

## Keynote Speech by Wang Yi at the Opening Ceremony of the Lanting Forum on International Order and Global Governance in the Post-COVID-19 Era

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# The Only Viable Choice for the International Community: Strengthening Solidarity and Cooperation, Rejecting Confrontation and Division

## 加强团结合作、防止对抗分裂， 是国际社会唯一正确选择

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——在“后疫情时代的国际秩序和全球治理”蓝厅论坛开幕式上的主旨演讲

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Distinguished Guests,  
Friends,

Good evening. It is a pleasure to join you all, friends old and new, for the Lanting Forum.

This forum is both important and timely. As we speak, our world is at another historic moment since World War II. The reality is: the coronavirus keeps raging on, putting humanity through a public health crisis with far-reaching implications; unilateral and bullying practices are rampant, presenting unprecedented challenges to the international order; and protectionism is on the rise, with the world economy on the cusp of the worst recession since the Great Depression. In particular, where is our world headed in the post-COVID era? No country should take this question lightly, and more importantly, everyone should avoid making the wrong choice.

The 75th Session of the United Nations General Assembly opened last week, kicking off the “UN moment” for the world. At this most important international stage, leaders from over 170 countries engage in spirited discussions on COVID-19 response, economic recovery, the evolving international order, and reform of global governance. It is gratifying to see that notwithstanding the varied positions and perspectives, the international community has come to valuable common understandings on a number of major principles and directions.

It is broadly agreed that while COVID-19 has highlighted the weak links and deficiencies in global governance, the United Nations

各位嘉宾，各位朋友：

大家好！很高兴出席蓝厅论坛，与各位新老朋友见面。

今天的论坛非常重要，也非常及时。因为我们的世界，正处于二战结束以来又一个重要的历史时刻。摆在我们面前的现实是：新冠肺炎疫情仍在全球肆虐，人类社会正经历着影响深远的公共卫生危机；单边霸凌大行其道，国际秩序正面临前所未有的巨大冲击挑战；保护主义逆流涌动，全球经济正濒临大萧条以来最为严重的滑坡衰退。特别是在后疫情时代，我们的世界究竟向何处去？在这个问题上，各国都不能掉以轻心，更要防止作出错误的抉择。

从上周开始，第75届联合国大会拉开序幕，世界进入“联合国时间”。在这个全球最重要的国际舞台上，170多个国家的领导人就抗击疫情、复苏经济、国际秩序演变、全球治理改革等开展了热烈讨论。我们欣慰地看到，尽管各国立场不同，角度各异，但国际社会已就一些重要的原则与方向达成了宝贵共识。

remains the best-equipped institution and platform in the international system, international law remains the most authoritative framework of rules governing state-to-state relations, and the purposes and principles of the UN Charter remain the overarching signpost toward global peace and development.

It is broadly agreed that multilateralism is indisputably the foundation and pillar for the current international order, and the temptation to challenge it should be pushed back. Unilateralism will only plunge the world into division and isolation, if not full-on conflicts and confrontation. That's why countries have reaffirmed and reiterated the imperative of upholding multilateralism in the unanimously adopted Declaration on the Commemoration of the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of the United Nations.

It is broadly agreed that solidarity and cooperation is the only way for defeating the virus and achieving recovery. The virus exposes the fragilities of the world, and shows that all countries are closely connected and share a common future. As UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres stressed, "COVID-19 is not only a wake-up call, it is a dress rehearsal for the world of challenges to come." Facing such a global challenge posed by the coronavirus, countries will end up in an even greater disaster if they choose to go it alone or even opt for a beggar-thy-neighbor approach. Unity and solidarity is the only choice for us all.

Alongside the mainstream voices of countries, we can also hear some jarring noises. Acting recklessly against the trend of the times, certain country has turned the United Nations, a solemn international forum, into a theater for self-serving political shows and an arena to provoke conflict and confrontation and to divide the world. Countries have expressed in various ways their opposition against such disgraceful acts.

Distinguished Guests,  
Friends,

A few days ago, President Xi Jinping delivered an important address at the UN General Assembly. He reaffirmed, in unequivocal terms, China's firm commitment to support the United Nations, safeguard multilateralism, and build a community with a shared future for mankind with all countries. President Xi also announced a host of major proposals and initiatives on tackling global challenges and promoting common development. The President's statement attests to his vision, broad-mindedness, and sense of responsibility as the leader of a major country. This meets the shared interests of countries across the world, and is fully in line with the trend of our times and the future trajectory of our world. In a world of profound changes, China's position is very clear.

First, all countries must jointly uphold the theme of the times featuring peace and development. Seventy-five years ago, humanity emerged from an unprecedented scourge of war. To maintain lasting peace and promote common development was the founding mission of the UN and the shared aspiration of the whole world.

As the first country to put its signature on the UN Charter, China has made relentless efforts to safeguard peace and development of the world while benefiting from it. It is a crucial participant of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It is the second largest financial contributor to UN peacekeeping operations as well as an important troop provider, sending more than 40,000 personnel over the past three decades and more. It has also actively and constructively engaged in the political settlement and mediation of international hotspots and played a leading role in tackling global challenges such as climate change.

Seventy-five years on, peace and development, which remain the trend of the times, are confronted with myriad new challenges. As we see it, challenges to peace should be resolved by pursuing common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security, and development deficit should be addressed with a new philosophy of innovative, coordinated, green and open development for all.

