical genes of the Chinese nation. They also represent the very essence of Eastern civilization as a whole. China will not stray from the path of peaceful development. The logic that a powerful country is destined for hegemony is not applicable; we know the willful use of force will lead nowhere. Of the permanent members of the UN Security Council, China is the largest contributor of peacekeepers. Not long ago, its proud sons were among the peacekeepers that gave their lives during UN peace missions in Mali and South Sudan. China will continue to fulfill its

international obligations and serve as a builder and defender of world peace.

Second, we should work together to build global partnerships for mutually beneficial cooperation. In the era of economic globalization, there are no islands completely cut off from the rest of the world. As members of the global village, we need to cultivate an awareness of ourselves as a human community with a shared future. Partnership is the G20's most valuable asset and the choice of all countries as we rise together to meet global challenges.

We need to seek common ground while putting aside or resolving differences, in order to build a new type of international relations based on mutually beneficial cooperation. All countries, whether big or small, strong or weak, rich or poor, must treat each other as equals. As we work to pursue our own development, we must also help others to develop. Only when every country is better off will the world be a much better place.

We need to step up communication and coordination on major global issues and provide more public goods for the fostering of a peaceful, stable, and prosperous world. We need to institute and improve macroeconomic policy coordination mechanisms. We must be mindful of the interconnected effects and chain reactions that our domestic policies can cause and ensure we create positive rather than negative spillovers. We need to rely on partnerships, uphold the concept of mutually beneficial outcomes, step up practical cooperation across the board, and continue to enrich and expand cooperation, ensuring it delivers outcomes that meet people's expectations. We should facilitate deep exchanges between people of different countries, cultures, and historical backgrounds, enhance mutual understanding, and work together to build a human community with a shared future.

Third, we should work together to improve global economic governance. As a Chinese saying goes, the intelligent attend to tasks, the wise to governance. As the world economic situation evolves, global economic governance should be kept relevant and up to date. Anchored by the notion of equality, global economic governance should better reflect the new realities of the world economic landscape, provide greater representation and voice to emerging markets and developing

countries, and ensure that, in international economic cooperation, rights, opportunities, and rules are equal for all countries.

Global economic governance should embrace openness. It should be based on open concepts, policies, and mechanisms that can adapt to the changing situation. It should incorporate constructive suggestions and the recommendations and aspirations of actors from all walks of life. It should encourage active participation and integration of different parties, reject exclusive arrangements, and protect against closed governance mechanisms and fragmentation of rules. Because global challenges require global responses, global economic governance must be driven by cooperation, our only choice. Therefore, countries should communicate and collaborate more, accommodate each other's interests and concerns, and get together to discuss the rules, build mechanisms, and meet challenges. Global economic governance should be a mechanism of sharing. It should be about participation by all and benefits for all. Instead of being based on unilateral dominance or winner-takes-all results, it should promote shared interests and mutually beneficial outcomes.

In the current environment, we should focus on the following issues in global economic governance: jointly ensuring equitable and efficient global financial governance and overall stability of the world economy; jointly fostering open and transparent global trade and investment governance to consolidate the multilateral trading regime and unlock the potential of global economic, trade, and investment cooperation; jointly establishing a green and low-carbon model of global energy governance and promoting global green development cooperation; and jointly facilitating an inclusive and interconnected model of global development governance to ensure implementation of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and jointly advance the wellbeing of humanity.

Having convened ten summits so far, the G20 has come to a critical juncture in its development. One of the goals of China's presidency is to enable the G20's transformation from a crisis response mechanism focusing on short-term policies to a long-term governance mechanism that shapes medium- to long-term policies, and to solidify its role as the premier forum for international economic governance.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

The business community is the main force for driving growth. By convening the B20 Summit on the eve of the G20 Summit, China wishes to fully pool the ideas and wisdom of the business community. I am pleased to see that business people from all G20 countries have played an active part in the G20 process throughout the year. Together with stakeholders from other sectors, you have presented your views and suggestions on financial support for growth, trade, and investment, infrastructure, SME development, employment, and anti-corruption, as well as various other G20 priorities. You have made important recommendations for G20 policymaking and contributed positively to the Hangzhou Summit.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

These past few days, the tidal bore has been sweeping up the Qiantang River. This spectacular is memorialized in an ancient Chinese poem which reads, “The tide-riders mount the wave’s crest; the red flags they grip not once getting wet.” I, like all of you, look forward to a G20 that will ride the tides of the world economy. I believe that, with everyone working together, the Hangzhou Summit is certain to be a success.

Finally, I want to wish the B20 Summit every success.

Thank you.

Note

¹ *Discourses of the States (Gao Yu)*. This work records important events from the Western Zhou Dynasty (1046–771 BC) and the Spring and Autumn Period (770–476 BC). It is believed to have been written by Zuoqiu Ming (556–451 BC), a noted historian of the State of Lu.

FROM PARIS TO HANGZHOU, THE FIGHT AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE IS IN ACTION

September 3, 2016

Your Excellency President Barack Obama,
Your Excellency Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

We are gathered here around the West Lake to jointly witness China and the United States deposit the legal instruments to ratify the Paris Agreement on climate change, to reaffirm our commitment, and to speed up action. This is a moment of deep significance.

Climate change is directly related to our people's wellbeing and to the future of humanity. The Paris Agreement adopted at the end of last year is a milestone achievement. It clarifies the direction for international cooperation on responding to climate change beyond 2020, and signifies the development of a system for global climate governance that is based on mutually beneficial cooperation and is fair and equitable.

China has made an important contribution to combating climate change. We urged the G20 to issue its first presidency statement on climate change and took the lead in signing the Paris Agreement. Today, as President of the People's Republic of China, in accordance with the decision of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, I ratified the Paris Agreement. I now deposit with the United Nations China's instrument of ratification, in a new solemn commitment from the Chinese government.

China is the world's largest developing country. The United States is its largest developed one. China and the United States have carried out

Speech at the ceremony where China and the United States deposited the instruments to ratify the Paris Agreement on climate change, Hangzhou.

fruitful dialogue and cooperation on climate change, playing a pivotal role in the adoption of the Paris Agreement. On the eve of the G20 Hangzhou summit, our two countries are together depositing the legal instruments to join the Paris Agreement in a demonstration of our ambition and resolve to face global issues together. This will mobilize more countries to action and lay an important foundation for seeing the Paris Agreement go into force as quickly as possible. We welcome the pathbreaking completion by China and the United States under the G20 framework of our reciprocal fossil-fuel subsidy peer reviews. This will promote structural economic reform and contribute to the global effort to combat climate change.

As an old Chinese saying goes, "Great exploits come only with ambition; achievement comes only with hard work."¹ The international community should use the implementation of the Paris Agreement as an opportunity to redouble its efforts to effectively respond to the challenge of climate change.

To this end, we must continue to strengthen and improve the global governance system. The adoption of the Paris Agreement illuminates the fact that responding to global challenges like climate change is not a job for one country alone or something that can be done overnight. Only through unity and cooperation can we find the strength needed and effectively overcome uncertainties brought by changes in the international political and economic environment. Only through consistent perseverance can we build consensus and gradually give shape to an effective and lasting framework for a global solution. And only through discussion and collaboration for shared progress can we see that the Earth is protected and build a human community with a shared future.

We must be innovative in responding to climate change. To realize sustainable development, we must have a new global vision. The old path is no longer working, and the way out is innovation. We should be ready to apply new methods, including the comprehensive observation of global change and big data, to deepen basic research on the science of climate change. We should speed up innovation in the way we generate growth, creating low-carbon economies to boost development and transforming traditional modes of production and consumption.

We should work toward breakthroughs in key technologies to support strategic emission reductions in important industries like energy, transportation, and construction. We should strengthen the ability of weak sectors to adapt, and vigorously develop climate-resilient economies. Only by breaking through the barriers of vested interests can we ensure that innovation in science and technology effectively benefits all of humanity.

We must press to see the Paris Agreement put into force as soon as possible and to ensure its full implementation. China supports Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon in holding high-level meetings of the UN General Assembly this month to mobilize more countries to deposit their instruments of ratification of the Paris Agreement, and calls on G20 members to continue playing an exemplary role. We should adhere to the principles of common but differentiated responsibilities, of fairness, and of respective capabilities, and, as authorized by the Paris Conference, steadily move forward with follow-up negotiations. Developed countries should fulfill their commitments, provide financial and technological support, and strengthen the ability of developing countries to respond to climate change.

China is a responsible large developing country, and an active participant in global climate governance. China has promised the world it will achieve a peaking of carbon dioxide emissions around 2030 and do its best to see this happen early. China will put into action a vision of innovative, coordinated, green, and open development that is for everyone; will remain committed to respecting, adapting to, and protecting nature; will continue its basic national policy of conserving resources and protecting the environment; and will advance energy conservation, emission reductions, and low-carbon development in all areas, ushering in a new era of ecological progress.

Let us begin again from Hangzhou, to care for nature's Earth and build a beautiful planet.

Thank you.

Note

¹ *The Book of Documents (Shang Shu)*. The book is a collection of documents and speeches by the rulers of the Shang (1600–1046 BC) and Zhou (1046–256 BC) dynasties.

TOWARD AN INNOVATIVE, INVIGORATED, INTERCONNECTED, AND INCLUSIVE WORLD ECONOMY

September 4, 2016

Colleagues,

The G20 Hangzhou Summit now begins.

It gives me great pleasure to meet you here in Hangzhou. Let me firstly start by extending a warm welcome to you all.

The G20 Summit in Antalya last year was a great success. I wish to take this opportunity to thank Turkey once again for its outstanding work and the positive outcomes it achieved under its presidency. Under the theme of “Collective Action for Inclusive and Robust Growth,” Turkey facilitated progress in the areas of inclusiveness, implementation, and investment. China highly commends Turkey for its efforts on all fronts during its presidency.

Last November in Antalya, I introduced everyone to a Chinese saying, “Up above, there is heaven; down on earth, there are Suzhou and Hangzhou.” I said that I trusted the Hangzhou Summit would offer a unique sense of occasion that would blend both past and present. And so today, last year’s invitation has finally been fulfilled. Present here are friends both old and new, all of whom are gathered to discuss initiatives for global economic growth.

Over the next two days, under the theme of the Summit, we will hold discussions on strengthening policy coordination, breaking a new path for growth, ensuring more effective and efficient global economic and financial governance, robust international trade and investment, and inclusive and interconnected development, as well as addressing other issues affecting the world economy.

Opening speech at the G20 Hangzhou Summit.

Eight years ago, during the height of the international financial crisis, the G20, rising to the occasion, came together in a spirit of unity and partnership, to pull the world economy back from the cliff-edge and onto a track of stability and recovery. This was an unprecedented undertaking, in which unity trumped division and the common good overcame selfish interests. The crisis left people with a strong impression of the G20 and established it as the premier forum for international economic cooperation.

Today, eight years on, the global economy has again reached a critical juncture. The conventional engines that powered global growth over recent decades — scientific and technological progress, population growth, and economic globalization — are now in a period of transition and their ability to propel growth has weakened considerably. The impetus for growth spurred by the last round of scientific and technological progress is waning, while a nascent round of scientific and industrial revolution has yet to gather momentum. Population aging has become an issue for all major economies, while all countries are coming under pressure from declines in population growth. Economic globalization is hindered by setbacks, protectionism and inward-looking trends are on the rise, and the multilateral trading regime is under pressure; and despite notable progress in financial regulatory reform, the risks of excessive leverage and economic bubbles have continued to accrue. How to ensure the financial market effectively serves the needs of the real economy at the same time as it maintains stability is an important issue yet to be resolved by any country.

Under the combined influence of these factors, the global economy, while still largely on the road to recovery, faces multiple risks and challenges, among which include inadequate growth impetus, torpid demand, volatile financial markets, and depressed international trade and investment.

The G20 is an assemblage of the world's major economies. Its pivotal influence and role place it at the forefront of the global response to these risks and challenges and the efforts to expand the space for growth. The international community has great expectations for the G20 and high hopes for the Hangzhou Summit in particular. Through both individual actions and concerted efforts, we need to squarely

face our problems and find solutions together. It is my hope that the Hangzhou Summit can build on the foundations already laid to produce a prescription that treats both symptoms and root causes, and puts the world economy on a path of strong, sustainable, balanced, and inclusive growth.

First, in the face of these challenges, we should strengthen macroeconomic policy coordination, and jointly promote global growth and uphold international financial stability. G20 members should, in line with their national realities, pursue more comprehensive macroeconomic policies and use a combination of policy tools, including fiscal, monetary, and structural reform policies, to expand aggregate global demand, boost the quality of supply, and firm up the foundations of growth. In conjunction with the formulation and implementation of the Hangzhou Action Plan, we should continue enhancing policy coordination, reducing the effects of negative spillovers, and working together to safeguard financial stability and boost market confidence.

Second, in the face of these challenges, we should break a new path and generate new momentum for growth. The G20 should adjust its policy approach, so that equal importance is given to short-term and medium- to long-term policies and to demand-side management and supply-side reform. This year, we have agreed on the G20 Blueprint on Innovative Growth and taken the unanimous decision to explore a new path for the world economy and to expand its frontiers by means of innovation, structural reform, the new industrial revolution, and the digital economy. This is a track we should firmly pursue in order to extricate the world economy from sluggish recovery and weak growth, and lay a solid foundation for achieving a new round of global growth and prosperity.

Third, in the face of these challenges, we should improve global economic governance and strengthen institutional safeguards. The G20 should continue to improve the international monetary and financial systems, enhance the governance structures of international financial institutions, and fully leverage the role of the IMF's Special Drawing Rights. We should strengthen the global financial safety net, and enhance cooperation in the areas of financial regulation, international taxation, and anti-corruption in order to boost the resilience of the world

economy against risks. This year, we have restarted the G20 International Financial Architecture Working Group. I look forward to seeing the group continue its work and increase its efficacy.

Fourth, in the face of these challenges, we should work to build an open global economy and continue to promote the facilitation and liberalization of trade and investment. Protectionism is much like drinking poison to quench one's thirst: It may ease a country's internal pressure in the short term, but in the long run it will only result in irreversible damage to both itself and the world. The G20 should resolutely oppose beggar-thy-neighbor policy, and stand as both an advocate and facilitator of efforts to build an open global economy. All members should honor our commitment not to adopt new protectionist measures, strengthen coordination and cooperation on investment policies, and take credible steps to stimulate trade growth. We should ensure infrastructure connectivity to facilitate the growth of developing countries and small and medium-sized companies, helping them join the global value chain and making the global economy more open, fluid, and integrated.

Fifth, in the face of these challenges, we should implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and promote inclusive development. Common development is a shared aspiration of all peoples, especially those of the developing countries. According to relevant statistics, the world's Gini coefficient has exceeded the widely-recognized danger point of 0.6 and reached around 0.7. This is an issue that demands our heightened attention. This year, development is high on the G20 agenda, and we have committed ourselves to implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and have already formulated an action plan to this end. We will also take measures to support industrialization in Africa and the least developed countries, expand energy access and improve energy efficiency, promote greater consumption of clean and renewable energy, promote financial inclusion, and encourage young people to start their own businesses. Through these means and more, we can reduce inequality and imbalance in global development and see that the benefits of global growth are enjoyed by the peoples of all countries.

Colleagues,

The G20 carries the high expectations of the international community and shoulders heavy responsibilities. We must ensure that the G20 develops in a way that can keep the world economy moving in the direction of prosperity and stability.

First, we should not only move with the times but lead the way forward. The G20 should be adapted to the needs of the global economy and further transformed from a mechanism of crisis response to one of long-term governance. When major issues arise, the G20 has a responsibility to play a leading role and to utilize its strategic vision to set the direction and determine the path for the world economy.

Second, the G20 should honor its commitments. A thousand promises are worth less than the value of a single action. We need to make the G20 a force for action, not a talking shop. This year, we have formulated action plans for many issues from sustainable development, green finance, and energy efficiency to the combating of corruption. It is now up to us to ensure meaningful implementation of each and every one of these.

Third, in the spirit of shared development for mutual benefit, the G20 should be built into a platform of cooperation. We should continue to strengthen institutional building in the G20 with a view to sustaining and deepening cooperation. We should solicit a diverse range of proposals and take on board the views of all countries, especially developing countries, so as to make the G20 more inclusive and responsive to the demands of people from different countries.

Fourth, we should meet challenges together in the spirit of partnership. Partnership is the most valuable asset of the G20. Though our countries may differ in national realities, development stages, and the challenges we face, we all share the common goals of achieving stronger growth, overcoming challenges, and realizing shared development. So long as we stick together, we are fully capable of navigating the rough waters of the global economy and steering a new course toward a future of growth.

Colleagues,

In preparing to host the Hangzhou Summit, China has followed

the principles of openness, transparency, and inclusiveness, and has maintained close contact and coordination with all other members. We have also engaged in dialogue of various forms to reach out to the United Nations, the African Union, and the G77 and to least developed countries, landlocked countries, and small island states, and have briefed all nations and anyone who has an interest in the G20 on our preparations. We have listened to the views and proposals of all sides, and these have been of great benefit to our Summit preparations.

I hope that during discussions in the coming two days, we can pool our wisdom and energy to see the Hangzhou Summit fulfill its mandate to boost global growth, bolster international economic cooperation, and advance the growth of the G20.

Taking Hangzhou as a new departure point, let us steer the giant ship of the global economy on a new voyage, setting out from the shores of the Qiantang River toward the vast, wide ocean.

Thank you.

IMPROVING OUR ABILITY TO PARTICIPATE IN GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

September 27, 2016

Owing to changes in the international balance of power and the proliferation of global challenges, there has been a rising tide of demand for stronger global governance and a transformation of the global governance system. Reflecting these sentiments, we should take the opportunity to advance the development of a more just and equitable international order and to ensure better protection for the common interests of both our country and other developing countries, more favorable external conditions for realizing the Two Centenary Goals and the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation, and greater contributions on our behalf to the noble cause of peace and development for humanity.

Since the 18th National Party Congress, we have, at every opportunity, actively worked to uphold the international order based on the UN Charter's purposes and principles, and to safeguard the fruits of victory won by the Chinese people in World War II at the cost of great national sacrifice. We have introduced the Belt and Road Initiative, established new multilateral financial institutions such as the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, and facilitated to complete the reform of the IMF quota and governance mechanisms. We have also played an active part in setting governance rules for many emerging fields, including the oceans, the polar regions, the Internet, outer space, nuclear security, anti-corruption efforts, and climate change, and pushed for reform of the unjust or inequitable aspects of the current global governance system.

The recent G20 Hangzhou Summit was the highest-level international summit hosted by China in recent years as well as the largest and most influential. Using the opportunity of setting the agenda, we ensured

Main points of a speech at the 35th group study session of the 18th Central Committee Political Bureau chaired by Comrade Xi Jinping.

a memorable, unique, and impactful occasion, guiding the Summit toward the achievement of a series of imaginative, groundbreaking, institutional outcomes. As a result, the Summit met its goals of charting a course for the world economy, providing momentum for global economic growth, and building a solid foundation for international cooperation.

This Summit provided us with the first opportunity to properly explain China's philosophy on global economic governance; it was the first G20 summit where innovation was identified as a core outcome, where development issues were prioritized in global macroeconomic policy coordination, and where a framework of global multilateral investment rules was established; and it was the first time a president's statement on climate change was released and green finance was included in the G20 agenda. Each of these firsts with the mark of China is firmly stamped on the history of the G20.

The pattern of global governance is determined by the international balance of power, and transformations in the global governance system are rooted in changes in the balance of power. We should take economic development as the central task, and concentrate our efforts on managing our own affairs well to keep improving our capacity to speak and act on the international stage. We should actively participate in global governance and willingly shoulder international responsibilities. We must do all we can within the limitations of our capabilities.

As time has progressed, the inadequacies of the existing global governance system have only grown, and calls for its reform from the international community have only heightened. Reform of the global governance system is a common cause that concerns all members of the international community. Therefore, we must stick to the principles of achieving shared growth through discussion and collaboration in order to see proposals crafted into consensus, and consensus translated into concerted action. We must uphold our commitment to speaking on behalf of developing countries and to strengthening solidarity and cooperation with them.

We need to start with what we can get done and what we have broad consensus on. At present, we should work on expanding the results of the G20 Hangzhou Summit, strengthening and harnessing the role

of the G20 as the main platform for global economic governance, and advancing its transformation into a long-term governance mechanism. We should fully move ahead with the Belt and Road Initiative and encourage all related parties to strengthen planning and strategic linkups. We should deepen cooperation within the Shanghai Cooperation Organization; strengthen mechanisms such as the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia (CICA), the East Asia Summit, and the ASEAN Regional Forum; and integrate regional free-trade negotiation frameworks. We should also play a more active part in setting the rules for emerging fields such as the Internet, the polar regions, the deep sea, and outer space, and give greater support to cooperation mechanisms and programs of educational exchange, cultural dialogue, and ecological conservation.

Since the 18th National Party Congress, we have put forward the principle of upholding the right approach to justice and the pursuit of interests, and promoted the building of a new model of international relations based on cooperation and mutual benefit, and the fostering of a human community with a shared future and a network of partnerships which extends to all corners of the globe. We have advocated a common, comprehensive, cooperative, and sustainable security concept.

These ideas have been well received in the international community. We must continue communicating our ideas about global governance system reform to the international community. We must pursue cooperation not confrontation, and mutually beneficial outcomes not one-sided victories. To ensure the transformation of the global governance system constitutes a concerted effort, we must keep searching for the common ground, expand the space for cooperation, and encourage consensus between all sides and more robust coordination.

We need to improve our ability to participate in global governance, putting particular weight on the ability to make rules, set agendas, and to communicate and coordinate. To be effective in global governance, we need a large number of professionals who have a good knowledge of the policies and principles of the Party and government, understand our national conditions, possess a global outlook and a good command of foreign languages, and are conversant with international rules and skilled in international negotiations. We should strengthen the training

GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

of high-caliber personnel involved in global governance, and ensure we have adequately trained professionals in our talent pool to offer robust personnel support for our participation in global governance.

STRENGTHENING CONFIDENCE AND SEEKING COMMON DEVELOPMENT

October 16, 2016

Your Excellency Prime Minister Narendra Modi,
Your Excellency President Jacob Zuma,
Your Excellency President Michel Temer,
Your Excellency President Vladimir Putin,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

It gives me great pleasure to come to beautiful Goa. I thank Prime Minister Modi and the Indian government for your gracious hospitality and meticulous preparations for our meeting. I visited India in 2014, during which time the hardworking people of this great country and its colorful culture left a deep impression on me.

We gather in autumn, the season of harvest, in what also happens to be the tenth year of BRICS cooperation. On this occasion, I am reminded of an old Chinese saying, "It takes ten years to forge a good sword."¹ Indeed, the last ten years of cooperative effort has rewarded production for our countries. With solid steps, BRICS cooperation has grown in depth and substance and evolved into an international mechanism with major influence that has yielded many fruitful results.

The past decade has been about common development and constant progress. We have kept to a development-first approach focused on growing our economies and improving people's lives, and have achieved enormous progress with this. Over the last ten years, the share of our five countries in the world economy has risen from 12 percent to 23 percent, in global trade from 11 percent to 16 percent, and in outbound investment from 7 percent to 12 percent. The living standards

¹Speech at the Plenary Session of the Eighth BRICS Summit in Goa, India.

of our 3 billion people are constantly improving, and BRICS's stature and role in the international community have risen continuously.

The past decade has been about expanding cooperation and win-win outcomes. Following the BRICS spirit of openness, inclusiveness, and mutually beneficial cooperation, we have worked to put in place a comprehensive and multilevel cooperation framework. As a result, our areas of cooperation have grown, mechanisms for cooperation have been improved, and an incessant stream of outcomes has been created. We launched the New Development Bank and the Contingent Reserve Arrangement, advanced cooperation on energy conservation and energy efficiency, and enhanced coordination of our positions on climate change. These achievements are a testament to the efficiency and effectiveness of BRICS cooperation, and have carved a new path for South-South Cooperation.

The past decade has been about fulfilling our mission and making a difference. Together, we withstood the shock of the international financial crisis and made important contributions to global economic and financial stability. According to an IMF report, BRICS countries have contributed more than 50 percent of global growth in the last decade. We have upheld international fairness and justice, and spoken with one voice and with principle on major international and regional issues. In pushing for the reform of global economic governance, we have helped to ensure much greater representation and say for emerging markets and developing countries.

Colleagues,

There is a Chinese saying, "We use a mirror to study ourselves and the past to study the present."² The reason we reflect on the past is so we may advance toward a brighter future.

At present, the momentum of the global economic recovery remains fragile, trade and investment are lackluster, and commodity prices have been consistently volatile. The deep-seated imbalances that triggered the financial crisis are far from resolved. Some countries are becoming more inward-looking in their policies, protectionism is rising, and an undercurrent of deglobalization is beginning to swell. Further, we face complex geopolitical factors, intertwined traditional and non-

traditional security risks, and heightened global challenges including terrorism, infectious disease, and climate change. All these amount to what is a complex and volatile external environment for the development of BRICS countries.

The theme of this BRICS summit, “Building Responsive, Inclusive, and Collective Solutions,” is thus highly fitting. Given the challenges in the overall international environment, we need to firm up confidence and act in concert.

Through ten years of hard work, BRICS cooperation has set down deep roots and come to truly flourish. We are wholly capable of turning challenges into opportunities, converting pressure to impetus, and getting through hard times together. We should each contribute our wisdom and strengths and join hands to find solutions.

First, we need to work together for an open world. Openness is the fundamental path to national prosperity and strength. Following the objective laws of history and the trend of the times, we should pursue structural reform, adopt new growth models, build open economies, and firmly oppose protectionism in all forms. It is important that we strengthen coordination on macroeconomic policies. We should start with steps to promote market linkups, financial integration, infrastructure connectivity, and people-to-people exchanges. This way, we BRICS countries can be the spearhead of the international cooperation and greater openness and play an active and leading role on the international stage.

Second, we need to shape the contours of future development. Inclusive and sustainable development is the shared aspiration of people around the world. It is also a source of strength for steady and sustainable growth of the world economy. We should continue to prioritize development, and enhance North-South Dialogue and South-South Cooperation in the context of implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the outcomes of the G20 Hangzhou Summit. With new ideas, concepts, and measures, we can inject fresh impetus into and open up new space for international development cooperation, and help bring about strong, sustainable, balanced, and inclusive growth of the world economy.

Third, we need to confront global challenges together. We BRICS

countries share a common future. We are a community of converging interests, but more than that, we are a community that takes concerted action and makes progress together. It is important that we step up coordination and communication on major international issues and regional hotspots, and act in concert to find political solutions to hotspot issues and to tackle such global challenges as natural disasters, climate change, infectious disease, and terrorism. While speaking with one voice to call for greater input from the international community, we should also tackle issues on the ground with concrete efforts and a comprehensive approach that addresses both symptoms and root causes. This will stand as our contribution to the enduring peace and security of the world.

Fourth, we need to stand together for fairness and justice. Global governance based on fairness and justice is essential for the common development of all countries. We should continue to participate in, advance, and lead the reform in global governance with a view to realizing a more just and equitable international order, and greater representation and say for emerging markets and developing countries. We should continue to safeguard international peace, and handle issues both according to their own merits and in keeping with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and the norms governing international relations. With this, we BRICS countries can create positive energy and forge a new form of international relations based on mutually beneficial cooperation.

Fifth, we need to deepen our partnership. We BRICS countries are good friends, brothers, and partners that treat each other with sincerity. This kind of friendship and cooperation is sure to only go deeper. The implementation of the Strategy for BRICS Economic Partnership has offered us the opportunity to deepen and expand economic cooperation in all areas and raise the overall competitiveness of BRICS countries. We must do well in establishing, maintaining and developing the New Development Bank and the Contingent Reserve Arrangement, two mechanisms that will provide strong support for the economic wellbeing of developing countries. We should encourage more people-to-people exchanges to bring our peoples closer and build public support for BRICS cooperation. We should also broaden BRICS's circle of friends and keep it open and inclusive for common development.

Colleagues,

As one of its committed supporters and participants, China has made BRICS cooperation an important strand of its diplomatic agenda and believes that BRICS cooperation can do much to promote world peace, stability, and prosperity. Next year China will take over the BRICS rotating presidency and host its ninth summit. We are fully aware of our heavy responsibilities, but also confident. Joining with each of the BRICS members, we will together map out a blueprint for even greater BRICS development.

Thank you.

Note

¹ Jia Dao, "Swordsman." Jia Dao (779–843) was a poet in the Tang Dynasty.

² Chen Shou, *Records of the Three Kingdoms (San Guo Zhi)*. This is a 65-volume, biographical-style history of the Wei, Shu, and Wu kingdoms. Chen Shou (233–297) was an official and historian of the Western Jin Dynasty.

ENHANCED PARTNERSHIP TOWARD STRONGER MOMENTUM FOR GROWTH

November 19, 2016

Chairman Alfonso Bustamante,
Leaders of the APEC Business Community,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

I am delighted to meet all of you here in the beautiful city of Lima. Geographically, China and Peru are far apart. There is one entry in an English-Chinese dictionary, “from China to Peru,” the meaning of which is a worldwide journey. Indeed, today we truly have come to Lima from all over the world and all with the same goal — to explore ideas and measures for promoting the prosperity of the Asia Pacific region.

Two months ago, China successfully hosted the Hangzhou G20 Summit. Other leaders of the G20 countries and I held in-depth discussions on the major issues facing the world economy and reached important consensus on many points. We expressed concern about the lackluster recovery of the global economy, the inadequacy of growth momentum, the setbacks hindering economic globalization, the subdued state of trade and investment, and the growing global challenges that cloud the global economic outlook. We agreed that, in the face of such risks and challenges, all parties need to work together in a spirit of partnership for mutually beneficial outcomes, enhance macroeconomic policy coordination, develop new ways of spurring growth, and strive to build an open world economy that delivers strong, sustainable, balanced, and inclusive growth.

The Asia Pacific has now reached a critical point where, although it continues to enjoy steady growth, it is faced with many challenges.

Keynote speech at the 28th APEC CEO Summit in Lima, Peru.

As the region with the largest economy and most dynamic growth, the Asia Pacific needs to be brave in leading the way, taking strong and coordinated actions to re-energize the world economy and create new opportunities for global growth.

First, we should promote an open and integrated economy. Openness is the lifeblood of the Asia Pacific economy. Over the past two decades and more, the commitment of APEC member economies to trade liberalization and facilitation has seen their average trade growth at 8 percent annually. More than double GDP growth in the same period, this has served as a steady driver of the Asia Pacific economy. Globally, trade has been weak in recent years. According to a WTO forecast, this year — for the fifth consecutive year — global trade may grow slower than GDP. The Asia Pacific is under similar pressure, and has also had to contend with such challenges as the fragmentation of regional economic cooperation. For any regional trade arrangement to have broad support, it must be open, inclusive, and universally and mutually beneficial. We need to build frameworks for regional cooperation that ensure equal consultation, joint participation, and shared benefits. Closed and exclusive arrangements are not the right choice.

