

**Position Paper of the People's Republic of China
For the 72nd Session of the United Nations General Assembly**

I. The Role of the UN

The international situation is undergoing profound and complex changes. There is strong support for a multi-polar world and greater democracy in international relations. Economic globalization and the IT revolution are changing the world profoundly, making countries more interdependent on one another. At the same time, the international community faces multiple challenges. Traditional and non-traditional security threats are intertwined, the development gap between North and South remains wide, and the global governance system needs to be improved.

The UN is the most universal, representative and authoritative inter-governmental organization. The purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations constitute the cornerstone of the contemporary international relations. People around the world look to the UN to uphold world peace, promote common development and pursue win-win cooperation, thus establishing a new, win-win type of international relations featuring wide consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits and, beyond that, a global community with a shared future. Addressing global issues and challenges requires the joint efforts of the UN member states. Under the current circumstances, it is important for the UN to continue playing its central role in international affairs, follow the trend of the times, heed the voice of all nations, and rally the world in the pursuit of enduring peace, development and prosperity.

II. UN Reform

China supports UN to keep abreast of the times through reform, strengthen its capacity for coordinating international efforts to tackle global challenges, better respond to the expectations of the international community, and increase the say of developing countries in international affairs. The reform should seek all-round, balanced progress on security, development and human rights. In particular, positive results should be achieved in development, as this concerns the vital interests of developing countries.

China supports reforming the Security Council so that it will better fulfill its responsibilities prescribed in the UN Charter. The priority of the reform should be on increasing the representation and voice of developing countries so that small and medium-sized countries will have more opportunities to sit on the Security Council and participate in its decision-making process. Security Council reform concerns the future of the UN and the vital interests of all member states. It is important to continue with thorough and democratic consultations, and search for a package solution that addresses the concerns and interests of all parties. China will work with all parties to ensure that the reform will safeguard the long-term interests of the UN and the unity of the UN membership.

III. Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism

The international fight against terrorism has made positive progress, but the frequency of terrorist activities in various parts of the world is yet to be reversed. The fight against terrorism faces a complex and vulnerable situation. Counter-terrorism remains a big challenge to global security governance.

China opposes all forms of terrorism, and calls for a holistic counter-terrorism strategy that addresses both the symptoms and root causes of terrorism. The international community should strengthen counter-terrorism cooperation in accordance with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, and fully implement the relevant Security Council resolutions and the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. China opposes double standard on the issue of counter-terrorism, and believes that terrorism should not be linked with any particular country, ethnicity or religion. The UN and its Security Council should play a central, coordinating role in international counter-terrorism cooperation, build consensus, enhance coordination, and forge greater synergy for international counter-terrorism efforts. China supports greater international coordination and cooperation to cut off terrorist groups' channels for obtaining financial and other forms of support.

Terrorist and extremist ideologies are spreading through the Internet and social media. This has led to a surge of home-grown terrorist threats, and severely undermined international security and stability. The pressing task is to resolutely counter this trend by adopting standards and guidelines for counter-terrorism professionals and advancing international cooperation to counter terrorists' use of the Internet (TUI).

IV. UN Peacekeeping Operations

UN peacekeeping operations are an important instrument for maintaining world peace and security. China supports UN peacekeepers in fully fulfilling their mandate under the principles of “consent of the parties, impartiality and non-use of force except in self-defense and defense of the mandate”. China also supports UN peacekeeping operations in advancing with the times through innovation and reasonable and necessary reform based on the broad consensus of the UN membership. China welcomes the efforts by Secretary General António Guterres and the relevant parties in this regard. China believes that the reform should help peacekeepers more effectively maintain stability and advance the political process in the host country, along with ensuring the safety of the peacekeepers. China stands ready to conduct in-depth discussions with other member states and the relevant parties on a reform plan that addresses the concerns of all parties.

