

**Assemblée générale**

Distr. générale
27 octobre 2021
Français
Original : anglais

Soixante-seizième session

Point 121 de l'ordre du jour

**Application des résolutions de l'Organisation
des Nations Unies****Lettre datée du 22 octobre 2021, adressée au Secrétaire
général par le Représentant permanent de la Chine
auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies**

Le 25 octobre 1971, à sa vingt-sixième session, l'Assemblée générale a adopté la résolution 2758 pour rétablir la République populaire de Chine dans tous ses droits et reconnaître les représentants de son gouvernement comme les seuls représentants légitimes de la Chine à l'Organisation des Nations Unies.

Pour commémorer le cinquantième anniversaire du rétablissement du siège qu'elle occupe légitimement à l'Organisation des Nations Unies, la Chine a publié une note d'information sur sa coopération avec l'ONU (voir annexe)*, dans laquelle elle revient sur la coopération fructueuse qu'elle entretient avec l'Organisation depuis ces 50 dernières années, ainsi que sur les fermes engagements qu'elle a réitérés en faveur d'un véritable multilatéralisme et sur le soutien résolu qu'elle apporte à l'Organisation.

Je vous serais obligé de bien vouloir faire distribuer le texte de la présente lettre et de son annexe comme document de l'Assemblée générale, au titre du point 121 de l'ordre du jour.

Le Représentant permanent
de la République populaire de Chine
auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies
(Signé) **Zhang Jun**

* Distribué en chinois et en anglais seulement.



Annexe à la lettre datée du 22 octobre 2021 adressée au Secrétaire général par le Représentant permanent de la Chine auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies

[Original : chinois]

Position Paper on Cooperation between China and the United Nations

I. The founding of the United Nations was a milestone in humanity's pursuit of peace and development. As a founding Member State, China was the first to sign the Charter of the United Nations. On 25 October 1971, during its twenty-sixth session, the United Nations General Assembly adopted, by an overwhelming majority, resolution [2758 \(XXVI\)](#) restoring all rights of the People's Republic of China at the United Nations and recognizing the representatives of the Government the People's Republic of China as the sole lawful representatives of China to the United Nations.

This was a victory for world justice, and a victory for the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. From that day forward, the Chinese people, who account for nearly one-quarter of the world's population, have been truly represented at the United Nations. The United Nations itself has become more universal, representative and authoritative; the commitment of the international community to the one-China principle has been significantly consolidated and enhanced; and the forces for world peace and development have grown stronger than ever before.

Over the past 50 years, cooperation between China and the United Nations has continuously expanded in scope and deepened in content. One after another, United Nations agencies have set up representative offices in China, conducting comprehensive and fruitful cooperation in a wide range of fields including economic development, poverty alleviation, health care, food security and environmental protection.

II. The year 2021 marks the fiftieth anniversary of the restoration of the lawful seat of the People's Republic of China at the United Nations. The five intervening decades have witnessed China putting multilateralism into practice, fully participating in and supporting the cause of the United Nations, and continuously contributing to world peace and development.

1. *Over the past 50 years, China has firmly maintained world peace and security.* Continuously holding high the banner of peace, development and win-win cooperation, China is committed to a position of objectivity and fairness, to the resolution of differences through dialogue and consultation, and to the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries. China firmly opposes the wilful threat or use of force in international affairs. It has taken an active part in the political resolution of such major regional issues as the Korean Peninsula nuclear issue and the Iranian nuclear issue, as well as of such hotspots as Afghanistan, Myanmar, Palestine and Israel, Syria, Libya, Sudan and South Sudan, exploring and implementing distinctively Chinese solutions to such global and regional hotspot issues. It endeavours to safeguard the authority and solidarity of the Security Council, and contributes to world peace and security by actively supporting the good offices of the United Nations as mandated, as well as United Nations coordination and cooperation with regional and subregional organizations.