In this respect, building a Free Trade Area of the Asia Pacific (FTAAP), which is aptly regarded by the business community as the APEC dream, represents a strategic initiative that is critical to the long-term prosperity of the Asia Pacific. We should firmly promote the FTAAP as an institutional guarantee to ensure an open Asia Pacific economy. We should energize trade and investment to drive growth, make free trade arrangements more open and more inclusive, and safeguard the multilateral trading regime.

There is at present much debate around the issue of economic globalization, which has both its supporters and its skeptics. In my view, economic globalization is in keeping with the objective laws of economics and is in the best interests of all sides. That said, it is a double-edged sword. As a powerful driver for growth, economic globalization has also brought with it new problems and challenges that need to be squarely faced. Globally, a new round of scientific, technological, and industrial revolution is currently in the making, change in the international division of labor is accelerating, and global value chains are being

remolded. These developments have added new dimensions to economic globalization. APEC was born in globalization's boom years and the achievements of the Asia Pacific countries have been inextricably linked to globalization. We need to recognize the changing dynamics in both our respective countries and the external environment, and seize new opportunities, embrace new roles, and foster new strengths. At the same time, globalization is giving rise to new issues that merit serious study. We need to actively set the direction of globalization, and with a focus on equity and justice, make it more resilient, inclusive, and sustainable, so that it allows people to derive a stronger sense of participation, fulfillment, and contentment.

Second, we should enhance connectivity to achieve interconnected development. Connectivity is an important means of unlocking growth potential and a prerequisite for achieving interconnected development. We need to build an integrated, multi-dimensional connectivity network that spans the entire Asia Pacific. Today, the APEC meeting returns to Latin America after an eight year absence. We should seize this opportunity to promote greater linkage between connectivity programs on both sides of the Pacific in order to stimulate and promote the development of the real economy on a larger scale. It is important to further the implementation of the Connectivity Blueprint adopted at the APEC meeting in Beijing in 2014, which aims to strengthen physical, institutional, and people-to-people connectivity and ensure full connectivity of the Asia Pacific by 2025.

Three years ago, I put forward the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). This Initiative is primarily focused on strengthening connectivity by facilitating the free flow of factors of production, creating a diverse platform for cooperation, and achieving mutually beneficial outcomes and shared development. Over 100 countries and international organizations have so far joined or provided support for the Initiative, forming a strong circle of friends brought together by common vision, mutual trust, and friendship. Furthermore, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) is also up and running; the Silk Road Fund is in place; and a number of major projects generating huge economic and social benefits have been launched. Guided by the principle of shared growth through discussion and collaboration, China will work with other

parties to achieve greater connectivity in policy, infrastructure, trade, finance, and people-to-people exchange, to foster stronger links between our respective development strategies, and to deepen mutually beneficial cooperation. With this, we can get a strong impetus for driving growth and improving people's lives. China welcomes all parties to engage in cooperation that allows us to this Initiative to share opportunities, meet challenges, and pursue common development.

Third, we should boost reform and innovation to create stronger internal drivers. To this day, the Asia Pacific has come a long way in pursuit of development, and every step along this journey has been propelled by reform and innovation. Reform and innovation are worthy undertakings, but they are also difficult to accomplish. As an old Chinese saying puts it, "The courage to face challenges makes a difficult task easier."¹ A Latin American proverb says that "there is no worse struggle than one that never begins." In Beijing in 2014, APEC leaders adopted the APEC Accord on Innovative Development, Economic Reform, and Growth, which charts a course of innovative development for the Asia Pacific. This year, the G20 Hangzhou Summit adopted the G20 Blueprint on Innovative Growth, which underscores the importance of reform and innovation and formulates specific action plans toward this end.

To act on these consensuses and principles, we APEC members should promote the transformation of growth models, be determined to use reform to make economic structural adjustments, and boost total factor productivity. We should step up macro-policy coordination, firmly advance structural reform, and work to increase positive spillovers. To expand the space for development, we should accelerate efforts to explore new development concepts, models, and pathways, energize social creativity and the market, and help our industries and products to move up the global value chain.

Fourth, we should promote mutually beneficial cooperation to forge stronger partnerships. Partnership is the link that binds Asia Pacific cooperation and the only choice we have in meeting current challenges. We all have the belief that the 21st century is the Asia Pacific century, but happiness isn't going to just descend from the heavens. Two years ago, APEC leaders reviewed the course of 25 years of APEC cooperation and put forward guiding principles for forging partnership in the Asia

Pacific. Last year in Manila, we reaffirmed the concept of Asia Pacific partnership founded on the spirit of mutual trust, inclusiveness, and mutually beneficial cooperation.

We need to foster a stronger sense of ourselves as a community with a shared future, so that we can continuously move closer together and not farther apart. We should continue to deepen and expand cooperation in our region, and work together to build platforms, set rules, and share development outcomes, and any attempt to undercut or exclude each other should be rejected. We should encourage equal participation, full consultation, mutual assistance, and shared development. Every effort must be made to foster a sound and stable environment for development, and no factor should be allowed to obstruct the development process of the Asia Pacific.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

To realize common development and prosperity for the Asia Pacific, it is important that we strengthen cooperation at the regional level. But even more important is the concrete action that each APEC member takes. As the world's most populous developing country, China has been able to maintain steady and sound economic development, thus fueling economic growth in the Asia Pacific region and throughout the world. In the years after the outbreak of the international financial crisis, China contributed nearly 40 percent of global growth, playing a pivotal role in the global economic recovery. Against the backdrop of sluggish global growth in recent years, China's economy has encountered some difficulties and challenges. But we have stayed firmly confident and made proactive adjustments. As a result, China's growth rate remains one of the fastest among major economies and its contribution to global growth remains above 25 percent.

This year is China's first year of implementing its 13th Five-Year Plan. Actively adapting to and steering the new normal of economic development, we have pressed ahead with reform across the board, pursued innovation-driven development, and moved faster to transform the growth model and make economic structural adjustments. Thanks to these efforts, China's economy is operating within a proper range. In

the first three quarters this year, China's GDP grew by 6.7 percent. Final consumption expenditure contributed 71 percent of GDP growth. The added value of services accounted for 52.8 percent of GDP. Energy consumption per unit of GDP dropped 5.2 percent year on year. A total of 10.67 million urban jobs were created, and the gap between urban and rural income continued to narrow. The quality and effect of China's economy has steadily improved; new drivers of growth are gaining strength; new businesses are emerging; and many regions and industries are undergoing encouraging transformations. All this shows that enabling factors are growing in strength.

China is now in a decisive stage in building a moderately prosperous society in all respects. Guided by the vision of innovative, coordinated, green, and open development for all, we will prioritize supply-side structural reform, foster a new economic structure, and strengthen new drivers to ensure the steady and sound growth of China's economy.

At present and in the coming period, China will take the following steps to promote economic development:

First, we will carry out supply-side structural reform to accelerate the transformation of the growth model. We will deepen economic structural reform right across the board. We will work on improving institutions and systems to ensure that the market plays the decisive role in resource allocation and that the government plays its role better. While taking steps to appropriately expand aggregate demand, we will use reform-based solutions to advance structural adjustment, promote the restructuring and improvement of industry, and optimize the allocation of factors of production, so that the supply structure is better able to respond and adapt to changes in demand. This will help to ensure we have an unceasing supply of internal forces for sustaining sound growth.

Second, we will promote innovation-driven development to replace old growth drivers with new ones. We are committed to implementing an innovation-driven development strategy. This will see us taking further steps to reform the management system for science and technology, eliminating outdated thinking and institutional obstacles, fully leveraging the role of science and technology in economic and social development, and encouraging a free flow of creativity from all sources of innovation. We will promote greater collaboration between businesses, universities,

and research institutes to energize all entities and personnel as well as the market and capital to drive innovation-based development. We will encourage the development of new technologies, new industries, and new businesses and see that innovation outcomes are turned into concrete economic activities that foster new impetus for growth.

Third, we will promote high-standard, bidirectional opening up to achieve mutually beneficial outcomes. I have stressed on many occasions that China will never shut its door to the outside world, but will only become more and more open. We will pursue a more vigorous, more proactive opening up strategy that will help opening up unfold in a more comprehensive, more thorough, and more diverse way. We will give greater access to foreign investment and continue to set up high-standard pilot free trade zones. We will create a business environment that is more rules-based, facilitative, and in line with international standards, and ensure that there is a level playing field for all companies in China, both domestic and foreign. I am convinced that, with sustained progress on these major measures, China's investment climate will become more open, friendly, and transparent, providing foreign companies with greater possibilities for sharing in China's growth opportunities. We will encourage more Chinese companies to go global, to increase outbound investment, and to set up new platforms for pursuing mutually beneficial cooperation. We will fully involve ourselves in economic globalization by supporting the multilateral trading regime, advancing the FTAAP, and working for the early conclusion of the negotiations on the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership.

Fourth, we will promote development that is for everyone and environmentally friendly in order to improve the lives of our people. As an ancient Chinese saying goes, "Bringing benefit to the people is the fundamental principle of governance."² There is also a Peruvian saying, "The voice of the people is the voice of God." To respond to people's aspiration for a better life, we will ensure that everyone enjoys a share in the fruits of development. We will improve the mechanisms for income redistribution, ensuring that, as the pie gets bigger, it is shared more equitably to expand the middle-income group. We will step up the fight against poverty so that by 2020, all of the 55.75 million people in rural China living below the current poverty line are lifted out of poverty. We

will redouble efforts to build a Healthy China by providing our people with full life-cycle health services. We often say that clear waters and lush mountains are as precious as mountains of silver and gold. With this in mind, we will continue to pursue the strategy of sustainable growth, promote green, low-carbon, and circular development, and build a beautiful China with blue skies, green lands, and clear waters where our people can enjoy the ecological benefits realized through development.

China's economy has a promising future, and China's development represents an opportunity for the world. It is estimated that in the next five years China will import US\$8 trillion of goods, and receive US\$600 billion of foreign investment, while China itself will invest US\$750 billion overseas and its tourists will make 700 million outbound visits. All this means a bigger market, more capital, a greater variety of products, and more valuable cooperation opportunities for countries around the world.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

It is 25 years since China became a member of the APEC organization. Over the last 25 years, China has worked together with other APEC members to overcome difficulties and pursue development and shared prosperity. Together, we have advanced opening up and deepened integration. Together, we have shown the will to advance and the bravery to innovate. And together, we have pursued shared development on the basis of mutual respect and assistance. Step by step, China and other economies of the Asia Pacific have moved closer together. Indeed, China has become a major trading partner and export market for many APEC members.

We all know that the sweet potato and other varieties of tubers originated in Latin America. I once used a sweet potato as an example to make a point to a group of Chinese business leaders. I said that, though the vines of a sweet potato may extend in all directions, they all grow out of a single root. Just the same, no matter what level of development it may reach, China will always firmly root itself in the Asia Pacific, always work for its development, and always contribute to its prosperity. China will never waver from the path of peaceful development; it will uphold a

mutually beneficial strategy of opening up; and while striving for its own development, it will work to promote the common development of all Asia Pacific countries and to create more opportunities for the people of this region.

The business community, as the most dynamic force in the global economy, plays a crucial role in driving reform, development, and innovation. I hope you will lead the way with concrete actions, engaging in cooperation that delivers mutually beneficial outcomes and striving to produce fruitful results that stand as new contributions to economic growth in both the Asia Pacific and the world.

To conclude, I wish the CEO Summit every success.

Thank you.

Note

¹ Ouyang Xiu, "An Epitaph for Yin Shilu." Ouyang Xiu (1007–1072) was a statesman and writer of the Northern Song Dynasty.

² *Huainanzi*. This is an ancient Chinese text comprising essays that resulted from a series of scholarly debates held at the court of Liu An, King of Huainan, sometime before 139 BC.

SHOULDERING THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF OUR AGE AND PROMOTING GLOBAL GROWTH TOGETHER

January 17, 2017

President Doris Leuthard and Mr. Roland Hausin,
Heads of State and Government, Deputy Heads of State, and Your
Spouses,
Heads of International Organizations,
Dr. Klaus Schwab and Mrs. Hilde Schwab,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

I'm delighted to come to beautiful Davos. Though just a small town in the Alps, Davos is an important window for observing the global economy. Bringing together people from every quarter of the globe, it is a place where collisions of diverse ideas and insights can ignite sparks of wisdom. Indeed, with relatively modest inputs this meeting seems to produce highly valuable outputs, a phenomenon I believe could be aptly termed "Schwab economics."

"It was the best of times, it was the worst of times." These are the words written by the English writer Charles Dickens to describe the world after the Industrial Revolution. Today, we, too, find ourselves in a world of contradictions. Growing material wealth and advances in science and technology have allowed human civilization to develop as never before. But frequent regional conflicts, global challenges like terrorism and refugee crises, as well as poverty, unemployment, and a widening income gap have all added to the uncertainties of the world.

Many people feel bewildered and wonder: What has gone wrong

Keynote speech at the opening session of the World Economic Forum Annual Meeting 2017 in Davos.

with the world?

To answer this question, one must first identify the source of the problem. Some blame economic globalization for the chaos. Once viewed as the treasure cave found by Ali Baba in *Arabian Nights*, economic globalization has now become a Pandora's box in the eyes of many. The international community is currently engaged in a far-reaching debate on this issue.

Today, it is in the context of economic globalization that I wish to discuss the global economy.

The point I want to make is that many of the problems troubling the world are not the products of economic globalization. For instance, the waves of refugees from the Middle East and North Africa of recent years have become a global concern. Several million people have been displaced, and even small children have lost their lives trying to cross the rough seas. These events have been truly heartbreaking. But it is war, conflict, and regional turbulence that have caused this problem, and thus its solution lies in making peace, promoting reconciliation, and restoring stability. The international financial crisis is another example. It was not an inevitable outcome of economic globalization, but rather the consequence of excessive pursuit of profit by financial capital and the grave failures of financial regulation. To simply blame economic globalization for the world's problems is not consistent with the realities, and it will not help solve those problems.

From a historical perspective, economic globalization was the result of growing social productivity and a natural outcome of scientific and technological progress. It was not something fashioned by any group of individuals or countries. Economic globalization has powered global growth and facilitated movement of goods and capital, advances in science, technology, and civilization, and interactions among peoples.

We must, of course, also recognize that it is a double-edged sword. During a period of downward pressure, it is much harder to grow the global economic pie, and it may even shrink. This puts a much greater strain on the relations between growth and distribution, capital and labor, and efficiency and equity. In this respect, both developed and developing countries have felt the punch. Voices against globalization give expression to the pitfalls of the process, and these merit our serious attention and

consideration.

As a line in an old Chinese poem goes, “Honey melons hang on bitter vines; sweet dates grow from branches of thorns.”¹ In a philosophical sense, nothing is perfect in the world. One fails to see the full picture if he claims something is perfect just because of its merits, or if he dismisses something as useless simply because it has defects. It is true that economic globalization has created new problems, but this does not justify writing off economic globalization. Rather, we should adapt to and guide economic globalization, ease its negative impacts, and see that it brings greater benefits to all countries and all nations.

There was a time when China also had its doubts about economic globalization, and was apprehensive about joining the World Trade Organization. But we came to the conclusion that integration into the global economy represented a historical trend. If China was going to grow its economy, it would need to have the courage to swim out into the vast ocean of the global market. If one is always afraid to brave the storms and explore what lies beyond, he will sooner or later drown in the ocean. Therefore, China took the brave decision to embrace the global market. Sure, we have choked on our fair share of water and encountered many whirlpools and mountainous waves, but we have also learned how to swim in the process. This has proved to be the right strategic choice.

To swim in or not to swim in, the global economy is an ocean that is always going to be there — you cannot escape it. To cut off the flow of capital, technology, products, industries, and people between economies, to drain the waters of the ocean back into each and every isolated lake and creek — not only is this simply impossible, it runs counter to the tide of history.

The history of mankind tells us not that problems themselves are frightening, but that the refusal to face up to those problems and the absence of any ideas about how to solve them are frightening. In facing both the opportunities and challenges arising from economic globalization, the correct choice is to seize every opportunity, to meet every challenge together, and to chart the right course for economic globalization.

At the APEC Economic Leaders’ Meeting in late 2016, I spoke about the need to make the process of economic globalization more

dynamic, more inclusive, and more sustainable. We need to take proactive steps to appropriately manage economic globalization, so as to liberate more of its positive effects and rebalance the process. In line with overall trends and our respective national conditions, we should embark on the right pathway, at the right pace, to integrate our economies with economic globalization. We should strike a balance between efficiency and equity to ensure that different countries, different social strata, and different groups of people all share in the benefits of economic globalization. The people of all countries expect nothing less from us, and this is a responsibility this generation of leaders must shoulder.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

At present, the most pressing task before us is to steer the global economy out of difficulty. The global economy has been sluggish for quite some time; and the gap between the poor and the rich and between North and South is widening. At the root of this are three critical issues in the economic sphere that have yet to be effectively addressed.

First, a lack of robust drivers is making it difficult to maintain the steady growth of the global economy. Global economic growth is now at its slowest pace in seven years. Global trade continues to grow at a slower pace than global GDP. Short-term policy stimuli have proven ineffective. And fundamental structural reform is just getting under way. The global economy is in the midst of a transition to new growth drivers, and the role of traditional engines in driving growth is weakening. Despite the ceaseless emergence of new technologies such as artificial intelligence and 3D printing, new sources of growth have yet to emerge. A new path for the global economy remains elusive.

Second, inadequate global economic governance has made it difficult to adapt to new developments in the global economy. Madame Christine Lagarde recently told me that emerging markets and developing countries now account for 80 percent of the growth of the global economy. This shows the profound changes that have occurred in the global economic landscape in recent decades. However, these changes have not been reflected in the global governance system, which, in terms of representation and inclusiveness, is lacking. The global industrial

landscape is changing and new industrial chains, value chains, and supply chains are taking shape. However, trade and investment rules have not kept pace with these developments, resulting in acute problems such as the closing off of mechanisms and the fragmentation of rules. The global financial market needs to be more resilient to risk, but the global financial governance mechanism has not been adapted to new requirements and is thus unable to effectively resolve problems such as frequent volatility in the international financial market and the build-up of asset bubbles.

Third, uneven global development has made it difficult to meet people's expectations for a better life. Dr. Schwab observed in his book *The Fourth Industrial Revolution* that this round of industrial revolution will have extensive and far-reaching effects, including greater inequality, and more seriously, the possibility of a widening gap between the returns on capital and labor. The richest one percent of the world's population own more wealth than the remaining 99 percent. Inequality in income distribution and imbalances in the space for development are worrisome. Over 700 million people in the world still live in extreme poverty. For many families, warm houses, enough food, and secure jobs are still a distant dream. This is the biggest challenge facing the world today. It is also a cause of social turmoil in some countries.

These difficulties show that there are indeed problems with world economic growth, governance, and development models, and that they must be resolved. The founder of the Red Cross Henry Dunant once said, "Our real enemy is not the neighboring country; it is hunger, poverty, ignorance, superstition, and prejudice." We need the wisdom to be able to analyze these problems; but more importantly, we need the courage to take the action to address them.

First, we should develop a dynamic, innovation-driven growth model. The fundamental issue plaguing the global economy is the lack of growth drivers. Innovation is the primary force guiding development. Unlike previous industrial revolutions, the fourth industrial revolution is unfolding at an exponential rather than linear pace. Therefore, we must rely on innovation to find the way forward. Only with the courage to innovate and reform can we break through the barriers to global growth and development.

To this end, G20 leaders reached an important consensus at the

Hangzhou Summit to take innovation as the key in fostering drivers of growth for both individual countries and the global economy. We need to create new philosophies for development and rise above the debate about whether there should be more fiscal stimulus or more monetary easing. We should adopt a multipronged approach that addresses both the symptoms and roots causes of problems. We should adopt new policy instruments and advance structural reform to create more space for growth and sustain its momentum. We should develop new growth models that allow us to seize the opportunities brought by the new round of industrial revolution and the digital economy. We should meet the challenges of climate change and aging populations. We should address the negative effects of IT application and automation on jobs. And we should ensure that, as we cultivate new industries and new business forms and models, we also create new jobs and inspire new confidence and hope in our peoples.

Second, we should pursue a coordinated and interconnected approach to develop a model of open and mutually beneficial cooperation. Today, mankind has become a close-knit community with a shared future. Our interests are highly convergent and we are all mutually dependent on one another. While all countries enjoy the right to development, they should view their own interests in a broader context and refrain from pursuing them at the expense of others.

We should commit ourselves to developing an open global economy and to sharing opportunities and interests and achieving mutually beneficial outcomes through opening up. One should not just retreat to the harbor on encountering a storm, for this will never get us to the shores on the other side of the ocean. We must redouble our efforts to develop global connectivity so all countries may achieve interconnected growth and shared prosperity. We must not falter in our commitment to developing global free trade and investment. We should promote liberalization and facilitation of the trade and investment through opening up and say no to protectionism. Pursuing protectionism is like locking oneself in a dark room. While it may provide shelter from the wind and rain, it will also block out the light and air. In a trade war no one will emerge as a winner.

Third, we should develop a model of just and equitable governance

that is fit for the times. As the Chinese saying goes, the intelligent attend to tasks, the wise to governance. Amid the growing calls from the international community for action, the task of reforming the global economic governance system has become more and more urgent. Only when the global governance system is adapted to the new developments of the international economic landscape can it come to ensure global growth.

Countries, both big and small, strong and weak, rich and poor, are all equal members of the international community. As such, they are entitled to participate in decision-making, enjoy rights, and fulfill obligations on an equal basis. Emerging markets and developing countries deserve greater representation and voice. The 2010 IMF quota reform has come into force, and this momentum should be sustained. We should stay committed to multilateralism and uphold the authority and efficacy of multilateral institutions. We should honor promises and abide by rules, and never merely pick and choose upon our own wishes. The Paris Agreement is a hard-won achievement which is in keeping with the underlying trend of global development. All signatories should stick to it instead of walking away from it. This is a responsibility we have to our future generations.

Fourth, we should develop a balanced, equitable, and inclusive development model. As the Chinese saying goes, "When the path is just, the common good will reign over all under Heaven."² Development is ultimately for the people. To achieve more balanced development and ensure that more people have equal access to opportunities and share in the benefits of development, it is crucial to have a sound development philosophy and model that ensure fairness, effectiveness, and balance.

We should advocate a culture of valuing diligence, frugality, and enterprise and of respecting the fruits of everyone's hard work. We need to focus on addressing problems such as poverty, unemployment, and the widening income gap, care for the disadvantaged, and promote social equity and justice. It is important to protect the environment while pursuing economic and social progress so as to achieve harmony between humanity and nature and between the person and society. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development promulgated by the United Nations should be fully implemented to work toward balanced

development across the world.

A Chinese adage reads, "Victory is ensured when people pool their strength; success is secured when people put their heads together."³ As long as we keep to the goal of building a human community with a shared future and work hand in hand to fulfill our responsibilities and overcome difficulties, we will undoubtedly be able to build a better world and ensure better lives for our peoples.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

Thanks to 38 years of reform and opening up, China is now the world's second largest economy. The path you take determines your future. The key to China's development has been the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, pursuing a path that is suited to China's national conditions.

This is a path based on the Chinese context. China has succeeded in embarking on a development path suited to its conditions and realities by drawing on both the wisdom of its own civilization and the practices of other countries in both East and West. On this path, China has been steadfast but not hidebound; it has learned from others but not blindly imitated them. All roads lead to Rome. No country should view its own development path as the only viable one, still less should it impose its own development path on others.

This is a path that puts people's interests first. China follows a people-centered development philosophy and takes bettering the lives of its people as the starting point as well as the purpose of our efforts. It is the people who provide the impetus for development; it is the people who advance development; and it is the people who benefit from development. In line with this China pursues the goal of common prosperity. We have taken major steps in poverty alleviation and helped to lift over 700 million people out of poverty, and good progress is being made in our efforts to build a moderately prosperous society in all respects.

This is a path of pursuing reform and innovation. China is committed to reform as the solution to the difficulties and challenges it meets as it progresses. China has had the courage to take on tough issues,

sail across dangers, and break through the institutional hurdles standing in the way of development. With these efforts, we have seen a durable unleashing of productivity and social vitality. Building on the progress of 30-odd years of reform, we have introduced more than 1,200 reform measures over the past four years, injecting powerful impetus into China's development.

This is a path of pursuing common development through opening up. China is committed to a basic national policy of opening up and pursues a mutually beneficial strategy of opening up. This has helped to continually enhance the connectivity between China's development and the development of other countries — as China is developing itself, it has also created more opportunities for other countries and peoples to benefit.

China's momentous development achievements and the huge improvements in the living standards of its people are good for both China and the world. Such achievements in development over the past decades are the result of the hard work and perseverance of the Chinese people, a quality that has defined the Chinese nation for several thousand years. The Chinese people know full well that there is no such thing as a free lunch in the world. For a big country with over 1.3 billion people, development can only be achieved through our own dedication and efforts. We cannot expect others to deliver development to China, and no one is in a position to do so.

When assessing China's development, one should not only see what benefits the Chinese people have gained, but also the effort they have put in, not just what achievements China has made, but also the contributions it has made to the world. This is the only way to reach an inclusive conclusion about China's development.

Between 1950 and 2016, despite its modest level of development and living standards, China had provided more than RMB 400 billion of foreign assistance, undertook over 5,000 foreign assistance projects, including nearly 3,000 complete projects, and held over 11,000 training workshops in China for over 260,000 personnel from other developing countries. Since China launched reform and opening up, it has attracted over US\$1.7 trillion of foreign investment and made over US\$1.2 trillion of direct outbound investment, making a huge contribution to

global economic development. In the years following the outbreak of the international financial crisis, China contributed on average over 30 percent of global growth every year. All these figures are among the highest in the world.

The figures speak for themselves. China's development is an opportunity for the world; China has not only benefited from economic globalization but also contributed to it. Rapid growth in China has been a sustained, powerful engine for global economic stability and expansion. The interconnected development between China and a large number of other countries has made the world economy more balanced. China's remarkable achievements in poverty reduction have contributed to more inclusive global growth. And China's continuous progress in reform and opening up has provided much momentum for the development of an open world economy.

We Chinese know well the hard work and persistence required to achieve prosperity, so we give a "thumbs up" to the achievements all countries have made in development. We wish you happiness and a future of continuous improvement. We are not wont to become green eyed at the sight of others' success; nor will we grumble about others who benefit from great opportunities arising from China's development. The Chinese people open their arms to the peoples of all countries and welcome them aboard the express train of China's development.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

I know many of you are closely following China's economic development. China's economy has entered a new normal, in which major changes are taking place in terms of growth rate, development model, economic structure, and drivers of growth. But the economic fundamentals sustaining sound development remain unchanged.

Despite a languishing global economy, China's economy is expected to grow by 6.7 percent in 2016, still one of the fastest in the world. China's economy today is far bigger in size than it was in the past, and it now generates more engines than it did in the days of double-digit growth. Household consumption and the services sector have become the main drivers of growth. In the first three quarters of 2016, the value

added of the tertiary industry accounted for 52.8 percent of GDP and domestic consumption contributed 71 percent of economic growth. Household income and employment have risen steadily, and per unit GDP energy consumption continues to drop, which shows that our efforts to pursue green development are paying off.

The Chinese economy does, however, presently face downward pressure and many difficulties, including an acute mismatch between excess capacity and an upgraded demand structure, a lack of internal growth drivers, an accumulation of financial risks, and growing challenges in certain regions. We see these as temporary hardships that are bound to occur on the way forward. We are currently working hard to address these problems and difficulties, and the measures we have taken are so far producing good results. Our firm determination to keep pressing ahead will not falter. China remains the world's largest developing country with a population of over 1.3 billion, and the living standards of our people are not yet high. But this reality means China has enormous potential and space for development. Guided by the vision of innovative, coordinated, green, and open development for all, we will adapt to, address, and steer the new normal in China's economic growth, and make coordinated efforts to maintain steady growth, accelerate reform, adjust the economic structure, improve people's living standards, and guard against risks. With these efforts, we will be able to maintain a medium-high rate of growth as we move toward a medium-high level of development.

China will strive to enhance the quality and performance of economic growth. We will pursue supply-side structural reform as our main task, transform our growth model, and upgrade our economic structure. We will continue to cut overcapacity, reduce inventory, deleverage, reduce costs, and strengthen weak links. We will foster new drivers of growth, develop an advanced manufacturing sector, and upgrade the real economy. We will implement the Internet Plus action plan to boost effective demand and better meet the individualized and diverse needs of consumers. And we will do more to protect our environment and ecosystems.

China will boost market vitality to add new impetus to growth. We will intensify reform efforts in priority areas and key links and ensure the market plays the decisive role in resource allocation. Innovation will

remain at the top of our growth agenda. In pursuing the innovation-driven development strategy, we will bolster strategic emerging industries, apply new technologies and new business models to upgrade traditional industries, and enhance new drivers of growth and revitalize traditional ones.

China will foster an enabling and orderly environment for investment. We will expand market access for foreign investors, build high-standard pilot free trade zones, strengthen property rights protection, and level the playing field to make China's market more transparent and better regulated. In the coming five years, China is expected to import US\$8 trillion of goods, attract US\$600 billion of foreign investment, and make US\$750 billion of outbound investment. Chinese tourists will make 700 million overseas visits. All this will create a bigger market, more capital, more products, and more business opportunities for other countries. China's development will continue to offer opportunities to business communities in other countries. China's door will always be open, not closed, to the world. An open door allows other countries to access China and China itself to integrate with the world. We hope that other countries will also keep their doors open to Chinese investors and keep the playing field level for them.

China will take strong steps to open up for common development. We will advance the building of the Free Trade Area of the Asia Pacific and negotiations on the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership to form a global network of free trade arrangements. China stands for the development of open, transparent, mutually beneficial, and win-win regional free trade arrangements and opposes the formation of coterries that are exclusive and cause fragmentation. China has no intention of boosting its trade competitiveness by devaluing the RMB, still less will it launch a currency war.

Over three years ago, I put forward the Belt and Road Initiative. Since then, over 100 countries and international organizations have responded positively and given their support. More than 40 countries and international organizations have signed cooperation agreements with China, and our circle of friends along the Belt and Road routes continues to grow. Chinese companies have made over US\$50 billion of investment and launched a number of major projects in countries along the routes,

spurring the economic development of these countries and creating many local jobs. The Belt and Road Initiative originated in China, but it is delivering benefits well beyond its borders.

