

A Global Community of Shared Future: China's Proposals and Actions (I)

携手构建人类命运共同体： 中国的倡议与行动（上）

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Preface

In the universe there is only one Earth, the shared home of humanity. Unfortunately, this planet on which we rely for our subsistence is facing immense and unprecedented crises, both known and unknown, both foreseeable and unforeseeable. Whether human civilization can survive these has become an existential issue that must be squarely faced. More and more people have come to the realization that rather than amassing material wealth, the most pressing task is to find a guiding beacon for the sustainable development of human civilization, because we all care about our future.

Ten years ago President Xi Jinping propounded the idea of building a global community of shared future, answering a question raised by the world, by history, and by the times: "Where is humanity headed?" His proposal lights the path forward as the world fumbles for solutions, and represents China's contribution to global efforts to protect our shared home and create a better future of prosperity for all.

To build a global community of shared future, all peoples, all countries, and all individuals—our destinies being interconnected—must stand together in adversity and through thick and thin, navigating towards greater harmony on this planet that we call home. We should endeavor to build an open, inclusive, clean and beautiful world that enjoys lasting peace, universal security, and common prosperity, turning people's longing for a better life into reality.

The vision of a global community of shared future bears in mind the wellbeing of all humanity. It is based on both observation of the present and visionary planning for the future. It lays out goals, charts the path, and offers action plans to achieve them. It concerns the future of humanity and the destiny of every human being.

President Xi Jinping first raised the vision of a global community of shared future when addressing the Moscow State Institute of International Relations in 2013. Over the past decade it has been steadily enriched. He fleshed it out with a five-point proposal¹ in his speech at the General Debate of the 70th Session of the UN General

前言

宇宙只有一个地球，人类共有一个家园。

但是，我们赖以生存的星球正面临前所未有的巨大危机——既有已知的，更有未知的；既有可预测的，更有不可预测的。人类文明存亡已是必须面对的现实课题。越来越多的人意识到，相对于物质财富的积累，尤为紧迫的是，要本着对人类命运的终极关怀，找到人类文明永续发展的精神指引。

10年前，习近平主席提出构建人类命运共同体理念，目的就是回答“人类向何处去”的世界之问、历史之问、时代之问，为彷徨求索的世界点亮前行之路，为各国人民走向携手同心共护家园、共享繁荣的美好未来贡献中国方案。

构建人类命运共同体，就是每个民族、每个国家、每个人的前途命运都紧紧联系在一起，应该风雨同舟，荣辱与共，努力把我们生于斯、长于斯的星球建成一个和睦的大家庭，推动建设持久和平、普遍安全、共同繁荣、开放包容、清洁美丽的世界，把各国人民对美好生活的向往变成现实。

构建人类命运共同体理念，着眼全人类的福祉，既有现实思考，又有未来前瞻；既描绘了美好愿景，又提供了实践路径和行动方案；既关乎人类的前途，也攸关每一个体的命运。

10年来，构建人类命运共同体的理念不断丰富和发展。从习近平主席2013年在莫斯科国际关系学院首次提出，到2015年在第七十届联大一般性辩论上提出“五位一体”总体框架^①，再到2017年在联合

Assembly in 2015. He further proposed five goals for the world² in his speech at the United Nations Office in Geneva in 2017. This represents the steady increase in the depth and scope of the vision.

The past decade has seen steady progress in implementing the vision. From bilateral to multilateral and from regional to global dimensions, ground-breaking results have been achieved on every front. The Belt and Road Initiative, the Global Development Initiative, the Global Security Initiative, and the Global Civilization Initiative have taken root and borne fruits, bringing prosperity and stability to the world and creating substantive benefits for the people.

Over the past decade, the vision of a global community of shared future has gained broader support. More countries and people have come to the understanding that this vision serves the common interests of humanity, represents popular calls for peace, justice and progress, and can create the greatest synergy among all nations for building a better world. It is now widely recognized in the international community that the vision has nothing to do with self-interest and protectionism. Instead, by presenting China's vision of the course of human development, it confronts the hegemonic thinking of certain countries that seek supremacy. It is therefore of great significance to promote solidarity and cooperation among all countries and create a better future for humanity.

