

Global Governance

From Major-Country Diplomacy to Global Governance

By Yu Hongjun

Vice President of CPAPD and Former Vice Minister of the IDCPCCC



On November 9th, President Xi Jinping holding a welcome ceremony outside of the Great Hall of the People in Beijing to welcome President Trump to visit China

Over the past 5 years, China has recorded remarkable diplomatic achievements, China's international status has unprecedentedly upgraded, moving increasingly closer to the center of the world stage, formed a scientific, systematic and complete system of Xi Jinping diplomatic thought in the new era.

China is building a new major-country relationship

In today's world, the United States is the

largest developed country with the largest economy in the world while China is the largest developing country with the second largest economy in the world. The developing Sino-U.S. relations is related to the interests of both countries and also to the whole international relations. Vigorous efforts to promote the construction of the new-form Sino-U.S. major-country relations and transcending the so-called phenomenon that there will be a war between the rising countries and the defending countries historically, i.e. the

so-called "Thucydides trap", become the priority of diplomacy with Chinese characteristics.

In June 2013, the heads of state of China and the United States held a "ranch meeting" in the United States. President Xi Jinping defines the new-form Sino-U.S. major-country relations as non-conflict, non-confrontation, mutual respect and win-win cooperation. In July 2014, the Sino-U.S. economic and strategic security dialogue was held in Beijing. Xi Jinping attended the meeting to congratulate and put forward new proposals, the most important of which is to enhance mutual trust, command the direction, respect each other and cement commonalities and dispel differences. In November the same year, the two heads of state held a meeting in Beijing, President Xi Jinping urged the U.S. side to establish new-form major-country relations, but cannot stay in the concept only, and should take specific actions. In September 2015, Xi Jinping paid a formal visit to the United States. He emphasized that building a new-type major-country relationship between China and the United States is a strategic choice for the two countries, the two sides should correctly judge each other's strategic intentions, should unswervingly advance cooperation and win-win outcomes, properly and effectively control differences, and widely cultivate people's friendship.

After Trump took over the presidency of the United States in early 2017, China -U.S. relations faced a series of new challenges. In the last April, President Xi Jinping visited the United States again and held a meeting with Trump in Florida. The heads of state of reached an important consensus and pointed at the direction for development of Sino-U.S. relations in the new period. In last July, Xi Jinping met with Trump after the closing of the G-20 Hamburg Summit. Xi Jinping pointed out that China and the United States must firmly

command the direction of bilateral relations, committed to respect for each other, and mutual benefit and mutual benefit, expand pragmatic cooperation in various fields, strengthen coordination on international and regional issues, and promote healthy and stable development of Sino-U.S. relations. On November 8th, Trump visited China. He believed that under the joint efforts of both sides, Sino-U.S. pragmatic cooperation in the field of economy and trade and security will be further enriched, and bilateral relations will continue to develop along the normal track.

Of course, because of the political, economic, security, ideological and other reasons, to build a major-country relationship between China and the United States will not be smooth sailing. China needs to maintain enough pressure on the United States concerning national core interests and national security. But it also needs to maintain communication and coordination with the United States on regional and international issues and carry out dialogues and cooperation.

Russia is an influential power in the world and an important neighbor of China. The two countries share a common border of more than 4000 kilometers. In the mid -1990s, according to the Russian proposal, a strategic partnership was established between China and Russia. Over the past 20 years, the Sino-Russian strategic and coordinate partnership has stood the tests of the changing domestic situation and the changing international situation, showing a good prospect for development.

In recent years, the heads of state of China and Russia have been meeting frequently. Xi Jinping as head of state chose Russia for the first state visit overseas in the year 2013. The two sides confirmed that the central task of the developing the Sino-Russian relations is to increase mutual political support, expand pragmatic cooperation, deepen cooperation in strategic projects, and strengthen coordination

and cooperation in international and regional affairs.