V. Information and Cyber Security

Cyberspace is a common space for human activities. The future of cyberspace should be in the hands of all countries. Countries should step up communication, broaden consensus and deepen cooperation to build a community with shared future in cyberspace. All parties should observe international law and the basic norms governing international relations based on the purposes and principles of the UN Charter. It is essential to respect the sovereignty of other countries, reject cyber war and arms race, and oppose using the Internet to interfere in other countries’ internal affairs, undermine other countries’ interests or infringe on the privacy of other countries’ citizens. The cyberspace must be used to promote social and economic development, international peace and stability and improve people’s well-being. The pressing task is to adopt international norms for cyberspace that are acceptable to all, and develop international legal instruments for countering cyber crime and TUI under the UN framework and in keeping with the principle of peace, sovereignty, shared governance and shared benefits, so as to foster a peaceful, secure, open, cooperative and orderly cyberspace and establish a multilateral, democratic and transparent global governance system for cyberspace.

China attaches great importance to the important role of the UN in cyber security and has deeply engaged in the UN-led cyber-related processes in a constructive manner. China will continue to support the UN as the main channel of safeguarding international cyber security, establishing order and developing international rules for cyberspace.

VI. The Refugee and Migration Issue

There are complex reasons for the refugee issue, whose root causes include regional instability and unbalanced development between North and South. China supports a holistic approach that addresses both the symptoms and root causes of the refugee issue. The international community should enhance cooperation to ensure the survival, security and basic dignity of refugees, and alleviate humanitarian crisis. More importantly, it should step up efforts to address the root causes by seeking the peaceful settlement of disputes and preventing new turbulence and conflict. Concrete measures should be taken to help conflict- and war-affected areas restore peace, stability and economic development, so as to create sound conditions for the refugees to return home.

China is willing to actively participate in the negotiations on the *Global Compact of Refugees*. In China's view, the negotiations should be driven by the member states, with the UN serving as the main channel, and move forward step by step in the spirit of international cooperation and friendly consultation. With regard to responsibility sharing, the historical background and cause of the refugee issue, national conditions and capacity should be taken into full consideration.

China calls for a development-based approach to migration that recognizes the contribution of migrants to development and strengthens cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination, so as to share the development dividends brought by global migration. It is important to expand the lawful channels of migration, help migrants integrate into host communities, eliminate xenophobia and discrimination against migrants, combat human trafficking, smuggling and other organized crimes, and help developing countries grow their economy as a way to reduce forced migration.

China stands ready to join hands with other parties to get actively involved in the negotiations on the *Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration*, and will continue to contribute toward the orderly movement of people worldwide and common development and prosperity of all countries.

VII. Regional Issues

1. The Situation on the Korean Peninsula

China is committed to a denuclearized, peaceful and stable Korean Peninsula and a settlement of relevant issues through dialogue and consultation. Dialogue and consultation is the only effective way to resolve the relevant issues, and the Six-Party Talks is a practical and effective platform for addressing the concerns of all parties in a balanced manner and achieving denuclearization on the Peninsula. China is firmly opposed to war and turmoil on the Peninsula, and calls on the parties to refrain from any move that might escalate tension, make positive efforts to ease tension and resume dialogue and work for the early resumption of the Six-Party Talks. China holds that the relevant Security Council resolutions should be fully implemented in their entirety. At the same time, China is opposed to imposing unilateral sanctions outside Security Council resolutions, especially “long-arm jurisdiction” over the individuals and entities of other countries based on national legislation.

To eventually resolve the relevant issues on the Peninsula, we have to adopt a multi-pronged approach and apply the correct remedy. Taking into account the concerns of all parties and the current situation on the Peninsula, China has put forward the proposal of “suspension for suspension” which calls for the suspension of nuclear and missile activities by the DPRK and the suspension of massive military exercises by the US and the ROK and the “dual-track approach” which aims to achieve denuclearization and establish a peace mechanism on the Peninsula. By proposing these initiatives, China hopes to explore practical ways of resolving the issues on the Peninsula.