The Chinese government is publishing this white paper to introduce the theoretical base, practice and development of a global community of shared future. We hope it will improve understanding and expand consensus in the international community, and reinforce the global effort to realize this vision.

I. Humanity at a Crossroads

This is an era of promise, and an era of challenges. At yet another crossroads in history, we have to choose between unity and division, between opening up and closing off, between cooperation and confrontation. With the overall interests of humanity at stake, this choice tests the wisdom of all countries.

1. Interdependence is the prevailing trend throughout history

In its history, humanity has progressed from primitive society to the Agricultural Revolution, the Industrial Revolution, and now the Information Revolution. While this process has seen a steep increase in productivity, one fundamental reality has remained unchanged: The Earth is our one and only home. All countries bear responsibility for the safety of this planet and the future of humanity. If the pursuit of power and profit escalates to vicious competition or even armed conflict, self-destruction will be the certain outcome.

Throughout history, peace and development have been the primary aspirations of humanity. Having experienced the ravages of wars and conflicts, especially the two world wars, people around the globe have built a keener awareness of cherishing peace, expanding cooperation, and seeking common development. The idea that "we are all one human family" is gaining traction, and the desire for a global community grows stronger than ever.

Globalization has improved the allocation of production factors worldwide, including capital, information, technology, labor and management. As if connecting scattered lakes and creeks into an uninterrupted expanse of water, it draws nations out of isolation and away from the obsolete model of self-reliance, merging their

国日内瓦总部提出建设“五个世界”的总目标²，人类命运共同体理念的思想内涵不断深化拓展。

10年来，构建人类命运共同体的实践稳步推进。从双边到多边，从区域到全球，这一理念取得全方位、开创性的丰硕成果，共建“一带一路”倡议、全球发展倡议、全球安全倡议、全球文明倡议落地生根，给世界带来的是繁荣稳定的巨大红利，创造的是扎扎实实的民生福祉。

10年来，构建人类命运共同体的观念日益深入人心。越来越多国家和人民认识到，这一理念符合全人类共同利益，反映了世界人民追求和平、正义、进步的心声，汇聚了各国人民共建美好世界的最大公约数。国际社会普遍认为，人类命运共同体理念超越利己主义和保护主义，打破了个别国家唯我独尊的霸权思维，反映出中国对人类发展方向的独到见解，对于推动各国团结合作、共创人类美好未来具有重要意义。

为全面介绍构建人类命运共同体的思想内涵和生动实践，增进国际社会了解和理解，凝聚广泛共识，更好与各国携手构建人类命运共同体，中国政府特发布本白皮书。

一、人类站在历史的十字路口

我们所处的是一个充满希望的时代，也是一个充满挑战的时代。站在历史的十字路口，是团结还是分裂，是开放还是封闭，是合作还是对抗？如何抉择，关乎人类整体利益，也考验着各国的智慧。

（一）相互依存是历史大势

从人类社会发展史看，人类从原始社会一路走来，经历了农业革命、工业革命、信息革命，但无论生产力如何发展进步，都没有改变一个最根本的现实：地球是人类赖以生存的唯一家园。各国有责任共同呵护地球的安全，守护人类的未来。如果为了争权夺利而恶性竞争甚至兵戎相见，最终只会走上自我毁灭的道路。

自古以来，人类最朴素的愿望就是和平与发展。经历过战争和冲突的洗礼，尤其是遭受两次世界大战的浩劫后，世界各国人民珍视和平、扩大合作、共同发展的意识显著提升，人类大家庭的观念更加深入人心，人们对共同体的向往和追求更加殷切。

individual markets into a global one and combining their respective experiences into world history.

As information technology advances with every passing day, most prominently in the fields of Internet, big data, quantum computing, and artificial intelligence, human exchanges have become deeper, broader, and more extensive than ever before, and countries are more interconnected and interdependent than at any point in the past. Globalization is not an option; it is the reality and the way of life. The global village is getting smaller—the longest distance between two places on Earth has been reduced to a flight of no greater than 24 hours, and our planet is becoming flat—one tap on a mobile phone connects us to the other side of the world in a split second. This is an integrated world. Those who turn their back on it will have no place in it.

