

Carrying Forward the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and Jointly Building a Community with a Shared Future for Mankind

弘扬和平共处五项原则 携手构建人类命运共同体

Address at the Conference Marking the 70th Anniversary of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence

——在和平共处五项原则发表70周年纪念大会上的讲话

Xi Jinping, President of the People's Republic of China

中华人民共和国主席 习近平

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Distinguished Guests,
Diplomatic Envoys,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

Seventy years ago, the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence were officially initiated. It marked a groundbreaking and epoch-making achievement in the history of international relations. Today we gather here to commemorate its 70th anniversary for the purpose of carrying forward these principles under the new circumstances, building together a community with a shared future for mankind, and providing a strong driving force for human progress.

At the outset, on behalf of the Chinese government and people and in my own name, let me extend a warm welcome to all distinguished guests and friends present here!

In the course of the modern history of human society, handling well state-to-state relations, jointly maintaining world peace and tranquility, and promoting development and progress for humanity have always been big topics on the minds of all nations.

The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence answered the call of the times, and its initiation was an inevitable historic development. In the wake of the Second World War, national independence and liberation movements swept across the globe, and the colonial system around the world crumbled and collapsed. At the same time, the world was overshadowed by the dark clouds of the Cold War and menaced by the rampant clamors that "Might is right." Newly independent countries aspired to safeguard their sovereignty and grow their national economy. New China followed the principle of independence, actively sought peaceful coexistence with all countries, and endeavored to improve its external environment,

尊敬的各位嘉宾、各位使节，
女士们，先生们，朋友们：

70年前，和平共处五项原则正式发表，成为国际关系史上的伟大创举，具有划时代的重大意义。今天，我们在这里隆重集会，纪念和平共处五项原则发表70周年，就是要在新形势下弘扬和平共处五项原则，携手构建人类命运共同体，为人类文明进步提供强劲动力。

首先，我谨代表中国政府和中国人民，并以我个人的名义，对各位嘉宾和朋友的到来，表示热烈欢迎！

在近现代人类社会发展的历史进程中，处理国与国关系，共同维护世界和平与安宁，促进全人类发展与进步，始终是各国不懈探索的重大命题。

和平共处五项原则的创立是时代的呼唤、历史的选择。第二次世界大战结束后，民族独立和解放运动风起云涌，世界殖民体系土崩瓦解。同时，冷战阴云笼罩世界，“强权即公理”甚嚣尘上。刚刚获得独立的新生国家渴望维护国家主权、发展民族经济。新中国坚持独立自主，积极

especially in its neighborhood. Against this backdrop, the Chinese leadership specified the Five Principles in their entirety for the first time, namely, mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. They included the Five Principles in the China-India and China-Myanmar joint statements, which jointly called for making them basic norms for state-to-state relations.

The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence were born in Asia, but quickly ascended to the world stage. In 1955, more than 20 Asian and African countries attended the Bandung Conference. They proposed ten principles for handling state-to-state relations on the basis of the Five Principles, and advocated the Bandung spirit of solidarity, friendship and cooperation. The Non-Aligned Movement that rose in the 1960s adopted the Five Principles as its guiding principles. The Declaration on Principles of International Law adopted at the 25th Session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in 1970 and the Declaration on the Establishment of the New International Economic Order adopted at the Sixth Special UNGA Session in 1974 both endorsed the Five Principles. With their inclusion in important international documents, the Five Principles have been widely recognized and observed by the international community.

Over the past 70 years, the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence have transcended time and space and overcome estrangement, showing robust resilience and everlasting relevance. They have become open, inclusive, and universally applicable basic norms for international relations and fundamental principles of international law. They have made indelible historic contributions to the cause of human progress.

First, the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence have set a historic benchmark for international relations and international rule of law. They fully conform with the purposes and principles of the U.N. Charter, with the evolving trend of international relations of our times, and with the fundamental interests of all nations. In addition, they stress the importance of mutuality and equality in handling state-to-state relations, thus highlighting the essence of international rule of law, i.e. the intercorrelation of rights, obligations and responsibilities of all countries. The Five Principles provide a whole set of basic norms for peaceful coexistence among countries across political, security, economic and diplomatic domains. They constitute an unequivocal and effective code of conduct for all countries to follow in promoting the spirit of international rule of law and finding the right way to get along with each other.

Second, the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence have served as the prime guidance for the establishment and development of relations between countries with different social systems. When following the Five Principles, even countries that differ from each other in social system, ideology, history, culture, faith, development stage, and size can build a relationship of mutual trust, friendship and cooperation. The Five Principles offer a new

谋求同世界各国和平共处，努力改善外部环境尤其是周边环境。在此背景下，中国领导人首次完整提出互相尊重主权和领土完整、互不侵犯、互不干涉内政、平等互利、和平共处五项原则，并将其纳入中印、中缅联合声明，共同倡导将五项原则确立为指导国家间关系的基本准则。

和平共处五项原则诞生于亚洲，迅速走向世界。1955年，20多个亚非国家出席万隆会议，在五项原则基础上提出处理国家间关系的十项原则，倡导团结、友谊、合作的万隆精神。20世纪60年代兴起的不结盟运动将五项原则作为指导原则。1970年第二十五届联合国大会通过的《国际法原则宣言》、1974年第六届特别联大通过的《建立新的国际经济秩序宣言》，都明确采纳五项原则。五项原则被相继载入一系列重要国际文件，得到国际社会广泛认同和遵循。

