



世界和平论坛



中国·清华大学

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论坛背景



2012年7月7日，时任中国国家副主席习近平参加第一届“世界和平论坛”开幕式并致辞。

世界和平论坛创建于2012年，是由清华大学主办、中国人民外交学会协办的中国第一个高级别非官方国际安全论坛。世界和平论坛于2013年实现了机制化，定于每年夏季定期举行。其宗旨是为世界各国战略家提供一个讨论国际安全问题的平台，就如何应对全球性或地区性的安全威胁，如何加强国际安全合作，以及如何实现持久和平进行深入和广泛的讨论。



2013年6月27日，中国国家副主席李源潮参加第二届“世界和平论坛”开幕式并致辞。

在过去两届论坛中，时任中国国家副主席习近平及国家副主席李源潮分别莅临论坛开幕式并致辞；2位现职国家元首，9位前任外国领导人以贵宾身份参会并做主旨演讲；中国外交部、国防部、商务部的有关领导亦莅临论坛午、晚餐会并发表演讲；此外，还有五大洲90余个国家的300多名来自政府公共部门，国内外知名智库，国际组织，学界以及外交界的代表参会。

论坛领导



唐家璇
论坛主席
前国务委员



杨洁篪
论坛副主席
国务委员



袁贵仁
论坛副主席
教育部长



杨文昌
论坛副主席
外交学会会长



陈吉宁
论坛副主席、理事长
清华大学校长



谢维和
论坛副理事长
清华大学副校长



王雪莲
论坛副理事长
佳莲集团董事长



阎学通
论坛秘书长
清华大学当代国际关系研究院院长

论坛嘉宾



伊万诺夫 鸠山由纪夫 阿齐兹 加西亚 习近平 巴达维 德维尔潘 唐家璇 索拉纳



索拉纳 唐家璇 德维尔潘 巴达维 科罗马 李源潮 鲍特瑟 阿齐兹 鸠山由纪夫 布热津斯基

论坛开幕式



时任中国国家副主席习近平



中国国家副主席李源潮



塞拉利昂总统科罗马



苏里南总统鲍特瑟



秘鲁总统加西亚



论坛主席、前国务委员唐家璇



清华大学校长陈吉宁

主题报告



日本前首相鸠山由纪夫



美国前国家安全事务助理布热津斯基



法国前总理德维尔潘



巴基斯坦前总理阿齐兹



马来西亚前总理巴达维



欧盟前共同外交与安全政策高级代表索拉纳



俄罗斯联邦前安全会议秘书伊万诺夫

餐会演讲



国务委员、时任外交部长杨洁篪



外交部长王毅



商务部国际贸易谈判代表兼副部长钟山



时任商务部部长助理李荣灿



中国人民解放军军事科学院副院长任海泉

小组讨论

国际格局变化对国际安全的影响

由于国家影响力增长不平衡，当前的国际格局正从单极世界向新的权力范式转变。这种转变对大国关系有何影响？格局变化对国际安全有何挑战？如何在国际格局变化的背景下稳定国际体系？

主持人



艾琳娜，奥地利驻华大使

发言人



索拉纳，欧盟前共同外交与安全政策高级代表



章百家，中共中央党史研究室副主任



孙崎享，日本前外务省国际情报局局长



里奥纳德，英国欧洲对外关系理事会主任

小组讨论

维护国际安全的观念创新

随着国际安全新挑战的出现，国家寻求维护自身安全的新方法显得至关重要。当前世界面临哪些国际安全的新威胁？今后为了理解主要安全威胁，我们需要什么新的概念？国际社会可以通过哪些新方法促进国际安全？

主持人



丁合复，法国驻华公使

发言人



杨荣文，新加坡前外交部长



斯瓦米，印度前商务部、法律部部长



安塔万，老挝外交学会会长

小组讨论

中国民族复兴与外交转型

伴随着国际地位的增长，中国需要调整自身的外交政策。中国的民族复兴政策对世界有什么影响？国际社会期待中国为促进国际安全做出哪些政策调整？中国为促进国际安全需要承担哪些责任？

主持人



哈立德，巴基斯坦驻华大使

发言人



瓦哈波夫，乌兹别克斯坦国家安全委员会副秘书长



希门尼斯，西班牙前外交部长



塔亚纳，阿根廷前外交部长



韩保江，中共中央党校国际战略研究所所长

小组讨论

网络安全的国际合作

当今的日常生活依赖于一个稳定、安全、抗压的网络环境，且这种依赖只增不减。当前网络安全在全球范围面临哪些主要挑战？为了确保网络安全需要推进那些制度建设或改革？为保证网络安全可以进行哪些可行的国际合作？

主持人



伊多科，尼日利亚驻华公使

发言人



哈克，巴基斯坦前总参谋长



陈小工，全国人大外事委员会委员



芮效俭，美国前驻华大使



卡斯特罗，巴西前驻华大使

小组讨论

KFAS圆桌讨论：东北亚新领导们的安全政策

2013年东北亚主要国家新任领导人上任，这对东北亚局势有何深远影响？局部热点问题，如朝鲜问题、东亚领土争端等应如何应对？如何实现东北亚国家之间的深层互信与合作？

主持人



朴仁国，韩国高等教育财团总长

发言人



李政勳，韩国延世大学现代韩国研究所所长



库图诺夫，俄罗斯国际事务理事会会长



韩磊，清华—卡内基全球政策中心主任



李彬，清华大学当代国际关系研究院教授

小组讨论

世界面临的主要国际安全威胁

去年，世界上发生了内战，核武器技术扩散，海洋军事冲突，恐怖主义袭击等各种非传统安全威胁。目前有哪些不稳定因素影响国际安全？为了实现国际安全有哪些方面需要改进？为了促进国际安全需要建设怎样的安全机制？

主持人



戴克兰，爱尔兰驻华大使

发言人



霍哈尔，巴基斯坦前外交秘书



芮效俭，美国前驻华大使



杨洁勉，上海国际问题研究院院长



阿金特林瓦，尼日利亚国际问题研究所所长

小组讨论

中国与周边国家关系

在世界主要大国中，中国邻国数量最多。目前中国与邻国的关系如何？面对如此多的邻国，中国主要面临哪些挑战？为了保持与邻国关系和睦，中国需要扮演怎样的角色？

主持人



易慕龙，印尼驻华大使

发言人



巴达维，马来西亚前总理



尹永宽，韩国前外交通商部部长



斯瓦米，印度前商务部、法律部部长



杨燕怡，当代世界研究中心理事会执行主席

小组讨论

东亚地区安全

东亚地区的国际地位正迅速上升，但也存在诸多历史与现实问题。我们应怎样看待当前东亚安全局势？东亚地区面临哪些主要安全威胁？相关国家应如何共同努力提升东亚的地区安全？

主持人



赵朴，加拿大驻华大使

发言人



埃文斯，澳大利亚前外交部长



朴仁国，韩国高等教育财团总长



朱成虎，前国防大学战略教研部，将军



库图诺夫，俄罗斯国际事务理事会会长

小组讨论

南南合作与国际安全

过去几年里，发展中国家在地区安全事务中扮演了更为重要的角色。今后发展中国家之间展开国际安全合作的前景如何？发展中国家面临的最重大的安全威胁是什么？国际社会如何协助发展中国家促进地区安全？

主持人



阿布德，黎巴嫩驻华大使

发言人



卡斯特罗，巴西前驻华大使



曲星，中国国际问题研究所所长



阿尔鲁瓦利，沙特外交部参赞



萨托洛夫，塔吉克斯坦前外交部副部长

小组讨论

建立新型大国关系的出路

新型大国关系这一概念受到了大国的欢迎。新型大国关系与传统大国关系的区别是什么？确立新型大国关系应该坚持什么原则？中国和美国在世界大国中建立新型大国关系可以扮演什么角色？

主持人



吴思田，英国驻华大使

发言人



德维尔潘，法国前总理



于洪君，当代世界研究中心主任



马秀丝，卡内基国际和平研究院院长



孙崎享，日本前外务省国际情报局局长

小组讨论

社会、企业和政府为和平未来的共同责任与创新

在人口与经济需求、信息技术、资源稀缺等因素驱动下，人类面临着有史以来最为复杂的挑战。无论在政府部门，私营部门或是社会团体，这些挑战带来了一个破坏性变化的时代，商业活动受到限制，各部门齐心协力至关重要。本小组将讨论个人、团体、社会在实现和平未来过程中所扮演的角色以及相关的合作与创新。

主持人



夏默，美国麻省理工学院高级讲师

发言人



钟国兴，《学习时报》副总编辑



李稻葵，清华大学中国与世界经济研究中心主任



林美金，佳通集团董事长

小组讨论

非洲地区安全

非洲的很多安全冲突都与民族、宗教、政治问题相关。非洲的主要地区安全威胁是什么？非洲大国如何实现本地区的和平与繁荣？国际社会怎样能够协力促进非洲的安全与稳定？

主持人



乔治，博茨瓦纳驻华大使

发言人



吉佩定，前外交部副部长



艾琳娜，奥地利驻华大使



萨义德，埃及金字塔政治战略研究中心军事科技顾问，安全研究部主任



阿金特林瓦，尼日利亚国际问题研究所所长

小组讨论

防止核扩散及核安全

核战争、核事故、核扩散及恐怖主义的阴影让世界不断试图控制、减少及消除核风险。目前的防核扩散机制有哪些主要缺陷？有哪些挑战？国际社会怎样能促进防扩散进程？

主持人



白伊塔尔，阿联酋驻华大使

发言人



霍哈尔，巴基斯坦前外交秘书



马秀丝，卡内基国际和平研究院院长



胡思德，中国工程物理研究院战略研究中心主任

小组讨论

国际干涉与国际安全

过去几年，军事、经济、政治事务中的国际干涉都呈上升趋势。国际干涉合法化需要经过哪些程序？国际干涉要想取得积极的成果需要哪些国际规范？在哪些方面可以开展国际合作以提高国际干涉的效果？

主持人



米吉勒，吉布提驻华大使

发言人



何亚非，前外交部副部长



萨利耶夫，吉尔吉斯斯坦
战略分析与预测学院院长



里奥纳德，英国欧洲对外
关系理事会主任



雷舍维，法国总统办公室
战略与亚洲事务顾问

小组讨论

中美安全关系与亚太安全

在可预见的未来，中国和美国很难成为盟友。为维护亚太地区安全，中美两国关系应如何发展？两国可以建立哪些必要且现实的双边机制以避免军事冲突？亚太国家应考虑建设何种可行的多边安全机制？

主持人



古铁雷斯，秘鲁驻华大使

发言人



尹永宽，韩国前外交通商部部长



周文重，博鳌亚洲论坛秘书长



哈克，巴基斯坦前总参谋长



芮效俭，美国前驻华大使

新闻发布会



发布会主持人孙学峰与嘉宾



阎学通秘书长回答新闻发布会提问



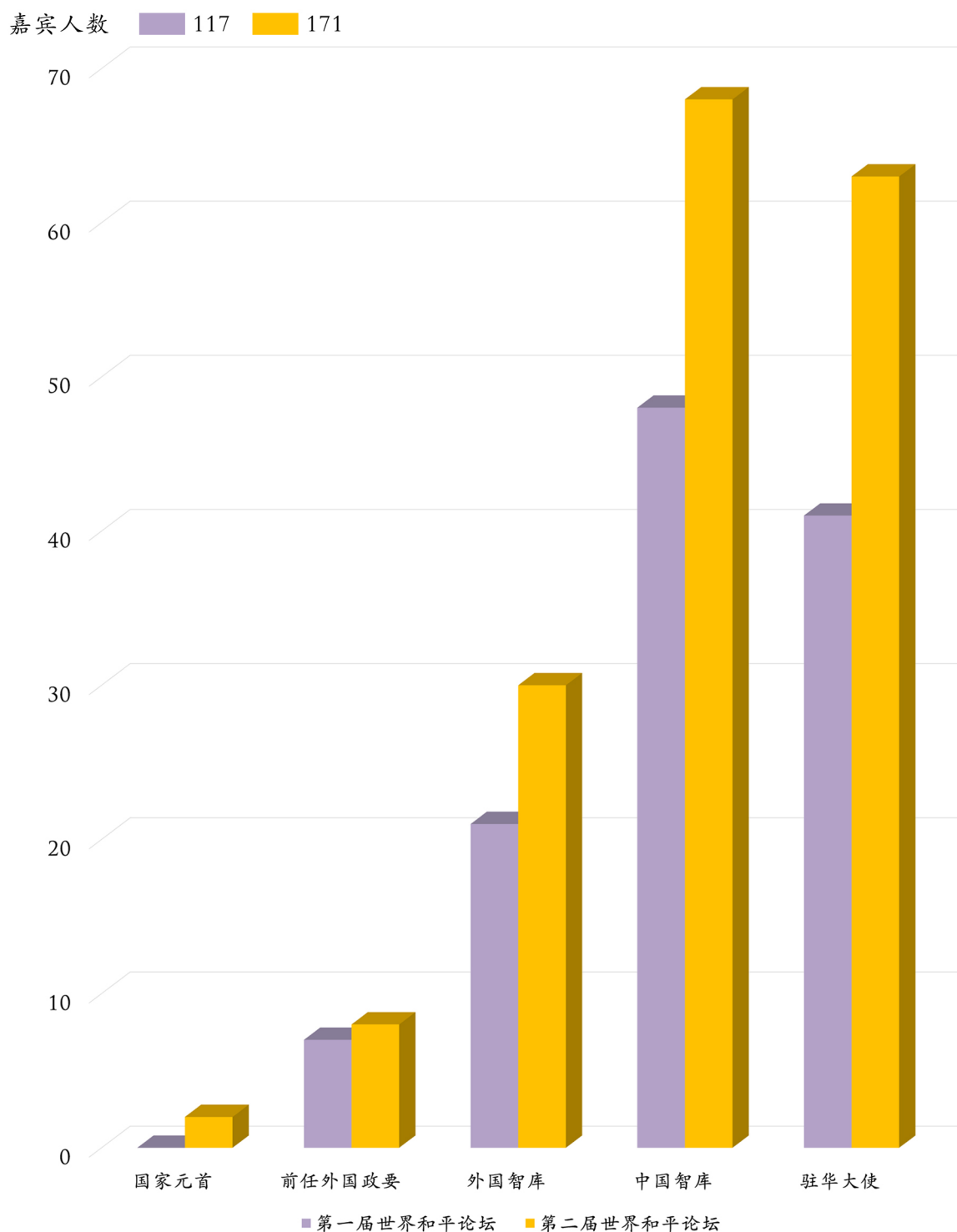
发布会主持人孙学峰与嘉宾

主题及主讲人

主题	主讲人
中国外交新局面	中国公共外交协会副会长马振岗
中国的睦邻友好关系	中国联合国协会会长陈健
中国东盟安全合作	马来西亚前总理巴达维
朝鲜半岛无核化问题	中国战略文化促进会常务副会长兼秘书长罗援
海洋安全问题	中国南海研究院院长吴士存
南亚的发展与安全	巴基斯坦前总理阿齐兹
中美安全合作	美国前国家事务安全助理布热津斯基
中俄安全与战略协作	俄罗斯前国家安全会议秘书伊万诺夫
论坛新闻发布会	世界和平论秘书长坛阎学通

论坛特点

· 全球性 ·



论坛特点

· 全球性 ·

参会国家数量		
	第一届	第二届
亚洲	23	31
欧洲	12	18
美洲	5	10
非洲	7	22
大洋洲	2	3
总计	49	84



世界和平论坛作为国际性交流平台，力图在以下几方面因素之间保持平衡：

- 地区性与全球性问题
- 发达国家与发展中国家
- 传统与非传统安全问题

论坛特点

· 合作性 ·

合作性议题设置

国际安全合作方向

发达国家与新兴经济体的合作

亚太地区的安全合作机制

网络安全的国际合作

国际协作与国际安全

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不同于世界上其他主要安全论坛，世界和平论坛致力构造合作性、建设性的对话环境，而不就不同观点一味攻击指责，追究责任，同时也更加关注发展中国家的安全问题。

论坛特点

· 创新性 ·



佳莲集团董事长王雪莲



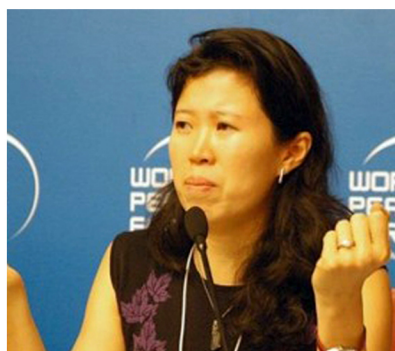
天大集团董事长方文权



拓展文化协会董事长过毅



韩国高等教育财团总长朴仁国



佳通集团董事长林美金

除了政界、学界、军界、各国际组织的参与，世界和平论坛亦致力于增强企业界的参与，深知企业是塑造国际安全必不可少的一支重要力量。

论坛影响力

· 主要报道媒体 ·



YOMIURI ONLINE

THE HINDU

朝日新聞
DIGITAL



South China Morning Post

南華早報



- 12个国家的42家媒体报道了第一届世界和平论坛
- 61家境外媒体针对第二届世界和平论坛发表了75篇报道文章，报道语种由2012年的中、英两种文字增加至2013年的中、英、日、韩、俄、阿拉伯、荷兰和西班牙等8种文字，微博阅读量为285万



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ABBOUD **Farid**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary**

Embassy of Lebanon

H.E. Dr. Farid Abboud is Ambassador of Lebanon to China. Prior to that, he was Ambassador of Lebanon to Tunisia (2007-2012), Ambassador of Lebanon to the United States of America (1999-2007). From 1995 to 1999, he worked in Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Beirut, Member of Negotiating Team of Israel-Lebanon Monitoring Group (ILMG), and Professor of Political Sciences at the University of St. Joseph, Beirut. From 1990-1995, he served as Consul-General of Lebanon in Los Angeles. Before that, he worked in the Embassy of Lebanon in Rome (1998-1990), and Embassy of Lebanon in London (1985-1988). From 1984-1985, he served at Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Lebanon. One year earlier, he was Chargé d' Affaires in Embassy of Lebanon in Moscow (1983-1984). From 1977 to 1983, he worked in the Embassy Lebanon in Washington D.C., before that, he worked in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Beirut.

Mr. Farid Abboud has a PhD in history from UCLA, while he earned his master and bachelor degrees in political sciences, from University of St. Joseph; and BA in philosophy from University of Lyon.



ABOUD
Mahmoud M.

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Comoros

H.E. Mr. Mahmoud M. Aboud is now Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Comoros to the People's Republic of China (2011-). Previously, he was Ambassador at Large to China, Japan South Korea, Thailand (2010-2011), Commissioner General to Shanghai Expo (2010), Minister Counselor Deputy Permanent Representative of Permanent Mission of the Union of the Comoros to the UN, New York (Charge d'Affaires a.i 11 years) (1997-2010), Attaché of Permanent Mission of the Union of the Comoros to the UN, New York (1995-1997), Head of Administration of Permanent Mission of the Comoros Mission to the UN, NY (1994-1995).

Mr. Mahmoud M. Aboud attended many international conferences and meetings. He holds a Master degree of International Relations from Farleigh Dickinson University.



ADANJA
Marija

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Slovenia

H.E. Ms. Marija Adanja is Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Slovenia to the People's Republic of China since 2010. She was appointed Head of the Department for International Development, Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia in 2006. In 1999, she was appointed Ambassador of Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary for the Embassy of the Republic of Slovenia to the Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg. From 1993 to 1996, she served as Under-Secretary of State & Head of the Department of European Affairs, Deputy Director of Office for European Affairs, and Head of Minister's Cabinet in Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia. In 1992, she served as Deputy Head of the mission of the Republic of Slovenia to the European Communities.



AHMAD BADAWI

Abdullah

Prime Minister of Malaysia (2003-2009)
Malaysia

Tun Abdullah Bin Haji Ahmad Badawi served as Prime Minister of Malaysia from 2003 to 2009. Previously, he worked in the Malaysian civil service, leaving his position as Deputy Secretary General of the Ministry of Culture, Youth & Sports in 1978 to become a politician. Before becoming Prime Minister, Mr. Badawi held various ministerial positions, including Minister in the Prime Minister's Department, Minister of Education, Minister of Defense, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Finance.

During his time as Prime Minister, Mr. Badawi actively pursued bilateral and multi-lateral cooperation through organizations such as the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) and Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC). In addition, Mr. Badawi has been an exponent of progressive development efforts in Malaysia and the wider Islamic world.

Born in 1939, Mr. Badawi graduated in Islamic Studies from the University of Malaya.



AKINTERINWA

Bola A.

Director General
Institute of International Affairs
Nigeria

Born in Ile-Oluji, Ondo State, Nigeria, Dr. Bola A. Akinterinwa read International Studies at the School of Advanced International Studies, Paris 6; International Law, at the Institute of Advanced International Studies of the University of Paris 2; and Contemporary International Relations and Diplomatic History, at the University of Paris 1, Panthéon-Sorbonne, France, from 1973 through 1983. He obtained his degrees with distinctions. He had a double promotion in the International Law Class in the University of Paris 2 and obtained his PhD degree with Special Commendations, at the University of Paris 1, Panthéon-Sorbonne.

An Embassy Translator at the Embassy of Nigeria, Paris, in 1984, and a Ford Foundation Fellow at the University of Maryland Foreign Policy Process in 1989, he has, since 1985, been a Research Fellow at the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs (NIIA), Lagos, where he has, at various times, received three special Letters of Commendation from the Management of the Institute, for his scholarship and patriotic activities. He was appointed Acting Director-General of the Institute on November 16, 2010 and Director General on November 16, 2012.



AL SAADI
Abdullah Saleh

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Oman

H.E. Dr. Al Sheikh Abdullah Saleh Hilah Al Saddi is Ambassador of the Sultanate of Oman to the People's Republic of China (since 2007), concurrently, he is Ambassador of the Sultanate of Oman to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (non-resident) and Ambassador of the Sultanate of Oman to Mongolia (non-resident). He Joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the Department of Conference and International Organization as a second secretary in May 1987, and was posted to Oman's Embassy in Paris and appointed as a Charge d'Affairs in Jan. 1989. Then he got back to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Director of Indian Ocean Region Co-operation Alliance Section (IORARC) in July. 1995. He was Director of World Trade Organization Section of Economy and Technology Cooperation Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in July 1999, and then he was Deputy Chief of Economic and Technical Cooperation Department for Multilateral Cooperation in July of 2000. He represented the Sultanate of Oman as a head and member of delegations at regional and international conferences.



ALRUWAILY
Fahad

Counselor

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Saudi Arabia

Mr. Fahad Alruwaily is Counselor in Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Saudi Arabia, besides his work in MFA, he is also Secretary General of Saudi National Authority for the Conventions of Prohibition of Chemical and Biological Weapons since September 2012. From July 2010 to August 2012, he was head of the department of human rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and research officer in the Cabinet of Deputy Minister for Multi-lateral Relations. In 1/3/2009, he was appointed chargé d'affaires of Saudi Arabian Embassy in the Hague.

In Feb 2003, he was appointed First Secretary of the Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia in The Hague and Vice-Representative to the OPCW, ICJ, PCJ and other Organizations in The Hague. Prior to that, he was First Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Department of International Organizations) (2001-Feb. 2003), Consul of Saudi Arabia in Brussels (1997-2001), and Consul of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Niamey (Niger), covering also Benin and Burkina Faso (1993-1997).



AL-ZAID
Yahya Abdulkareem

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Saudi Arabia

H.E. Mr. Yahya Abdulkareem Al-Zaid was born in Ha'il in July 20th, 1946. He obtained B.S. in Engineering in University of Colorado in 1971. Then he acquired M.S. on Project Management in Arthur D. Little Institute in 1976 and on Executive Program in the University of California, Berkeley in 1994. From 1971 to 1973, he worked as a chemical engineer in Jeddah Oil Refinery. From 1973 to 1975, he was appointed to project coordination and control in Petromin. From 1976 to 1978, he served as deputy managing director in East-West Pipeline of Petrolina. From 1978 to 1980, he served as general manager of production in Jeddah Oil Refinery. In 2006, Mr. Al-Zaid worked as senior vice president in Saudi Arabian Marketing & Refining Co. From 2006 to 2008, he served as advisor to H.E. the minister in Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources. From 2008 to now, he served as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the People's Republic of China.



AZIZ
Shaukat

Prime Minister of Pakistan (2004-2007)

Pakistan

H.E. Mr. Shaukat Aziz was elected as Prime Minister of Pakistan and served from 2004 – 2007, following five years as Finance Minister from 1999.

After graduating from Gordon College, Rawalpindi in 1967, Mr. Aziz gained a MBA degree from the Institute of Business Administration, University of Karachi. As Executive Vice President, he held several senior management positions in Citibank including head of institutional banking for Central Eastern Europe, the Middle East and Africa and later for Asia Pacific, followed by Chief Executive of the bank's global wealth management business.

He became Finance Minister in 1999 and was named "Finance Minister of the year" for 2001 by Euromoney and The Banker magazine. As Prime Minister, Mr. Aziz co chaired the UN Secretary Generals Committee to promote reform and coherence at the United Nations. As recognition of his services to Pakistan, he was awarded an Honorary Doctor of Laws by his Alma Mater, The Institute of Business Administration, University of Karachi.



BERMANN
Sylvie-Agnes

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of France

H.E. Mrs. Sylvie-Agnès BERMANN, is the Ambassador designated to People's Republic of China(2011-). She was appointed Director, United Nations, international organizations, human rights and Francophonie, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs in December, 2005, and Ambassador, permanent representative of France to the Western European Union, representative of France to the EU political and security committee (COPS), Brussels in July 2002. Prior to that, she served as Section head for the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP), general division of political and security affairs (1996-2002), Second counselor, Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations, New York (1992-1996), Deputy director for Southeast Asia, Asia and Pacific section (1989-1992), Second counsellor, French Embassy, Moscow (1986-1989).

Graduated from the Institute of Political Studies, the National Institute for Oriental Languages and Civilizations (Chinese) and the Beijing Language Institute.



Bi
Jiyao

Director

Institute of Foreign Economics
Research, Academy of Macroeconomic
Research, NDRC

China

Dr. Bi Jiyao graduated from the Mathematics Department of Wuhan University and the Economics Department of Peking University, having studied macroeconomic theory and policy, economic modeling, China's external economic relations, world economy, and its impacts on China. He worked for the Graduate School of the People's Bank of China for almost two years, before joining the former Economic Research Center of the State Planning Commission in 1992. He then served in the Mission of the PRC to the European Community as a first secretary in Brussels from 1996 to 1999. He is now working with the Institute for International Economic Research under the National Development and Reform Commission as Director-General and Senior Research Fellow. Major publications include A Macroeconometric Model for the Chinese Economy: Structural Analysis, Policy Simulation and Economic Forecast (1994) and Labor Markets of Nordic Countries (1995).



BORJAL
Jose M.

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Ecuador

H.E. Mr. José M. Borjal serves as Ambassador of Ecuador to the People's Republic of China from December 2012 to present. He was Sub Secretary of Latin America and the Caribbean from October 2010 to November 2012, Diplomatic Coordinator before the National Assembly from November 2009 to October 2010, General Director of South, Central America and the Caribbean from January 2009 to November 2009, National Direction of Cultural Promotion, since August 2008, General Director of Human Resources Administration, since January 2008, Deputy Representative before de OAS since January 2006, Counselor of Ecuadorian Embassy in the Arab Republic of Egypt since November 2004. In 2003, he was Counselor, Director of the Commercial Office of CORPEI and Representative before the World Organization of Tourism. Previously, he was Sub director of the General Direction of International Economic Negotiations (1999-2000), Chief of two negotiation groups of the ALCA (Resolution of Conflicts and Purchases of the Public Sector) (2000-2002).



BOUTERSE
Desire Delano

President

Suriname

H.E. Mr. Desire Delano Bouterse is the eighth President of Suriname, the head of state, head of government, and commander-in-chief of Suriname. From 1980 to 1987 he was the leader of Suriname when the country was under military rule. Bouterse is the chairman of the Surinamese political party Megacombinatie (Megacombination) and the leader of the National Democratic Party (NDP), which is part of the Megacombination. On 19 July 2010, Bouterse was elected as President of Suriname with 36 of 50 parliament votes and on 12 August 2010 he was inaugurated.



BROWN
Kerry

Executive Director of the China Studies
Centre

University of Sydney

Australia

Dr. Kerry Brown is now Executive Director of the China Studies Centre and Professor of Chinese Politics in University of Sydney. Concurrently, he is Research Associate in Centre for International Studies and Diplomacy of School of Oriental and African Studies, London (2009-), Associate of IDEAS Centre in London School of Economics (2010-). Prior to that, he was Senior Fellow, and then Head of Asia Program in Chatham House, London, running the Europe China Research and Advice Network (ECRAN) for the EU (2005-2012), Head of the Indonesia, Philippines and East Timor Section, at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, London, in charge of UK's political relationship with these countries (2003-2005), First Secretary of British Embassy to Beijing (2000-2003).

Academically, he was Visiting Research Fellow in East Asian Studies Centre in London School of Economics and Associate in China Policy Centre of Nottingham University (2003), and from 2005 to now, he is Elected Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, UK.