Since 1990, it has dispatched over 50,000 peacekeepers on nearly 30 United Nations peacekeeping missions. China is the second largest provider of funding to United Nations peacekeeping operations and an important troop contributor,

contributing more peacekeepers than any other permanent member of the Security Council. More than 2,200 Chinese peacekeepers are now on duty in eight mission areas. China has also set up an 8,000-strong standby force and a 300-member permanent police squad for United Nations peacekeeping missions, putting China ahead of all other United Nations troop contributors in terms of the size of its standby forces and the variety of its contingents. China promoted the adoption of Security Council resolution [2518 \(2020\)](#) on the safety and security of peacekeepers, and initiated the launch of the Group of Friends on the Safety and Security of United Nations Peacekeepers, thereby contributing its wisdom to the reform and improvement of peacekeeping missions.

It plays an active role in international arms control and disarmament. To date, it has joined more than 20 international arms control treaties and mechanisms, including the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction, and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, while constructively participating in the work of related international conferences and mechanisms. China promptly declares its implementation of relevant treaties, continuously improves its domestic legislation and national measures to ensure sound implementation, and enhances the capacity building of its national implementation authorities.

Chinese President Xi Jinping attended meetings of the Nuclear Security Summit in 2014 and in 2016, advocating a sensible, coordinated and balanced approach to nuclear security and the building of a global nuclear security architecture featuring fairness and win-win cooperation. China plays a constructive role in the deliberations and negotiations of the United Nations and other relevant international organizations on arms control and disarmament. By taking the initiative in offering Chinese proposals and programmes, including the non-first-use of nuclear weapons, and promoting the establishment of a verification regime under the Biological Weapons Convention, China has made important contributions to world peace and security as well as to global strategic stability.

It also takes an active part in global cooperation to address non-traditional security threats. China supports the leading role of the United Nations in the global fight against terrorism, and supports the counter-terrorism resolutions adopted by the Security Council. It has vigorously promoted the full implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

China consistently supports the leading role of the United Nations in the global governance of cyberspace, and has constructively participated in the United Nations Open-ended Working Group and in the Group of Governmental Experts on Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security. With the other members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, China has put forward an international code of conduct for information security, the world's first document to systematically codify international conduct in cyberspace, and promoted negotiations on a comprehensive international convention on countering the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes. In 2020, China submitted a global initiative on data security to the United Nations General Assembly, providing a blueprint for global rules on data security. In 2021, China submitted the Tianjin Biosecurity Guidelines for Codes of Conduct for Scientists to the General Assembly, making a new contribution to lowering biosecurity risks and advancing the well-being for humanity with biological sciences.

2. *Over the past 50 years, China has vigorously promoted global development.* Through unrelenting effort, China has realized its first centenary goal of building a

moderately prosperous society in all respects and brought about a historic resolution of the problem of absolute poverty throughout the country. It has thus met the poverty eradication target of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development 10 years ahead of schedule, a phenomenal achievement in the history of humanity's efforts to reduce poverty, and an enormous contribution to global poverty reduction and sustainable development endeavours.

It attaches great importance to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. China was among the first to publish a national plan and three progress reports on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and has achieved "early harvest" results in many areas. It actively cooperates in international poverty reduction, and has promoted the adoption of General Assembly resolutions on the eradication of rural poverty for three consecutive years. Cases illustrating its practices in poverty eradication have been compiled and published in book form. It has continuously increased its investment in international cooperation on poverty reduction, and has fully implemented a series of major, practical measures to support developing countries including the 100 poverty reduction projects announced by President Xi Jinping. Food security is another important part of the 2030 Agenda that is critical to human survival; in that regard, China is actively involved in international agricultural cooperation, providing as much support as it can to a broad range of developing countries within the South-South cooperation framework, and works to promote international food and agriculture governance as well as global food security.

In 2013, President Xi Jinping put forward the joint Belt and Road Initiative. The Initiative upholds the principles of extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits; it is committed to a philosophy of open, green and clean cooperation; and it strives for high-standard and sustainable goals that benefit people's livelihoods. With connectivity as its primary focus, Belt and Road cooperation aims to promote policy, infrastructure, trade, financial and people-to-people connectivity, and to contribute Chinese wisdom and solutions for improving the global governance system, promoting global common development and furthering the construction of a community with a shared future for humankind. To date, 141 countries and 32 international organizations, including 19 United Nations agencies, have signed Belt and Road cooperation documents with China. A large number of cooperation projects have been successfully completed, enhancing the connectivity between countries and regions and giving a strong boost to economic and social development and people's livelihoods in the countries and regions concerned.