In May this year, China will host the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation in Beijing, at which we will discuss ways to boost cooperation, build cooperation platforms, and share cooperation outcomes. The forum will also explore ways to address the problems facing the global and regional economies, to inject new energy into efforts to pursue interconnected development, and to ensure the Belt and Road Initiative delivers greater benefits to the peoples of the countries involved.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

The history of the world shows that the path of human civilization has never been a completely smooth one and that it is in surmounting difficulties that humankind progresses. No difficulty, however daunting, can stop humankind from advancing. So when we encounter difficulties, we should not complain about ourselves, blame others, lose confidence, or run from responsibilities. We should join hands and rise to the challenge. History is created by the brave. Let us all have confidence, take action, and join hands to march toward our future.

Thank you.

Note

¹ *Origin of Ancient Poetry (Gu Shi Yuan)*.

² See note 10, p.145.

³ *Huainanzhi*.

WORKING TOGETHER TO BUILD A HUMAN COMMUNITY WITH A SHARED FUTURE

January 18, 2017

Your Excellency Mr. Peter Thomson, President of the 71st Session of
the UN General Assembly,
Your Excellency Mr. António Guterres, UN Secretary-General,
Your Excellency Mr. Michael Møller, Director-General of the UN Office
at Geneva,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

As a new year begins, everything takes on a new look. And as we start 2017, it gives me great pleasure to be able to visit the United Nations Office in Geneva to discuss with you an issue for our time — the building of a human community with a shared future.

I just attended the World Economic Forum Annual Meeting. In Davos, many speakers pointed out that today's world is full of uncertainties and that people long for a bright future but are unsure about what lies in store. What is happening to the world? And how should we respond? These are questions that everyone is reflecting on and that are also very much on my mind.

I believe that to answer this question, we need to first clarify some basic questions: Where did we come from? Where are we now? And where are we going?

Over the past century or more, mankind has endured both bloody hot wars and a chilling Cold War; but it has also achieved remarkable development and tremendous progress. In the first half of the last century, humanity suffered the scourge of two world wars. What the people of that era yearned for most was the end of war and the advent

Speech at the United Nations Office in Geneva.

of peace. In the 1950s and 1960s, people across the colonies were awakened, and with a powerful voice, proclaimed that they would shake off their shackles and struggle for independence. Since the end of the Cold War, the most ardent aspiration of people everywhere has been to foster greater cooperation and pursue common development.

Peace and development: throughout the past century this has been the prevailing aspiration of humanity. However, this is a mission far from fulfilled. It is now up to us to respond to the people's call, take up the baton of history, and continue on the marathon toward peace and development.

Mankind is currently in an era of great development, profound transformation, and dramatic change. The trend toward multipolarity and economic globalization is deepening. IT application in social development and cultural diversity continues to progress. A new round of scientific and industrial revolution is in the making. Interconnection and interdependence between countries have become crucial for human survival. And the forces for peace far outweigh the factors causing war. In a word, the trend of our times toward peace, development, cooperation, and mutually beneficial outcomes grows only stronger.

At the same time, however, mankind is also in an era of myriad challenges and proliferating risks. Global economic growth is sluggish, the impact of the financial crisis lingers, and the development gap continues to widen. Armed conflicts are a frequent occurrence, the mentality of the Cold War and power politics persist, and non-conventional security threats, particularly terrorism, refugee crises, major communicable diseases, and climate change, are spreading.

Our universe has only one earth and we humans have only one homeland. Stephen Hawking has raised the proposition of a "parallel universe," in the hope of finding another place where mankind may settle. When, or if, this wish can be realized is anyone's guess. Whatever the case, at present, earth remains the only home mankind has, thus caring for and cherishing this earth is the only option we have. In the dome of the Federal Palace of Switzerland is inscribed the Latin motto, "Unus pro omnibus, omnes pro uno" (One for all, and all for one). We must not only think about our own generation, but also fulfill our responsibility to the generations of the future.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

To let the torch of peace pass from generation to generation; to let the forces of development flow eternally; and to let the light of civilization shine through the ages — this is what the peoples of all nations long for; thus this is the responsibility all statesmen of our generation must shoulder. To see this fulfilled, China's solution is this: to build a human community with a shared future and to realize mutually beneficial development.

Vision guides action and direction determines the future. As modern history shows, to establish a just and equitable international order is the goal mankind has always striven for. From the principles of equality and sovereignty established in the Peace of Westphalia over 360 years ago to international humanitarianism affirmed in the Geneva Convention 150-plus years ago; from the four purposes and seven principles enshrined in the UN Charter more than 70 years ago to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence championed by the Bandung Conference over 60 years ago, many principles have emerged in the evolution of international relations and become widely accepted. These principles should guide us in building a human community with a shared future.

Sovereign equality has been the most important norm governing state-to-state relations over the past several centuries and the cardinal principle observed by the United Nations and all other international organizations. The essence of sovereign equality is that the sovereignty and dignity of all countries, whether big or small, strong or weak, rich or poor, must be respected, their internal affairs are not subject to interference, and they have the right to independently choose their social system and development path. In organizations such as the United Nations, World Trade Organization, World Health Organization, World Intellectual Property Organization, World Meteorological Organization, International Telecommunication Union, Universal Postal Union, International Organization for Migration, and International Labor Organization, all countries have been afforded an equal voice in decision-making, thus they constitute an important force for the improvement of global governance. Under new circumstances,

we should uphold sovereign equality and work for equality in rights, opportunities, and rules for all countries.

Geneva witnessed the adoption of the Final Declaration on the Problem of Restoring Peace in Indo-China, the first summit meeting for reconciliation between the two blocs during the Cold War, and dialogue and negotiations on hotspot issues like the Iranian nuclear issue and the Syrian issue. What we can learn from both past and present is that dialogue and consultation are an effective way to bridge differences and political negotiation is the fundamental solution to end conflict. When we have sincere desire, goodwill, and political wisdom, no ice is too thick to break, no conflict too big to settle.

An ancient Chinese philosopher said, "Law is the very foundation of governance."¹ Here in Geneva, countries, on the basis of the UN Charter, have concluded many international conventions and legal documents on political security, trade, development, social issues, human rights, science and technology, health, labor, intellectual property, culture, and sports. The essence of the law lies in enforcement. It is thus incumbent on all countries to uphold the authority of the international rule of law, to exercise their rights in accordance with law, and to fulfill their obligations in good faith. The essence of law also lies in fairness and justice. All countries and international judicial institutions should ensure equal and uniform application of international law. They cannot apply double standards or apply international laws in a selective way; they should ensure that they are "without bias or favor, just as was espoused in the great way of governance of old."²

"The ocean is vast because it admits all rivers." Openness and inclusiveness have made Geneva a center of multilateral diplomacy. We should advance democracy in international relations and reject dominance by just one or several countries. All countries should be involved in shaping the future of the world, writing international rules, and managing global affairs, and should share in the outcomes of development.

In 1862, in his book *A Memory of Solferino*, Henry Dunant pondered the question of whether it was possible to set up humanitarian organizations and formulate humanitarian conventions. The answer came one year later with the founding of the International Committee

of the Red Cross. Over more than 150 years, the Red Cross has become a symbol and a banner. In the face of frequent humanitarian crises, we should champion the spirit of humanitarianism, compassion, and dedication and give love and hope to ordinary innocent people caught in dire situations. We should uphold the basic principles of neutrality, impartiality, and independence, refrain from politicizing humanitarian issues, and remain committed to the non-militarization of humanitarian assistance.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

Great visions are simple and pure; all they require is action. Action is thus the key to building a human community with a shared future. It is my belief that the international community should work on promoting partnership, security, growth, intercultural exchanges, and ecological conservation.

We should build a world of enduring peace through dialogue and consultation. When countries enjoy peace, so too will the world; when countries clash, the world suffers. From the Peloponnesian War in the fifth century BC to the two world wars and the Cold War that lasted more than four decades, we have drawn painful and profound lessons. "History, if not forgotten, can serve as a guide for the future."³ By establishing the United Nations, those before us won more than 70 years of relative peace for the world. What we must do is to improve our mechanisms and methods to more effectively resolve disputes, reduce tensions, and put an end to conflict and war.

The Swiss writer and Nobel laureate Hermann Hesse stressed the importance of serving "not war and destruction, but peace and reconciliation." Countries should foster partnerships based on dialogue, non-confrontation, and non-alliance. Major countries should respect each other's core interests and major concerns, keep their differences under control, and build a new model of relations based on non-conflict, non-confrontation, mutual respect, and mutually beneficial cooperation. As long as we maintain communication and treat each other with sincerity, the "Thucydides trap" can be avoided. Big countries should treat smaller ones as equals and avoid acting as hegemony imposing their will on

others. No country should open Pandora's box by willfully waging war or undermining the international rule of law. Nuclear weapons are the Sword of Damocles that hangs over mankind. They should be completely prohibited and, ultimately, completely destroyed to realize a world free of nuclear weapons. Guided by the principles of peace, sovereignty, inclusiveness, and shared governance, we should make the deep sea, the polar regions, outer space, and the Internet new frontiers for cooperation rather than arenas of competition.

We should all build and share together a world of common security. There exists in this world no haven of complete freedom from danger. A country cannot build its security on the turmoil of others, as the threats that beset other countries have every possibility of one day coming to haunt itself also. When neighbors are in trouble, instead of tightening our own fences, we should extend a helping hand. As the saying goes, "United we stand, divided we fall."⁴ All countries should pursue a common, comprehensive, cooperative, and sustainable approach to security.

Terrorist attacks that have shaken Europe, North Africa, and the Middle East in recent years have shown time and again that terrorism is the common enemy of mankind. Fighting terrorism is the shared responsibility of all countries. In fighting terror, we should not be content to just treat the symptoms, but must get to its root causes. We should enhance coordination and build a global united front against terrorism so as to create an umbrella of security for people around the world. The number of refugees has hit a record high since the end of the Second World War. Addressing this crisis is imperative, but we should also take time to ponder its roots. Why would anyone choose to be displaced if they have a home to return to? The UNHCR and the International Organization for Migration should act as the coordinators of an effort to mobilize the whole world in an effective response to the refugee crisis. China has decided to provide an additional RMB 200 million of humanitarian assistance for refugees and displaced people in Syria. Terrorism and refugee crises alike are both closely tied to geopolitical conflict, thus the fundamental solution to these problems lies in the resolution of conflicts. Parties directly involved in conflict should return to the negotiating table, other parties should work to

facilitate talks for peace, and we should all respect the role of the UN as the main channel for mediation. The alarm has been sounded for international health security by pandemic diseases such as bird flu, Ebola virus, and Zika virus. It is important that the WHO plays a leading role in strengthening epidemic monitoring and the sharing of information, practices, and technologies. The international community should step up support and assistance for public health in African countries and other developing countries.

We should build a world of common prosperity through mutually beneficial cooperation. The idea that development is the top priority is applicable to all countries. Instead of begging thy neighbor, countries should stick together like travellers in the same boat. All countries, the main economies in particular, should strengthen macro policy coordination, pursue both current and long-term interests, and focus on resolving deep-seated problems. We should seize the historic opportunity presented by the new round of scientific and technological revolution and industrial transformation, transform our growth models, drive growth through innovation, and unlock greater social productivity and social creativity. We should uphold WTO rules, support an open, transparent, inclusive, and nondiscriminatory multilateral trading regime, and build an open world economy. Trade protectionism and self-isolation will benefit no one.

Economic globalization is an inevitable historical trend that has greatly facilitated trade, investment, the flow of people, and technological advancement. Since the turn of the century, and under the guidance of the UN, the international community has capitalized on the wave of economic globalization to set the Millennium Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. These initiatives have helped lift 1.1 billion people out of poverty, provide access to safe drinking water for 1.9 billion people, ensure access to the Internet for 3.5 billion people, and we now are on course to eradicate extreme poverty by 2030. All this demonstrates that economic globalization is moving in the right direction. Of course, challenges such as the development disparity, governance dilemma, digital divide, and equity deficit are also objective realities. But they are growing pains. We should squarely face these problems and come up with solutions, instead of succumbing to

inaction. As we Chinese like to say, one should not stop eating for fear of choking.

We should draw on the lessons of history. Historians told us long ago that rapid economic development makes social reform inevitable; but people tend to support the former while resisting the latter. Instead of watching on with hesitation, we should have the mettle to forge ahead. Answers can also be found in reality. The 2008 international financial crisis has taught us that we need to strengthen coordination and improve governance so as to ensure economic globalization unfolds in a way that is open, inclusive, balanced, and beneficial to all. We need to make the cake bigger, but, more than that, we need to see it is shared fairly and that justice and equity are ensured.

Last September, the G20 Summit in Hangzhou focused on global economic governance and other major issues. It adopted the Blueprint on Innovative Growth, placed development within the global macro policy framework for the first time, and formulated action plans for a number of important areas.

We should strive to build an open and inclusive world through exchanges and mutual learning. Delicious soup is made by combining different ingredients.⁵ The diversity of human civilization not only defines our world, but drives the progress of mankind. Our world has over 200 countries and regions, over 2,500 ethnic groups, and many different religions. Different histories, national conditions, ethnic groups, and customs have given birth to different civilizations, and for that, our world is a richer and far more colorful place. There is no such thing as superior or inferior when it comes to civilizations, only differences in traits and location. Civilizational diversity should not be a source of global conflict, but an engine powering the advance of human civilization as a whole.

Every civilization, with its own appeal and essence, is a human treasure. Diverse civilizations should draw on each other's strengths to achieve common progress. We should see that exchange among civilizations serves as a source of inspiration for advancing human society and a bond that keeps the world in peace.

We should strive to build a clean and beautiful world by pursuing green and low-carbon development. Man coexists with nature, which

means that any harm it does to nature will eventually come back to haunt it. We hardly notice natural resources such as air, water, soil, and blue skies when we have them. But once they are gone, they are gone forever. Industrialization has created material wealth hitherto unseen, but it has also inflicted irreparable damage on the environment. We must not exhaust all the resources left to us by previous generations and leave nothing to our children — we cannot pursue development that destructs and destroys. As is often said, clear waters and lush mountains are as precious as mountains of silver and gold. We must respect the unity of human and nature by pursuing a path of sustainable development.

We should advocate a green, low-carbon, circular, and sustainable approach to life and production, advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in a balanced manner, and continue to explore a model of sound development that ensures growth, prosperity, and a good environment. The Paris Agreement is a milestone in the history of climate governance. We must ensure this endeavor is not derailed. All parties should work together to implement the Paris Agreement. For its part, China will continue to take steps to tackle climate change and fully honor its obligations.

The Swiss Army Knife is the embodiment of Swiss craftsmanship. I remember when I got my first Swiss Army Knife, I marveled at how its makers had been able to endow it with so many functions. I could not help but thinking how wonderful it would be if we could make an omnipotent Swiss Army Knife for our world. Whenever there was a problem, we would be able to use one of the tools on the knife to fix it. It is my belief that, with the unremitting efforts of the international community, we may one day create just such a knife.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

The Chinese people have always believed that China will do well only when the world does well, and vice versa. Looking to the future, many people are interested to see what direction China will move in its policies, and there has been much discussion among the international community about this. Here, I wish to give you an explicit answer.

First, China remains unchanged in its commitment to uphold world

peace. Amity with neighbors⁶, harmony in diversity⁷, and peace are the cherished values of Chinese culture. *The Art of War*, a Chinese classic, begins with this observation, "The art of war is of vital importance to the State. It is a matter of life and death, a road to either survival or ruin. Hence it demands careful study." What this means is that every effort should be made to avoid war and great caution must be exercised when it comes to fighting war. For several millennia, peace has coursed the veins of the Chinese people and been imprinted in our very DNA.

Several centuries ago, China was strong, such that its GDP accounted for 30 percent of the world total. Even then, China never engaged in aggression or expansion. In the century and more after the 1840 Opium War, China suffered at the hands of aggression and brutality and endured the curse of war and chaos. Confucius said, "Do not to others what you would not have others do to you." We Chinese firmly believe that peace and stability is the only way to prosperity and development.

China has grown from a poor and weak country to the world's second largest economy. What it relied on was not military expansion or colonial plunder, but the hard work of its people and our efforts to uphold peace. China will never waver in its pursuit of peaceful development. No matter how strong its economy grows, China will never seek hegemony, expansion, or a sphere of influence. History has borne this out and will continue to do so.

Second, China remains unchanged in its commitment to pursue common development. An old Chinese saying tells us that when enjoying the fruit, you should remember the tree; when drinking the water, you should remember its source.⁸ China's development has been possible because of the world, and China has also contributed to the world's development. We will continue to pursue a mutually beneficial strategy of opening up, in order to share our development opportunities with other countries and welcome them aboard the express train of China's development.

Between 1950 and 2016, China provided foreign countries with over RMB 400 billion of aid, and we will continue to increase assistance to others as our ability permits. Since the outbreak of the international financial crisis, China has contributed over 30 percent of global growth

each year on average. In the coming five years, China will import US\$8 trillion of goods, attract US\$600 billion of foreign investment, make US\$750 billion of outbound investment, and Chinese tourists will make 700 million outbound visits. All this will bring more development opportunities to the countries of the world.

China pursues a path of development in keeping with its national conditions. We always put the rights and interests of the people above everything else and have worked hard to advance and uphold human rights. China has seen the basic living needs of its 1.3 billion-plus people met and helped lift over 700 million people out of poverty. These stand as significant contributions to the global cause of human rights.

The Belt and Road Initiative I have put forward aims to achieve development with mutually beneficial outcomes to be shared by all. Over 100 countries and international organizations have so far supported the Initiative, and a large number of “early harvest” projects have been launched. In order to provide more public goods to the international community, China is providing support to ensure the successful operation of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and other new multilateral financial institutions.

Third, China remains unchanged in its commitment to foster partnerships. China pursues an independent foreign policy of peace, and is ready to enhance friendship and cooperation with all other countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. China is the first country to make partnership-building a principle guiding state-to-state relations. It has formed partnerships of various forms with over 90 countries and regional organizations. It seeks to foster a circle of friends that links every corner of the globe.

China will endeavor to put in place a framework for major-country relations based on general stability and balanced development. We will strive to build a new model of major-country relations with the United States, a comprehensive strategic partnership of coordination with Russia, a partnership with the EU based on peace, growth, reform, and civilization, and a partnership of unity and cooperation with BRICS countries. China will continue to uphold the right approach to justice and the pursuit of interests, and it will boost practical cooperation with other developing countries to achieve common development. We will further

enhance mutually beneficial cooperation with our neighbors under the principles of amity, sincerity, mutual benefit, and inclusiveness. We will pursue common development with African countries on the basis of sincerity, real results, affinity, and good faith. Further, we will elevate our comprehensive cooperative partnership with Latin America to higher levels.

Fourth, China remains unchanged in its commitment to multilateralism. Multilateralism is an effective way to preserve peace and promote development. For decades, the United Nations and other international institutions have made a universally recognized contribution to maintaining global peace and sustaining development.

China is a founding member of the United Nations and the first state to sign the UN Charter. We will firmly uphold the international system of which the UN is the core, the basic norms governing international relations of which the purposes and principles of the UN Charter are the cornerstone, and the authority and position of the UN and its core role in international affairs.

The China-UN Peace and Development Fund has been officially inaugurated. Through this, China will give priority to making funds available to peace and development initiatives proposed by the UN and its agencies in Geneva. China's support for multilateralism will only increase as it continues to develop.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

Geneva invokes a special memory for us. In 1954, Premier Zhou Enlai led a Chinese delegation to the Geneva Conference, and worked with the Soviet Union, the United States, the United Kingdom, and France to find a political solution to the Korean issue and negotiate a ceasefire in Indo-China. This demonstrated China's desire for peace and saw it contributing its wisdom to world peace. Since 1971 when China regained its lawful seat at the UN and began to return to international agencies in Geneva, China has gradually involved itself in disarmament, trade, development, human rights, and social issues, putting forward Chinese proposals for the resolution of major issues and the making of important rules. In recent years, China has taken an active part in

dialogues and negotiations on the Iranian nuclear issue, the Syrian issue, and other hotspot issues, providing its input in order to achieve political settlements. China has successfully applied to the International Olympic Committee to host both the summer and winter Olympic and Paralympic Games. Furthermore, we have gained endorsement from the International Union for Conservation of Nature for over a dozen applications for world natural heritage sites as well as world cultural and natural heritage sites, thus allowing China to present its splendor to the world.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

The ancient Chinese believed that “one should be good at finding the laws of things and solving problems.”¹ Building a community with a shared future is an exciting goal, one that will require the unceasing efforts of generation after generation. China is ready to work with all other UN member states as well as international organizations and agencies to advance the great cause of building a human community with a shared future.

On 28 January, we Chinese will celebrate the Chinese New Year, the Year of the Rooster. The rooster symbolizes bright prospects and auspiciousness. As a Chinese saying goes, the crow of the golden rooster heralds a great day for all. With this, I wish all of you the very best and a very happy Chinese New Year!

Thank you.

Note

¹ See note 1, p.254.

² *The Book of Documents (Shang Shu)*.

³ *Strategies of the States (Zhan Guo Ce)*.

⁴ Wei Shou, *Book of Wei (Wei Shu)*. Wei Shou (507–572) was a historian and writer during the Northern and Southern Dynasties.

⁵ Chen Shou, *Records of the Three Kingdoms (San Guo Zhi)*.

⁶ *Rites of Zhou (Zhou Li)*. This work is a description of the putative organization of the government during the Western Zhou period (1046–771 BC).

⁷ See note 7, p.91.

⁸ Yu Xin, "Poems to the Tune of Zhi." Yu Xin (513–581) was a poet during the Northern and Southern Dynasties.

⁹ *Xiangji*.

THERE ARE A THOUSAND REASONS TO BUILD POSITIVE CHINA-US RELATIONS

April 6, 2017

For some time now, President Trump and I have kept in close touch with each other through multiple telephone conversations and letters. I am very pleased to have been invited by President Trump to the US to hold this meeting. I hope to have an in depth exchange of ideas with President Trump on China-US relations as well as major global and regional issues so that we can find more common ground and plot the course of development for a new phase of China-US relations.

Good relations between China and the US benefit not only our two countries and peoples, but also the world as a whole. There are a thousand reasons to build positive China-US relations, and not a single reason to allow this relationship to deteriorate. In the 45 years since the normalization of China-US relations, historic progress has been made in relations between our countries despite certain challenges along the way, bringing enormous tangible benefits to our two peoples. How will China-US relations develop in the 45 years to come? To answer this question, we must think deeply, and the leaders of our two countries must show political resolve and a historic sense of responsibility. I am prepared to come together with President Trump and treat this as a new starting point for promoting greater advances in China-US relations.

Cooperation is the only option for China and the US, and our two countries are fully capable of becoming close partners. The next step for us is to carefully plan and arrange high-level exchanges between our countries. I welcome President Trump to come to China on a state visit this year. In addition, there are numerous channels through which we may continue to keep in close contact. We must take full advantage

Main points of remarks made in talks with US President Donald Trump at Mar-a-Lago, Florida.

of four high-level dialogues, namely the diplomatic and security dialogue, the comprehensive economic dialogue, the law enforcement and cybersecurity dialogue, and the social and cultural dialogue, as mechanisms for cooperation. We should expand cooperation and formulate a list of key areas for cooperation, working hard to see more gains in the short term. We should advance negotiations on bilateral investment agreements, promote healthy development of two-way trade and investment, and explore the possibility of launching practical cooperation in areas such as energy and infrastructure. We should handle sensitive issues appropriately and manage differences in a constructive manner. The two sides should strengthen communication and coordination on major international and regional issues, work together to resolve relevant hotspot regional issues, and expand cooperation on global challenges such as nuclear non-proliferation and combating transnational crime. We should also bolster communication and coordination in multilateral mechanisms such as the UN, the G20, and APEC, and jointly safeguard peace, stability, and prosperity in the world.

WORKING TOGETHER TO ADVANCE THE BELT AND ROAD INITIATIVE

May 14, 2017

Distinguished Heads of State and Government,
Heads of International Organizations,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

In this lovely season of early summer when all living things brim with energy, I wish to welcome all of you, distinguished guests representing over 100 countries, to Beijing to attend this important forum on the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). This is indeed a gathering of great minds. In the coming two days, I hope that, by drawing on our wisdom and engaging in full exchanges of views, we can contribute to the advancement of the BRI, a project of the century, so that it will benefit people across the world.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

Over 2,000 years ago, our ancestors braved the vast steppes and deserts to open a transcontinental passage connecting Asia, Europe, and Africa, known today as the Silk Road. They hoisted their sails and navigated rough seas to forge sea routes linking East and West, which became known as the Maritime Silk Road. Through these routes, the ancient Silk Road opened windows for friendly exchange among nations, and is recorded as a splendid chapter in the history of human progress. The thousand-year-old “gilt bronze silkworm” displayed at China’s Shaanxi History Museum, the Belitung shipwreck discovered in

Speech at the Opening Ceremony of the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation in Beijing.

Indonesia, and other such discoveries bear witness to this exciting period of history.

Spanning thousands of miles and years, the ancient Silk Road embodies the spirit of peace and cooperation, openness and inclusiveness, mutual learning, and mutual benefit. The Silk Road spirit has become a precious legacy of human civilization.

—Peace and cooperation. During China's Han Dynasty around 140 BC, Zhang Qian, a royal emissary, left Chang'an, the Han capital. He traveled westward on a mission of peace and opened the beginnings of what would become an overland route linking East and West. This daring undertaking came to be known as Zhang Qian's journey to the Western regions. Centuries later, by the time of the Tang, Song, and Yuan Dynasties, such the Silk Road, both on land and sea, was booming. Great adventurers, including Du Huan of China, Marco Polo of Italy, and Ibn Batutah of Morocco, left their footprints along these ancient routes. In the early 15th century, Zheng He, the famous Chinese navigator in the Ming Dynasty, made seven voyages to the Western Seas, a feat still remembered with much admiration today. These pioneers won their place in history not with battle steeds or long spears, but with camel caravans and good will; not with warships and cannons but treasure ships and friendship. Generation after generation, the Silk Road travelers have built ties of cooperation and bridges of peace between East and West.

—Openness and inclusiveness. The ancient silk routes traversed the valleys of the Nile, the Tigris, and the Euphrates, the Indus and Ganges, and the Yellow and Yangtze Rivers. They passed through the birthplaces of the civilizations of Egypt, Babylon, India, and China, and linked the lands of Buddhism, Christianity, and Islam as well as the homes of people of different nationalities and races. These routes enabled people of different civilizations, creeds, and ethnicities to interact with and embrace each other with an open mind. Their exchanges told a story of mutual respect and wove a tapestry of common prosperity. Today, the ancient cities of Jiuquan, Dunhuang, Turpan, and Kashi, of Samarkand, Baghdad, and Constantinople, the ancient ports of Ningbo, Quanzhou, Guangzhou, and Beihai and of Colombo, Jeddah, and Alexandria, all stand as living monuments to these interactions of times past. This part of history shows that civilization thrives with openness and nations

prosper through exchange.

—Mutual learning. The ancient Silk Road was not just for trade. They also boosted flows of knowledge. Through these routes, Chinese silk, porcelain, lacquer work, and ironware found their way to the West, while pepper, flax, spices, grapes, and pomegranates entered China. Through these routes into China came Buddhism, Islam, and Arab astronomy, calendar systems, and medicine; while back the other way flowed China's four great inventions and silkworm breeding. More important were the new ideas spurred by the exchange of goods and know-how. Buddhism, for instance, originated in India, blossomed in China, and was enriched in Southeast Asia. Confucianism, which was born in China, gained the appreciation of European thinkers such as Leibniz and Voltaire. Herein lies the appeal of mutual learning.

—Mutual benefit. The ancient Silk Road bore witness to bustling scenes of emissaries and traders streaming in both directions over land and innumerable ships calling to ports at sea. Along these major arteries, capital, technology, and people flowed freely, and goods, resources, and benefits were widely shared. The prosperous cities of old — Alma-Ata, Samarkand, Chang'an, and the ports of Sur and Guangzhou, thrived. As did the Roman, Parthia, and Kushan Empires. The Han and Tang Dynasties of China entered a golden age. The ancient silk routes brought prosperity to these regions and boosted their development.

History is the greatest teacher. The glory of the Silk Road shows that no geographical distance is insurmountable. Just as long as we have the courage to take the first step toward each other, we can embark on a path toward friendship, shared development, peace, harmony, and a better future.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

From a historical perspective, humankind has reached an age of great progress, great transformation, and profound changes. In this increasingly multi-polar, economically globalized, digitized, and culturally diverse world, the trend toward peace and development grows only stronger and reform and innovation continue to surge ahead. Never have countries been so closely connected as they are today, never have people

had such a fervent desire for a better life, and never have we had so many means at our disposal to overcome our difficulties.

From the standpoint of present reality, we find ourselves in a world fraught with challenges. Global growth is in need of new drivers, development needs to be made more inclusive and balanced, and the gap between rich and poor needs to be cut. Hotspots in some regions are causing instability and terrorism is rampant. Deficits in peace, development, and governance pose daunting challenges to mankind. These issues are lingering in my mind.

In the autumn of 2013, respectively in Kazakhstan and Indonesia, I proposed the building of the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road, which collectively comprise the BRI. As a Chinese saying goes, "The peache and the plum do not speak, yet a path is beneath them."¹ Four years on, over 100 countries and international organizations have supported and gotten involved in this Initiative. It has been included in important resolutions passed by the UN General Assembly and Security Council. Thanks to our efforts, the vision of the BRI is becoming a reality and bearing rich fruits.

These past four years have seen deeper policy connectivity. I have said on many occasions that the BRI is not meant to reinvent the wheel. Rather, it aims to complement the development strategies of the countries involved by leveraging their comparative strengths. We have enhanced the BRI's coordination with the policy initiatives of relevant countries, including the Eurasian Economic Union put forward by Russia, the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity, Kazakhstan's Bright Road, Turkey's Middle Corridor, Mongolia's Development Road, Viet Nam's Two Corridors, One Economic Circle, the UK's Northern Powerhouse, and Poland's Amber Road. We are also promoting complementarity between China's development plan and those of Laos, Cambodia, Myanmar, and Hungary, among other countries. China has signed cooperation agreements with over 40 countries and international organizations and carried out framework cooperation on production capacity with more than 30 countries. During the forum, a number of cooperation agreements on policy connectivity and action plans will be signed. We will also launch a Belt and Road cooperation initiative on trade connectivity together with some 60 countries and international organizations. Such

policy connectivity will have a multiplier effect for all parties involved.