BRZEZINSKI
Zbigniew Kazimierz

Counselor

Center for Strategic & International
Studies

United States

Dr. Zbigniew Kazimierz Brzezinski is a Counselor and Trustee of the Center for Strategic & International Studies. From 1977-1981, he was the National Security Adviser to the President of the United States. He was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom for his role in the normalization of U.S.-Chinese relations and for his contributions to the human rights and national security policies of the United States. He has also been the recipient of the highest decorations bestowed by the governments of Poland and Germany, among others. His most recent book is STRATEGIC VISION: America and the Crisis of Global Power.



CHALUP Guillermo

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Bolivia

H.E. Mr. Guillermo Chalup is Ambassador of Bolivia to the People's Republic of China. Prior to that, he served as Military Chief and Staff in Ministry of Defense in 2006; from 2007 to 2008, he was Defense Attaché of Embassy of Bolivia. In 2009, he was Commander of Fourth Army Division. In 2010, he was Commander of ECEM. In 2011, he was Commander of the seventh division of the Army.

In 1989, Mr. Guillermo Chalup was promoted to Captain. In 1995, he was promoted to Staff Officer. In 2000, he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. In 2005, he was promoted to Colonel and in 2010, he was promoted to General.

Mr. Guillermo Chalup received a Bachelor degree from Ejto Military College in 1980, and a Master degree from ECEM in 1998.



CHEN Jian

President (2007-2012)

The United Nations Association
of China

China

Mr. Chen Jian was Ambassador and Deputy Permanent Representative from 1992 to 1994 for Permanent Mission of the PRC to the United Nations. Then he was appointed Foreign Ministry Spokesperson and Director-General in the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. After that, he served as Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs from 1996 to 1998 and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of China to Japan from 1998-2001. At that year, he was appointed Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations and served there for six years. From 2007 he has served as the President of the United Nations Association of China, Dean of the School of International Studies in Renmin University, and Director of the Center of UN Studies in Fudan University.

Mr. Chen received his M.A. from Beijing Foreign Studies University.



CHEN
Jining

President

Tsinghua University

China

Dr. Chen Jining is President of Tsinghua University. He also works at the university as a professor. He is a member of the National Environmental Advisory Commission, deputy chairman of the Science and Technology Committee of the Ministry of Environmental Protection, Vice President of the Chinese Society for Environmental Sciences, and board member of the Chinese Environmental Foundation. He is or has been member of several environmental journal editorial boards. His research interests include environmental systems analysis and integrated assessment, with a focus on uncertainty analysis, applied to environmental engineering, planning, management and policies. He has published over 200 papers and has been an author or co-editor of a number of books. He has won several scientific prizes for his work.

Dr. Chen Jining graduated from Tsinghua University in 1986. In 1993, he earned his PhD in Environmental Systems Analysis from Imperial College, London.



CHEN
Xiaogong

Member

Foreign Affairs Committee of the
National People's Conference

China

Chen has significant foreign experience, spending six months as a fellow at the Atlantic Council in Washington, D.C. in the late 1980s and leading the first "PLA colonels" delegation to the Harvard Kennedy School in 1997. During the latter visit, Chen was the head of the Americas and Western Europe branch within the PLA's 2nd Department (Intel). Sometime in the 1990s Chen also served as a chief observer to the United Nations Iraq- Kuwait Observer Mission (UNIKOM). From the late 1990s to the summer of 2001, he was PRC defense attaché in Egypt.

Chen served as PRC defense attaché to Washington between September 2001 and September 2003. After his return from the United States, Chen was appointed as a deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Office (Waiban) under the Central Committee, joining the two deputy directors already in the organization. During his tenure on the Waiban, Chen was intimately involved in the planning and execution of an unprecedented event in Chinese foreign policy deliberations: the convening of a Central Committee Foreign Affairs Work Conference in Beijing in August 2006.



CHENG
Jianping

Executive Vice President
Tsinghua University
China

Professor Cheng Jianping, born in 1964, has been the Executive Vice President of Tsinghua University since May 2013. He was Vice President of Tsinghua University from September 2009 to 2013. His research field covers nuclear technology application, radiation protection and environmental protection.



CHOWDHURY
Iftekhar Ahmed

Senior Research Fellow of the Institute
of South Asian Studies
National University of Singapore
Bangladesh

Dr. Iftekhar Ahmed Chowdhury was Foreign Advisor (Foreign Minister) of Bangladesh from 2007 to 2009. During his four decades of public service career, he has held the posts as Ambassador and Permanent Representative to both New York (2001-2007), and Geneva (1996-2001). At the United Nations (UN), he has also been Chairman of a number of Committees including Social Commission, Population and Development Commission, Second (Economic) Committee, Information Committee, and President of the Conference on Disarmament. At the World Trade Organization, he chaired the Trade Policy Review Body, and the Committee on Trade and Development.

He was knighted by the Pope in 1999. In 2004, the New York City Council issued a Proclamation naming him as 'one of the world's leading diplomats', acknowledging his global contribution to advancing welfare, alleviating poverty, and combating terrorism.

Dr. Chowdhury has a doctor degree and a master dearee in International Relations from the Australian National University, Canberra.



COFFIE
Alain Nicaise Papatchi

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Ivory Coast

H.E. Mr. Alain Nicaise Papatchi is Ambassador, Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Ivory Coast to China. Before that, he was Chairman of the Union of Ambassador of Ivory Coast from 2005 to 2006. He was Director of the Division of Ivory Coast Nationals in Foreign Countries, State Department of Ministry of Foreign Affairs from 2001 to 2005. Concurrently, he was Secretary-General of the Temporary Committee of Cote d'Ivoire Ambassador Association (2004-2005). From March 2000 to 2001, he was Ambassador, Director of Legal and Consular Affairs of Ministry of External Relations. From Jan 2000 to March 2000, he was Counselor in Senior Office of Political and Legal Affairs, Attached to H.E. Mr. Christopher M'BOUA, Ministry of State External Relations. Before that, he was International Consultant of Business Company Director (1999-2000). From 1996 to 1998, he served as Chief Officer of Protocol and Elected Staff Support Division of the African Development Bank. Earlier in 1996, he was Professor of International and Economical Relations in Higher Section of Diplomacy of National School of Administration (E.N.A), Abidjan.



COSTEA
Doru

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Romania

H.E. Dr. Doru Costea has been with Romania's Ministry of Foreign Affairs since 1990. Before taking charge as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Romania to the People's Republic of China on 5 January 2012, he had been Secretary of State for Global Affairs with the MFA since 2009. Between 2003 and 2009, he served as Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations Office in Geneva. During this mandate, he chaired the UN Human Rights Council (2007-2008). Prior to that, he was Ambassador to the Arab Republic of Egypt (1997-2001) and the State of Kuwait and the Sultanate of Oman (1991-1995). He is a graduate of the Faculty of Foreign Languages of the University of Bucharest, with Arabic and English as majors and is also fluent in French. He holds a Ph.D. in international relations-political sciences from the National School for Political and Administrative Studies in Bucharest with a topic on democracy building in the Middle East. Before joining the MFA, he worked as an interpreter and translator at an International Center.



COTAN **Imron**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary**

Embassy of Indonesia

H.E. Mr. Cotan joined the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) in 1983. In 1992 he was re-deployed to Indonesia's Permanent Mission in Geneva, Switzerland, as second secretary and afterward promoted to first secretary to become the section chief for international peace and security affairs. Returning to DFA in Jakarta (1997), Ambassador Cotan briefly served as Deputy Director for Mass Media, Directorate of Information, and Directorate General for Socio-cultural Relations. In 1998, he was promoted as Deputy Assistant to the Minister State Secretary for Political Affairs, State Secretariat (Office of the President). In 2000 this office was transformed into the Bureau for International Studies that Ambassador Cotan also had the honor to become its first director. On May 2002, he was appointed as Minister/Deputy Chief of Mission of the Indonesian Embassy in Canberra, Australia.

On January 2010, Ambassador Cotan was inaugurated by the President of the Republic of Indonesia as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of China and to Mongolia concurrently.



DE CASTRO NEVES **Luiz Augusto**

Chairman of the Board of Trustees

**Brazilian Center for International
Relations**

Brazil

Luiz Augusto Castro Neves is Chairman of the Board of Trustees at the Brazilian Center for International Relations (CEBRI). He graduated in Economics from Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ) and holds a Master degree in Economics from the University College of University of London. Mr. Castro Neves is a career diplomat since 1968. He served in Embassies in Buenos Aires, London, Ottawa and at the Organization of American States (OAS) in Washington D.C. He was Ambassador of Brazil in Paraguay (2000-2004), China (2004-2008) and Japan (2008-2010). He was Professor of Economics at the Rio Branco Institute, at the Institute of Political Science and International Relations of Universidade de Brasília and at the School of Post-Graduate Studies in Economics of Fundação Getúlio Vargas. In Brazil, he was Deputy Chief of Economic Affairs from the National Security Council, Executive Secretary for Strategic Affairs of the Presidency and General Secretary of the Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He was the Brazilian National Coordinator of the Rio Group and joined the Itaipu Board of Directors. In 2012, after recommendation from the Group Casino, took over as member of the Board of Directors of Grupo Pão de Açúcar.



DENISOV
Andrey

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary
Embassy of Russia

H.E. Dr. Denisov held various executive positions in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia both in the Central Office in Moscow and abroad: from 1997 to 2000, he was Director of the Department of Economic Cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; from 2000 to 2001, he was Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Russian Federation to the Arab Republic of Egypt; from 2001 to 2004, he was Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation; from 2004 to 2006, he was Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations in New York, USA, Representative of the Russian Federation to the Security Council of the United Nations; from 2006 to 2013, he was First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation; since 2003, he was appointed as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Russian Federation to the People's Republic of China.
H.E. Dr. Denisov graduated from the Moscow State Institute of International Relations.



DERVISOGLU
Salim

Commander-in-Chief (1997-1999)
Turkish Navy
Turkey

Mr. Dervisoglu was born in Izmit in 1936. In 1957, he graduated from the Turkish Naval Military College as the third lieutenant, and later served in various ranks of the Turkish Naval Forces.

On August 30th 1981, he was promoted to the rank of rear admiral. Dervisoglu served as the president of Logistics and Personnel in the Turkish Naval Forces and as a commander of the Landing Flotilla, Assault Boat Flotilla and War Fleet. Additionally, he worked as the commander of the Turkish Naval Military Academy and as the intelligence head of the Turkish General Staff.

He also performed the duties of deputy secretary general of the National Security Council and chief of staff of the Turkish Naval Forces. Later, he was promoted to the rank of full admiral and worked as the fleet commander between 1995-1997 and as a commander of the Turkish Naval Forces from 1997-1999.



DESKER Barry

Dean

S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Nanyang Technological University

Singapore

H.E. Dr. Barry Desker is the Dean of the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies, Nanyang Technological University (NTU) and concurrently Director, Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies, NTU. He is the inaugural Bakrie Professor of Southeast Asia Policy. Ambassador Desker is a Member of the Presidential Council for Minority Rights. He is also a Member of the Board of Directors of the Lee Kuan Yew Exchange Fellowship.

He was the Chief Executive Officer of the Singapore Trade Development Board from 1994 to 2000, after serving in the Foreign Service since 1970. He was Singapore's Ambassador to Indonesia from 1986 to 1993, Deputy Secretary and Director of the Policy, Planning and Analysis Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, from 1984 to 1986 and Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations, New York, from 1982 to 1984.

He is also Non-Resident Ambassador of Singapore to the Holy See and Spain and Chairman of Singapore Technologies Marine.



ERNTHAVANH Khamphao

Director General of the Institute of Foreign Affairs

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Laos

Mrs. Khamphao Ernthavanh is Director General of the Institute of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2011-), and has traveled overseas a lot to participate in many international conferences. Since 1987, she has been serving as a government official for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. She was Deputy Director General of the Institute of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2010), Director of the International Cooperation and Administration Division (ICAD), Institute of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2004-2007). Before she was appointed as Director of ICAD she was Director of the Training Division of IFA and was responsible to develop and to organize many training courses in both international relations and foreign languages for Lao government officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and from the line ministries and provinces.

From 1999 to 2002, she served as the Second Secretary in the Embassy of the Lao People's Democratic Republic in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. She graduated with a Bachelor Degree in Linguistics at the state Pedagogical Institute in Kiev, Ukraine.



EVANS Gareth

Chancellor

Australian National University
Australia

Professor the Hon Gareth Evans AC QC has been Chancellor of the Australian National University since January 2010. He is President Emeritus of the Brussels-based International Crisis Group, the independent global conflict prevention and resolution organisation which he led from 2000 to 2009, Chair of the International Advisory Board of the Canberra-based Centre for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, and Co-Chair of the International Advisory Board of the Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect. He previously spent 21 years in Australian politics, thirteen of them as a Cabinet Minister. As Foreign Minister (1988-96) he was best known internationally for his roles in developing the UN peace plan for Cambodia, concluding the Chemical Weapons Convention, and initiating new Asia Pacific regional economic and security architecture.

He has co-chaired two major International Commissions on Intervention and State Sovereignty (2000-01), and Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament (2008-10), the Blix Commission on Weapons of Mass Destruction (2006).



FANG Wenquan

Chairman of the Board

Tianda Group Limited and Tianda
Institute
China

Mr. Fang Wenquan is Chairman of the Board of Tianda Group Limited and the Tianda Institute. As the founder of the Tianda Institute, Mr. Fang devotes himself to non-profit research. Tianda Group defines itself as an organization dedicated to conducting strategic and policy studies on China's economic and social development, foreign relations and regional security. The Institute aims to be an influential, non-governmental brains-trust for decision-makers in China, helping settle challenging domestic and international issues facing the country. In this way, it aims to contribute positively to China's growth and its relationships with regional partners.



FU Ying

Chairperson

Foreign Affairs Committee of the
National People's Congress

China

Fu Ying has been the Chairperson of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National People's Congress of China since March 2013.

Fu Ying joined China's Foreign Service in late 1970s and was first posted to Bucharest, Romania. 1992 in Cambodia, she became China's first civilian UN peacekeeper. From 1993 to 2000, she served successively as the Director, Counselor of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Department, Minister Counselor of the Chinese Embassy in Indonesia (1997), China's Ambassador to the Philippines (1998). She then served as the head of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Department (2000), working on China's comprehensive strategic partnership with ASEAN and the launch of the Six Party Talks.

She was appointed the Chinese Ambassador to Australia in 2003 and later Ambassador to the United Kingdom in 2006. From 2009 to 2013, she served as the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs. Her portfolio first included Europe and foreign affairs pertaining to Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan.



GALUZEAU DE VILLEPIN Dominique

Prime Minister of France (2005-2007)

France

H.E. Mr. De Villepin was Prime Minister of France from 2005 to 2007. His political career began in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1980, where he became Secretary of Foreign Affairs in the Department for African Affairs. Since then, he has held international positions at the embassies in both Washington and New Delhi.

From 1995 to 2002 he was Chief of Staff to the President of the Republic, before becoming Minister of Foreign Affairs from 2002 to 2004 and Minister of the Interior, Internal Security and Local Rights from 2004 to 2005.

Born in Morocco in 1953, Mr. De Villepin holds a B.A. in Law, and graduated from the Paris Institute of Political Sciences and the prestigious Ecole Nationale d'Administration.



GAO
Hucheng

Minister
Ministry of Commerce
China

Dr. Gao Hucheng, was born in 1951, entered the work force in 1968, joined the CPC in 1987, and graduated with a doctorate of sociology from the Seventh University, in Paris, France.

Dr. Gao served as head of the planning and Finance department of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation from 1994 to 1997. He transferred to the Ministry of Commerce, where he was elected Vice-Minister in 2003.

He is a member of the 18th CPC Central Committee and in 2013 he became Minister of Commerce.



GAO
Zhiguo

Executive Director
China Institute for Marine Affairs
China

Dr. Gao Zhiguo is the Executive Director of China Institute for Marine Affairs, and has been a Judge of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea since 2008. Dr. Gao is also Honorary Director and Professor at the Center of the Law of the Sea, Tsinghua University. He is an Adjunct Professor of China University of Oceanography, Centre on Eco-Environmental Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences and University in Hainan. He served as Deputy to the 10th National People's Congress of China from 2003 to 2007.

Mr. Gao's publications include Essays on Ocean Policy of China (co-author), 2007; Studies of the New Trends of International Law of the Sea (ed.), 2007; Collection of International Maritime Boundary Delimitation Agreements and Treaties (ed.), 2008. He is also the winner of National Outstanding Achievements & Contributions Award of the Chinese Government (2001).



GASUNZU
Pascal

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Burundi



GEBREDINGLE
Seyoum Mesfin

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Ethiopia

H.E. Mr. Seyoum Mesfin was born in January, 1949. He was post graduate in the University of Amsterdam with a major of international law and then obtained a Ph.D of Letters (D. Lett.) in Great Lakes University of Kisumu (GLUK) in Kenya. From 1977 to 1991, he became head of the Foreign Relations Bureau of the TPLF and later, the EPRDF. In 1975, he became member of the Executive Leadership of the TPLF and later, the EPRDF. From 1991 to 1995, he was appointed as minister of Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Transitional Government of Ethiopia. From 1995 to 2010, he became member of the Council of People's Representatives of FDRE and concurrently, he served as minister of Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. From 2011 to now, he is ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia to China.



GEORGE
Sasara Chasala

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Botswana

H.E. Mr. Sasara Chasala George is the Ambassador of the Republic of Botswana to the People's Republic of China since 2011. He joined the Department of Foreign Affairs in 1976, after that, he was posted to Botswana High Commission in London as Counselor, deputy to the High Commissioner (1988-1990), chief Protocol (1990-1994), and High Commissioner to the Republic of Zambia. He also accredited to Tanzania, Uganda, Nigeria, Kenya, Ethiopia and OAU (1994-1996), Ambassador to the EU, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg and France, OPCW, UNESCO (1996-2005), Director of Europe and Americas, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (2005-2007), and Deputy Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (2008-2010).

Besides, he was briefly transferred to Ministry of Commerce and Industry as Coordinator of International Trade Fair in 1977, and he was recalled from Sweden to head Protocol Division for coordinating Unit of 20th Anniversary of Independent Celebrations of Botswana in 1986.



GINER-REICHL
Irene

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Austria

H.E. Mrs. Irene Giner-Reichl has been a member of the Austrian Diplomatic Service since 1982. Her main area of expertise is economic and social development, women's rights' issues, environment, energy, and development cooperation. She has held numerous international bureau functions. From 1995 to 1998 she was the director of the international department of the Austrian Ministry for the Environment. From 1998 to 2001 she was Austria's Permanent Representative to the UN, IAEA, UNIDO and CTBTO in Vienna. From 2001 to 2004 she headed the UNIDO Office in New York in the rank of an Assistant Director General. Since January 2012 she is the Austrian Ambassador to the People's Republic of China and Mongolia.

Irene Giner-Reichl is the President of the Global Forum on Sustainable Energy (GFSE), founded in 1999 as a multi-stakeholder platform for dialogues on energy in the service of sustainable development and has acted as Convenor for the GFSE's global and regional meetings. She was elected a Vice-President of the Renewable Energy Policy Network REN21 in January 2013.



GUO Yi

President
Extending Association
China

Guo Yi, whose pen name is Dongfang Yi, was born in 1962 in Ho County, Anhui Province. He grew up in Raohe County (the location of Zhenbao Island) with his father, who fought in the War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea. After graduation from Changchun College of Geology (now Jilin University), he worked in the Northeast for many years. He received continuous help from leaders such as Ma Wenrui.

Guo Yi is the president of Extending Association, actual controller of Dongfang Yi Group, and author of Rise and Extension.



GUTIERREZ Gonzalo

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary
Embassy of Peru

H.E. Mr. Gonzalo Gutiérrez is a career diplomat in the Peruvian Foreign Service. He graduated in International Relations from the Diplomatic Academy of Peru. He received a Master's degree in International Public Policy from the School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University, Washington D.C.

He has the rank of Ambassador in the Peruvian Diplomatic Service and currently is the Ambassador of Peru to the People's Republic of China. He has been Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Peru, to the United Nations, and Vice-President of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations.

As a Foreign Service Officer, he has served at the Peruvian Mission to the United Nations in New York, and the Peruvian Embassies to the United States and Chile. He has also been Deputy Permanent Representative of Peru to the European Office of the United Nations and the International Organizations headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland.



HAN Baojiang

Director

International Institute for Strategic
Studies of the Party School of the
Central Committee of the CPC

China

Dr. Han Baojiang was born in March, 1963 in Tangshan, Hebei Province. He graduated from Department of Economics, Hebei University as bachelor of economics in 1986. In 1996, He obtained his PH.D. degree from the Department of Economics, Nankai University. He is also a tutor of PhDs. He served as Deputy Director of the Department of Economics of the Party School of the Central Committee of the CPC from 2004 to 2012. Currently, he is Director of International Institute for Strategic Studies of the Party School of the Central Committee of the CPC.

He has been in charge of research of many crucial national programs and participated in consulting of many important national policy-making processes. He is specialized in the research of the reform of the economic system, the reform of SOEs, problems of income distribution, multinational corporations and economic globalization.



HAN Wenke

Director

Energy Research Institute of the
National Development & Reform
Commission

China

Professor Han Wenke is Director General of Energy Research Institute (ERI), the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC).

He has been working at the ERI since February 1982. Meanwhile, he is chairman of the Energy of China magazine and director of the editorial board, expert of the National Energy Advisory Committee, board member of the China Economic and Social Council, board member of the China International Economic Exchange Center, standing board member of China's Energy Research Society, standing board member of the China Energy Conservation Association, and concurrent professor of the Northwestern Polytechnical University (NPU).

Professor Han majors in areas of strategic planning and policy research for national and regional energy development, specialized development planning for the petroleum, natural gas, power and other sectors in the energy industry.



HAO Ping

Vice Minister

Ministry of Education of the
People's Republic of China

China

Dr. Hao Ping is the Vice Minister of Education and Member of the CPC Leading Group of the Ministry of Education. He also serves as a full professor at Peking University (PKU) with a Ph.D. in International Relations. In his earlier career, he worked as Vice President of PKU and Executive Member of the CPC Standing Committee of PKU. From 2005 to 2009, he served as President of Beijing Foreign Studies University. Dr. Hao Ping is also a Deputy to the National Committee of the 11th Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Dr. Hao Ping's publications include *Historical Facts of the Founding of Peking University*, *Sun Yat-sen's Revolution and the United States*, and *An Unfortunate Ending: John Leighton Stuart and China*.



HAQ Ehsan UI

Chairman (2004-2007)

Joint Chief of Staff Committee

Pakistan

Gen. Ehsan UI Haq was commissioned in Pakistan Army in October 1969. He is a graduate of Pakistan Army Command and Staff College Quetta, and got his masters in War Studies from the National Defence University, Islamabad. The general is also a graduate of the People's Liberation Army Air Defence College Zhengzhou, People's Republic of China (1975).

On promotion to the rank of Lieutenant General, he was appointed as Commander of an elite Corps. At a critical juncture in Pakistan's national history, the general held the assignment of Director General Military Intelligence (1998-2001). In the wake of the events of 9/11 and intervention in Afghanistan, General Ehsan was appointed as the Director General Inter Services Intelligence (ISI).

He was elevated to the rank of 4 stars General in October 2004 and appointed as Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee Pakistan. As the Chairman, the General was a Deputy Chairman/ member of the National Command Authority responsible, for development and employment of Pakistan's Strategic (nuclear and missile) programmes.



HASHIM MOSTAFA

Abdul-karim

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Iraq

H.E. Dr. Abdul-karim Hashim Mostafa studied at the University of MOSUL-IRAQ majoring in veterinary medicine from 1976 to 1980. He then studied DEA (Diplôme d'Etudes Approfondies) in pharmaceutical science at the University of GRENOBLE-FRANCE from 1981 to 1984. He acquired a PhD in pharmaceutical science at the same university. In July 2004, he worked as ambassador at the Ministry headquarters of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Baghdad. In December of the same year, he became ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Iraq in Moscow. Since July 2010, Mr. Hashim Mostafa serves as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Iraq in China.



HATOYAMA

Yukio

Prime Minister of Japan (2009-2010)

Japan

H.E. Dr. Yukio Hatoyama is a Member of the House of Representatives. He served as Prime Minister of Japan from 2009 to 2010. During his time as a Member of the House of Representatives, he served as Parliamentary Vice Minister (1990), co-leader of the Democratic Party of Japan (1996), and Secretary General of the Democratic Party of Japan (2004) before becoming its leader in 2009. In 2010, Dr. Hatoyama was awarded the Sustainable Development Leadership Award of the Delhi Sustainable Development Summit 2010.

Prior to his political career, he was Assistant Professor at Senshyu University. He received his BSc in Engineering from Tokyo University in 1969 and his Ph.D in Engineering from Stanford University in 1976.



HE Yafei

Vice Minister

Overseas Chinese Affairs Office
of the State Council

China

Mr. He Yafei is the Vice Minister of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council. He served as Counselor of the Chinese Permanent Mission to the United Nations, Deputy Director General of the Arms Control Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Minister Counselor and Minister of the Embassy of China in the United States, Director General of the America and Pacific Department, Assistant Minister and Vice Minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Representative and Ambassador of the Permanent Mission of China to the United Nations Office at Geneva and other International Organizations in Switzerland.

Mr. He Yafei was born in Ningbo, Zhejiang Province in March 1955, graduated from Beijing Foreign Studies University, and later studied at Geneva Institute of International Relations.



HU Heping

Director of University Affairs

Tsinghua University

China

Dr. Hu Heping is a Professor of Hydraulic Engineering and Water Resources at Tsinghua University. He served as Vice President and Director of the Academic Committee of Beijing Hydraulic Engineering Society. He also served as committee member of the Global Water Partnership from 2006. Dr. Hu is on the editorial board of several leading academic journals, including the Journal of Hydraulic Engineering and the Journal of Geographical Science. In 2006, he won the National Science and Technology Progress Award for his research on Yellow River watershed management.

Dr. Hu Heping graduated from Tsinghua University with a B.A. of Hydraulic Engineering. In 1995, he obtained his PhD from the University of Tokyo.



HU Side

Chairman

Center for Strategic Studies, China
Academy of Engineering Physics

China

Mr. Hu Side is Chairman of the Chinese Scientists Group on Arms Control, the Senior Adviser of the Chinese Academy of Engineering Physics (CAEP), and a Member of the Chinese Academy of Engineering. After his graduation from Fudan University, Hu has worked with the CAEP to design nuclear weapons. He has successively served as Deputy Director of the Research Section, Deputy Director of the Institute, Vice President (1990-1994) and President (1994-1999) of the CAEP. Since 1999 he has served as Chairman of the Academic Degree Committee and Senior Science Advisor of the CAEP.



HUANG Renwei

Vice President

Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences
China

Dr. Huang Renwei is the Vice President of the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences. He was formally a Postdoctoral Fellow at the University of Wisconsin and Fudan University. He is also Deputy Director of the Shanghai Municipal Center for International Studies (1995-), Vice-Chairman of the Shanghai Association of International Relations (2004-), Vice-Chairman of the Shanghai Association for American Studies (2003-), and Director of the Pudong Institute for US Economy (1996-). He is also a Member of the Council of the China Foundation of International and Strategic Studies and Senior Fellow of the Cross-Strait Research Center (2003-). He has published many books and articles on Sino-US relations, Asia regional cooperation, international trade and cross-strait relations. His books, which include *The Time and Space of China's Rise*, have been widely quoted in the Chinese academic community.



INACIO
Antonio

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Mozambique



IVANOV
Igor S.

Secretary (2004-2007)

Security Council of the Russian
Federation

Russia

Dr. Igor S. Ivanov is the President of the Russian International Affairs Council (RIAC) and a Professor at Moscow State Institute of International Relations.

Previously, he served as Minister of Foreign Affairs, from 1998 to 2004, and Secretary of the Security Council of the Russian Federation, from 2004 to 2007.

Minister Ivanov holds the rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. He took part in the work of several U.N. General Assembly sessions, many international conferences, and in particular, co-chaired the Bosnia settlement talk in Dayton, Ohio. From 1991 to 1993, he represented the USSR and then Russia as Ambassador to Spain. He has also worked as a researcher at the Institute of World Economy and International Relations, USSR Academy of Sciences.



JARAMILLO Carmenza

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Colombia

H.E. Ms. Carmenza Jaramillo is Ambassador of Colombia in P.R.China since 2012, concurrently, she is Executive Director Proexport-USA (2010 to present). Prior to that, she served as President of the Colombian American Chamber of Commerce in Miami (2008-2010), Consul General of Colombia in Miami (1998-2007), Dean of the Consular Corps in Miami (2005-2007), Colombian Ambassador in India (1993 to 1997), Consul General of Colombia in Hong Kong (1991-1993), Colombian Embassy Advisor, Paris (1988-1990), Commercial Attaché Colombian Embassy in Paris (1987-1988), Charge d'Affaires, Colombian Embassy in Paris (1987), Second Secretary of Colombian Delegation in UNESCO, World Humanity Heritage (1986-1987), Member of Colombian Delegation in Antarctic Conference, Paris (1988), Secretary of the Group of Ambassadors of Latin America and the Caribbean (GRULAC), Paris (1989-1990), Municipal Council in Supia, Caldas, Colombia (1982).