After the outbreak of the Ukraine crisis in 2014, the relations between Russia and Ukraine were completely intensified, and the western countries imposed sanctions on Russia. China has promoted further expansion of China-Russia cooperation in all fields. This year, Putin came to Shanghai to attend the CICA summit China hosted, Xi Jinping traveled specially to Sochi to participate in the opening ceremony of the Winter Olympics Russia hosted. These two extraordinary actions fully demonstrate the stability and reliability of the Sino Russian strategic partnership. In 2015, Xi Jinping and Putin attended each other's 70th anniversary in commemoration of the victory of the anti-fascist war, and sent their soldiers to the parade of the other side, which shocked the international community.

Currently, China and Russia have signed a document docking the Road and Belt construction with the construction of the Eurasian Economic Union; a joint statement on deepening the comprehensive strategic and coordinate partnership and jointly promoting win-win cooperation; having recoded fruitful cooperation in the energy, finance, aircraft manufacturing and other key areas; friendly exchanges and cooperation in various forms has always maintained between Parliament, between military and between political parties, between think tanks, and between local government and social organizations. Both sides have great potential for cooperation in maintaining regional peace and stability, jointly promoting regional security cooperation, and promoting common development and progress.

The European Union is the largest group of countries in the world today. China-EU relations is one of the most important bilateral relations in the current world. After several decades of joint efforts, China and EU have established over 60 dialogue and consultation

mechanisms, covering all areas. In the year 2013, China-EU 2020 Strategic Agenda for Cooperation was published. China emphasizes that China and the EU are "the two major forces, the two major markets and the two major civilizations" in the world. In March 2014, Xi Jinping visited Europe. China and Europe issued a joint declaration on Deepening the China-EU Comprehensive Strategic Partnership for Mutual Benefit, and reached consensus on building the four major partnerships, namely, peace partnership, growth partnership, reform partnership and civilization partnership.

In the year 2016, the British referendum on breaking with the EU won, which worsens the EU's internal problems, but China supports European integration and supporting the EU's important role in international affairs remains the same. Xi Jinping made it clear that China firmly supports the development of European integration and always regards the development of Europe as an important part of the multipolarization process. The interests between China and Europe become integrated in-depth, and the "four partnerships" have developed on the basis of the consensus of the two sides.

China deepens its friendly relations with neighbors in the surrounding areas

The Chinese surrounding environment is extremely complex, therefore the surrounding issues are given great attention, has been regarded as part of the inhabitance, and foundation for prosperity and development. I just wish to list a few points. First of all, we need to pay attention to the fact that China does not only take Sino-Russian relations as a priority of its neighboring diplomacy, but also constantly increases its efforts in diplomacy with all other surrounding countries. On the basis of continuous adherence to the diplomatic policy of "friendship and partnership with

neighbors" and "building amicable, secure and prosperous neighborhood", China has also put forward the new concept of "affinity, sincerity, benefit and inclusiveness". This is the concrete embodiment of Xi Jinping diplomatic thought in the surrounding affairs, and the diplomatic position of the peripheral diplomacy in the major country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics is becoming more and more prominent. In Northeast Asia, in the summer of 2014, Xi Jinping made a special visit to South Korea and Mongolia and made new exploration and efforts to work for a sound geopolitical pattern. The formation of the meeting mechanism of the leaders of China, Russia and Mongolia has created a new mode of leaders' diplomacy.

Central Asia is where the ancient Silk Road passed through, and the traditional friendship between the peoples of Central Asia and the Chinese nation has a long history. Central Asia is also a hedging region for various civilizations and cultures to integrate and collide, connecting with the three continents of Asia, Europe and Africa, having very important strategic position and abundant natural resources. Since the 18th National Congress of the CPC, Xi Jinping has visited Central Asia for several times, and closely linked political and economic relations and cultural exchanges between China and Central Asian countries, and constantly widened ties of common development and common security interests. Nowadays, Central Asia has become one of the important bases for energy supply to China. The Central Asian countries have become a reliable partners in the joint efforts to combat separatist force, terrorist force and extreme force.

