

## Premier Li Qiang's Special Address at the Opening Ceremony of the World Economic Forum Annual Meeting 2024

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Li Qiang, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China  
中华人民共和国国务院总理 李强

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Your Excellency President Viola Amherd,  
Professor Klaus Schwab,  
Your Excellencies State Leaders and Heads of International Organizations,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Friends,

Greetings to you all. It gives me great pleasure to come to the beautiful Davos for the World Economic Forum Annual Meeting 2024.

The theme of this meeting, “Rebuilding Trust,” echoes well with people’s concerns and will surely strike a chord with many. As I see it, the word “rebuild” implies at least three things. First, trust was once prevalent. To a large extent, it was trust between countries that enabled the huge progress in economic globalization over the past decades. Second, the foundation of trust has now been eroded. The lack of trust is aggravating risks to global growth and peaceful development. Third, rebuilding trust is essential. Whether it is to overcome current difficulties, or to create a better future, it is essential that we discard prejudice, bridge differences and work as one to

尊敬的阿姆赫德主席,  
尊敬的施瓦布主席,  
尊敬的各国领导人和国际组织负责人,  
女士们, 先生们, 朋友们:

大家好! 很高兴来到美丽的达沃斯, 出席世界经济论坛2024年年会。

本次年会以“重建信任”为主题, 非常契合人们的关切, 一定会引起广泛的共鸣。我觉得, “重建”一词至少包含了三层意思: 其一, 信任曾经广泛存在, 过去几十年来经济全球化取得的巨大进展, 很大程度上得益于各国之间的相互信任; 其二, 现在信任之基遭到了破坏, 信任缺失正加剧全球经济增长及和平发展的风险; 其三, 重建信任尤为重要, 无论是克服现实的困难, 还是共创美好的未来, 都应当放下成见、弥合分歧, 团结

tackle the trust deficit.

Where does trust come from? In my view, it comes, first and foremost, from our shared aspiration for a better future for humanity and from our common will to work together for that vision. As President Xi Jinping points out, changes of the world, of our times, and of historical significance are unfolding like never before, and the world has entered a new period of turbulence and transformation. Yet the overall direction of human development and progress will not change, the overall dynamics of world history moving forward amid twists and turns will not change, and the overall trend toward a shared future for the international community will not change. After all the shifts and changes over the years, we should all the more cherish communication and exchange, all the more cherish solidarity and cooperation, all the more cherish openness and sharing, and all the more cherish peace and stability. These are not only ways to respond to changes, but in some sense, also ways to rebuild trust. In this connection, I wish to share with you five proposals on rebuilding trust and enhancing cooperation in the economic field.

First, strengthening macroeconomic policy coordination to build greater synergy for global growth. In today's world, countries have very close economic linkages, which means their macroeconomic policies have more notable spillover effects. In the face of global crises, fragmented and separate responses will only leave the world economy more fragile. As such, it is crucial that, in making and executing macro policies, countries around the world, especially major economies, step up dialogue and communication, take more coordinated and effective measures, firmly uphold the multilateral trading system, jointly improve global economic governance, and foster new drivers of global growth.

Second, strengthening international industrial specialization and collaboration to keep global industrial and supply chains stable and smooth. Figures show that from 2020 to 2022, each year saw on average over 5,400 new discriminatory trade and investment measures worldwide, nearly doubling the number before the pandemic. As we all know, industrial and supply chains in the economy are like the circulatory system of the human body. Any obstacles or disruptions can slow down or block the flow of lifeblood of the world economy, which not only compromises development efficiency but also triggers various economic risks and social problems. What truly serves the common interests of all is to fully respect the laws of international industrial specialization, firmly advance trade and investment liberalization and facilitation, tighten the bond of cooperation, make the pie of mutual benefit bigger, and steadily enhance the stability of global industrial and supply chains.

Third, strengthening international exchanges and cooperation on science and technology to better benefit humanity with techno-

一心破解信任赤字。

信任从何而来?我想,它首先建立在我们对人类美好未来的憧憬,并愿意为之共同努力的基础之上。正如习近平主席所指出的,世界之变、时代之变、历史之变正以前所未有的方式展开,世界进入新的动荡变革期,但人类发展进步的大方向不会改变,世界历史曲折前进的大逻辑不会改变,国际社会命运与共的大趋势不会改变。经历过这些年的变局变化,我们应当更加珍视沟通与交流,更加珍视团结与合作,更加珍视开放与共享,更加珍视和平与稳定。这些应变之道,某种意义上也是重建信任之道。这里,我想主要着眼经济领域重建信任加强合作,跟大家分享五点建议。

一是加强宏观经济政策协调,更好汇聚世界经济增长的合力。当今世界经济联系十分紧密,各国宏观经济政策的外溢效应更加明显。在全球性危机的冲击下,如果碎片化地各自为战,只会让世界经济更加脆弱。世界各国特别是主要经济体在制定实施宏观政策时,应当加强对话与沟通,采取更为协同有效的举措,坚定维护多边贸易体制,共同完善全球经济治理,培育全球经济发展的新动能。