Ji Peiding

President

Association of Former Diplomats
of China

China

Ji Peiding, male, Han nationality, is a native and graduate of Jiangsu province. He was born in 1942. He served as Division Chief of Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries until 1985, and then First Secretary of Chinese Embassy in Zimbabwe. In 1989, he served as Counselor of Ministry of Foreign Affairs. From 1990 to 1993, he was appointed Ambassador to Namibia. Afterwards, he was Director-General in African Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Then he was appointed Assistant Minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He served as vice-minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs until 2003, and he was in charge of West Asia, Africa and protocol affairs. He was appointed as vice-chairman of the foreign affairs committee of the NPC in 2003.



Ji
Zhiye

President

Chinese Academy of Contemporary
International Relations

China

Dr. Ji Zhiye was appointed in February 2013 as President of the China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR), the primary institution for comprehensive international studies in China. He started working for CICIR in 1994, focusing on Central Asian studies and Russian diplomacy as Research Professor and Director for Eurasian Studies. Prior to holding the post of CICIR Presidency, he supervises the research work on Russia, Central Asia and Northeast Asian security as the Executive Vice President.

Dr. Ji Zhiye has been the leader for several state-level research projects and is author or co-author of numerous books and book chapters like Shanghai Cooperation Organization, Twists and Turns of Russian Fortune, Russian Think Tanks, The Ethical Issues of Central Asia, Global Strategic View, Strategic Chessboard in Asia Pacific, and Assessment on Global Strategic and Security Situation. He is also a regular contributor to such newspapers and journals as People's Daily, Global Times, Contemporary International Relations and Eurasian Studies.



Jia
Qingguo

Associate Dean

School of International Studies,
Peking University

China

Dr. Jia Qingguo is Professor and Associate Dean of the School of International Studies of Peking University. He received his Ph.D. from Cornell University in 1988. He has taught in the University of Vermont, Cornell University, University of California at San Diego, University of Sydney in Australia as well as Peking University. He was a research fellow at the Brookings Institution between 1985 and 1986, a visiting professor at the University of Vienna in 1997 and a CNAPS fellow at the Brookings Institution between 2001 and 2002. He is a member of Standing Committee and the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and a member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League. He is also the Vice President of the Chinese American Studies Association and board member of the China National Taiwan Studies Association. He currently serves on the editorial board of several established domestic and international academic journals. He has published extensively on U.S.-China relations, relations between the Chinese mainland and Taiwan, Chinese foreign policy and Chinese politics.



JIMENEZ GARCIA-HERRERA Trinidad

Minister of Foreign Affairs (2010-2011)
Spain

Trinidad Jiménez García-Herrera is a Spanish politician who served as Minister of Foreign Affairs since 2010, and as Minister of Health and Social Policy under Prime Minister Rodríguez Zapatero in 2009.

In February 2012 she was elected PSOE's Secretary of Social Policy. She serves as Member of Parliament since April 2008, working on Commissions of Equality, Disability, Health and Foreign Affairs.

She has been responsible for Political Relations with America in the Office of International Affairs of the PSOE and advisor on the Global Progress Commission of the Socialist International. She was Secretary of State for Latin America since 2006 to 2009.

In 2000 Mrs. Jiménez was elected Secretary of the International Policy Committee of the PSOE Federal Executive, being reelected to office in 2004. In 2003 she was the candidate of the Socialist Party to the City of Madrid.



JIN Canrong

Associate Dean
School of International Studies of
Renmin University
China

Dr. Jin Canrong is a professor and Associate Dean with the School of International Studies at Renmin University of China. He is also a visiting professor at the Gerald Ford School of Public Policy, University of Michigan, in 2003 and 2007, and the "Weilun" Chair Professor at Tsinghua University, in 2006.

His education background includes a BA from Shanghai Fudan University in political science, a MA from the Graduate School of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), and a PhD from the School of International Studies at Peking University. Before joining Renmin University, he worked for the Institute of American Studies at Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) from 1987 to 2002. He has traveled to over 30 countries or regions so far. His studies focus on American politics (US Congress in particular), American foreign policy, Sino-US relations and China's foreign policy and his main publications include over 100 academic papers, over 500 articles for mass media, 7 books and 5 translated books.



KELLEHER Declan

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Ireland

H.E. Mr. Declan Kelleher is Ambassador of Ireland to the People's Republic of China since 2004. Prior to that, he was Ambassador, Representative of Ireland to the EU Political and Security Committee, Brussels (2000-2004), Assistant Secretary General, Department of Foreign Affairs (2000), Deputy Political Director, and Director for International Security Policy, Department of Foreign Affairs (1998), Counsellor, Head of Security Policy and Disarmament Section, Department of Foreign Affairs (1995), First Secretary, Anglo-Irish Division, Department of Foreign Affairs (1991), First Secretary (Press and Political/Congressional Affairs), Embassy of Ireland, Washington DC (1987), First Secretary, Political Division, Department of Foreign Affairs (1983) (European Correspondent: 1985-1987), Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Ireland to the UN, New York (1980). (Delegation of Ireland to the UN Security Council, 1981-1982). He entered the Department of Foreign Affairs as Third Secretary in 1977.

Mr. Declan Kelleher graduated from Oxford University.



KHALID Masood

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Pakistan

H.E. Mr. Masood Khalid has been Ambassador of Pakistan to the People's Republic of China since Jan. 2013. He joined the Foreign Service of Pakistan in 1979, and previously attended a Japanese language course in Naganuma Language School, Tokyo from 1980 to 1981, served at Ministry of Foreign Affairs as Section Officer for Canada & Latin Americas from 1981-82 and Protocol Officer from 1982 to 1984. He worked as Director (China, Japan and Korea) at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from 1989 to 1992, First Secretary/Counselor of High Commission for Pakistan, London, UK, from 1992 to 1995, Counselor of Embassy of Pakistan, Tashkent, Uzbekistan from 1995 to 1998, Director (Americas) at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from 1998 to 2000, Director General (Policy Planning) at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from 2000 to 2001, Deputy Permanent Representative for Pakistan Permanent Mission to UN, New York, USA from 2001 to 2005, Served as Ambassador of Pakistan to Republic of Korea from 2005 to 2007, Additional Foreign Secretary (Asia-Pacific Region) at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from 2007 to 2010, and High Commissioner for Pakistan to Malaysia from 2010 to 2013.



KHARRAZI
Seyed Ali Naghi

President

Strategic Council on Foreign Relations
Iran

Dr. A. Kamal Kharrazi is the Secretary of (National) Cognitive Science and Technology Council (2012-), and concurrently, President of Strategic Council on Foreign Relations (2006-), President of the Board of Trustees, Mehr Alborz Virtual University (2003-), President of the Board of Trustees, Institute for Cognitive Science Studies (1997-). From 1997 to 2005, he was Minister of Foreign Affairs of Islamic Republic of Iran. Prior to that, he was Permanent Representative of Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations (1989-1997), President Islamic Republic News Agency (1981-1989), President of Center for Intellectual Development of Children and Young Adults (1980-1981), Deputy Foreign Minister for Political Affairs (1980-1981), Deputy President of Islamic Republic Broadcasting Company, Iran (1979-1980).

Mr. A. Kamal Kharrazi holds a Doctorate Degree in Education from University of Houston, Texas.



KHEK
M. Caimealyi

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Cambodia

H.E. Mrs. Khék M. Caimealy is now Ambassador of Cambodia to People's Republic of China. She was appointed in 1982 as Chief of the Protocol services by H.R.H Samdech (Monseigneur) NORODOM SIHANOUK, at that time Chairman of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK), acknowledged "De Jure" by the United Nations. After the Paris Conference in October 1991 and the formation of the new Government was established from the 1993 elections, she has been integrated into the Royal Administration of the Royal Government of Cambodia as Odom Montrey (First Class) and was appointed as Director of the Royal Protocol and the External Relations of His Majesty the King of Cambodia with the rank of Ambassador. In 1999, she was promoted to the rank of Minister and in 2004 as Senior Minister in charge of the Royal Protocol and the External Relations of His Majesty the King of Cambodia. In November 2006, she was appointed by the Royal Government of Cambodia as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Cambodia to People's Republic of China. In February 2009, she was appointed as High Privy Councilor of H.M. the King of Cambodia, with the rank of Deputy Prime Minister.



KHUSAKUL
Wiboon

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Thailand

H.E. Mr. Wiboon Khusakul is now Ambassador of Thailand to the People's Republic of China (since 2011). In 1999, he was appointed Consul-General of Royal Thai Consulate-General to Kunming, PRC, and in 2002, he was appointed Consul-General of Royal Thai Consulate-General to Shanghai, PRC. From 2003 to 2006, he served as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Thailand to the Republic of Iraq and concurrently Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Thailand to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. From 2007 to 2010, he served as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Thailand to the Lao People's Democratic Republic. From 2010 to Dec. 2011, he was Executive Director of Thailand Trade and Economic Office in Taipei, Taiwan.



KOROMA
Ernest Bai

President

Sierra Leone

H.E. Dr. Ernest Bai Koroma was elected as leader of the All People's Congress (APC), then Sierra Leone's main opposition party, in 2002. Koroma served as member of Parliament of Sierra Leone, representing his home District of Bombali, from 2002 to 2007. In 2005, he was elected the minority leader of Parliament and remained in that position until his election to the Presidency in 2007. Koroma was sworn in as President on September 17, 2007 at the State House in the capital Freetown. In his inauguration speech, Koroma promised zero tolerance on corruption and said he will fight against the mismanagement of the country's resources. On April 16, 2009, Koroma was re-elected unopposed by the APC as the party's presidential candidate for the 2012 presidential election at the APC National Delegates convention held in the northern city of Makeni. In the November 2012 presidential election, Koroma was re-elected as President receiving 58.7% of the vote.



KURBANOV
Daniyar

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Uzbekistan



LE
Yucheng

Assistant Minister

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

China

Mr. Le Yucheng is the Assistant Minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) of the People's Republic of China. His area of responsibility is policy planning. He was the Minister of the Chinese Embassy in the Russian Federation from 2004 to 2008 and Director-General of the Policy Research Department of the MFA from 2008 to 2009. He served as the Director-General of the Policy Planning Department of the MFA from 2009 to 2011.



LECHERVY
Christian

Strategic and Asia–Pacific Adviser
France

Dr. Christian Lechervy is Strategic and Asia – Pacific Adviser to the President of the Republic. He was previously Deputy Director of the Policy Planning Staff for the French Foreign Office (2009-2012). He was also France’s Ambassador to Turkmenistan (2006-2009). He was also Deputy Director of the South-East Asia section of the Foreign Office (2002-2006), Deputy Delegate for Humanitarian Action and Deputy Director of the Humanitarian Policy Desk for the Foreign Office (2002), Diplomatic Advisor on International Affairs for the Minister of Defense, Sir Alain Richard (1997-2002) and Assistant Deputy Director for Regional Affairs at the Delegation for Strategic Affairs, Minister of Defense (1996-1997). Dr. Christian Lechervy holds a PhD in Soviet Studies, a Master’s Degree in Econometrics, and a Master’s Degree in International Relations.



LEE
Jung Hoon

Director
Institute of Modern Korean Studies,
Yonsei University
Korea



LEONARD Mark

Director

European Council on Foreign Relations
United Kingdom

Mark Leonard is Co-Founder and Director of the European Council on Foreign Relations, the first pan-European think-tank, with offices in Berlin, London, Madrid, Paris, Rome, Sofia and Warsaw and a Council chaired by Martti Ahtisaari, Joschka Fischer and Mabel van Oranje. He writes a fortnightly column on European and Global issues for Reuters.com.

Previously, he worked as Director of Foreign Policy at the Centre for European Reform, and Director of the Foreign Policy Centre, a think-tank he founded under the patronage of the former British Prime Minister Tony Blair at the age of 24. In the 1990s Mark worked for the think-tank Demos where his Britain™ report was credited with launching Cool Britannia. Mark has spent time in Washington as a Transatlantic fellow at the German Marshall Fund of the United States, and in Beijing as a visiting scholar at the Chinese Academy for Social Sciences.



LI Bin

Professor

Department of International Relations,
Tsinghua University
China

Dr. Li Bin worked with China's Delegation on the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) from 1993 to 1996, while he received a Post-doctoral Fellowship on Peace and Security in a Changing World awarded by the Social Science Research Council (SSRC)/MacArthur Foundation during this period. In 1996, he was appointed as the Director of Arms Control Division Program for Science and National Security Studies (PSNSS) at the Institute of Applied Physics and Computational Mathematics (IAPCM) as well as the technical advisor to the Chinese Delegation on CTBT in 1996. In 1999, Dr. Li left IAPCM to establish the Institute of Science and Public Affairs based at China Youth College for Political Science. Dr. Li became a faculty member of the Institute of International Studies in Tsinghua University since 2000 where he directs the Arms Control Program. In 2001-2002, he was invited as a civil society representative to prepare the United Nation's Study on Disarmament and Nonproliferation Education. Prof. Li supervises master degree and Ph.D. students at the Arms Control Program on various arms control and nonproliferation issues.



LI Daokui

Director

Center for China in the World Economy
(CCWE), Tsinghua University

China

Dr. David Daokui Li is currently the Mansfield Freeman Chair Professor of the School of Economics and Management of Tsinghua University. He is the Director of The Schwarzman Scholars Program at Tsinghua University. He is also the Director of the Center for China in the World Economy (CCWE) at the School of Economics and Management of Tsinghua University.

Before joining Tsinghua, he had been on the faculty of Hong Kong University of Science and Technology (1999-2004) and the University of Michigan (1992-1999). From 1997 to 1998, he was a National Fellow of the Hoover Institution at Stanford University.

In 2006, David Li was chosen by Wall Street Wire as a top ten most influential economist in China.

Professor Li holds a Ph.D. in economics from Harvard University. In 1985, he obtained his BS from Tsinghua University as one of the first undergraduate classes of the School of Economics and Management, where he is serving as a faculty member.



LI Junru

President

Overseas Chinese Federation
China

Li Junru is the President of the Overseas Chinese Federation. Li is also a member of the 10th Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), and a member of the Standing Committee of the 11th CPPCC. As a research fellow and doctoral advisor, Li focuses on the research of intellectual history of Marxist Sinicization. He is a member and chief expert of the Central Advisory Committee for Marxism Research and Building. Li was formerly Director of Research Center of Mao Zedong Thought, Director of Research Center of Deng Xiaoping Theory, Deputy Director General of Theory Bureau of the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the CPC, and Deputy Director of Research Room of the History of CPC. Li has published numerous works and is the recipient of several national and international awards.



LI Shenming

Vice President

Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
China

Dr. Li Shenming is Vice President and Deputy Secretary of the Leading Party Group of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), where he is also a research fellow and doctoral advisor. Other posts include representative of the 16th and 17th National People's Congresses (NPC); member of the 10th and 11th NPC Standing Committees; Head of the Group of International Studies of the National Philosophy and Social Science Evaluation Commission; and President of the Chinese Association of Political Science. His main research areas are party construction; democracy and politics; and global strategy. Some of his publications include: *Be Vigilant on Possible Danger in Peace Time: 20 Years' Reflections on Soviet Communist Party's Decline*; *Construction of the Chinese Communist Party in a Global Context*; *War, Peace and Socialism*; *China's Peaceful Development and Global Strategy*; *World Socialism Tracking Research Report: 2010-2011* (series); and over 100 articles. He is the recipient of several national awards.



LI Wei

Director

Institute of Japanese Studies, Chinese
Academy of Social Sciences
China

Dr. Li Wei is the Director of the Institute of Japanese Studies of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), former deputy director of Bureau of International Cooperation, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (1998-2008), concurrently with the secretary general of Japanese law research center of the Institute of Law, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (since 1992). In 1996 she received an LL.D from the Graduate School of CASS and became a professor in 1999. She has been the Director of the Institute of Japanese Studies of CASS since September 2008.

From June 1984 to December 1984 she was a Visiting Fellow of the Investigation Division of the Long Term Credit Bank of Japan. From February 1991 to June 1992, she was a Visiting Fellow of the Faculty of Law of Tokyo University. From January 2007 to June 2007, she was a visiting professor at the Cooperation Center of Comprehensive Law and Policy Practice of Hitotsubashi University.



LI
Xiangyang

Director

National Institute of International
Strategy, Chinese Academy of Social
Sciences

China

Li Xiangyang is a research fellow and director of National Institute of International Strategy (NIIS), Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), and he is also a professor of the Post-Graduate School of CASS, Vice-president of the China Society of World Economics, Vice-President of the China Society of American Economy.

He graduated from the Central University of Finance and Economics in 1983, and received his PhD in economics from Graduate School of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in 1998.

He specializes in international economics and firm theory. He has written research papers on WTO, regional trade arrangements, international economic rules, globalization as well as the foreign economic policy of China. Li's works on regionalism and globalization has influenced both academic research and economic education.



LI
Yonghui

Dean

School of International Relations and
Diplomacy, Beijing Foreign Studies
University

China

Dr. Li Yonghui is the Dean of the School of International Relations and Diplomacy and the Executive Director at the Research Center for Public Diplomacy at Beijing Foreign Studies University. He is also a professor at the university.

Professor Li is a member of the Chinese International Relations Studies Society, the United Nations Association of the People's Republic of China, the America Association of the People's Republic of China and the National Society for College International Politics Studies. He is Vice-Chairman of the Beijing Society for College International Politics Studies.

His research fields include US Politics and Foreign Policy, Diplomacy Strategy, and Public Diplomacy.



LIN Guijun

Vice President

University of International Business
and Economics

China

Dr. Lin Guijun is a professor of Economics at the University of International Business and Economics (UIBE). He is the Vice President of UIBE, editor of International Trade Journal (guojimaoyiwenti), a chairperson for the Degree-Confering Committee in applied economics under the State Council of the People's Republic of China, member of China's social science committee, deputy director of All China International Trade Association and Secretary General for the consortium of all China international trade programs, a chief committee member of the Committee of the Professional Program in International Business under the Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Education and a member on advisory board of the Ministry of Commerce.

His research interests are in international trade policies and international monetary economics. In recent years, he has published in the *Review of International Economics*, *China Economic Review*, etc. His current research interests include WTO reform, regional economic integration, TPP, industrial upgrading in China and global supply chain and Factory Asia.



LOH Ka Leung

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Singapore

H.E. Mr. Ka Leung Loh was appointed as Singapore's Ambassador to the People's Republic of China in March 2012. Previously, he had served as Deputy Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Head of Mission in Taipei, Press Secretary to the Prime Minister and later Senior Minister Goh Chok Tong, Deputy Chief of Mission / Minister-Counselor in the Singapore Embassy to the USA and Director (Middle East) in Foreign Ministry. Mr Loh has extensive experience in Free Trade Agreement negotiations having served as Head of Delegation for Singapore's negotiations with Chinese Taipei on an Economic Partnership Agreement and as Spokesperson and Deputy Head of the Special Congressional Taskforce for the US-Singapore Free Trade Agreement negotiations. Mr. Loh graduated from the National University of Singapore with First Class Honours in Economics. He also attended Stanford University's Sloan Masters Programme and graduated with a Masters of Science in Management. Mr. Loh is a member of the Lien Ying Chow Fellowship Council and Patron of the Singapore Chamber of Commerce and Industry in China.



LU
Shumin

Vice President

Chinese People's Institute of Foreign
Affairs

China

Ambassador Lu Shumin was born in Shanxi Province in 1950. He served as a staff member of the Department of North American and Oceanian Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Chinese Embassy in Canada and the Beijing Service Bureau for Diplomatic Missions. In 1993, he was appointed Deputy Director-General of the Department of North American and Oceanian Affairs of the MFA. From 2002 to 2008, he served as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of China to Indonesia (2002-2005) and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of China to Canada (2005-2008). From 2008 to 2011, he served as the Commissioner of the Foreign Ministry in the Macao Special Administrative Region.



LUO
Yuan

Vice President

China Council for the Promotion of
Cultural Strategy

China

Major General Luo Yuan is Executive Director and Deputy Secretary General of China's Military Science Society, Vice President and Secretary General of CSCPA, Member of the CPPCC, and a doctoral tutor. He has pursued advanced studies in the PLA International Relations Institute and the National Defense University, and was also invited to George Washington University as a Senior Visiting Scholar. Luo has presided over or participated in research on the "General idea of the Army building of the Ninth Five-year and Tenth Five-Year Planning," "The Army cross-century development strategy," and "International situation and peripheral security surrounding China forecast in the early 21st century." Luo is also Chief editor or coauthor of Annals of War of the People's Liberation Army, Annals of the Chinese People's Volunteers, Theory of Forecasting with Military, Science of Strategy, Strategic Assessment, and Comments on the War in Iraq, among others.



MA Jian

Commandant

PLA Air Force Command College

China

Maj. Gen. Ma Jian, professor of the PLA Air Force Command College, was born in July 1955 in Changchun, Jilin Province. He joined the PLA Air Force in 1970 and graduated from No. 16 Air Force Aviation Academy in August 1973. He was once navigator, staff officer and then deputy chief of the Operations Office, staff officer of the Operations Department of the Air Force Staff Command in 1979, chief of the Operations Office of the Operations Department, deputy director and then director of the Operations Department of the Air Force Staff Command. He became deputy director of the Operations Department of the General Staff Headquarters in April 2004. He was appointed his current post in December 2008. He was conferred with the rank of Air Force Major General in July 2005.



MA Mingqiang

Secretary General

ASEAN-China Center

China

Ma Mingqiang is the Secretary General of the ASEAN-China Center. Prior to this appointment, he served as Deputy Director-General of the Asian Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA). From 2008 to 2010 he was Counselor in the Asian Department of the MFA. From 2007 to 2008 he was Counselor and Director of the Office for the Korean Peninsula Issue at the MFA.

Mr. Ma has also served as Counselor in the Chinese Embassy in Afghanistan, and as Second Secretary, First Secretary and Counselor in the Chinese Embassy in Malaysia.

He majored in diplomacy at the College of Cardiff at the University of Wales, graduating in 1986.



MA **Zhengang**

Vice Chairman

China Public Diplomacy Association
China

Mr. Ma Zhengang is Vice Chairman of the China Public Diplomacy Association. Concurrently, he is Member of Public Diplomacy Advisory Committee, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2010-), Member of Foreign Policy Advisory Group, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2008-), and Chairman of the National Committee at the Council for Security and Cooperation in the Asia Pacific (2005-). From 2006-2012, he was Chairman of China Arms Control and Disarmament Association. From 2004-2009, he was Party Secretary and President of China Institute of International Studies. From 2002-2003, he was Acting Deputy Director of Office of the Foreign Affairs Leading Group of the CPC Central Committee. From 1997-2002, he served as Ambassador of China to the UK.

Mr. Ma graduated from Beijing Foreign Languages University in 1965, and from 1965-1967, he was student for further education in Ealing Technical College and London School of Economics and Political Science, the United Kingdom.



MAGOSAKI **Ukeru**

Director

Institute of Asian Community
Japan

Mr. Ukeru Magosaki was born in Anshan of China in July 19th, 1943. He serves as director of the Institute of Asian Community at present. In 1966, he entered Law Faculty of Tokyo University. From 1967 to 1968, he studied in School of Slavonic and East European Studies in University College London. From 1983 to 1985, he worked as director of Analysis of Department of Research in Ministry of Foreign Affairs. A year later, he became minister at the embassy in Iraq. In 1989, he served as minister at the embassy in Canada. Two years later, he worked as director of International Relations in National Institute of Research Advancement. Mr. Magosaki published many books and articles and his current research interests are Japanese diplomacy, Japanese security policy, International regional policies (particularly the United States, Russia, China and the Middle East). Mr. Magosaki has accepted PHP Prize in memory of Mr. Hichihei Yamamoto for the book, Japanese Diplomacy-Testimony from the Inside.



MALLIOTIS

Ioanna

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Cyprus

H.E. Mrs. Ioanna Malliotis is Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Cyprus to the People's Republic of China since Feb. 2012, concurrently, she is Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Lao People's Democratic Republic (since July, 2012), Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Mongolia (since September, 2012), and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Korea (since April, 2013). From 2007 to 2012, she served as Chief of Protocol of the Republic of Cyprus. Before that, from 2003 to 2007, she served as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Netherlands, concurrently, she was Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (2004-2007), Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Suriname (2004-2007). From 2002 to 2003, she served as First Counselor, Division of the European Union Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cyprus. From 1999 to 2002, she was Counselor and Deputy Head of Mission, in Cyprus Embassy, Paris, France.



MAMADY

Diare

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Guinea



MARIC
Borislav

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Bosnia and Herzegovina

H.E. Mr. Borislav Maric has been Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the P.R. of China since Feb. 2013. From 2010-2012, he served as Head of Beijing Representative Office of Bauxite Corporation-Milici (RS, Bosnia and Herzegovina). Prior to that, he was Senior Mining Expert in The Government of the Republic of Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina (2009-2010), Permanent Representative and Ambassador of Bosnia and Herzegovina in Permanent Mission of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Council of Europe in Strasbourg (France) (2005-2009), Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Bosnia and Herzegovina to China (2002-2005), Assistant Minister of Mining, Industry and Energetics in the Government of Republic of Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina (2000-2002).

From 1997 to 2001, he was President of Prijedor Municipal Assembly, RS, Bosnia and Herzegovina; from 1991 to 1997, he was Owner and General Manager of Marik-Prijedor Company, RS, Bosnia and Herzegovina.



MARMO
Philip Sang'ka

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Tanzania

H.E. Mr. Philip Sang' Ka Marmo is the Ambassador of the United Republic of Tanzania to the People's Republic of China. From 1985 to 2010, he served as a Member of Parliament in Mbulu. From 2006 to 2010, he also served as Minister of State in the President's Office and Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office. Throughout his career, he wrote various articles on law and legal drafting in local and international journals.

Mr. Marmo graduated from the University of Dar es Salaam in 1977. In 1984, he received a Master's degree in Legislative Drafting at Bangladesh Institute of Law and International Affairs.



MARTINO
Gustavo A.

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Argentina

H.E. Mr. Gustavo A. Martino is a career diplomat. He is a graduate of the University of La Plata in Argentina where he obtained a degree in Economics and after he joined the Foreign Economic Service of the Ministry of economy in 1981. From 1986 to 1993 he was Deputy Trade Commissioner at the Consulate of Argentina in New York. Following that assignment, he started working for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade. From 1996 to 2003 he was the Head of the Economic and Commercial Department at the Embassy of Argentina in London, United Kingdom. From 2004 to March 2009 he was the General Director for Trade Promotion of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade. His responsibilities included carrying out successful strategic plans for the development and the promotion of Argentine exports and investments in global markets. Regarding his academic experience he was assistant professor of Economics and Statistics at Catholic University and El Salvador University in Buenos Aires, between 1982 and 1985.



MASKEY
Mahesh Kumar

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Nepal

H.E. Dr. Mahesh Maskey was appointed Ambassador of Nepal to the People's Republic of China in 2012. He is also the Executive Chair of the Nepal Public Health Foundation. From 2006-2007, he was the Chief Advisor to the Honorable Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Health and Population, Mr. Amik Serchan. He then served as Chair of the High-level Health Policy Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Health and Population until 2009. Amongst other positions, he has served as President of South-South Solidarity- an international development organization- and Member of the Advisory Council for Health Research, World Health Organization, and South East Asia Region. He is a published author and has written many political and literary articles in addition to health related scientific articles.

Dr. Maskey received his MA in Public Health from the University of Leeds, UK. He completed his Doctor of Science in Epidemiology at Boston University in 2001.



MATHEWS

Jessica Tuchman

President

Carnegie Endowment for International
Peace

United States

Mrs. Jessica Tuchman Mathews is the President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, a foreign policy think tank in Washington D.C. Her career includes posts in the executive and legislative branches of government, in management and research in the nonprofit arena, and in journalism.

Mathews attended Radcliffe College (1963–1967), earning her A.B. magna cum laude in 1967. She continued her education in biochemistry and biophysics at California Institute of Technology (1968–1973), receiving her doctorate in 1973.

From 1977 to 1979, she was director of the Office of Global Issues of the National Security Council. In 1993, she returned to government as deputy to the Undersecretary of State for Global Affairs. From 1982 to 1993, she was the founding vice president and director of research of the World Resources Institute. She was a senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations from 1993 to 1997 and served as director of the Council's Washington program.



MEZENTSEV

Dmitry Fedorovich

Secretary-General

Shanghai Cooperation Organisation
Russia

H.E. Mr. Dmitry Fedorovich Mezentsev is Ambassador-at-large of the Russian Federation Ministry of Foreign Affairs. At SCO Heads of State Council meeting in Beijing on 7 June 2012, he was appointed the office of Shanghai Cooperation Organization Secretary-General for the duration of 1 January 2013 through 31 December 2015. He is professor, head of political psychology department of Saint Petersburg State University, PhD in political psychology, and doctoral candidate of Moscow State Institute (University) of International Relations of the Russian Federation Ministry of Foreign Affairs since 2008.

Mr. Dmitry Fedorovich Mezentsev served Special Representative on SCO Business Council Affairs (2006), the same year he was elected, and in 2009 reelected as SCO BC Chairman. From January 2002 to June 2009 he was representative of the Irkutsk Region Administration at the Council of Federation of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, Chairman of the Information Policy Committee, from 2004 to 2009 he served as Deputy Chairman of the Council of Federation of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation.



MIGUIL
Abdallah Abdillahi

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Djibouti



MOHAMED
Rasheed

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Maldives

H.E. Mr. Mohamed Rasheed was appointed as Ambassador of Maldives to China on December 23, 2012.

May 2012, he was appointed as Ambassador-at-Large, and was served as Charge d'Affaires at the Embassy of Maldives in Beijing from 27 May to 18 December 2012.

