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# Consensus, Solidarity and Cooperation Working Together to Promote the Healthy Development of The Global Human Rights Cause

## 凝聚共识，团结合作， 共同推动世界人权事业健康发展

**Remarks at the High-Level Segment of the 55th Session of The United Nations Human Rights Council**

——在联合国人权理事会第55届会议高级别会议上的讲话

**Wang Yi, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Minister of Foreign Affairs**

中共中央政治局委员、外交部长 王毅

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Mr. President,  
Dear Colleagues,

Protecting and promoting human rights is a common cause for all humanity. At the moment, the world is becoming more turbulent, crises and conflicts keep flaring up, and deficit in global human rights governance is widening. The ongoing Palestinian-Israeli conflict has cost the lives of nearly 30,000 civilians, and left close to two million people displaced. The situation is indeed saddening. It falls upon the entire international community to protect the human rights of all ethnic groups and all people in a fair, equal and effective way.

We must put people first. Safeguarding people's interests must be the basis and goal of the human rights cause. People's right to survival and development should be protected as a priority and pursued with a

主席先生，各位同事：

保护和促进人权是全人类的共同事业。当前，国际形势动荡加剧，危机冲突此起彼伏，全球人权治理赤字更加严重。本轮巴以冲突已造成近3万名平民丧生，近两百万人流离失所，令人痛惜。公正平等、切实有效地保护每个民族、每个人的人权，是国际社会的共同责任。

我们要坚持人民至上，把维护人民利益作为人权事业的出发点和落脚点，把人的生存权、发展权放到更加突出和紧迫的位置。

greater sense of urgency.

We must uphold fairness and justice, stand against the attempts to use human rights as a pretext to interfere with other countries' internal affairs or curb others' development, oppose acts of hegemonism and power politics, and reject the practice of double standards.

We must stay open and inclusive, respect the diversity of world civilizations, and respect all countries' right to independently choose their paths to human rights development. Countries should not impose their own values or development models on others, still less creating small blocs and aligning against those with different views.

We must pursue cooperation that benefits all. Consensus should be built through dialogue, and mutual learning enhanced through exchanges. Human rights must be protected and promoted by ensuring security, advancing development and enhancing cooperation. Emerging issues, such as the relationship between artificial intelligence and human rights, must be properly handled.

I would like to stress here that human rights bodies in the United Nations should carry out their work in a fair and objective manner, follow a non-selective and non-politicized approach, and place equal emphasis on all types of human rights, including economic, social and cultural rights, and civil and political rights. Multilateral human rights bodies should serve as platforms for constructive engagement and cooperation for all sides, rather than a battleground for group politics or bloc confrontation.

Mr. President,

The Communist Party of China and the Chinese government have all along endeavored to deliver a better life for the Chinese people and advance the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. We have made substantive progress in advancing China's human rights cause, and found a path to human rights development that is in line with the trend of the times and consistent with our national conditions. We have eradicated absolute poverty once and for all, bringing moderate prosperity in all respects to the 1.4 billion-plus Chinese people. We have made sustained efforts to advance whole-process people's democracy, providing more robust guarantee for ensuring our people's right to run the country. We have put in place the world's largest education, social security and health care systems, giving our people a greater sense of accomplishment, happiness and security.

China is home to 56 ethnic groups. People of different ethnicities and communities are equal in enjoying human rights. With a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation, the 56 ethnic groups are sticking together like the seeds of a pomegranate.

As a responsible major country, China plays an active part in global human rights governance. We have contributed efforts to the conclusion of a series of important international conventions and declarations on human rights. The vision of building a community with a shared future for mankind represents a shared aspiration of people of all countries. It also injects strong impetus into human rights protection worldwide.

Mr. President,

Human rights protection is an ongoing process. There is always room for improvement. China is now working to deliver the fruits of modernization to its population in a more substantive and equitable way, and raising the level of human rights protection. As our future is closely tied to that of people around the world, we will actively champion the common values of humanity, and work with all sides to build a community with a shared future for mankind, and make new contributions to the healthy development of the global human rights cause. ■

(Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

我们要坚持公道正义，反对打着人权幌子干涉别国内政、遏制别国发展，反对推行霸权主义、强权政治，搞双重标准。

我们要坚持开放包容，尊重世界文明多样性，尊重各国自主选择人权发展道路，不能将自己的价值观和发展模式强加于人，更不能搞“党同伐异”的小圈子。

我们要坚持合作共赢，倡导对话凝聚共识，交流增进互鉴，以安全守护人权、以发展促进人权、以合作推进人权，妥善处理好人权与人工智能等与人权等新问题。

在此，我要强调的是，联合国人权机构应当公正客观开展工作，秉持非选择性和非政治化原则，同等重视经济社会文化权利、公民和政治权利等各类人权。多边人权机构应当成为各方建设性交流与合作的平台，而不是搞集团政治、阵营对抗的战场。