Southeast Asia is a region of great vitality, but also a region with relatively concentrated contradictions and problems in the Asia-Pacific. ASEAN is the largest and more successful regional cooperation organization in the region.

Over the past 20 years, China has made full use of various mechanisms and platforms such as ASEAN 10+1, ASEAN 10+3 and East Asia Summit to develop relations with ASEAN in an all-round way. ASEAN has become the third largest trading partner of China. In recent years, Xi Jinping has visited more than half of ASEAN members, personally writing a great chapter for building neighborly and friendly environment and establishing the community of a shared future between China and ASEAN. China, in order to promote development of relations between the two sides, proposes the 2+7 cooperation framework, i.e. based on a two-point consensus to deepen strategic mutual trust and focus on economic development -- promoting cooperation in the political, security, economic, financial, cultural, interoperability and interconnectivity, maritime, humanitarian areas, which have won support and response by ASEAN countries generally.

India and Pakistan are China's important neighbors in South Asia, but China-India relations are delicate and complex. Xi Jinping's successful visit to India in 2014 promoted the Prime Minister of India's successful visit to China later on. The two sides jointly made new plans for the future strategic cooperation between the two countries, and reached a consensus on maintaining peace and tranquility in the border areas. India's accession to the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the cooperation with China under the BRICS cooperation mechanism is a clear evidence. In April 2015, Xi Jinping visited Pakistan, further consolidated the traditional friendship between China and Pakistan, enhanced the mutually beneficial cooperation level of both sides, and strengthened the common will and determination of jointly fighting terrorism and safeguarding regional security together.

The great practical significance and far-reaching historical importance of the

Belt and Road Initiative on China's diplomatic work

In September 2013, during his visit to Kazakhstan, President Xi Jinping proposed that China and the Eurasian countries could jointly build the Silk Road Economic Belt. When visiting Indonesia in October the same year, he also proposed that China would like to join the ASEAN countries for construction of the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road. Then, at the Diplomatic Work Forum of the CPCCC, Xi Jinping pointed out, the Chinese economic cooperation with neighboring countries should prioritize on deepening mutually beneficial and win-win pattern, and through joint efforts to accelerate infrastructure interconnectivity and interoperability, and build well the Silk Road Economic Belt and 21st Century Maritime Silk Road.

The implementation priorities of the Belt and Road Initiative is the "Five Connectivities", i.e. policy, infrastructure, trade, financing, and the people-to-people connectivity. To achieve the "Five Connectivities" is to actively take advantage of the bilateral cooperation and multilateral cooperation mechanisms, with Asian countries as a key direction, the economic corridors as the basis, the transportation infrastructure as a breakthrough, building the financing platforms as a hook, cultural exchanges as the ties, to deepen interoperability partnership between Asian countries, and jointly build a community of development and a shared future. In order to solve the huge needs for funds for the Belt and Road construction, China initiates the establishment of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), which receives wide support. In January 2016, the AIIB officially went into operation, and its member countries increased from 57 to over 70, which is estimated to be over 90 soon.

The Belt and Road Initiative has received international recognition and support

extensively, which is an important symbol of the successful China's major-country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics. In last May, The Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation was held in Beijing. Twenty-nine heads of state and government and leaders of more than 70 international organizations attended the event. The conference issued a joint statement and signed a series of new cooperation documents and recorded more than 270 important achievements. Now, participating countries in the Belt and Road construction are not only the 60 countries along the Belt and Road expected at the very beginning. The Belt and Road construction has become the largest global action in the world cooperation development, inclusive development, connected development, and win-win development, and become the path of peace, path of prosperity, path of opening-up, path of innovation and path of civilization collectively pioneered by mankind society, and is gradually moving towards a community with a shared future for mankind.