From June 2011 to April 2012, he worked as Program Officer in World Health Organization Country Office for South Pacific and Division of Pacific Technical Support, Suva, Fiji. From August to December 2010, he was a Consultant at WHO Western Pacific Regional Office, Manila, Philippines. On 12th of November 2012, Mr. Mohamed Rasheed was sworn in as the Minister for Economic Development of Maldives Democratic Party (MDP) alliance cabinet, and served as Minister until 10th of May 2010.

Mr. Rasheed was educated at National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan and Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, USA.



MOUSTAPHA Imad

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Syria

H.E. Dr. Imad Moustapha presented his credentials to President Hu Jintao in March 2012 as the Ambassador of Syria to China. Prior to that, he served as his country's Ambassador in Washington D.C. from 2003 to 2011.

Before joining the diplomatic corps, he was an academic at the University of Damascus. From 2000 to 2003 he served as Dean of Information Technology at that university, as well as Secretary General of the Arab School on Science and Technology. Throughout his academic career, Imad Moustapha acted as a consultant to several international, Arab and regional organizations such as the ESCWA, UNDP, UNESCO, and ALECSO. He is a co-author of the renowned UN report "Human Development in the Arab World".

Imad Moustapha holds a Ph.D. degree from the University of Surrey, U.K.



NGUYEN Van Tho

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Vietnam

H.E. Mr. Nguyen Van Tho has been Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Vietnam to People's Republic of China since 2008. From 2007 to 2008, he served as Deputy Minister of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Vietnam, and concurrently Chairman of Vietnam's UNESCO National Committee. Prior to that, he served as Director General of Department of Policy Planning (2005-2007), First Deputy Director General in the Institute for International Relations (Ha Noi, Vietnam) (2004-2005), Consul General of Vietnam's Consulate General in Sydney (2000-2004), Expert, then Deputy Director General (since Mar 1996) of Department of Policy Planning (1995-2000), Second Secretary in Vietnam's Embassy in China (1989-1992), and Expert in China Department (1985-1989). He joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Vietnam in 1977.

Mr. Nguyen Van Tho holds a Master degree in International Relations from Hull University, UK.



NURSALIM
Cherie

Executive Director
GITI Group
Singapore

Cherie Nursalim is the Chair of Three on the Bund and the Executive Director of GITI Group. She earlier worked as a research associate at the Harvard Business School. She is serving on the board of the International Chambers of Commerce, on the International and Asia Advisory Boards for Columbia University and MIT Sloan School of the Management respectively, and on the Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy. She is also on the Leadership Council of the United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network. The family has over 15 years collaborated with Tsinghua and Fudan University in China. She is among the founding members of the China Disabled Persons Foundation Board, and of the Global Philanthropic Circle in New York. She initiated initiatives for HIV AIDS awareness in Indonesia for GT organization which won awards from UNAIDS, International Labor Organization and the Indonesian government. She is a recipient of Baiyulan Award from the Shanghai government. She received her Bachelor in Engineering Science and Economics from Oxford University, and her Master in Business Administration from Columbia Business School.



OMAR AHMAD
Adi Nasib

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary
Embassy of United Arab Emirates

H.E. Mr. Omar Ahmad Adi Nasib Al Bitar is UAE Ambassador to China since 2010. Prior to that, he served as Vice President, Paris Sorbonne University-Abu Dhabi & Member of the PSUAD Management Council (2006-2009), Commander of Khalifa Bin Zayed Air College in Khalifa Bin Zayed Air College-Al Ain (2002-2006), Director of Logistics & Deputy Director of Logistics in General Head Quarters of UAE Armed Forces (2000-2002), Director of Information in Emirates Center for Strategic Studies & Research (1999-2000), Director of Logistics (1993-1999), Head of Operation Department (1991-1993) in UAE Air Force & Air Defense-HQ, Squadron Commander of Transport Squadron/pilot & Instructor C-130 (1985-1991), Flight Commander of Fighter Squadron/Operational Fighter pilot (1977-1985).

He was top graduate from the Air Academy in Egypt, and top graduate from the Advanced Pilot Training in Italy. He gained Superior and Excellent results from all three courses (SOS, ACSC and AWC) attended at Air University in the USA.



ORLINS
Stephen A.

President

National Committee on U.S.-China
Relations

United States

Stephen A. Orlins has been president of the National Committee on U.S. - China Relations since May 2005. Prior to that, Mr. Orlins was the managing director of Carlyle Asia and the chairman of the board of Taiwan Broadband Communications, one of Taiwan's largest cable television and high speed internet providers. Prior to joining Carlyle, he was a senior advisor to AEA Investors Inc., a New York based leveraged buyout firm, with responsibility for AEA's business activities throughout Asia.

Mr. Orlins is a magna cum laude graduate of Harvard College and earned his law degree at Harvard Law School. He speaks Mandarin Chinese and is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

In 1992, Mr. Orlins was the Democratic nominee for the United States Congress in New York's Third Congressional District.



PARK
In-Kook

President

Korea Foundation for Advanced
Studies

Korea

Mr. In-Kook Park is the President of Korea Foundation for Advanced Studies (KFAS). Before, he served as Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the UN (2008-2011).

Mr. Park served as Director of the UN Disarmament and Nuclear Energy Division (1994), the Deputy Minister for Policy Planning and International Organizations in Korea Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2006) and Deputy Foreign Minister for multilateral and global issues (2007). In the United Nation, Mr. Park served as the President of the Geneva Conference on Disarmament (2004) and Chairman of 2nd Committee of the UN General Assembly (Finance, Economy, Development and Environment, 2009-2010). He has recently served as Co-Chair of Preparatory Committee for the UN conference on Sustainable Development (the Rio+20 UN Environment Summit, 2012).

Mr. Park In-kook holds a Master's Degree from the Graduate School of Law (1980) at Seoul National University.



PENG
Guangqian

Deputy Secretary-General

China Council for National Security
Policy Studies

China

Peng Guangqian, Major General (Ret.), Senior Strategic Analyst, Deputy Secretary-general of China Council for National Security Policy Studies, Commissioner of Global Zero Commission, Graduated from the Department of History, Peking University at 1967, has been Senior fellow of The Atlantic Council of The United States of America from 1994 to 1995.

His main academic achievements include The Science of Military Strategy, Military Science Press, 2001, Brief Introduction to Military Strategy, PLA Press, 1989, China's Constructive Role in the Promotion of Peace and Development in Southeast Asia, Paper for the 1995 Pacific Symposium, Feb 22-23, 1995, Hawaii, Military Transparency and Security in Asia Pacific Region, Paper for Nov. 16-17, 1995, The Singapore Transparency Talks, Sino-US Ties Gains Strength: New Strategic Relations Shape Security Policies, US Defence News, April 3-9, 1995.



PENG
Keyu

Vice President

Chinese People's Institute of Foreign
Affairs

China

Ambassador Peng Keyu, was born in September 1950. He has a Master degree. He is vice President of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. From 1974 to 1978, he was member of Chinese Expert Team in Pakistan. From 1978 to 1988, he was Staff Member, Third Secretary and Deputy Director of Department of Consular Affairs in Ministry of Foreign Affairs. From 1993 to 1999, he was Deputy Director-General, and Director-General of Department of Consular Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. From 1999 to 2003, he was Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to Zambia. From 2004 to 2007, he served as Consul-General (Ambassador) of the People's Republic of China in San Francisco. From 2007 to 2011, he served as Consul-General (Ambassador) of the People's Republic of China in New York.



PETERSEN Friis Arne

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Denmark

H.E. Mr. Friis Arne Petersen is Ambassador of Denmark to the People's Republic of China and Mongolia since Sep. 2010. Prior to that, he was Ambassador of Denmark to the U.S.(2005-2010), Head of the Foreign Ministry, Permanent Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Alternate for the Minister for Foreign Affairs in the European Union Council of Ministers (1997-2005), Under Secretary of State for Foreign and Security Policy (1995-1997), Director, Russia and Eastern Europe Department (1994-1995), Chief of Staff of Foreign Minister Niels Helveg Petersen's office (1993-1994), Chief of Staff of Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann Jensen's office (1986-1993).

He worked for Denmark-America Foundation from 1997-2006, concurrently worked as Co-chairman of the Danish-Russian Intergovernmental Council on Economic Co-operation from (1997-2005).

Mr. Friis Arne Petersen holds a master degree of economics from the University of Copenhagen.



QU Xing

President

China Institute of International Studies
China

Dr. Qu Xing is now the President of China Institute of International Studies, President of China Arms Control and Disarmament Association and Professor of China Foreign Affairs University.

Dr. Qu graduated from China Foreign Affairs University in 1985, getting an M.A. in history. He received his doctorate in political science from the Paris Institute of Political Studies in 1992. He was the Director of the Teaching and Research Section of China's foreign relations of the China Foreign Affairs University in 1993, then Deputy Dean of the Department of Diplomacy in 1994, and Vice President of the University in 1999. In 2006, he served as Minister in Chinese Embassy in France. In January 2010, he served as the President of China Institute of International Studies.

He is also Vice Chairman of China National Association for International Studies, Vice Chairman of China Foundation for International Studies and Academic Exchanges, Vice Chairman of Chinese Association for American Studies, Director of the China Center for SCO Studies, Chairman of Chinese Association for French Studies.



RABEHI
Hassane

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Algeria

H.E. Mr. Hassane Rabehi joined in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1983. In 1988 he was posted at the Algerian Embassy in New Delhi. In 1992 he returned to Algiers to take up the position of desk officer for Ocean Affairs, then desk officer for Japan and Korean Peninsula, before taking on the role of deputy director of Eastern Asia. On 20th January 1996 he was appointed head of the Cabinet of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

On October 1997, he was appointed Ambassador to the Republic of Ghana where he accomplished a tour of duty of seven years. In 2004 he returned to Algiers to take the role of acting Director for Meridional and Northern Asia.

Later that year he was promoted Director General of Consular Affairs. On July 2008 he was appointed Director General of the Algerian Community abroad.



ROY
J. Stapleton

Director

Kissinger Institute on China and the
United States

United States

Ambassador J. Stapleton Roy was a senior United States diplomat specializing in Asian affairs. He also specialized in Soviet affairs and served in Moscow at the height of the Cold War. Ambassador Roy served as Assistant Secretary of State for intelligence and research from 1999 to 2000.

Roy rose to become a three-time ambassador, serving as the top U.S. envoy in Singapore (1984–86), the People's Republic of China (1991–95), and Indonesia (1996–99). In 1996, he was promoted to the rank of Career Ambassador, the highest rank in the United States Foreign Service.

Roy is currently Vice Chairman of Kissinger Associates, Inc. Chairman of the Hopkins-Nanjing Advisory Council and a director of Conoco Phillips and Freeport-McMoRan Copper & Gold Inc. He is also a trustee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and Co-Chair of The United States-Indonesia Society (USINDO). In August 2008, Ambassador Roy was named director of the Kissinger Institute for Chinese-US Studies .



RUDD
Kevin

Prime Minister (2007-2010)
Australia

H.E. Mr. Kevin Rudd served as Australia's 26th Prime Minister between 2007-2010 and subsequently as Australia's Foreign Minister from 2010 until 2012. Mr. Rudd was elected as Leader of the Labor Party in 2006 and was only the third Labor leader to win government from the opposition since World War II. As Prime Minister, Mr. Rudd led Australia's response during the Global Financial Crisis. Australia was the only major advanced economy not to go into recession, in large part because of the Australian Government's policy response which the OECD/IMF assessed as one of the most effective in the world. Mr. Rudd is internationally recognized as one of the founders of the G20 as the premier global economic decision-making institution. He is recognized as a major driving force behind the 2010 decision to expand the East Asia Summit to include the United States in this important regional institution, a major step forward to realizing his longer term vision for an Asia Pacific Community which he first proposed in 2008.



RUIZ
Marco Vinicio

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary
Embassy of Costa Rica

H.E. Mr. Ruiz has developed businesses in the food industry, agriculture and computer technology. He has served as President of the Costa Rican and Central American Business Federations and headed private sector through FTA of the Americas (FTAA) and Dominican Republic/Central America FTA with the United States (CAFTA).

He was Minister of Foreign Trade under President Oscar Arias (2006-2010). In 2010, President Laura Chinchilla appointed him Ambassador of Costa Rica to the People's Republic of China. He presented his letters of credence to President Hu Jintao on December 1st, 2010.

Ambassador Ruiz holds an Industrial Engineer Degree from the University of Costa Rica and a Master's Degree in Business Administration from New York University.



SAETHER
Svein O.

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Norway

H.E. Mr. Svein O. Sæther has been Ambassador of Norway to China and Mongolia since 2007. From 2001 to 2007, he was appointed Director General of Peace and Humanitarian Affairs Department for UN. From 1997 to 2001, he served as Ambassador of Norway to Tel Aviv and Nicosia. From 1992 to 1997, he was Ambassador of Norway to Ankara and Baku. From 1987 to 1992, he served as Special Adviser for Disarmament. Before that, he worked as Principal Officer in the Department for Political Affairs for one year. From 1983 to 1986, he was High Executive Officer in Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway. From 1980 to 1983, he served as First Secretary in Geneva, and before that, he was First Secretary in Bangkok (1977-1980). Mr. Svein O. Sæther attended Foreign Service training for career officers from 1975 to 1977.



SAFARI
Mahdi

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Iran

H.E. Mr. Mahdi Safari is ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Iran to China. He served as vice minister of Ministry of Communication and Information Technology for two years. In 1990, he took the position of deputy ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Federal Republic of Germany for three years. In 1992, he served as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Republic of Austria for three years. Then from 1995 to 2001, he served as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Russian Federation. From 2001 to 2005, he became director general of the Commonwealth of the Independent States (CIS) and the Caucasia Area of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. From 2005 to 2007, he served as vice minister in charge of Asian and Pacific Affairs & Special Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Caspian Sea Affairs. From 2007 to 2009, he worked as vice minister in charge of European Countries Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the I.R. of Iran. From 2009 to 2010, he worked as special representative to the President in Caspian Sea Affairs and Special Assistant to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the I.R. of Iran.



SAID Kadry

Military and Technology Advisor

Security Studies Unit of Al-Ahram
Center for Political and Strategic
Studies

Egypt

Mr. Kadry Said is Military and Technology Advisor and head of the Security Studies Unit of Al-Ahram Center for Political and Strategic Studies in Cairo, Egypt. In 1970, he studied in military science and mechanical engineering in the Military Technical College (MTC). Then in 1981, he acquired an Ph.D. in mechanical engineering from the "Ecole Nationale Supérieure de l'Aéronautique et de l'Espace (ENSAE)" of Toulouse, France.

Since 2002, he has been a board member of the Pugwash Organization for Sciences and World Affairs. From 2007 to 2009, he served as Vice Chairman of the Egyptian Pugwash. Since August 2000, he worked as member of the Egyptian Council for Foreign Affairs (ECFA). In January 2013, he became member of Academic Advisory Board (AAB) for the NATO Regional Cooperation Course (NRCC) of NATO Defense College (NDC). From 2002 to 2009, he worked as member of the Committee for Strategic Planning in the Egyptian Council for Space Research Science and Technology.



SAINT-JACQUES Guy

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Canada

H.E. Mr. Guy Saint-Jacques (BA, Université de Montréal, 1974; MA [Land Planning and Regional Development], Laval University, 1976) joined the Department of External Affairs in 1977. His postings have included New York City, Mexico City, Kinshasa, Washington and London. (He has served as deputy head of mission in both London and Washington, two of Canada's most important diplomatic missions.) At Headquarters, he has served with the Consular Affairs, Francophone Africa and Science and Technology divisions and the Office of the Associate Deputy Minister. He also served as deputy director of the Environment and Energy Division, as director of both the Personnel (Political and Commercial) and the Assignments divisions, and as director general of the Personnel Management Bureau. He most recently served as chief negotiator and ambassador for climate change for the Government of Canada.

He has previously served in Hong Kong and twice in Beijing.



SALIEV
Akylbek

Director

Institute for Strategic Analysis and
Planning

Kyrgyzstan

Mr. Akylbek Saliev is Director of Institute for Strategic Analysis and Planning. Previously, he was Minister-Counselor of the Embassy of Kyrgyz Republic in the Russian Federation (1997-2005), Director of International Institute for Strategic Research under the President of Kyrgyz Republic (1992-1997), Correspondent of TASS (Telegraph Agency of Soviet Union) (1987-1992), Editor of State Commission of Kyrgyz Soviet Socialist Republic on television and radio broadcasting under the State Commission of USSR in television and radiobroadcasting (1976-1978).

Mr. Akylbek Saliev speaks Kyrgyz, Russian, Hungarian, and English. He holds a PhD degree in political science.



SAMBU
Malam

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Guiné-Bissau

H.E. Mr. Malam Sambú graduated in Chinese language at the Beijing Languages Institute of China in 1989. In 1994, he obtained a bachelor degree in Electrical Electronic Engineering of Nanjing Normal University of China. In 1999, he obtained master degree in the University of Macau. From 1994 to 2001, he worked as coordinator of Electrical and Electronic Sector in the University of Macau. From 2001 to 2007, he served as first secretary of the Embassy of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau in the People's Republic of China. From 2007 to 2010, he became entrepreneur and owner of the Health Clinic (Poilão da vida) in Lisbon-Portugal. Concurrently, from 2008 to 2010, he was Guinea-Bissau Member of the House of Representatives. In 2008, he was elected as the candidate for the post of Prime Minister for the Party PRS. From 2010 to 2012, he came back to China as the first secretary of the Embassy of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau in Beijing. From 2012 to now, he has been ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Guiné-Bissau to the People's Republic of China. From 2012 to 2013, he was ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Guiné-Bissau to Japan, Singapore and India.



SARUDIN
Datuk Iskandar

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Malaysia

H.E. Mr. Sarudin was appointed the Malaysian ambassador to China in May 2010. Prior to becoming ambassador, he held various high-level administrative positions in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and diplomatic missions.

In 1979 Mr. Sarudin was the Ministry's ASEAN Assistant Secretary; in 1989 Principal Assistant Secretary (CHOGM); in 1989 Assistant Secretary (East Asia); in 1998 Deputy Director-General (ASEAN); and in 2006 Deputy Secretary-General III.

Internationally, Mr. Sarudin has held positions as Second Secretary in the Malaysian Embassy in Jakarta, Indonesia (1983), First Secretary in the Malaysian High Commission in Lagos, Nigeria (1986) and later as Counsellor in the Malaysian Embassy in Santiago, Chile (1991) and Counsellor in the Malaysian Embassy in Sarajevo, Bosnia(1996).

Mr. Sarudin also served as High Commissioner to Sri Lanka (2000) and Ambassador to the Philippines (2004).

Mr. Sarudin obtained his BA from the Universiti Malaya in 1979.



SATTOROV
Abdunabi

Head of Literature Department

Tajik State National University

Tajikistan

Pro. Abdunabi Sattorov graduated from the Tajik State National University and he has a Doctor degree of Philosophical Science.

He is a scientist and a politician who actively participates in political, public, scientific and cultural life of the Republic of Tajikistan. He is the author of more than 450 scientific, literary and political works.

Since 1999 till 2006 he worked as a Deputy Minister of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan. He has a Diplomatic Rank of the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the First Class and he is was awarded by "Sharaf" (Glory) order of the Republic of Tajikistan. Since 2006 till 2012 he worked as the Head of Department of Foreign Policy of the Strategic Research Center under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Currently, Mr. Abdunabi Sattorov the Head of Literature Department of the Institute of Language, Literature, Oriental Studies and Writing Heritage of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan.



SCHARMER C. Otto

Founding Chair
Presencing Institute
Germany

Dr. Otto Scharmer is a Senior Lecturer at MIT, and founding chair of the Presencing Institute. He co-founded the Global Wellbeing and GNH Lab. He also is a Vice Chair of the World Economic Forum's Global Agenda Council on New Leadership Models. His books Theory U and Presence have been translated in 15 languages. His new co-authored book Leading From the Emerging Future: From Ego-system to Eco-system Economies will be published in June 2013.



SHEN Jinlong

Commandant
Naval Command College
China

R. Adm. Shen Jinlong was born in Shanghai in 1956 and joined the navy in 1974. He graduated from Naval Surface Vessel Academy in Guangzhou in 1987, Naval Command College in 1996, Russian Kuznetsov Naval Academy in 2002, and National Defense University of Chinese PLA in 2009.

He successively served as Commanding officer of submarine chaser (1990-1991), Captain of Frigate (1991-1993), Chief of Staff of Frigate Group (1993-1995), Commander of frigate group (1995-1998), Chief of staff of destroyer flotilla (1998-2000), Director of Ship Training Center (2000-2004), Commander of Destroyer Flotilla (2004-2008), Commander of Naval Lvshun Base (2008-2010), Superintendent of Dalian Naval Academy (2012-2011) and Commandant of Naval Command College (2011-).



SIMONIC Ante

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Croatia

H.E. Dr. Ante Simonić is Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Croatia to the People's Republic of China since 2008. From 2005 to 2008, he was Member and President of the Committee for Education, Science and Technology, in Primorsko-Goranska County Assembly, Rijeka. Before that, he was Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Science, Education, Culture, Health and Sports in Croatian Government, Zagreb (2002-2003), and Member and President of the Committee for Education, Science, Culture and Sports in Croatian Parliament, Zagreb (2000-2002). From 1996-1997, he was Member of City of Rijeka Assembly, Rijeka.

Dr. Simonić got his BA, MA and PhD from School of Medicine, University of Rijeka, Croatia. As a medical PhD, he was Assistant Professor (1981-1986), and then Associate Professor and Chairman (1987-1990) of Department of Pharmacology in School of Medicine University of Rijeka, Croatia. He then became Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in Rijeka (1990-1994), and Professor and Chairman of the Department of Pharmacology (1990-2008) of School of Medicine University of Rijeka, Croatia.



SOLANA MADARIAGA Javier

President

ESADE Center for Global Economy and
Geopolitics

Spain

Dr. Javier Solana is president of ESADE Center for Global Economy and Geopolitics (Barcelona-Madrid). He is also distinguished fellow in Foreign Policy at Brookings Institution, Fisher Family Fellow at Harvard, chairman of the Aspen Institute España, honorary president of the Centre for Human Dialogue (Geneva), member of the board of the International Crisis Group, the European Council on Foreign Relations, and Human Rights Watch, as well as senior visiting professor at the London School of Economics, where he was awarded an Honorary Degree in December 2010.

From 1999 to 2009, Dr. Solana was Secretary General of the Council of the European Union (EU); and from 1995 to 1999, Secretary General of NATO. Dr. Solana is the former High Representative for Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) of the European Union. Prior to this, he has held several ministerial positions in the Spanish government, including Minister for Foreign Affairs.



SWAMY Subramanian

Chairman of the Board of Governors

School for Communication and
Management Studies

India

Subramanian Swamy is an Indian academician, politician, and economist. He is the President of the Janata Party of India.

Swamy has previously served as member of the Planning Commission of India and Cabinet Minister of India. He has written extensively on foreign affairs of India dealing largely with China, Pakistan and Israel. He is also a published author.

In November 1978, Swamy was member of the Group of Eminent persons called to Geneva to prepare a report of the United Nations (UNCTAD) on Economic Co-operation between Developing countries (ECDC). In 1994, Swamy was appointed as Chairman of the Commission on Labour Standards and International Trade by then Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao. This was perhaps for the first time that an Opposition Party member was given a Cabinet rank post by the ruling party. He also presently serves as chairman of the SCMS Board of Governors of the SCMS Group of Educational Institutions in Kerala.



TA-AMA Nolana

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Togo



TAIANA Jorge

General Director

International Center for Political
Studies-UNSAM

Argentina

Mr. Jorge Taiana is an Argentine Justicialist Party politician, formerly Foreign Minister in the government of President Cristina Fernández de Kirchner, after occupying the same post during the previous government of Néstor Kirchner. His father was Jorge Alberto Taiana, colleague of and doctor to Juan Perón.

Jorge Taiana studied sociology and was awarded a Master's Degree in Social Sciences at the Latin American Social Science Institute (FLACSO). He was a researcher at the National University of Quilmes and worked in the field of human rights. In the 1970s, Taiana worked alongside his father in the Ministry of Education as Head of Cabinet and was a militant Peronist Descamisado.

Despite being threatened by the Triple A, he decided to remain in the country. He was imprisoned in 1975 and spent seven years in jail without a trial, mostly in the prison of Rawson.

In December 2005, President Kirchner appointed Taiana as Minister of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship.



TANG Jiaxuan

Chairman

World Peace Forum

China

Mr. Tang Jiaxuan is the Honorary President of the Institute of Modern International Relations, Tsinghua University. He was a Member of the 16th CPC Central Committee. He served as State Councilor from 2003 to 2008. From 1998 to 2003, Mr. Tang was Minister of Foreign Affairs. From 1993 to 1998 he served as Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs. Tang Jiaxuan was a member of the 15th CPC Central Committees and is a member 16th CPC Central Committees.

He has been active in Sino-Japanese relations and in 1988 served as minister of the Chinese Embassy in Japan. He is currently head of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

Mr. Tang studied in Fudan University's English Department. He graduated from the Oriental Languages Department of Beijing University in 1962.



TELENI
Esala

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Fiji

H.E. Mr. Esala Teleni was appointed Fiji's Ambassador to the People's Republic of China in Nov. 2010. Prior to that, he was promoted to the rank of Temporary Commodore with effect 01 June 2006, appointed as Commissioner of Fiji Police (2007-2010), appointed Acting Deputy Commissioner of the Fiji Independent Commission Against Corruption [FICAC] in addition to his appointment as Deputy Commander RFMF (April-July, 2007), appointed Deputy Commander Republic of Fiji Military Forces (Dec. 2006-June. 2007), granted Powers of Appropriate Superior Authority [ASA] (May, 2006). In Apr 2005, he was appointed Chief of Staff RFMF and from Nov. to Dec. 2005, he was appointed Acting Commander RFMF and promoted to Temporary Commodore in addition to his appointment of Chief of Staff HQ RFMF. In Feb 2004, he was awarded the Order of Saint John.



TESFAZION
Tseggai

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Eritrean

H.E. Mr. Tseggai Tesfazion has been Ambassador of the State of Eritrea to China since 2003. Prior to that, he was Director General of the Department of Protocol in Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea (1996-2002), Ambassador of the State of Eritrea to the Republic of South Africa (1995-1996), Ambassador of the State of Eritrea to Nordic Countries with residence in Sweden (1993-1995), Representative of the Provisional Government of Eritrea in Sweden (1991-1993), Representative of Eritrea People's Liberation Front (EPLF) in Norway (1998-1991), Head of Documentation Centre [Eritrea People's Liberation Front (EPLF) Department of Political Section] (1979-1988), Head of Eritrea People's Liberation Front (EPLF) Office in Khartoum, Sudan (1975-1979).



TORRES-PEREIRA
Jorge

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary
Embassy of Portugal

H.E. Dr. Jorge Torres-Pereira is Ambassador-Designate of Portugal to the People's Republic of China since April, 2013. Before that, he was Ambassador of Portugal to Thailand (2010-2013), Representative of Portugal to the Palestinian Authority,(Head of Mission, Portuguese Representative Office, Ramallah) (2007-2010), Consul-General in Madrid (2004-2007), Minister-Counsellor and Deputy Head of Mission, Embassy of Portugal in Moscow (2001-2004), Head, Common Foreign and Security Policy Department, and European Correspondent, Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Lisbon (2000-2001).

H.E. Dr. Jorge Torres-Pereira attended Diplomatic Training Course in Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Lisbon (1987) and he got Scholarship from National Institute for Scientific Research at a CNRS centre, Paris (1986).



TOUABOY
Emmanuel

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary
Embassy of Central Africa



TRAORE
N'Tji Laico

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Mali



TSEDENJAV
Sukhbaatar

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Mongolia

H.E. Mr. Sukhbaatar Tsedenjav is the Ambassador of Mongolia to the People's Republic of China. In 2009, he served as Foreign Policy Advisor to the President of Mongolia and as International Secretary of the Democratic Party of Mongolia from 2006 to 2009.

Prior to 2006, Mr. Tsedenjav worked as Vice Minister for Justice and Internal Affairs. He was awarded the Order of the Polar Star medal by the President of Mongolia for his career contribution. In 1986, he graduated from the Institute of International Relations, Moscow, USSR; He also attended a postgraduate course at University of London, UK.



VAKHABOV
Javlon

Deputy Secretary

National Security Council under the
President of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Uzbekistan



VILNAI
Matan

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Israel

H.E. Mr. Matan Vilnai has been Ambassador of Israel to China since August 2012. Prior to that, he was appointed as Minister of Home Front Defense in 2011. From 2009 to 2011, he served as Deputy Minister of Defense. In 17th Knesset, he was appointed as Deputy Minister of Defense and Member and Joint Committee for the Defense Budget. In 16th Knesset he was Member of the Defense Committee, Science committee, Ethics and Welfare Committees (2003-2004). In 15th Knesset, he was appointed as Minister of Science, Culture and Sport ,concurrently as Member of the Defense Cabinet (1999-2003).

Apart from political career, Mr. Matan Vilnai was Honorary Chairman of Society of Egyptian Immigrants (2002), Chairman of Public Committee for Reduction of Violence in Public Schools (1998-1999), Chairman of the Youth Movement-Hugei Syur (1998-1999), Board Director of First International Bank of Israel (FIBI) Holdings (1998-1999), Board Director of Baran Engineering Ltd. (1998-1999).