主席先生，

中国共产党和中国政府始终把为中国人民谋幸福、为中华民族谋复兴作为矢志不渝的奋斗目标，推动中国人权事业实现跨越式发展，走出了一条顺应时代潮流、适合本国国情的人权发展道路。我们历史性解决了绝对贫困问题，14亿多中国人民整体步入全面小康社会；我们不断发展全过程人民民主，人民当家作主的权利得到更加充分的实现；我们建成世界上规模最大的教育体系、社会保障体系、医疗卫生体系，人民群众的获得感、幸福感、安全感不断增强。

中国是拥有56个民族的国家，我们坚持各民族各群体平等共享人权，铸牢中华民族共同体意识，56个民族像石榴籽一样紧紧抱在一起。

作为负责任大国，中国积极参与全球人权治理，推动达成一系列重要国际人权公约、宣言。构建人类命运共同体理念反映了各国人民普遍愿望，为国际人权保护注入了强劲的中国动力。

主席先生，

人权保障没有最好，只有更好。当前，中国正在将现代化建设成果更多、更公平地惠及全体人民，不断提升人权保障的水平。我们将始终把自身命运同世界各国人民命运联系在一起，积极弘扬全人类共同价值，与各方一道，携手推动构建人类命运共同体，为世界人权事业健康发展做出新的贡献。 ■

(来源：中国外交部)

# Joint Statement on Deepening the Comprehensive Strategic Cooperative Partnership Between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Sierra Leone

## 中华人民共和国和塞拉利昂共和国关于深化全面战略合作伙伴关系的联合声明

At the invitation of H.E. Xi Jinping, President of the People's Republic of China, H.E. Julius Maada Bio, President and head of state of the Republic of Sierra Leone, paid a state visit to China from February 27 to March 2, 2024.

During the visit, President Xi Jinping and President Bio held talks in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The two presidents had an in-depth exchange of views on China-Sierra Leone relations, China-Africa relations and international and regional issues of shared interest, and reached extensive and important common understandings.

H.E. Li Qiang, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and H.E. Zhao Leji, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, held separate meetings with President Bio.

1. The two sides agreed that since the establishment of diplomatic relations more than 50 years ago, China and Sierra Leone have deepened their traditional friendship, continuously enhanced political mutual trust, achieved fruitful results in practical cooperation and coordinated closely in international affairs. Such a relationship has greatly benefited both countries and peoples, and set a fine example of a new type of international relations.

The two sides spoke highly of the new progress made in China-Sierra Leone relations since President Bio's state visit to China in 2018. In particular, the two sides recalled the spirit of friendship and solidarity demonstrated in the fight against COVID-19, during which the people of China and Sierra Leone supported each other and fought the pandemic side by side.

2. The two sides concurred that China-Sierra Leone relations have gained further strategic significance in the face of complex challenges in the world. To further promote the development of China-Sierra Leone relations and expand cooperation in various fields, the two leaders have decided to deepen the China-Sierra Leone comprehensive strategic cooperative partnership and jointly build a community with a shared future for mankind.

3. The two sides reiterated their firm support for each other in independently choosing a development path that suits their national realities, and will further strengthen exchanges and mutual learning on governance. Sierra Leone highly commends that under the leadership of the Communist Party of China (CPC), the Chinese people have made great progress in realizing the transformation of the Chinese nation on all fronts through Chinese modernization, and believes that the Chinese path to modernization offers options and solutions to fellow developing countries seeking independent development.

The Chinese side believes that Sierra Leone, under the leadership of President Bio, will make considerable progress toward the implementation of the objectives set out in the Medium-Term National Development Plan for 2024-2030, and score new achievements in na-

应中华人民共和国主席习近平邀请，塞拉利昂共和国总统、国家元首朱利叶斯·马达·比奥于2024年2月27日至3月2日对中华人民共和国进行国事访问。

访问期间，两国元首在亲切友好气氛中举行会谈，就中塞、中非关系以及共同关心的国际和地区问题深入交换意见，达成广泛重要共识。中华人民共和国国务院总理李强、全国人民代表大会常务委员会委员长赵乐际分别同比奥总统会见。

一、双方一致认为，中塞建交50多年来，两国传统友谊历久弥坚，政治互信持续增强，务实合作成果丰硕，在国际事务中密切配合，有力造福两国和两国人民，成为新型国际关系的典范。

双方高度评价比奥总统2018年对中国进行国事访问以来两国关系新进展，特别是面对新冠疫情的严峻挑战，中塞人民守望相助、并肩抗疫，再次展现患难与共的深厚情谊。

二、双方一致同意，面对当今世界各种复杂挑战，中塞关系的战略意义更加凸显。为进一步推动两国关系发展，促进各领域合作，两国领导人决定深化中塞全面战略合作伙伴关系，共同推动构建人类命运共同体。

三、双方重申坚定支持各自自主选择符合本国国情的发展道路，将加强治国理政交流 and 经验互鉴。塞方高度赞赏在中国共产党领导下，中国人民以中国式现代化实现伟大变革，认为中国式现代化为发展中国家自主发展提供了路径选择和实践方案。

中方相信，在比奥总统领导下，塞拉利昂“2024-2030中期国家发展规划”所确定的各项目标将实现长足发展，国家建设将取得新的成就。

四、双方强调，在涉及彼此核心利益问题上相互支持是中塞关系的核心要义。中方重申坚定支