These past four years have seen enhanced infrastructure connectivity. Building roads and railways creates prosperity in all sectors. We have accelerated the building of the Jakarta-Bandung high-speed railway, China-Laos railway, Addis Ababa-Djibouti railway, and Hungary-Serbia railway, and upgraded Gwadar and Piraeus ports in cooperation with relevant countries. A large number of connectivity projects are also in the pipeline. Today, a multi-dimensional infrastructure network is taking shape, one that is underpinned by economic corridors such as the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor, and the New Eurasian Continental Bridge, is based on land, sea, and air transportation routes and information expressways, and is supported by major railway, port, and pipeline projects.

These past four years have seen increased trade connectivity. China has worked with other countries involved in the BRI to promote trade and investment facilitation and improve the business environment. I was told that in Kazakhstan and other Central Asian countries alone, customs clearance times for agricultural produce being exported to China have been cut by 90 percent. Total trade between China and other BRI participant countries in 2014–2016 has exceeded US\$3 trillion, and Chinese investment in these countries has surpassed US\$50 billion. Chinese companies have set up 56 economic cooperation zones in over 20 countries, generating some US\$1.1 billion of tax revenue and 180,000 jobs for those countries.

These past four years have seen expanded financial connectivity. Financing bottlenecks present a key challenge to realizing connectivity. China has engaged in multiple forms of financial cooperation with BRI countries and organizations. The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) has provided US\$1.7 billion in loans for nine projects in Belt and Road participant countries. The Silk Road Fund has made US\$4 billion in investments, and Sino-CEE Financial Holdings Limited has been inaugurated as a platform for economic cooperation between China and Central and Eastern European countries. Each with their own distinctive focus, these new financial mechanisms complement traditional multilateral financial institutions such as the World Bank and have allowed a multi-tiered Belt and Road financial cooperation network

to take initial shape.

These past four years have seen stronger people-to-people connectivity. Friendship, which built on close ties among our peoples, is the key to sound state-to-state relations. Guided by the Silk Road spirit, we BRI participants have pooled our efforts to build a knowledgeable Silk Road and a healthy Silk Road, and carried out cooperation in science, education, culture, health, and people-to-people exchange. Such cooperation has helped lay a solid popular and social foundation for pursuing the BRI. Every year, the Chinese government provides 10,000 government scholarships to relevant countries. China's local governments have also set up special Silk Road scholarships to encourage international cultural and educational exchanges. People-to-people cooperation projects such as Silk Road culture year, tourism year, art festivals, film and TV projects, seminars, and think tank dialogues are flourishing. These interactions have brought our people increasingly closer.

These fruitful outcomes show that the BRI echoes the call of these times, conforms to the laws of development, and meets the people's interests, thus ensuring its prospects for the future are vast.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

We often say in China, "Beginning is the most difficult part." A solid first step has been taken in pursuing the BRI. We should build on the momentum generated to steer it toward greater success. In pursuing this endeavor, we should be guided by the following principles.

First, we should build the Belt and Road into a road for peace. The ancient Silk Road thrived in times of peace, but declined in times of war. The BRI cannot develop without a peaceful and stable environment. We should foster a new type of international relations based on mutually beneficial cooperation, and we should forge partnerships based on dialogue not confrontation and friendship not alliances. All countries should respect each other's sovereignty, dignity, and territorial integrity, each other's development paths and social systems, and each other's core interests and major concerns. Some regions along the ancient Silk Road used to be lands of milk and honey. Yet today, these places are often associated with conflict, turbulence, crisis, and challenge. Such state of

affairs should not be allowed to continue. We should pursue a vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative, and sustainable security so as to give shape to a security environment that is built and enjoyed by all. We should work to resolve hotspot issues through political means, and promote mediation in the spirit of justice. We should intensify counterterrorism efforts, address both symptoms and root causes, and strive to eradicate poverty, backwardness, and social injustice.

Second, we should build the Belt and Road into a road of prosperity. Development holds the master key to solving all problems. In pursuing the BRI, we should focus on the fundamental issue of development, unlock the growth potential of countries, and realize economic integration and interconnected development to ensure benefits for all. Industry is a foundation of the economy. We should deepen industrial cooperation so that industrial development plans of different countries complement and reinforce each other. Focus should be put on launching major projects. We should strengthen international cooperation on production capacity and equipment manufacturing, and seize new development opportunities presented by the new industrial revolution to foster new forms of trade and maintain dynamic growth.

Finance is the lifeblood of the modern economy. Only when the blood circulates smoothly can one grow with vigor. We need to establish a stable and sustainable financial safeguard system that keeps risks under control, create new models of investment and financing, encourage greater cooperation between government and private capital, and build a diversified financing system and a multi-tiered capital market. We should also develop inclusive finance and improve financial services networks. Infrastructure connectivity is the foundation of cooperation-based development. We should promote land, maritime, air, and cyberspace connectivity, concentrate efforts on key passageways, cities, and projects and connect networks of highways, railways, and sea ports. The goal of building six major economic corridors under the BRI has been set, and we should work solidly toward meeting it. We need to seize opportunities presented by the new round of changes in the energy mix and the revolution in energy technologies to develop global energy interconnection, and achieve green and low-carbon development. We should improve trans-regional logistics networks and promote

connectivity in the three areas of policy, rules, and standards so as to provide institutional safeguards for our efforts to enhance connectivity.

Third, we should build the Belt and Road into a road of greater openness. Openness brings progress while isolation leaves one behind. For a country, opening up is like the butterfly's struggle to break the shell. There will be short-term pains, but such pains will give way to new life. The BRI should be an initiative that is open and ensures both economic growth and balanced development. We must build an open platform of cooperation that will help to protect and grow an open world economy. We should create together an environment that will facilitate opening up and development, establish a fair, rational, and transparent system of international trade and investment rules, and promote the orderly flow of production factors, efficient resource allocation, and full market integration. We welcome the efforts of other countries to develop open economies based on their own realities and to participate in global governance and provide public goods. With these efforts, we can together build a broad community of shared interests.

Trade is an important engine driving growth. We should adopt a mindset of embracing the outside world, uphold the multilateral trading regime, advance the building of free trade areas, and promote the liberalization and facilitation of trade and investment. Of course, we should also focus on resolving issues such as imbalances in development, difficulties in governance, the digital divide, and income disparity so that economic globalization is more open, inclusive, balanced, and beneficial to all.

Fourth, we should build the Belt and Road into a road of innovation. Innovation is an important force powering development. The BRI is itself a pioneering undertaking and we need to encourage innovation to keep it moving forward. We should promote innovation-driven development and intensify cooperation in frontier areas such as the digital economy, artificial intelligence, nanotechnology, and quantum computing, and advance the development of big data, cloud computing, and smart cities so that they can combine to form a digital silk road of the 21st century. We should promote the full integration of science and technology into industry and finance, improve the environment for innovation, and pool resources for innovation. And in this age of the

Internet, we should create spaces and build workshops for young people from different countries to pursue entrepreneurship and realize their dreams.

We should pursue a new vision of green development and a way of life and work that is green, low-carbon, circular, and sustainable. Efforts should be made to strengthen cooperation in ecological and environmental protection and to enhance ecological conservation in order to realize the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Fifth, we should build the Belt and Road into a road that connects different civilizations. In pursuing the BRI, we should ensure that when it comes to different civilizations, exchange replaces estrangement, mutual learning replaces conflict, and coexistence replaces a sense of superiority. With this we can boost mutual understanding, mutual respect, and mutual trust among countries. We should establish a multi-tiered mechanism for cultural and people-to-people exchanges, build more cooperation platforms, and open more cooperation channels. Educational cooperation should be boosted, with more exchange students moving between countries and the quality of cooperatively run schools being enhanced. Think tanks also have role to play and efforts should be made to establish sound networks and partnerships in this regard. In the cultural, sports, and health sectors, new cooperation models should be created to facilitate projects with concrete benefits. Historical and cultural heritage should be fully tapped to jointly develop tourism products and protect heritage in ways that preserve the Silk Road's distinctive features. We should strengthen exchanges between parliaments, political parties, and non-governmental organizations and between women, youth, and people with disabilities with a view to achieving inclusive development. We should also strengthen international counter-corruption cooperation, so that the Belt and Road will be a road founded on high ethical standards.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

China has reached a new starting point in its development endeavor. Guided by the vision of innovative, coordinated, green, and open development that is for everyone, we will adapt to and steer the new normal of economic development and seize the opportunities it presents.

We will actively promote supply-side structural reform to achieve sustainable development, inject strong impetus into the BRI, and create new opportunities for global development.

China will enhance friendship and cooperation with all countries involved in the BRI on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence. We are willing to share our development experiences with other countries, but we have no intention of interfering in other countries' internal affairs, exporting our social system and model of development, or imposing our own will on others. In promoting the BRI, we will not resort to outdated geopolitical maneuvering. What we hope to achieve is a new model of mutually beneficial cooperation. We have no intention of forming a small group detrimental to stability, what we wish to create is a family of harmonious co-existence.

China has reached practical cooperation agreements with many countries on the BRI. These agreements cover not only projects on connectivity hardware, like transport, infrastructure, and energy, but also software such as telecommunications, customs, and quarantine inspections. The agreements also include plans and projects for cooperation in economy and trade, industry, e-commerce, and the marine and green economies. Chinese railway authorities will sign agreements with their counterparts of relevant countries to deepen cooperation on China-Europe freight train services. We will work to see these cooperation projects launched at an early date and deliver early benefits.

China will scale up financing support for the BRI, contributing an additional RMB 100 billion to the Silk Road Fund. We are encouraging financial institutions to conduct overseas RMB fund operations which will amount to about RMB 300 billion. The China Development Bank and the Export-Import Bank of China will set up special lending schemes with a respective value of RMB 250 billion and RMB 130 billion to support Belt and Road cooperation on infrastructure, industrial capacity, and financing. We will also work with the AIIB, the BRICS New Development Bank, the World Bank, and other multilateral development institutions to support Belt and Road related projects. We will work with other parties concerned on formulating guidelines for financing BRI related development projects.

China will endeavor to foster mutually beneficial economic and trade

partnerships with other countries participating in the BRI, facilitate greater trade and investment with them, and build a Belt and Road free trade network. These efforts are designed to promote growth, both regionally and globally. During this forum, China will sign economic and trade cooperation agreements with over 30 countries and hold discussions on free trade agreements with relevant countries. It will also host the China International Import Expo starting from 2018.

China will enhance cooperation on innovation with other countries. We will launch the Belt and Road Science, Technology, and Innovation Cooperation Action Plan which includes four initiatives on science and tech personnel exchanges, joint laboratories, cooperation on science parks, and technology transfers. In the coming five years, we will offer 2,500 short-term research visits to China for young foreign scientists, train 5,000 foreign scientists, engineers, and managers, and inaugurate 50 joint laboratories. We will set up a big data service platform on ecological and environmental protection. Further, we propose the establishment of an international coalition for green development on the Belt and Road, and we will provide support to relevant countries in adapting to climate change.

Over the coming three years, China will provide assistance worth RMB 60 billion to developing countries and international organizations participating in the BRI to launch more people's wellbeing projects. We will provide emergency food aid worth RMB 2 billion to developing countries along the Belt and Road and make an additional contribution of US\$1 billion to the Assistance Fund for South-South Cooperation. China will launch 100 "happy home" projects, 100 poverty alleviation projects, and 100 health care and rehabilitation projects in BRI participant countries. China will provide relevant international organizations with US\$1 billion for the implementation of cooperation projects that will benefit participant countries.

China will establish the following mechanisms to boost Belt and Road cooperation: a liaison office for the Forum's follow-up activities, the Research Center for the Belt and Road Financial and Economic Development, the Facilitating Center for Building the Belt and Road, the Multilateral Development Financial Cooperation Center which will be established in cooperation with multilateral development banks, and an

IMF-China Capacity Building Center. We will also develop a network for cooperation among NGOs in countries along the Belt and Road as well as new people-to-people exchange platforms such as a Belt and Road news alliance and a music education alliance.

The BRI is rooted in the ancient Silk Road. It focuses on the continents of Asia, Europe, and Africa, but it is open to all countries. All countries, whether from Asia, Europe, Africa, or the Americas, can be international cooperation partners of the BRI. The pursuit of this initiative is based on extensive consultation and its benefits will be shared by us all.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

An ancient Chinese saying goes, "A long journey can be covered only by taking one step at a time."¹ Similarly, there is an Arab proverb which says that the Pyramids were built by piling one stone on another. In Europe, there is also the saying that "Rome wasn't built in a day." The BRI is a great undertaking which requires dedicated efforts. Let us pursue this initiative step by step and deliver outcomes one by one. By doing so, we can bring true benefits to both the world and all our people.

In conclusion, I wish the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation every success.

Thank you.

Note

¹ See note 3, p.254.

² *Xiangyi*.

NEW BEGINNINGS FOR COOPERATION, NEW IMPETUS FOR DEVELOPMENT

May 15, 2017

Distinguished Heads of State and Government,
Heads of International Organizations,

I now declare open the Leaders Roundtable of the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation.

Welcome all of you to Yanqi Lake to the Leaders Roundtable to discuss how best to promote international cooperation and achieve common prosperity.

It was in 2013 that I first put forward the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). At its core the Initiative is about promoting infrastructure development and connectivity, linking up the development policies and strategies of individual countries, deepening practical cooperation, encouraging coordinated and interconnected development, and realizing common prosperity.

This Initiative originally emanated from my observations and reflections on the world situation. The world we live in today is one of great progress, great transformation, and profound change. A new round of scientific, technological, and industrial revolution is right now in the making; new drivers of growth are building momentum; national interests are becoming increasingly entwined; and peace, development, and mutually beneficial cooperation have become the trend of our times. At the same time, however, the deep-seated problems in global development have yet to be effectively addressed. Global economic growth is not yet on a firm enough footing. International trade and investment are sluggish, economic globalization has encountered

Opening remarks at the Leaders Roundtable of the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation in Beijing.

headwinds, while development has become even more unbalanced. War, conflict, terrorism, and large flows of refugees and migrants are just some of the other challenges that have had a marked effect on the world economy.

Confronted by these challenges, many countries are pondering the way forward, and have proposed many worthy development strategies and cooperation initiatives. But in a world of growing interdependence and mounting global challenges, no single country has the strength to take on everything itself or to solve the world's problems on its own. Countries need to foster linkages among national policies and put economic factors and development resources to good use on a more global scale. Only in this way can we build synergy and promote peace, stability, and common development in the world.

The BRI has its roots in history, but is firmly oriented toward the future. Reflecting the aspiration of our forebears for a better life, the ancient Silk Road, connecting nations in Asia and Europe, catalyzed cultural exchange and mutual learning between East and West and made an important contribution to the progress of human civilization. We have every reason to draw on the wisdom and strength of the ancient Silk Road and to harness its spirit of peace, cooperation, openness, inclusiveness, mutual learning, and mutual benefit to advance our cooperation, so that together we may forge our way toward an even brighter future.

Though the BRI originated in China, it belongs to the world. It involves countries from different regions, at different development stages, with different cultures. It is a platform of open and inclusive cooperation, a public good that we jointly provide to the world. While the BRI is focused on the continents of Asia and Europe, it is open to all like-minded friends; it does not exclude or target any party.

In pursuing international cooperation and the BRI, all parties follow the principle of shared growth through discussion and collaboration, and we join hands to meet global economic challenges together. Aiming to draw on each other's strengths and achieve mutually beneficial outcomes, all of us are eager to explore new opportunities, discover new drivers of growth, and create new spaces for development, and to edge continuously closer toward the realization of a human community with

a shared future. This is what I had in mind when I first put forward the BRI, and this is also the ultimate goal that I hope to see achieved through this initiative.

I am delighted to see that the international community has responded positively and extensively supported the BRI. More than 100 countries and international organizations have so far got involved. A large number of cooperation projects have been launched, some of which have become firmly established. A network of interconnected infrastructure has taken initial shape. Industrial cooperation among participants is gaining momentum. Policy coordination is improving all the time. And people not only are beginning to reap the benefits of Belt and Road cooperation, but are also moving closer together.

All this had provided the basis on which China has proposed to host this year's Forum. The purpose of the Forum is to discuss cooperation, to work together on building a cooperation platform, and to share together the benefits of cooperation in a way that ensures our peoples are better-off because of the BRI.

At the high-level dialogue yesterday, leaders of various countries and international organizations and representatives of the business and academic communities offered many useful ideas and proposals, and many cooperation agreements were signed. I hope today's Roundtable will help us further build consensus in charting the course and developing the blueprint for Belt and Road cooperation. It is my hope that our discussions can secure progress in the following areas.

First, setting the direction for mutually beneficial cooperation. The reason wild geese can brave winds and storms and safely traverse such great distances is because they fly in formation and work in teams. This point imparts to us the message that cooperation is the best way to meet challenges and achieve better development.

In our cooperation, we need to work in a spirit of partnership and follow the principle of shared growth through discussion and collaboration. Connectivity in policy, infrastructure, trade, finance, and people-to-people exchanges should be our shared goal. With a commitment to mutually beneficial outcomes through openness and cooperation, we need to avoid fragmentation, refrain from setting inhibitive thresholds or pursuing exclusive arrangements, and reject

protectionism.

To pursue the BRI we need a peaceful and stable environment. To this end, it is important that individual countries to step up cooperation, resolve their differences and disputes through dialogue and consultation, and work together to maintain regional security and stability.

Second, strengthening policy coordination and fostering linkages among our development policies and strategies. We need to improve policy coordination, and reject beggar-thy-neighbor practices. This is an important lesson that can be drawn from the global financial crisis and one that is still very much relevant to the development of the world economy today. National development strategies are formulated in light of each country's national conditions and have their own distinctive features. Despite this, their goals are generally the same. There are many common threads and similarities linking our strategies. These can be harnessed to promote and reinforce mutual development.

Based on this common understanding, we should set up a mechanism for policy coordination and mutual learning. Building on this, we can then work out plans for cooperation and take collective actions to align our plans, achieve compatible development, and share the outcomes. We should ensure that Belt and Road cooperation ties in with the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the outcomes of the G20 Hangzhou Summit; with the regional development initiatives of APEC, ASEAN, and the AU, EEU, EU, and CELAC; and with the development plans of all relevant countries. With this we can make the whole greater than the sum of its parts.

Third, deepening practical cooperation on the basis of concrete projects. As the saying goes, roads don't build themselves, and good things don't happen of their own accord. To turn blueprints into reality, concrete action is vitally important.

In terms of infrastructure connectivity, we need to advance the construction of railways, roads, and other major land transportation arteries, speed up the development of sea ports, and improve oil and gas pipelines, electricity transmission, and telecommunication networks.

In terms of cooperation in the real economy, we need to vigorously develop economic corridors and work for the success of economic, trade, and industrial cooperation zones to boost investment, industrial

clusters, and job creation; and we need to pursue a path of innovation-driven development.

In terms of trade and investment liberalization and facilitation, we need to improve free trade areas, harmonize rules and standards, and ensure a better business and institutional environment, so as to fully unlock the potential of greater connectivity.

In terms of financial cooperation, we need to broaden financing channels, develop new models, and reduce costs, and remove the bottlenecks that impede project implementation.

People-to-people exchange is an important part of Belt and Road cooperation. We need to deepen people-to-people and cultural exchanges, and make our cooperation more inclusive and its foundations more solid by enabling the people to become the main drivers and beneficiaries in pursuing the BRI.

Colleagues,

Yanqi Lake is a place infused with a rich history and a place that excites the imagination. It is also the place where our journey of cooperation begins. Many have compared the Belt and Road to a pair of soaring wings. Here from Yanqi Lake, let us spread our wings and soar to the skies together toward a future of peace, development, and mutually beneficial cooperation.

Thank you.

**UPHOLDING SOLIDARITY, COORDINATION,
OPENNESS, AND INCLUSIVENESS AND
BUILDING A COMMON HOME OF SECURITY,
STABILITY, DEVELOPMENT, AND PROSPERITY**

June 9, 2017

President Nazarbayev,
Colleagues,

I am very pleased to be here in Astana to attend the SCO Summit. The dynamism that this city exhibits serves as a vivid reflection of the vibrant growth of the SCO.

I would like to thank the host country Kazakhstan and President Nazarbayev for your meticulous preparations and attentiveness. Over the past year, Kazakhstan has done a tremendous amount of effective work as SCO President, and China highly commends these efforts.

This year marks the 15th anniversary of the signing of the Charter of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty on Long-term Good Neighborliness, Friendship and Cooperation. These two programmatic documents constitute the SCO's foundational principles and guide to action. With firm commitment to the Shanghai Spirit, SCO member states have made solid progress on the path of building a community with a shared future, thus setting a fine example for a new type of international relations based on mutually beneficial cooperation. It is in this context that today we admit India and Pakistan as new member states of the SCO.

At present, the international and regional situations are undergoing profound and complex changes, and destabilizing factors and uncertainties are on the rise. It is only by pulling together that

Speech at the 17th Meeting of Council of Heads of States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) in Astana, Kazakhstan.

countries can properly meet threats and challenges. China is willing to work together with all parties to strengthen awareness of ourselves as a community with a shared future and to build a common home of security, stability, development, and prosperity. To this end, I would like to make the following suggestions.

First, strengthening solidarity and coordination. As a saying in Kazakhstan goes, where there is solidarity, happiness will follow. The Shanghai Spirit has inspired a strong sense of solidarity, which has ensured the growth of our organization. To uphold this fine tradition of solidarity and coordination, all member states, old and new, should work in close collaboration, deepen mutual trust, and increase mutual support in an endeavor to build a community with a shared future based on fairness, mutual help, solidarity through good and bad, and the sharing of weal and woe. China proposes that the SCO draw up a five-year outline for implementing the Treaty on Long-term Good Neighborliness, Friendship, and Cooperation, so as to set the direction of SCO cooperation in all fields in the next phase. We suggest that exchange and cooperation between legislative bodies, political parties, and judiciaries be increased so as to provide channels for policy communication among all parties.

Second, joining hands to tackle challenges. Security is the prerequisite for development. Without security, there will be no development to speak of. Recent acts of terrorism in this region show that in the fight against the three scourges of terrorism, separatism and extremism, we still have a long way to go and much to do. We must continue to give priority to the SCO's commitment to maintaining regional security and stability. China supports the enforcement of the SCO Convention on Combating Extremism to be signed at this Summit and believes this will effectively contain the spread of extremism. To enhance member states' coordination and implementation abilities in the security domain, China calls for the SCO to enhance counterterrorism institutional building in the region and to resolutely crack down on illicit drug manufacturing and trafficking. China is willing to host again SCO joint exercises on countering cyberterrorism. China proposes to hold a defense security forum and to formulate a three-year cooperation program to fight the three scourges. China supports the SCO in speaking

with one voice on international and regional issues and in making a contribution to finding political settlements to hotspot issues. China is concerned about the deteriorating security situation in Afghanistan of late, and calls upon all parties to support the country's peace and reconciliation process. We look forward to seeing the SCO-Afghanistan Contact Group playing a more active role in Afghanistan's peace and reconstruction.

Third, deepening practical cooperation. Regional integration and economic globalization are the trends of our times, and all countries and peoples should be able to benefit from these. Last month, the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation was successfully held in Beijing. China and other parties concerned are now actively exploring ways to foster linkages between the Belt and Road Initiative and other regional cooperation initiatives like the Eurasian Economic Union and national development strategies, including Kazakhstan's Bright Road. In this respect the SCO could serve as an important platform. It is China's proposal that institutional arrangements for regional economic cooperation be gradually put in place, beginning with an agreement on simplifying SCO trade procedures. To increase connectivity between countries in the region, China supports the opening of cross-border routes on schedule as prescribed in the Agreement between the Governments of the Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization on Creating Favorable Conditions for International Road Transportation. China welcomes non-SCO countries in our region to join the Agreement, and endorses the formulation of a plan for coordinated development of road transportation among SCO member states. To mobilize more resources and impetus to promote practical cooperation under the SCO framework, China supports the establishment of sub-national cooperation mechanisms and vigorously promotes SME cooperation through its initiatives on economic think-tank alliances and e-commerce alliances. China suggests that we fully utilize existing platforms to raise finance for SCO projects, while at the same time exploring at an expert level feasible means to establish an SCO development bank.

Fourth, enhancing people-to-people ties. It is important that we work to bring our people, young people in particular, closer together, so that the good-neighborliness and cooperation between us continues to

thrive into future generations. China is ready to work with other parties to ensure the success of the SCO University, as well as SCO brand projects such as youth exchange camps and summer camps for elementary and middle-school students. China would like to host such SCO activities as the cultural and arts festival, women's forum, and skills contest for workers, and it will strive for solid progress in SCO cooperation on health, disaster relief, environmental protection, sports, and tourism. China will launch a China-SCO cooperation program in human resources development, under which it will invite representatives from other SCO states to seminars and workshops in China, send Chinese experts to other SCO states to provide policy advice, carry out local training programs in SCO states, and provide government scholarships. With this, we hope to broaden and deepen China's cooperation with other SCO members in human resources development. Closer people-to-people ties are not possible without the positive role of the media. Therefore, China suggests setting up mechanisms for media cooperation, and, to this end, would like to host the first SCO media summit.

Fifth, upholding openness and inclusiveness. Openness has been a defining feature of the SCO since its inception. China supports the SCO in carrying out cooperation of various forms and in a wide range of areas with its observer states and dialogue partners as well as other countries, and in further reviewing the applications of relevant countries for legal status in the SCO in accordance with its regulations and the principle of consensus. China is in favor of greater exchanges and cooperation between the SCO and the United Nations and other international and regional organizations, in order to work in concert to promote lasting peace and shared prosperity in the world. China highly commends the work of the two permanent bodies of the SCO and will make an additional contribution of RMB 10 million to the Secretariat for it to improve working conditions and undertake more activities.

After this summit, China will assume the rotating presidency of the SCO, which will see it hosting the next summit in June 2018. China will make every effort to fulfill its duties and will work with all other parties to ensure our people feel a greater sense of fulfillment and to usher in an even brighter future for the SCO.

Thank you.

WRITTEN INTERVIEW WITH RUSSIAN MEDIA ORGANIZATIONS

July 3, 2017

Q1: You have often said that the relationship between China and Russia is at its best in history. Could you elaborate on that? How does timely dialogue and consultation on major international issues contribute to regional and global peace, stability, and prosperity?

Xi: Indeed the China-Russia comprehensive strategic partnership of coordination is at present the best it has ever been. I believe this to be the case for the following reasons.

First, our two countries have built up a high level of political and strategic trust. The boundary issue, which had been left from history, has been settled once and for all, and our 4,300-km border is now a bond of friendship for our peoples. Our two sides have signed the Treaty of Good-Neighborliness, Friendship, and Cooperation which establishes in legal terms the idea of ever-lasting friendship. We have reached a four-point agreement on firmly supporting each other's efforts to uphold our sovereignty, security, territorial integrity, and other core interests; our choice to pursue a development path suited to our own national circumstances; our development and renewal; and our efforts to manage our own affairs well. In short, China and Russia see each other as most trustworthy strategic partners.

Second, our two countries have established sound mechanisms for high-level exchanges and cooperation across the board. President Putin and I have developed a close working relationship and good personal friendship. The two of us meet frequently, five times a year on average, to set the direction and make plans for the development of our bilateral relations. At President Putin's invitation, I will pay a state visit to Russia. I believe my visit can lend new impetus to the growth of bilateral relations between our two countries. In addition, the mechanisms for inter-agency and sub-national engagement and consultation between our

two countries are fully established. All this provides strong institutional underpinnings for the growth of China-Russia relations.

Third, our two sides are working proactively to align our development strategies. President Putin and I have reached an important agreement on fostering links between the Belt and Road Initiative and the Eurasian Economic Union. Bilateral cooperation in energy, trade, investment, high-tech, finance, infrastructure, and agriculture is growing rapidly and increasingly geared toward promoting modernization and scientific and technological innovation. In our nuclear cooperation the Tianwan nuclear power plant stands as a model program, and work on the eastern natural gas pipeline between Russia and China is progressing smoothly. Our active cooperation on major strategic projects such as the development of a wide-body, long-haul aircraft and heavy-lift helicopter is helping to bolster the composite national strength and international competitiveness of both countries. Our two sides are also tapping into new areas of cooperation, such as innovation and e-commerce. In a word, our thriving practical cooperation is a powerful engine driving the sustained growth of China-Russia relations.

Fourth, our relations enjoy solid public support. This year marks the 20th anniversary of the China-Russia Committee for Friendship, Peace, and Development and the 60th anniversary of the Russia-China Friendship Association. This year will also see the close of China-Russia Media Exchange Year 2016–2017, which will be marked with a variety of cultural events. At present, Chinese and Russians make over three million trips to each other's countries each year. For years, China has been Russia's biggest source of foreign tourists. Both sides have established cultural centers in the other's country, and together we have set up a joint university and set a target to exchange 100,000 students by 2020. Our peoples are fond of each other's language and culture, and our mutual understanding and friendship grow stronger by the day. All of this speaks to the shared desire of both nations to develop friendly and cooperative relations.

Fifth, our two countries enjoy close strategic coordination in regional and international affairs. As major countries in the world, permanent members of the UN Security Council, and emerging economies, China and Russia both stand for the basic norms governing international

relations, of which the purposes and principles of the UN Charter are the cornerstone. We both support progress toward a multi-polar world and greater democracy in international relations. We both resolutely uphold the outcomes of WWII and international fairness and justice. Our two countries enjoy close coordination and collaboration at the United Nations, G20, APEC, and other multilateral institutions. We have jointly proposed and set up various multilateral mechanisms such as the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) and BRICS, and have worked hard on their development in order to protect peace and stability in Central and Northeast Asia, which constitute our common neighborhood. Our concerted efforts in international affairs have acted like an anchor for peace, security, and stability in our region and the world amidst a turbulent and volatile international situation. Thus, we are living up to our responsibility as major countries for world peace and development.

Looking ahead, we have every confidence in the China-Russia comprehensive strategic partnership of coordination. I will continue to work with President Putin to ensure that the relationship continues to progress along the right track of promoting the development and renewal of both our countries and contributing to the prosperity and stability of the world.

Q2: There is a view that China and Russia have far stronger political relations than economic relations. In your view, what can be done to boost economic ties between the two countries and what are the priority areas and projects?

Xi: President Putin and I both attach great importance to promoting bilateral economic ties. Of the fundamental areas of our practical cooperation, economic and trade cooperation is the most wide-ranging and enjoys huge potential.

We need to take a comprehensive view of the development of our economic ties. China has been Russia's top trading partner for seven consecutive years. Last year, in spite of negative factors such as a lackluster global economy and fluctuations in oil and other commodity prices, China-Russia economic cooperation began to rebound, with the volume of trade hitting US\$69.53 billion, up 2.2 percent year on year. In the first five months of this year, the bilateral trade grew even faster,

at 26 percent, while total volume in 2017 is expected to exceed US\$80 billion.