WALI
Aminu Bashir

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Nigeria

H.E. Mr. Aminu Bashir Wali is Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Nigeria to the People's Republic of China since 2009. From 2003-2007, he was Ambassador and permanent Representative of Nigeria to The United Nations, New York. From 1999-2003, he served as Special Adviser to the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria on National Assembly Matters. From 1998-2000, he was Deputy National Chairman of the Peoples Democratic Party of Nigeria (PDP). He became a member of the Board of Trustees of the party in 1998.

From 1975-2003, at various times he served as Chairman of top rank companies in Nigeria, including Phillip Morris Nigeria Limited; Nigerian Engineering and Construction Company Limited; International Bank for West Africa; Soft Solution Nigeria Limited; Bredero Nigeria Limited and International Tobacco Company Limited. From 1972-1984, he was Managing Director INTERSALES (W.A.) Ltd.



WANG
Jisi

Dean

School of International Studies, Peking
University

China

Professor Wang Jisi is Dean of the School of International Studies and Director of the Center for International and Strategic Studies at Peking University. He has been a member of the Foreign Policy Advisory Committee of the Foreign Ministry of China since October 2008, and honorary President of the Chinese Association for American Studies since 2001. He is currently a Global Scholar at Princeton University. Before assuming his current roles at Peking University, he served as Director of the Institute of American Studies at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS). He was concurrently Director of the Institute of International Strategic Studies at the Central Party School. He advises a few U.S. foreign policy think tanks, and is on the editorial boards of The American Interest, Global Asia, and many Chinese scholarly journals. Professor Wang's research covers U.S. foreign policy, Chinese foreign policy, and Asian security. He has published numerous works in these fields.



WANG
Xiaoxuan

Director

China's Navy Academic Research
Institute

China

Mr. Wang Xiaoxuan is director and researcher of China's Naval Research Institute, Vice Secretary of Naval Academic Committee, as well as Member of the Advisory Committee as the Navy's Informationization Expert. He is also Member of China Society of Military Science and China's Society for the Law of the Sea (CSLOS). Long been engaged in the research of naval strategy and major realistic projects, he has gained profound academic accomplishments with a remarkable research capability.

Mr. Wang has undertaken tens of major national and military research projects's "the Naval Development strategy before 2020" and "Outline of Naval strategy" and etc. Mr. Wang has received dozens of Military and Navy outstanding achievement awards and enjoys the post subsidy for excellent talents in the military.



WANG
Xuelian

Chairman

Jialian Investment Group
China

Ms. Wang Xuelian is a member of China Democratic League. In 2001, she set up the Jialian Investment Group and held the post of chairman. She also established the Wangxuelian Fund for Education in 2008 to finance the development of education.

When the Institute of Modern International Relations, Tsinghua University was founded in 2010, Ms. Wang was invited to hold the position of the director-general. In 2011, Ms. Wang was conferred as an Honorary Trustee of Tsinghua University.



WANG Yi

Minister
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
China

Wang Yi, male, Han nationality, is a native of Beijing. He was born in 1953, entered the work force in 1969, graduated from Beijing International Studies University (Beijing 2nd Foreign Studies University) with a Bachelor Degree in 1982, and holds a Master Degree in Economics. Wang Yi has been with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for most of his career. He is a distinguished diplomat who has served in Japan, and worked for many years in the Asian Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Wang Yi was promoted to vice minister in 2001 and became ambassador to Japan in 2004. He was a member of the 17th CPC Central Committee and director of the Taiwan Affairs Office of the State Council from 2008 to 2013.

He is a member of the 18th CPC Central Committee and in 2013 he became Minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



WOOD James Sebastian Lamin

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary
Embassy of United Kingdom

H.M. Mr. Wood is Ambassador of the United Kingdom to the People's Republic of China (since 2010). From 2008-2009, he was on the secondment to Rolls-Royce Group. From 2005-2008, he was the Asia Pacific Director of FCO, before that, he served as Political Counsellor in Washington (2001-2005), and worked in Weatherhead Centre for International Affairs of Harvard University (2000-2001).

Mr. Wood worked as Principal Private Secretary to the Cabinet Secretary (1998-2000), before that he worked in Security Policy Department then United Nations Department in FCO (1996-1998). From 1992-1996, he was First Secretary UKREP Joint Liaison Group in Hong Kong. In 1991, he received Mandarin Language Training. He worked in Security Policy Department in FCO from 1989-1991, before that served as Second later First Secretary in Bangkok and received Thai Language Training in 1984. In 1983, he worked in European Community Department (External) in FCO.



WU
Enyuan

Director

Institute of Russian, Eastern European,
Central Asian Studies, Chinese
Academy of Social Sciences

China

Dr. Wu Enyuan holds a PhD in history from Graduate School of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. He works as Director of the Institute of Russian, Eastern European and Central Asian Studies at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. He is a Ph.D. Supervisor, and his research field covers Modern World History, Modern History of Russia, Soviet Union History, and Soviet Union Political Economic History. His recent publications include "Several Problems in the Comparative Study of Reform in China and Russia," (Russia) Choose, No.3, 2002; "On the Acceleration Strategy of Mikhail Gorbachev," *China Social Sciences*, No.5, 2000; "The October Revolution: Historical Experience, Teaching and Revelation," *World History*, No.5, 1997; "The Study on the Patriotic War History in Russia after 1989," *Historical Research*, No.6, 1995; "The First Attempt to Strike 'Stalin Pattern'," *World History*, No.1, 1994, etc.



WU
Shicun

President

National Institute for South China Sea
Studies

China

Dr. Wu graduated from Nanjing University in 1984. He joined study programs in the School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS), John Hopkins University and John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University successively. He was a visiting scholar for a research program on the Dynamics of US Foreign Policy-Regional Security sponsored by the U.S. Government and a visiting senior research fellow at the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies. Dr. Wu's research interests cover history and geography of the South China Sea, maritime delimitation, maritime economy, international relations and regional security strategy. His main single-authored books include *Solving Disputes for Regional Cooperation and Development in the South China Sea: A Chinese perspective* (Woodhead Publishing, coming), *A Study on the South China Sea Disputes* (China Economics Publishing House, 2010) and *Origin and Development of Spratly Disputes* (China Ocean Press, 1999).



WU Sike

Chinese Special Envoy on the Middle
East Issue

The Central People's Government
China

Wu Sike, born in 1946, is a senior diplomat. He has served as a diplomat for over 40 years since he started working in China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1971. He spent over 13 years in Africa, served as Attaché of the Chinese Embassy in Egypt, and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of China to Egypt.

Wu Sike also served as Director-General of The Department of West Asian and North African Affairs of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China (1996-2000), Ambassador of China to Saudi Arabia (2000-2003), and Plenipotentiary of China to the League of Arab States (2005-2007), when he served as Ambassador of China to Egypt (2003-2007). Wu is a member of the CPPCC, and member of the foreign affairs committee of the CPPCC. He dedicates himself to enhancing friendship between China and countries of west Asia and North Africa. He promotes political mutual trust, as well as economic and cultural exchanges between China and Africa. Wu was awarded the Exemplary Diplomat Prize for his contribution by Writers' Association of West Asia and North Africa for his outstanding work.



XAVIER Ngarambe Francois

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Rwanda



XIA
He

Commandant

PAPF Command College

China

Xia He, male, Han nationality, is a native of Xiantao County, Hubei Province. He was born in June 1953, joined the army in January 1969, and joined the CPC in August 1970. He received an in-service postgraduate diploma. He once served as staff officer, section chief in the Headquarters of Provincial Military Command of Henan Province, chief of staff of Army Reserve infantry division in Kaifeng, deputy commander of the division and deputy commander of Kaifeng Military Sub-command at the same time, division commander of the 20th Combined Corps, division commander of a PAPF division, and commander of the PAPF Contingent in Anhui Province.

He is now the commandant of the PAPF Command College, and the deputy secretary of the Party committee, commissioner of the CPC PAPF Party committee. He is also deputy to the 10th, and 11th National People's Congress, and standing commissioner of the 9th and 10th CPPCC Anhui Provincial Committee.



XIAO
Tianliang

Director

Teaching and Research Department on
Strategy, National Defense University,
PLA

China

Major General, Dr. Xiao Tianliang is the director of the Teaching and Research Department on Strategy, National Defense University, PLA. He has served as platoon leader (infantry), company leader (artillery), deputy commander of squadron, deputy Chief of Staff of fleet, and taught at the Anti-Air Artillery College, PLA. In 2003 he was a visiting guest scholar at Georgetown University, USA. He has published numerous books on military building or military science, including: The Usage of Military Power Other than War; Science, Technology and the Future Military Strategy; On Military Strategy; The Analysis of Strategy; The Studies on the Control of War.

M.G. Xiao is also a professor of the National Defense University as well as a counselor of the China's Committee of Military Science. He holds a master's degree and PhD degree of military science.



XIE Weihe

Vice President

Tsinghua University
China

Dr. Xie Weihe is Vice President of Tsinghua University and Dean of the Institute of Education at the university. In his earlier career, he served as Party Secretary of Capital Normal University and Vice President of Beijing Normal University. His research interests include pedagogy, higher education and adolescents' learning.

Dr. Xie's publications include Build New Institutional Platform for Educational Expenditure (2006), Situation Analysis and Strategic Choice of Contemporary Higher Education Transformation in China (2006) and From Employment Assignment to Job Hunting (2001).

Professor Xie Weihe graduated from Xiamen University having majored in Philosophy. In 1982, he earned his MA from Nanjing University. In 1998, he obtained a PhD from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.



XIONG Guangkai

President

China Institute for International
Strategic Studies
China

Gen. Dr. Xiong Guangkai was former Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA). He is the Honorary Chairman of the China Foundation for International & Strategic Studies and guest professor of a number of academic institutes of higher education, including the School of International Studies of Peking University, Tsinghua University, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Sun Yat-Sen University, the PLA National Defence University, the PLA Information Engineering University, the PLA International Studies University, and the PLA Foreign Languages University. He is also Ph. D. supervisor of the PLA International Studies University and Honorary Dean of the School of International and Public Affairs (SIPA) of Shanghai Jiao Tong University. Gen. Xiong's publications include International Strategy and Revolution in Military Affairs, International Situation and Security Strategy, and a prose collection entitled Book-Collection, Memorable Events, and Remembrance.



YAN
Xuetong

Secretary General
World Peace Forum
China

Dr. Yan Xuetong is serving as the Dean of The Institute of Modern International Relations, Tsinghua University and as the Chief Editor of The Chinese Journal of International Politics. He is Vice Chairman of the China Association of International Relations Studies and the China Association of American Studies, and a member of the Consultation Committee of the Ministry of Commerce.

He is the author of *Ancient Chinese Thought, Modern Chinese Power* (2011), *Practical Methods of International Studies-Second Edition* (2007), *International Politics and China* (2005), and *American Hegemony and China's Security* (2000). He has published more than a hundred papers and articles on international relations.

Dr. Yan received his Ph.D. in political science from the University of California, Berkeley in 1992, his MA in international relations from the Institute of International Relations in 1986, and a BA in English from Heilongjiang University in 1982.



YANG
Jiemian

President
Shanghai Institute for International
Studies
China

Dr. Yang Jiemian received his B.A. at the Shanghai Teachers' University, M.A. at the Shanghai Institutes for International Studies (SIIS) and M.A. at the Fletcher School of Law & Diplomacy, Ph.D. at the Shanghai International Studies University. Currently he is Senior Fellow and President at the SIIS. Concurrently, Dr. Yang is Vice President of China Association of International Relations, Vice President of China Association of American Studies and Vice President of China Association of Public Relations; President of Shanghai Society of International Relations, President of Shanghai Institute of International Strategic Studies. Dr. Yang is also a guest professor/fellow at the PLA National Defense University, East China Normal University, and Shanghai International Studies University. His honors include National Honor of China World Expo in 2010, National Special Expert Awards, Shanghai Outstanding Talent Award and several Shanghai Awards in Social Sciences.



YANG
Wenchang

President

Chinese People's Institute of Foreign
Affairs

China

Mr. Yang Wenchang graduated from Beijing Foreign Languages Institute. He has previously served as staff member in the Chinese Embassy in the UK and staff member and Attaché of the Chinese Embassy in France. He was Attaché, Second Secretary and Deputy Division Chief of the Department of International Organizations and Conferences of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), before working in the Department of Personnel of the MFA as Deputy Division Chief, Division Chief, Deputy Director General and Director General. He served as Ambassador to Singapore from 1993 to 1995, Ambassador of the MFA from 1995 to 1997, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs and Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs from 1997 to 2003. He was Commissioner of the MFA in Hong Kong Special Administrative Region from 2003 to 2006. He assumed his current post as President of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs in 2006.



YANG
Xiaoping

Vice President

CP Group

China

Yang Xiaoping has been Vice President of CP Group (May 2006-); Executive Director of CP Lotus (April. 2004-); Senior Vice Chairman and Chia Tai Group Argo-Industry and Food Business China Area (Jan. 2010-); Executive Director of Chia Tai Land (Holding) Ltd. (May 2003-); Chairman of Ji Lin De Da Co., Ltd. (June 2011-); Chairman of North-east Asia Modern Agriculture Investment Co., Ltd. (Feb. 2010-).

Concurrently, he is the Member of The Twelfth National Committee of Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (Feb. 2013-), the director of Ping An Insurance (Group) Company of China Ltd. (March 2013-), the Vice President of the Institute of China Rural Studies of Tsinghua University (Dec. 2011-), the Director of China NGO Network for International Exchanges (Jan. 2013-), the Vice President of Beijing Association of Enterprises with Foreign Investment (Jan. 2004-), and the Adviser of Foreign Investment to Beijing Municipal Government (Jan. 2005-).



YANG
Yanyi

Executive President

China Center for Contemporary World
Studies

China

Yang Yanyi studied at the English Department of the Beijing Institute of Foreign Languages (now Beijing Foreign Studies University) from September 1971 to February 1975. She started her working career with the head office of China International Travel Service in February 1975 and then joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in October 1980, where she took positions successively as Deputy Division Director, First Secretary, Counselor, Deputy Director-General of the Department of Asian Affairs, Deputy Director-General of the Policy Research Office and its successor the Policy Research Department, and Director-General of the Department of Asian Affairs. She worked in the Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations as First Secretary and then Counselor from September 1992 to September 1996. She served as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to Negara Brunei Darussalam from October 2004 to February 2007. She assumed the office of Assistant Minister of the International Department of the CPC Central Committee in December 2010.



YEO
George Yong-Boon

Vice Chairman

Kerry Group

Singapore

Mr. Yeo joined Kerry Group on 1 January 2012 as Vice Chairman. From September 1988 to May 2011, George Yeo served 23 years in Government, and was Minister for Information and the Arts, Health, Trade & Industry, Foreign Affairs till his defeat in the May 2011 General Election.

George Yeo studied Engineering at Cambridge University on a President's Scholarship, graduating with a Double First in 1976, and became a Signals Officer in the Singapore Armed Forces. After graduating from the Singapore Command and Staff College in 1979, he was posted to the Republic of Singapore Air Force. He graduated with an MBA (Baker Scholar) from the Harvard Business School in 1985. He was appointed Chief-of-Staff of the Air Staff (1985-1986) and Director of Joint Operations and Planning in the Defence Ministry (1986-1988), attaining the rank of Brigadier-General.

He is Patron of Lasalle College of the Arts since 1988 and the Eurasian Association, and Advisor to the Sun Yat-Sen Nanyang Memorial Hall since its establishment in November 2001.



YERMEKBAYEV
Nurlan

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Kazakhstan

H.E. Mr. Nurlan Yermekbayev has been Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the People's Republic of China since 2012, concurrently, he is Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Ambassador-Designate of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Prior to that, he was Senior Adviser to the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan (2010-2012), Deputy Foreign Minister of the Republic of Kazakhstan (2007-2010), Head of the Foreign Policy Department of the Administration of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan (2004-2007), Head of Diplomatic Mission of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the Republic of Singapore (2003-2004), Counselor of the Embassy of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the People's Republic of China (2001-2003).

Mr. Nurlan Yermekbayev holds a Bachelor's Degree in Engineering and Economic from Kazakh State Academy of Architecture and Construction.



YOON
Young-Kwan

Professor

Seoul National University

Korea

Dr. Yoon Young-kwan is a professor of international political economy at the Department of International Relations, Seoul National University. Before he joined the faculty of Seoul National University in 1990, he taught at University of California at Davis for three years. He established and served as the president of the Korean Institute for Future Strategies (KIFS) and the Korea Peace Institute, both private non-profit research institutes. After serving as Chairman of Committee of Foreign Relations, Security, and Unification of Presidential Transition Team (Jan.-Feb., 2003), he served as Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade until January 2004. He served as Korea's Eminent Representative to and the Co-chair of the East Asia Vision Group II from September 2011 to October 2012. He wrote several books and published about 50 articles in the field of international political economy, Korea's foreign policy, and inter-Korean relations.



YU
Hongjun

President

China Center for Contemporary World
Studies

China

Dr. Yu Hongjun graduated from Northeast Normal University in 1985, and graduated from Renmin University of China in 1989. He is a Doctor of Laws, Professor and Doctorial Supervisor. After joining the International Department of the CPC Central Committee in July 1989, he successively took positions as Deputy Division Director, Division Director, Deputy Director of the Research Office and then Director. He then served as First Secretary in the Chinese Embassy in the Republic of Uzbekistan before he was seconded to the Foreign Affairs Office of the CPC Central Committee. He served as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of Uzbekistan from September 2005 to December 2010. He was appointed Vice-Minister of the IDCPC in December, 2010. And he has been concurrently holding the post of the President of China Center for Contemporary World Studies (CCCWS) and Chairman of CCCWS' Council.



YUAN
Guiren

Minister

Ministry of Education

China

Mr. Yuan Guiren was born in 1950. He joined the CPC in 1975, and graduated from Beijing Normal University. Yuan acquired a master degree from Beijing Normal University. He is currently a member of the 17th CPC Central Committee of Central Commission for Discipline and Inspection and in 2009 he became Minister of Education. He is a member of the 18th CPC Central Committee and in 2013 he was re-elected Minister of Education.

From 1998 to 1999, Mr. Yuan Guiren worked as director of the Beijing Municipality of Municipal Education Committee. From 1999 to 2001, he became president of Beijing Normal University. From 2001 to 2009, he served as Vice Minister of the Ministry of Education.



ZHANG Baijia

Executive Vice President

Chinese Society on the Research of the
Figures in the History of the CPC

China

Mr. Zhang Baijia is a historian of the History of the Communist Party of China and China's foreign affairs. He is now an Executive Vice President of Chinese Society on the Research of the Figures in the History of CPC, a member of the Academic Committee at CFISS and Institute of Modern History, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS). Mr. Zhang is also Adjunct Professor at Peking University, Renmin University, and East China Normal University. He was elected as Representative of the 11th National Congress and Member of the Legal Committee of the National People's Congress from 2008 to 2013. He received his BA from Peking University in 1982, and MA from Graduate School of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in 1986. Mr. Zhang has published many books and articles, such as *Research on the Fundamental Thread of China's Diplomacy in 20th Century*, *Historical Events of China's Communist Party in New period*, *30 Years of Reform and Opening Up in China*, *the Cold War and China*.



ZHANG Shunhong

Director

Institute of World History, Chinese
Academy of Social Sciences

China

Dr. Zhang Shunhong is the Director of the Institute of World History, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and Chairman of the Department of World History, Graduate College, Chinese Academy of Social History.

From 1990 to present, he has been working as a research member in the Institute of World History, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. From 2003 to present, he works as an executive member of the board of directors, Chinese Association for British Historical Studies. From 2005 to present, he is a member of the board of directors, China Society for Human Rights Studies. From June 2009 to present, he works as the Director of the Institute, CASS.

Dr. Zhang graduated from Wuhan University in 1983. From September 1985 to September 1986, he studied as a MA student, and from October 1986 to December 1989, he wrote a PhD thesis in the Department of History, Birkbeck College, University of London.



ZHANG
Xinsheng

President

China Education Association for
International Exchange

China

Mr. Zhang Xinsheng is the President of the China Education Association for International Exchange (CEAIE). Previously, he served as Vice Minister of the Ministry of Education and Chairman of the National Commission of the People's Republic of China for UNESCO. Mr. Zhang also served two terms as Mayor of Suzhou. Prior to this, he was Vice Chairman of the China National Tourism Administration. Mr. Zhang started his professional career working in the Chief Engineer's Office of Nanjing Panda Electronic Corp, a leading telecommunications enterprise.

Mr. Zhang graduated from the Military Institute of Technology of the People's Liberation Army, majoring in wireless telecommunication and from Zhejiang University, where he majored in English. He also completed the Advanced Management Program at the Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard University. Mr. Zhang received his Master degree with distinction from the Graduate School of Design at Harvard University.



ZHANG
Xiuqin

Director General

International Department, Ministry of
Education

China

Ms. Zhang Xiuqin is the Director General of the International Department of the Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China. She earned her MA at Leeds University, UK. She was the Third Secretary (educational) at the Chinese Embassy in Washington DC from 1987 to 1988. She served as the Division Director of the Chinese Ministry of Education from 1989 to 1994 and Head of the Education Section of the Chinese Consulate General in Toronto, Canada from 1995 to 1998. She previously served as the Deputy Director General of the International Department of the Chinese Ministry of Education and Secretary General of the China Scholarship Council.



ZHANG Yunling

Director

Institute of Asia Pacific Studies,
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

China

Dr. Zhang Yunling is the Director of the Institute of Asia Pacific Studies of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and is a member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the CPPCC. He also served as a member of the East Asian Vision Group in 2000 and 2001, the China-ASEAN Cooperation Official Expert Group in 2001, and the Task Force of ASEM in 2003 and 2004.

Dr. Zhang was a visiting scholar at Harvard and Johns Hopkins University from 1985 to 1986, a visiting professor at the European University Institute from 1991 to 1992, and senior visiting professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1997. His major publications include "China-U.S.-Japan Relations in Transition" (1997), "International Environment for China in the Coming 10-15 Years" (2003), "East Asian Cooperation: Searching for an Integrated Approach" (2004), and "Emerging East Asian Regionalism" (2004).



ZHANG Yuyan

Director

Institute of World Economics and
Politics, Chinese Academy of Social
Sciences

China

Dr. Zhang Yuyan is Senior Fellow and Director of Institute of World Economics and Politics (IWEP), Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), Member of the Foreign Policy Advisory Group of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China and President of China Society of World Economy. He obtained his Bachelor Degree in Economics from the Department of Economics at Peking University in 1983, and Master and Ph.D. Degrees in Economics at the Graduate School of CASS in 1986 and 1991 respectively. His main academic interests include institutional economics and international political economy. He authored *Economic Development and the Choice of Institutions and International Economic Politics, etc.*



ZHENG Bingwen

Director

Institute of Latin America Studies,
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

China

Dr. Zheng is Director of the Institute of Latin American Studies (ILAS), Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), tutor of PhD; winner of special allowance from the Central Government of China, member of the Advisory Committee of the Ministry of the Human Resources & Social Security of China (MoHRSS), professor of Renmin University of China, Wuhan University, and South Western University of Finance and Economics.

He received his BA in Liaoning University in 1982; his MA and Ph.D. in Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) in 1986 and 1992 respectively. During 1992-1995, he was officially sent to France for post-doc research while lecturing on micro-economics, the economy of Asia and Pacific areas. He used to serve as vice-president and professor in the Graduate School of CASS before the year 2000. During October 2000-July, 2004, he assumed deputy director of the Institute of European Studies, CASS. Since July 2004, he has been named director of the Institute of Latin American Studies, CASS.



ZHOU Wenzhong

Secretary-General

Boao Forum for Asia

China

Mr. Zhou Wenzhong was Consul General (Ambassadorial Rank) of the People's Republic of China in Los Angeles in the United States of America in 1994, one year later, he served as Minister and Deputy Chief of Mission of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China to the United States of America. He was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Commonwealth of Australia in 1998 and then served as Assistant Minister (2001-2003) and (2003-2005) in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China. From 2005-2010, he served as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the United States of America. Now, he is both the Secretary-General of Boao Forum for Asia and Vice President in China-US People's Friendship Association.



ZHU
Chenghu

Major General

Defense Affairs Institute of China's
National Defense University of the PLA

China

Maj. Gen. Zhu Chenghu is now a professor at the Academic Department of Strategic Studies, National Defence University, China. He served as deputy director of the Institute for Strategic Studies at the National Defence University, deputy director and director of the Overseas Students Department at National Defence University, deputy chief of staff of the Headquarters of the Air Force at Guangzhou Military Command, commandant of the College of Defence Studies at the National Defence University, and director general of the Academic Department of Strategic Studies at the National Defence University.

General Zhu has been teaching and researching in the National Defence University and its predecessors for nearly 40 years. During this period of time, he worked in the National Institute for Strategic Studies at the US National Defence University, the School of Oriental and African Studies at the University of London and the East Asian Institute at the National University of Singapore as visiting fellow.

Notes

International Coordination and Security

Address by:

Mr Shaukat Aziz (former Prime Minister of Pakistan), delivered to Tsinghua University's "World Peace Forum" (27-28th June)

Ladies and Gentleman and esteemed guests I am honoured to be back here at Tsinghua University in these beautiful surroundings. For over 100 years Tsinghua University has been educating the future leaders of China and now, today, it is providing an instrumental platform to connect cultures, ideas, people and the topics of the day. Your efforts to ensure we have an opportunity to discuss the most pertinent challenges today in a safe environment, where open dialogue can occur, are crucial to the ongoing peace and stability of the Asia region and wider world. And no challenge is more complex and dynamic than that of security in today's world.

Time and time again it has been said that future threats will be different from the threats of the past. In many ways this is obviously true. This century's previous battles are far away from the challenges posed to us and the next generation by the rise of globalisation and the emergence of new centers of power. With the nations of the world becoming more and more interdependent, economies and markets rise and fall together. Hence, the downfall or rising prosperity of one nation may impact many nations. In my mind, these growing interdependencies call for a better perception of our collective responsibility and need for common action when it comes to safeguarding global and regional security. In my view, the last decade has strengthened the argument

that common action and collective solutions are keys to safeguarding international stability.

To me, the term “Security” tends to oversimplify and under-represent the size, complexity and diversity of the challenges that we face today and in the future. Security is incredibly culturally, socially, economically, and geo-politically diverse – and thus our definition of international security today has a very wide definition. These days security is a broad and malleable concept. It encompasses military, economic, food, water, social and cyber security: to name but a few. Today, there is no doubt that international terrorism, weapons proliferation, transnational crime, environmental degradation, energy security, health pandemics, or even just plain old fashioned poverty and inequality as a cause of instability, are all key factors affecting international security. For global peace and stability, Climate Change, if uncontrolled, could have ultimate consequences as dire as Nuclear War.

Both the threats to security, and the measures required to counter such threats, cover a wider matrix today. The traditional approach focuses narrowly on individual nation states and their conventional military assets and threats. In a modern, globalised world, this approach only represents one dimension of the challenge and does not encompass a range of factors relevant to a nation's security in the twenty first century.

Threats to international security can arise from inter-state and inter-governmental disputes and conflicts; disputes and conflicts between State and non-State actors; conflicts between non-state actors, within or across state

boundaries. International threats could even arise from the actions of one or a few individuals armed with lethal means of violence and destruction.

The measures to address and neutralize such threats are also diverse and cover the use of the entire spectrum of security capabilities: national armies and police and intelligence forces; foreign policy institutions; economic and social development organizations; regional and global organizations designed to promote cooperation against security threats and to promote socio-economic development, specially the UN and its specialized agencies as well as the Bretton Woods institutions.

Though for a moment, I'd like to come back to the region receiving the most attention: Asia. Asia is the engine that drives the global economy – it is fast becoming the Center of gravity as the lexicon of pivots and rebalancing in the international security domain is teaching us.

Nine of the world's ten largest ports are in the Asia Pacific. The sea lanes here are the busiest in the world, through which pass over half of the entire world's container cargo every day and over 70% of ship-borne energy flows through as well.

By any meaningful measure, the Asia Pacific is also the most militarized area in the world with seven of the world's ten largest standing militaries, the world's largest and most sophisticated navies, and five of the world's declared nuclear nations.

All these aspects, when you take them together, result in a unique strategic complexity and pose some tough questions for our security challenges.

And this complexity is magnified by a wider, and more diverse security paradigm that if not managed properly, can significantly stress the security environment. As I have said before, the holistic nature of security today, means we are simultaneously seeking peace, influence and utilising conventional defence methods as well as redefining an evolving global security game. Infact the 'rebalancing' we are witnessing today, can almost wholly be attributed to the changing nature of the security game which is at once raising the ante and establishing writs.

This interwoven web with competing agendas points to a greater need for coordination at all levels. Cooperation has never been as vital as it is today. Infact as I will touch on through this address – the “Three C’s”: Cooperation, Coordination and Collaboration will bridge the trust deficits and work to enhance our engagement with one another. Let me turn for a moment to the example of Syria which is, at present, the source of much headline making. Syria is teaching us, as past lessons have taught us, – that our need for multilateral cooperation is abundantly clear. We need to see less ad-hoc actions in the international arena and more bilateral and multilateral ties that can help resolve conflicts. This is the rationale for the politics of engagement. The conflict appears to have erupted as a consequence mainly of clashing local agendas which were progressively embraced by outside State and non-State actors. A critical Middle East country has been destabilised and may be divided without any clear strategic vision of what the eruption was or is designed to achieve. Weapons have proliferated and the path to peace and reconciliation is not immediately clear. Greater, closer and more open coordination between the regional power players could have either prevented

the conflict or at least directed it towards a solution that contributes to stability rather than the opposite.