China is opposed to external forces strengthening military deployment and presence in the region under the excuse of responding to the DPRK’s nuclear and missile activities. The deployment of THAAD on the Peninsula seriously undermines the strategic and security interests of regional countries, including China, and is not helpful for denuclearization on the Korean Peninsula or regional peace and stability. China expresses opposition to this and urges the countries to immediately stop and cancel the deployment.

2. The Afghanistan Issue

China firmly supports peace, reconstruction and development in Afghanistan, encourages Afghanistan in playing a bigger role in regional economic integration and connectivity, and would like to expand practical cooperation with Afghanistan under the Belt and Road Initiative. China firmly supports the Afghan-led and Afghan-owned reconciliation

process. We believe that broad and inclusive political reconciliation is the only solution and call on the Taliban to join the reconciliation process at an early date. China hopes to see better coordination among the relevant international mechanisms so that there will be synergy in helping Afghanistan achieve peace, stability and development at an early date.

3. The Middle East Peace Process

The Palestinian issue is at the heart of the Middle East issue. China supports the Palestinian people's efforts to establish an independent Palestinian state that enjoys full sovereignty, with East Jerusalem as its capital and based on the 1967 borders. China also supports Palestine's greater participation in international affairs as a State. The parties concerned need to solve their disputes through political and diplomatic means on the basis of relevant UN resolutions, the principle of "land for peace", the Arab Peace Initiative and the Roadmap for Peace in the Middle East. China supports the UN and its Security Council in playing a bigger role on the Middle East issue.

China is in touch with Palestine, Israel and other parties. Chinese President Xi Jinping made a four-point proposal for the settlement of the Palestinian issue that calls for: firmly advancing a political settlement based on the two-state solution; upholding a common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security concept; further coordinating efforts of the international community and strengthening the concerted efforts for peace; and adopting a multi-pronged approach to promote peace through development. China will continue to make relentless efforts for the resolution of the Palestinian issue.

Talks on the Syria-Israel and Lebanon-Israel tracks are important components of the Middle East peace process. They merit our attention and should be pushed forward as well.

4. The Syrian Issue

The issue of Syria can only be settled through political and diplomatic means; there is no military solution. China welcomes progress in the political process, ceasefire and cessation of violence under both the Geneva peace talk and the Astana dialogue. The international community should support the UN as the main channel of mediation and let the Syrian people determine the future of their country. The parties to the conflict in Syria should meet each other half way and search for a political settlement that accommodates the legitimate concerns of the

parties through dialogue and negotiation mediated by the UN in line with Security Council Resolution 2254. Ceasefire and cessation of violence is an important basis for a political settlement. The relevant parties should take concrete action, improve the situation on the ground and create favorable external conditions for dialogue and peace talk. The parties should support and cooperate with the work of the UN and its humanitarian assistance agencies to help improve the humanitarian situation in Syria. The international community should follow a consistent standard, strengthen coordination and crack down on all terrorist organizations in Syria designated by the Security Council.

China is opposed to the use of chemical weapons by any country, organization or individual, for any purpose and under any circumstance. It is China's view that fair and comprehensive investigations should be conducted into the chemical weapons attacks in Syria and that conclusion should be drawn on the basis of solid evidence.

5. The Iraq Issue

China supports the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Iraq and the efforts made by the Iraqi government to uphold stability and combat terrorism. China hopes that the various factions in Iraq will take the liberation of Mosul as an opportunity to advance inclusive political dialogue and reconciliation. China will continue to participate in Iraq's economic reconstruction and provide assistance within the realm of our ability.

6. The Yemen Issue

China supports the parties in Yemen in seeking a political settlement on the basis of relevant Security Council resolutions, the Gulf Cooperation Council initiative and its implementation mechanism, and the outcome documents of the National Dialogue Conference. We hope that the various forces in Yemen will reach a political solution that accommodates the concerns of various parties through dialogue and negotiation at an early date so as to achieve national stability and development at an early date.