In particular, the structure of China-Russia economic and trade cooperation continues to improve and quite a few new areas of growth have emerged. First, growth has been robust in the trade of mechanical and electrical products as well as high-tech products, registering a 20.8 percent and 19.4 percent increase respectively in the first quarter of this year. Second, investment cooperation is burgeoning. This year, the committee for intergovernmental investment cooperation between our two sides decided on a list of 73 new projects, and, as scheduled, some of these are already being carried out. Third, financial cooperation has deepened. The Central Bank of Russia set up its first overseas office in China. A Russian enterprise has become the first from a participant country in the Belt and Road to issue "Panda bonds" in China. To promote cooperation between China's northeast and Russia's far east, China has announced the establishment of the China-Russia Regional Cooperation Development and Investment Fund with a total scale of RMB 100 billion. Fourth, trade of agricultural products has grown rapidly. And China welcomes more imports of high-quality agricultural products from Russia. Fifth, faster progress is being made in the cooperation on the development of Russia's far east. China is this region's largest trading partner and the two sides are working on a number of promising projects in the areas of intensive processing of resources, port logistics, modern agriculture, and infrastructure development. Sixth, steady progress is being made in major strategic projects in the fields of energy, nuclear power, aviation, aerospace, and cross-border infrastructure construction. For example, smooth progress has been made in the construction of the eastern China-Russia natural gas pipeline, Chinese enterprises are actively participating in the Yamal LNG project, and this May saw the opening in Shanghai of a joint-venture to manufacture wide-body, long-haul passenger aircraft.

Having said that, we still have work to do to scale up mutual investment and speed up SME cooperation. We need to strengthen the traditional areas of economic and trade cooperation including China's import of oil, gas, coal, electricity, and lumber as well as other major commodities. We need to expand local currency settlement, implement

agreed investment projects, and make full use of the platforms offered by such events as the China-Russia Expo, the St. Petersburg International Economic Forum, and the Eastern Economic Forum. We need to unlock the potential of sub-national and border area cooperation through the Yangtze-Volga River and northeast China-far eastern Russia mechanisms.

The development of our two countries is inextricably linked to that of the Eurasian continent and our growth will contribute to the growth of the continent as a whole. While attending the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation (BRF) this May in Beijing, President Putin stated Russia's support for and willingness to contribute to the Belt and Road Initiative. Our two countries are working actively to align the Belt and Road Initiative and the Eurasian Economic Union, as part of which the two sides are discussing an agreement on economic cooperation and a list of joint projects between China and the Eurasian Economic Union. This will help open up broader prospects for bilateral economic cooperation, facilitate trade and investment, create more opportunities for business cooperation, and effectively connect our industries, technologies, capital, and markets, so that countries on the Eurasian continent can share in the benefits of economic globalization and regional integration.

In terms of major bilateral projects, we should keep promoting the integration of upper- and lower-stream cooperation in the field of energy. Major strategic projects are the cornerstone of economic cooperation, and their overall benefits and strategic significance cannot be expressed or measured simply by numbers. Recognizing this, we need to step up cooperation in joint research, production, and in promoting the application of technologies.

In terms of connectivity, we welcome and are willing to jointly develop and build the Primorye international transport corridor proposed by Russia. We hope the two sides will achieve early completion of major cross-border infrastructure projects, including China-Russia Tongjiang Railway Bridge (also known as the Amur International Rail Bridge) and the highway bridge in Heihe, Heilongjiang Province. We can also work together to develop and utilize maritime passageways, particularly the Northern Sea Route to create a "Silk Road on ice." These connectivity projects will create new impetus for further development of economic

and trade cooperation.

SMEs are a major driver of economic growth, a wellspring of innovation, and a major source of new jobs. Our two governments need to put in place favorable conditions to further incentivize SME cooperation so that SMEs and large enterprises can develop in tandem, seek complementarity, and jointly explore markets in third countries.

To sum up, both President Putin and I are of the view that our two countries need to deepen economic and trade cooperation to strengthen our bond of shared interests. At the same time, we need to take a long-term view and open up our economies to each other in mutually beneficial ways. This will help enhance the composite strength and international competitiveness of our two countries and ensure the outcomes of our cooperation bring greater benefits to our peoples.

Q3: You successfully hosted the BRF in May. What do you think of the outcomes? What are your expectations for the Belt and Road Initiative? How do you view Russia's role in building the Belt and Road?

Xi: I put forward the Belt and Road Initiative in 2013 during visits to Central Asia and Southeast Asia. The Initiative aims to strengthen international cooperation and foster linkages between national development strategies to realize greater complementarity and common development. Over the past four years, Belt and Road cooperation has made steady progress. Many parties have responded positively and got actively involved, with many substantial "early harvest" outcomes being delivered. This set the stage for the success of the BRF this May in Beijing, which served to review what has been so far achieved and to chart the course for the future. The Forum was attended by the leaders of 29 countries, the United Nations, the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund, together with some 1,600 representatives from more than 140 countries and 80 international organizations. Under the forum's theme, the "Belt and Road: Cooperation for Common Prosperity," participants held in-depth discussions on promoting policy alignment for closer partnership, enhancing connectivity, and facilitating people-to-people exchanges. We reviewed the progress of Belt and Road cooperation and reached many agreements, including 76 major agreements, comprising more than 270 concrete results across five areas. This progress has sent out a positive message about building this

cooperation platform, re-energizing the world economy, and rekindling confidence in economic globalization.

Guided by the principles of realizing shared growth through discussion and collaboration, we will take the BRF as an opportunity to enhance connectivity in policy, infrastructure, trade, finance, and people-to-people exchange. We will increase policy coordination and alignment between development strategies, take connectivity as a priority area of cooperation, support the faster development of economic corridors, advance cooperation on international production capacity and equipment manufacturing, and work closely with others on education, science and technology, culture, and healthcare. Together, we can unlock new drivers for economic growth, achieve common development, and build a human community with a shared future.

President Putin was the first foreign leader to accept my invitation to attend the BRF, which reflected Russia's important support for China as host and the high-level nature of the China-Russia relationship. In May 2015, China and Russia reached an important agreement to foster linkages and cooperation between the Belt and Road Initiative and the Eurasian Economic Union, which won the applause and support of other members of the Eurasian Economic Union. Two years on, this cooperation has seen steady and notable progress. China will work with Russia to fully leverage the links between the Belt and Road Initiative and the Eurasian Economic Union and to keep moving China-Russia relations forward.

Q4: Can you give us an update on the Chinese economy? What do you expect from the upcoming G20 Hamburg Summit?

Xi: The Chinese economy has sustained its trend toward healthy and positive growth since the latter half of last year. This year got off to a good start with a GDP growth rate of 6.9 percent in the first quarter. Profound reform measures are taking effect in key areas and at crucial links, and the endeavors to foster new growth drivers and upgrade traditional ones are working in tandem. The Chinese economy will continue to sustain a steady and robust rate of growth.

At present the momentum for global growth is strengthening, and conditions in the economies of both developed countries and emerging markets are improving. However, grave challenges remain. Therefore,

it is particularly important that the G20 continue to play its role as the premier forum for international economic cooperation and implement the agreements reached at the Hangzhou Summit and all previous summits in order to guide the direction of the world economy. Doing so is in the interests of all. In terms of the Hamburg Summit, China has the following hopes.

First, we look forward to a G20 that continues to uphold a spirit of partnership founded on unity and mutually beneficial cooperation. This is the very spirit that steered the G20 through the international financial crisis, and will continue to inspire the G20 in setting the course for the world economy. As I said at the welcoming banquet of the Hangzhou Summit, “As long as we accommodate each other and stick together, come rain or shine, we will make steady progress and reach our destination together.”

Second, we look forward to a G20 that continues to champion an open world economy. As a guiding force for the world economy, the G20 should stay committed to open development, support the WTO-centered multilateral trading regime, and make sure that trade and investment continue to drive global growth.

Third, we look forward to a G20 that continues to chart the course for innovative growth and long-term governance. Countries need to harness innovation to unlock new drivers of global growth. This will involve promoting greater development of the digital economy and new industrial revolution, increasing investment in infrastructure, and utilizing both fiscal and monetary policies and structural reform, in order to achieve strong, sustainable, balanced, and inclusive growth of the world economy.

There is a lot in common between the theme of last May’s BRF in Beijing and that of the Hamburg Summit — “Shaping an Interconnected World.” The Belt and Road Initiative and the G20 can complement and reinforce each other to jointly boost global growth. China will take the Hamburg Summit as an opportunity to work with all parties to contribute to the promotion of global growth and better global economic governance.

Q5: The long-running tensions on the Korean Peninsula remain unabated. This is a source of deep concern for the international

community. How does China think the issue should be resolved? How does China view the deployment by the US of THAAD in the ROK?

Xi: China has been closely following developments on the Korean Peninsula. China is committed to denuclearization of the Peninsula, peace and stability on the Peninsula, and a negotiated settlement through dialogue and consultation. The Korean Peninsula issue is long-standing and highly complicated. Any solution must address both the symptoms and root causes and accommodate the legitimate concerns of all parties. To that end, China has put forward a “dual-track” approach involving denuclearization of the Peninsula and the establishment of a peace mechanism, along with a “suspension for suspension” proposal, which calls for the suspension of nuclear and missile activities by the DPRK and the suspension of large-scale military exercises by the US and the ROK. Russia has unequivocally expressed its understanding and support for China’s proposal and China and Russia have the same or a similar stance on the issue. There is also a growing positive response from the international community. China hopes all relevant parties will respond to the efforts of China and Russia to promote dialogue for peace by fulfilling their due responsibilities, demonstrating goodwill toward one another, and proceeding in the same direction to bring this issue onto the right track of dialogue and consultation as soon as possible.

The US deployment of the THAAD missile defense system in the ROK seriously undermines the strategic security interests of China, Russia, and other regional countries, and upsets the strategic balance in the region. It is not conducive to realizing denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula or peace and stability in the region. China has expressed its strong opposition and grave concerns. China and Russia have maintained close communication and coordination at various levels on this matter. Our two sides have a high degree of agreement in our perceptions of the nature of this issue and the harm it will bring. Both China and Russia firmly oppose the US deployment of the THAAD system in the ROK, and strongly urge relevant countries to halt and cancel the deployment. China and Russia will take necessary measures, jointly or individually, to preserve our security interests and the regional strategic balance.

Q6: The Syrian issue has received much global attention. What does China think should be done to resolve this issue? How do you assess

Russia's role on this issue?

Xi: The Syrian issue, now the most complicated and intractable flashpoint in the Middle East, has inflicted untold hardship on the Syrian people and posed a grave challenge to regional and global peace and stability.

On this issue, China's position has been consistent. We maintain that the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of Syria should be upheld and respected, that the future of Syria should be decided by the Syrian people themselves, and that political settlement is the only viable way out. It is our sincere hope that the Syrian issue will be properly resolved as soon as possible. We hope that the Syrian people's long-held hope for peace will be soon realized, so that they may return to their homeland and start reconstruction.

Recent months have seen some positive developments on the Syrian issue. At the Astana talks, an MOU was signed by relevant parties on creating de-escalation zones in Syria. The UN-brokered Geneva peace talks continue to move forward. China believes that, under the current circumstances, the international community needs to safeguard the hard-won momentum toward political settlement, support the United Nations in playing its role as the main channel for mediation, and encourage the Syrian government and the opposition to engage in consultation with good faith and patience and to work toward a political solution that accommodates the legitimate concerns of all sides. There is also need for enhanced coordination among various parties to ensure greater synergy in fighting terrorism within Syria within the framework of international law.

China commends Russia for its important and positive influence and role in facilitating proper settlement of the Syrian issue.

Q7: Terrorism poses a real threat to global security and development. How do you view Russia-China cooperation on combating terrorism, separatism, and extremism?

Xi: The global counterterrorism situation is undergoing profound changes; all the while international terrorists remain active. Since the beginning of this year, many countries have been hit by serious terrorist attacks which caused heavy casualties. Given the circumstances, people have come to realize that despite certain gains in the international

military campaign against terrorism, terrorist activities will continue to pose a serious challenge to world peace, stability, and development. Countering the threat of terrorism remains a daunting task in global security governance.

In facing these grave threats, members of the international community, through a stronger awareness of their shared future and a growing consensus on fighting terrorism, are making remarkable progress in their joint efforts against terrorism. That said challenges still abound. First, terrorism and flashpoints interact with and exacerbate each other, which largely explains why greater global counterterrorism efforts do not always lead to a decrease in terrorist activities. Second, international terrorist groups are instigating and planning more attacks in different parts of the world. Third, violent and terrorist ideologies are spreading worldwide through the Internet and social media and their profound impact is becoming increasingly evident. Fourth, counterterrorism is still used by some countries as a means to advance their own national interests, and double standards are applied in fighting terrorism. As a result, international counterterrorism cooperation has tended to be fragmented and treated as a convenient tool. Synergy is hard to forge under such circumstances.

China has consistently supported the global fight against terrorism in a constructive manner. We are of the view that, to promote international cooperation on counterterrorism, countries need to: first, reject double standards, fully leverage the leading role of the United Nations in the fight against terrorism, and resolutely act in concert; second, properly resolve regional hotspots in order to help restore stability to Syria and other Middle Eastern countries at an early date and contain the rampant spread of terrorism; and third, adopt a long-term perspective and a multi-pronged approach on the political, economic, and cultural fronts, with a view to not only addressing the symptoms but also eliminating hotbeds that breed terrorism.

China and Russia are both victims of terrorism. Cooperation between our two countries on counterterrorism and security affairs is an important component of our comprehensive strategic partnership of coordination and sets an example for counter-terrorism cooperation on a global scale. Such cooperation serves peace and stability in this region

and beyond as well as the fundamental interests of our two countries. Our sound cooperation in fighting terrorism, separatism, and extremism through law enforcement and security cooperation mechanisms plays an important and positive role in maintaining stability and promoting development in our two countries and this region at large. China hopes to deepen bilateral practical cooperation with Russia, step up mutual support of each other's core concerns regarding terrorism, and promote closer coordination and collaboration within such multilateral frameworks as the United Nations and the SCO. We will work together to uphold the leading role of the United Nations in global counterterrorism cooperation, to deepen counterterrorism and security cooperation within the SCO and other frameworks, and to secure greater progress in global counterterrorism cooperation.

WORKING TOGETHER TO USHER IN A SECOND GOLDEN DECADE OF BRICS COOPERATION

September 3, 2017

Your Excellency President Michel Temer,
Your Excellency President Jacob Zuma,
Representatives of the Business Community,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

Good afternoon! It is my great pleasure to have all of you with us in the charming city of Xiamen, also known as “Egret Island.” As you all know, the BRICS Summit will open tomorrow. On behalf of the Chinese government and people and the people of Xiamen, and on my own behalf, I warmly welcome all of you to the Business Forum.

Xiamen has been a bustling trading port since ancient times and a gateway for China’s opening up and external cooperation. Embracing the vast ocean, the city has hosted visitors from around the world. On a personal note, when I first came to Fujian Province to work in 1985, Xiamen was where I started out. Back then, being one of the first special economic zones in China, the city was at the forefront of the country’s reform and opening up and was a fertile ground for development. Three decades later, Xiamen has become a metropolis of innovation and entrepreneurship, with burgeoning new economic forms and new industries, robust trade and investment, and easy access to the world by air, land, and sea. The Xiamen of today is a beautiful garden city where humans and nature exist in harmony.

There is a popular saying here in southern Fujian, “If you want success, give it your all.” These words encapsulate an enterprising spirit. Indeed, Xiamen’s success epitomizes the unfailing perseverance of over

Speech at the Opening Ceremony of the BRICS Business Forum in Xiamen.

1.3 billion Chinese people in the course of their pursuit of progress. Over almost 40 years of reform and opening up, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, it has been an unconquerable spirit and indefatigable tenacity that has seen the Chinese people successfully forge a path of socialism with Chinese characteristics. Yes, we have encountered difficulties and challenges along the way. But we have kept working tirelessly and moved with the times. With dedication, courage, and ingenuity, we are writing the story of China's development and progress today.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

BRICS cooperation has now reached a crucial stage of development. In assessing its performance, it is important to do so from two different perspectives. The first is from the viewpoint of the course of global development and the evolving international landscape. The second is from the viewpoint of the progression of BRICS cooperation within the development context of BRICS countries, both individually and as a collective.

We are at present in an era of great development, great transformation, and profound adjustment. Although conflict and poverty are yet to be fully eradicated across the globe, the trend toward peace and development grows ever stronger. Our world today is increasingly multipolar; economies are becoming more and more globalized; cultural diversity continues to grow; and society is going digital. The law of the jungle where the strong prey on the weak and zero-sum games of "I win, you lose" have no place in this era. Instead, peace, development, and mutually beneficial cooperation have become the order of the day for the people of all countries.

It is against this backdrop that a large number of emerging markets and developing countries have come to the fore, and are playing an ever greater role in international affairs. BRICS cooperation has been a product of this trend. Our five countries have come together on the basis of a shared desire for peace and development. Over the past decade, the BRICS have surged forward to become a bright spot in the global economy.

The past decade has seen the BRICS countries making progress in pursuing common development. The outbreak of the 2008 global financial crisis left the world economy reeling — a blow from which it has yet to fully recover. Facing external shocks, our five countries have held our ground by strengthening our domestic economies, boosting growth, and improving people's wellbeing. In the past ten years, our combined GDP has grown by 179 percent, trade by 94 percent, and our combined urban population by 28 percent. This has played a major part in stabilizing the global economy and putting it back on a path toward growth, and it has brought concrete benefits to over three billion people.

The past decade has seen the BRICS countries advancing concrete, mutually beneficial cooperation. Taking advantage of our respective strengths and converging interests, we have put in place a leader-driven cooperation framework covering a wide range of areas and multiple levels. A stream of cooperation projects have been launched in keeping with our five countries' development strategies and the interests of our peoples. In particular, the New Development Bank and the Contingent Reserve Arrangement have provided financing support for infrastructure building and sustainable development initiatives in BRICS countries, thus contributing to efforts to enhance global economic governance and create an international financial safety net.

The past decade has seen the BRICS countries endeavoring to fulfill their international responsibilities. Committed to multilateralism, and championing fairness and justice, our five countries have staked out our positions on major regional and international issues and put forward proposals to address them. We have promoted the reform of global economic governance to ensure greater representation and a stronger say for emerging market and developing countries. As proponents of development, we have taken the lead in implementing the Millennium Development Goals and the Sustainable Development Goals, and engaged in close dialogue and cooperation with other developing countries to seek our respective progress collectively.

The construction of a tall building starts with its foundation. Now, the foundations of BRICS cooperation have been laid and a complete framework is in place. Having reflected on the process that has brought us this far, I believe there are three important practices that we should

carry forward into the future.

First, we should continue treating each other as equals and seeking common ground while shelving differences. BRICS is not about one voice ruling the roost but about everyone coming together to discuss matters. We respect each other's paths and models of development, accommodate each other's concerns, and do our best to enhance strategic-level communication and mutual political trust. Given dissimilarities in our national conditions, histories, and cultures, it is only natural that during cooperation we will have our differences. But as long as we have firm faith in cooperation and a commitment to enhancing trust, steady progress can be achieved into the future.

Second, we should continue taking a results-oriented, innovative approach to mutually beneficial cooperation. BRICS is not a talking shop, but a task force for getting things done. Our goals are to cultivate a large market for trade and investment, promote the smooth flow of currency and finance, improve infrastructure connectivity, and foster close bonds between our people. To this end, our five countries have pressed ahead with practical cooperation across the board, encompassing several dozen areas, including the economy, trade, finance, science and technology, education, culture, and health. These moves vividly illustrate a new type of international relations based on mutually beneficial cooperation.

Third, we should continue keeping in mind the world as a whole and developing ourselves to help others. The BRICS countries have not taken any short cuts on the course of development. We are well aware of the hardship weighing on those still trapped in chaos and poverty. From the very beginning, our five countries have been guided by the principle of dialogue without confrontation and partnership without alliance. In conducting state-to-state relations, we are committed to observing the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, international law, and the basic norms governing international relations. In pursuing our own development, we are ready to share development opportunities with other countries. This philosophy of BRICS cooperation has gained growing appreciation and endorsement, and it has become a positive force in the international community.

These practices are what the BRICS spirit is all about. They are the shared values that have bound our cooperation over the past decade.

This spirit, which has grown over the years, has not only benefited our peoples, but has also enabled us to make a difference in the world.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

Reviewing past progress can ensure we move in the right direction going forward. Currently, the global economy is growing once again, with emerging markets and developing countries both performing well. A new technological and industrial revolution is in the making, and reform and innovation are gaining momentum. We have enough reason to believe that the world can have a better future.

That said, more than 700 million people still live in hunger; tens of millions of refugees are displaced; and countless others, including innocent children, have been killed in conflict. The global economy has yet to come through a period of adjustment marked by frailty and weak growth, and new growth drivers are yet to emerge. Economic globalization is facing more uncertainties. Emerging markets and developing countries are facing a more complex external environment. In a word, we are still a long way from a world of peace and development, and the road ahead is not likely to be smooth.

Some people, seeing that growth in emerging markets and developing countries has begun to waver, have asserted that the BRICS countries are losing their luster. Undoubtedly, complex internal and external environments have made it unavoidable that BRICS countries will encounter headwinds of varying degrees. But the potential for and trend toward sustained growth remain unchanged for our countries. On this point we are fully confident.

For a thousand years the waves have kept rolling; for as long as there's wind we shall hoist our sails to catch it. Looking to the future, the BRICS countries have a major task to accomplish: growing our economies and strengthening cooperation. We should build on past successes, chart the course for future cooperation, and embark on a new journey to jointly usher in a second "golden decade" of BRICS cooperation.

First, we should boost BRICS cooperation to create new impetus for the growth of our five economies. In recent years, our countries have drawn on our strengths in terms of commodity supplies, human resource

costs, and international market demand, and driven global growth. As our economies have continued to grow, problems concerning resource allocation and industrial structure have become increasingly acute. At the same time, the global economic structure is going through profound changes, evidenced by shrinking global demand and rising financial risks. All this has meant that in changing our traditional strengths, BRICS economies have now entered a crucial stage where we must keep pushing to overcome the difficulties.

How should we get through this stage? Relying solely on rapid growth rates is not the answer. Instead, we should consider first our current conditions, keep in mind our long-term goals, and, on this basis, press ahead with structural reform to identify new growth drivers and new development paths. We should grasp the opportunities presented by the new industrial revolution and use innovation to promote growth and transform our growth models. We should embrace the wave of innovation-driven development engendered by smart manufacturing, the Internet Plus model, the digital economy, and the sharing economy, and stay ahead of the curve by moving faster to replace old growth drivers with new ones. We should use reform to eliminate impediments to economic development, sweep away systemic and institutional barriers, and inject new energy into our markets and societies, so as to achieve higher-quality, more resilient, and more sustainable growth.

Despite different national conditions, the BRICS countries are at a similar development stage and share the same development goals. We should jointly explore ways to promote innovation-driven growth. This would see us enhancing macroeconomic policy coordination and complementarity between our respective development strategies, leveraging our respective strengths in terms of industry and resources, and creating value chains and a large market based on shared interests, so as to achieve interconnected development. Using our first-hand experience in reform and innovation, we should blaze a new trail for other emerging markets and developing countries to seize opportunities and meet challenges.

Economic cooperation is the foundation of the BRICS mechanism. With this focus in mind, we should implement the Strategy for BRICS Economic Partnership, institutionalize and substantiate cooperation in

various sectors, and continue to enhance the performance of BRICS cooperation. This year, we have made progress in the operations of the New Development Bank and Contingent Reserve Arrangement; in e-commerce and trade and investment facilitation; in trade in services, local currency bond issuance, and scientific and technological innovation; and in industrial cooperation and public-private partnerships. This progress has expanded both the breadth and depth of our economic cooperation. We should keep up the hard work in these areas, ensuring existing agreements and consensus are implemented and current mechanisms are better utilized. We should also actively explore new forms and new areas of practical cooperation and strengthen our ties to ensure durable and fruitful BRICS cooperation.

Second, we should fulfill our responsibility as BRICS countries to protect world peace and stability. Peace and development underpin and reinforce each other. The people of all countries want peace and cooperation, not conflict or confrontation. Thanks to the joint efforts of all countries, a general world peace has been maintained for more than half a century. But the world is still not fully at peace. Regional conflicts and hotspot issues arise endlessly. Terrorist and cybersecurity threats, among others, are intertwined, and have cast a dark shadow over the world.

We BRICS countries are committed to upholding world peace and contributing to the international security order. This year, we have held the Meeting of High Representatives for Security Issues and the Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs/International Relations. We have put in place a regular meeting mechanism for our permanent representatives to multilateral institutions, and convened the Foreign Policy Planning Dialogue, the Meeting of the Counter-Terrorism Working Group, the Meeting of the Cybersecurity Working Group, and the Consultation on Peacekeeping Operations. These efforts aim to strengthen consultation and coordination on major international and regional issues and build synergy among the BRICS countries. Upholding the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and the basic norms of international relations, we should firmly support multilateralism, work for greater democracy in international relations, and oppose hegemonism and power politics. We should embrace a vision of common, comprehensive,

cooperative, and sustainable security, and play a constructive role in the process of resolving geopolitical hotspots and make our due contribution.

It is my belief that as long as we are committed to a holistic approach that addresses both symptoms and root causes, and are steadfast in fighting all forms of terrorism, in the end terrorists will have no place to hide. As long as we are committed to dialogue, consultation, and negotiation to create the conditions for achieving political settlements to issues such as those in Syria and Libya or the Palestine-Israel conflict, the flames of war can be put out, and displaced refugees will be able to return to their homes.

Third, we should contribute to enhancing global economic governance. Only openness can deliver progress, and only inclusiveness can sustain it. Due to sluggish global growth in recent years, such issues as imbalances in development, difficulties in governance, and a deficit of fairness have become more acute, and protectionism and inward-looking attitudes have been ascendant. The global economy and global economic governance system, having entered a period of adjustment, are facing new challenges.

We cannot afford to ignore the problems arising from economic globalization, nor should we shift the blame onto others. Rather, we should come together to find solutions. We should work with other members of the international community to step up dialogue, coordination, and cooperation and contribute to upholding and securing global economic stability and growth. To this end, we should promote the building of an open global economy, encourage trade and investment liberalization and facilitation, collectively build new global value chains, and rebalance economic globalization. Doing so will bring benefits to people across the world. Our five countries should also open our doors wider to each other, grow our common interests in the process, and take an inclusive approach in which opportunities are shared, so that we can create even brighter prospects for the growth of our five economies.

The development of emerging markets and developing countries is not intended to move anyone's cheese, so to speak, but to make the global economic pie bigger. We should work with one another to guide the course of economic globalization. We should be forthcoming with

more ideas and public goods. We should seek to make governance models and rules more balanced and more inclusive and to remold and optimize the international division of labor and global value chains. We should work for the reform of the global economic governance system to make it more reflective of the realities of the global economic landscape. We should also improve governance rules for the new domains of the deep sea, polar regions, outer space, and cyberspace, so as to ensure that all countries share both rights and responsibilities.

Fourth, we should increase the influence of BRICS and build extensive partnerships. As a cooperation platform with global influence, BRICS cooperation is about more than just our five countries. It carries the expectations of emerging markets and developing countries and even the entire international community. Guided by the principle of open and inclusive cooperation, the BRICS countries place great importance on cooperation with other emerging markets and developing countries and have established effective dialogue mechanisms with them.

As a Chinese saying goes, "One arrow is easily broken, but ten in a bundle can barely be bent." We should leverage our respective strengths and influence to promote South-South cooperation and North-South dialogue, and work to pool the collective strengths of all countries to defuse risks and meet challenges. We should broaden the positive effects of BRICS cooperation and deliver its benefits to more people. We should pursue the "BRICS Plus" cooperation approach and build an open and diversified network of development partnerships, in order to get more emerging markets and developing countries involved in our endeavor to achieve solidarity, cooperation, and mutually beneficial outcomes.

During the Xiamen Summit, China will host the Dialogue of Emerging Markets and Developing Countries, where leaders of five countries from different regions will be invited to join the BRICS leaders in discussing global development cooperation and South-South cooperation as well as the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Mutual understanding and friendship among our peoples are crucial to enhancing BRICS cooperation and building extensive partnerships. We should fully leverage the role of people-to-people and cultural exchanges and encourage extensive public participation in BRICS cooperation.

We should hold more activities like cultural festivals, film festivals, and sports events that strike a chord with and benefit local populations, and let the story of BRICS reach every town and street, and the exchanges and friendships between our peoples become an inexhaustible source of strength for BRICS cooperation.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

The past decade has not only seen solid progress in BRICS cooperation; it has also witnessed comprehensive reform and opening up and rapid economic and social development in China. Over the past decade, China's aggregate economic output has grown by 239 percent and its total volume of exports and imports in goods has risen by 73 percent. As China has grown into the world's second largest economy, the lives of its 1.3 billion-plus people have been significantly improved, and China's contribution to both regional and global economic development has grown continuously.

There is no denying that as China's reform has moved into a crucial stage and, in a sense, into uncharted waters, some underlying difficulties and problems have surfaced. These must be tackled with resolve and determination. As we say in China, "A good medicine tastes bitter." For us, that medicine is comprehensive reform. Over the past five years, we have adopted over 1,500 reform measures, thanks to which we are seeing progress across the board, breakthroughs in multiple areas, and a high level of penetration. The pace of economic structural adjustment and industrial upgrading has accelerated. China's economy has maintained a steady and sound performance, and new drivers sustaining development have grown in strength. In the first half of this year, China's economy grew by 6.9 percent, the value added from services accounted for 54.1 percent of GDP, and 7.35 million urban jobs were added. All these achievements have proven that deepening comprehensive reform is the right path and the one that we will continue to follow.

Going forward, China will continue to put into practice the vision of innovative, coordinated, green, and open development for all. We will adapt to and steer the new normal in economic development, push forward supply-side structural reform, accelerate the building of a new

model for an open economy, rely on innovation to drive economic development, and realize development that is sustainable. With unwavering commitment to the path of peaceful development, China will make even greater contributions to global peace and development.