We have an image of increased conflict and tension between the so-called West and the rest of the world. The extreme and polarising forces get a lot of attention.

But there are also other forces that build bridges. We must support the bridge builders. Those using terror must be met with robust firmness. We have a right and a duty to protect ourselves. But it matters how we do it. Military means are necessary, but it is only through demonstrating that there is a better option, through political and economic means, that we will for example, be able to reduce conflict and ensure peace and stability. We need to remind ourselves of the power of “soft power”. We need to reach out across increasing religious and cultural divides. We cannot allow the conflict between “them” and “us” to escalate. We must seek a dialogue on what it takes to succeed as “we.” We must also carefully assess the after effects of any entry strategy – have we also debated an ‘exit strategy’? We often think long and hard about the case for action, inaction, or too much action – but rarely have we thought about what happens when the dust settles. Will we have a failed state? Who is responsible for nation building? The jury is still out on many countries where military intervention has taken place in the recent past. Have we understood the root causes of an action and why they have come about? A peaceful and secure world needs equal weight to be given to these considerations.

We need the international security world to cooperate above all else – this will start with having open lines of communication to neighbouring countries and those beyond but also be characterised with the use of multilateral approaches to challenges. The involvement of the UN and close relations with many of the

world's powerful countries are vital for peace efforts. No countries peace efforts can be achieved without collaboration and cooperation – a collective effort bringing all stakeholders to the table. The end result is 'Sustainable Peace' and creating an enabling environment for peace, progress and prosperity.

I believe it is important to highlight up front just a few examples of what I mean by events that will stress our security environment in the future:

- The rise of BRIC countries as global economic powers and their emergence as regional military powers will continue. The global economy is becoming more cohesive which creates opportunities for trade and travel but also needs a robust defence mechanism from external threats.
- Historic and emerging border and territorial disputes will no doubt continue and will stress the security environment.
- Access and freedom of action in the shared domains of sea, space and cyberspace will be increasingly challenged – Cyber in particular needs to be looked at and regulated.
- This does not detract from the many other challenges we face in the security domain including nuclear, water, health energy and food.

There is much discussion on the US rebalancing strategy. It appears that the rebalancing we are witnessing, just like our changing security paradigm, represents new opportunities and challenges. The rebalance brings me to another point I would like to make around the creation of linkages and interdependencies. To have peace you must have dependencies and linkages. If we build roads and routes for trade we are creating a body of infrastructure and the catalysts necessary to ensure peace is essential as it comes with many

dependable variables. New fiscal and security realities present an opportunity to gain mutual trust and interdependence – the biggest drivers of peace are themselves found in dialogue and exchange, for economic gains as well as protection.

Cyber security is another hotly debated issue and an area where international coordination and interaction, almost on a "real time" basis is crucial. The cyber domain has become an integrated and inseparable part of everyday life. But at the same time, it represents a possible "Achilles heel", as cyber threats challenge both governments and businesses. Coordination will be the key to confronting international security threats in a timely and effective manner. New ways must be found to manage and regulate the challenges that cyber security is posing and we must look for ways to deepen our practical cooperation – just like we have seen in other areas across the globe like our cooperation on counter terrorism or anti-piracy issues. Future strategic planning with regards cyber will need to be carried out across nations and acknowledge the importance of shared domains whether this be the air domain, the sea domain and now, the ever-growing cyber domain. And whilst we must continue a commitment to certain fundamentals that allows us all to have freedom of access, we must acknowledge that cyber security has become a growing challenge to our economic relationships. All nations face risks when it comes to protecting personal data and communications, critical infrastructure and intellectual property and trade secrets - that are so vital to innovation and economic growth and thus, a more secure world.

On nuclear technology the world must not view nuclear energy as a taboo. More R&D and cooperation like that, recently pledged at the G8 will ensure we are striving to find new solutions for the energy security game. Nuclear has a

role to play in the global energy mix going forward and should not be isolated. It is hard to overstate the importance of energy. Energy literally drives the global economy, which is why we must not let fears of nuclear threats stop our innovation and pursuit of nuclear as a form of energy. The choices we make when it comes to energy will have a profound impact on a wide range of security concerns, from nuclear proliferation to climate change. However, we must continue to confront nations who threaten to use nuclear weapons in harmful ways. Countries with nuclear capabilities must use it as a means to ensure peace and not as a threat.

In the South China Sea we see a place where more dialogue, discussion and bilateral agreements towards joint-exploration and revenue sharing will be the first steps in helping to lower the temperatures in this region. Peacefully settling territorial claims serves in all our interests and we must engage and not confront; and seek peaceful means to resolve the issues. Such harmonious dialogue and exchange has already resulted in the Code of Conduct for the South China Sea. Security and the path to resolution, we must remember, is an evolving process and whilst we seek to uphold rights and responsibilities and the obligations of charters it is just as important to accept new obligations and rules in new domains.

Effective cooperation can have tangible results as we have already seen in the way that we have united globally to combat piracy. One of the finest examples of trust-building relationships and collaboration includes the effort to combat piracy and other threats to the flow of goods and services. Combating piracy has required a multidimensional approach with nationals working across borders. We have shown that our ability to work together to combat anti-piracy operations and keep the sea lanes of communication open and maintain

freedom of navigation is paramount to a safer and more secure world – and that collaborative approaches can be successful.

Another example, and one for which I can speak first-hand of where mutual trust and cooperation has proven effective is showcased in China's relationship with Pakistan. Here, both countries have exhibited considerable cooperation and invested much time in dialogue and information sharing to ensure border agreements have been settled peacefully and swiftly and that avenues for economic cooperation have been sought to bolster their relationship. Today, Pakistan has a multifaceted engagement with several Chinese entities to promote industry, energy, development and security - supporting the growth of both nations. This cooperation and friendship forms the basis of a modern day bilateral relationship that percolates right down to the deeper sentiments felt in both countries. Pakistanis everywhere are proud of their relationship with China – the “win-win” is a genuine friendship of mutual trust and integrity that has both strategic and economic aims; and works towards securing a more peaceful and prosperous relationship in the Asia region. Pakistan, has demonstrated that it can be China's friend and partner whilst also maintaining good relations with those in Europe, the USA and the Middle East. Sustainable peace today requires close relations with many nations to expand the avenues of cooperation. I expect that China and Pakistan's relationship will continue to grow stronger and be a model for the two nations to lead by example.

I want to for a moment pay some attention to an area largely overlooked or forgotten today: and that is the need for greater and stronger leadership. A more secure world will need leaders who act and think out of the box, it will require leaders who are masterful at the art of negotiation and it will require leaders who challenge the status quo. For those involved in the peace and

security domains leadership and its decision making is about worrying about the next generation and the impact decisions will have on them and not the next election. We need leaders who are thinking of the best long-term solutions for tomorrow. In post reconciliation scenarios; it is leadership which is the key ingredient. We have often been in situations where the need to secure protection or peace is so great we overlook the aspect of reconciliation. This is a mistake. The skills for reconciliation differ to those needed for peace and ceasefires, reconciliation requires a process of soul searching and constructive solutions. Sustainable peace will require reconciliation. A more prosperous and secure world will need the wounds to be healed before nations can really build meaningful bridges. Reconciliation is a very important part of the peace process and cannot be treated as an after-thought.

Ladies and Gentleman, let us for a moment contemplate what we can do to promote the cause of peace around the world. We must support and encourage local, regional and global dialogue to understand where we stand on issues and help us work towards mutually acceptable solutions for the promotion of peace and reconciliation. The UN and other multilaterals must continue to play a role as described in their Charter and be reformed even further.

Besides diplomacy, the globalized media and the internet now offer ready instruments for coordination and information sharing that can help counter threats to international peace and security. Infact today we almost live in age of digital diplomacy – the internet is an effective means to combat threats and we must ensure we continue to find new and innovative solutions to security challenges.

And we must continue to expand on the positive example that a conference like this one today at Tsinghua University demonstrates. A variety of regional and global forums like this, are testimony to the role that China plays in pulling together countries to address security concerns and common interests in the quest for peace and harmony.

Weaving this all together I would like to leave you all with a few thoughts. Peace must be achieved through strength and not weakness. We must recognise and challenge any preconceptions we have that the strengthening of our security apparatus in nations is a sign of aggression. On the contrary, a more peaceful world will come from nations who are stronger and mindful of protection.

The “Three C’s” (Cooperation, Coordination and Collaboration) will form the backbone of security management. These three tenants’ themselves represent how security is now a holistic concept – we must chip away at each facet that is a threat to this, so we can reduce tensions and increase peace. Peace requires wisdom, led by wise leaders who can form relationships of trust and plan for tomorrow. Sustainable peace is after all about securing not only our protection but also our economic growth; and lasting relationships that characterise how our new interdependent world is one that must be encouraged and not curbed.

We must avoid the risks of preparing for yesterday's conflicts and hence continue to transform global alliances and adapt to emerging challenges. We will probably not know the exact and specific threats and challenges we will face tomorrow, however, in my view, the creation of deep linkages and interdependencies will be the single most important element to secure our good future.

Finally we must pursue security engagement at different levels, from the strategic to the local. In so doing, we are giving practical expression to our commitment to help shape the world's future for the better. We're doing so in partnership with our neighbours as well as those with whom we don't share borders. Helping to create the right structures for the future, or helping them emerge from existing ones, is not a process any of us can afford to watch from the sidelines.

It is in all of our best security interests that we do this in a way that reflects our values and virtues as individual countries and as people of a globalised world.

PLEASE CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

ADDRESS BY

THE HON. TUN ABDULLAH BIN AHMAD BADAWI

FORMER PRIME MINISTER OF MALAYSIA

2013 WORLD PEACE FORUM

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY IN A CHANGING WORLD:

INNOVATION, COORDINATION, DEVELOPMENT

27 JUNE 2013

1. I WISH TO THANK TSINGHUA UNIVERSITY AND THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS FOR INVITING ME TO ADDRESS AT THE 2013 WORLD PEACE FORUM. I AM DELIGHTED TO VISIT THE LOVELY AND HISTORIC CITY OF BEIJING AGAIN, AND TO REKINDLE OLD FRIENDSHIPS, AS WELL AS TO FORGE NEW ONES.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

2. MUCH HAS BEEN SAID AND WRITTEN ON THE ASIAN CENTURY, A CENTURY IN WHICH OUR HOST COUNTRY IS POISED TO PLAY AN INCREASINGLY LARGER ROLE AND TO OCCUPY A CENTRAL POSITION IN ITS FUTURE. I AM CONFIDENT THAT CHINA, ALONG WITH ITS NEIGHBORS, WILL LEAD THE CHARGE TO BUILD AND SUPPORT A PEACEFUL, PROSPEROUS AND INCLUSIVE WORLD. HOWEVER, WE MUST NOT LET OUR OPTIMISM GET AHEAD OF OURSELVES.
3. THE ASIAN CENTURY IS ONE THAT IS FULL OF PROMISE, BUT IT IS ALSO ONE THAT IS FRAUGHT WITH CHALLENGES. IT IS NOT A FOREGONE CONCLUSION, AND WE NEED TO WORK DILIGENTLY TO LIVE UP TO THE HIGH EXPECTATIONS. IN THIS

CONFERENCE, WE TAKE AN IMPORTANT STEP TOWARDS THE CONSTRUCTION OF A STABLE AND PEACEFUL ASIA BY EXPLORING NEW MODALITIES FOR INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND TO REAFFIRM THE TRIED AND TESTED WAYS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

4. UNIVERSITIES AND RESEARCH CENTERS AROUND THE WORLD UNDERTAKE STUDIES TO FIND NEW CURE FOR DISEASES, MAP THE HUMAN GENOME AND TO SHED LIGHT INTO THE UNKNOWN WORLD OF THE HARD AND HUMAN SCIENCES. INNOVATIONS IN THESE FIELDS TRANSLATE INTO CUTTING EDGE TECHNOLOGIES AND CONTRIBUTE KNOWLEDGE TOWARD THE BETTERMENT OF HUMAN LIVES.
5. WE HAVE, UNFORTUNATELY, BEEN LESS SUCCESSFUL IN FINDING NEW WAYS TO MANAGE OUR INSECURITIES. MORE OFTEN THAN NOT, THE ANSWER TO OUR INSECURITIES IS *"SI VIS PACEM, PARA BELUM"* – IF YOU WANT PEACE, PREPARE FOR WAR.
6. INDEED, ACCORDING TO STATISTICS COMPILED BY THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STRATEGIC STUDIES, ASIA IN 2011 COLLECTIVELY OUTSPENDS EUROPE IN ARMS PURCHASES. THIS IS AN ALARMING PHENOMENON THAT DOES NOT BODE WELL FOR THE REGION.
7. THERE MUST BE A BETTER ALTERNATIVE TO ATTAIN PEACE OTHER THAN ARMING OURSELVES TO THE TEETH. A WORLD THAT IS FUELED BY IDEAS SUCH AS "AN EYE FOR AN EYE" WILL INEVITABLY LEAD US DOWN THE PERILOUS PATH OF CONFLICT AND DISCORD.

8. I THUS COMMEND THE ORGANIZERS OF THE WORLD PEACE FORUM FOR CHALLENGING US TO THINK OF NEW MODALITIES TO BUILD A BETTER AND MORE PEACEFUL TOMORROW. PLEASE ALLOW ME TO SHARE WITH YOU SOME OF MY THOUGHTS ON THIS IMPORTANT ENDEAVOR.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

9. AN EXCELLENT POINT OF DEPARTURE TOWARD A MORE STABLE ASIA – AND WORLD – IS TO REJECT THE USE OF FORCE AS A MEANS TO DISPUTE SETTLEMENT. WE MUST RESIST THE TEMPTATION TO ALLOW “MIGHT IS RIGHT” TO INFLICT OUR THOUGHTS AND TO GUIDE OUR ACTIONS.
10. WE IN ASEAN RECOGNIZE THE FUTILITY OF ARMED CONFLICTS AND HAVE PLEDGED TO FOREGO THE USE OF FORCE IN THE RESOLUTION OF CONFLICTS THROUGH THE TREATY OF AMITY AND COOPERATION (TAC). TODAY, THIS PLEDGE IS UPHELD NOT ONLY BY ALL THE ASEAN STATES, BUT ALSO BY ALL OF OUR DIALOGUE PARTNERS.
11. JUST TO BE CLEAR, I AM NOT SUGGESTING PACIFISM OR TOTAL DISARMAMENT. TO DO SO WOULD BE NAÏVE. I RECOGNIZE THAT IN AN ANARCHIC WORLD, STATES HAVE THE RESPONSIBILITY AND LEGAL RIGHT TO MAINTAIN ARMED FORCES FOR SELF-DEFENCE.
12. AT THE SAME TIME, I HOPE STATES WILL BROADEN THEIR NOTION OF WHAT THE “SELF” IN “SELF DEFENCE” ENCOMPASSES. THE UNDERSTANDING OF THE “SELF” SHOULD NOT BE MYOPICALLY LIMITED TO THE PROTECTION OF INDIVIDUAL SOVEREIGNTY AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY. HOW COULD A STATE BE SAFE WHEN ITS NEIGHBORS OR OTHERS IN THE COMMUNITY LIVE PERILOUSLY?

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

13. I AM NOT ADVOCATING THE ACTIVE INTERFERENCE IN THE NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF SOVEREIGN STATES. NEVERTHELESS, IT WOULD BE UNCONSCIONABLE FOR US TO BE ENSCONCED IN THE COMFORT AND SECURITY OF OUR HOMES WHEN ATROCITIES AND WIDESPREAD INFRINGEMENT ON THE LIVES AND LIVELIHOOD OF OTHERS GO UNNOTICED.
14. WE MUST NOT ALLOW A REPEAT OF RWANDA AND BOSNIA WHERE HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF INNOCENT LIVES WERE NEEDLESSLY LOST, AND MANY MORE GRAVELY DISRUPTED. IF WE CONTINUE TO TURN A BLIND EYE TOWARD THESE CHALLENGES TO PEACE AND SECURITY, THROUGH OUR INACTION, WE ARE GUILTY BY ASSOCIATION.
15. OUR CHALLENGE IS TO HARNESS THE STRENGTH OF MILITARY POWER TO ENHANCE INTERNATIONAL SECURITY BY PROTECTING AND EMPOWERING THE WEAK WHO ARE UNABLE TO DEFEND THEMSELVES.
16. IN THIS REGARD, THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL (UNSC) WILL HAVE TO PLAY A LARGER ROLE TO MANAGE INTERNATIONAL SECURITY. THE UNSC – AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY – COULD NO LONGER HIDE BEHIND THE PARALYZING POLITICS OF THE COLD WAR TO JUSTIFY THEIR INACTION.
17. IF WE WERE TO SUCCEED IN FACILITATING THE TRANSITION FROM THE PAROCHIAL AND DIVISIVE EMPHASIS ON *NATIONAL* INTEREST TO THE PURSUIT OF A COMMON GOOD, THIS CHANGE NEEDS TO TAKE ROOT WITHIN THE UNSC, WITH THE PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL TAKING THE LEAD TO FORGE A COLLABORATIVE AND CONSTRUCTIVE APPROACH TOWARDS INTERNATIONAL SECURITY.

18. IF WE WERE UNBENDING AND STEADFAST IN UPHOLDING THE IDEALS OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY AS ENSHRINED IN THE UN CHARTER, I BELIEVE, FEW TRANSGRESSORS OF PEACE WOULD BE FOOLHARDY AS SUCH TO TEST OUR RESOLVE.

19. COLLECTIVELY, WE CAN GIVE VOICE TO THOSE WHO ARE TOO WEAK TO SPEAK AND TO PROVIDE SHELTER AND PROTECTION TO THOSE WHO NEED IT MOST.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

20. I WOULD BE REMISS NOT TO GIVE EQUAL ATTENTION TO WHAT SOME WOULD CALL THE “SOFT UNDERBELLY” OF SECURITY. I, OF COURSE, REFER TO THE MYRIAD ISSUES OF NON-TRADITIONAL SECURITY CHALLENGES. AS I AM SURE YOU ARE FAMILIAR WITH THE GRAVE DANGERS AND THREATS POSED BY PANDEMIC DISEASES, TRANSNATIONAL CRIME, PIRACY, NATURAL DISASTERS AND A HOST OF OTHER CHALLENGES, I NEED NOT REPEAT THEM TODAY.

21. SUFFICE IT TO SAY THAT WE CAN ILL-AFFORD TO IGNORE OR TO DOWN PLAY THE GRAVE DANGERS POSED BY NON-TRADITIONAL SECURITY THREATS. RATHER THAN GO INTO THE SPECIFICS OF THESE THREATS, I WANT TO TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO INVITE YOU TO PONDER ON HOW WE COULD BEST RESPOND TO THESE CHALLENGES.

22. FOR STARTERS, WE NEED TO RECOGNIZE THAT THE SECURITY IS NO LONGER THE SOLE PURVIEW OF STATES. NOTWITHSTANDING ITS VAST RESOURCES, STATES CAN NO LONGER, BY THEMSELVES, CARRY THE BURDEN AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR

SECURITY. IT REQUIRES SMART PARTNERSHIP WITH A RANGE OF NON-STATE PARTIES.

23. FOR MANY DECADES, FRIENDS SUCH AS THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE RED CROSS (ICRC) AND *MEDICINES SANS BORDERS* HAVE SUPPLEMENTED AND SOMETIMES STOOD AT THE FOREFRONT OF PROVIDING ASSISTANCE AND CARE TO THOSE ON THE EDGE OF DEPRIVATION AND DESPAIR.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

24. PEACE DOES NOT BEGIN WHEN FIGHTING STOPS. WHILE POST-CONFLICT SURVIVORS MAY BE SAFE FROM MORTAR ATTACKS AND GUNFIRE, THEY FACE THE GRIM PROSPECT OF REBUILDING THEIR LIVES AND LIVELIHOOD. FACING A BLEAK FUTURE, THE BRAVE MEN AND WOMEN IN TIMOR LESTE AND IRAQ, REQUIRE SUSTAINED AND LONG-TERM ASSISTANCE AS THE GUNS FALL SILENT.
25. TAKING A PAGE FROM THE PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP MODEL, WE COULD DO MORE TO DRAW IN AND ESTABLISH PARTNERSHIPS WITH CIVIL SOCIETY, NON-GOVERNMENT AND PHILANTHROPY ORGANIZATIONS.
26. STALWARTS SUCH AS THE BILL AND MELINDA GATES FOUNDATION HAVE ACTIVELY BEEN ENGAGED IN THE FIGHT AGAINST HIV/AIDS AND MALARIA, AND BRINGING IN THESE HERETOFORE RELATIVELY UNTAPPED RESOURCES AND EXPERTISE WILL GO A LONG WAY TO ARREST AND OVERCOME THREATS EMANATING FROM POOR ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE, HUNGER AND MALNUTRITION, AMONG OTHERS.

27. SECURITY MEANS MORE THAN SAFETY FROM PHYSICAL HARM. IT ALSO MEANS THE RIGHT TO BASIC NECESSITIES AND LIFE CHANCES. THE MULTIPLICITY OF THREATS REQUIRES US TO BROADEN AND WORK WITH NEW PARTNERS TO PROVIDE AND MAINTAIN SECURITY.

28. INCREASINGLY, THE GUARDIANS OF PEACE AND SECURITY WILL NOT BE WEARING FATIGUES AND WIELDING WEAPONS. INSTEAD, THESE NEW HEROES WILL BE DONNING WHITE COATS AND CARRYING STETHOSCOPES OR TEACHING CALCULUS WITH THE AID OF AN IPAD. THE WARS WE FIGHT IN THE CORNFIELDS, HOSPITALS AND SCHOOLS ARE NO LESS URGENT THAN THOSE WE WAGE IN THE BATTLEFIELD, AND THE VICTORIES WE GAIN ARE MORE ENDURING AND SATISFYING.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

29. IT MIGHT HAVE BECOME A TRUISM TO SAY THAT WE HAVE BECOME INCREASINGLY INTERDEPENDENT – BUT IT IS WORTH EMPHASIZING NONETHELESS. AND ONE OF THE MOST POWERFUL STATEMENTS ABOUT OUR GROWING INTERDEPENDENCE COMES NOT FROM A WORLD BANK OR ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK REPORT.

30. IT COMES FROM A SIMPLE BILLBOARD IN JAPAN’S NARITA AIRPORT. AGAINST THE BACKDROP OF CHINA’S ICONIC AND MUCH LOVED PANDA BEAR, IT PROCLAIMS THAT 238 OF THE 500 COMPANIES IN THE FORTUNE GLOBAL 500 HAD SET UP OPERATIONS IN CHENGDU.

31. IT WOULD HAVE BEEN UNIMAGINABLE FOR A CITY IN CHINA'S SICHUAN PROVINCE TO HOST OPERATIONS FOR OVER HALF OF THE WORLD'S 500 LARGEST CORPORATIONS 30 OR 40 YEARS AGO.
32. TODAY, THE CHENGDU STORY IS NOT UNCOMMON. ITS SUCCESS IN ATTRACTING THE MAJORITY OF THE FORTUNE 500 CORPORATIONS HIGHLIGHTS TWO IMPORTANT POINTS. FIRSTLY, IT REAFFIRMS CHINA'S MAGNETISM IN PULLING IN INVESTMENTS AND NEW BUSINESSES. SECONDLY, AND MORE IMPORTANTLY, IT DEMONSTRATES THAT THE WORLD IS MORE INTER-CONNECTED.
33. ECONOMIC INTERDEPENDENCE COMPELS US TO RETHINK AND RECONCEPTUALIZE SECURITY AS "COMMON." PAST POLICIES OF "BEGGAR THY NEIGHBOR" IS COUNTERPRODUCTIVE AND SHOULD NOT HAVE A PLACE IN THE 21ST CENTURY.
34. SIMILARLY, IN THE SECURITY REALM, WE NEED A CHANGE OF MINDSETS. SECURITY CANNOT BE ACHIEVED AT THE EXPENSE OF OTHERS. ZERO-SUM IMPERATIVES IS SHORTSIGHTED AND ITS GAINS UNSUSTAINABLE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

35. CHENGDU'S SUCCESS IS ALSO INSTRUCTIVE IN TELLING US HOW GEO-ECONOMICS HAS STEAMED FULL SPEED AHEAD AND LEAVING GEOPOLITICS IN ITS WAKE. IN OTHER WORDS, AS THE FOREIGN POLICY AND SECURITY COMMUNITIES OF THIS REGION CONTINUES TO MULL OVER ESOTERIC QUESTIONS SUCH AS THE PROSPECTS OF A MAJOR POWER CONFLICT, PRACTICAL PEOPLE WHO MAKE THE DIFFICULT CHOICES OF WHERE TO INVEST MILLIONS, IF NOT BILLIONS OF DOLLARS HAVE MADE THEIR OPINIONS WELL-KNOWN TO ALL.

36. THEY SEE THE IMPROVED AND POSITIVE SENTIMENTS IN ASIA AS AN UNPRECEDENTED GENERATIONAL OPPORTUNITY. THEY SEE IT AS A CHANCE FOR THE GERMINATION OF NEW IDEAS, THE OPENING OF NEW MARKETS AND THE CREATION OF WEALTH. THEIR STORY OF WHAT'S TO COME IS LARGELY AN OPTIMISTIC ONE.
37. I AM CONFIDENT WE CAN LEARN SOMETHING FROM THE PERCEPTIONS AND ATTITUDES OF THE PEOPLE IN THE BUSINESS WORLD. INSTEAD OF EMPHASIZING ON RIFTS, FAULT LINES, THREATS AND THE QUARRELS OF THE PAST, LET US FOCUS ON PARTNERSHIPS AND THE PROSPECTS OF A PROSPEROUS COMMON FUTURE.
38. INSTEAD OF FUELING ON NARROW NATIONALISMS, LET US CULTIVATE IN OUR CHILDREN A SENSE OF BELONGING TO A WIDER REGION, WHERE BORDERS ARE GOING TO MATTER LESS AND MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING IS GOING TO BE CRUCIAL, MORE THAN EVER BEFORE.

THANK YOU

Address by Dominique de Villepin (former Prime Minister of France)

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I feel deeply honored and privileged to be here among you today and to introduce today's round of discussions of the World Peace Forum hosted by the University of Tsinghua and the China Communist Party's Institute for Foreign Affairs . It's a beautiful thing to see such a major international forum develop and grow, year after year. To see so many government officials, internationally renowned thinkers and analysts as well as young people of this excellent university, who will be one day in charge of thinking and shaping the world future.

It's hard indeed to keep pace with the world! Transformations have never been as quick as in the past years.

- The centers of power of the world are shifting, with new areas of prosperity and also new areas of conflicts, in Asia and in the Pacific.
- The crisis are appearing all over the world. They are spreading around themselves. Look at Syria, interacting today with the crisis in Iran, in Lebanon.
- The changes are accelerating.
 - In 1989, the Fall of the Berlin wall creates a new world from one day to the other
 - In 2001, the Fall of the Twin Towers reveals that behind the unipolar world, there's a surge of conflicts and oppositions and that America is challenged all around the globe.
 - In 2003, the Fall of Baghdad after a few days of war, shows that the whole Middle East born out of World War I is beginning a totally uncontrollable transformation, of which the Arab Spring was one of the consequences.
 - 2011, country by country, all the Arab nations are crumbling apart under the weight of their political regimes.

Why is this? It's because we are in a world driven by technological innovation.

- It's a time where major technological breakthroughs promise to solve problems mankind has faced for centuries : overcoming hunger through agro-techs, overcoming disease through medical progress, overcoming poverty through greater productivity.
- But at the same time, it's a time when technological progress is creating even greater challenges for the future. It's true with climate change, when it has become almost impossible to limit the rise of temperatures to less than 2 degrees Celsius at the end of the century. It's true with nuclear energy, when we look at Fukushima.

Last year, then Vice-President XI Jinping gave an inspiring speech to the World Peace Forum. In the different aspects of the international security concept he wished for, he gave a particular emphasis to the need for innovation. An innovation he defined not as a technical progress, but as a new mindset, as an ability to think the new world we are living in. And I think this is indeed the crucial aspect of innovation today : promoting new ideas for a new world.

We have technological innovation without having cultural innovation at the same time. Let's look at the consequences of this in the field of international security and cooperation.

1. The fact is that technological innovation is a remedy and a poison at the same time, when it comes to security.

- *We must acknowledge it, new technologies bring solutions for more security.*
 - It means more protection for human lives. Less casualties on the field, and that's a crucial question when you have the responsibility to use force. That's the strong case for the use of certain forms of weapons and drones, with fewer deaths and injuries among civil populations and less death among soldiers.
 - It means more guarantees against attacks. The capacities of border control, the development of satellite intelligence and observation allow

a greater anticipation of threats and risks. It allows better protection against pirates for example, which makes it possible to increase the world trade relations.