China's past and future role in construction and reform of the global governance system

For a long time, China has been actively participating in many international organizations and international mechanisms with the UN system at the core, and has made a unique contribution to improving the global governance system and giving better play to its role. China is an active participant in the existing international system, and also a main guardian of the existing international order, and an important guide for the reform of international relations. As we all know, due to major changes in the world structure, balance of strength and international security situation, the problems in the existing international organizations and international mechanisms are also increasingly exposed, and some

institutions and their operation rules are obviously not adapted to the characteristics of the times. In recent years, facing the increasingly prominent global problems such as the ecological environment, terrorism, transnational crime and illegal immigration, the western countries which are deeply affected by the financial crisis have been increasingly inactive, which results in some international mechanisms' role and influence being challenged.

On the other hand, the importance and influence of emerging countries are rising. From the perspective of global governance, the G-20 has become a new global governance platform and an international coordination mechanism. In the international organizations and international mechanisms such as the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund, World Trade Organization and the World Bank, the desire of developing countries to strive for their rights and interests is increasing, and their discourse is also rising. The balance of international strength is being strengthened and promotes the international system to strengthen the trend of change. This change has shown a strong restriction on the dominant position of the developed countries, and is conducive to further formation of a new and rational new international relations and international order.

Therefore, the current international situation objectively provides more opportunities and possibilities for China to participate in the innovation of international rules and become a promoter and guide for building new international relations and international order. In recent years, China's top leaders have put forward a series of new international relations theories and policies, which imperceptibly impacts the direction of the changing international relations. These theories and ideas with distinct characteristics are fully feasible in practice, and some are

embodied in the construction of international rules at present. For example, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, which is initiated by China, has developed into a new cooperation platform with increasingly international influence. In the past two years, China has also been involved in the creation of the BRICS cooperation mechanism. Meanwhile, new international financial organizations, such as BRICS bank and AIIB, have made up for the short board of the existing international financial cooperation mechanisms. It should be noticed that China has made some achievements in the establishment of new international rules and the creation of international mechanisms.

The Report to the 19th National Congress, CPC goes in rather detail in describing China's major-country diplomacy with Chinese characteristic and promoting global governance system reform and construction, as well as promoting the construction of a community with a shared future for mankind, which will help the international community to better understand the Chinese new ideas, new position and new strategy of participation in global governance, and promotion of establishing an international political and economic new order etc..

On positioning the global influence of China in the new era from the two dimensions of history and international pattern, and the role of Xi Jinping diplomatic thought while China's global influence is being shaped

The world is in a period of profound and radical historical changes. Redivision and recombination of various forces, reconfiguration of the geopolitical patterns and human society's future and destiny have never been changing and confusing like today. Now the world is such a mess, and what can be done, which is a era test facing China, Xi Jinping diplomatic thought accurately commands the

mega-trend of the world, and properly deals with the changing situation in surrounding regions, calls for more positive and more creative participation in global affairs, accelerates steps towards the center of the world stage and guide the changing trend of international relations, thus, provides a strong ideological engine and policy guidance.

Currently, the increasingly constructive role of China, as a guardian of international order, a participant in global governance and an advocate of win-win development, is widely recognized by the international community. Any major problems in the world, including peacekeeping operations under the UN framework, South-South cooperation, addressing the challenges of climate change and international terrorism, etc. can hardly be satisfactorily resolved without China's participation. China is undertaking more international responsibilities and obligations that are compatible with its own status and capabilities. China is providing more public products for the international community, and is making new and greater contributions to the cause of human common progress.

Of course, China will still be in a period of historical transition to become rich and strong in the future for a considerable period of time. The basic attribute of China, as the largest developing socialist country, has not changed. The vast majority of developing countries are still the strategic support for the continuous promotion of the major-country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics. Adhering to the new concept of righteousness and benefit put forward by Xi Jinping, consolidating and deepening the traditional friendship between China and developing countries is still an important link in the overall layout of China's diplomacy.