Last May, China successfully hosted the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation, which was attended by 29 heads of state or government and over 1,600 representatives from more than 140 countries and 80-plus international organizations. The Forum marked the entrance of our joint collaboration on the Belt and Road Initiative into a new stage of translating vision into action and planning into implementation. Participants discussed ways to promote cooperation and development and reached consensus on a wide range of issues. It needs to be pointed out that the Belt and Road Initiative is not a tool to advance any geopolitical agenda, but a platform for practical cooperation. It is not a foreign aid scheme, but an initiative for interconnected development based on shared growth through discussion and collaboration. I firmly believe that the Initiative can serve as a new platform for all countries to achieve mutually beneficial cooperation and that it will create new opportunities for implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The business community of the BRICS countries is the main force driving our economic development. Over the last decade, you have incorporated business development into BRICS cooperation, thus making an important contribution to building BRICS economic partnerships. The reason we are holding the Business Forum on the eve of the Summit is to hear your views and advice, so that together we can make the Xiamen Summit a success and enable BRICS cooperation to deliver. I hope you will use your strengths in terms of information, technology, and funding to undertake more practical and mutually beneficial cooperation projects that benefit both our countries and peoples. What you do can help spur economic and social development and improve people's lives. The Chinese government will continue to encourage Chinese companies to operate and set down roots in other countries, and likewise, we warmly welcome foreign companies to invest and set up here in China.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

The BRICS countries are set to begin a second decade of even more vibrant growth. Let us work together with other members of the international community. Let our cooperation deliver more benefits to the peoples of our five countries. And let the benefits of global peace and development reach all people in the world.

In conclusion, I wish the Business Forum every success.

Thank you.

A STRONGER BRICS PARTNERSHIP FOR A BRIGHTER FUTURE

September 4, 2017

Your Excellency President Jacob Zuma,
Your Excellency President Michel Temer,
Your Excellency President Vladimir Putin,
Your Excellency Prime Minister Narendra Modi,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

I am delighted to meet with my colleagues again. I wish to begin by extending to all of you, on behalf of the Chinese government and people, a warm welcome to the BRICS Xiamen Summit. Focusing on the theme of the Summit, “Stronger Partnership for a Brighter Future,” I look forward to working with you to take stock of BRICS cooperation, to map out a blueprint for its future development, and to start out on a new journey of cooperation.

BRICS cooperation has been on a splendid journey over the last decade. Though separated by mountains and oceans, our five countries have been brought together by a shared commitment to mutually beneficial cooperation.

As an ancient Chinese saying goes, “A partnership forged with the right approach defies geographical distance; it is thicker than glue and stronger than metal and stone.”¹ We owe the rapid development of BRICS cooperation to our adoption of the right approach. With this approach, we respect and support each other in following a path of development suited to our respective national conditions; we push forward economic, political, and people-to-people cooperation in an open, inclusive, and mutually beneficial spirit; and we work in unison with

Remarks at the Plenary Session of the BRICS Xiamen Summit.

other emerging markets and developing countries to uphold international justice and equity and foster a sound external environment.

Past progress shows that BRICS cooperation meets the common development needs of our five countries and is in keeping with the trend of history. Though our national conditions may differ, our commitment to pursuing development and prosperity through partnership is something we share. This commitment has enabled us to rise above any differences or disagreements we may have and to work together to achieve win-win outcomes.

Our world today finds itself in the midst of profound and complex changes. Against this backdrop, BRICS cooperation has become all the more important. Our people expect us to work with each other to promote development and improve their wellbeing. The international community expects us to contribute to world peace and common development. In response, we should redouble our efforts, extensively deepen the BRICS partnership, and usher in a second golden decade of BRICS cooperation.

First, we should seek practical results in economic cooperation. Results-oriented cooperation is the foundation of BRICS, and significant progress has been made in this regard. However, we have yet to fully tap the potential of BRICS cooperation. Statistics show that of the US\$197 billion of total outbound investment we made in 2016, only 5.7 percent took place among our five countries. This shows that BRICS cooperation still has vast space for development.

We should stay focused on our main objective of promoting results-oriented economic cooperation. In trade and investment, currency and finance, connectivity, sustainable development, innovation, and industrial cooperation, we should expand our converging interests. This year, we have formulated the BRICS Trade in Services Cooperation Roadmap, the Outline for BRICS Investment Facilitation, the BRICS E-Commerce Cooperation Initiative, the BRICS Action Plan for Innovation Cooperation, and the Action Plan for Deepening Industrial Cooperation among BRICS Countries. We have launched the African Regional Center of the New Development Bank (NDB), taken the decision to set up the BRICS Model E-Port Network, and reached extensive agreements on taxation, e-commerce, local currency bonds, public-private partnership,

and arrangements for the network of financial institutions and services. Our practical cooperation has become more institutionalized, more substantive, and will deliver more high-value results.

I wish to take this opportunity to announce that China will launch the Economic and Technical Cooperation Plan for BRICS Countries, which includes for the initial period RMB 500 million to facilitate policy exchange and practical cooperation in the economic and trade fields. China will contribute US\$4 million to the NDB Project Preparation Facility to support the business operations and long-term development of the New Development Bank. China will work with all parties to follow through on the outcomes and consensus achieved in the past, and make good use of existing mechanisms. We will work in unison with all sides to seize the historic opportunities presented by the new industrial revolution, exploring new areas and models for practical cooperation, and enhancing our ties, so as to ensure sustained and steady progress of the BRICS cooperation mechanism.

Second, we should strengthen the complementarity of our development strategies. Despite differences in our national conditions, our five countries are at a similar stage of development and share the same development goals. We have all entered a crucial and challenging period in growing our economies. Strengthening the complementarity of our development strategies will help bring out our comparative strengths in terms of resources, markets, and workforces, and unlock our potential for growth and the creativity of our three billion people, thus opening up huge space for development.

We need to plan well at the macro level and take concrete actions in key areas. Acting in the spirit of achieving shared growth through discussion and collaboration, we need to identify those areas where our development policies and priorities converge, and continue to work toward the goal of connectivity in trade and investment, currency and finance, and infrastructure. With a focus on structural reform and sustainable development, we need to expand our converging interests and share experiences on innovation, entrepreneurship, industrial development, and production capacity to help each other boost economic growth. It is important to strike a balance between the speed of growth and the quality and effect of growth. In this regard, implementing the

2030 Sustainable Development Agenda provides us with an opportunity to achieve balanced economic, social, and environmental progress, and to bring about interconnected and inclusive development.

Third, we should work to make the international order more just and equitable. Our ever closer ties with the rest of the world require that we play a more active part in global governance. Without our participation, many pressing global challenges cannot be effectively resolved. We should speak with one voice and jointly present our solutions to issues concerning international peace and development. Doing so meets the expectations of the international community, and will help safeguard our common interests.

With a firm commitment to multilateralism and the basic norms governing international relations, we should work for a new type of international relations that can foster a peaceful and stable environment for the development of all countries. We need to promote open, inclusive, and balanced economic globalization that is beneficial to all, build an open world economy, and support the multilateral trading regime while opposing protectionism. In advancing reform of global economic governance, we should work to give emerging markets and developing countries greater representation and say. This would inject new impetus into the efforts to address the development gap between the North and South and help to boost global growth.

Fourth, we need to promote people-to-people exchanges. State-to-state relations are founded on the friendship between the people. Only with care and attention can the tree of friendship and cooperation thrive and grow strong. Enhancing exchanges among our peoples so that the idea of partnership is embraced by all is a worthy cause that deserves our enduring commitment. A job well done in this regard will ensure BRICS cooperation is always vibrant.

We are pleased to note that the important consensus reached at the leadership level on closer people-to-people exchanges is being translated into reality. This year, people-to-people exchanges among our five countries have been in full swing, with a range of diverse activities taking place, from the BRICS Games, the BRICS Film Festival, and the BRICS Culture Festival to the High-level Meeting on Traditional Medicine. We hope that through our joint efforts, these activities will

be institutionalized as regular affairs. It is important that we expand our outreach to get the public more involved and encourage more lively exchanges among our diverse cultures.

Colleagues,

The past decade has been a decade of ceaseless efforts by the BRICS countries to pursue development and deepen partnership. It is but a beginning in the history of BRICS cooperation. As I said in my letters to you early this year, looking ahead, BRICS cooperation is set to grow even more and play an even bigger role in international affairs. Setting sail from Xiamen, let us join together to usher in a second golden decade of BRICS cooperation, which will bring even greater benefits for the peoples of not just our five countries but all countries.

Thank you.

Note

¹ Qiao Zhou, *Morality (Fa Xun)*. Qiao Zhou (201–270) was a scholar and official during the Three Kingdoms Period.

**UPHOLDING COOPERATION, INNOVATION,
THE RULE OF LAW, AND MUTUAL BENEFIT AND
WORKING TOGETHER TO DEVELOP
GLOBAL SECURITY GOVERNANCE**

September 26, 2017

Esteemed Deputies,
Honored Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

Gathered here in Beijing today are law enforcement officials from 158 countries, Interpol chiefs, and representatives of relevant international organizations. We are here to participate in the 86th Interpol General Assembly and discuss major plans for cooperation on security and law enforcement. This is an extremely important meeting for promoting global security governance and safeguarding world security and stability.

Let me begin by sincerely welcoming all delegates and guests and extending warm wishes for the convening of this assembly both personally and on behalf of the Chinese government and the Chinese people!

The International Criminal Police Organization or Interpol is the international law enforcement cooperation organization with the most extensive coverage, largest membership, and broadest representation in the world. Over Interpol's nearly century-long history, it has made promoting mutual trust, coordination, and global security its mission, abided by the ideal of making the world a safer place, and played an indispensable role in building consensus on policing between countries

Keynote speech at the opening ceremony of the 86th Interpol General Assembly in Beijing.

across the globe, deepening international law enforcement and security cooperation, and combating crime. Since China's standing as a legitimate member of Interpol was restored in 1984, our country has scrupulously abided by the organization's mandate and constitution, continuously deepened cooperation with Interpol and its member states on law enforcement and security, and contributed to the maintenance of global security and stability. I am confident that this year's general assembly in Beijing will be a great success and will make new contributions to promoting global security governance and safeguarding world security and stability.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

In the world today, countries are becoming increasingly interconnected and interdependent, and the world is increasingly linked by shared interests and a common future. Never before in history have the trends of peace, development, cooperation, and mutual benefit been as powerful as they are today. At the same time, however, the world of today is by no means a tranquil one. Global security issues including terrorism, cybercrime, transnational organized crime, and new types of crime are becoming increasingly acute and new security threats are constantly emerging. As human beings we have many common challenges to face.

Global security issues are increasingly linked with other issues. Global security issues are closely connected with political, economic, cultural, ethnic, and religious issues, and traditional and non-traditional security threats are closely intertwined. Though security issues may appear simple on the surface, in most cases they should not be taken lightly, otherwise we could get stuck in a position of treating their symptoms and not their root cause. Terrorism is a perfect example of this. The emergence and spread of terrorism has been influenced by a variety of complex factors including economic development, geopolitics, religion, and culture. Thus, it is impossible to eradicate terrorism by relying on a single approach.

Global security issues are increasingly transnational. Security issues have long been transcending national boundaries. Like a breached levee, the security shortcomings of any country can lead to a massive inpouring

of external risks, after which security risks become pooled together. Once this pool of risks rises to a certain level, they can spill over and become regional or even global problems. In the face of such danger, all countries are in the same boat and must rely on each other. No country can shut itself off from these issues or achieve “absolute security” on its own.

Global security issues are increasingly diverse. The scope and implications of global security issues are constantly expanding. Traditional crime is taking on new forms under the influence of the Internet and new media. New types of crime including telecom fraud and financial fraud are multiplying. Transnational organized crime is becoming more sophisticated and the refugee crisis is getting worse. Cyberattacks and cybertheft have become acute problems undermining the security of all countries. With all kinds of security problems that are interwoven and interacting with one another, solving these problems has become more difficult.

Today’s world is full of both hope and uncertainty, and people look to the future with both great expectations and anxiety. If security problems are not properly addressed, it will be difficult for humanity’s great cause of peace and development to advance smoothly. Security is indeed a major problem for the future of humanity, and therefore all countries and the international community as a whole must take it very seriously.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

On January 18 of this year, I spoke at the United Nations Office at Geneva about China’s views on promoting world peace and development. My main point was that all countries should work together to build a human community with a shared future in order to bring about a new paradigm of sharing and mutual benefit. Achieving security for all countries is essential for building a human community with a shared future. To promote peace and development, we must first maintain security and stability, for without these peace and development will be out of the question. China is willing to join hands with the governments of all nations and their law enforcement agencies as well as all international organizations

to rally behind the banner of cooperation, innovation, rule of law, and mutual benefit so that we may strengthen collaboration on policing and security and build a human community with a shared future in which there is security for all. I would like to submit the following four proposals in this regard.

First, we should continue pursuing cooperation and joint development to achieve enduring security. As a saying goes, “United we stand, divided we fall.”¹ If we are to effectively respond to the difficulties and challenges facing humanity, cooperation is our only option. All countries should have a hand in determining the future of the world and a say in discussing global affairs. In today’s world, there is no haven of absolute security. Security is a two-way, interconnected issue, so for a country to be absorbed in protecting its own security while disregarding that of others, or to seek its own “absolute security” at the expense of others is not only inadvisable but will also bring terrible consequences upon itself in the end. The countries of the world are much like eggs in a nest; if our nest topples over, then all of us will crack. Every country has the right to participate in regional and international security affairs on an equal basis, and each is responsible for safeguarding regional and international security. Meanwhile, major countries should play a role commensurate to the greater resources and means at their disposal, and encourage other countries, especially developing countries, to participate equally and extensively in global security governance, thereby forming complementarity between the functions of each participant. All countries should adopt a concept of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security, and a mentality that security challenges can be overcome by working together. We must seek security and stability through cooperation, spur peace and development through security, and dedicate ourselves to building an environment of lasting security and stability for the people of all countries.

Second, we should persist in reforming and innovating to achieve collaborative governance. In today’s world, the security situation is extremely complex with new challenges arising constantly, and this has led to the emergence of many new situations and problems. There are many parts of the current global security governance system that are not adapted to these new situations and challenges. Therefore, the system

should be reformed and improved so that it moves in the direction of becoming more just, equitable, and effective. Improving the global security governance system is a process that requires governments, international organizations, and dedicated forces to play active roles. It also requires the involvement of all sectors of society so that global security governance constantly becomes more holistic and coordinated. All governments and intergovernmental organizations must assume the principal duties of security governance, while non-governmental organizations, multinational corporations, and civil society should be encouraged to actively participate, thereby forming complementarity in security governance. To reform and improve the global governance system, we must make security governance more efficient by applying cutting-edge ideas, rational approaches, professional methods, and meticulous standards. We must focus on enhancing the systematic, scientific, smart, and law-based nature of social governance, increasing our ability to predict, prepare for, and prevent all types of security risks, and making security governance more foresighted, precise, and efficient.

Third, we should uphold consciousness of the rule of law to achieve fairness and justice. More than 2,000 years ago, the ancient Chinese thinker Guan Zhong said, “*Fǎ*, or the rule of law, is used to safeguard social justice by praising virtue and punishing vice; *Lǚ*, or the legal provision, is used to prevent dispute by defining proper behavior; and *Lǐng*, or the government decree, is used to direct people about how to manage affairs.”¹² The rule of law is one of human political civilization’s major achievements as well as the basic mechanism of modern social governance. When two countries cooperate on law enforcement and security, it is essential that the legal provisions of both countries are respected and that international law is equally and uniformly applied. It is unacceptable to impose double standards or apply the law selectively. When handling security issues of the same nature, especially those concerning terrorism, refugees, and epidemic diseases, no country should do an about-face in its attitude toward other countries for the sake of its own immediate interests. We must uphold and defend the UN Charter and the constitution of Interpol, earnestly implement the UN’s Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and Convention Against Corruption, and constantly improve relevant

international regulations to ensure that the international order is fair and reasonable, and that human society is equitable and just.

Fourth, we should remain committed to mutual benefit to achieve balance and inclusiveness. With over 190 countries and regions and a population of more than 7 billion, the world has become a global village in which all nations and peoples are joined by a shared future. With our security interests now inextricably linked, we must abandon such narrow-minded ideas as putting oneself above all else, benefitting at the expense of others, and passing the buck to one's neighbors. We must each uphold the idea that in all types of engagements, both bilateral and multilateral, the benefits can be shared among every participant. When seeking security for ourselves, we should keep that of other countries in mind, and commit ourselves to a mutually beneficial approach to security. We believe that only by giving consideration to both justice and interests can we secure both, and only by balancing the two can we reap their benefits. In order to uphold the right approach to justice and the pursuit of interests, major countries must offer greater support to underdeveloped countries and regions with regard to development and security. This is the only way for the achievements of human civilization to be shared in a more balanced manner, for international law enforcement cooperation to benefit each country more fully, and for the dream of universal security to become reality.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

We believe that just as China's development is our contribution to the world, realizing security and stability in our own country is also a contribution to the world. Providing the people with a safe and stable living environment is a major objective of China's state governance. In the process of consistently advancing economic development and raising living standards over recent years, we have made constant progress in building China into a peaceful country under the rule of law. We have done this by zeroing in on prominent public security issues that impact the people's sense of security, thwarting and combating all types of criminal activities, augmenting the development of crime prevention and control systems across the board, and promoting the modernization of

our governance system and capacity. With China's society currently stable and orderly and our people living and working in peace and contentment, more and more people see China as one of the safest countries in the world. This is the contribution that China has made to global peace and stability.

We are deeply aware of the fact that China needs a secure and stable international environment to develop and that a chaotic world would preclude the possibility of development. While properly managing its own affairs, China has earnestly performed its duties, complied with international regulations, fulfilled its international obligations, and played an active role in international law enforcement cooperation and global security governance as both a participant and advocate. China has firmly supported the global fight against terrorism, launched in-depth collaboration on combating cybercrime with over 70 countries and regions in succession, introduced an international anti-drug cooperation scheme featuring shared responsibility and public participation, and worked with other countries on law enforcement operations such as hunting down fugitives, recovering stolen property, and cracking down on telecom fraud. China has been a full participant in law enforcement and security cooperation efforts within international and regional cooperation frameworks such as the United Nations, Interpol, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and China-ASEAN. We have also established mechanisms for law enforcement and security cooperation along the Mekong River, and set up the International Law Enforcement Cooperation Forum on Secure Corridor of the New Eurasian Land Bridge. China is a staunch supporter of and participant in UN peacekeeping operations and is the largest contributor of peacekeepers among the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. So far, China has assigned a total of 2,609 police and riot control personnel to nine United Nations peacekeeping missions. On January 12, 2010, eight Chinese police officers laid down their lives during UN peacekeeping operations in Haiti, making the ultimate sacrifice for the sake of world peace.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

China is willing to share experience in security governance with other countries and contribute its knowledge and strength to global security governance. China commends Interpol's dedication to safeguarding world security and stability, and will continue supporting Interpol so that the organization can play an even greater role in global security governance.

Here, I would like to announce that the Chinese government will take the following three practical measures to support Interpol over the next five years.

First, we will provide stronger support for Interpol's global operations. China will assist Interpol in launching three global joint operations every year to crack down on terrorism, cybercrime, and new forms of organized crime.

Second, we will increase our support for Interpol's law enforcement capacity development. China will help Interpol establish a global training system and train 5,000 law enforcement personnel for developing countries. We will also back the construction and upgrading of Interpol communication systems and forensic laboratories in a hundred developing countries in order to promote balanced development of law enforcement capacity among the world's police forces. The Chinese government will set up an international law enforcement institute under the Ministry of Public Security, which will train 20,000 law enforcement personnel for developing countries.

Third, we will support Interpol in raising its global influence and becoming a stronger leader on the international stage. China will help Interpol recruit 20 high-caliber executives with an emphasis on talent from developing countries, build strategic research institutes, and establish pension funds for the families of officers killed in the line of duty.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

The future of humanity is bright, but this future will not arrive on its own; all humankind must make concerted efforts to secure it.

The path of peace and development will not be without obstacles. All countries must devote unremitting effort to the objective of building a human community with a shared future. China is ready and willing to cooperate closely with Interpol member states and international organizations and institutions, and actively participate in global security governance, making new and greater contributions to the noble cause of human peace and development.

Thank you.

Note

¹ Wei Shou, *Book of Wei (Wei Shou)*.

² *Guangxi*.

FOLLOWING A PATH OF PEACEFUL DEVELOPMENT AND WORKING TO BUILD A HUMAN COMMUNITY WITH A SHARED FUTURE

October 18, 2017

The Communist Party of China strives for both the wellbeing of the Chinese people and human progress. To make new and greater contributions for mankind is our Party's abiding mission.

China will continue to hold high the banner of peace, development, cooperation, and mutual benefit and uphold its fundamental foreign policy goal of preserving world peace and promoting common development. China remains firm in its commitment to strengthening friendship and cooperation with other countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, and to forging a new form of international relations featuring mutual respect, fairness, justice, and mutually beneficial cooperation.

The world is undergoing major developments, transformation, and adjustment, but peace and development remain the call of our day. The trends of global multipolarity, economic globalization, IT application, and cultural diversity are surging forward; changes in the global governance system and the international order are speeding up; countries are becoming increasingly interconnected and interdependent; relative international forces are becoming more balanced; and peace and development remain irreversible trends.

And yet, as a world we face growing uncertainties and destabilizing factors. Global economic growth lacks energy; the gap between rich and poor continues to widen; hotspots arise often in some regions; and unconventional security threats like terrorism, cyber insecurity, major infectious diseases, and climate change continue to spread. As human beings we have many common challenges to face.

Excerpt from the report to the 19th National Congress of the CPC.

Our world is full of both hope and challenges. We should not give up on our dreams because the reality around us is too complicated; we should not stop pursuing our ideals because they seem out of our reach. No country can address alone the many challenges facing mankind; no country can afford to retreat into self-isolation.

We call on the people of all countries to work together to build a human community with a shared future, to build an open, inclusive, clean, and beautiful world that enjoys lasting peace, universal security, and common prosperity. We should respect each other, discuss issues as equals, resolutely reject the Cold War mentality and power politics, and take a new approach to developing state-to-state relations with communication, not confrontation, and with partnership, not alliance. We should commit to settling disputes through dialogue and resolving differences through discussion, coordinate responses to traditional and non-traditional threats, and oppose terrorism in all its forms.

We should stick together through thick and thin, promote trade and investment liberalization and facilitation, and make economic globalization more open, inclusive, and balanced so that its benefits are shared by all. We should respect the diversity of civilizations. In handling relations among civilizations, let us replace estrangement with exchange, clashes with mutual learning, and superiority with coexistence. We should be good friends to the environment, cooperate to tackle climate change, and protect our planet for the sake of human survival.

China remains firm in pursuing an independent foreign policy of peace. We respect the right of the people of all countries to choose their own development path. We endeavor to uphold international fairness and justice, and oppose acts that impose one's will on others or interfere in the internal affairs of others as well as the practice of the strong bullying the weak.

China will never pursue development at the expense of others' interests, but nor will China ever give up its legitimate rights and interests. No one should expect us to swallow anything that undermines our interests. China pursues a national defense policy that is in nature defensive. China's development does not pose a threat to any other country. No matter what stage of development it reaches, China will never seek hegemony or engage in expansion.

China has actively developed global partnerships and expanded the convergence of interests with other countries. China will promote coordination and cooperation with other major countries and work to build a framework for major-country relations featuring overall stability and balanced development. China will deepen relations with its neighbors in accordance with the principle of amity, sincerity, mutual benefit, and inclusiveness and the policy of forging friendship and partnership with its neighbors. China will, guided by the principle of upholding the right approach to justice and the pursuit of interests and the principle of sincerity, real results, affinity, and good faith, work to strengthen solidarity and cooperation with other developing countries. We will strengthen exchanges and cooperation with the political parties and organizations of other countries, and encourage people's congresses, CPPCC committees, the military, local governments, and people's organizations to engage in exchanges with other countries.

China adheres to the fundamental national policy of opening up and pursues development with its doors open wide. China will actively promote international cooperation through the Belt and Road Initiative. In doing so, we hope to achieve connectivity in policy, infrastructure, trade, finance, and people-to-people exchange and thus build a new platform for international cooperation to create new drivers of shared development.

China will increase assistance to other developing countries, especially the least developed countries, and do its part to reduce the North-South development gap. China will support multilateral trade regimes and work to facilitate the establishment of free trade areas and build an open world economy.

China follows the principle of achieving shared growth through discussion and collaboration in engaging in global governance. China stands for democracy in international relations and the equality of all countries, big or small, strong or weak, rich or poor. China supports the United Nations in playing an active role in international affairs, and supports the efforts of other developing countries to increase their representation and strengthen their voice in international affairs. China will continue to play its part as a major and responsible country, take an active part in reforming and developing the global governance

system, and keep contributing Chinese wisdom and strength to global governance.

Comrades,

The future of the world rests in the hands of the people of all countries; the future of mankind hinges on the choices they make. We, the Chinese, are ready to work with the people of all other countries to build a human community with a shared future and create a bright tomorrow for all of us.

**MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL COOPERATION
BETWEEN CHINA AND THE US IS
THE ONLY RIGHT CHOICE AND
THE ONLY PATHWAY TOWARD A BETTER FUTURE**

November 9, 2017

Over the past two days, President Donald Trump and I have had in-depth discussions on China-US relations and major international and regional issues of mutual interest, and reached a series of new and important agreements on our bilateral relations in the period ahead. Our meeting has been constructive and produced positive outcomes. The development of China and the United States is mutually reinforcing. Far from being contradictory, our respective success serves the common interest of both countries. Facing a complex and changing international landscape, China and the United States, as two major countries, share more common interests, shoulder greater responsibility, and enjoy broader room for cooperation in terms of safeguarding world peace and promoting global development and prosperity. A healthy, stable, and growing China-US relationship is not only in the fundamental interest of the Chinese and American people, but also meets the expectations of the international community. For our two countries, mutually beneficial cooperation is the only right choice and the only pathway toward a better future. President Trump and I have agreed to maintain close contacts through multiple channels in order to exchange views on major issues of common concern in a timely manner. We agreed to make the most of the four high-level mechanisms for diplomatic and security dialogue, comprehensive economic dialogue, social and people-to-people dialogue, and law enforcement and cybersecurity dialogue, and to work together for greater results out of these dialogues. We also made agreements on

Excerpt from remarks during a press statement with US President Donald Trump in Beijing.

strengthening exchanges and dialogues between our two militaries at various levels as well as cooperation in the areas of law enforcement and cybersecurity.

We believe that, as the world's two largest economies and important engines of global economic growth, China and the United States should expand trade and investment cooperation, strengthen macroeconomic policy coordination, and pursue healthy, stable, and dynamically balanced economic and trade relations. It is necessary to formulate and launch a plan for the next phase of economic cooperation to actively boost practical cooperation in areas such as energy, infrastructure, and the Belt and Road Initiative. The commercial deals and two-way investment agreements signed by the two sides during this visit speak volumes about the broad space for further economic and trade cooperation between our two countries, which can deliver huge benefits to both our peoples.

The two sides restated their firm commitment to achieving denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and to upholding the international nuclear nonproliferation regime. We commit to working toward a solution for the nuclear issue in the Peninsula through dialogue and negotiation. And we are ready to discuss with relevant parties ways to achieve enduring peace and stability in the Peninsula and Northeast Asia.

The common interests of our two countries far outweigh any disagreements we may have. It is important to respect each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity and to respect each other's choice of development path and the differences between us. As long as the two sides commit to a constructive approach, we can seek common ground while respecting differences, and promote further cooperation. We believe that China and the United States are countries with importance influence in the Asia Pacific region. The Pacific Ocean is vast enough to accommodate both China and the United States. The two sides should enhance communication and cooperation concerning Asian and Pacific affairs, foster a common circle of friends, promote constructive interactions, and work together to preserve and promote regional peace and prosperity.

President Trump and I both believe that friendship between our peoples is the foundation for the sustained and stable growth of China-US

relations, and have agreed to further promote cultural and people-to-people exchanges.

President Trump's state visit to China has been a successful and historic visit. This meeting between us has set the direction and sketched a blueprint for China-US relations in the period ahead. China stands ready to work with the US, on the basis of the consensus we have reached, to promote further progress in our relations and bring greater benefits to our peoples and people around the world.

**SEIZING THE OPPORTUNITY OF A GLOBAL ECONOMY
IN TRANSITION TO ACCELERATE
DEVELOPMENT OF THE ASIA PACIFIC**

November 10, 2017

Chairman Vu Tien Loc,
Leaders of the APEC Business Community,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

Good afternoon! I am glad to be in Da Nang and to meet all of you again.

Our region, the Asia Pacific, accounts for the largest group of economies in the world and is a major engine of global growth. One of the main forces behind that growth is the business community, thanks to your exploration and application of new development ideas. That's why at each APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting for the past few years, I have always taken time to meet business leaders to discuss approaches and measures to address the challenges of the day.

In the decade since the international financial crisis hit, the international community has worked in concert to steer the global economy onto a path of recovery. Thanks to our efforts, the global economic situation is steadily improving. Despite the persistence of risks and uncertainties, global trade and investment are picking up, the outlook for the financial markets is improving, and across all sectors, confidence is growing.

Development is a journey with no end, only new beginnings. An ancient Chinese philosopher once observed, "We should focus our mind on the future, not the past."¹ Our world is currently in the midst of a historic process of rapid change, and the global economy is undergoing

Keynote speech at the APEC CEO Summit in Da Nang, Viet Nam.

change at a deeper level. We must closely observe global economic trends, correctly ascertain their direction, identify the underlying laws, and, on that basis, take decisive action.

We are currently seeing profound changes in the drivers of economic growth. Countries are now turning to reform and innovation to tackle challenges and promote development. The potential of structural reform is being released and its positive impact in boosting growth in many countries has become more evident. A new technological and industrial revolution is gaining momentum. The digital and sharing economies are growing more rapidly. New industries, new business forms, and new business models are emerging constantly. And as a result, new growth drivers are being built up.

We are seeing profound changes in the model of global growth. As times have moved on, the notion of development has undergone a transformation. A vision of innovative, coordinated, green, and open development for all is gaining increasing currency. More comprehensive, higher-quality, and more sustainable development has now become the shared goal of the international community, and the importance of implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adapting to climate change, and tackling other challenges of a global nature has become a point of international consensus.

We are seeing profound changes in economic globalization. Over the last few decades, economic globalization has contributed greatly to global growth. Indeed, it has become an irreversible historical trend. But in the face of global developments, it has been confronted with the need for adjustments in terms of both form and substance. As a concept it needs to be more open and tolerant, in its orientation it needs to be more inclusive and better balanced, and its results need to be fairer, more just, and of broader benefit.

We are seeing profound changes in the system of global economic governance. The evolving global economic environment is placing greater demands on the global economic governance system. In a new era of global economic governance, upholding multilateralism, pursuing shared growth through consultation and collaboration, forging closer partnerships, and building a human community with a shared future have become inevitable trends.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

Facing profound changes to the global economy, should the Asia Pacific take the lead in reform and innovation, or hesitate and falter? Should we proactively steer economic globalization, or dither and stall in the face of challenges? Should we work together to advance regional cooperation, or go our separate ways?