Belt and Road cooperation has demonstrated strong resilience and dynamism despite the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, and plays an important role in helping countries combat the disease, stabilize their economies and ensure the livelihoods of their people. All Initiative participants work actively to promote the construction of a healthy, green and digital Silk Road, foster new areas of cooperation, open space for economic and social recovery and sustainable development, and strongly support the international community in advancing implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

At the general debate of the seventy-sixth session of the United Nations General Assembly, President Xi Jinping proposed a global development initiative aimed at accelerating implementation of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by the international community and achieving more robust, greener and more balanced global development.

The initiative embraces a people-centred core concept, takes the betterment of the people's well-being and the realization of their integrated development as the starting point and ultimate goal, and endeavours to meet the aspirations of the people of all nations for a better life. It closely focuses on development as the master key for

resolving all problems, making every effort to break through development difficulties and create more development opportunities, and striving to realize the goal of not letting any country or individual fall behind.

It adheres to the guidelines of practical cooperation, grasps the dynamics and urgent needs of global development, and identifies poverty alleviation, food security, COVID-19 and vaccines, financing for development, climate change and green development, industrialization, the digital economy and connectivity as priority areas. It puts forward cooperation proposals and plans for transforming development consensus into practical action. The global development initiative is an important public good and a platform for cooperation provided to the international community by China.

China works tirelessly to advance international cooperation on climate change. By exhorting all parties to come together from opposing positions and build consensus during the negotiations on the Paris Agreement on climate change in 2015, China contributed materially to the timely conclusion of the Agreement. At the general debate of the seventy-fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly in September 2020, President Xi Jinping announced that China will strive to achieve a peak in CO₂ emissions before 2030 and to achieve carbon neutrality before 2060. This commitment by China to move from carbon peak to carbon neutrality in a much shorter time span than that taken by developed countries will demand a massive effort. China has also accepted the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, tightened controls on non-CO₂ greenhouse gas emissions, and started trading on its national carbon market.

China has accelerated its push for a transition toward and development of clean and low-carbon energy. In 2020, its non-fossil energy accounted for 15.9 per cent of its primary energy consumption, drawing even with the world average, while its proportion of coal consumption dropped to 56.8 per cent. China will strictly control coal-fired power generation projects, strictly limiting increases in coal consumption during the Fourteenth Five-Year Plan period and gradually reducing it during that of the Fifteenth Five-Year Plan. It has prioritized the development of non-fossil fuels, and its indices for hydropower, wind power, photovoltaic power and installed capacity of nuclear power plants under construction remain foremost in the world. By the end of 2020, the installed capacity of its clean-energy electrical-power generation accounted for nearly 50 per cent of its total installed capacity. China has vigorously advanced ultra-low emissions and energy-saving renovations of coal-fired electrical-power generation units; outdated coal-fired electrical-power generation units totalling more than 100 million kilowatts of production capacity have been closed, and the average amount of coal consumed for the power supplied from thermal power plants has dropped to 305.5 grams per kilowatt-hour. China has built the largest clean coal power supply system in the world. In his address to the general debate of the seventy-sixth session of the United Nations General Assembly, President Xi Jinping solemnly announced that China will step up support for developing green and low-carbon energy in developing countries, and will not build new coal-fired power projects abroad.