In addition, because of more and more uncertainties in the development and changes of the international situation, the emergence and development of many factors are independent of man's will. In many years to come, which will be a period for the Chinese nation's comprehensive rejuvenation and China's peaceful rise meeting with the more difficulties and risks, and even greater challenges and pressures, Western countries are still likely to increase their efforts to contain China's rise and the dual features of some of their policies towards China may further increase. The security situation in Northeast Asia may remain tense, and there may be new changes in the surrounding situation. Multilateral mechanisms and multilateral diplomacy, civil friendship and public diplomacy will play a more and more important role in the major-country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics.

In conclusion, no matter how the international situation changes, under the correct guidance of Xi Jinping diplomatic thought and the strong leadership of the Communist Party of China, China will be able to mobilize various diplomatic resources more effectively, and constantly overcome the difficulties and obstacles on the way ahead. The positive interaction between the fact that China goes to the world and the world comes up to China will certainly be given stronger momentum. The cohesion of the Chinese nation, the influence of the Chinese civilization, the inspiring power of the Chinese path and the role of the Chinese program will continue to rise. China will march forward along the historical development of peaceful building, peaceful coexistence, and peaceful development.

The World 2017: Progressing in the Course of Chaos, Change and Governance

By Li Tong and Liao Qin, PLA Daily

The year 2017 is the first year for the U.S. Trump Administration, is the election year to determine the fate of many European countries, is the year for changing situation in the Middle East, and is the year for the Chinese diplomacy to open a new chapter. What are the new features of the world pattern in this year? What's the impact?

Experts and scholars are having heated discussions on the international situation and Chinese diplomacy in 2017.

The picture of the world: chaos, change, and governance

For the overall situation of the world in 2017, professor Su Ge, China Institute of International Studies, summarized in "chaos, change and governance".

The "chaos" is manifested in a mess of the international situation, and the remaining uncertainty. Today, the basic posture of the balance of international strength is that the world political and economic center is shifting toward the Asia-Pacific in a relatively rising of the East and declining of the West. The growth of China's comprehensive national strength and influence will affect the change of the balance of international strength.

"Change" refers to important developments on issues related to the fundamental and trend of the international situation, which are mainly manifested in four aspects: One, the balance of international strength is the rising of the East and declining of the West, and the unipolar and multipolar struggles are heating up. Two, great changes have taken place in the trend of economic globalization and regional integration. The mess was local in the past, but now is seen in the world's core areas and countries. The emergence of the collectively emerging

economies of developing countries has led to the turning of the global political and economic architecture from quantitative change to qualitative change. Three, regarding the transformation of the world and the reform of the global governance system, the West is relatively negative, while China actively acts. Four, the global hot spots and challenges are changing directions, and the three major deficits of peace, development and global governance have brought serious challenges.

However, there are still some respects remaining unchanged beyond the changes: the peaceful development and win-win cooperation are still the trend of the times; the world multi-polarization and economic globalization, the information society, cultural diversity and innovation of science and technology are progressing at accelerating pace, economic interdependence of various countries in the world and overall international balance of strength are conducive to maintaining world peace.

"Governance" is reflected in China's global governance program. In his Report to the 19th National Congress of the CPC, Xi Jinping pointed out that the major-country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics should promote the construction of a new-form international relations and build a community with a shared future for mankind, which points at clear-cut direction for a major-country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics in a new era. A major-country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics in a new era has several shifts: One is strategic mission shift, the Chinese dream and a dream of building a community of a shared future for mankind are closely connected together. Two, strategic task shift, China fully participates in and leads the global governance. Three is policy approach

change, China actively shapes external environment and creates opportunities.

How do major countries manage internal and foreign affairs

What are the internal and external policy orientations of the major international force such as the United States, Europe and Russia this year? How is the interaction among major countries?

The relationship between China and the United States returns to the right track. Yuan Peng, deputy director and researcher of China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations, pointed out that this return is benefited from the two high-level visits and the heads of state diplomacy. In view of the Sino-U.S. relationship history and intertwined interests, although there will still be uncertainties, yet the Sino-U.S. relations will not take detour, nor will it capsize.