Major countries shoulder a unique responsibility to safeguard

各方普遍认为，疫情虽然凸显了全球治理的短板和不足，但联合国依然是当前国际体系最完备的机制平台，国际法依然是国家间关系最权威的规则框架，联合国宪章的宗旨原则依然是人类社会和平与发展最重要的指引遵循。

各方普遍认为，多边主义是现有国际秩序的根基和支柱，不应受到质疑和挑战。奉行单边主义的唯一结果，是将世界再度推向分裂与隔绝，甚至引发冲突对抗。因此，各国一致通过的《纪念联合国成立75周年宣言》再次重申和强调了坚持多边主义的重要性。

各方普遍认为，团结合作是战胜疫情、走向复苏的唯一出路。疫情暴露了当今世界的种种脆弱，凸显了各国彼此相连、休戚与共的客观现实。正如联合国秘书长古特雷斯强调，这次疫情不仅是一记警钟，也是应对危机的一次演练。在疫情这样的全球性挑战面前，如果各行其是，甚至以邻为壑，只会带来更大灾难。除了齐心协力、团结互助，我们没有其他选择。

当然，与各国的主流声音相比，我们这次也听到了一些格格不入的杂音。个别国家竟然逆势而动，把联合国这个庄严的国际场合当成服务本国政治与一己私利的演出场，当成挑起冲突对立和分裂世界的角斗场。对于这样的不齿行为，各国都以不同方式予以了抵制。

各位嘉宾，各位朋友，

在本届联合国大会上，习近平主席发表了重要讲话，他旗帜鲜明、掷地有声地重申，中国将坚定支持联合国，坚决捍卫多边主义，并继续与各国携手构建人类命运共同体。习主席还宣布了中方关于应对全球性挑战、促进世界共同发展的一系列重大主张和具体举措。习主席的讲话立意深远、格局宏大，体现了大国领袖的担当与胸怀，契合了世界各国的共同利益，也完全符合时代发展的潮流和历史进步的方向。面对世界变局，中方的立场非常明确：

首先，和平发展是各国应当共同坚守的时代主题。75年前，人类惨遭前所未有的战争浩劫。维护持久和平、促进共同发展，是联合国得以创建的初心使命，也是当时各国人民的共同愿望。作为在联合国宪章上第一个签字的国家，中国受益于世界的和平发展，同时也始终在为维护世界的和平发展作出不懈努力。我们是联合国2030年可持续发展议程的重要参与者，是联合国维和行动的第二大出资国和重要出兵国。30多年来，中国已累计派出4万余人次维和人员。中国还建设性积极参与各种国际热点问题的政治解决和斡旋，在应对气候变化等全球挑战中发挥引领作用。

75年后，和平与发展依然是当今时代的主题，但也遇到了各种新的挑战。我们认为，和平遇到的挑战需要通过共

peace and development, and should not seek their own security at the expense of others' security or deny other countries' right to development with bullying practices. China will stay firmly on the path of peaceful development, and work with other countries to oppose the narrow-minded approach that puts one country's interest first and the dangerous practice of zero-sum game.

Second, all countries must jointly defend the universal values of fairness and justice. The founding of the UN was an epoch-making step that marked the victory of justice over power politics, conscience over cruelty, and the good over the evil. The wheel of history has kept, and will keep, moving forward. Any attempt to resurrect hegemonism and return the world back to a jungle is doomed to fail.

All countries, big or small, strong or weak, are equal members of the international community. All peoples, wherever they are, are entitled to a good life. Those who think that they could flout and breach international rules simply because they have more muscles will eventually end up in the dustbin of history.

In modern times, the old China suffered untold bitterness of humiliation and injustice. With the founding of the People's Republic, the Chinese people have not only stood tall in the world of nations, but have become a steadfast defender of international fairness and justice.

We adhere to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. We never interfere in other countries' internal affairs, nor allow other countries to interfere in our internal affairs.

We support multilateralism, the UN-centered international system, and the international order based on international law.

We are committed to the rule of law. We have joined almost all universal intergovernmental organizations and international conventions, and have signed more than 25,000 bilateral treaties.

We stand against bullying practices. We believe that dialogue, consultation and win-win cooperation should prevail over confrontation, coercion and zero-sum game. A world with justice serves the common good. China is a staunch force for a fair and just world for all.

Third, all countries must stay on the right path to move forward with solidarity. Our world today is a global village where every country's future is increasingly interconnected. A recent poll by the UN shows that 87 percent of those surveyed believe that COVID-19 has made international cooperation all the more imperative. Only solidarity can help us win this battle that concerns the life and health of the people around the world and bring the world economy back on track at an early date.

Regrettably, when solidarity is needed the most, a few are creating divisions. They conjure up absurd allegations to discredit and put down other countries, blame others for their own problems, and walk away from their international obligations. They are pushing the world into the abyss of ideological confrontation and clash of civilizations. Spreading the political virus of hatred and confrontation is as much a threat to the world as coronavirus to mankind.

China has been at the forefront of the struggle against all kinds of viruses as well as international cooperation against COVID-19. I wish to take this opportunity to express our thanks again for the tremendous support given to the Chinese people. At the same time, China also provided emergency medical supplies to over 150 countries and international organizations and donated US\$50 million respectively to the World Health Organization (WHO) and the UN COVID-19 Global Humanitarian Response Plan, a concrete contribution to a global community of health for all.

