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## Byline Article by Chinese Ambassador to Canada Cong Peiwu Published on *Atlantic Business Magazine*

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# A Staunch Force for Stability in a Turbulent World

## 坚定做动荡世界中的稳定力量

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在第60届慕尼黑安全会议“中国专场”上的主旨讲话

Wang Yi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Communist  
Party of China Central Committee and Foreign Minister

中共中央政治局委员、外交部长 王毅

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Dear Friends,  
Colleagues,

The past year witnessed much turbulence in our world and many challenges facing humanity. The global economy was weighed down by protectionism and the abuse of the security concept, and the international system was impaired by unilateralism and bloc politics. The Ukraine crisis continued unabated. Conflicts flared up again in the Middle East. Artificial intelligence (AI), climate change, space and the polar regions, among others, were posing a whole new set of challenges.

Against that backdrop, the key message I wish to deliver here is this: No matter how the world changes, China, as a responsible major country, will keep its major principles and policies consistent and stable and serve as a staunch force for stability in a turbulent world.

First, China will be a force for stability in promoting cooperation between major countries.

Major countries shoulder critical responsibilities for global strategic stability. As President Xi Jinping noted, major-country competition is not the prevailing trend of current times. For major countries, the more volatile the international landscape, the greater the need to enhance coordination; the more acute the risks and challenges, the greater the need to advance cooperation.

各位朋友，各位同事，

回顾2023年，世界充满动荡不安，人类面临多重挑战。保护主义、泛安全化冲击世界经济，单边主义、集团政治重创国际体系。乌克兰危机延宕加剧，中东冲突硝烟再起。人工智能、气候变化、太空极地等新的挑战接踵而来。

今天，我在这里要传递的最重要信息是，不论国际风云如何变幻，中国作为负责任大国，将始终保持大政方针的连续性和稳定性，坚定做动荡世界中的稳定力量。

第一，中国愿做推动大国合作的稳定力量。

大国对全球战略稳定负有关键责任。习近平主席明确指出，大国竞争不是这个时代的底色。国际形势越动荡，大国越要加强协调；风险挑战越突出，大国越要增进合作。

今年是中美建交45周年。历史经验教训表明，

This year marks the 45th anniversary of China-U.S. diplomatic relations. Past experience and lessons show that when China and the United States work together, great things can be accomplished for the two countries and the entire world, while a confrontational posture between the two countries hurts both sides and the world at large. At the end of last year, the Chinese and U.S. presidents held an important summit meeting, which laid out a future-oriented San Francisco vision. In the meantime, China will firmly safeguard its legitimate rights and interests and push back against containment and suppression. With a sense of responsibility for history, for the people and for the world, China will work with the U.S. to implement the common understandings between the two presidents and move bilateral relations forward along the right path of mutual respect, peaceful coexistence and win-win cooperation.

Russia is China's largest neighboring country. A China-Russia relationship that grows steadily on the basis of non-alliance, non-confrontation and not targeting any third party meets the shared interests of the two countries, serves the strategic stability of the Asia-Pacific and the world, and represents a useful exploration of a new model of major-country relations.

China and Europe are the world's two major forces, markets and civilizations, and should understand the international responsibilities on their shoulders. A more stable and closer relationship between China and Europe not only works to the advantage of both sides but also brings benefits to the whole world. It is imperative that China and Europe stay clear of geopolitical and ideological distractions, see each other as partners rather than rivals, and join hands to inject positive energy into a volatile world and point the way for overcoming difficulties together.

Second, China will be a force for stability in addressing hotspot issues.

We have worked to explore a Chinese way of addressing hotspot issues, one that advocates for non-interference in internal affairs and opposes imposing one's will on others; upholds impartiality and justice and opposes pursuing selfish interests; seeks political settlement and opposes using force; aims to address both the symptoms and the root causes and opposes myopia and one-sidedness. With China's active mediation, a historic reconciliation was reached between Saudi Arabia and Iran, setting off a "wave of reconciliation" across the Middle East. This is a living example of implementing the Global Security Initiative put forth by President Xi Jinping.

The recent escalation and spillover of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict and the ongoing tension in the Red Sea once again demonstrate that the question of Palestine is at the heart of the Middle East issue. Generations of the Palestinian people have been displaced, unable to return to their home to this day. This is the longest-lasting injustice in our world. China has stood firm on the side of fairness and justice all along, vigorously working for an end to the conflict and for the protection of civilians. China pushed the U.N. Security Council to adopt the first resolution since the latest conflict broke out, and issued a position paper on the political settlement of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. China calls for accelerated efforts in establishing an independent State of Palestine and a more broad-based and effective international peace conference to truly realize peaceful coexistence between Palestine and Israel.

中美合作，可以办成有利两国和世界的大事，中美对抗，两国和世界都会遭殃。两国元首去年底举行重要会晤，开辟面向未来的“旧金山愿景”。中方将坚定维护正当合法权益，反对无理遏制打压，本着对历史、对人民、对世界负责任的态度，与美方共同落实好两国元首共识，推动中美关系沿着相互尊重、和平共处、合作共赢的正轨前进。

俄罗斯是中国的最大邻国，中俄关系在不结盟、不对抗、不针对第三方基础上稳定发展，符合双方共同利益，有利于亚太和全球战略稳定，也为新型大国关系作出了有益探索。

中欧作为世界两大力量、两大市场、两大文明，应意识到双方承担的国际责任。一个更加稳定、紧密的中欧关系，不仅能成就彼此，还将照亮世界。我们应排除地缘政治和意识形态干扰，坚持伙伴而非对手的定位，共同为应对乱局注入正能量，为共克时艰提供新方向。