Europe gets "better, stable, slow and deeper". Director and researcher Huang Ping of European Studies, China Academy of Social Sciences, believes that compared with the year 2016, the European performance in 2017 is that economic recovery becomes better -- GDP grows, employment, trade, deficit, etc. are all turning for the better; that the political situation becomes stable -- in several European political elections this year no "black swan" flew out, and some populist candidates failed to win as the outside circles worried before elections; security goes slow -- the frequency of terrorist attacks is on decrease, the heated discussions about security issues become cooled down, the security situation in Europe is improving; the integration goes deeper -- the European identity gets deepened, the theme of this year's Europe is still to focus on internal affairs. However, as the economy gets better, Europe will gradually show strength in global affairs.

Russia's competitiveness is on the rise. Professor and director Feng Shaolei of the Russian Research Center, East China Normal University, pointed out that at present, the most acute problem facing Russia is economic challenges, but the assessment on Russia by the authoritative international institutions shows that its business environment, innovation

ability, the energy dependence have greatly improved. Russia is moving from a crisis to a great power strategy.

World economic trend: growth better than expected

How to look at the trend of the global economy this year?

Chen Fengying, a researcher with the World Economic Studies, China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations, pointed out that this year's world economic situation presents three characteristics: First, the world economic growth is better than expected, and shows a general and comprehensive growth trend. Moreover, it is worth noting that this year's growth is not led by the emerging markets, or the developing countries, but by major countries, including China, Europe and the United States. Second, there are periodic, structural and technical phenomena behind the growth of the world economy. Global economic growth has been sluggish from the years 2012 to 2016, growth of only 3.2% last year, but it is expected to rebound to 3.6% this year and expected to reach 3.7% next year. Thus, a cyclical phenomenon appeared in the world economy: from the cyclical recession after the financial crisis to the slow growth of the recovery from the crisis, until now a natural rebound without additional stimulus measures. In this context, consumption, trade and investment are recovering, all of which indicate the emergence of structural phenomena. The most important is technology phenomenon, i.e., economic growth is driven by science and technology. Third, the change of power structure in the global economic governance is still tilting towards the emerging economies. Although the developed countries are leading the world economy, the rising of China and the whole Asian economy is not interrupted.

Security situation: local turbulence is more prominent

Meng Xiangqing, director of the Institute of Strategic Studies of National Defense University and a professor of the Institute of National Security Studies,

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Five Characteristics of a Community with a Shared Future for Mankind

By Yu Sui, a Senior Fellow of China Foundation for International Studies
and Academician of the International Academy of Natural and Social Sciences

General Secretary Xi Jinping's Report to the 19th National Congress of the CPC on the international situation and Chinese foreign affairs entitled "adhering to the peaceful development road and promoting the construction of a community with a shared future for mankind", systematically expounding the background, purpose, ideas and practices of a community with shared future for mankind, with theory innovation, great momentum, and a strong appeal. The author's preliminary understanding is that it is featured by the times, pragmatism, inclusiveness, demonstration and universality.

I. From the perspective of the times: The report, from the height of the times and based on China, is analyzing the world and looking forward to the future.

To command the times concerns the country's making internal and external decision-making from the strategic height. The general statement of the Report is that the world is in a period of great developments, great changes and great adjustments, and peace and development are still the main theme of the times. The report made a brilliant exposition on the characteristics of the great developments, great changes and great adjustments, i.e. in-depth developments of the world multi-polarization and economic globalization, the information society, and cultural diversity, accelerating the transformation of a global governance system, and an international order, deepening mutual connectivity and interdependence, thus the international balance of strength is more balanced, and the peaceful development trend is irreversible. It is under this era background that the relationship and interdependence between countries across the world are becoming more and more closely related, thus a community with a shared future for mankind has become the best carrier and

inevitable choice of "global village".