China is steadily implementing the G20 Debt Service Suspension Initiative for the Poorest Countries to provide timely help for developing countries in need so that they can overcome difficulties brought about by the virus. While China has achieved important progress in both COVID-19 control and reopening of the economy, we know that the health and prosperity of the Chinese people are closely entwined with that of people across the world. China will continue to use its ex-

同、综合、合作、可持续的新安全观加以化解，发展面临的赤字需要通过创新、协调、绿色、开放、共享的新发展理念加以弥合。在维护和平与发展上，大国肩负着特殊责任，不能以牺牲别国安全来寻求本国的安全，不能通过霸凌行径剥夺别国的发展权利。中国将继续坚定不移走和平发展道路，同时也将和各国一道，共同抵制所谓本国优先的歪理，共同反对零和博弈的邪道。

第二，公平正义是各国应当共同捍卫的普世价值。联合国的成立，是公理战胜强权、良知战胜野蛮、正义战胜邪恶的划时代进步。历史的车轮滚滚向前，任何企图重拾霸权主义、把世界拖回丛林状态的作法都注定不可能成功。各国无论大小强弱，都是国际社会平等一员；各国人民无论身处何地，都有过上美好生活的权利。那些以为自己拳头大就可以无视和破坏国际规则的人，终将被时代所抛弃。

近代以来，旧中国饱尝了不公不义的屈辱辛酸，新中国成立以来，中国人民挺直了腰杆，成为国际公平正义的坚定守护者。我们坚持和平共处五项原则，从不干涉别国内政，也绝不允许别国干涉中国内政；我们坚持多边主义，致力于维护以联合国为核心的国际体系、以国际法为基础的国际秩序；我们坚持法治规则，加入了几乎所有普遍性政府间国际组织和国际公约，对外缔结了超过2.5万项双边条约；我们坚持反对恃强凌弱，主张以对话代替冲突，以协商代替胁迫，以共赢代替零和。大道之行，天下为公，中国是人类公平正义的坚强后盾。

第三，团结进步是各国应当共同坚持的人间正道。人类生活在彼此休戚相关的地球村，各国命运越来越联系在一起。近日联合国发布的调查报告显示，87%的受访者认为新冠肺炎疫情使国际合作变得更加紧迫。团结起来，才能携手打赢这场关系各国人民生命与健康的保卫战，才能携手推动世界经济早日复苏重启。但令人遗憾的是，在大家最需要团结的时候，少数人却在制造分裂，他们炮制出各种荒谬论调污蔑打压别国，转嫁自身责任，放弃国际义务，企图将世界推向意识形态对抗和文明冲突的深渊。新冠病毒是人类的公敌，散播仇恨对抗的政治病毒同样是世界的威胁。

中国始终站在与一切病毒斗争的最前沿，站在国际抗疫合作的第一线。我们再次感谢各方对中国人民抗击疫情的大力支持，同时，我们也向150多个国家和国际组织提供了紧急医疗物资援助，向世界卫生组织和联合国新冠肺炎疫情全球人道主义应对计划各援助5000万美元，以实际行动打造人类卫生健康共同体。我们有序落实G20“暂缓最贫困国家债务偿付倡议”，及时帮助有困难的发展中国家渡过疫情难关。中国的疫情防控、复工复产取得重要进展，但我们深知各国人民的健康与繁荣同中国人民紧密相联，将继续本着真诚的态

perience and capability to help as much as it can all countries in need with all sincerity.

Fourth, all countries must keep to the right direction of openness and cooperation. The experience of China and many other countries shows that openness brings progress while seclusion leads to backwardness. We live in a new era where all countries are interconnected and all things are interlinked through an intelligent network. While countries have benefited from economic globalization and the application of information technologies, they also face the challenges of uneven and inadequate development and the need to adapt governance to new realities. To meet these challenges by resorting to protectionism and decoupling leads only to self-imposed isolation. The world's problems are not without solutions. What we need is better governance, greater opening up and deeper cooperation. We must strike a proper balance between the government and the market, fairness and efficiency, growth and income distribution, technology application and job creation, and free flow of information and security. We must strengthen our commitment to building an open world economy, upholding the WTO-centered multilateral trading regime, and ensuring the stable and smooth operation of the global industrial and supply chains.

China has learned from its experience in striving for modernization the importance of openness and cooperation in pushing forward reform and development. It is also what makes China as it is today. Guided by a win-win strategy of opening up, China has shortened its negative list for foreign investment, substantially expanded access for foreign investors, fully opened its manufacturing sector, and opened its services sector wider. China has been one of the best-performing economies in the improvement of business environment for the past two years. Going forward, China will continue to pursue a higher level of opening up across the board, share more benefits with the world, and contribute to global recovery through its own development.

Distinguished Guests,  
Friends,

President Xi Jinping stressed in his UN General Assembly speech, "We must act, not just talk." No matter how the international landscape may evolve, and no matter what twists and turns may lie ahead, China will always shoulder its responsibilities as a major country. We will take concrete actions to add stability and certainty to this volatile world, and give confidence and strength to the cause of multilateralism.

