

马朝旭副部长在联合国亚太经社会第 80 届年会 一般性辩论上的发言

(2024 年 4 月 22 日下午，泰国曼谷)

主席先生，

女士们，先生们，

首先，我代表中国政府祝贺联合国亚太经社会第 80 届年会召开，感谢泰国政府和亚太经社会秘书处的周到安排。

当前，亚太地区总体保持和平稳定，区域合作不断取得积极进展，亚太作为全球经济增长引擎的地位更加凸显，同时也面临地缘紧张局势升级、外部需求疲软等挑战。面对纷繁复杂形势，亚太经社会作为联合国最具影响力的区域经社会发展机构，应勇担重任，坚定做亚太地区的和平力量、稳定力量、进步力量，为促进亚太发展和繁荣发挥更大作用，推动构建亚太命运共同体。

第一，践行多边主义，维护以联合国为核心的国际体系。联合国是实现世界和平与发展的核心机制，我们要坚定维护联合国宪章宗旨和原则，积极践行真正的多边主义，倡导平等有序的世界多极化和普惠包容的经济全球化。要坚持亚太的事由大家商量着办，亚太的前途命运由亚太各国共同掌握，推动各国权利平等、规则平等、机会平等，构建相互尊重、公平正义、合作共赢的新型国际关系。

第二，坚持开放合作，深入推进区域经济一体化进程。

亚太发展靠的是开放包容、互通有无、取长补短，而不是以邻为壑、“脱钩断链”“小院高墙”。亚太经社会要发挥政府间合作平台优势，坚持开放的区域主义，不断提升贸易投资自由化便利化水平，维护产业链供应链稳定畅通。要充分用好《区域全面经济伙伴关系协定》等域内现有自贸安排，加强相关自贸协定和发展战略对接，持续推进亚太自贸区进程，打造更高水平开放格局。“一带一路”倡议致力于促进全球互联互通和共同发展，成果惠及 150 多个国家，我们期待同亚太经社会相关互联互通倡议进一步加强对接，形成更大增长合力。

第三，坚持创新驱动，充分释放经济增长潜力。数字创新是世界发展的潮流，亚太地区是全球数字创新中心。本届年会主题“撬动数字创新促进亚太可持续发展”恰逢其时。我们要以此为契机，共同强化科技创新和成果转化，深化人工智能、数字基础设施、数字包容性、数字减贫等领域合作，为全球增长提供更大“亚太机遇”。习近平主席提出全球人工智能治理倡议，围绕人工智能发展、安全、治理的方方面面阐述了人工智能治理中国方案，是全球人工智能治理历史进程中的重大里程碑。中方还提出全球数据安全倡议。希望亚太经社会加强信息分享、能力建设和政策协调，提升各成员创新发展能力，打造开放、公平、公正、非歧视的创新环境。

第四，促进包容可持续发展，加速 2030 年议程落实。当前全球发展面临严峻挑战，落实 2030 年可持续发展议程进

展严重滞后。习近平主席提出的全球发展倡议同 2030 年议程目标一致、路径契合，是全球可持续发展的重要“加速器”。目前已有 80 多国加入“全球发展倡议之友小组”，相关项目持续落地，有力提振全球发展势头。作为 2030 年议程在区域层面统筹协调机构，亚太经社会制定并全力落实 2030 年议程行动路线图。我们愿加强全球发展倡议同路线图对接，推动在减贫、粮食安全、绿色低碳发展、应对气候变化等领域打造更多成果，为亚太可持续发展事业注入强劲动力。

主席先生，

中国是亚太地区重要成员，中国发展离不开亚太，亚太繁荣也离不开中国。中方积极践行亲诚惠容理念，坚持与邻为善、以邻为伴和睦邻、安邻、富邻方针，坚定维护亚太地区和平稳定，推动区域经济一体化发展，深化地区互联互通，致力于共建一个活力、和谐、繁荣的亚太大家庭。

中国始终以自身发展为亚太和世界经济注入新动力。多年来，中国对世界经济增长贡献率一直保持在 30% 左右，对亚太地区增长贡献一半以上。去年，中国经济增长 5.2%，在世界主要经济体中增长率最高，继续成为亚太和全球经济最大引擎。今年以来，中国经济延续回升向好态势，高质量发展不断推进，第一季度中国 GDP 增长 5.3%，我们有信心实现全年增长 5% 左右的目标。我们将加快发展新质生产力，引领发展战略性新兴产业和未来产业，加速数字化绿色化协同发展，不断培育新的增长动能，释放更大发展空间。习近平主席多次强调，中国开放的大门不会关闭，只会越开越大。

中国将继续推进高水平对外开放，持续打造市场化、国际化、法治化营商环境，以中国式现代化的新成就为亚太地区带来更多新机遇。

主席先生，

中国高度重视亚太经社会作用，将继续通过中国—亚太经社会合作基金等渠道提供资金支持，推动亚太合作再上新台阶。中方愿同各方一道，携手促进亚太地区的发展繁荣，共同推动构建人类命运共同体。

谢谢大家！

(Translation)

**Statement by Deputy Foreign Minister Ma Zhaoxu
At the General Debate of the 80th Session of ESCAP**

Bangkok, April 22, 2024

Mr. Chair,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Chinese government, I would like to extend congratulations on the convening of the 80th session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), and thank the Thai government and the ESCAP secretariat for the thoughtful arrangements.