China attaches great importance to protecting biological diversity. It has resolutely promoted international cooperation and exchanges in this field; is deeply involved in the governance process of the Convention on Biological Diversity and has rigorously fulfilled its obligations under that Convention; and has actively advanced global governance on biodiversity. China is an important participant in, contributor to, and pacesetter for the multilateral biodiversity process. In a major address to the United Nations Summit on Biodiversity in 2020, President Xi Jinping put forward four proposals on global environmental governance: namely, adhering to

ecological civilization, upholding multilateralism, continuing with green development, and heightening our sense of responsibility. He also shared the experience of China in biodiversity governance and its contributions to global environmental governance. In his keynote speech at Part 1 of the 15th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, held in Kunming from 11 to 15 October 2021, President Xi Jinping put forward four further proposals: namely, taking the development of ecological civilization as the guide to coordinate the relationship between humankind and nature; letting green transition drive efforts to facilitate global sustainable development; concentrating on bettering people's well-being to promote social equity and justice; and taking international law as the basis to uphold a fair and equitable international governance system. These proposals offer a Chinese programme for the high-quality development of humanity, and inject fresh energy into global biodiversity governance.

China is actively committed to advancing global sustainable transport and connectivity. At the Second United Nations Global Conference on Sustainable Transport, held in Beijing from 14 to 16 October 2021, President Xi Jinping delivered a keynote speech containing five proposals: namely, upholding open interplay and enhancing connectivity; upholding common development and promoting fairness and inclusiveness; upholding an innovation-driven approach and creating more drivers for development; upholding ecological conservation as a priority and pursuing green and low-carbon development; and upholding multilateralism and improving global governance. These proposals contribute Chinese wisdom to advancing sustainable transport and achieving sustainable development. The Conference released the Beijing Statement, which encourages countries to enhance cooperation, capacity-building and knowledge-sharing in the field of sustainable transport, accelerate sustainable transport transformation, contribute to the post-pandemic green recovery, and foster more new drivers for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

3. *Over the past 50 years, China has worked steadily to advance the international rule of law.* As a member of nearly all universal international intergovernmental organizations and a signatory to over 600 international conventions and amendments, China fulfils its treaty obligations in good faith, conscientiously honours its international commitments, and firmly upholds the international order underpinned by international law.

It firmly supports the efforts of developing countries to safeguard their own maritime rights and interests, and played an important role in the final conclusion of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. Having signed and ratified that Convention, China has been implementing it and has also taken an active part in the negotiation processes for multiple follow-up agreements.

It has actively promoted negotiations on and the formulation of international rules in such emerging areas as electronic networking, the deep sea, the polar regions (Arctic and Antarctic), outer space and combating corruption.

It has taken an active role in negotiations on an international agreement on marine biodiversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction, advocated a sound balance between marine conservation and sustainable use, and firmly supported the legitimate demands of the developing countries.

It has actively participated in the formulation of regulations on exploitation of the seabed, and promoted the formulation of an equitable and reasonable deep-sea mining code that balances the rights and responsibilities of participants.

It has played a constructive role in the development of numerous regulations concerning outer space, including those on preventing an arms race in outer space,

the development and use of space resources, and the long-term sustainability of outer space activities, and has worked with various parties to uphold the global outer space governance system based on international law.

It has advocated formulating an international convention on countering cybercrime under the United Nations framework, and has been an initiator, supporter and promoter of the Expert Group to Conduct a Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime at the United Nations. China has actively facilitated the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of a resolution to launch the negotiation process for a global convention on countering cybercrime, the first United Nations-led formulation of an international convention in the field of cybercrime.

It has been deeply involved in negotiations on the United Nations Convention Against Corruption, firmly upholding the status of the Convention as the main channel of international anti-corruption cooperation, and actively participates in the Conferences of the States Parties and relevant working group meetings. China has earnestly fulfilled its obligations under the Convention and attached high importance to the implementation review. It has taken an active part in the special session of the General Assembly against corruption, and elucidated its proposals for international cooperation against corruption, with a view to fostering a more just and equitable international anti-corruption governance system.

It is an important party to and a faithful practitioner of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. It is committed to the full and effective implementation of the provisions of the Convention, and to resolutely and forcefully combating transnational organized crime by improving domestic legislation, conducting various kinds of international cooperation and stepping up technical and capacity building assistance to developing countries.

It steadfastly supports the work of United Nations judicial institutions, actively participating in international judicial activities and firmly upholding such important principles of international law as State sovereignty and territorial integrity.