China will vigorously engage in international cooperation against COVID-19, and work with all countries to contain and ultimately defeat the virus at an earlier date. We will provide support for more countries and regions in fighting the virus. We will faithfully deliver our promise of making Chinese vaccines a global public good, actively take part in multilateral cooperation on vaccine research, and contribute to the accessibility and affordability of vaccines in all developing countries. While keeping necessary containment measures in place, we will open more travel bubbles and green lanes for the exchange of personnel and goods to facilitate the cross-border operation of businesses and normal exchanges between countries.

China will actively engage in the global governance reform to make the international order and system more fair, balanced and equitable. We will firmly support the UN in playing a central role in international affairs. We will work with all other countries to steadily push for the reform of the UN, WTO and other multilateral organizations, and defend the legitimate rights and interests and development space of emerging markets and developing countries. We look forward to more countries supporting and joining the Global Initiative on Data Security proposed by China. We are ready to work with all countries to lower the barriers to digital security, unleash the potential of digital economy, and foster an open, secure and equitable environment for growing the digital economy.

China will accelerate the building of a new development paradigm with domestic and international circulations reinforcing each other to bolster the early recovery of the world economy. We will fully leverage

度, 以自己的经验和能力, 在力所能及范围内帮助一切有需要的国家。

第四, 开放合作是各国应当共同把握的正确方向。中国和世界的发展历程都表明, 封闭导致落后, 开放带来进步。人类已经进入各国互通、万物互联、智能互动的新时代, 经济全球化、社会信息化给各国带来巨大利益的同时, 也产生发展不平衡不充分的矛盾, 面临治理不适应不匹配的挑战。高筑保护主义壁垒如同画地为牢, 人为脱钩割裂只能导致自我孤立。世界的问题并非无解, 而是应通过更先进的治理、更高水平的开放、更深入的合作来寻找答案, 把政府与市场、公平与效率、增长与分配、技术与就业、信息与安全更加有机地统筹起来, 坚定不移地构建开放型世界经济, 坚定不移地维护以世贸组织为基石的多边贸易体制, 坚定不移地保障全球产业链供应链稳定畅通。

以开放促进改革、以合作带动发展, 是中国现代化建设的重要经验, 也铸就当代中国的鲜明标识。中国始终奉行互利共赢的开放战略, 连续修订外资准入负面清单, 大幅放宽外资准入限制, 全面放开制造业, 持续推进服务业开放, 连续两年成为全球营商环境改善幅度最大的经济体之一。我们将继续全面提高对外开放水平, 向世界分享更多中国红利, 以自身发展带动世界的共同复苏。

各位嘉宾, 各位朋友,

习近平主席在联合国大会中强调, 我们要聚焦行动, 不能坐而论道, 而要起而行之。不论国际风云如何变幻, 前进道路如何曲折, 中国都将始终不渝承担应尽责任, 展现大国担当, 为变乱交织的世界增添稳定性和确定性, 为多边主义注入坚定信心和持续动力。

中国将大力开展国际抗疫合作, 与世界各国一起尽快控制和彻底战胜疫情。我们愿向更多国家和地区提供抗疫支持, 切实履行中国疫苗作为全球公共产品的承诺, 积极参与疫苗开发的多边合作, 为实现疫苗在发展中国家的可及性和可负担性作出中国贡献。我们还将有效防控疫情前提下, 开辟更多人员往来“快捷通道”和货物通关“绿色通道”, 为企业跨国经营和各国正常交往提供必要便利。

中国将积极参与全球治理改革, 推动国际秩序和国际体系更加公平、均衡、合理。我们将坚定支持联合国在国际事务中发挥核心作用, 同各国一道, 稳步推进联合国、世贸组织等多边机构改革, 积极维护广大新兴市场和发展中国家的正当权益和发展空间。我们希望更多国家支持和加入中方倡导的《全球数据安全倡议》, 与各国一起努力, 减少数字安全壁垒, 释放数字经济潜力, 逐步打造开放、安全、公平的数字经济发展环境。

中国将加快推动国内国际双循环, 通过新发展格局助力

our huge domestic market and massive consumption potential to provide a more resilient, dynamic and sustainable source of growth for the global economy. We look forward to signing the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) agreement within this year, concluding the China-EU investment treaty negotiation, and accelerating the China-Japan-ROK FTA negotiation. With lower tariffs, a shorter negative list and a more favorable business environment, these endeavors will pave the way for a higher level of connectivity and interaction between China and the rest of the world, and create strong impetus for regional and global free trade.

China will advance high-quality Belt and Road cooperation and seek common development and prosperity with BRI partners. Following the principle of consultation and cooperation for shared benefits, we will continue to pursue open, green and clean cooperation and high-standard and sustainable development that benefits the people.

As countries grapple with the impact of COVID-19, there is a greater urgency to build a "Silk Road for health," a "green Silk Road" and a "digital Silk Road." China will work with our international partners to make the Belt and Road a model of cooperation, health, recovery and growth.

China will deepen South-South cooperation and promote sustainable development across the world. As we celebrate the 75th anniversary of the United Nations, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development should feature more prominently in international cooperation. China will set up Phase III of the South-South Cooperation Trust Fund, and give full support to the UN Global Geospatial Knowledge and Innovation Center and the International Research Center of Big Data for Sustainable Development Goals. In addition, we will also deepen international cooperation in agriculture, poverty reduction, education, women and children, and biodiversity in an effort to promote economic and social development in all countries, especially the developing ones.

