

# A Global Community of Shared Future: China's Proposals and Actions (II)

## 携手构建人类命运共同体： 中国的倡议与行动（下）

### V. China's Action and Contribution

A journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step. Over the past decade, China has contributed its strength to building a global community of shared future with firm conviction and solid actions.

#### 1. Promoting high-quality Belt and Road cooperation

The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is a vivid example of building a global community of shared future, and a global public good and cooperation platform provided by China to the world. Since introducing the BRI ten years ago, based on extensive consultation and joint contribution for shared benefits, China has pursued open, green, clean, and high-standard cooperation to promote sustainable development and improve people's lives, and advanced high-quality Belt and Road cooperation. It has laid the groundwork and set up the frameworks of BRI cooperation, delivering tangible results and achieving sustainable progress. Together, participants in the initiative have jointly advanced "hard connectivity", "soft connectivity" and "people-to-people connectivity", setting up an important platform that has enabled wide participation, built international consensus and pooled the strengths of all parties.

Policy connectivity continues to deepen. By July 2023, more than three quarters of countries in the world and over 30 international organizations had signed agreements on Belt and Road cooperation with China. China has successfully hosted the first Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation in 2017 and the second in 2019, and will host the third this year, maximizing synergy for advancing high-quality Belt and Road cooperation. Infrastructure connectivity continues to strengthen. A general connectivity framework consisting of six corridors, six routes, and multiple countries and ports is in place. The overall layout of land, sea, air and cyberspace connectivity continues to improve, centered on economic corridors such as the New Eurasian Land Bridge, supported by routes like the China-Europe Railway Express and the New International Land-Sea Trade Corridor and the information expressway, and underpinned by major railways, ports, and pipelines. Trade connectivity continues to increase. According to Belt and Road Economics, a report released by the World Bank, the BRI, when fully implemented, will increase intra-BRI trade by 4.1 percent. By 2030, the BRI will generate US\$1.6 trillion in annual global revenues. Financial connectivity continues to expand. The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and the Silk Road Fund have been set up, providing financing support for hundreds of projects. People-to-people connectivity continues to strengthen. Roads, bridges and development belts that lead to a happier and better life are constantly emerging in participating countries, and solid progress is being achieved in Juncao, wells, hybrid rice and other small projects that work faster in improving people's lives, giving local people of BRI countries a stronger sense of gain and fulfillment.

The BRI originated in China, but the opportunities and achieve-

### 五、中国既是倡导者也是行动派

千里之行，始于足下。10年来，中国用笃定的信念和扎实的行动，为构建人类命运共同体贡献中国力量。

#### （一）推动高质量共建“一带一路”

共建“一带一路”倡议是构建人类命运共同体的生动实践，是中国为世界提供的广受欢迎的国际公共产品和国际合作平台。共建“一带一路”倡议提出10年来，坚持共商共建共享原则，秉持开放、绿色、廉洁理念，以高标准、可持续、惠民生为目标，沿着高质量发展方向不断前进，从夯基垒台、立柱架梁到落地生根、持久发展，奏响“硬联通”“软联通”“心联通”的交响乐，搭建了各方广泛参与、汇聚国际共识、凝聚各方力量的重要实践平台。

政策沟通不断深化，截至2023年7月，全球超过四分之三的国家 and 30多个国际组织签署合作文件。中国分别于2017年、2019年成功举办首届和第二届“一带一路”国际合作高峰论坛，今年将举办第三届“一带一路”国际合作高峰论坛，凝聚起携手推动高质量共建“一带一路”的最大合力。设施联通不断加强，“六廊六路多国多港”的互联互通架构基本形成，以新亚欧大陆桥等经济走廊为引领，以中欧班列、陆海新通道等大通道和信息高速路为骨架，以铁路、港口、管网等为依托的陆、海、天、网“四位一体”互联互通布局不断完善。贸易畅通不断提升，世界银行发布的《“一带一路”经济学》报告认为，“一带一路”倡议的全面实施将使参与国间的贸易往来增加4.1%。到2030年，“一带一路”倡议每年将为全球产生1.6万亿美元收益。资金融通不断扩大，亚洲基础设施投资银行、丝路基金等相继成立，已为数百个项目提供投融资支持。民心相通不断促进，一条条“幸福路”、一座座“连心桥”、一片片“发展带”在共建国家不断涌现，茵

ments it creates belong to the whole world. The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, since its launch ten years ago, has lent strong impetus to the economic and social development of Pakistan. The China-Laos Railway has realized the long-cherished wish of the Lao people to convert Laos from a landlocked country to a land-linked hub. The Jakarta-Bandung High-speed Railway has become the first railway in Southeast Asia to reach a speed of 350 kilometers an hour. The Mombasa-Nairobi Railway has added more than two percentage points to local economic growth. Malawi's 600 wells built with Chinese assistance have become "wells of happiness" serving 150,000 local people. The China-Europe Railway Express serves as a "steel camel fleet" between China and Europe. Luban workshops help young people in Tajikistan and other countries acquire vocational skills. Cooperation in the fields of health, green development, digital economy, and innovation is thriving.

