

谢谢主席先生。

尊敬的秘书长先生，各位参会的朋友们，

近年来，最不发达国家和其他脆弱发展中经济体在实现联合国可持续发展目标方面取得了一些进展。但是同时，这些国家经济发展仍呈现着较强的外部依赖性和脆弱性，面临增长速度下降、贸易份额下滑、有效投资不足、债务负担加重等问题。要解决这些问题，切实提高生产能力，需要从根本上破除可持续发展的障碍。从国际经验上看，多元、开放、包容、绿色和财务可承受应该是可持续发展所具备的基本特征。

中国作为发展中国家，一直高度重视与其他欠发达国家开展互利共赢的务实合作，积极履行援助和减债的承诺，通过分享发展成果和经验，增加对不发达地区和国家的投资，参与这些国家的基础设施建设和工业化建设等等，帮助这些国家提升自身的“造血能力”。

当前，中国正深入推进“一带一路”建设和中非十大合作计划等方面的国际合作，这将为世界其他国家创造更多发展机会。在清除制约最不发达国家发展的瓶颈领域，中国和这些国家有很大的合作空间。

一是基础设施建设领域：中国在能源、通讯、铁路、公路、港口、机场、口岸等领域建设方面，都已经取得了显著成果，积累了丰富的海外工程建设的经验。在亚洲、非洲等许多欠发达国家实施了众多的项目，为改善欠发达国家的基础设施条件和营商环境提供了支持。

二是工业制造和产能领域：中国正在积极推进国际产能和装备制造合作，在多个国家投资建设了一些工业园区，与欠发达国家进行产业对接，拓及劳动密集型产业、能源资源上下游产业，以及钢铁、建材、纺织等领域的合作，支持相关国家建立自主可持续发展的工业体系。

三是绿色发展、可再生能源领域：欠发达国家各类能源的开发还有很大的提升空间，中国在帮助这些国家提升传统能源开发和利用的同时，还在推动进一步可再生能源、清洁能源等领域的互利合作。

四是国民能力发展领域：中国坚持“授人以渔”的理念，注重通过人力资源开发来提高欠发达国家的自主发展能力。除了直接支持学校建设等教育领域之外，还以项目为载体，加强技术转移和经验共享，培训相关的技术人员，促进欠发达国家国民能力全面提高。

女士们，先生们，

中国进出口银行是以支持贸易发展、跨境投资和国际经济合作为主要业务的银行，在发展中国家，包括最不发达国家，支持了许多基础设施项目、民生项目和工业化建设项目。截至目前，中国进出口银行在 35 个最不发达国家中执行了项目超过 560 个，已经签约金额超过 570 亿美元，主要集中在道路、交通、电力、制造、信息、教育，还有卫生等领域。这些项目为当地改善投资环境，加快工业化进程，提升经济一体化水平，提高人民生活水平，增强自主发展能力方面都发挥了积极作用。

未来，中国进出口银行将继续支持与最不发达国家和其它脆弱发展中经济体的务实合作，为促进实现联合国的可持续发展目标共同努力。谢谢大家。

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Dear Secretary General, Distinguished Participants and Friends,

In recent years, the least developed countries and other vulnerable developing economies have made some progress in achieving the United Nations sustainable development goals. That being said, these countries still exhibit strong external economic dependence and vulnerability. They are facing problems such as declining growth rates, shrinking trade share, insufficient effective investment, and growing debt burden. To solve these problems and effectively increase production capacity, we must root out the obstacles to sustainable development. Drawing on our international experience, diversity, openness, inclusiveness, green, and financial sustainability should be the basic features of sustainable development.

As a developing country, China has always attached great importance to pragmatic and mutually beneficial win-win cooperation with other less-developed countries, actively delivered on its pledged assistance and debt reduction, increased investment in underdeveloped regions and countries by sharing development achievements and experiences, and participated in their infrastructure development and industrialization, etc., helping them improve their “blood-generating faculty”.

At present, China is making intensive efforts to move forward international cooperation in support of the “Belt and Road Initiative” and top-ten China-Africa cooperation plans, which will create more development opportunities for other countries in the world. In clearing bottlenecks that restrict the development of the least developed

countries, there is much room for cooperation between China and these countries.

First, in the area of infrastructure development, China has made remarkable achievements in the field of energy, communications, railways, highways, ports, and airports, and has accumulated rich experience in executing construction projects overseas. It has implemented numerous projects in many underdeveloped countries in Asia, Africa in support of their effort to improve their infrastructure and business environment.

Second, in the area of industrial manufacturing and production capacity, China is actively promoting international cooperation in the area of production capacity and equipment manufacturing, investing in industrial parks in a number of countries aligned with the industrial development of the underdeveloped countries, covering their labor-intensive industries, energy-related upstream and downstream industries, as well as cooperation in the areas of iron and steel, building materials, textiles, etc., in support of the establishment of independent and sustainable industrial systems in host countries.

Third, in the field of green development and renewable energy, there is still much room for improvement in terms of developing various types of energy in less developed countries. While helping these countries upgrade their development and utilization of traditional energy, China is also promoting mutually-beneficial cooperation in areas such as renewable energy and clean energy.

Fourth, in the field of human resources development, China adheres to the concept of “teaching people how to fish” and keep attention focused on building up the self-owned and self-led development

capacity of the underdeveloped countries through human resources development. In addition to directly supporting education such as opening more schools, it also uses projects as carriers to boost technology transfer and experience sharing, train relevant technical personnel, and promote the overall improvement of human resources in the underdeveloped countries.

Ladies and gentlemen,

The Export and Import Bank of China is a bank whose primary business is to support trade development, cross-border investment, and international economic cooperation. In developing countries, including the least developed countries, it has been supporting numerous projects related to infrastructure, people's livelihood, and industrial development. To date, China Exim Bank has implemented more than 560 projects in 35 least developed countries, and the contracted value has exceeded 57 billion U.S. dollars, mainly in roads, transportation, electricity, manufacturing, information, education, health, etc. These projects have played an active role in improving local investment environment, accelerating the process of industrialization, increasing the level of economic integration, improving people's living standards, and enhancing their own development capabilities.

In the future, China Exim Bank will continue to support pragmatic cooperation with the least developed countries and other vulnerable developing economies and work together for the realization of the UN's sustainable development goals. Thank you.