China will fulfill its commitment on energy conservation and emission reduction to help make our planet a cleaner and more beautiful place. President Xi Jinping announced that China will scale up its Intended Nationally Determined Contributions and aim to have CO2 emissions peak before 2030 and achieve carbon neutrality before 2060. This is a strategic decision China has made for its own ecological progress. It is also a major commitment underlining China's readiness to make new contributions to humankind's development.

We will overcome whatever difficulties that may lie ahead and take robust measures to deliver on our promise. We will launch a "green revolution" in both lifestyle and development pattern, strive for "green recovery" of the world economy after COVID-19, and truly protect our shared home in the course of development.

China will continue its constructive engagement in resolving hotspot issues to safeguard overall peace and tranquility of the world. We will remain deeply involved in the settlement of regional and international hotspot issues such as the Korean nuclear issue, Iranian nuclear issue, Afghanistan, Syria and the Middle East peace process.

We call for equal-footed dialogue, consultation and negotiation to narrow differences and settle disputes. We will safeguard the existing multilateral security agreements and the consensus of various parties, reject unilateral sanctions and long-arm jurisdiction, and work with all peace-loving nations to uphold world peace and security.

Distinguished Guests,  
Friends,

There is no great historical evil without a compensating historical progress. The future of humankind in the post-COVID era lies with the people of all countries. If we make the right choice, humanity as a whole will emerge stronger from COVID-19, global governance will get better through reform, the international order will surge forward with the tide of the times, and peace and development in the 21st century will open up a new, splendid chapter. ■

(Source: *Ministry of Foreign Affairs*)

世界经济早日复苏增长。我们将充分发挥中国超大规模的市场优势和内需潜力，做全球经济增长更有韧性、更具活力、更可持续的发动机。我们期待年内签署区域全面经济伙伴关系协定，完成中欧投资协定谈判，加快中日韩自贸区谈判进程，通过更低的关税水平、更短的负面清单、更加优质的营商环境，实现中国与世界更高水平的联通互动，为全球和地区自由贸易进程提供强劲动力。

中国将持续推进高质量共建“一带一路”，与合作伙伴实现共同发展繁荣。我们将继续坚持共商共建共享原则，秉承开放、绿色、廉洁理念，努力实现高标准、惠民生、可持续目标。结合各国战胜疫情危机的迫切需要，加快打造“健康丝绸之路”、“绿色丝绸之路”、“数字丝绸之路”。与国际伙伴共同努力，把“一带一路”建设成为合作之路、健康之路、复苏之路、增长之路。

中国将不断深化南南合作，大力推进全球的可持续发展进程。我们将以联合国成立75周年为契机，把落实联合国2030年可持续发展议程置于国际合作的更优先位置，设立第三期南南合作信托基金，建好联合国全球地理信息知识与创新中心 and 可持续发展大数据国际研究中心。我们还将深化农业、减贫、教育、妇女儿童、生物多样性等领域国际合作，助力各国尤其是发展中国家的经济社会发展。

中国将切实履行节能减排承诺，让我们的星球变得更加清洁美丽。习近平主席宣布中国将提高国家自主贡献力度，二氧化碳排放力争于2030年前达到峰值，努力争取2060年前实现碳中和。这是中国致力于自身生态文明建设的战略举措，也是中国愿为人类社会做出新贡献的重大宣示。我们将克服一切困难，采取有力举措践行这一承诺，推动发展方式和生活方式的“绿色革命”，实现疫情后世界经济的“绿色复苏”，在发展进程中呵护好人类的共同家园。

中国将继续建设性介入热点问题的政治解决，维护好世界的总体和平与安宁。我们将继续深入参与解决朝鲜半岛核、伊朗核、阿富汗、叙利亚、中东和平进程等国际和地区热点问题，以平等对话弥合分歧，以谈判磋商化解争端。维护业已达成的多边安全协议和各方共识，反对单边制裁和长臂管辖，与所有爱好和平的国家一道，共同维护好这个世界的和平与安全。

各位嘉宾，各位朋友，

没有哪一次巨大的灾难不是以历史的进步为补偿的。后疫情时代的人类命运掌握在各国人民的手中，只要我们作出正确选择，人类社会必将从战胜疫情中浴火重生，全球治理必将在历经变革后完善升级，国际秩序必将在时代潮流中破浪前行，21世纪的和平发展事业必将开启新的壮丽篇章！ ■

(来源：中国外交部)

# Fact Sheet on Environmental Damage by the US

## 美国损害环境事实清单

October 19, 2020

2020年10月19日

As the most advanced developed country in the world today, the United States has a poor track record in the environmental field. It has not only backpedaled on its domestic environmental protection policies but also seriously undermined the fairness, efficiency and effectiveness of global environmental governance. It is widely viewed as a consensus-breaker and a troublemaker. With regard to what it has done to the environment, the US has yet to justify itself to its own people and to other people in the world.

1. On Greenhouse Gas Emissions. Historically, the US has been the world's largest emitter with the most greenhouse gas emissions in cumulative terms. Between 1751 and 2010, emissions from US energy and industrial sectors accounted for 27.9% of the global total. Cumulative emissions from the US are about three times that of China. Today, the US is the second largest emitter in the world with about 15% of global carbon emissions. In per capita terms, the US has long been among the biggest carbon emitter, registering 14.6 tons of per capita CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel in 2017, 3.3 times the global average and more than twice that of China. The US also has the largest cumulative aviation emissions in the world.