7. The Libyan Issue

China supports the UN-led mediation efforts. The international community needs to respect and uphold Libya's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and seek a political settlement. The

future of Libya must be determined by its people. What is important is to continue urging the various factions in Libya to resolve disagreements through dialogue and negotiation and search for a solution that accommodates the interests of all parties by political means. The international community should intensify efforts in fighting terrorism, strengthen global and regional counter-terrorism cooperation and prevent Libya from becoming a base of international terrorism. The international community should strengthen coordination and cooperation with regional countries to seek a long-term solution to the Libyan issue.

8. The Iranian Nuclear Issue

The Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) strengthens the international nuclear non-proliferation regime, promotes peace and stability in the Middle East and serves the common interests of the world. The JCPOA is an international agreement adopted by China, the United States, Russia, the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Iran, and has been officially endorsed by the UN Security Council. The parties should maintain a firm political will, faithfully fulfill obligations, properly handle differences and ensure the continued, comprehensive and effective implementation of the JCPOA. China will continue working with the parties to preserve and implement the JCPOA with an objective, fair and responsible attitude.

9. The Darfur Issue

China welcomes the efforts made by the government of Sudan in ensuring peace and stability in Darfur, advancing the political process and promoting development there. The situation in Darfur has improved somewhat this year. The UN Security Council has cut the size of the UN-AU Mission in Darfur. The international community needs to stay committed to and fully leverage the role of the tripartite mechanism comprising the UN, the AU and the government of Sudan as the main channel for settling the Darfur issue, urge the other factions in Darfur to join the political dialogue as soon as possible and seek a comprehensive political settlement to the issue. The international community also needs to assist the Sudanese government in promoting development and improving people's well-being in Darfur in order to remove the root causes of the conflict.

10. The South Sudan Issue

The issue of South Sudan can only be resolved by political means. Of

immediate importance is to put an end to the fighting and violence and achieve reconciliation through inclusive dialogue. China supports the African people in solving African issues in the African way, the role of IGAD as the main channel for resolving the issue and the work of the UN Mission in South Sudan. The international community needs to continue its support for the mediation efforts of regional countries and organizations, promote peace talks and work to restore peace and stability in South Sudan.

11. The Somalian Issue

Thanks to the concerted efforts of various parties, Somalia successfully held presidential and parliamentary elections, achieving a smooth governmental transition and making an important step toward peace and reconstruction. At the same time, Somalia still faces many serious challenges to stability and development. China believes that the international community should help the government of Somalia to maintain stability, build capacity and carry out national reconstruction. China supports peacekeeping and assistance operations of the UN and the AU in Somalia and increased assistance from the region. China will work with the international community and continue to play a constructive role in achieving peace and development in Somalia.

12. The Mali Issue

China is following the situation in Mali closely. China firmly supports the efforts of the government and people of Mali in safeguarding sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity, and welcomes the progress made in the implementation of the Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation. China hopes that the relevant parties will continue to advance dialogue and accelerate the peace and reconciliation process. China commends and supports the efforts of African countries and regional organizations to uphold the unity of Mali as well as regional peace and stability. China calls on the international community to increase its attention to and input in Mali.

13. The DRC Issue

China supports the relevant parties in resolving their differences through dialogue for the sake of the fundamental interests of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and its people, and jointly maintaining the hard-won peace. China believes that the international community and the UN should continue to support the relevant parties in

implementing the political agreement to maintain domestic security and stability. The AU and Africa's sub-regional organizations should be supported in leveraging their strengths to coordinate regional cooperation in response to the challenges. China will work with the international community and continue to play a constructive role in promoting enduring stability and development in the DRC.