4. *Over the past 50 years, China has fully supported the United Nations in playing a central role in international affairs.* The United Nations is the standard-bearer of multilateralism. The Charter of the United Nations laid the cornerstone of the modern international order and established the basic norms of contemporary international relations. China firmly maintains that there is only one system in the world, namely, the United Nations-centred international system; that there is only one order, namely, the international order based on international law; and that there is only one set of rules, namely, the basic norms of international relations underpinned by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

China has always held high the banner of multilateralism, and practiced genuine multilateralism, in the firm belief that international affairs should be addressed through consultation among all, and that the future and fate of the world should be shared by all countries together. It firmly opposes unilateralism, protectionism and bullying tactics, firmly rejecting all pseudo-multilateralism whether in the guise of bloc politics or little cliques, and is committed to making the global governance system more just and equitable.

It takes an active part in the work of the United Nations in all areas, and urges the Organization to focus on the concerns and needs of developing countries. In September 2015, when attending a series of summit meetings marking the seventieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations, President Xi Jinping announced the establishment of a United Nations peace and development trust fund. To date, China has provided \$120 million to the fund and launched 112 cooperation projects in support of United Nations work on peace and development.

In September 2020, during the high-level meetings marking the seventieth anniversary of the United Nations, President Xi Jinping announced that China would provide another \$50 million to the United Nations Global Humanitarian Response Plan for COVID-19 and a further \$50 million to the China/United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) South-South Cooperation Trust Fund (Phase III), extend the United Nations peace and development trust fund for five years after it expires in 2025, and actively support the United Nations in setting up a United Nations global geospatial knowledge and innovation centre and an international research centre of big data for sustainable development goals in China. These are all new contributions to the agenda of the international community for defeating the COVID-19 pandemic, restoring economies and accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

China has consistently advocated consultation, cooperation and shared benefits in global governance, with a Member States-led and action-oriented approach to improve the global governance system designed to make the system better reflect the changing international landscape and the aspirations and interests of the majority of countries, especially emerging markets and developing countries, and to tackle global challenges more effectively. China supports the United Nations in advancing with the times and better coordinating national efforts to deal with global challenges through reform in order to better meet the expectations of the international community.

5. *Over the past 50 years, China has actively promoted and protected human rights.* China embraces a people-centred human rights philosophy that sees the rights to subsistence and development as the primary basic human rights, takes systematic steps to advance the economic, political, social, cultural and environmental rights of all people, and strives to uphold social fairness and justice and promote all-round human development. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, it has successfully blazed a path of human rights development that suits its national conditions and needs, won the wholehearted support of the Chinese people, and made achievements in human rights that have drawn the attention of the world.

China is an active participant in, builder of and contributor to the cause of international human rights. It has joined or ratified 26 international human rights instruments, including six core human rights conventions, and has played a constructive role in the formulation of such important documents as the Declaration on the Right to Development and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action. It is deeply involved in the work of multilateral human rights mechanisms, and has been elected a member of the United Nations Human Rights Council five times. China advocates abiding by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the basic norms of international relations, upholds the principles of impartiality, objectivity and non-selectivity, and attaches equal importance to and systematically advances human rights of all types. It has facilitated the adoption of Human Rights Council resolutions on the contribution of development to the enjoyment of all human rights, promoting mutually beneficial cooperation in the field of human rights, and the negative impact of the legacies of colonialism on the enjoyment of human rights, and has spoken on behalf of developing countries on many occasions with regard to realizing the right to development, promoting human rights through poverty alleviation, promoting international cooperation on human rights and promoting equitable global vaccine distribution. China contributes its wisdom and strength to global human rights governance through efforts like these; moreover, it has established human rights dialogue or consultation mechanisms with more than 20 countries and regional organizations, and stands committed to carrying out human rights exchanges and cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual respect.

6. *Over the past 50 years, China has vigorously advanced development and cooperation in the field of social affairs.* China actively participates in the work of the United Nations in such areas as education, science, culture, sports, health, women and youth. Through multi-tiered and diverse forms of cooperation, it facilitates exchanges and mutual learning among civilizations and the comprehensive development and progress of humanity.