### 2. On Climate Change.

Major retrogression on climate change. The Trump administration has repeatedly called global warming a hoax, challenging the international consensus on climate change. The Trump administration scrapped the Obama administration's Clean Power Plan, kept relaxing environmental restrictions on the development of the fossil fuel industry, and rescinded climate-related policy measures of the executive branch. According to *The New York Times*, since the Trump administration took office, nearly 70 major environmental policies have been reversed, revoked or otherwise rolled back and more than 30 additional rollbacks are still in progress. This is expected to greatly increase greenhouse gas emissions and the death toll resulted from air pollution. US environmental protection agencies such as the US Natural Resources Defense Council have filed a number of lawsuits against the Trump administration over lowering environmental standards and causing related environmental issues. Due to the negative stance of the US, the leaders' declarations of the G20 summits failed to reach consensus on climate change for three consecutive years starting from 2017, and each time the "19+1" approach was adopted as a compromise.

Withdrawal from the Paris Agreement. On June 1, 2017, the Trump administration announced that the US would withdraw from the Paris Agreement and cease implementing its Nationally Determined Contributions. On November 4, 2019, the US officially launched the withdrawal procedure. Pursuant to the withdrawal clause, the US will formally withdraw from the Agreement on November 4, 2020, making it the only party to withdraw thus far. The US failure to ratify the Kyoto Protocol and its withdrawal from the Paris Agreement have seriously undermined global climate governance and cooperation.

Insufficient implementation of climate action commitments. After the ratification of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in October 1992, US emissions continued to grow rapidly on an upward trajectory that lasted for 15 years. In 2010, the US

作为当今世界最先进的发达国家,美国在环境领域劣迹斑斑,不仅在国内环境保护政策上大开“倒车”,还严重损害全球环境治理的公平、效率和成效,是公认的“共识破坏者”和“麻烦制造者”。美国在环境问题上的所作所为,既无法向美国民众交代,也欠世界人民一个说法。

一、温室气体排放 美国是全球历史第一排放大国、全球累积温室气体排放最多的国家,其1751年至2010年间能源和工业部门排放占全球的27.9%,累积排放量约是中国的3倍。美国还是当前第二排放大国,排放全球占比约为15%。美国人均碳排放居高不下,2017年人均化石燃料排放二氧化碳14.6吨,是全球平均水平的3.3倍,中国的2倍多。美国还是全球累积航空碳排放最多的国家。

### 二、气候变化

● 气候变化立场重大倒退。特朗普政府多次称全球变暖是骗局,挑战国际社会应对气候变化的共识。特朗普政府取消了奥巴马政府的清洁能源计划,持续放松化石能源行业发展相关环境约束,废止美行政部门相关气候变化政策举措。据《纽约时报》统计,特朗普政府执政以来,直接或间接以其他方式撤销了近70项重大环境政策,还有30多项处于撤销进行中,预计将极大增加美国温室气体排放和空气污染致死人数。美国自然资源保护协会等环保机构针对特朗普政府降低环保标准及相关环保问题提起了多项诉讼。由于美消极立场,2017年以来,二十国集团峰会连续三年领导人宣言无法就气候变化内容达成共识,最后均采取“19+1”模式作为妥协。

● 退出气候变化《巴黎协定》。2017年6月1日,特朗普政府宣布将退出《巴黎协定》,停止实施“国家自主贡献”。2019年11月4日,美正式启动退约程序。按照有关退约条款规定,美将于2020年11月4日正式退出《巴黎协定》,成为迄今为止唯一一个退出《巴黎协定》的缔约方。美国既不批准《京都议定书》,又悍然退出《巴黎协定》,严重破坏全球气候治理与合作。

● 气候行动承诺落实不彰。自1992年10月批准《联合国气候变化框架公约》以来,美排放量仍持续快速增长,且增长趋势保持了15年之久。2010年,美承诺到2020年将在2005年

pledged to cut its economy-wide carbon emissions by 17% from 2005 levels by 2020. Nevertheless, as of the end of 2018, the US only managed to bring its greenhouse gas emissions 10.2% lower than its 2005 figure, barely meeting its 60% emission reduction target. In 2017, the Trump administration reneged on the US commitment by announcing its refusal to meet its climate action goal of 26-28% emissions reduction below 2005 levels by 2025. For three consecutive years since 2018, the US has refused to fulfill its obligations of submitting Biennial Reports and National Communication.

**Failure to honor funding commitments.** In the history of the Global Environment Fund (GEF), the US holds the largest share of contributions arrears, which stand at US\$111 million, or 95.7% of the total arrears. Since taking office, the Trump administration has announced a suspension of US funding to the Green Climate Fund (GCF), and refused to provide the outstanding US\$2 billion committed by the Obama administration. The US has repeatedly blocked projects for developing countries citing unfounded reasons such as human trafficking and human rights violations, thus seriously undermining the developing countries' right to use the funding. Since 2018, the US has stacked up over €13.547 million in deferred contributions to the UNFCCC.

**3. On Biodiversity.** The US has not ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity. Nor has it acceded to the three important protocols on biodiversity, namely the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization, the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, and the Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress. It has stayed completely outside the global biodiversity conservation cooperation system.

**4. On Protecting Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.** On August 12, 2019, the US government formally approved the revision of key provisions in the Endangered Species Act to remove legal obstacles for commercial activities such as mining and oil and gas exploration in wildlife habitats, thus reducing protection of endangered species. The US has the world's largest captive tiger population, but regulation is lacking in this area. While the US is the primary force pushing behind the scene for the elevation of eight pangolin species from Appendix II to Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), only Temminck's ground pangolin (*manis temminckii*) has been listed among endangered species in the US.