14. The Cyprus Issue

China takes an objective and impartial position on the issue of Cyprus. We believe that a comprehensive, fair and equitable solution should be reached at an early date through dialogue and negotiation between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots and on the basis of the relevant UN resolutions. Such a solution must stand the test of history and serve the interests of both communities. China supports the efforts of the UN and the international community in searching for a negotiated solution to the issue. China will continue to support the relevant negotiation process and play a positive role for an early settlement of the Cyprus issue.

VIII. Development Issues

1. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a central task for global development and a common responsibility of the international community. All countries need to integrate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda into their domestic development strategies, make parallel progress in the three areas of economy, society and environment, strengthen global partnership for development, and promote UN-centered cooperation with North-South cooperation serving as the main channel and supported by South-South cooperation. Efforts should be made to effectively mobilize global resources and relentlessly advance global implementation to achieve fair, open, all-round and innovative development.

China has made important progress in implementing the 2030 Agenda. It has released China's National Plan on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, began construction of innovation demonstration zones for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and reaped "early harvests" in areas of economy, society and environment. China has also encouraged the G20 to adopt and actively implement the G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

China successfully hosted the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation in May this year, during which it has reached important consensus with the relevant countries and international organizations on deepening cooperation on the Belt and Road Initiative, and proposed a number of concrete measures to support the sustainable development of the countries along the routes. The Belt and Road Initiative is highly compatible with the 2030 Agenda, as both encourage cooperation for sustainable development. The two can be mutually reinforcing. China will join efforts with all countries under the frameworks of the UN, the G20, and the Belt and Road Initiative to contribute to the global implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

2. Climate Change

Climate change is a challenge to all humanity. The Chinese government sees addressing climate change as integral to pursuing sustainable development, and a responsibility in building a global community with a shared future. The green, low-carbon and sustainable development for the world championed by the Paris Agreement is in line with China's pursuit of ecological improvement.

China will continue to pursue innovative, coordinated, green, open and shared development, follow the principles of "common but differentiated responsibilities", equity and respective capabilities, and maintain close communication and coordination with all parties to promote the follow-up negotiations and the effective implementation of the Paris Agreement, in an effort to advance the global process of addressing climate change.

3. Food Security

Food security bears on human survival. The international community should vigorously advance agricultural modernization, enhance agricultural cooperation, reduce trade protectionism, establish a fair, equitable, sustainable and stable order for agricultural trade, and jointly meet the Sustainable Development Goal on food and agriculture. Developed countries should help developing countries raise agricultural output and ensure food security. Developing countries should make agricultural and rural development a core national mission. China attaches great importance to safeguarding food security. This year China has witnessed another food harvest, and made further progress in developing eco-friendly agriculture. At the same time, China has

vigorously engaged in international cooperation on agriculture, and has provided emergency food assistance to famine-stricken countries in Africa.

4. Financing for Development

Financing for development is crucial for implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The international community should build an open world economy, promote liberalization and facilitation of global trade and investment, stimulate economic growth and provide a solid foundation for the better mobilization of global development resources. All countries should earnestly implement the Monterrey Consensus and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. Developed countries should assume the primary responsibility in financing for development, deliver on their ODA commitments, and provide assistance to developing countries in terms of capital, technology, capacity building, debt cancellation and reduction, market access, etc. China will continue to contribute to promoting common development through the China-UN Peace and Development Fund and the Assistance Fund for South-South Cooperation.

IX. Arms Control, Disarmament and Non-Proliferation

1. Nuclear Issues

China has consistently called for and actively advocated the eventual complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. China is firmly committed to a nuclear strategy based on self-defense and has upheld its commitment that it would not be the first, at any time and under any circumstances, to use nuclear weapons, and that it would unconditionally refrain from using or threatening to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon states or nuclear-weapon-free zones.

China advocates universal security as the ultimate goal, upholds the authority and effectiveness of the existing multilateral mechanisms including the Geneva Conference on Disarmament (CD), and follows the principle of consensus so as to ensure equal and broad participation of the members of the international community.