My answer is this: We must move with the times, fulfill our responsibilities, and work together to deliver a bright future of development and prosperity for the Asia Pacific.

First, we should continue to build an open economy that benefits everyone. Openness brings progress, while self-seclusion leaves one behind. The Asia Pacific economies know this only too well from our own development experiences. We should put in place a regional cooperation framework that ensures discussion as equals, broad participation, and shared benefits, and collectively build an open Asia Pacific economy and promote trade and investment liberalization and facilitation. We should see that economic globalization becomes more open, inclusive, and balanced, and produces more mutually beneficial outcomes that benefit different countries, different strata, and different groups. To adapt to the evolving international division of labor, we should play an active role in reshaping global value chains and work to establish new niches and build new strengths. We should support the multilateral trading system and practice open regionalism to ensure that developing members benefit more from international trade and investment.

The establishment of a free trade area of the Asia Pacific (FTAAP) has been a long-cherished dream of the business community in our region. It was in response to the calls of the business community that APEC leaders originally initiated the FTAAP vision back in 2006 in Hanoi. In 2014, the FTAAP process was launched in Beijing. What we need now is concrete action to fully implement the Beijing Roadmap and steady progress toward establishing the FTAAP in order to provide an institutional underpinning for growing an open economy in the Asia Pacific.

Second, we should continue to pursue innovation-driven development and create new drivers of growth. The current pickup in

the global economy is, to a large extent, the result of cyclical factors, while the lack of internal impetus for growth remains a nagging problem. To avoid the risk of the global economy entering a “new mediocre,” we must rely on innovation for momentum.

A new technological and industrial revolution is now unfolding. The digital and sharing economies are sweeping the globe, and breakthroughs are being made in new technologies such as artificial intelligence and quantum science. We in the Asia Pacific cannot afford to just sit back and look on. We need to seize the opportunities by boosting investment in innovation, transforming our development models, and nurturing new areas of growth. We should promote structural reform, remove all institutional and systemic barriers to innovation, and inject new energy into our markets. We need to ensure successful implementation of the APEC Accord on Innovative Development, Economic Reform, and Growth adopted in Beijing to deepen cooperation on the Internet and digital economy and take the lead in determining the direction of innovative growth.

Third, we should continue to enhance connectivity and promote interconnected development. Interconnected development is the best illustration of the idea of mutually beneficial cooperation in action. The Asia Pacific economies are closely connected, and our interests are interlinked. Interconnected development can create momentum for us to achieve common development as partners and for us to open up development space for our own economies. In 2014, the APEC Connectivity Blueprint was drawn up. This should be the guide for our efforts to build a comprehensive, all-round, and multi-tiered Asia Pacific connectivity network. With this we would give full play to interconnectivity in driving and expanding the real economy, resolve development bottlenecks, and unlock development potential, to ensure a pattern of well-coordinated and interconnected development.

In May of this year, the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation was successfully held in Beijing. The central focus of the Belt and Road Initiative is to promote infrastructure construction and connectivity, to strengthen coordination on economic policies, to enhance linkages between development strategies, and to boost interconnected development to achieve common prosperity. Though it originates in

China, this Initiative belongs to the world. Though rooted in history, it is oriented toward the future. It focuses on the Asian, European, and African continents, but is open to all partners. I am confident that as its implementation moves forward the Belt and Road Initiative will create a broader and more dynamic platform for Asia Pacific cooperation.

Fourth, we should keep working to make economic development more inclusive and ensure all people share in its benefits. One important reason for the current headwinds against economic globalization is the lack of inclusiveness in development. There is still a lot of work needed if we are to turn our vision into reality and enable all different countries and all different social strata to enjoy the benefits of development.

Over the past few years, we have actively explored ways to promote inclusive development and have built strong consensus in this regard. In line with this, we should deepen regional economic integration, develop an open and inclusive market, and strengthen our shared interest chains. To protect social fairness and justice, we should make inclusiveness and sharing an integral part of our development strategies, and build improved systems and institutions that guarantee efficiency and fairness. We should put more into education, healthcare, employment, and other areas important to people's wellbeing, and tackle both poverty and the widening gap between rich and poor. We should step up assistance to disadvantaged groups, improve the business environment for micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises, and ensure workers are better able to adapt to industrial transformation, so that everyone has ample opportunities and can share in the positive outcomes of development.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

As an old Chinese saying goes, "Once spoken, a commitment must be acted on."² Boosting development in the Asia Pacific requires concrete actions by all of its members. As the world's second largest economy, China is fully aware of the responsibilities it shoulders. Over the past five years, we have taken proactive steps to adapt to, manage, and steer the new normal in our economy and steadily advanced supply-side structural reform. As a result, China's economy has continued to perform steadily, and we are realizing better-quality, more efficient, more equitable,

and more sustainable development. Over the past four years, China's economy has grown at annual average of 7.2 percent, contributing over 30 percent of global growth, making it a main driver of the global economy.

We have worked hard to remove systemic institutional barriers that impede development through comprehensive reform. Thanks to the introduction of 360 major reform initiatives and more than 1,500 reform measures, groundbreaking progress has been made in important areas and at key points, and general reform frameworks have been established in major sectors. We have moved faster to build new institutions for an open economy, overhauling foreign trade and outbound investment models and sustaining a shift from expanding the volume of trade to improving its quality.

We have broken new ground in theoretical, practical, institutional, cultural, and other domains to unlock new impetus for growth. China is in the process of becoming a vast platform where all factors of and players engaged in innovation are converging to make a major difference. From basic infrastructure to all sectors of the economy, from business models to forms of consumption, innovation is leading the way in all fields.

We are pursuing a people-centered philosophy of development so as to make development more inclusive and beneficial to all. Household income has registered sustained growth and outpaced GDP growth now for many years. The income gaps between urban and rural areas and between different regions are narrowing, the middle-income group is expanding, and the Gini coefficient is falling. More than 13 million new urban jobs have been created every year for the last four consecutive years. Significant progress has been made in green development, with considerable reductions in the intensity of energy and resource consumption and a marked improvement in our ecosystems and environment.

The Chinese government has made a solemn commitment to its people to see that all remaining poor populations escape poverty. This commitment is uppermost in my mind and is what I have spent most of my energy on. Over the past five years, I have visited many poor areas in China to pin down the causes of poverty and come up with effective

measures for their resolution. As a result, China's fight against poverty has made decisive progress. In the past five years, we have helped lift more than 60 million people out of poverty. The poverty headcount ratio has fallen, and all the while per capita income in poor rural areas has registered double-digit growth. This achievement has not come easily, and it is something we are immensely proud of.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

China's development is an evolving historical process. Last month, the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China was successfully convened in Beijing. Responding to our people's desire for a better life, the Congress formulated a guide to action and a development blueprint for China in a new era. They envisage that by 2020 China will be a moderately prosperous society in all respects and that by 2035 it will basically realize socialist modernization. By the middle of this century, China will have become a great modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, harmonious, and beautiful. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the Chinese people are preparing to embark on a new journey.

First, this is a journey of deepening reform across the board and unleashing new dynamism for development. Deepening reform comprehensively is the key to resolving the difficulties and problems before us. We will focus more on solving problems, get rid of all outdated thinking and ideas, eliminate all institutional ailments, and break through the blockades of vested interests to unleash creativity and dynamism throughout society. We will develop a complete set of institutions that are well conceived, well regulated, and well run, and keep modernizing China's system and capacity for governance. Next year, we will mark the 40th anniversary of the launch of the reform and opening up initiative. Moving forward, China's reform will be extended to more areas, with more measures and stronger steps being taken.

Second, this is a journey of moving with the times and exploring a new model of development. China's economy is shifting from a phase of rapid growth to a stage of high-quality development. Guided by a new development philosophy, we will put quality first, give priority to

performance, and build a modernized economy. We will pursue supply-side structural reform as our main task, and work hard to achieve better quality, higher efficiency, and more robust growth through reform. We will raise total factor productivity and work faster to build an industrial system that coordinates the development of the real economy with the growth of technological innovation, modern finance, and the talent pool. We will endeavor to develop an economy with effective market mechanisms, dynamic micro-entities, and sound macro-regulation. These steps will make China's economy more innovative and more competitive. We will promote further integration of the internet, big data, and artificial intelligence with the real economy, and cultivate new drivers of growth in the digital economy, sharing economy, clean energy, and other areas. We will continue to explore new mechanisms and pathways for achieving coordinated regional development, taking major steps to promote the coordinated development of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, the Yangtze Economic Belt, Xiongan New Area, and Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, with a view to building world-class city clusters and fostering new sources of growth.

As China innovates at a faster pace and achieves higher-quality growth, new forms of business will continue to emerge, more innovations will be put to practical uses, and China's regions will realize more balanced development. This will lead to the creation of much more powerful, far-reaching ripple effects, which will offer other countries more abundant opportunities for cooperation and enable more countries to board the express train of China's development.

Third, this is a journey toward greater integration with the world and an open economy of a higher standard. The pace of China's opening up will not stall. We will work with other countries to create new drivers of shared development through the Belt and Road Initiative. We will adopt policies to promote the high-standard liberalization and facilitation of trade and investment. We will implement the system of pre-establishment national treatment plus a negative list across the board. We will greatly ease market access, further open the service sector, and protect the legitimate rights and interests of foreign investors. All businesses registered in China will be treated as equals. We will grant more powers to pilot free trade zones to conduct reform, and

make explorations on establishing free trade ports. We will speed up negotiations with partner countries to conclude free trade agreements and investment treaties, advance the building of FTAAP, and work for the speedy conclusion of RCEP negotiations, in an effort to create a global network of free trade areas.

Over the next 15 years, China's market will grow even further and its development will be more comprehensive. It is estimated that China will import US\$24 trillion of goods, attract US\$2 trillion in inbound direct investment, and make US\$2 trillion of outbound investment. In November next year, China will hold the first China International Import Expo in Shanghai, which will provide a new platform for all sides to engage in cooperation in the Chinese market.

Fourth, this is a journey toward a better life for our people. To enable our people to live better lives is our primary consideration and ultimate objective in everything we do. We will continue to ensure and improve living standards through development and meet people's ever-growing needs for a better life. We will continue to promote social fairness and justice and see that our people enjoy a more complete, more assured, and more sustainable sense of fulfillment, happiness, and security. We will continue to implement targeted poverty reduction and alleviation measures, so that by the year 2020, all China's rural residents living below the current poverty line are lifted out of poverty. We are building a moderately prosperous society for each and every one of the 1.3 billion-plus Chinese people. No one will be left behind.

We will speed up reform of the institutions for ecological conservation, pursue green, low-carbon, and sustainable development, and implement the strictest possible system for environmental protection. By 2035, there will be a fundamental improvement in China's environment and the goal of building a beautiful China will have been basically attained. We will actively tackle climate change to ensure our planet is protected for the sake of human survival. China's carbon dioxide emissions are expected to peak around 2030, and we will make every effort to reach peak emissions ahead of time. We will increase the share of non-fossil fuels in primary energy consumption to around 20 percent by 2030. Once set, we will not stop until these targets are met.

Fifth, this is a journey toward a new type of international relations

and a human community with a shared future. The dream of the Chinese people is closely tied to the dreams of the peoples of all countries. Our world today is fraught with challenges and the road ahead will not be smooth. But we will not give up on our dream. We will redouble our efforts and work with all countries to build an open, inclusive, clean, and beautiful world — a world of enduring peace, universal security, and common prosperity.

We Chinese believe that peace is most precious and that harmony should prevail among all nations. We are committed to peaceful development and will remain an anchor for peace and stability in the Asia Pacific region and beyond. We will observe the right approach to justice and the pursuit of interests as we actively develop global partnerships, promote greater convergence of our interests and those of other countries, and work to foster a new type of international relations based on mutual respect, fairness, justice, and mutually beneficial cooperation. Acting on the principle of achieving shared growth through discussion and collaboration, we will actively participate in reforming and developing the global governance system to make the international political and economic order more just and equitable.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

All people in the Asia Pacific deserve peace, stability, and prosperity; and all of us in the region need to work together for a bright future for the Asia Pacific. Partnership based on mutual trust, inclusiveness, cooperation, and mutual benefit: This is what keeps the big Asia Pacific family together and keeps Asia Pacific cooperation moving in the right direction. Let us take solid steps to promote greater cooperation and usher in an even brighter future for the Asia Pacific.

Thank you.

Note

¹ *The Analects of Confucius (Lun Yu)*.

² *Mozi*.

WORKING TOGETHER TO BUILD A BETTER WORLD

December 1, 2017

Leaders of political parties from around the world,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

Good afternoon! I am delighted to have you, leaders of political parties and organizations from around the world, with us today at the Communist Party of China in Dialogue with World Political Parties High-Level Meeting. As the year draws to a close, I know everyone is busy. Yet we have still taken the time to meet here in Beijing to discuss ways to enhance our cooperation. This fully demonstrates the concern everyone shares for the development of humankind and the future of the world.

On behalf of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and in my own name, I extend a warm welcome to everyone who has made the journey to be here. I also wish to take this opportunity to express my heartfelt appreciation to all the political parties, organizations, and their leaders who sent letters and messages of congratulations during the CPC's 19th National Congress.

At the 19th National Congress, the CPC drew up a blueprint for China's development from now through the middle of this century and reaffirmed China's sincere desire to work with the rest of the world to build a human community with a shared future.

Political parties play a major role not just in the political life of a country, but in the progress of human civilization. In attendance today are the leaders of almost 300 political parties and organizations from

Keynote speech at the CPC in Dialogue with World Political Parties High-Level Meeting in Beijing.

around the world. I would like to use this opportunity to share with you our ideas.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

Throughout the ages, to live happy and better lives, has always been the dream toward which humankind has striven. Over the millennia, we have built splendid civilizations. But war and conflict have also been unceasing. Together with natural disasters, diseases, and plagues, they have inflicted untold suffering on humankind and extracted a painful price. Today, the rapid development of the Internet, big data, cloud computing, quantum satellites, and artificial intelligence, has connected the lives of human beings more closely than ever before. At the same time, we are also confronted with global challenges hitherto unseen in number, scale, and severity. The future and fate of the peoples of countries around the world are increasingly intertwined.

Confronted with such a situation, humankind has two options. The first is to resort to vicious competition or even armed conflict in a scramble for power and profit — an option which could well result in a catastrophic crisis. The other is for people to follow the trend of our time and work collectively to meet challenges by engaging in global collaboration. This would in turn create favorable conditions for building a human community with a shared future. We must grasp this historic opportunity, make the right choice, and work together to create an even brighter future for humankind.

The Chinese nation is blessed with a long history and a splendid civilization, but in modern times it has experienced unspeakable suffering. Instead of capitulating to fate, the Chinese people chose to rise up in defiance and to engage in a tireless pursuit of progress. After a long struggle, we are now on the pathway to national rejuvenation.

History shows that what has sustained the growth of this ancient nation right up to this day, what has driven the continuous development of our civilization for over 5,000 years, is the cultural genes that course through the veins of the Chinese people. Since ancient times, the Chinese have believed that “all under Heaven are of one family”; we have advocated “affinity between all people and all creatures,” “peace among

all nations,” and “harmony under Heaven”; and we have aspired to create a better world in which “when the path is just, the common good will reign over all under Heaven.”¹

We believe that while countries will always have this or that difference and inevitably encounter this or that stumbling block in relations, we all live under one sky, we all share the same planet, and we should see that we are all family. It is this idea of all under Heaven being one family that should guide the world’s people, so that we can embrace each other with open arms, come to understand each other, and create common ground while setting aside our differences. Together, we should strive to build a human community with a shared future.

It was in 2013 that I first proposed the idea of building a human community with a shared future. I am gratified to see that, as friendship and cooperation have grown between China and other countries, this call has gained more and more support and that it is now being turned into a reality.

It was precisely with the vision of building a human community with a shared future in mind that I first proposed the Belt and Road Initiative. In the space of four years, the Initiative has grown into a huge platform for cooperation for the countries involved to achieve common development. Rivulets of water can form an ocean; the flicker of stars can light up a galaxy. I am convinced that, so long as all of us embrace this vision, plan for it and put it into practice together, and work at it persistently, step by step, and little by little, we are sure to make a human community with a shared future a reality.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

As the term suggests, a human community with a shared future implies that the destiny and future of each and every nation and country are tied tightly together. This means we stick together through thick and thin, stand together through good and bad, and work to build this planet of ours into one large harmonious family and to realize humankind’s aspiration for a better life.

We should work to build a world of universal security free from fear. The evolution of human civilization shows that despite our longing

for enduring peace for thousands of years, the specter of war has never traveled far and continues to this day to haunt us. Since all of us must live on the same planet, no country can build its own security on the insecurity of others, as threats to another may someday end up being a challenge of your own. In the face of increasingly complex and multifaceted security threats, unilateral action or even a blind belief in the use of force is just not going to work.

Instead, we should foster new thinking on common, comprehensive, cooperative, and sustainable security, and jointly build a new security architecture that is equitable, fair, and beneficial for all. We should work together to eradicate the root causes of war, to help those displaced by fighting, and to protect women and children from the scourge of war, so that the rays of peace can shine across the land and all people can live in tranquility and harmony.

We should endeavor to build a world of common prosperity free from poverty. Despite the fact that material and technological development are now at a level unimaginable to our forebears, unbalanced and inadequate development remains a universal problem. There is a huge development gap between the North and the South, poverty and hunger remain widespread, a new digital divide is emerging, and people in many countries are still living under harsh conditions. Sticking to the logic of zero-sum games and winner-takes-all attitudes, and resorting to deceptive and beggar-thy-neighbor approaches will see one not only shutting the door on others but also blocking one's own way forward. Such actions will not only serve to erode the foundation of one's own development but also imperil the future of humanity.

We should embrace the notion that if one benefits we all benefit by promoting win-win economic globalization that is more open, more inclusive, and more balanced and creating enabling conditions for the common development of all humankind. Doing so will enable us to pursue common prosperity for the whole world, to tackle the poverty and lagging development that plague people in many countries, and to make sure that all our children can enjoy a life free from want. It will enable all countries to benefit from development and all people to lead decent lives.

We should endeavor to build an open and inclusive world free

from isolation. As an ancient Chinese saying goes, "All living things grow side by side and do not impede one another; all roads run parallel and do not counter one another."² The prosperity of civilization and human progress are not possible unless we seek common ground and set aside differences, promote openness and inclusiveness, and encourage exchange and mutual learning among civilizations.

Different civilizations should be able to blossom and coexist in harmony and to complement each other in a way that spurs and nourishes human development: this is the call of history. We should bear in mind that the world is a colorful place and that civilizations are diverse; and we should see that different civilizations enhance each other and weave together a rich and beautiful tapestry. We should work together to bring down cultural barriers found in everyday life, reject prejudices that stand in the way of human interactions, and eliminate cultural bias that prevents people from engaging with one another. We should see that different civilizations coexist in harmony and that all people enjoy cultural nourishment.

We should endeavor to build a green, clean, and beautiful world. Earth is the only home human beings have. Despite some people's efforts, finding a new home in outer space remains a distant dream. The fact is that humankind will still need to live on this planet for the foreseeable future. Therefore, we need to work together to protect our planet, not only for ourselves, but also for our future generations. We should ensure harmony between human and nature, and cherish the environment as dearly as we cherish our own lives. We should revere nature, respect it, follow its ways, and protect it. We must work together to protect the only home we have, to heal the wounds that have been inflicted on the environment and on ecosystems, and to build a harmonious and livable home for humanity. With this we can allow our natural ecosystems to recover and regenerate so that all people enjoy clear waters and lush mountains.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

Today's world is changing, as is the way in which development is pursued. All political parties must move with the tide of the times, grasp

the underlying trends of human progress, meet the people's common aspirations, and grow ourselves while promoting the development of our countries, our nations, and all humankind. We must aim high and look far and fulfill responsibilities in line with the realities of our countries and the world.

We should keep in mind overall and long-term interests, and shoulder this mission of an era. We must closely observe and understand popular sentiment, and turn the needs of the people into the guiding thoughts, purposes, and goals of our political parties, and adopt concrete and practical implementation plans accordingly.

Building a human community with a shared future will require the universal participation of the people of all countries. We should advance this great undertaking together by building consensus among people of different nations, different beliefs, different cultures, and different regions.

Realizing a great dream demands drawing on the vision and strength of all sides. We should draw on a full range of ideas and views from across different levels and standpoints and review practical experiences to identify new approaches, refine ideas, and build momentum. We should strengthen mutual trust, dialogue, and coordination among the political parties of different countries. On the basis of a new form of international relations, we should explore the building of a new type of party-to-party relations that seeks to expand common ground while shelving differences and enhances mutual respect and mutual learning, and we should build a multi-format, multi-tiered international network for party-to-party exchanges and cooperation, so as to create a powerful force for building a human community with a shared future.

Only by striding forward can we forge the path ahead; and only by taking action can we make a success of our cause. As a historical process, a human community with a shared future cannot be built overnight, nor will such a process be smooth sailing. It will take long-term and strenuous hard work. To build such a community, we must be ready for the long haul. We cannot give up on our dream because the reality seems too complicated, nor can we abandon our pursuit because our ideals seem out of reach.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

The CPC strives for both the wellbeing of the Chinese people and human progress. It is the largest political party in the world. As I once remarked, the CPC must act in a way befitting of a big party. Everything we Chinese Communists do is to better the lives of the Chinese people, rejuvenate the Chinese nation, and promote peace and development for humankind. We must take good care of our own matters, which in itself is a contribution to the building of a human community with a shared future. We must also see that China's development creates more opportunities for the world. We will use our own practice to explore the laws governing the evolution of human society, and share what we learn with other countries. We do not "import" models from elsewhere, nor do we "export" a Chinese model, still less will we ask that other countries copy Chinese practices. The Communist Party of China will always stay true to the following commitments:

First, we will continue as ever to contribute to global peace and tranquility.

Nearly a hundred years ago, the CPC was born in a time of intense upheaval in Chinese society. One of the CPC's founding missions was to end the misery inflicted on the Chinese people since the mid-19th century through turmoil and war. In the 28 years between 1921 and 1949, to realize peace and stability for China and secure peace and happiness for the people, the CPC united the Chinese people and led them in armed struggle, during which enormous sacrifices were made.

From this experience, Chinese Communists know only too well just how precious peace is; and thus we are fully resolved to uphold peace. China remains committed to promoting peace, development, and cooperation, and to achieving win-win outcomes. We will continue to pursue peaceful development, build global partnerships, and play an active part in efforts to seek political settlements to international hotspot issues.

China has dispatched a cumulative total of over 36,000 peacekeepers abroad, and is both a major troop and fund contributor to UN peacekeeping operations. As I speak to you, more than 2,500 Chinese peacekeepers, braving hardship and danger, are on active duty in eight mission areas to safeguard peace and security.

China will continue to actively engage in the reform and development of the global governance system to make the international political and economic order more just and equitable. No matter what stage of development it reaches, China will never seek hegemony or engage in expansion. We call on the political parties of all other countries to work with us to advance world peace, contribute to global development, and uphold international order.

Second, we will continue as ever to promote shared development for all.

As a party that originates from the people and has grown in strength with their support, the CPC has always cared deeply about the people, both in China and around the world. We are committed to bettering the lives of both the Chinese people and the peoples of all other nations.

Over the years, China has provided a large amount of grants and concessional loans as well as technical, personnel, and know-how assistance to other developing countries. It has also launched a large number of economic and social development projects and livelihood programs in these countries. Today thousands of Chinese scientists, engineers, entrepreneurs, technicians, doctors and nurses, teachers, workers, and volunteers are working side-by-side with the local people to help change their lives for the better.

As envisaged by the CPC at its 19th National Congress, a moderately prosperous society in all respects will be realized in China by the year 2020. Socialist modernization will be basically realized in China by the year 2035 and, by the middle of this century, China will turn itself into a great modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, harmonious, and beautiful. This will ensure a better life not only for the Chinese, but also for the people of other countries. We call on political parties in other countries to work with us to create more cooperation opportunities for the world and to promote common development and prosperity for all.

Third, we will continue as ever to promote exchange and learning between civilizations.

As a Chinese saying goes, a stone from another mountain may serve as a tool to polish jade. The CPC values the importance of having a global perspective. We are eager to draw on the achievements of other

civilizations and apply them in the Chinese context. Indeed, Marxism is a scientific truth learned by the CPC from abroad. In line with Chinese reality, we have adapted Marxism to local conditions, kept it up to date, and enhanced its popular appeal. As a result, Marxism has become the scientific theory guiding the CPC as it leads the Chinese people on their way forward.

The CPC will view the achievements of other civilizations with an open mind and a broad perspective. We will remain committed to engaging in dialogue, exchange, and cooperation with the people and political parties of other countries and to supporting cultural and people-to-people exchanges between countries.

Over the next five years, the CPC will invite 15,000 visitors from political parties around the world to come to China for exchanges. Further, we propose that the CPC in Dialogue with World Political Parties High-Level Meeting be institutionalized as a platform for high-level political dialogue with broad representation and international influence.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

Over two thousand years ago, the ancient Chinese philosopher Confucius observed that one should make friends with people who are upright, sincere, and well-informed. The CPC is ready to make more friends from around the world. Over the years, we have maintained regular contact with more than 400 political parties and organizations in more than 160 countries and regions, and our friendships continue to grow.

Going forward, the CPC hopes to strengthen engagement with the political parties of other countries, sharing experience on party management and state governance, boosting exchange and dialogue between civilizations, and improving strategic mutual trust. Joining hands with the peoples of all countries, we will strive to build a human community with a shared future and a better world.

In closing, I wish the CPC in Dialogue with World Political Parties High-Level Meeting every success!

Thank you all.

Note

¹ See note 10, p.145.

² See note 2, p.94.

**OPENNESS AND INNOVATION:
TOWARD GREATER PROSPERITY AND
A BRIGHTER FUTURE**

April 10, 2018

Your Excellencies Heads of State and Government,
Heads of International Organizations,
Ministers,
Incumbent and Incoming Members of the Board of Directors of the
Boao Forum for Asia,
Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

Mid-spring in Hainan is a great time to appreciate its lush mountains, blue seas, gentle breeze, and warm sunshine. It is in this beautiful season that we gather here for the Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference 2018. Such a gathering of friends, both old and new, is always a happy occasion. To quote the lyrics of a Hainanese folk song, "It has been a long time since we last met, and I hope it will be a long time before we must part."

Let me begin by extending, on behalf of the Chinese government, the Chinese people, and on my own behalf, a sincere welcome to all guests attending the Forum, and warm felicitations on the opening of the conference.

With both a focus on Asia and a global perspective, the Boao Forum for Asia has, since its inception, played host to constructive discussions and produced many valuable "Boao proposals" that have helped build consensus in Asia, encourage cooperation, promote economic

Keynote speech at the opening ceremony of the Boao Forum for Asia (BFA) Annual Conference 2018.

globalization, and advance the building of a human community with a shared future. This year a new board of directors of the Forum has been elected. I wish to take this opportunity to express our heartfelt thanks to outgoing members and to offer warm congratulations to new members.

The theme of this year's conference, "An Open and Innovative Asia for a World of Greater Prosperity," follows the tide of the times and reflects the hopes of all parties. I am sure your engaging discussions here will produce many significant insights.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

There are certain historic occasions that empower us with the wisdom and the strength to advance. This year marks the 40th anniversary of China's reform and opening up, and the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the Province and Special Economic Zone of Hainan. It could be said that reform and opening up has given life to Hainan and enabled it to prosper. It has turned what was once a backward and remote island into one of China's most open and dynamic regions, enabling it to achieve phenomenal social and economic growth.

Just as a single drop of water can reflect the radiance of the sun, so an individual region can encapsulate the development of a country. Hainan stands as an important historical witness to China's reform and opening up over the past four decades.

With Mr. Deng Xiaoping as its proponent, the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in 1978 marked the beginning of China's historic journey of reform and opening up. Starting out in rural areas before moving to cities, expanding from pilot projects into nationwide programs, and progressing from economic restructuring to the comprehensive deepening of reform, these past four decades have been about forging strength from our collective will, about boldly pressing ahead, and about continuously learning and evolving. Over these four decades the Chinese people have written with their own hands a magnificent chapter in the story of development of our country and nation.

Over the last four decades, the Chinese people have significantly unlocked and enhanced productivity in China through their hard work

and tenacity. Heaven rewards those who work hard, and what flowers in spring comes to fruition in autumn. The Chinese people's focused endeavor on national development and their unfailing commitment to reform and opening up have brought enormous changes to China. Today it is the world's second largest economy, the largest industrial nation, the largest trader of goods, and the holder of the largest foreign exchange reserves in the world. Over the past 40 years, China's GDP has averaged an annual growth rate of around 9.5 percent when calculated with constant price measures and its foreign trade has registered an annual growth of 14.5 percent in US dollars. The Chinese people have gone from scarcity and want to abundance, from poverty and hardship to moderate prosperity. According to current UN standards, more than 700 million Chinese people have escaped poverty, accounting for more than 70 percent of the global total over the same period.

Over the last four decades, the Chinese people have forged a path of socialism with Chinese characteristics through determined explorations and with a pioneering spirit. The Chinese people have focused on national realities while taking an interest in world affairs. We have championed independence and self-reliance and embraced openness and mutually beneficial cooperation. We have upheld the socialist system while also pursuing reforms to develop the socialist market economy. While "crossing the river by feeling the stones," we have also strengthened top-level planning. We have continued to study new circumstances, address new problems, and sum up new experiences, thereby successfully forging a path of socialism with Chinese characteristics. The successful practices of the Chinese people are proof that there is more than one path to modernization. With the right direction and unremitting efforts, all roads can take us to Rome.

Over the last four decades, the Chinese people have fully demonstrated the strength of the nation by moving with the times and making continuous progress. Ours is a nation that has continued to liberate minds and seek truth from facts. Our efforts to emancipate our minds have driven and been driven by our endeavor to reform and open up. Our search for new ideas has spurred and been spurred by our practical explorations. This shows the great strength of a guiding vision. Ours is a nation that has had the courage to reform and renew

itself. We have constantly improved the system of socialism with Chinese characteristics and overcome institutional and systematic obstacles to development. This shows the great strength of institutional guarantees. Ours is an enterprising and pioneering nation whose motivation, initiative, and creativity are now rising higher than ever before. This shows the great strength of the 1.3 billion Chinese people, who, as masters of their nation and its real heroes, are driving history forward.