Living on the same planet, all countries, adjacent or distant, large or small, developed or developing, are members of an emerging community of shared interests, responsibility, and destiny, whose wellbeing and security are interrelated. Only when appropriate attention is paid to the collective future of humanity is it possible that the wishes of every country, people and individual come true. Whatever we may encounter on our journey ahead, the only right choice is to work together for the benefit of all.

2. Global challenges call for global response

Our world is undergoing change on a scale unseen in a century. Various problems old and new and complex issues are converging with and compounding each other, posing unprecedented challenges for human society. Instability, uncertainty, and unpredictability are now the norm.

The peace deficit is growing. Though human society has largely maintained peace since the end of World War II, threats to world peace continue to amass. War has returned to the Eurasian continent, tensions are rising, and a series of flashpoints are emerging. The shadow of the arms race lingers on, and the threat of nuclear war—the Sword of Damocles that hangs over humanity—remains. Our world is at risk of plunging into confrontation and even war.

The development deficit is ballooning. The global economic recovery is sluggish, and unilateralism and protectionism are rampant. Some countries are turning to a “small yard, high fence” approach to wall themselves off; they are pushing for decoupling, severing and “derisking” supply chains. All this has caused setbacks to globalization. At the same time the COVID-19 pandemic has reversed global development, exacerbating the North-South gap, development fault lines, and the technology divide. The Human Development Index has declined for the first time in 30 years. The world’s poor population has increased by more than 100 million, and nearly 800 million people live in hunger.

The security deficit is glaring. Due to more intense global strategic competition and a lack of mutual trust between major countries, the Cold War mindset has re-emerged, and calls for ideological confrontation have resurfaced. Some countries’ hegemonic, abusive, and aggressive actions against others, in the form of swindling, plundering, oppression, and the zero-sum game, are causing great harm. Non-traditional security challenges are on the rise, including terrorism, cyber-attacks, transnational crime, and biological threats.

全球化在世界范围内优化了资本、信息、技术、劳动、管理等生产要素的配置，把一个个孤立的小湖泊、小河流连成了汪洋大海，各民族自给自足的原始封闭状态被打破，市场成为了世界市场，历史也随之成为世界历史。

在信息化日新月异的今天，互联网、大数据、量子计算、人工智能迅猛发展。人类交往的世界性比过去任何时候都更深入、更广泛，各国相互联系和彼此依存比过去任何时候都更频繁、更紧密。全球化不是选择，而是现实，甚至成为一种生活方式。地球村正变得越来越“小”，放眼寰宇，地球上最遥远的距离也不超过24小时的直飞航程。世界也正变得越来越“平”，点一点手机屏幕，就可以瞬时链接到世界的另一端。一体化的世界就在那儿，谁拒绝这个世界，这个世界也会拒绝他。

生活在同一片蓝天下，无论近邻还是远交，无论大国还是小国，无论发达国家还是发展中国家，正日益形成利益交融、安危与共的利益共同体、责任共同体、命运共同体。只有人类整体命运得以关照，每个国家、每个民族、每个人的美好希望才能实现。不管前途是晴是雨，携手合作、互利共赢是唯一正确选择。

(二) 全球性挑战需要全球性应对

当今世界正处于百年未有之大变局，各种新旧问题与复杂矛盾叠加碰撞、交织发酵。人类社会面临前所未有的挑战，不稳定、不确定、难预料成为常态。

和平赤字不断加深。第二次世界大战结束以来，人类社会维持了70多年的总体和平，但威胁世界和平的因素仍在积聚。欧亚大陆战火重燃，局势持续紧张，热点问题此起彼伏，军备竞赛阴霾不散，核战争的“达摩克利斯之剑”高悬，世界面临重新陷入对抗甚至战争的风险。

发展赤字持续扩大。全球经济复苏乏力，单边主义、保护主义肆虐，一些国家构筑“小院高墙”、强推“脱钩断链”、鼓噪供应链“去风险”，经济全球化遭遇逆流。新冠疫情吞噬全球发展成果，南北差距、发展断层、技术鸿沟等问题更加突出。人类发展指数30年来首次下降，世界新增1亿多贫困人口，近8亿人生活在饥饿之中。

安全赤字日益凸显。国际战略竞争日趋激烈，