The BRI is an initiative for economic cooperation, not for geopolitical or military alliances. It is an open and inclusive process that neither targets nor excludes any party. Rather than forming exclusionary cliques or a "China club", it aims to help China and the rest of the world to seize opportunities and pursue common development. Rather than a private route for any one party, it is a broad path that can be joined by all interested countries to work together for shared benefits.

The international community speaks highly of the BRI, praising it not simply as some random road or economic belt, but as an initiative to achieve common progress for humanity, an initiative that has opened up new paths for the common development of all countries. The BRI has facilitated the modernization drive of developing countries, leading the world into a new era of transcontinental cooperation.

## 2. Implementing the three global initiatives

It is widely recognized that peace and stability, material sufficiency, and cultural-ethical enrichment represent the basic goals of human society. Development serves as the material foundation for security and civilization, security acts as the fundamental prerequisite for development and civilization, and civilization provides the cultural-ethical support for development and security. The Global Development Initiative, Global Security Initiative, and Global Civilization Initiative proposed by China guide the advance of human society across these three dimensions. Resonating and complementing each other, they have evolved into a crucial cornerstone for building a global community of shared future, offering China's solutions to major challenges pertaining to peace and development for humanity.

—Through the Global Development Initiative, China has issued a resounding call for commitment to development and reinvigorated cooperation, and made its contribution to resolving challenges to development and advancing global development. The fundamental aim of the initiative is to accelerate the implementation of the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Its core requirement is a people-centered approach, its foremost philosophy is united, equal, balanced, and inclusive global development partnerships, and its pivotal measure entails results-oriented actions to bolster stronger, greener, and healthier global development and jointly build a global community of development.

China has hosted the High-level Dialogue on Global Development and presented 32 major measures to implement the initiative, such as creating the Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund totaling US\$4 billion, launching the China-FAO South-South Cooperation Trust Fund (Phase III), and strengthening support for the China-UN Peace and Development Fund. Over the past two years, the international community has extensively responded to the initiative and jointly tackled prominent issues including food security, poverty reduction, and energy security as the implementation mechanism steadily improves and practical cooperation delivers progress.

草、水井、杂交水稻等“小而美、见效快、惠民生”项目扎实推进，不断增进共建国家民众的获得感、幸福感。

共建“一带一路”倡议源于中国，机会和成果属于世界。中巴经济走廊启动10年来为巴基斯坦经济社会发展注入强劲动能，中老铁路实现了老挝人民“变陆锁国为陆联国”的夙愿，雅万高铁成为东南亚国家首条实现350公里时速的铁路，蒙内铁路拉动了当地经济增长超过2个百分点，马拉维600眼水井成为润泽当地15万民众的“幸福井”，中欧班列“钢铁驼队”助力中国与欧洲双向奔赴，“鲁班工坊”帮助塔吉克斯坦等国家年轻人掌握了职业技能，健康、绿色、数字、创新等领域合作蓬勃发展。

这一倡议是经济合作倡议，不是搞地缘政治联盟或军事同盟，不针对谁也不排除谁；是开放包容进程，不是要关起门来搞“小圈子”或者“中国俱乐部”；是中国同世界共享机遇、共谋发展的“百花园”，不是要营造自己的后花园；是各方携手前进的阳光大道，不是某一方的私家小路，所有感兴趣的国家都可以加入进来，共同参与、共同合作、共同受益。

国际社会高度评价这一倡议，认为“一带一路”不是简单的一条路或一条经济带，而是让全人类共同进步的倡议，为各国共同发展开辟了新道路。“一带一路”倡议助推发展中国家现代化的进程，促进跨大洲协力合作进入新时代。

### （二）落实“三大全球倡议”

人们普遍认识到，和平稳定、物质丰富、精神富有是人类社会发展的基本追求。发展是安全和文明的物质基础，安全是发展和文明的根本前提，文明是发展和安全的精神支撑。中国提出全球发展倡议、全球安全倡议、全球文明倡议，从发展、安全、文明三个维度指明人类社会前进方向，彼此呼应、相得益彰，成为推动构建人类命运共同体的重要依托，是解答事关人类和平与发展重大问题的中国方案。

——中国提出全球发展倡议，发出了聚焦发展、重振合作的时代强音，为破解发展难题、推进全球发展事业贡献中国力量。全球发展倡议，最根本的目标是加快落实联合国2030年可持续发展议程，最核心的要求是坚持以人民为中心，最重要的理念是倡导共建团结、平等、均衡、普惠的全球发展伙伴关系，最关键的举措在于坚持行动导向，推动实现更加强劲、绿色、健康的全球发展，共建全球发展共同体。

中国主持召开全球发展高层对话会，提出落实倡

The Global Development Promotion Center is running smoothly, and the library of the Global Development Initiative projects is expanding, with over 200 projects achieving good results. At the same time, China has issued the Global Development Report, and established the Global Knowledge Network for Development, contributing Chinese wisdom to the resolution of developmental challenges. Currently, more than 100 countries and international organizations have expressed support for the Global Development Initiative, with over 70 countries participating in the Group of Friends of the Global Development Initiative established at the UN.