Over the last four decades, the Chinese people have embraced the world with open arms and actively contributed to it. Reform and opening up is a great process of China and the world achieving development and progress together. The Chinese people have made opening up a basic national policy, pursued development with an open door, and accomplished a great transition from seclusion and semi-seclusion to all-round opening up. In this process, China has lived up to its responsibility as a major country. From “bringing in” to “going global,” from WTO accession to the Belt and Road Initiative, China has made a significant contribution to mitigating the effects of the Asian and global financial crises. Contributing over 30 percent of global growth in recent years, it has become a key anchor and driver for the world economy and a positive force in advancing the noble cause of global peace and development.

Today, the Chinese people can say with great pride that reform and opening up, China’s second revolution, has not only profoundly changed the country but also greatly influenced the whole world.

An ancient Chinese classic teaches that Heaven has its own law and those who embrace it will prosper.¹ China’s reform and opening up meets its people’s aspirations for development, innovation, and a better life. It also meets the global trend toward development, cooperation, and peace. As such, China’s reform and opening up can and will be a great success!

Four decades of reform and opening up has provided many valuable lessons. The most important of these is that for any country or nation to achieve rejuvenation, they must follow the logic of history and the trend of the times in their pursuit of progress and development.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

The world is now in the midst of a new round of major developments,

transformation, and adjustment. Yet humankind still faces much instability and uncertainty. A new technological and industrial revolution is bringing both fresh opportunities and unprecedented challenges. In some countries and regions, people are still living in the shadow of war and conflict. Too many old people, women, and children are still plagued by hunger and poverty. And climate change and major communicable diseases remain formidable challenges. Humankind has a major choice to make between openness and isolation, and between progress and retreat.

In this complex and changing world, where are we headed? Where lies the future of Asia? I believe that if we are to answer these questions of a generation, we must, as we say in Chinese, not allow our vision to be blocked by floating clouds, but dispel the clouds so we may see the sun. In other words, we must grasp the objective laws of history and the underlying trends of the world in which we live.

We live at a time in which the trend toward peace and cooperation is overwhelming. In a world with such a strong common aspiration for peace and development, a Cold War mentality and zero-sum thinking seem all the more out of place. Becoming consumed with self-importance or thinking only of one's own interests will not get anyone anywhere. Only peaceful development and cooperation can truly bring win-win and multiple-win outcomes.

We live at a time in which the trend toward openness and connectivity is overwhelming. History shows that openness brings progress while seclusion leaves one behind. The world has become an interdependent global village where every country's economic and social progress is increasingly interconnected with, influences, and is influenced by the progress of others. To promote common prosperity and development in today's world, we have no choice but to pursue greater connectivity and integrated development.

We live at a time in which the trend toward reform and innovation is overwhelming. As far back as over 2,500 years ago, the Chinese people had already come to recognize that to benefit the people one needn't follow the beaten path, and to get things done one needn't observe convention.² Reform and innovation are the fundamental driving force of human progress. Those who reject them will be left behind and

assigned to the dustbin of history.

To follow the trend of our times and advance the wellbeing of all people, I proposed the idea of building a human community with a shared future, and I have since had many in-depth discussions with various parties on this. I am glad to see that this proposal is being welcomed and endorsed by a growing number of countries and their people. It has also been incorporated in important UN documents. I hope that the people of all of our countries will work together to build this community and to make both Asia and the world peaceful, tranquil, prosperous, open, and beautiful places.

Going forward, we should treat each other with respect and as equals. We should uphold the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, respect the social system and development path chosen by each country of its own accord, respect each other's core interests and major concerns, and follow a new approach to developing state-to-state relations with dialogue, not confrontation, and with partnership, not alliance. We must not engage in the dominance-seeking or "you lose, I win" approaches of zero-sum games, and must reject the beggar-thy-neighbor practices and bully-the-weak tactics of power politics and hegemony. Instead, we must manage our differences appropriately and work together to achieve enduring peace.

Going forward, we should promote dialogue and shared responsibility. We should act on a vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative, and sustainable security, and firmly uphold the international order and system underpinned by the purposes and principles of the UN Charter. An integrated approach should be taken to counter traditional and non-traditional security challenges, and coordination should be enhanced both bilaterally and multilaterally. We must ensure that different security mechanisms are coordinated in an inclusive and complementary manner rather than undercutting each other. This way we can ensure universal and common security.

Going forward, we need to collectively tackle challenges and cooperate to achieve win-win outcomes. We should stay committed to achieving openness, connectivity, and mutual benefits, build an open global economy, and enhance cooperation within the G20, APEC and other multilateral frameworks. We should promote trade and investment

liberalization and facilitation, uphold the multilateral trading system, and jointly foster new technologies, new industries, and new forms and models of business. With this, economic globalization will become more open, inclusive, balanced, and beneficial to all.

Going forward, we should uphold inclusiveness and tolerance and seek harmony in diversity. We should boost bilateral and multilateral cooperation across the fields of culture, education, tourism, youth, media, health, and poverty reduction. We should promote learning between civilizations and see that such exchange and learning helps to reinforce the bridges of friendship, drive social progress, and safeguard peace for the region and beyond.

Going forward, we should respect nature and treasure our planet. We need to pursue a vision of green, low-carbon, and sustainable development, and revere nature, follow its ways, and protect it. We need to increase exchanges and cooperation, share experience, and work together to tackle the challenges of climate change, environmental protection, energy conservation, and emissions reduction. We must continue to pursue progress along a path of sustainable development characterized by greater productivity, higher living standards, and healthier ecosystems, so that our future generations may enjoy blue skies, clear waters, and lush mountains.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

The 19th CPC National Congress held last October announced that socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era and unveiled a grand blueprint for turning China into a great modern socialist country in all respects. This new era of socialism with Chinese characteristics marks a new chapter in China's rejuvenation and sets the stage for greater shared prosperity between China and the rest of the world.

Each age and generation has its own challenges, its own mission. Though China has already come a long way, an arduous journey and much difficult terrain still lie ahead. In the new era, the Chinese nation will continue to improve itself through reform. With unwavering commitment to advancing reform across the board, we will surmount any challenges and bridge any chasms we come to. We will have the resolve to

tackle deep-rooted problems and the courage to break down the barriers of vested interests, in order to see reform through. The Chinese people will continue to take bold steps in innovation to spur development. Remaining firmly committed to our people-centered development philosophy and our new development vision, we will modernize our economic system, deepen supply-side structural reform, and accelerate implementation of the strategies of innovation-driven development, rural revitalization, and coordinated regional development. We will push forward our targeted poverty alleviation and eradication initiatives to promote social fairness and justice and ensure people feel a greater sense of fulfillment, happiness, and security. The Chinese people will continue to open up and to expand cooperation. Remaining firmly committed to a mutually beneficial strategy of opening up, we will put equal emphasis on “bringing in” and “going global,” and make new ground in opening up through links running eastward and westward, across land and over sea. We will adopt policies to promote the high-standard liberalization and facilitation of trade and investment and explore the opening of free trade ports with Chinese characteristics. The Chinese people will continue to work together with the rest of the world and make greater contributions to humankind. With strong commitment to the path of peaceful development, we will actively pursue global partnerships, firmly support multilateralism, take an active part in reforming the global governance system, develop a new type of international relations, and encourage the building of a human community with a shared future.

No matter what stage of development it reaches, China will never pose to anyone, never attempt to subvert the existing international system, and never seek to build spheres of influence. China will remain unchanging in its determination to build world peace, to contribute to global prosperity, and to uphold the international order.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

A comprehensive study of world development trends shows that economic globalization is an irreversible contemporary current. It was on the basis of this conclusion that I stressed in my report to the 19th CPC National Congress that China will continue to adhere to its basic national

policy of opening up, and will pursue development in an open fashion. I wish to make it clear to all that China will not close its door; we will only become more and more open.

As practice has shown, opening up has been key to China's economic growth over the past 40 years and in the same way, greater openness is the only way for China to achieve high-quality economic development in the future. Opening up is a strategic decision made by China based on its own need for development. It also represents a concrete step taken by China to promote economic globalization in a way that benefits people around the world.

In opening wider to the outside world, China will adopt the following major measures.

First, we will significantly broaden market access. A number of landmark measures are to be launched this year. Regarding services, and financial services in particular, an important announcement was made at the end of last year on measures to raise foreign equity caps in the banking, securities, and insurance industries, and we will ensure that these measures are implemented. At the same time, we will take stronger steps toward opening up, moving faster to open the insurance industry, ease restrictions on the establishment of foreign financial institutions and expand their business scope in China, and open up more areas of cooperation between Chinese and foreign financial markets. In terms of manufacturing, the sector has already been basically opened up, with only a small number of exceptions like automobiles, ships, and aircraft. Now these industries are also in a position to open up. The next step is to ease as soon as possible foreign equity restrictions in these industries, automobiles in particular.

Second, we will create a more attractive investment environment. The investment environment is like air, only when it is clean and fresh can it attract more investment from outside. Whereas in the past China relied mainly on favorable policies to attract foreign investors, we will now have to rely more on ensuring a better investment environment. We will enhance alignment with international economic and trade rules, increase transparency, strengthen property rights protection, ensure matters are handled according to law, and encourage competition and oppose monopolies. We have established a number of new agencies,

such as the State Administration for Market Regulation, as part of a major readjustment of government institutions this past March. The purpose of this is to remove the systemic and institutional obstacles that prevent the market from playing a decisive role in resource allocation and to enable the government to better play its role. During the first six months of this year, we will finish the revision of the negative list on foreign investment and implement across the board the system of pre-establishment national treatment plus a negative list.

Third, we will strengthen protection of intellectual property rights (IPR). This is an important centerpiece of the efforts to improve the property rights protection system, and it will provide a major boost to the competitiveness of the Chinese economy. If there have been demands for stronger IPR protection from foreign enterprises, the demands from Chinese enterprises have been even stronger. This year, we are re-instituting the State Intellectual Property Office to strengthen the IPR law enforcement forces and step up the level of law enforcement. We will significantly raise the cost of breaking the law and make sure the law serves as an effective deterrent. We encourage normal technological exchanges and cooperation between Chinese and foreign enterprises, and we will protect the lawful IPR of foreign enterprises in China. At the same time, we hope foreign governments will also improve protection for Chinese IPR.

Fourth, we will take proactive measures to expand imports. Domestic demand is the fundamental driving force of China's economic development, and it is an essential element of meeting our people's ever-growing needs for a better life. China does not seek trade surpluses; we have a genuine desire to increase imports and achieve a balance in international payments under our current account. This year, we will significantly lower import tariffs for automobiles and reduce import tariffs for other products. We will work to import more specialty and competitive products for which demand from our people is strong. We will seek faster progress toward joining the WTO Government Procurement Agreement. We hope developed countries will remove restrictions on normal and reasonable trade of high-tech products and relax export controls on such trade with China. This November, we will hold the first China International Import Expo in Shanghai. This is not

just another expo in the ordinary sense, but a major policy initiative and commitment taken of our own accord to open up the Chinese market. We welcome friends from around the world to attend.

I wish to emphasize that the major initiatives of opening up that I have just announced will be implemented as soon and as quickly as practicable. We want the outcomes of opening up to benefit all enterprises and people in China and around the world as soon as possible. I am confident that, with these efforts, China's financial sector will be much more competitive, our capital market will continue to enjoy healthy development, the building of a system of modern industries will be accelerated, our market environment will be greatly improved, and intellectual property rights will be effectively protected. In short, opening up in China is set to enter a brand new phase.

Five years ago, I introduced the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). Since then, more than 80 countries and international organizations have signed cooperation agreements with China. The BRI may have originated in China, but its opportunities and outcomes belong to the world. China does not engage in geopolitical calculations, it does not establish exclusionary blocs, and it does not use coercion in trading with others. It must be pointed out that the Belt and Road Initiative is something completely new, so it is perfectly natural for there to be differences of opinion during cooperation. As long as parties embrace the principle of shared growth through discussion and collaboration, I have no doubt but that we can strengthen cooperation and resolve differences, and turn the BRI into the broadest platform for international cooperation in keeping with the trend of economic globalization and to the greater benefit of all our peoples.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

As a Chinese saying goes, "A mountain is formed through the accumulation of earth, an ocean through the accumulation of water."⁵ Happiness and a bright future will not just automatically appear; success only favors the courageous and the dedicated. Let us affirm our commitment to openness and win-win outcomes, have the bravery to break new ground, and keep striving to build a human community with a

shared future to ensure a better tomorrow for both Asia and the world!

In closing, I wish this year's BFA Annual Conference every success.

Thank you.

Note

¹ *Xiangyi*.

² *Wenqi*.

³ *Xiangyi*.

**STRENGTHENING THE CENTRALIZED,
UNIFIED LEADERSHIP OF THE PARTY CENTRAL
COMMITTEE OVER DIPLOMATIC WORK AND
MAKING NEW ADVANCES IN MAJOR-COUNTRY
DIPLOMACY WITH CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS**

May 15, 2018

We must strengthen the Party's centralized, unified leadership over foreign affairs work. With a correct understanding of current developments in international environments, we should determinedly pursue progress and innovation, strive to make new advances in major-country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics, and make greater contributions to realizing the Two Centenary Goals and the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation.

Since the 18th National Party Congress, under the strong leadership of the Party Central Committee, we have actively promoted innovations in China's diplomatic theories and practices, and improved and advanced our diplomacy on all fronts. We have championed and promoted the Belt and Road Initiative, extensively participated in reforming and developing the global governance system, and firmly safeguarded our national sovereignty, security, and development interests. By strengthening the Party's centralized leadership over diplomatic work, we have taken a new path in major-country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics, and this has seen us making historic achievements.

In today's world of increasing instabilities and uncertainties, China faces both opportunities and challenges in development. We need to accurately grasp the laws underlying changes to the international situation. We need to be clear about the development trends both in

Main points of a speech at the first meeting of the Central Foreign Affairs Commission.

China and in the world in general and identify the risks and challenges that lay ahead, so that we can take precautions, respond appropriately, and do our work well in this regard. At present and in the period ahead, we should continue to advance our agenda on diplomacy, implement the plans on major diplomatic activities, increase our risk awareness, and firmly safeguard national sovereignty, security, and development interests.

The Belt and Road Initiative is an important platform for promoting the building of a human community with a shared future. In the last few years, the Initiative has developed from vision to action and, by promoting real and concrete international cooperation, has produced remarkable results. To ensure the outcomes of the first Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation are well implemented, we need to solidify consensus among all sides and formulate a vision for cooperation. We need to expand opening up, and enhance communication, discussion, and cooperation with other countries, so that the Initiative makes solid, sustained, and steady progress and brings benefits to people around the world.

Foreign affairs work at the local level is a major component of the diplomacy of the Party and country and an important part of efforts to advance exchanges and cooperation with foreign countries and promote local reform and development. Local foreign affairs work should be coordinated and accomplished under the centralized, unified leadership of the Central Foreign Affairs Commission, ensuring rational allocation of local resources in accordance with the overall situation and the carrying out of work in a goal-oriented and sequenced manner.

To ensure the success of diplomatic work under the new circumstances, the Central Foreign Affairs Commission will perform decision making, discussion, and coordination functions, promote innovations in diplomatic theories and practice, and serve as a strong guide to the efforts to keep making new advances in diplomatic work. It will strengthen top-level design and overall coordination and improve our ability to chart our course, craft overall plans, and design policy. It will promote reform of institutions and mechanisms for diplomatic work, strengthen the contingent of foreign affairs personnel, and focus on promoting, inspecting, and supervising major initiatives, to ensure the central leadership's decisions and plans on foreign affairs are implemented.

CARRYING FORWARD THE SHANGHAI SPIRIT TO BUILD A COMMUNITY WITH A SHARED FUTURE

June 10, 2018

Colleagues,

In this lovely season of June, I am delighted to welcome all of you to the picturesque city of Qingdao for the 18th Meeting of the Council of Heads of Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO). Over 2,500 years ago, Confucius, the great Chinese philosopher, declared: “What a joy it is to have friends coming from afar!”¹ It is therefore of special significance that I host my distinguished guests in Shandong, the home province of Confucius, where we will discuss the future course of the SCO.

In five days, the SCO will celebrate its 17th birthday. This offers us an opportunity to take stock of our organization’s remarkable journey and the important achievements it has made along the way.

Over the past 17 years, guided by the SCO Charter and the Treaty on Long-Term Good-Neighborliness, Friendship, and Cooperation between the Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, we have forged a constructive partnership characterized by non-alliance, non-confrontation, and the non-targeting of any third party. This represents a major breakthrough in the theories and practices of international relations, and has offered a new model for regional cooperation that can contribute to regional peace and development.

Today, the SCO is the world’s largest comprehensive regional cooperation organization in terms of the land area and population it covers. Its members account for about 20 percent of the global economy

¹Speech at the 18th Meeting of the Council of Heads of Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in Qingdao, Shandong Province.

and 40 percent of its population. The SCO has four observer states and six dialogue partners, as well as extensive cooperation linkages with the United Nations and other international and regional organizations. With increasing international influence, the SCO has grown into an undeniable force for promoting global peace and development and upholding international justice and fairness.

The SCO has always enjoyed great vitality and strong momentum for cooperation. Ultimately, this is because of the Shanghai Spirit — a creative vision pioneered and upheld by SCO members that champions mutual trust, mutual benefit, equality, consultation, respect for cultural diversity, and the pursuit of common development. Transcending antiquated concepts, such as civilizational clashes and Cold War or zero-sum mentalities, the Shanghai Spirit has turned a new page in international relations, and it is now gaining increasing support among the international community.

Colleagues,

Mencius, another ancient Chinese philosopher, aptly observed, “When Confucius looks down from the peak of Dongshan Mountain, the local Kingdom of Lu comes into view; when he looks down from the peak of Mount Tai, the whole land comes into view.”² Amid a new international landscape of great progress, great transformation, and profound change, it is essential that we ascend to higher ground and seek to look further, so that we may correctly identify and grasp world trends and the tide of our times and further advance the cause of human civilization.

While hegemony and power politics still persist even today, the growing call for a more just and equitable international order can no longer be ignored. Democracy in international relations has become an unstoppable trend of the times.

While myriad traditional and non-traditional security threats are constantly emerging, the force for peace will ultimately prevail over any destructive currents that threaten peace, because security and stability are what people long for.

While unilateralism, trade protectionism, and deglobalization are taking on new forms all the time, in this global village of ours where

countries' interests and futures are so closely intertwined, the pursuit of cooperation for mutual benefit is an irresistible trend.

While chatter about civilizational clashes and superiority may at times seem to be overwhelming, it is the diversity of civilizations that provides an inexhaustible source of impetus for human progress. Indeed, to see intercultural exchange and learning is a common desire of the peoples of all countries.

Colleagues,

The world today is full of opportunities and fraught with challenges. The future promises us brighter prospects than ever before, though the road ahead will be by no means smooth. We must be committed to carrying forward the Shanghai Spirit, to tackling the issues of our day, and to taking on the risks and challenges ahead.

We should promote innovative, coordinated, green, and open development that is for everyone, coordinate social and economic progress between countries, and resolve the problems caused by unbalanced development. We need to bridge the gap in development and promote shared prosperity.

We should pursue common, comprehensive, cooperative, and sustainable security. We need to reject the Cold War mentality and confrontation between blocs and oppose the practices of seeking absolute security for oneself at the expense of others, and instead work toward security for all.

We should promote open and inclusive cooperation for mutually beneficial outcomes. We should reject self-centered, short-sighted, and closed-door policies. We need to uphold WTO rules, support the multilateral trading system, and build an open world economy.

We should champion equality, mutual learning, dialogue, and inclusiveness between civilizations. We need to transcend cultural misunderstandings with intercultural exchanges, overcome cultural clashes through mutual learning, and rise above ideas of cultural supremacy to embrace coexistence.

We should follow the principle of shared growth through discussion and collaboration when engaging in global governance. We need to reform and improve the global governance system so as to encourage all

countries to work together to build a human community with a shared future.

Colleagues,

The Shanghai Spirit is our shared asset, and the SCO our shared home. Guided by this spirit, we should make concerted and dedicated efforts to build an SCO community with a shared future, move toward a new type of international relations, and build an open, inclusive, clean, and beautiful world that enjoys lasting peace, universal security, and common prosperity. To this end, I would like to propose the following:

First, we need to strengthen solidarity and mutual trust. We should ensure full implementation of this year's Qingdao Declaration, the Outline for the Implementation of the Treaty on Long-Term Good-Neighborliness, Friendship, and Cooperation, and other documents. We should respect each other's choice of development path and accommodate each other's core interests and major concerns. We should enhance mutual understanding by considering issues from others' viewpoint and strengthen harmony and unity by seeking common ground and setting aside differences. This will enhance the togetherness and cohesion of our organization.

Second, we need to strengthen the foundation for shared peace and security. We need to actively implement the 2019–2021 program of cooperation for combating terrorism, separatism, and extremism, continue to conduct the Peace Mission and other joint counterterrorism exercises, and enhance cooperation on defense security, law enforcement security, and information security. We need to give full play to the role of the SCO-Afghanistan Contact Group in facilitating peace and reconstruction in Afghanistan. To enhance law enforcement capacity, China offers to train 2,000 law enforcement officers from all parties over the next three years through China National Institute for SCO International Exchange and Judicial Cooperation and other platforms.

Third, we need to build a powerful engine to drive common development and prosperity. We should promote linkages between our respective development strategies, continue to advance Belt and Road cooperation under the principle of shared growth through discussion and collaboration, accelerate regional trade facilitation, and step up the

implementation of the Agreement on International Road Transport Facilitation and other documents on cooperation. The first China International Import Expo will be held in Shanghai in November this year and we welcome all parties to attend. The Chinese government is supporting the building of a demonstration area in Qingdao for China-SCO local economic and trade cooperation, and will also set up a committee on legal services for SCO member states to provide legal support for business cooperation.

Furthermore, I hereby announce that China will set up a special lending facility equivalent to RMB 30 billion within the framework of the SCO Interbank Consortium.

Fourth, we need to forge closer ties through cultural and people-to-people exchanges. We should actively implement the outline on environmental protection cooperation and other documents, ensure the continued success of SCO brand projects such as youth exchange camps, and guarantee solid progress in cooperation in education, science and technology, culture, tourism, health, disaster relief, and media. Over the next three years, China will provide 3,000 spaces on human resource development and training programs for SCO member states in order to enhance public understanding of and support for the SCO family. China will also provide to all parties meteorological services through its Fengyun-2 weather satellites.

Fifth, we need to expand our international network of cooperative partnerships. To make contributions to resolving hotspot issues and improving global governance, we should increase exchanges and cooperation with SCO observer states, SCO dialogue partners, and other countries in our region, strengthen our partnerships with the United Nations and other international and regional organizations, and engage in dialogue with the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and other international financial institutions.

Colleagues,

With the support and assistance of all the SCO member states over the past year, China has completed its SCO presidency and hosted this year's summit. Here I wish to express my sincere thanks to you all. China will continue to work with other SCO member states in the spirit

of active, practical, and friendly cooperation in order to ensure full implementation of the consensus reached at this summit and support Kyrgyzstan in its SCO presidency. Let us join hands to create an even brighter future for the SCO.

Thank you.

Note

¹ *The Analects of Confucius (Lun Yu)*.

² *The Mencius (Meng Zi)*.

**USING THE THOUGHT ON DIPLOMACY
FOR NEW-ERA SOCIALISM WITH CHINESE
CHARACTERISTICS AS A GUIDE TO CREATE
A NEW LANDSCAPE IN MAJOR-COUNTRY
DIPLOMACY WITH CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS**

June 22, 2018

In foreign affairs work, we should use the thought on diplomacy for new-era socialism with Chinese characteristics as our guide, and keep in mind the big picture both domestically and internationally, focus on the main tasks of promoting national rejuvenation and advancing human progress, and work toward building a human community with a shared future. We should firmly safeguard China's sovereignty, security, and development interests, actively participate in leading the reform of the global governance system, and build an improved global network of partnerships. We must strive to create a new landscape in major-country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics to create favorable conditions for, and duly contribute to, the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects and in turn to the all-out effort to build a great modern socialist country.

Since the 18th National Party Congress in 2012, amid a volatile international environment, we have withstood difficulties and pressed ahead in diplomatic work under the leadership of the Party Central Committee. We have explored new ground in major-country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics, overcome many risks and tests, won many major and tough victories, accomplished many major and difficult tasks, and made a number of historic achievements. Through these practical efforts, we have accumulated useful experience and drawn insightful conclusions, including the following: in conducting external affairs work

Main points of a speech at a central conference on diplomatic work.

we must bear in mind both the domestic and international contexts; we must maintain strategic confidence and resolve, make innovations in our diplomatic theories and practices, and carry out strategic planning from a global perspective; and we must safeguard core and major national interests, be committed to mutually beneficial cooperation and the right approach to justice and the pursuit of interests, keep in mind worst-case scenarios, and maintain risk awareness.

Since the 18th National Party Congress, we have acquired a deep understanding of the development trends of the new era both in China and in the world. On this basis we have made a series of major innovations in China's diplomatic theories and practices. These have given shape to the thought on diplomacy for new-era socialism with Chinese characteristics. The thought can be summarized as comprising the following ten points:

- uphold the authority of the CPC Central Committee as the overarching principle and strengthen the Party's centralized, unified leadership over diplomatic work;
- advance major-country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics to fulfill the mission of national rejuvenation;
- regard preserving world peace and promoting common development as the purpose of building a human community with a shared future ;
- enhance strategic confidence of which the foundation is socialism with Chinese characteristics;
- carry out the Belt and Road Initiative according to the principle of shared growth through discussion and collaboration;
- follow the path of peaceful development on the basis of mutual respect and mutually beneficial cooperation;
- foster global partnerships while advancing the diplomatic agenda;
- lead the reform of the global governance system according to the notion of fairness and justice;
- take national core interests as the line not to be crossed when safeguarding China's sovereignty, security, and development interests;
- give shape to a distinctive Chinese style of diplomacy by combining the fine traditions of diplomatic work with the particular features of our era.

We must fully implement the thought on diplomacy for new-era socialism with Chinese characteristics, and continue working to create favorable external conditions for realizing the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation and promoting the building of a human community with a shared future.

To understand the international situation, we need to have a correct view of history, of the overall picture, and of China's role. Having a correct view of history means that we should not only observe the international situation as it stands currently, but also look back to the past to summarize history's laws and, in looking forward to the future, identify the trends of history.

Having a correct view of the overall picture means we should not only pay attention to phenomena and the finer details, but also have an understanding of the essential nature and overarching situation. We need to identify the principal contradictions and the primary facets of these contradictions, so that, amid a complex and volatile international situation, we don't lose our way or become bogged down in the details at the expense of the essentials.

In terms of having a correct outlook on China's role, we should not only conduct a cool-headed analysis of international issues but also examine our position in relation to these issues, in order to identify China's status and role in the evolving international landscape and formulate sound foreign policy.

China is at present in its best period of development in modern times, while the world is undergoing the most profound and unprecedented changes in a century. These two realities are intertwined and mutually influential. There are, therefore, many favorable external conditions for successfully carrying out diplomatic work both at present and in the period ahead.

The period between the 19th and the 20th National Party Congress is a historical juncture for realizing the Two Centenary Goals, thereby making it particularly significant in the historical process of national rejuvenation. History has shown that the world has always developed as a result of contradictions intertwining and interacting with each other. We need to analyze in depth the laws that govern the international environment when the world is in a period of transition, correctly understand the

basic features of China's external environment at this historical juncture, and fully plan and carry out diplomatic work accordingly.

We should keep pace with the accelerated trend toward global multipolarity, while also recognizing the profound adjustments in major-country relations. We should take advantage of ongoing economic globalization, while also remaining cognizant of the major changes in the global economy. We should safeguard the overall stability of the international environment, while also remaining vigilant against myriad and complex global security challenges. We should highlight exchange and learning between civilizations, while also acknowledging clashes between different ideas and cultures.

In line with the arrangements of the Party Central Committee, we should improve the planning and layout of diplomatic work with the emphasis on key priorities. We should focus on the major areas of the work of the Party and country and on this basis continue striving for new advances in diplomatic work. As, in the next five years, China will realize its first Centenary Goal and begin working toward its second, there will be a series of significant moments and events during this period. With the focus on these, we need to make overall preparations, and carry out diplomatic work in a sequenced fashion, so as to ensure a balance between overall arrangements and specific priorities and between overall work and targeted initiatives. In this way, our diplomacy can yield overarching positive results.

We must champion the cause of building a human community with a shared future, and work to make the global governance system more fair and equitable. Upholding the principle of achieving shared growth through discussion and collaboration, we should see that the Belt and Road Initiative makes solid and steady progress and that reform and opening up reaches new heights.

We should properly handle major-country relations and work to build a framework featuring overall stability and balanced development for this purpose. We should effectively conduct diplomacy with neighboring countries and create a more friendly and favorable neighboring environment. We should strengthen unity and cooperation with other developing countries and usher in a new phase of developing countries moving forward together and pursuing common development.

Other developing countries are natural allies of China in international affairs, and we must uphold the right approach to justice and the pursuit of interests and ensure we successfully strengthen solidarity and cooperation. We should promote in-depth exchanges and mutual learning between China and the rest of the world.

As diplomacy is a concentrated embodiment of the will of the state, diplomatic powers must be held by the Party Central Committee. We must strengthen our consciousness of the need to maintain political integrity, think in big-picture terms, follow the leadership core, and keep in alignment. We must work harder to uphold the authority and centralized, unified leadership of the Central Committee, closely follow the Central Committee in terms of our thinking, political orientation, and actions, and ensure the strict enforcement of orders and prohibitions and the coordination of relevant parties.

As a systematic project, diplomatic work requires stronger coordination between political parties, the government, the people's congresses, the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the armed forces, the local authorities, and the non-governmental sector, so that each fulfills their respective role and works with one another to create a sound environment for diplomatic work where the Party exercises overall leadership and coordinates all sides. We must ensure that the Party Central Committee's principles, policies, and strategies on foreign affairs are effectively implemented.

Once the political line is set, officials become the decisive factor. We need to build a contingent of diplomatic personnel who are loyal to the Party, the country, and the people, and who are politically solid, professionally competent, and strongly disciplined in their conduct. We should strengthen guidance on ideals and convictions and enhance the competence and overall quality of these officials. In addition, we should improve the working and living conditions of personnel posted overseas so as to address their worries and ensure they truly benefit from the Party's care.

Reform of foreign affairs institutions and mechanisms is an imperative part of modernizing China's system and capacity for governance. We should ensure implementation of this reform in accordance with the arrangements of the Party Central Committee,

strengthen Party building in diplomatic institutions abroad, and develop a management system for overseas Chinese organizations suited to the requirements of the new era.

Images have been losslessly embedded. Information about the original file can be found in PDF attachments. Some stats (more in the PDF attachments):

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