The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) is part and parcel of the post-war international security system, and the cornerstone of the international arms control and nuclear non-proliferation regime. It has played an important role in maintaining

world peace and security. China hopes that the parties concerned will make joint efforts to uphold and strengthen the authority, universality and effectiveness of the NPT, and take a balanced approach to promoting nuclear non-proliferation, nuclear disarmament and the peaceful use of nuclear energy, so as to deepen global nuclear governance. China calls on countries that have not yet acceded to the NPT to do so as soon as possible as non-nuclear-weapon states.

As one of the first countries to sign the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), China supports the purposes and goals of the CTBT and has honored its commitment of moratorium on nuclear tests. China has been involved in the work of the Preparatory Commission for the Treaty Organization in a constructive, pragmatic and comprehensive way, and earnestly carried out preparations for the implementation of the CTBT in China. China is ready to work with other parties to continue the institutional building of the CTBT and bring about its early entry into force.

China firmly supports the CD as the only appropriate forum for negotiating a treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices (FMCT). China supports the CD in building consensus and agreeing on a comprehensive and balanced program of work as the basis to start considering substantive issues, including the negotiation of a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable FMCT in accordance with the Shannon Report (CD/1299) and the mandate contained therein.

China respects and supports the efforts of relevant countries to establish nuclear-weapon-free or WMD-free zones in light of the actual conditions of their regions and on the basis of consultations among themselves and voluntary agreements. China has signed and ratified all protocols to the treaties on nuclear-weapon-free zones that are open for signature.

China attaches high importance to nuclear security. It supports the central role of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in the international nuclear security system and has participated actively in all four Nuclear Security Summits. At the third Nuclear Security Summit in 2014, Chinese President Xi Jinping proposed a sensible, coordinated and balanced approach to nuclear security and advocated the building of an international nuclear security system featuring fairness and win-win cooperation. At the fourth Nuclear Security Summit in 2016, President Xi put forth a number of propositions and initiatives on strengthening the

international nuclear security system and promoting relevant international cooperation. Guided by these proposals and initiatives, China will work with the international community to contribute to the enhancement of global nuclear security.

Safety should come first in the exploitation and use of nuclear energy. China supports the international community in taking concrete measures to reinforce nuclear safety and actively advancing international cooperation to promote the safe, sound and sustainable development of nuclear energy.

2. Chemical and Biological Weapons

China supports continued efforts to strengthen the effectiveness, authority and universality of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC). China finds it regrettable that the relevant states that possess chemical weapons and those that had abandoned such weapons on the territories of other State Parties failed to complete the destruction process before the scheduled deadline. China urges such countries to comply with the relevant decisions of the Conference of the State Parties and the Executive Council and redouble efforts to complete the destruction according to the set timetables. The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons should effectively supervise all destruction processes, including those of abandoned chemical weapons. In the spirit of openness and practical results, China will work with other State Parties to the BWC to push for positive outcomes at this year's Conference of the State Parties, promote multilateral biological arms control, and uphold the BWC's important role in removing the threat and preventing the proliferation of biological weapons and promoting the peaceful use of biological science and technology.

3. Non-Proliferation

China is firmly opposed to the proliferation of WMDs and their means of delivery. To achieve the goal of non-proliferation, all countries should work for a global and regional security environment of mutual trust and cooperation to reduce the incentive for WMD proliferation; resolve proliferation issues by political and diplomatic means; uphold and strengthen the international non-proliferation regime; and handle the relations between non-proliferation and the peaceful use of science and technology in a balanced way and abandon double standards. China will step up exchanges and cooperation with all parties to move forward the

international non-proliferation process.