- It means more precision to target a precise objective. In theory, this can allow to wipe out a threat without creating massive conflicts. We've had examples in the last years, particularly in Africa, where limited strikes against terrorist attacks made it possible to avoid large scale conflicts. And that's a central issue to find a way to limit war, to avoid confrontations degenerating in time and space.
- *Why do I say it's also a possible poison? Because of five major risks of these technologies.*
 - Technological wars create instability. Because each technology creates the conditions for its counter-technology.
 - Instability because of new threats. That's true when it comes to cybersecurity for example. The guarantee of communications has become crucial today while it has been only secondary for many years. And a fourteen year old hacker can inflict more damage than a whole unit of trained people.
 - Instability because of the dissymmetry of responses. The opportunistic advantages at a particular moment in time because of a precise invention become massive. This was the case in 1945, when the United States were the only power capable of an A Bomb. But when you have massive dissuasion, you become more vulnerable to guerilla, to small-scale wars. That's one of the central laws of the new warfare.
 - Technological wars develop inequalities. The increasing costs of security technologies widen the gap between poor and rich, between small and great powers. It's a concentration of strength in very few hands. I can't imagine this to be a guarantee for a fair world order. A world in which one single country has almost half of all military expenses and equipment is by nature a dangerous world, even if it's a responsible country.
 - There's a consequence even worse. A risk of inhumanity. Something is deeply changed in human interaction when you can impose strength without human contact, through automatic interfaces. What's the psychological consequence of a war fought from six thousand miles, in a chair in an operation room, when there's no

physical risk at all? The drone debate today in the USA is very interesting in this respect.

- **These technologies also create the risk of a permanence of war.** The escalation and technologies of dissuasion create a situation of cold war between all, in which every country keeps building up its arsenal. That's what the Cold War taught us. When the degree of innovation in technical terms is shared by at least two powers, it doesn't lead to war but it doesn't lead to peace either. It leads to the constitution of antagonistic blocks. I think if we believe only in technology, we're headed towards a multipolar cold war.
- **Internationalization is the fifth risk.** Stakes become so high, economically and politically, that every conflict tends to adopt a world-wide scale. That's what we see with the proliferation crisis in Iran. The immediate causes are regional, they are about hegemony in the Middle East, facing Saudi Arabia. But the threats are worldwide, because Iranian rockets could threaten Europe for example. Security stakes become planetary, that's what is shown with the Anti-Missile System NATO wanted to develop in Eastern Europe, for instance.

2. Security is always before all a human question. Technological innovation is for the best only if there is political innovation at the same time.

- *In fact it's the question of justice.*
 - It's about development. You never have war when two people share common interests, vivid trade, a fair relationship. Insecurity in one way or the other is always the result of poverty and underdevelopment of the growth capacities of a country. That's why globalization is as well a hope as a threat for security.
 - It's a hope because it's creating a common interest for a large worldwide middle class in the merging countries. 300-400 million people in the last decade in China. Almost as many in India in a somewhat longer time. Absolute poverty has been reduced massively on the world scale in the twelve past years.
 - But at the same time it's a threat, because globalization creates inequalities within and between countries. Globalization creates instabilities because of the rising costs of commodities or energy for example, that countries more and more seem to be willing to fight for.

- It's about cooperation, this means intelligence, the ability to understand each other, to put oneself in the other's shoes.
 - Today we have the example of Asia, where there are many historical and legal debates over island sovereignty for example. That's the result of a complicated century. It's the proof there's a long way to go, but it's also the proof that it has become possible to discuss the situation again. The Asian countries need to find the best possible timetable and framework to cool down the debates and find the right arguments that could convince both parties.
- It's about law, that's to say the ability to overcome the particular point of view or interest to define a global point of view that can protect everyone at the same time.
- *Yes, innovation is indeed a central need of our transforming world : we need new ideas for a new world. This means new regulations instead of more force.*
 - The temptation to solve the problems by force leads to always more use of force, because it creates weakness. Look at Libya, look at the Syrian crisis. It's a folly to think we can solve the crisis by giving better weapons to one or the other side. In the best case, it can only be an argument to put pressure upon negotiations. But the key is not a truck full of weapons, the key will be in the end a national, regional, international conference to build a framework for the future of Syria. If we fail again, risks are incredibly high. Within Syria, in a divided country, it could lead to mass murders, particularly against minorities. Syria is very much becoming like Yugoslavia in the 1990es.
 - The use of force is reactive and not proactive, while the rule of law prevents conflicts from happening. Sure it's easier to see when a battle has been won, than to see that a battle has been avoided. But a battle that has been won is not yet a reconciliation that has been won. We have many examples of military solutions to conflicts that have not brought peace, because there was no civil solution. The case of Irak today, when confessional violences rage again as fiercely as in the worst times eight years ago, seems quite a sad and striking example to me.
 - We need global protections for global stakes. Globalization is the discovery of a worldwide Commonwealth.

- It's true for the seas for example, where 90% of all traded goods are transported, where 95% of all communications are transmitted.
- It's true for fresh air, a common good that knows no border.
Climate change
- It's true for confidence in the global financial system because

3. The key issue is stability. For political innovation to last, we need an institutional renewal. We need innovation to keep our multipolar world together.

- *We need new concepts for bilateral relations, particularly between great powers.* Tomorrow the relationship between the USA and China will be crucial for world stability. Classical diplomacy will lead to confrontation. But an innovative diplomacy can create links and foster cooperation instead.
 - A public diplomacy to develop lasting understanding between the people, through the development of a diverse information in particular.
 - An open diplomacy building on the relationships between two societies, with the strong ties in university and research, with the strong ties of the Overseas Chinese communities,
 - A permanent diplomacy. There should be as many meetings and forums as possible, because that's the place where new ideas and compromises can be patiently worked out. Irregular meetings of chiefs of State can not be enough.
- *We need new regional frameworks for security, for prosperity and for peace.*
 - Regional architectures are always a form of reconciliation, because history has created long-run confrontations that are not easily undone. It was true between France and Germany, and the reconciliation made the European Union possible. It is true between China and Japan, and I believe the success story of the coming years will be the great reconciliation in Asia.
 - Regional architectures must prove their efficiency by concrete realizations; In Europe for example, today we will progress in Europe only if we are able to develop new common policies – for energy, for universities and research.
- *We need new international institutions for a new world governance.*
 - The United Nations are a wonderful concept. They have borne the spirit of a common destiny of mankind for sixty years, out of the ashes of a war that threatened humanity and mankind at once. But today, the

framework of the UN is not adapted anymore to the new multipolar world.

- It's true on the financial side.
- It's true on the political side.
- We need a permanent international force able to enforce the international decisions. It should be put under the authority of the Security Council and have three main missions
 - The struggle against terrorism through security cooperation
 - The prevention of crisis through rapid reaction forces in case of immediate threats.
 - The interposition in case of degenerating conflicts with major risks of crimes of war or against humanity.
- We need a renewed security council that would be
 - more representative of the new world, with more emergent countries as permanent members, like Brasil or India,
 - that would be more cooperative through the presence of the regional organizations that should be in charge of the coordination of some parts of the security intervention through specific security tools like the Europe of Defence for example
 - and that would be more reactive through a modification of the UN Charter concerning the interventions under article 5.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I think you understood my point. I'm advocating for an innovative diplomacy in a time when very few believe diplomacy can be a solution.

- Many think there are shortcuts to security. There are no short cuts. Security is always the long road.
- Diplomacy is all about initiative.
- Diplomacy is all about identities, distinct but interdependent identities.

Diplomacy is an old word but a new idea in this rapidly transforming world.

We are gathered here with major thinkers, analysts, experts, actors of international security. Every one of you is eager to exchange ideas, to develop new concepts.

I could think of no better place to make innovation not only a debate, but also an immediate practice. So let's innovate together!

Innovation and International Security

2013 World Peace Forum

June 27, 2013

Yukio Hatoyama

1. Introduction

Thank you for inviting me to speak once again this year at Tsinghua University's World Peace Forum. Over the past year or so, leaders have been chosen, elected or re-elected in most of the countries and territories in or closely connected to north-east Asia including Japan, China, South Korea, North Korea, Taiwan, Russia and the United States. There are many complex and difficult problems remaining in northeast Asia, but I think that, under these new leaders, we need to chart a strong, firm course towards peace, security, prosperity and trade throughout the entire region. I believe that forum serves as part of the joint efforts to those ends.

Recently, I retired as a politician after a career of 28 years, and this spring I established the East Asian Community Institute which will serve as a focus of my future activities. Four years ago, when I was Prime Minister of Japan, I proposed a vision for the East Asia Community, and was honored to receive warm support from various leaders in the region including Chinese premier Wen Jiabao. Unfortunately, my term as Prime Minister was too short for me to be able to make concrete progress towards realizing this vision. It is disappointing that the Japanese government remains unenthusiastic about the Community, due mainly to their concerns over how it would be viewed by the United States. However, I am steadfastly in my conviction that Japan cannot thrive during the 21st century without working together and prospering together with other Asian countries. Now I am an ordinary member of the public, I am more determined than ever to devote the rest of my life to the realization of the East Asian Community.

2. Three Issues

The first pressing issue for the stability of this region is how to ensure that North Korea, which continues to act against the international norms even under the new leadership of First Secretary Kim Jong-un, is brought back into the fold of multi-party dialogue within East Asia and engaged as an ordinary member of the international community.

Although the six-party talks for the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula have been stalled since December 2008, there was recent welcome news when Choe Ryong-hae, Director of the Korean People's Army General Political Bureau, visited Beijing at the end of last month as a special envoy of Kim Jong-un and announced, during a meeting with Chinese president Xi Jinping, that North Korea would return to the six-party talks. In addition to promptly restarting the six-party talks, the talks should be followed, or accompanied, by the replacement of the temporary ceasefire agreement signed 60 years ago between North and South Korea with a permanent peace agreement to resolve the state of war still existing between the two nations under international law. In addition, steps must be taken towards the normalization of diplomatic relations between the United States and North Korea and also between Japan and North Korea. If peace can be achieved, resulting in demilitarization and building of trust between North Korea and both South Korea and the United States, then the rationale for North Korea to develop nuclear weapons and missiles will also disappear.

South Korean President Park Geun-hye addressed the United States Congress on May 8. In addition to reaffirming her commitment to the process of trust-building on the Korean peninsula, President Park also said that "We cannot afford to put off a multilateral dialogue process in Northeast Asia. Together, the United States and other Northeast Asian partners could start with softer issues. These include environmental issues and disaster relief. They include nuclear safety and counter-terrorism. Trust will be built through this process. And that trust will propel us to expand the horizons of our cooperation." She added that "Of course, North Korea could also be invited to join". I wholeheartedly support this proposal.

Recently, one of the Prime Minister of Japan's special advisers was sent on a visit to Pyongyang, where he met with North Korea leaders. Although I welcome the decision to reengage the long-stalled process of dialogue with North Korea, Japan problematically went ahead with this visit without any advance consultation with the United States, China or any other related countries, thereby producing unnecessary discord. Although Japan has to deal with unique problem of the abduction issue, such sudden unilateral action lacks discretion at a time when it is of the utmost importance for the nations participating in the 6-party talks, namely United States, China, South Korea, Russia and Japan, to stand together.

The second major issue this region is facing is the dispute between Japan and China over the Senkaku Islands. In comparison to last fall, both Japan and China have made greater efforts this spring to tone down their words and

actions, and fortunately as a result no major incidents have occurred. However, the risk of an escalation into military conflict as a result of a fortuitous incident has not been completely eliminated.

In connection with this issue, I have taken particular note of the agreement between China and Indonesia to set up a forum for talks to establish a legally binding code of maritime conduct as a means of resolving sovereignty disputes in the South China Sea through dialogue. This agreement was reached in talks between Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi and Indonesian Foreign Minister Marty Natalegawa when Foreign Minister Wang visited Southeast Asia in early May. As you know, ASEAN has, since 1976, adopted the Treaty of Amity and Co-Operation in Southeast Asia, which prohibits military action and calls for a resolution of conflict through dialogue. Many non-ASEAN Countries including Japan and China are also signatories to the treaty, but regrettably the treaty has only moral force and is not a legally binding agreement. Therefore, the recent agreement between China and Indonesia is important. I hope that such agreements can be applied not only in the South China Sea but also in the East China Sea, developing into a conflict prevention system for the entire East Asia region.

Another related development is the announcements in August and September last year by Mr. Ma Ying-jeou of Taiwan of the "East Asia Peace Initiative" and the guidelines for its implementation. The initiative is based on the concept that although territory and sovereignty are indivisible, resources can be shared. It calls for multilateral dialogue between Japan, Taiwan and China on issues including restraint to prevent the escalation of conflict, ongoing dialogue while shelving disputes, the resolution of disputes through peaceful means, the establishment of a code of conduct in the East China Sea, and the construction of mechanisms for joint resource development. The initiative is a proposal eminently worthy of consideration.

The third issue we are facing is the attitude of the Abe Administration towards Asia, which represents one of the major reasons for the lack of momentum towards conflict resolution despite the positive agreements and proposals I have referred to. Since the start of the Abe Administration, large numbers of ruling party politicians have worshipped at Yasukuni Shrine and the Prime Minister himself has refused to acknowledge Japan's past invasion of the Asian continent while hinting at the possibility of reviewing the Murayama Statement. He has also expressed his intention to revise the Kono Statement on comfort women. As a result, not only China and South Korea but also the United States are strongly concerned over historical revisionism and whether Japan intends to start another war in Asia. It is unbearable for many people

who suffered during the war, particularly those in Asia, to hear senior members of the Liberal Democratic Party and Japan Restoration Party make continued statements justifying the war or saying that comfort women were "necessary".

Furthermore, during the Taro Aso Administration, Japan proposed "value-orientated diplomacy", which emphasized coordination between countries with shared values of freedom, democracy and capitalism to build an "arc freedom and prosperity" that would surround China. During my administration, we stepped back from this approach, but there are signs that the Abe government wants to revive it. I cannot say that there is no issue with China, a country which is increasing its military spending and appears to be trying to expand its maritime interests, but I do not think it is at all advisable to try and isolate China. It should go without saying and the true essence diplomacy is the extent to which countries with different value systems can work together, and I am concerned that pursuing the "arc of freedom and posterity" may conversely end up isolating Japan.

A pressing issue is to encourage the Abe government to amend its attitude towards Asia and position Japan as a country that can learn from history and co-operate with other Asian countries.

3. The Road to the East Asian Community

In his East China Sea Peace Initiative, Mr. Ma Ying-jeou of Taiwan makes the important proposal that Taiwan, China and Japan should put their territorial disputes to one side and instead focus on issues such as the joint management of fisheries, minerals and environmental protection, joint oceanographic research and joint security measures to combat ocean piracy and protect against terrorism. For some time I have advocated the establishment of mechanisms for the joint international development of undersea resources, using as a model the European Coal and Steel Community that led to the EU. I believe that positioning the East Japan East China Sea as a "sea of fraternity", can be a first step towards the achievement of an East Asia Community, and that this approach can help us identify the rules we should abide by to resolve conflicts in the Japan Sea, East China Sea and South China Sea.

The ASEAN Community will begin in 2015. This is an ambitious challenge that marks a turning point in the history of East Asia. We must respond by promptly developing our own frameworks for multilateral dialogue in Northeast Asia. Only then will the establishment of a East Asian Community, based on two core areas of Southeast Asia and Northeast Asia, become a real possibility. However, we should not just sit and wait until the framework for the Community

is established, we should rather take action in a number of concrete areas, building up a cumulative volume of results, no matter how small.

One such example is my "Campus Asia" proposal, which has already begun through model cases in Japan, China and South Korea. I hope in future to increase the number of universities and countries participating in the program. Having young students studying at other universities unhindered by national borders can promote resolutions to problems of history. The time is also now right for the attempts in Japan, China and South Korea to produce joint history textbooks to achieve meaningful results through dialogue. There is also an ambitious project to combine the fortunes of East Asia as a whole in the field of environmental protection and energy usage. The Gobi desert in Mongolia is said to have huge potential as a source of wind and solar power. The project is an attempt to resolve the whole region's energy problems by having not only Mongolia, but also Japan, China and South Korea become involved in the development of these natural energy resources, while also building a power transmission network to supply all of East Asia. If there are appropriate changes to the political environment in North Korea, then North Korea could be also provided with energy, helping to support that country's economic development.

Another energy issue is nuclear power. If we consider the severity of Japan's recent nuclear accident, it will be impossible to build new nuclear power stations in Japan. However, the reality is that emerging economies such as China, India and Vietnam will be forced to rely on nuclear power for the foreseeable future. In order to preserve Japan's advanced nuclear technology while also improving nuclear power safety across the region, there is a pressing need to establish a joint body for managing nuclear power in East Asia.

There are countless other areas for potential co-operation including economics, where Japan, China and South Korea have started towards negotiating a free trade agreement, in addition to finance, culture, medicine, care giving and disaster prevention. However, I would like to conclude by emphasizing the need for different religions to co-operate in providing education in this region, where Buddhism flourished. Many religions exist worldwide, but they all share as their true goal education that fosters benevolence and fraternity. I believe we can achieve peace around the world if governments work to encourage various religions to co-operate towards a single goal rather than to compete with each other.

I hope you will all join with me believing our prayers can be answered and that we can move forward towards the creation of the East Asia Community.

Trends in International Security

Address by His Excellency the President

Of the Republic of Sierra Leone

Dr. Ernest Bai Koroma

World Peace Forum

Tsinghua University

June 27, 2013

Courtesies

On behalf of the people of Sierra Leone, and in my own name, I congratulate the citizens of the Peoples Republic of China for their inauguration of a new leadership. Please accept Mr. Vice President our wishes for the continued well being and prosperity of the friendly leadership and entire citizenry of the Peoples Republic of China.

Distinguished ladies and Gentlemen, I am honored to be present at this year's World Peace Forum to share our

perspective on **New Trends in International Security** and to propose actions on innovation, cooperation and development as effective pathways for meeting the security challenges of our changing world. We appreciate Tsinghua University for inviting the leadership of a small developing nation in West Africa to contribute to this landmark discussion; in a changing world of converging spaces and technologies, insecurity anywhere could introduce breaks in the chains and networks of worldwide security that could negatively impact the infrastructures of development, peace and progress everywhere. The impacts of insecurity can no longer be confined; the benefits of security can no longer be monopolized. We are in the same boat. Plugging emerging holes in the boat, wherever they are and however small they are, is a wise course of action. The successful voyage to the destinations of our converging aspirations requires the integration of this wisdom into discussions, mechanisms and actions for international security. This must be the new trend, and we congratulate Tsinghua University for their pioneering awareness of this imperative.

We are here because we believe China is the biggest driver of our changing world. From issues relating to trade, investments, security and possibilities of prosperity for most of the world's people, China moves many of the actions and responses of most of the nations of the world. This changing world is, in the main, also China's world, and we are heartened by the fact that China has committed its role within it to a Peaceful Rise.

This peaceful rise has brought about significant collaborations between China, Africa and other regions of the world in delivering innovation and development. The continuation of these collaborative efforts will enhance international security in our changing world.

There are varied positive and negative emerging trends in international security, most of which are very well known and discussed all the time. And it is also very well known that most of these trends are carried on by the same vectors, the most prominent of which are globalization, migration, explosion of demands for food and energy, the rise of new powers and the exponential acceleration of technological change.

The negative trends impact upon our world as terrorism, environmental degradation, drug and human trafficking, money laundering, proliferation of arms, cyber crime, and other security threats that are very well known. But every nation and region has issues of security for which it is most worried about. In Sierra Leone and West Africa for instance, we worry greatly about small arms proliferation, about the attempts by drug traffickers to make our region their staging points, about illegal fishing in our waters, about growing terrorist threats by extremists in the Sahel, and about challenges to human security posed by poverty and ill-health.

These are instances of insecurity for which our countries are the points of direct impact. But it is important to note that episodes of insecurity that directly impact a particular region may send waves of insecurity that reach other regions and challenge their security architecture. Before now, these waves of insecurity may only get as far as different districts of the same countries, or a bordering nation. For instance, the war that engulfed my country in the 1990s began as a direct

incursion by rebels in neighboring Liberia, then it moved on to border districts of my country before it took over the whole of Sierra Leone. It took about four to five years for the war to engulf the whole of the country. But in our changing world, the waves of insecurity move much faster, reaching neighboring countries, a whole region, a continent and the entire globe in record time. In the new emerging world, because of greater internet capacities, the convergence of data, voice and video technologies, and speedier migratory flows everywhere, insecurity could be unleashed by many more people from many more places to impact many more areas.

The sources of insecurity are not necessarily where they register their greatest impacts. A Tsunami could be triggered by earthquakes deep below the ocean; but its point of greatest impact for human populations may be thousands of miles away. In the emerging security discourses, however, when a place that receives the greatest impact of insecurity is in the developing country, that nation is seen as the source of the insecurity; and even when the insecurity directly hits developed nations, analysts also trace sources to developing nations.

Many developing nations are perceived as breeding grounds for terrorists and threatening migrants. But it is important to note that actions of particular groups in the developed world are also threats to global security. A notable example was the case of speculative bankers and commodity buyers during the international financial food and fuel crisis. Did the actions of these groups not breed anxieties, human insecurity and riots in many parts of the globe? Are these groups not vectors of disorder? Must they not be reined in? Must we not create effective international mechanisms to ensure more prudent regulation and governance of these groups?

Security challenges in our changing world are converging, but mechanisms in place to deal with them are often fashioned in terms of the old divide of us, the weak and developing versus them, strong and developed. Often, these mechanisms are ones of convenience. They are respected when it suits powerful states and interests and discarded when it does not. They are imposed on other states in ways that make them look more like instruments of foreign domination than as mechanisms for

promoting global security, accountability and international development. Thus we see many practices that defeat declared intents for fairer trade enshrined in the founding objectives of the World Trade Organizations, the IMF and other institutions. These practices include amongst others, agricultural subsidies in many developed countries that are constraining the competitiveness and livelihoods of millions of farmers in developing countries; high tariffs in developed nations for goods produced through comparative advantages in developing nations; and unfair taxation mechanisms and non transparent banking processes leading to loss of billions of revenue that should have accrued to developing nations.

These contradictions between stated objectives and practices also afflict many international security mechanisms, from agreements about arms proliferation to migratory flows and the integrity of cyberspace operations.

In many cases, the compliance regimes of emerging security mechanisms are greatly geared to addressing security concerns prioritized by bigger developed states. This is not to suggest

that issues that firstly impact developed nations should not be everybody's focus, for definitely these episodes, from cyber crime to tax fraud, piracy and undocumented migrations may send waves of insecurity everywhere. Rather those issues whose first impacts are felt in developing nations also require more than token attention.

Integrating developing countries' primary security concerns into discourses and actions for international security promotes local ownership of global security and prevents the unleashing of recurring waves of insecurity all over the globe. Without democratic, effective and flexible mechanisms for discussing and acting upon these concerns at the global level, hardly any society may be immune from the ripples moving outwards from the centers of direct impact. At the local level it may involve strengthening of capacities for pro-action and response. Many African countries, including Sierra Leone, are revamping security systems at their airports; we are establishing institutions to combat drug trafficking, corruption, human trafficking, money-laundering, piracy, and cyber-crimes.

We have shown determination at the African Union, ECOWAS and Mano River levels to enhance human security through democratic governance, good economic policies and social programs. We have designed and adopted protocols relating to security, we have sent peace-keeping forces to troubled spots, and organized mediation of political disputes in several countries. However, many of the compliance regimes governing international security agreed upon in the exclusive international forums outside Africa place burdens upon nations like ours that our resources and current technological and other infrastructures would find very challenging to carry. In other instances, the accelerations of technological change render systems upon which millions have been spent to enhance security obsolete within a few years. With limited local ownership, systems that become obsolete too soon, constrained resources and capacities in the face of other immediate security challenges, the result is the presence of many weak links in the chains of international security.

In our emerging world, new trends usually pose new challenges. Let us for example look at the issue of migration. International

migration is usually from poorer countries to wealthier nations. And we have often seen these migratory flows linked to security issues by the leaders and citizens of wealthier nations. But these migratory flows are evolving, and a new trend is emerging: this involves the growing migratory flows from investor and donor countries towards the destinations of investments and aid. These new migrants, sometimes far less competent than locals are disrupting potential employment and growth opportunities for locals. This poses security challenges for recipient nations, communities and citizens. And we have recently seen actions, by countries within Africa, to deport migrants seen as posing this challenge. We believe that though many a time migrations create anxieties amongst people, it has been, on balance, a great contributor to human progress. We therefore need to transcend the traumas of mass deportations, be it from European or African countries through win-win coordinating and innovative mechanisms. As a starting point, we propose a high level panel on migration to lead us through the design and implementation of innovative mechanisms to address this challenge.

We may also want to note a new trend in drug trafficking that warrants our innovative attention. In the 1990s and greater part of the last decade, drug traffickers targeted the shores of West Africa as staging point for moving cocaine from South America to Europe. The drugs were wholly manufactured in South America. Now, the ingredients to make synthetic drugs are separately smuggled into West Africa to evade detection, then the separately smuggled elements are utilized to manufacture synthetic drugs for illicit marketing in Asia where these drugs fetch far higher prices than the cocaine sold in Europe. Improved coordination between governments in West Africa and Asia to tackle this trend will greatly enhance our collective security.

Mr. Chairman, distinguished ladies and gentlemen, our globalized world has seen the securitization of many aspects of human life, a paradigm shift that has given us discourses and actions relating to human security. There are many positive developments in relation to this new discourse. Security should not only be about the state, or monopolized by armed forces. The absence of well being in communities, the degradation of

community sustaining environments, and widespread illiteracy in this era of great knowledge are at the same time vectors and instances of insecurity. And they warrant our greatest attention and collaborative actions. We have often heard that there is enough food in the world to ensure that nobody goes to bed hungry, that there are enough knowledge resources in the world to ensure that nobody stays illiterate, that there are emergent technologies and modes of behaving that will ensure a cleaner and safer environment, and that making the world safer and securer for women enhances the security and dignity of the human person, our communities and nations.

We have seen collaborative mechanisms to utilize these resources to ensure health and education for all; we have organized processes to address issues relating to global warming, climate change, gender equity and judicial accountability. But whilst successes are scored in one aspect, failures in other areas complicate the impact of our successes. Whilst there are collaborations, from the inter-governmental agreements on the MDGs and the support to eradicate poverty at the country level by both state and non state actors, other

actions including failure of states to sign up to effective mechanisms on climate change, and irresponsible behavior by corporate giants at the global financial level and at local extractive environments have constrained these efforts. It seems as if attachments to old non-participatory frameworks, mechanisms of convenience and notions of dominance are constraining global efforts at dealing with many vectors and states of human insecurity.

We need to deal with this attitude of dominance and exploitation wrought onto our emerging world from an era that has run its course. The world has changed, China has risen, Africa is rising, critical masses of populations everywhere are now very aware of their rights and the possibilities of a better life; and they are activating these possibilities with a zeal never before experienced in the history of the world. And more importantly, many people are also acquiring the skills to seek redress for injustice, marginalization and indignity. We must build sustainable security models that address the root causes of the political challenges the world faces. We must therefore open up such forums of global decision-making as the UN

Security Council, the IMF, and the World Bank; we must admit rising regions into the hallowed councils of global security decision making. Our continental organization, the African Union, recognizes this new imperative and calls for two countries in Africa to be permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

Africa applauds new approaches focusing on human security. We are, however, mindful of a particular negative and totalitarian trend in the processes of securitization that would even consider increases in a country's GDP as having negative security implications for other nations. But we need not perceive increases in prosperity as a zero sum game; that some nations could only rise at the expense of other countries. As suggested by the theme of last year's World Peace Forum we must promote mechanisms for the win-win prosperity and security of the peoples of the world. We have sacred responsibilities to address the zero-sum securitization of the rise of nations and the aspirations of societies and individuals. We must resist the attempts to securitize the peaceful rise of nations; we must transcend knee jerk reactions to securitize

the promotion of human rights; and we must also take actions to reduce the collateral cultural and individual insecurities coming from the accelerations of technological change.

Distinguished ladies and gentlemen, Africa is growing, six of the ten fastest growing economies in the world are in the continent, our populations are increasing at faster rates than many other regions, our cities are growing and over two thirds of the continent's population are below 35. These growths offer great opportunities for Africa's future. And I believe that Africa is seizing these opportunities. Our efforts, our youths and our endowments will be mainstays of security, prosperity and dignity. But as our people say, fire could sometime come from the river; opportunities are also fraught with risks. Sprawling urban centers and large cohorts of young men, especially when unemployed and out of school pose enormous governance and security challenges. But Africa is determined to seize the destiny of prosperity marked out by our growth through collaborations for a peaceful world.

It is in the enlightened self-interest of our continent to stand up for peace. Africa grows when peace reigns. This has been the story of many Africa nations, including my own country, Sierra Leone. Sierra Leone still has enormous challenges, but we have been able to grow our economy and be amongst the fastest growing economies in the world because we have ensured peace and security for over a decade now. This is our aspiration for the world; and we believe that collaboratively with the new China and other countries dedicated to the peaceful rise of nations, this aspiration is within our rights and our reach.

SPEECH^{*}

**on Behalf of Secretary General of the SCO, D. Mezentsev
at the Second World Peace Forum
on "Social Development and International Security"**

(June 28, 2013, Beijing)

Mr. Chairman, Chen Jian,

Distinguished Guests,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all, allow me, on behalf of the Secretary of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, Mezentsev Dmitry Fedorovich express sincere apologies for no being able to participate in this august forum and thank the organizers of the forum, Tsinghua University and Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs for the invitation and provision of excellent arrangements.