Looking back at the history, from the Second World War to the post-war 1950s-1970s, mankind is in the era with revolution and war as the main theme, so back then it is impossible to put forward the proposition of building a community with a shared future for mankind. In the 1980s, Deng Xiaoping stated that peace and development become the main theme of the times. Thereafter, in the first decade of 21st Century, the CPC put forward the vision of promoting a harmonious world with lasting peace and common prosperity. With further developments of the world situation, covered by the era theme of peace and development, General Secretary Xi Jinping has made the judgment timely that the world is in a period of great developments, great changes and great adjustments, and creatively come up with the idea of constructing a community with a shared future for mankind.

Regarding China itself, which is just in the new era of socialism with Chinese characteristics. It is an era that we are striving to realize the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, i.e. the Chinese dream, and also the era that China is coming closer to the center of the world stage and constantly contributing to mankind. Therefore, China has reasons and conditions to strongly advocate the construction of a community with a shared future for mankind, and to build a community with a shared future for mankind is becoming the core concept of China's diplomatic strategy in the new era, and also the goal of China's participation in global governance reform. This proposed proposition is in conformity with the strong momentum of China's peaceful development and the rapid rise of its international status.

II. From the perspective of pragmatism: In

the face of the present world situation, the Report earnestly points out that the world we live in is full of hopes and challenges.

It is the common expectations of all countries in the world that countries should get rich and strong, the society make progress, the economy become developed, and people are happy. Today, the world is full of challenges, which are manifested by lack of economic growth driver, the increasing polarization between the rich and the poor, the occurrence of regional hot spots here and there, and the non-traditional security threats such as terrorism, cyber security, major infectious diseases, climate change and so on, are continuously expanding. Human beings need to get together in a group to deal with these common challenges. This "group" is a community with a shared future for mankind.

The reality is complex, but we cannot give up the dream because of the complexity; the ideal is the goal, but we cannot give up the pursuit because of the ideal's distance. The Report firmly and convincingly points out that no nation can meet the challenges facing mankind alone, no country can return to a self-enclosed island either. This shows that the construction of a community with a shared future for mankind is based on the actual needs, and it requires sober-minded work. The world today, with the United Nations as the center, has gone through hardships in the process of global governance, but after all, has sound performance in many aspects. This means if we human beings work together diligently we can reach the goal in the end.

III. From the perspective of inclusiveness: a community with a shared future for mankind does not exclude any country or nation because of social system, civilization tradition, religious belief, values, etc..

It can be said that among a community with a shared future for mankind, there are both similarities and differences between the members of the community, and a community with a shared future for mankind is a concentrated expression of the spirit of "harmony without sameness" at the world level. Leaders of any country, as long as they unify

their national destiny with that of mankind, show sincerity to world peace and development, take a responsible attitude to the destiny of human beings, and do not hide the hegemonic ambitions for harming others, will not have the antipathetic feeling to construction of a community with a shared future for mankind.

Regarding China itself, "inclusiveness" embodies Chinese people's dream closely connected with the peoples' dream around the world, to realize the Chinese dream cannot be separated from the peaceful international environment and stable international order. The Report makes a considerate answer to how China and the world are integrated with each other. On the one hand, it gives an overall consideration to both the domestic situation and international situation, unswervingly takes the road of peaceful development and a opening-up strategy of mutual benefit and win-win outcome, adheres to the correct concept of righteousness and benefit, establishes a new common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security concept, pioneers open, innovative, mutual and inclusive development prospects, promotes cultural exchanges of harmony with differentiations, and builds a ecological system in respect of the natural and green development.

On the other hand, uphold a global governance concept of extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits, promote the democratization of international relations, adhere to equality of countries regardless of the size, strength and wealth, support the United Nations to play an active role, support the expansion of developing countries' representation and discourse in international affairs. In a word, China has always been a builder of world peace, a contributor of global development and a guardian of the international order.