**5. On Wildlife Trafficking.** The US is one of the largest destinations of wild animals trafficking and one of the major consumers of their products. According to the World Wildlife Crime Report released by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), North America accounted for 38.5% of the shared data on world wildlife confiscation from 2005 to 2018. The US is the largest trafficking destination country for aquatic turtles, tortoises, lions and their products, and sea cucumbers listed in CITES appendices. The US is also a major shark fishing country and sells a large number of products such as shark oil, seriously damaging shark resources. In recent years, the US has fished and exported a large number of sharks. In 2018 alone, the US exported nearly 3 million kilograms of shark meat and shark fins. While calling on others to join in the global fight against illegal wildlife trade, the US has evaded the question of its importing of live African elephant (*loxodonta africana*) and MacDonald's weakfish (*totoaba macdonaldi*) listed in CITES Appendix I, and its involvement in ivory trade.

**6. On Waste Management.** As the world's largest exporter of solid waste and a major consumer of plastic in per capita terms, the US has not ratified the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, impeding the global management and control of plastic waste and frustrating the adoption of relevant amendments aiming to strengthen the regulations. The US has long taken developing countries whose handling capacity are still inadequate as the final dumping site of plastic waste, disregarding the environmental interests and people's health of these developing countries. According to

温室气体排放基础上全经济范围减排17%。但截至2018年底, 美温室气体排放量比2005年仅下降10.2%, 勉强完成其减排目标的60%。2017年, 特朗普政府擅自撕毁承诺, 宣布拒不履行“到2025年在2005年温室气体排放基础上排放下降26%-28%”的气候行动目标。自2018年起, 美连续三年拒绝履行提交“双年度报告”和“国家信息通报”等义务。

● **拒不兑现资金承诺。**美国在全球环境基金历史欠款额度最大, 总共欠款1.11亿美元, 占比95.7%。特朗普政府上台后, 宣布停止向绿色气候基金捐资, 且拒绝兑现奥巴马政府时期未完成的20亿美元捐资承诺。美还多次以所谓人口贩运、侵犯人权等无端理由, 蓄意打压发展中国家项目, 严重损害发展中国家用资权利。自2018年起, 美拖欠《联合国气候变化框架公约》会费高达1354.7万余欧元。

**三、生物多样性** 美国未批准《生物多样性公约》, 且未加入生物多样性领域三个重要议定书, 包括《关于获取遗传资源和公正和公平分享其利用所产生惠益的名古屋议定书》《卡塔赫纳生物安全议定书》及《关于赔偿责任和补救的名古屋-吉隆坡补充议定书》, 彻底游离于全球生物多样性保护合作体系之外。

**四、濒危野生动植物种保护** 2019年8月12日, 美国政府正式批准修改《濒危物种法》中的关键条文, 为在野生动物栖息地开展采矿、石油和天然气钻探等商业活动扫除了法律障碍, 弱化了濒危物种保护力度。美国是全球第一大虎养殖国, 但对人工繁育虎缺乏监管。美国是将全球8种穿山甲从《濒危野生动植物种国际贸易公约》(CITES) 附录II升级到附录I的主要背后推手, 但美国内至今只将南非穿山甲列为濒危物种。

**五、野生动物贩运** 美国是野生动物及其制品贩运的最大目的国和消费国之一。据联合国毒品和犯罪问题办公室(UNODC)发布的世界野生动物犯罪报告, 2005年至2018年世界野生动物罚没共享数据中, 北美占38.5%。美国是水生龟鳖、陆龟、狮子及其制品、CITES附录海参等动物最大的贩运目的国。美国也是全球主要的鲨鱼捕捞国, 并大量销售鲨鱼油等制品, 对鲨鱼资源破坏严重。近年来, 美国大量捕捞、出口鲨鱼物种, 仅2018年美国就出口了近300万公斤的鲨鱼肉和鱼翅。美高调呼吁全球开展打击野生动物非法贸易, 却对其自身进口CITES附录I的活体非洲象、加利福尼亚湾石首鱼以及开展象牙贸易避而不谈。

**六、废物管理** 美国是世界上最大固体废弃物出口国和人均塑料消费大国, 但迄今不予批准《控制危险废物越境转移及其处置巴塞尔公约》, 阻挡全球塑料垃圾管控进程, 阻挠关于加强管控塑料废物修正案的通过。美国罔顾广大发展中国家和环境利益和人民健康, 长期将处理能力欠缺的发展中

a report released by the NGO Basel Action Network (BAN), US companies are still illegally exporting hazardous electronic waste to developing countries in 2020. Since July 2017 when China began to include plastic waste and other imported hazardous wastes into its Catalog of Prohibited Imports of Solid Waste, the US has attacked China's legitimate policy of not importing those wastes, and even asked China to revoke the ban for the single purpose of finding a way out for their own wastes.

7. On Chemical Management. The US has not yet ratified three major international chemical conventions, namely, the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, and thus has long stayed free from restrictions and controls prescribed in those conventions. The United Nations Environment Program's Global Mercury Assessment shows that more than 50%-60% of mercury emissions are re-emissions from the past. Among them, emissions before the 19th century were far greater than those since the 20th century, mainly caused by gold or silver mining in the Americas.