China is committed to propelling global development through its own development. It has thoroughly applied the new development philosophy, with a focus on promoting high-quality development to foster a new development paradigm. Modernization of the more than 1.4 billion Chinese people will create a market rivaling the aggregated size of all developed countries. This will open up more opportunities for all countries and stakeholders to partake in China's huge market. China has also pioneered major expos and fairs, exemplified by the China International Import Expo, China International Fair for Trade in Services, China Import and Export Fair, and China International Consumer Goods Expo. It has encouraged all countries and stakeholders to share the opportunities presented by China's institutional opening up and steadily expanded institutional opening up with regard to rules, regulations, management, and standards. It has enforced the Foreign Investment Law and its supporting rules and regulations, implemented the new catalogue for encouraging foreign investment, continued to remove items from the negative list of market access for foreign investment, advanced high-quality development of pilot free trade zones, and accelerated the development of the Hainan Free Trade Port.

China is committed to win-win cooperation and common development. As the largest developing country in the world and a member of the Global South, China has made every effort to aid other developing countries and help recipient countries expand their capacity for development. China is actively engaged in international exchanges and cooperation. It has cooperated with almost 20 international organizations, including the UN World Food Programme, the UN Development Programme, the UN Children's Fund, the UN Refugee Agency, the World Health Organization, and the International Committee of the Red Cross, and executed over 130 projects in nearly 60 countries including Ethiopia, Pakistan, and Nigeria. "Small but beautiful", these projects span fields such as poverty reduction, food security, COVID-19 response, and climate change, and have benefited more than 30 million individuals. China worked actively for the adoption of and has comprehensively acted on the Debt Service Suspension Initiative of the Group of Twenty (G20), contributing more than any other G20 member to its implementation. China has signed agreements or reached understandings on the suspension of debt repayments with 19 African countries, helping Africa alleviate debt pressure.

China is committed to building an open world economy. It has become the main trading partner of more than 140 countries and regions, and signed 21 free trade agreements with 28 countries and regions. It has worked for high-quality implementation of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership, actively worked to join the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership and the Digital Economy Partnership Agreement, and expanded its globally-oriented network of high-standard free trade areas. It has also promoted the internationalization of the Renminbi, and reinforced financial standards and its level of internationalization, thereby converging its interests closer with other countries.

—Through the Global Security Initiative, China seeks to work with the international community in upholding the spirit of the UN

议的32项重要举措，包括创设“全球发展和南南合作基金”，总额为40亿美元；启动中国－联合国粮农组织第三期南南合作信托基金，并将加大对中国－联合国和平与发展基金投入。两年来，全球发展倡议得到国际社会广泛响应，落实机制不断健全，务实合作逐步落地，共同应对粮食安全、减贫、能源安全等突出问题。全球发展促进中心顺利运转，全球发展倡议项目库不断扩大，200多个合作项目开花结果。同时，中方发布《全球发展报告》，推动建立全球发展知识网络，为破解发展难题贡献了中国智慧。目前已有100多个国家和国际组织支持全球发展倡议，70多个国家参与在联合国成立的“全球发展倡议之友小组”。

中国坚持以自身发展促进世界发展。深入贯彻新发展理念，着力推进高质量发展，推动构建新发展格局。14亿多中国人整体迈进现代化社会，意味着几乎再造一个相当于现有发达国家规模总和的市场，为各国各方共享中国大市场提供更多机遇。中国开创性举办中国国际进口博览会，办好中国国际服务贸易交易会、中国进出口商品交易会、中国国际消费品博览会等重大展会。推动各国各方共享中国制度型开放机遇，稳步扩大规则、规制、管理、标准等制度型开放。实施外商投资法及相关配套法规、新版《鼓励外商投资产业目录》等，持续缩减外资准入负面清单，高质量建设自由贸易试验区，加快建设海南自由贸易港。

中国坚持合作共赢、共同发展。作为世界上最大的发展中国家和“全球南方”的一员，中国力所能及地为其他发展中国家提供援助，帮助受援国提高发展能力。积极开展国际交流合作，同世界粮食计划署、联合国开发计划署、儿童基金会、难民署、世界卫生组织、红十字国际委员会等近20个国际组织开展合作，在埃塞俄比亚、巴基斯坦、尼日利亚等近60个国家实施了130多个项目，聚焦“小而美、惠民生”，涵盖减贫、粮食安全、抗疫、气候变化等领域，受益人数超过3000万人。积极推动并全面落实二十国集团缓债倡议，在二十国集团缓债倡议中贡献最大，同19个非洲国家签署缓债协议或达成缓债共识，帮助非洲减缓债务压力。

中国坚定推动建设开放型世界经济。中国已经成为140多个国家和地区的主要贸易伙伴，同28个国家和地区签署了21个自贸协定。高质量实施《区域全面经济伙伴关系协定》，积极推进加入《全面与进步跨太平洋伙伴关系协定》和《数字经济伙伴关系协定》，扩大面向全球的高标准自由贸易区网络。推动