第二，中国愿做应对热点问题的稳定力量。

我们努力探索中国特色的热点问题解决之道，坚持不干涉内政，反对强加于人；坚持客观公道，反对谋取私利；坚持政治解决，反对使用武力；坚持标本兼治，反对短视片面。在中方积极斡旋下，沙特和伊朗实现历史性和解，中东地区掀起“和解潮”，成为习近平主席倡导的全球安全倡议的生动实践。

近期巴以冲突升级外溢，红海局势持续紧张，再次说明巴勒斯坦问题始终是中东问题的核心。巴勒斯坦几代民众颠沛流离，至今无法回归家园，这是当代持续最长的不公。中国坚定站在公平正义一边，为停火止暴奔走，为保护平民尽力。推动安理会通过巴以冲突爆发以来首份决议，发表政治解决巴以问题的立场文件。中方呼吁加快实现巴勒斯坦独立建国，召开更大规模、更有实效的国际和会，真正实现巴以两国和平共处。

在乌克兰危机中，中国从未放弃劝和努力，从未停下促谈的脚步。习近平主席亲自同包括俄罗斯、乌克兰在内各国领导人深入沟通，为应对

On the Ukraine crisis, China has never given up on promoting peace or slackened its efforts to facilitate talks. President Xi Jinping had in-depth exchanges with world leaders including Russian and Ukrainian leaders, playing a constructive role in addressing the crisis. China also published its position paper on the matter, and its special envoy traveled intensively to mediate among different parties. Behind all this, there is only one goal that China hopes to achieve, that is, to build consensus for ending the conflict and pave the way for peace talks.

China has made tireless efforts for the political resolution of the Korean Peninsula issue. The most pressing task at the moment is to prevent a vicious cycle, address relevant party's reasonable security concerns, and deescalate and stabilize the situation. On Myanmar, China facilitated various parties of the country in signing a ceasefire agreement in the Chinese city of Kunming, firmly safeguarded peace and stability in northern Myanmar, and encouraged ASEAN to facilitate the proper settlement of the Myanmar issue without interfering in the country's internal affairs. China also actively supported Afghanistan in building an inclusive political framework and adopting moderate policies, to forestall the resurgence and spread of terrorism.

With a vast territory and over a dozen neighboring countries, China faces complex disputes left from history. On that, China has stayed committed to managing differences through consultation and resolving disputes through dialogue. China stands ready to work with ASEAN to accelerate consultations on a Code of Conduct in the South China Sea, advance maritime cooperation and joint development, and build the South China Sea into a sea of peace, cooperation and friendship.

Third, China will be a force for stability in enhancing global governance.

The international system today is under serious strain from unilateralism and power politics. It has thus become a common call of the international community to revitalize multilateralism and work in solidarity to pull through.

In China's view, the authority and central role of the United Nations (U.N.) can only be further strengthened, not weakened, and the purposes and principles of the U.N. Charter have become all the more important, not outdated. China has dispatched the most peacekeepers among the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, and is the second largest contributor to the U.N. regular budget and peacekeeping assessment. China supports the Security Council in playing a primary role on peace and security. We support the U.N. in holding the Summit of the Future to explore more solutions to the challenges.

In the face of the climate threat, China has contributed to the UAE Consensus at the COP28 U.N. Climate Change Conference. China will cut carbon emission intensity by the biggest margin in the world in the shortest time frame in history, and will without doubt deliver on this commitment. When it comes to challenges from AI, China supports establishing an international AI governance institution under the U.N. framework to jointly safeguard humanity's well-being.

China worked actively to enhance solidarity and cooperation of the Global South. China promoted the historic expansion of BRICS and gave support to the African Union in joining the G20, with a

危机发挥建设性作用。中方还专门发布立场文件，多次派出特使穿梭斡旋。我们所做的一切，都通往一个目标，就是为止战凝聚共识，为和谈铺路搭桥。

我们持之以恒推动朝鲜半岛问题政治解决，当务之急是防止恶性循环，解决当事方合理安全关切，推动局势实现降温回稳。我们推动缅甸各方在中国昆明签署停火协议，坚决维护缅甸北和平稳定，鼓励东盟在不干涉内政前提下促进缅甸问题妥善解决。我们还积极支持阿富汗包容建政、温和施政，防止恐怖主义再次滋生蔓延。

中国疆域辽阔，邻国众多，历史遗留的矛盾争端错综复杂。我们始终坚持协商管控分歧，对话解决争议。我们愿与东盟加快“南海行为准则”磋商，推进海上合作与共同开发，把南海建设成为和平之海、合作之海、友谊之海。

第三，中国愿做加强全球治理的稳定力量。

当今国际体系面临单边主义、强权政治严重冲击。重振多边主义，加强团结应对，成为国际社会共同呼声。

我们认为，联合国的权威和核心地位只能加强，绝不能削弱，联合国宪章宗旨和原则从未过时，而是更加重要。中国已经是派遣维和人员最多的安理会常任理事国，也是联合国第二大会费和维和摊款国。中国支持安理会在和平与安全问题上发挥首要作用，支持联合国举办“未来峰会”，提出更多应对挑战的可行方案。

面对气候威胁，中国推动联合国气变大会达成“阿联酋共识”，将用历史上最短时间完成全球最高碳排放强度降幅，我们对此说到做到。面对人工智能挑战，中国支持在联合国框架下成立国际人工智能治理机构，共同维护人类福祉。

我们积极加强“全球南方”团结合作，推动“金砖”实现历史性扩员，支持非盟加入二十国集团，致力于提升发展中国家在全球事务中的代表性和发言权，助力全球治理架构更加均衡、更为有效。

作为世界上最大的发展中国家，我们坚持在自身能力范围内为世界提供更多公共产品。从共