8. On Combating Desertification. The Global Land Outlook shows that irrigated farmlands in western US and pastures in the central and southern US are facing pressures of degradation. According to a report by the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), bush encroachment has taken place in the grasslands in western US and is spreading at a faster speed. The outstanding contributions of the US to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification from 1999 to 2019 have reached a total of more than €3.058 million.

9. On Forest Management. From 1989 to 2018, a total of 2,210,546 wildfires broke out in the US, burning 68,059,232 hectares of land, registering a 0.6% annual increase of the number of fires and a 5.7% annual increase of area burned. In the past 30 years, the total number of wildfires in the US is 11.5 times that of China, and the area burned is 10.9 times. By the time of the release of this Fact Sheet, wildfires in California have been burning for nearly two months, spreading over 16,000 square kilometers. As a result, air pollution went off the charts multiple times, and carbon emissions are beyond imagination. Statistics show that just this year, more than 8,200 wildfires have occurred in California, claiming more than 30 lives and destroying over 8,400 buildings.

10. On Illegal Logging. Per capita timber consumption in the US in 2018 was 1.73 cubic meters, which was nearly three times of the world's average of 0.61, and four times that of China. Illegal logging and deforestation are rampant in the US. Statistics from the US Forest Service show that illegal logging accounts for 10% of timber produced every year in the US, causing huge economic losses to forest owners and state-owned forests, and severe damage to the local environment. At the same time, the US imports a large amount of timber from unknown sources, which has emboldened illegal logging.

11. On Water Pollution. In the US, water resources are poorly managed, water conservancy infrastructure is in disrepair, and floods and droughts are frequent. Water sources are polluted and the supply of clean drinking water is insufficient. The water ecological environment is deteriorating, as evidenced by the annual outbreaks of large-scale cyanobacterial and water blooms and the long-term pollution of underground aquifer.

12. On Methane Leaks. Shale gas mining in the US has created a large quantity of methane gas leakage, which is a huge environmental hazard. According to the assessment report of IPCC, methane is 25 times stronger than carbon dioxide as a heat-trapping gas. In August 2020, the US Environmental Protection Agency made substantial amendments to its regulations on methane leak management, further loosening requirements on oil and gas mining companies. This has caused strong opposition from many American pro-environment institutions. ■

(Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

国家作为塑料废物的最终处置场所。据非政府组织巴塞尔行动网络(BAN)发布的调查报告,美国公司2020年仍在非法向发展中国家出口危险电子废物。自2017年7月中国将废塑料等“洋垃圾”纳入《禁止进口固体废物目录》以来,美出于解决自身垃圾出口需求,多次攻击和无理指责中方禁止“洋垃圾”来华,蛮横要求中方撤销禁令。

七、化学品管理 美国迄未批准化学品三公约,包括《控制危险废物越境转移及其处置巴塞尔公约》《关于在国际贸易中对某些危险化学品和农药采用事先知情同意程序的鹿特丹公约》以及《关于持久性有机污染物的斯德哥尔摩公约》,长期不受约束和管控。联合国环境署《全球汞评估报告》显示,汞的环境排放中50%-60%以上是由于历史原因造成的二次排放。其中,19世纪前汞的环境排放量远大于20世纪以来的汞排放,主要源自美洲地区金矿或银矿的开采。

八、防治荒漠化 《全球土地展望》显示,美西部灌溉农田、中南部牧场均面临可能引发土地退化等压力。据联合国政府间气候变化专门委员会(IPCC)报告,美国西部草原发现了灌木入侵现象,且仍在快速蔓延中。美1999年至2019年欠缴《联合国防治荒漠化公约》会费共计305.8万余欧元。

九、森林管理 1989年至2018年,美国发生山火总计2210546次,火场面积总计68059232公顷,其中火灾次数年均增长0.6%,火场面积年均增长5.7%。近30年来,美国火灾总次数是中国的11.5倍,火场总面积是中国的10.9倍。截至目前,美加州山火已持续燃烧近两个月,过火面积超过1.6万平方公里,空气质量指数多次爆表,山火产生的碳排放惊人。据统计,今年以来,加州已发生了8200多起山火,造成30多人死亡,超过8400座建筑被毁。

十、木材非法采伐 2018年美国人均木材消费量为1.73立方米,是世界人均0.61立方米的近3倍,是中国的4倍。美国内非法采伐和毁林十分严重。美国林务局统计表明,美国每年生产木材中有10%属于盗伐木材,对林主及国有林造成了巨大经济损失,严重破坏了当地环境。同时,美国进口大量不明来源木材,助推了非法采伐活动。

十一、水污染 美国水资源管理不善,水利基础设施年久失修,洪旱灾害频发。水源地遭到污染,清洁饮用水供给不足。水生态环境恶化,每年爆发大规模的蓝藻和水华事件,地下水层呈长期污染趋势。

十二、甲烷泄漏 美国页岩气开采存在大量甲烷气体泄漏,对环境危害巨大。根据IPCC相关评估报告,同等质量的甲烷所导致全球增温的潜力是二氧化碳的25倍。2020年8月,美国环保署对甲烷泄漏管制的相关规定进行大幅修改,进一步放松了对油气开采企业甲烷泄漏的管制,引起美国国内众多环保机构的强烈反对。 ■

(来源: 中国外交部)