It has always adhered to the basic State policy of gender equality. It has established a legal framework consisting of over 100 laws and regulations to fully safeguard the rights and interests of women, who account for half of the population lifted out of poverty in China and over 40 per cent of employed persons in the country. Gender equality has basically been made a reality throughout the entire period of compulsory education. China has also actively shared its positive experience in the development of women's affairs, having successfully hosted the Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995, at which the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action were adopted. In 2015, President Xi Jinping chaired the Global Leaders' Meeting on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment; during the United Nations General Assembly in 2020, he delivered an important statement at the high-level meeting to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Conference, lending new impetus to the full development of women and global cooperation on women's affairs.

China has long been actively committed to cooperation on education with the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The UNESCO Prize for Girls' and Women's Education, jointly established by China and UNESCO, honours outstanding contributions made by individuals, institutions and organizations to advance girls' and women's education, with six consecutive awards having been made to date. As the sole such prize awarded by UNESCO in that field, it has become a fine example of practical cooperation between China and UNESCO. China also joined UNESCO in launching the UNESCO-China Funds-In-Trust (CFIT) in 2012, and has since made annual contributions of \$2 million to actively support African countries in building greater teacher training capacity and narrowing the education gap in Africa. When COVID-19 caused massive school closures around the world and dealt a heavy blow to global education, China supported the United Nations in advancing digital education and boosting the exploration of flexible and hybrid learning by the international community during the pandemic, helping to ensure equal opportunity in education and inclusive education for all and working to attain the goals for education in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Sport is a symbol of social development and human progress, and the Olympic spirit is an aspiration shared by the people of all countries that transcends national boundaries. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development explicitly identifies sport as an important impetus for sustainable development and recognizes its growing contribution to achieving development and fostering peace. China attaches great importance to developing sport, and actively supports and participates in the Olympic Movement. Over the past 50 years, China has hosted multiple major international multi-sport events including the Olympic Games, the Paralympic Games, the Youth Olympic Games, and the Asian Games, and has enthusiastically popularized and lent its strength to the world Olympic Movement. Beijing will host the 24th Olympic Winter Games from 4 to 20 February 2022 and the 13th Paralympic Winter Games from 4 to 13 March 2022, making Beijing the world's first city to host both the Summer and Winter Olympics. Embracing a green, inclusive, open and clean approach, China has the ability and confidence to present streamlined, safe and splendid Olympic Games that welcome the participation of all parties. China will work with other countries to uphold the purposes of the Olympic Charter; promote the Olympic spirit; give full play to the positive role of sport in upholding world

peace, promoting the development of all countries and fostering friendship among their peoples; jointly advance the healthy development of sport internationally; champion the concept of “Together” enshrined in the new Olympic motto; and realize the goal of “Uniting for a Shared Future”. At the seventy-sixth session of the United Nations General Assembly, China will submit a draft resolution calling for the observance of the Olympic Truce, and looks forward to receiving the active support of all Member States.

China actively participates in international cooperation related to youth, and engages in a broad range of youth-related interactions with other countries and international organizations. As an active participant in the Youth Forum initiatives of both the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and UNESCO, China shares its experience and practices in enhancing youth education and implementing the United Nations Youth Strategy in an effort to facilitate the development of global youth programmes. It actively supports young people from all countries in coming to China for study and exchanges, and has established a China-Africa innovation cooperation centre to facilitate cooperation on innovation and entrepreneurship among the younger generation, held young talents training programmes for the Arab League, and implemented the China-Latin-America Young Scientist Exchange Programme.

7. Over the past 50 years, China has continuously contributed to improving hygiene and health for humanity. In actively participating in global health development, China engages in multi-tiered health exchanges and cooperation through multiple channels, providing robust international assistance in the health field, being actively involved in major international health initiatives, and playing an important role in helping recipient countries with disaster response and the development of their medical care and health undertakings.