二是加强国际产业分工协作,切实维护全球产业链供应链稳定畅通。有关数据显示,2020至2022年全球新增歧视性贸易及相关投资措施年均超过5400项,是新冠疫情前的近2倍。产业链供应链是经济发展的“血管系统”,任何干扰破坏,都会在世界经济大循环中形成“梗阻”、“断点”,既牺牲发展效率,又会诱发各种经济风险和社会问题。只有充分尊重国际产业分工的客观规律,坚定不移推进贸易和投资自由化便利化,把合作的纽带拉紧,把互惠的蛋糕做大,不断提升全球产业链供应链的稳定性,才真正符合各方共同利益。

三是加强国际科技交流合作,让技术变革更好惠及人类。新一轮科技革命和产业变革带来国与

logical advances. The new round of technological revolution and industrial transformation has created a new “cooperation” relationship between countries. To keep the competition healthy and bring out the greatest vitality, the only way is to enhance cooperation in innovation. Scientific and technological fruits should benefit humanity as a whole, instead of becoming a means to restrict or contain the development of other countries. We should advance international exchanges and cooperation on science and technology with a more open mindset and more open measures, work together for an open, just and nondiscriminatory environment for the development of science and technology, and break the barriers impeding the flow of factors of innovation, so as to let innovation thrive in an open environment.

Fourth, strengthening cooperation on green development to actively tackle climate change. Humanity still faces many challenges in addressing climate change and promoting green and low-carbon transition. Talks about the need for stronger cooperation on climate governance are often accompanied by actions of erecting barriers to green trade. Some high-quality and efficient green and low-carbon technologies and products cannot flow freely. It is important that we uphold the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, better synergize our green development strategies, remove various barriers in this field, and jointly work for a complete transition to a greener economy and society.

Fifth, strengthening North-South and South-South cooperation to build a universally beneficial and inclusive world economy. In recent years, problems like the North-South gap, divergences in recovery, and the technological divide have become more acute. Many developing countries are in distress. According to World Bank estimates for this year, the average income in more than one third of the low-income countries will stay below the 2019 level. We Chinese people believe that benefits should be mutual. True and good development is development for all. We need to fully implement the U.N. 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, strengthen global development cooperation, bridge development gaps, and create new cooperation highlights in areas such as poverty alleviation, food security and industrialization, so as to benefit the people of all countries with more fruits of cooperation.

The traditional Chinese culture very much values credibility. China is a country that attaches great importance to commitments, honoring its words with concrete actions all along. With greatest sincerity, utmost efforts and concrete results, China has proven consistently to the world that it is a country most worthy of trust. We are also well aware that apart from objective reasons, there are also subjective factors that aggravate the trust deficit. In bilateral and multilateral relations, there are many examples where one side's capriciousness undermines mutual trust with others. In our view,

国间新的竞合关系，只有加强创新合作，才能形成良性竞争，激发最大活力。科技成果应该造福全人类，而不应该成为限制、遏制他国发展的手段。我们应以更加开放的思维和举措推进国际科技交流合作，携手打造开放、公正、非歧视的科技发展环境，打破制约创新要素流动的壁垒，让创新在开放的土壤中茁壮成长。

四是加强绿色发展合作，积极应对全球气候变化。人类在应对气候变化、推进绿色低碳转型方面仍面临不少挑战，诸如一边大谈加强气候治理合作、一边设置绿色贸易壁垒的做法还大量存在，一些优质高效的绿色低碳技术和产品不能自由流通。我们应坚持共同但有区别的责任原则，加强绿色发展战略对接，破除各种绿色壁垒，共同推进经济社会发展全面绿色转型。

五是加强南北合作、南南合作，着力建设普惠包容的世界经济。近年来，全球南北差距、复苏分化、技术鸿沟等问题更加突出，不少发展中国家陷入困境。世界银行预测，今年超过三分之一低收入国家的人均收入仍将低于2019年水平。中国人讲求的是“美美与共”，只有大家一起发展，才是真发展、好发展。我们应当全面落实联合国2030年可持续发展议程，加强全球发展合作，弥合发展鸿沟，在减贫、粮食安全、工业化等领域打造新的合作亮点，让更多合作成果惠及各国人民。

中华优秀传统文化包含了十分丰富的诚信内涵。中国历来“言必信、行必果”，是重信守诺的国家。我们始终以最大的诚意，付出最大的努力，以实实在在的成果，向世人证明，中国是最值得信任的！我们也深知，信任赤字的加深，既有客观原因，也有人为因素。由于一方的任性而损害彼此的信任，这样的情形在双边、多边关系中还是不少。做好自己才能赢得信任，各方唯有以诚相待、相向而行，才能夯实信任之基，收获更多合作之果。