4. Security in Outer Space

China stands for the peaceful use of outer space and opposes weaponization and arms race in outer space. China and Russia submitted a draft Treaty on the Prevention of the Placement of Weapons in Outer Space, the Threat or Use of Force Against Outer Space Objects to the CD in 2008, and submitted an updated draft in June 2014. In light of the developments in outer space, China and Russia submitted a working paper in September 2015 in response to the questions raised by some countries. China calls on the CD to conclude a multilateral treaty on space arms control based on the draft proposed by China and Russia as early as possible, so as to uphold peace, security and sustainable development in outer space in the long run. To facilitate relevant discussions, China and Russia propose that the General Assembly authorize the establishment of a Group of Government Experts on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space this year, where in-depth discussions on international, legally binding agreements can be held. China supports the principle of inclusiveness and complementarity in promoting the prevention of an arms race and the Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures (TCBMs) process in outer space. Proper and viable TCBMs could help to enhance mutual trust, reduce miscalculations, regulate outer space activities and, to some extent, maintain outer space security. They can be a useful supplement to the prevention of weaponization and arms race in outer space, but they are no substitute for the arms control process in outer space.

X. Human Rights

The full realization of all human rights is the common goal of mankind. As an important part of the economic and social development of a country, the human rights cause should be advanced in light of specific national conditions and the need of its people. There is no one-size-fits-all model for development and human rights. Countries have the right to make their own choice based on their condition, and their choice should be fully respected.

Peace and development is the paramount human right, and democracy and livelihood are two aspects of human rights. The international community should attach equal importance to the realization of the civil and political rights and the economic, social and cultural rights as well as the right to development, accommodate the concerns of

developing countries and, on a priority basis, help developing countries eliminate hunger and poverty and realize the right to survival and development.

When it comes to human rights, there is always room for improvement. Countries should engage in constructive dialogue and cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual respect, enhance exchange and mutual learning, properly handle differences and reject the practice of politicizing human rights issues. The Human Rights Council and other UN human rights bodies should faithfully observe the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, conduct their work in a fair, objective and non-selective manner and advance the two main categories of human rights (civil and political rights; economic, social and cultural rights) in a balanced way, and contribute to the sound development of the international human rights cause.

XI. UN Financing

According to the “capacity to pay” principle in the UN General Assembly resolution, all UN member states should earnestly fulfill their financial obligations stipulated in the UN Charter and pay assessments for both regular budget and peacekeeping operations on time, in full and without conditions to support the UN in effectively carrying out its functions. The management of and efficiency in the use of UN resources should be improved through integration of resources and programs with greater accountability and with due regard for and accommodation of the legitimate concerns and demands of developing countries.

XII. The Rule of Law at the National and International Levels

It is the goal of all countries and the entire international community to achieve the rule of law at both the national and international levels. At the national level, countries are entitled to independently choose the model of rule of law that suits their conditions. Countries with different models should learn from each other and seek common development in a spirit of mutual respect and accommodation. The Chinese government comprehensively promotes the rule of law in order to turn China into a country under the rule of law that features sound legislation, strict enforcement, impartial justice and abidance by all.

To strengthen the rule of law at the international level, it is necessary to uphold the authority of the UN Charter, strictly abide by universally recognized principles of international law such as sovereign equality and

non-interference in other countries' internal affairs, and promote democracy and the rule of law in international relations. It is incumbent on all countries to uphold the authority of the international rule of law, exercise their rights in accordance with law and fulfill their obligations in good faith. All countries and international judicial institutions should ensure equal and uniform application of international law, respect the right enjoyed by countries to independently choose the means of dispute settlement in accordance with law, reject double standards and oppose the abuse of procedures and rights.

XIII. The International Criminal Court

China supports the efforts by the international community to punish serious international crimes and promote world peace and judicial justice. The International Criminal Court (ICC) should uphold the purpose of promoting international peace and security and safeguarding the well-being of all humanity in its work, coordinate and cooperate with other international mechanisms and avoid disrupting the relevant peace processes. China hopes that the ICC will strictly stick to the principle of complementarity, earnestly respect the judicial sovereignty of countries, and prudently carry out its mandate in accordance with law, so as to win the confidence and respect of the broad international community with the objective and impartial performance of its functions.