Infectious diseases pose a serious threat to human health, and represent a common challenge to the development of humanity. Embracing a law- and science-based approach, China has implemented a succession of five-year plans on HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment, further improving the quality of life of people affected by HIV/AIDS, reducing the social discrimination they face, and keeping the prevalence of the illness at low levels. After years of effort, China was officially certified as malaria-free by the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2021. China has consistently paid close attention to the Ebola epidemic in Africa and responded positively to calls for assistance from African countries. It was among the first to deliver large-scale medical assistance to Ebola-affected countries and their neighbours, and sent a large number of disease control experts and medical professionals to work side by side with the people of Africa. China supports the WHO and other United Nations agencies in mobilizing global resources for accelerating vaccine and medicine research and development, supporting Africa in building its public health capacity, and assisting its overall development.

Following the outbreak of COVID-19, China was the first to share its COVID-related information and response experience with other parties, the first to provide other countries with large amounts of medical supplies to counter the pandemic, the first to assist developing countries with large-scale vaccine assistance, and the first to send medical expert teams abroad. In an important speech delivered at the virtual opening of the Seventy-third World Health Assembly, President Xi Jinping called on all countries to defeat COVID-19 through solidarity and cooperation and jointly build a global community of health for all.

China actively responded to the Global Humanitarian Response Plan initiated by the United Nations, providing assistance in kind to over 150 countries and international organizations and exporting pandemic-prevention medical supplies to

over 200 countries and regions. In total, it has exported over 320 billion facemasks, 3.9 billion protective suits and 5.6 billion testing kits. China supports the Strategy to Achieve Global COVID-19 Vaccination by mid-2022 recently launched by WHO, and has followed through on its major commitment to make vaccines a global public good. By mid-October 2021, China had contributed over 1.5 billion doses of COVID-19 vaccines to over 100 countries and international organizations, significantly contributing to building a global immunity defence. In October 2020, China joined the WHO-led COVID-19 Vaccine Global Access (COVAX) Facility, and called on multilateral financial institutions to provide inclusive financial support for developing countries in their procurement and production of vaccines. In 2021, vaccines produced by the China National Pharmaceutical Group (Sinopharm) and Sinovac were granted WHO Emergency Use Listing (EUL) and added to the COVAX Facility procurement pool in July of that year. The two companies have also concluded long-term supply agreements. China will donate \$100 million to the COVAX Facility for vaccine distribution among developing countries, along with an additional 100 million doses of vaccines to developing countries. It has announced support for waiving intellectual property rights on COVID-19 vaccines, calling for stronger international cooperation on vaccine production capacity through joint research, licenced production, technology transfer and other means, and for practical measures to improve the production capacity of developing countries.

III. China is ready to move forward hand in hand with all the progressive forces of the world to advocate peace, development, equity, justice, democracy and freedom, the common values of humanity. It will continue contributing anew to upholding the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, maintaining world peace, and promoting common development and human progress. It will continue to promote a new kind of international relations featuring mutual respect, fairness, justice and win-win cooperation, so as to build a community with a shared future for humankind.

1. *China will continue to be a builder of world peace.* China firmly follows a path of peaceful development and will never seek hegemony, expansion or spheres of influence. It is committed to developing friendship and cooperation with all countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. At the same time, China will firmly defend its national interests and dignity, uphold its legitimate rights and interests, and safeguard international justice and equity. China always maintains that all countries, irrespective of their size, strength or wealth, are equal members of the international community, that the development paths and social systems independently chosen by the people of all countries should be respected, and that the principle of non-interference in other countries' internal affairs should be upheld. It stands ready to work with countries around the world to pursue the vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security for the world, effectively tackle traditional and non-traditional security threats, and jointly develop a world that enjoys universal security. It will continue to support the implementation of the appeal by the United Nations Secretary-General for a global ceasefire to facilitate the cessation of fighting and violence by all parties concerned as soon as possible and enable the political settlement of hotspot issues, and it resolutely opposes any unfounded threat or use of force, unilateral sanctions and "long-arm jurisdiction".