70年来，和平共处五项原则跨越时空、超越隔阂，经久愈韧、历久弥新，成为开放包容、普遍适用的国际关系基本准则和国际法基本原则，为人类进步事业作出了不可磨灭的历史贡献。

第一，和平共处五项原则为国际关系和国际法治树立了历史标杆。五项原则充分体现联合国宪章宗旨和原则，顺应国际关系发展的时代潮流，符合世界各国人民根本利益。同时，强调国与国关系相互、平等的实践要求，凸显了各国权利、义务、责任相统一的国际法治精神。五项原则涵盖国与国在政治、安全、经济、外交等方面和平共处的基本规范，为各国践行国际法治精神、建立正确相处方式提供了准确清晰、行之有效的行为准则。

第二，和平共处五项原则为不同社会制度国家建立和发展关系提供了正确指导。凡是遵循五项原则，即使社会制度和意识形态不同、历史文化和宗教信仰不同、发展水平和体量规模不同的国家，也完全可以建立和发展相互信任和友

path toward peaceful settlement of historic issues and international disputes, triumphing over obsolete, narrow-minded, antagonistic and confrontational mindsets such as bloc politics and sphere of influence.

Third, the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence have been a powerful rallying force behind the efforts of developing countries to pursue cooperation and self-strength through unity. They mirror the deep thoughts of developing countries about improving their future and about reform and progress. Inspired and encouraged by the Five Principles, more and more countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America have voiced and extended support to each other, stood up against foreign interference, and embarked on an independent path of development. The Five Principles have also boosted South-South cooperation, and improved and further developed North-South relations.

Fourth, the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence have contributed historic wisdom to the reform and improvement of the international order. The Five Principles were initiated with the purpose of protecting the interests and pursuits of small and weak countries from power politics. They categorically oppose imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, and reject belligerent and bullying practices of the law of the jungle. They have laid an important intellectual foundation for a more just and equitable international order.

Having traversed an extraordinary journey of 70 years, the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence are a common asset of the international community to be valued, inherited and further promoted. At this moment, I recall with deep admiration leaders of the older generation who jointly initiated the Five Principles. I also wish to pay high tribute to the visionaries from all countries who have been promoting the Five Principles with perseverance over the years!

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

The baton of history is passed from generation to generation, and the cause of human progress moves forward from one era to another as mankind seek answers to the questions of the times. Seventy years ago, our forefathers, who experienced the scourge of hot wars and the confrontation of the Cold War, concluded that the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence were the crucial way to safeguard peace and sovereignty. This answer has withstood the test of international vicissitudes, and has become more appealing rather than obsolete. Seventy years later today, challenged by the historic question of “what kind of world to build and how to build it,” China has answered the call of the times by proposing a community with a shared future for mankind. Today, this Chinese initiative has become an international consensus. The beautiful vision has been put into productive actions. It is moving the world to a bright future of peace, security, prosperity and progress.

The Vision of Building a Community with a Shared Future for Mankind carries forward the same spirit of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Both are rooted in traditional Chinese values

好合作的关系。五项原则为和平解决国家间历史遗留问题及国际争端开辟了崭新道路，超越了“集团政治”、“势力范围”等陈旧狭隘观念和对立对抗思维。

第三，和平共处五项原则为发展中国家团结合作、联合自强汇聚了强大合力。五项原则凝结了发展中国家对改变自身命运、追求变革进步的深刻思考。在五项原则激励和鼓舞下，越来越多亚非拉国家相互声援和支持，奋起抵御外来干涉，成功走出独立自主的发展道路。五项原则还促进了南南合作，推动了南北关系改善和发展。

第四，和平共处五项原则为国际秩序改革和完善贡献了历史智慧。五项原则的出发点就是维护弱小国家在强权政治环境中的利益和诉求，旗帜鲜明反帝、反殖、反霸，摒弃了穷兵黩武、以强凌弱的丛林法则，为推动国际秩序朝着更加公正合理方向发展奠定了重要思想基础。

历经70年岁月洗礼，和平共处五项原则已经成为国际社会的共同财富，值得悉心珍视、继承、弘扬。在此，我谨对共同倡导和平共处五项原则的老一辈领导人表示深切缅怀，对长期以来坚持弘扬和平共处五项原则的各国有关人士致以崇高敬意！

女士们、先生们、朋友们！

历史的接力棒接着一棒向前奔跑，人类进步事业在对时代之间的回答中一程接着一程向前迈进。70年前，面对热战的惨痛浩劫和冷战的分裂对峙，那一代人为了维护和平、捍卫主权，给出了和平共处五项原则的历史答案。这个答案经受住了国际风云变幻的考验，不仅没有褪色过时，反而焕发出更加引人注目的光芒。70年后的今天，面对“建设一个什么样的世界、如何建设这个世界”的重大课题，中国又给出了构建人类命运共同体这个时代答案。现在，构建人类命运共同体已经从中国倡议扩大为国际共识，从美好