At present, the Asia-Pacific region is, on the whole, peaceful and stable. Good progress has been made in regional cooperation. And the region is playing a more prominent role as an engine of global economic growth. Meanwhile, the region is seeing challenges such as escalating geopolitical tensions and weak external demand. Facing the complex situation, ESCAP, as the most influential body of the U.N. for regional economic and social development, needs to act with a sense of responsibility, remain a force for peace, stability and progress in the region, play a greater role in promoting development and prosperity, and work toward an Asia-Pacific community with a shared future.

First, practicing multilateralism and upholding the U.N.-centered international system. The U.N. is the core mechanism for achieving world peace and development. We should firmly uphold the purposes and principles of the U.N. Charter, practice true multilateralism, and advocate an equal and orderly multipolar world and a mutually beneficial and inclusive economic globalization. It is important that affairs of the Asia-Pacific are handled through extensive consultation, its future is decided by all regional countries working together, countries enjoy equal

rights, rules and opportunities, and efforts be made for a new type of international relations featuring mutual respect, equality, justice and win-win cooperation.

Second, upholding openness and cooperation and advancing regional economic integration. The Asia-Pacific's development is achieved through openness, inclusiveness, exchanges and complementarity, not the beggar-thy-neighbor approach, decoupling, severing supply chains or erecting high fences around a small yard. ESCAP needs to leverage its strength as an intergovernmental cooperation platform, uphold open regionalism, further liberalize and facilitate trade and investment, and keep industrial and supply chains stable and unimpeded. We should make good use of existing free trade arrangements such as the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership, strengthen synergy between relevant free trade agreements and development strategies, continue to seek a Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific, and pursue higher-standard opening up. The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is aimed at promoting global connectivity and common development. Its outcomes have benefited more than 150 countries. China looks forward to further connecting the BRI with ESCAP's connectivity initiatives to create greater synergy for growth.

Third, pursuing innovation-driven development and unlocking the potential of economic growth. Digital innovation is a trend of global development, and the Asia-Pacific is an international hub in this area. The theme of this session, "Leveraging digital innovation for sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific," is most opportune. We should take this as an opportunity to boost innovation and market application of scientific and technological advances, and deepen cooperation in AI, digital infrastructure, digital inclusion and digital technology-enabled poverty alleviation, which will create more opportunities for global growth. President Xi Jinping has put forward the Global Initiative for AI Governance, laying out China's proposal concerning the development, security and governance of AI. It is a major milestone in the historical process of global AI governance. China has also put forward the Global Initiative on Data Security. We hope that ESCAP will enhance

information sharing, capacity building and policy coordination, help its members strengthen capacity for innovation-driven development, and build an open, fair, just and non-discriminatory environment for innovation.

Fourth, promoting inclusive and sustainable development and accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. At present, global development is facing severe challenges, and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is woefully lagging behind. The Global Development Initiative (GDI) proposed by President Xi Jinping is compatible with the 2030 Agenda in both the goals and pathways, and is an important accelerator for global sustainable development. So far, more than 80 countries have joined the Group of Friends of the GDI, and relevant projects are being launched one after another, adding strong momentum to global development. As the regional coordinator for the 2030 Agenda, ESCAP has formulated and is actively implementing the Regional Road Map for Implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific. China is ready to enhance synergy between the GDI and the Road Map for more outcomes in such areas as poverty reduction, food security, green and low-carbon development, and climate change, so as to inject strong impetus into sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific.

Mr. Chair,

As an important member of the Asia-Pacific region, China cannot develop in isolation from the region, and the Asia-Pacific needs China to prosper. China has been actively practicing the principles of amity, sincerity, mutual benefit and inclusiveness and upholding the guidelines of developing friendship and partnership with its neighbors and fostering an amicable, secure and prosperous neighborhood. China is firmly committed to safeguarding peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region, advancing regional economic integration and deepening regional connectivity, with a view to building a dynamic, harmonious and prosperous Asia-Pacific community.

China, with its development, has always been a source of impetus for the Asia-Pacific and world economy. Over the years, China has accounted for around 30 percent of global growth and over 50 percent of the growth of the Asia-Pacific region. Last year, China registered a growth rate of 5.2 percent, the highest among the major economies of the world. It remained the biggest engine of economic growth in the Asia-Pacific and beyond. Since the beginning of this year, the Chinese economy has continued to rebound, with progress made in high-quality development. In the first quarter, China's GDP grew 5.3 percent, making us confident in achieving the growth target of around five percent for the whole year. We will move faster to develop new quality productive forces, take the lead in developing strategic emerging industries and industries of the future, speed up coordinated digital and green development, foster new growth drivers, and open up greater space for development. President Xi Jinping has stressed on multiple occasions that China's door will never be closed, but will only open still wider. China will continue to advance high-standard opening up, foster a market-oriented, world-class and law-based business environment, and bring more new opportunities to the Asia-Pacific region with new accomplishments in Chinese modernization.

Mr. Chair,

China attaches great importance to the role of ESCAP and will continue to provide financial support through the China-ESCAP Cooperation Program and other channels to help elevate Asia-Pacific cooperation to a new level. China is ready to work with all parties to promote development and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region and build a community with a shared future for mankind.

Thank you.