IV. From the perspective of demonstration: In order to build a community with a shared future for mankind, China is practicing what it preaches, taking responsibilities, has and will continue to play a demonstrative role.

The Report solemnly states that the CPC is a political party working for the Chinese people

and also a political party working for the cause of human progress. The CPC always regards a new and greater contribution to mankind as its mission.

The Chinese demonstrative practice is remarkable in recent 5 years, and attracts world attention. Just to name a few significant events, for example, implementing the Belt and Road Initiative, sponsoring establishment of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, establishing the Silk Road Fund, holding the first Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation, hosting the APEC leaders informal meeting, the G-20 Hangzhou summit, the BRICS leaders meeting in Xiamen, the CICA summit etc..

The above facts and Chinese diplomatic history fully prove that China always unswervingly pursues an independent foreign policy of peace, respects the rights of peoples of all countries to independently choose their development path, upholds international fairness and justice, opposes imposing ones own will onto others, opposes interfering in other countries' internal affairs, and opposes strong bullying weak. China actively develops a global partnership, promotes major-country' coordination and cooperation; deepens relations with neighboring countries in accordance with the concept of amity, sincerity, benefit and inclusiveness and the diplomacy policy of keeping friendship and partnership with neighbors; upholds the correct view of righteousness and benefit and true amity and sincerity in strengthening solidarity and cooperation with developing countries; vigorously provides the developing countries especially the least developed countries with aid to narrow the development gap between the North and the South. China has never developed itself at the expense of other countries' interests. China's development does not constitute a threat to any country. China will never seek hegemony and never expand, which is known to all.

It should also be pointed out that the exemplary role of the new China in the world since its founding is consistent. In the early days of its founding, from having proposed the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, to always emphasizing that China should make greater contributions to mankind, to building a community with a shared future for mankind can be traced to the same origin.

V. From the perspective of universality: building a community with a shared future for mankind is not just a slogan, but universally applicable to all countries in the world, especially developing countries.

Many countries are greatly encouraged and respond enthusiastically.

The reason for the universality of building a community with a shared future for mankind is that no country or its leaders have any reason to openly oppose the construction of an open and inclusive, clean and beautiful world with lasting peace, universal security, and common prosperity. The prerequisite for building such a community proposed by the Report is fair and reasonable, and irrefutable. First is mutual respect, and equal consultation, resolutely abandoning the Cold War mentality and power politics, taking a new path of state-to-state exchanges featuring dialogue rather than confrontation, and partnership rather than alliance. Second is adhering to resolving disputes by dialogue, dispelling differences by negotiation, dealing with traditional and non-traditional security threats as a whole, and opposing terrorism in all forms. Third is working together to promote liberalization and facilitation of trade and investment, and push economic globalization towards a more open, inclusive, universally beneficial, balanced and win-win direction. Fourth is respect for diversity of world civilization, with cultural exchanges transcending civilization differences, with learning from each others civilization transcending the clash of civilizations and with civilization coexistence transcending civilization superiority. Fifth is adherence to environmental-friendliness, cooperation to respond to the climate change, and protecting the Mother Earth – a common home of mankind.

Peace, development, cooperation and win-win outcome are the policy that China resolutely pursues. Of course, maintaining peace is not an appeasement, promoting development is not charity, advocating cooperation is not begging from anybody. Seeking win-win outcome proceeds from sincerity and never woos anybody. The extensive consultation for the Belt and Road construction is based on equality and mutual trust; its joint contribution based on inclusiveness and mutual learning and its shared benefits based on win-win cooperation.

The building of a community with a shared future for mankind is both a brilliant and arduous process, which is not equal to the realization of the world's great harmony overnight. It is forward-looking, but is not beyond reality; it is pragmatic, but cannot be achieved overnight. In a word, a community with a shared future for mankind shows lofty ideals and humanitarian thoughts and feelings, which condense the common expectations of mankind, and worth making unremitting efforts.