It supports enhancing international cooperation on counter-terrorism and building a United Nations-centred global united front against terrorism. China strongly condemns terrorism and extremism of all forms, opposes associating them with specific countries, ethnicities or religions, and stands against double standards on counter-terrorism. Counter-terrorism should be approached holistically, so as to address both the symptoms and root causes of terrorism, facilitate the political settlement of hotspot issues, encourage mutual respect and harmonious coexistence

of different civilizations and religions, and help affected regions and countries develop their economies and improve people's lives, so as to eliminate the breeding ground of terrorism at its source.

It maintains that nuclear-weapon States should re-emphasize the idea that "a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought", abandon pre-emption-based nuclear deterrence policies, reduce the role of nuclear weapons in national security policy, stop developing and deploying global anti-ballistic missile systems, and refrain from deploying land-based intermediate-range missiles overseas, so as to promote global strategic balance and stability.

In nuclear disarmament, countries should follow a step-by-step approach based on the principle of maintaining global strategic stability and undiminished security for all countries. Countries with the largest nuclear arsenals have special and overriding responsibilities in this regard; they should continue to substantively slash their nuclear arsenals in a verifiable, irreversible and legally binding manner, so as to create conditions for finally achieving complete and comprehensive nuclear disarmament.

2. *China will continue to be a contributor to global development.* China will work with other countries to advance the implementation of the Global Development Initiative, and will remain committed to development as a priority, a people-centred approach, benefits for all, innovation-driven development, harmony between humankind and nature, and results-oriented action, with a view to forging greater synergy in multilateral development cooperation and building a global development community with a shared future. Under the framework of South-South cooperation, China will continue to do its best to help other developing countries implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

It will continue to seek greater synergy between Belt and Road cooperation and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development for increased benefits. With a focus on such priority areas as COVID-19 response, poverty alleviation, development cooperation and climate change, China will explore ways to jointly build a Health Silk Road, a Green Silk Road, a Digital Silk Road and a Silk Road of Innovation, and work with all parties for a bright future of win-win cooperation.

It supports strengthening global climate and environmental governance across the board. Countries need to follow the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and work for a fair and equitable system of global environmental governance for win-win cooperation. They need to step up climate actions in accordance with their respective national conditions and capabilities, and fully and effectively implement the Paris Agreement.

It supports further efforts to protect the world's ecosystems and promote harmony between humankind and nature. Countries should seek a balanced implementation of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, namely, the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources. Under the principles of fairness, transparency and the parties-driven process, they must continuously seek greater consensus, come together from opposing positions, and work toward a more just and equitable biodiversity governance system that embodies the best efforts of all parties.

3. *China will continue to be a defender of the international order.* Facing new developments and challenges, the world needs true multilateralism. China will continue to hold high the banner of multilateralism, resolutely defend the United Nations-centred international system, the international order underpinned by international law, and the multilateral trading system with the World Trade

Organization at its core, while actively participating in the reform and development of the global governance system. It stands firmly against unilateralism, protectionism, bullying tactics and the politics of little cliques and blocs. China firmly defends the right of developing countries to the peaceful use of technology. It advocates launching an inclusive and transparent discussion process under the United Nations framework, and a more balanced and just handling of the relationship between non-proliferation and peaceful use.

4. *China will continue to be a provider of public goods.* It will continue to implement the major initiatives and measures announced by President Xi Jinping at the United Nations, and urge greater roles for the United Nations peace and development trust fund, the China-FAO South-South Cooperation Trust Fund, the Centre for International Knowledge on Development, the international research centre of big data for sustainable development goals, the (planned) global innovation and knowledge centre for sustainable transport, and the mechanisms of the standby force and permanent police squad for United Nations peacekeeping missions, among many others. It will work with the United Nations to accelerate the construction of the global Humanitarian Response Depot and hub and a United Nations global geospatial knowledge and innovation centre in China, and increase contributions to the cause of world peace and development. China will honour its commitment to making vaccines a global public good, and help ensure vaccine accessibility and affordability in developing countries.

Over the past 50 years, China has held to its original aspiration for multilateralism, world peace and common development, and firmly supported the United Nations in playing a greater role in international affairs. Standing at a new historical starting point, China will work tirelessly with all countries of the world to build a community with a shared future for humankind!