This session of the forum is dedicated to subject "Social Development and International Security." At first, I would like to dwell on the first part of this topic, the on the social development and on what is being done

^{*} Speech was delivered by the Deputy Secretary General of the SCO, M. A. Jalolov

within the framework of Shanghai Cooperation Organization in this direction. By the definition "social development" means a change associated with the strengthening of the public welfare, health, level of culture and education in a given society.

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization has established itself as a credible and influential participant in the emerging regional and global system of international relations. Organization consists of six member states, five observer states and three dialogue partners. Fundamental purpose of the SCO is maintenance of peace, security and stability, creating favorable conditions for strengthening the friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of our countries, development of cooperation in political, trade, economic, and humanitarian fields.

One of the conditions for the achievement of program goals and objectives of the SCO, including the provision of social development, is further expansion and deepening of economic cooperation, the relevance of which is steadily increasing in view of the current global economic situation. That is why the SCO has given priority to strengthening trade, economic and investment cooperation.

SCO member states laid a solid legal basis to achieve real results in the above areas, signed a number of major documents on cooperation in the sphere of economy and investment. So, within the organization

"Guidelines for SCO Strategy and Development in the medium term", "Program of Multilateral Trade and Economic Cooperation" and relevant Action Plan for its Implementation, "the List of Actions for Further Development of Project Activities within the SCO for 2012-2016 " have been approved.

Successfully are functioning mechanisms of meetings of ministers responsible for foreign economic and trade activities, transportation, agriculture, finance, National Bank, etc. It should be noted that an important role in economic and investment areas is played by non-governmental structures of our Organization, i.e. SCO Business Council and Interbank Consortium SCO, the purpose of which is to create favorable conditions for the establishment of business contacts in various fields of economic cooperation and the involvement of financial institutions to implement projects included in the program of multilateral trade and economic cooperation.

Another important factor in social development is transport communications. For SCO, covering such a large area, priority remains the development of transport and communications, which is a basic condition for the successful regional collaboration.

As an example of the practical measures taken by the SCO in the field of transport, one can take ongoing work on the development of an

intergovernmental SCO Member States Agreement on Creation of Favorable Conditions for International Road Transport and its Annexes. This work is being done in collaboration with the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. Signing this agreement will provide a legal basis of equal conditions for truckers, uniform framework for international transportation between member states of the Organization, as well as will offer good prospects for expanding trade and economic relations between the countries of the region.

The aforementioned agreement will be a natural complement to the intergovernmental Agreement on Cooperation and Mutual Assistance in Customs Matters signed in November 2007, in accordance with which the customs authorities take measures to simplify customs clearance, mutually simplify the procedure and conditions of the transit movement of goods and vehicles across SCO member states.

Another notable example in the field of communication and transport can be ongoing work on the modernization of the transport infrastructure of SCO member states. Construction, reconstruction, and rehabilitation of sections of the international transport corridor "E-40" and the two sections of roads that pass through Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and China are continuing. Preparation works for construction of

international logistics centers along the route of the "E-40" in a number of SCO member states have started.

The SCO member states are actively cooperating in the field of agriculture, which is one of the key sectors of the economies of SCO member states, on development of which depends not only on the level of food security of the countries, but also the socio - political stability of states. Signed on June 2010 the Agreement between the SCO Member States' Governments on Cooperation in the Field of Agriculture is the basic foundation for cooperation in this field. Currently, Action Plan for 2013-2014 on the implementation of this agreement is being realized, which envisages holding of scientific and practical arrangements for the exchange of experiences in the field of agricultural, trainings for technical and managerial personnel, organization of agricultural exhibitions and fairs.

As noted above, by definition one of the most important issues of social development is health. SCO states have established cooperation in the health sector, regulating basis of which is the Agreement between the Governments of the SCO Member States on Cooperation in the Field of Health signed in June 2011. Actions have been taken for establishment of cooperation on countering threats and emerging infectious diseases and mitigation of impact of their dissemination, enhancement of information

exchange and intensification of joint researches in the area of infectious diseases, including joint programs, as well as strengthening cooperation of medical services in the aftermath of emergency situations.

Dear participants,

Now, perhaps, I can in brief address the second part of our subject, i.e. "International Security", on which yesterday and today have been said a lot.

Challenges and threats of the modern world continue to increase or even escalate, demanding from international community more decisive collective actions. And to achieve this on a global level is becoming ever more difficult. Effective approach of cooperation, at the moment, is seen at the regional level, i.e. ensuring regional security. Consequently, I would like to draw your attention to the issue of cooperation of SCO member states to ensure security.

As noted yesterday in the speech of His Excellency, Vice President Li Yuanchao, since its establishment "the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, has played an important role in combating terrorism, separatism and extremism, and in maintain peace and stability of the region and the world at large."

At the Beijing Summit last year, the issue of regional security was marked by the heads of the SCO member states and the organization's

approach to this issue is reflected in the final document of the summit this way: "The Member States are of view that regional problems should be resolved through consultations between the states of region and international organizations. Specific forms and mechanisms of cooperation for ensuring security and stability in the region are determined by states of the region."

The SCO has already formed a solid legal framework to combat terrorism, separatism and extremism, drug trafficking, organized and cyber crime. Established and activated Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure (RATS) in Tashkent. A system of regular meetings of the heads of relevant law enforcement agencies, expert meetings, joint operations, exchange of information, training is on place and functioning. The Regulations on Political and Diplomatic Measures to Respond to Situations that Threaten Peace and Security in the Region is adopted within the Organization.

The situation in Afghanistan and the wave of instability in North Africa and the Middle East, put in front of the organization priority task of strengthening mechanisms for security cooperation. SCO member states are aimed at providing more mutual support in regard to safeguarding of sovereignty and territorial integrity, security, and stability.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

SCO is an organization that covers almost all areas of cooperation for the implementation of the principles of "Shanghai Spirit", i.e. mutual trust, mutual benefit, equality, mutual consultations, respect for cultural diversity, aspiration for common development. Within the organization, works continue on strengthening and improving the effectiveness of structures responsible for security and stable socio-economic development of the SCO countries.

Finally, let me wish all of you, your country and people peace, stability, and prosperity!

Thank you.

Выступление в Пекине

2013 World Peace Forum

28 июня 2013 г.

International Coordination and International Security

**Address by Mr. Igor Ivanov (former Secretary of the
Security Council of the Russian Federation)**

1. Ladies and gentlemen, dear friends and colleagues!

It is my honor and pleasure to be one of the guests of the Second World Peace Forum hosted by the distinguished Tsinghua University. I had the privilege to participate in the First Forum here a year ago. And today I am pleased to observe a new tradition being set by the Tsinghua University: regular discussions of the most important regional and global security matters among prominent scholars, politicians and journalists coming to Beijing from all corners of the world.

2. In my opinion, such discussions are of paramount importance to all of us in the East and in the West. Without talking to each other in a frank and honest way it is impossible to find answers to multiple security challenges that all of us confront. There can be no trust without

communication, and the World Peace Forum gives all of us an excellent opportunity to get engaged in this communication. I would like to extend my profound gratitude to the leadership of the Tsinghua University, to all of our Chinese hosts and partners who invested a lot of time and energy to make this event possible. I am sure that each of the participants to the Forum will find our discussions intellectually rewarding and stimulating.

3. The topic of my presentation today is “International Coordination and International Security”. In other words, what kind of coordination between various actors of global politics we need to provide for a stable and secure international system. This is a very broad subject, which is impossible to cover in a couple of minutes. However, I will try to submit for your consideration my own understanding of what “international security” and “international cooperation” mean in the XXI century. Let me begin with “international security”.

4. During the Cold war, when I started my career as diplomat, the notion of ‘international security’ looked clear and unambiguous. The global politics was shaped by the confrontation of the two superpowers, and all serious

security threats would inevitably involve these superpowers. In essence, any local conflict always had a global dimension. That was the main risk of a bi-polar world: every political crisis, even in the farthest corners of the globe, always posed a potential risk of a world war. But such a situation was also the prime pillar of international stability: no-one wanted to risk an uncontrolled escalation by provoking one local conflict after another. In most cases the principle of mutual deterrence worked not only on the global level but also on the regional one because the stakes were simply too high. There were exceptions, - like wars in Vietnam or Afghanistan, - but, as a rule, local crises were contained by the fear of a collective global nuclear suicide.

5. But the times of the bipolar world are over. The mankind is moving towards globalization; international relations become more complex and volatile; the old hierarchy of the superpowers no longer exists. Some would say that we will see a new bi-polar system with China taking the place of the former Soviet Union. But in my opinion, the rise of China will not restore the bi-polar world of the XX century – the contemporary US – Chinese relations are very different from the Soviet – American confrontation of the

Cold war period and there are too many international actors that neither United States, nor China can control.

6. On the other hand, security threats are becoming ever more diverse. Quite often these threats are generated not by problems or contradictions between states, but rather by problems and conflicts within states. One of the most recent examples – the ongoing civil war in Syria: certain external forces are trying to take advantage of this national tragedy, but the roots of this tragedy are still to be found inside, not outside of the country. On many occasions security threats remain anonymous – nobody claims responsibility for a terrorist act or a cyber attack on a country or a private company.

7. Most experts on international security believe that these negative trends will continue: we are likely to face a growing variety of threats and challenges coming from multiple sources, sometimes – quite unexpectedly, defying conventional wisdom and our perceptions of rationality. It means, that the logic of deterrence that served us relatively well in the second half of the XX century, will not necessarily work in years to come. You can deter a hostile, but a rational

minded superpower, but you cannot deter a terrorist, who is ready to sacrifice his own life to make his case.

8. Can we protect ourselves from these new types of security threats acting separately from each other? After the end of the Cold war the United States selected the path of unilateralism. The results were detrimental for the international security, for the US positions in the world and, in the end of the day, - for the American security. Even today all of us – including the Obama Administration – continue to pay the toll for the consequences and side effects of the arrogant and short sighted US unilateralism of the previous period.

9. It turns out that there is no alternative to “international coordination”, if we are really determined to make our lives more secure and safe in the long run. However, a lot depends on how we define “international coordination”, what mechanisms and procedures we have in mind. Is it enough to coordinate your missile defense plans with a number of select allies? Is it sufficient to coordinate tactical matters of logistics in Afghanistan with your partners without discussing strategic questions about the future of this country after the withdrawal of the international coalition troops?

How inclusive or exclusive the international coordination should be? How formal or informal we need to be in order to make our coordination efficient?

10. My experience as a statesman and a diplomat suggests that we need a whole structure of international coordination that would give us adequate instruments to cope with security challenges of different types. The challenges are complex and multifaceted and our responses to the challenges have to be complex and multifaceted as well. The very top of the structure belongs to the United Nations, which remains the most inclusive, the most legitimate and the most experienced international organization dealing with problems of international security. It is easy to criticize UN – for complicated decision making procedures, for excessive and expensive bureaucracies, for inability to resolve many burning international problems. UN is not perfect, we all know that. But it only means that we should all work harder to make the United Nations more efficient, more flexible, and more adequate to meet the security challenges of the XXI century.

11. Where should we start this work? There are many ideas about how to reform the UN Charter, how to bring new

members to the Security Council and so on. I tend to believe that this is not enough to approach the problem. To make the United Nations more efficient and more productive we need, above all, change our attitudes to this institution. Unfortunately, the UN is often used for promoting short sighted interests of particular states or group of states. Or as a storage place, where you can deposit most complicated and hard to manage problems. Or as a PR outlet to make a nice speech and to score points within your domestic constituency. In my view, we can change UN only if its members – and, above all, great powers - will put their particularistic interests aside and commit themselves to working together in order to resolve pending security problems.

12. Naturally, UN cannot do it alone. An interconnected network of regional security institutions should shoulder the United Nations in building a new security regime. However, these regional institutions should seek to assist UN, not to replace it. When they start acting without a UN Security Council mandate (like it was the case with the NATO military action in former Yugoslavia) or interpret the UN mandate in a arbitrary self-serving way (the case of the operation in Libya), they undermine their own legitimacy and can, in the end of

the day, generate new problems rather than produce lasting solutions to international crises.

13. The same approach, in my view, should be applied to ad hoc coalitions, which get together in order to address a specific security problem or a particular crisis situation. Their evident advantage is that an ad hoc coalition can be assembled very fast and each participating party can freely decide on the scale and on the format of its involvement in such a coalition. Established security alliances, as a rule, require quite complicated and time consuming procedures before their respective member states can decide on any concerted action. But ad hoc coalitions, like regional security institutions cannot and should not try to replace the United Nations in terms of the decision making. Without a clear and unambiguous UN Security Council mandate, ad hoc coalitions' actions, no matter how benign and benevolent they might look, turn out to be detrimental to long term interests of international security.

14. Finally, we should not underestimate the role of bilateral agreements between major powers in promoting regional and global security. If bilateral relations (e.g. US – Russian relations or Chinese – Japanese relations) experience

problems, the whole system of international security feels the negative impact; tensions and risks tend to affect other international actors. However, if these bilateral relations are constructive, stable and predictable, their positive impact on the overall system of international security is also quite significant. In the modern interdependent world security is indivisible: nobody could benefit strategically from a new confrontation between great powers.

15. To sum up, the emerging system of international security can be compared to a pyramid with the United Nations and its Security Council at the very top of it. The second layer of the pyramid embraces major regional security organizations and integrationist institutions. At the third layer we have ad hoc coalitions and flexible international regimes to handle specific dimensions of international security .Finally, the bottom of the pyramid consists of multiple interlocking bilateral agreements, treaties and other arrangements between states. All layers are interconnected, and each of them is plays its own specific role without trying to replace or to undermine all others.

16. This structure may look complicated and hard to manage. In my opinion, it can be successful only if there are

fair, clear and universally accepted rules of the game to serve it. In other words, the role of international law is critical. Like in case with the United Nations, there are many critics of the contemporary system of international public law. And the criticism is in many cases absolutely justified. However, the imperfections of international law should not be an excuse to ignore it or to interpret it in a self serving and biased way. I am convinced that only working together we can modernize international law and develop it further, so that would fully reflect the new realities and new challenges of the XXI century.

**Remarks by H.E. Desiré D. Bouterse, President of the Republic of Suriname
at the World Peace Forum -- 27 June 2013, Beijing, China**

Mr. Chairman,
Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great pleasure to be here, and a great honor indeed to address this global forum and share with you the views of Suriname, a South American country, on the most important issue of international peace and security in our rapidly changing world.

I applaud our host, Tsinghua University in the great nation of the People's Republic of China, with the organization of this Second World Peace Forum, where China clearly demonstrates its commitment and determination to promote a constructive dialogue and enhance collaboration on all levels, based on mutual trust and respect, social inclusion and a collective responsibility for global challenges.

Mr. Chairman,

Twenty years after the end of the Cold War, the peace and security that was to ensue, has not materialized for hundreds of millions of people in many countries and regions in the world.

Granted, when we look at the past seventy years, we can acknowledge that mankind has made certain progress as far as world wars are concerned. We have often used multi-lateral instruments, and regional- and other peace oriented institutions to prevent global wars.

The incidence of dialogue and diplomacy, instead of the immediate need to use force, has increased and should no longer be conceived as a sign of weakness, but as a sign of wisdom.

The globalization of the world economy and the unprecedented use of information and communication technology, have also contributed to the kind of interdependence that has decreased the use of force as a means of solving international conflicts.

However, we also have to acknowledge that new threats to international peace and security have presented themselves. Alongside traditional violent conflicts, new elements of growing international insecurities have emerged and threaten the living conditions of many.

We must acknowledge the fact that the number of emerging economies, able to create a better life for their respective citizens, is increasing. However, the expansion of economies in Asia, Eastern Europe, South America and the Pacific carries along, the faster growing needs of its populations, and higher ambitions and spending of their middle class.

Although this is a very positive development, it has brought with it a scarcity of essential commodities.

Growing populations, and in particular larger middle classes, imply a greater need for fossil fuel. The need for food both in quality and variety grows at a tremendous pace. The need for potable water bears heavily on the availability of water resources. The increasing need for minerals used in modern technological gadgets, has indeed become a source of conflict and strife.

This is only exacerbated by the environmental impact of economic activity – for example the massive pollution of rivers and groundwater.

Considering also peoples in the so-called developed world, and noting in particular an insufficient availability of elementary goods and services for ever-growing sections of those societies, we are confronted with a complete new challenge.

We may, then, say that fulfilling the growing demands for goods and services of the middle class, combined with the manifested needs of the poorest sectors in society, constitute a potential threat to international peace and security.

We find that international security is further affected by new phenomena in our international relations.

Terrorism is one of the most controversial issues of modern time, which is affecting everyday life in a very substantial manner. The trends of cultural and ethnic conflicts, resulting from religious believe, have become a growing threat to international peace and security and as financial crisis and scarcity severely affected developed countries, there is a tendency towards ethnic animosity and conflict, that presents a serious danger to the necessary peaceful co-existence of cultural and ethnic groups.

Inadequate functioning of various international institutions, often resulting in the endorsement of violent intervention and interference in the domestic affairs of states, is counterproductive and has become a threat to the maintenance of international peace and security.

These are some of the factors that have manifested themselves as new challenges.

Mr. Chairman,

We have developed some new ideas on a way forward.

First of all, we believe that it is important that ever more people on our planet become aware of the fact that, as a matter of birthright, we should all share what this planet has to offer. This basic concept will help us understand and respect the environment in which we survive as human beings.

The concept of sharing entails the constant need for dialogue and understanding between and within nations. It is a tremendous challenge, which will require more developed countries to realize that cooperation is needed in creating necessary framework for equality of power and decision-making. The same applies to the transfer of science and technology to lesser developed nations, bringing about financial security to all.

Increasing awareness, starting with our youth through the educational system, and broadening our campaign to all sectors in society, would surely become a very useful instrument in promoting the concept of sharing.

Mr. Chairman,

This concept brings me to the very essence of the point I want to make today. We believe that it is vital that we respect three basic principles in our efforts to achieve security and sustainable development.

Firstly, it can only be achieved if we accept the principle of equality of all human beings on this planet. Hence, an integrated approach is needed towards achieving a more balanced, and symmetric relationship of power and wealth between world communities.

Secondly, we must accept the principle of interdependence of societies at the regional and international level.

Thirdly, we must also accept the principle of inclusion, meaning that all nations, large and small alike, are able to develop, whilst promoting peace through dialogue and cooperation, avoiding division of any kind or origin, preventing conflict and civil wars, enabling all the opportunity to contribute to a peaceful world.

Mr. Chairman,

The challenge we are facing when considering the issue of peace and security could be found in answering the question: how do we reach equality of opportunity without creating rivalry among sections of our society?

Let me now take advantage of this opportunity to bring to your attention the experience of my country.

Suriname, as you should know, is a direct result of colonial politics that started back in the 17th century. After violently removing the indigenous people from the coastal areas to the interior rainforest, because they refused to be enslaved, Africans were brought against their will to work as slaves on the colonial plantations.

A substantive number of these victimized human beings fled to the interior of Suriname where they survived in five tribes.

The abolition of slavery in 1863, one hundred and fifty years ago, and the unwillingness of the plantation owners to employ the former slaves as workers with a salary, made way for the introduction of indentured laborers. These workers originated from the South of India and from the Indonesian Island of Java, became a source of cheap labor for the colonizer.

Mr. Chairman,

The descendants of these ethnic groups now form the majority of the socio political reality of Suriname. In 1845, a number of Dutch farmers became part of the Surinamese population. Starting from 1853, Chinese citizens, originally from Macao, Protégées of the Island of Madeira, became also part of the Surinamese society. Lebanese started immigrating as traders at the turn of the last century. More recently, the gold fever brought numerous Brazilians to our shores, while Guyanese and Haitians have become a valuable addition, mainly to our agricultural labor force.

Mr. Chairman,

I mention this not so much as an interesting demographic and socio-cultural fact. I mention this variety of ethnic entities in Suriname, originating from the America's, Africa, Asia, Middle East, Europe and from the Caribbean, as a phenomenon that emphasizes the fact that multi - ethnic cultures, can co- exist in peace, even in a very small society.

I do not mean to suggest that we have never known conflicts of an ethnic nature. Suriname *has* known some incidents of violence in the far past; all originated from outside our borders.

What we are trying to say is that in Suriname we have learned to cherish dialogue, mutual respect and tolerance as a basis for our very survival.

Suriname has learned its lessons, and the present political leadership is thoroughly convinced that the dynamics of the Surinamese society will never again be

determined by outside influences, but solely by its own interests.

Suriname will do so in friendship and cooperation with other nations and international organizations, on the basis of recognition of our sovereignty and territorial integrity, and on the basis of mutual respect and mutual benefit.

Mr. Chairman,

Let me summarize the lessons Suriname has learned dealing with ethnic controversies.

Firstly, we have managed to ensure that all ethnic groups and individuals have the opportunity to express political decision-making, both at the local and national level.

Secondly, we practice what we preach. We have enshrined in our Constitution that all Surinamese have equal rights, and that discrimination of any kind is prohibited.

When one drives through our capital Paramaribo, or elsewhere in the country, this constitutional concept becomes manifest in the peaceful co-existence of Hindu Temples, Muslim Mosques, Roman Catholic Churches, and churches of other Christian denominations and places of worship with African roots.

Paramaribo has become famous for the location of a Jewish Synagogue next to a Muslim Mosque, peacefully existing next to one another.

Thirdly, Suriname, although a secular state, has an Inter Religious Council as a forum where Muslims, Christians en Hindus join hands to discuss relevant matters of a social, economic and political nature and bring forward their thoughts to the attention of the government and the nation.

Fourthly, the Surinamese Government promotes programs of unity and integration, because we do believe in a bouquet of flowers, enhancing the beauty of our variety.

Last but not least, we want to emphasize that at a political level we do promote the emergence of multi-ethnic parties, in order to join hands in developing the country for all and to avoid animosity and distrust amongst our ethnic communities.

Mr. Chairman,

In closing, I want to repeat the basic principles I have mentioned above, with the emphasis on accepting the intrinsic value, that all human beings are equal, notwithstanding their race, ethnic orientation, religion, gender, social class, education, language or group size.

We do believe that the acceptance of interdependence at all levels of society and at the level of regional and international relations, is vital for achieving the objective of diminishing sources of conflict and of promoting dialogue and cooperation.

The changing constellation within the G-20, the increasing impact of BRICS countries and other alliances, such as the ACP, AU, UNASUR, CELAC, ALBA, ASEAN etc, all contribute to redefine the nature, positions and functioning of vested institutions like the United Nations, the World Bank, the IMF, WTO and NATO. All these institutions should be focused on creating and supporting a new peace and security paradigm.

Finally, we firmly believe that accepting and applying the principles of equality and interdependence in international relations, will contribute to the global search to realize security for every world citizen and development of all nations.

I thank you.

第二届世界和平论坛成果

- 1、 国内外媒体对论坛的报导量激增。根据不完全统计，今年有 54 家外国媒体发表了 67 篇报导，报导的媒体单位增加了 1.5 倍，而发表的文章增长了 3.2 倍。如果加上港台地区的媒体，则总计有 61 家境外媒体发表了 75 篇文章；分别增长了 2 倍和 3.6 倍。语种由去年的中英两种文字增加至今年的 8 种文字，中、英、日、韩、俄、阿拉伯、荷兰和西班牙文。较为突出是，微博曝光量从去年的 513 次增加到 2,857,404 次，增长了 5,570 倍。更为重要的是，到目前为止，我们没有发现对论坛进行负面报导的现象。英国路透社、泰国《AEC 新闻》、印度《教徒报》等称论坛为“清华世界和平论坛”或“清华论坛”。
- 2、 参会嘉宾对论坛的重视程度增强。去年会议只收到 3 份外宾发言稿，今年收到政要和前政要发言稿 6 份，小组发言稿 16 份。阿齐兹提出希望成立顾问委员会，这些人每年都可参会而且不收费。卡内基和平研究所主席马修斯来信祝贺论坛成功，并说“论坛已经获得了独特地位”。孟加拉国前外长乔杜里已经来信祝贺大会成功，并说“世界和平论坛”可能会成为另一个香格里拉对话会，甚至成为一个安全达沃斯。”阿联酋大使来信祝贺。傅莹同志告之，基辛格表示希望明年邀请他参加论坛。
- 3、 论坛体现出高级别人士交流的实际作用。有媒体认为，论

坛成为中国政府宣示对外政策的平台。很多主持讨论的大使们利用主持者权利首先阐述其本国政策。很多小组讨论异常激烈。发言者与听众的互动增强，很多小组讨论不能按时结束，延时现象很多。听众参与程度增强，听众爆满，很多人站着听会。27 日上下午的六组讨论三组爆满，28 日上午的七组讨论中有三组爆满，28 下午最后一节的五个小组讨论中仍有两组爆满。

- 4、 论坛体现了全球性，保持发达国家与发展中国家安全利益的平衡受到关注。美国前驻华大使芮效俭说：“发展中国家的与会嘉宾多，美国参与代表数量太少。”美国前总统安全事务助理布热津斯基说：“开幕式来的外国总统是小国总统，这不适合国际安全论坛。”澳大利亚前外长埃文思说：“国际安全是发达国家的事，应增加发达国家智库人员。”秘鲁驻华大使古铁雷斯和智利驻华大使施密特说：“设立非洲和中东分论坛很好，希望明年设立一个拉美地区的小组讨论，因为拉美的安全利益与非洲和中东不同”。

第二届世界和平论坛 外国媒体报道材料汇总

清华大学世界和平论坛秘书处

2013 年 7 月 2 日

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美国媒体

NBC News (美国国家广播公司)

题目: Confrontation over the South China Sea 'doomed', China tells claimants

地址: http://www.nbcnews.com/id/52326438/ns/world_news-asia_pacific/

全文:

BEIJING (Reuters) - Countries with territorial claims in the South China Sea that look for help from third parties will find their efforts "futile", China's Foreign Minister Wang Yi warned on Thursday, adding that the path of confrontation would be "doomed".

Beijing's assertion of sovereignty over a vast stretch of the South China Sea has set it directly against Vietnam and the Philippines, while Brunei, Taiwan and Malaysia also lay claim to other parts of the sea, making it Asia's biggest potential military troublespot.

At stake are potentially massive offshore oil reserves. The seas also lie on shipping lanes and fishing grounds.

Wang didn't name any third countries, but the United States is a close ally of Taiwan and the Philippines, and has good or improving relations with the other nations laying claim to all or part of the South China Sea.

"If certain claimant countries choose confrontation, that path will be doomed," Wang said after a speech at the annual Tsinghua World Peace Forum.

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The Philippine military said this week it had revived plans to build new air and naval bases at Subic Bay, a former U.S. naval base that American forces could use to counter China's creeping presence in the South China Sea.

Wang's comments came days before the minister is due to attend a meeting of foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations grouping in Brunei from Saturday to Tuesday.

The 10-member ASEAN hopes to reach a legally binding Code of Conduct to manage maritime conduct in disputed areas. For now a watered-down "Declaration of Conduct" is in place.

The path to a Code of Conduct will be slow and deliberate, Wang said, adding

that the Declaration of Conduct was a commitment made by China and the 10 ASEAN countries and China would continue to abide by it.

"The right way is to fully implement the Declaration, and in this process, move forward with the Code in a gradual way," Wang said.

(Reporting by Michael Martina Writing by Terril Yue Jones; Editing by Clarence Fernandez)

NBC News (美国国家广播公司)

题目: China media warns Philippines of 'counterstrike' in South China Sea

地址: http://www.nbcnews.com/id/52347675/ns/world_news-asia_pacific/

全文:

BEIJING (Reuters) - China's state media warned on Saturday that a "counterstrike" against the Philippines was inevitable if it continues to provoke Beijing in the South China Sea, potentially Asia's biggest military trouble spot.

The warning comes as ministers from both countries attend an Association of Southeast Asian Nations meeting in Brunei, starting Saturday, which hopes to reach a legally binding code of conduct to manage maritime conduct in disputed areas.

At stake are potentially massive offshore oil reserves. The seas also lie on shipping lanes and fishing grounds.

Both China and the Philippines have been locked in a decades-old territorial squabble over the South China Sea, with tensions flaring after the Philippines moved new soldiers and supplies last week to a disputed coral reef, prompting Beijing to condemn Manila's "illegal occupation".

The overseas edition of the People's Daily, the official newspaper of the Chinese Communist Party, said in a front-page commentary that the Philippines had committed "seven sins" in the South China Sea.

These include the "illegal occupation" of the Spratly Islands, inviting foreign capital to engage in oil and gas development in the disputed waters and promoting the "internationalization" of the waters, said the commentary.

The Philippines has called on the United States to act as a "patron", while ASEAN has become an "accomplice," said the commentary, which does not amount to official policy but can reflect the government's thinking.

"The Philippines, knowing that it's weak, believes that 'a crying child will have milk to drink'," the People's Daily said, accusing Manila of resorting to many "unscrupulous" tricks in the disputed waters.

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Last week, China vowed to protect its sovereignty over the Second Thomas Shoal, known in China as the Ren'ai reef. The Philippines is accusing China of encroachment after three Chinese ships, including a naval frigate, converged just five nautical miles (nine km) from an old transport ship that Manila ran aground on a reef in 1999 to mark its territory.

Last year, China and the Philippines were locked in a tense two-month standoff at the Scarborough Shoal, which is only about 124 nautical miles off the Philippine coast. Chinese ships now control the shoal, often chasing away Filipino fishermen.

(Reporting by Sui-Lee Wee; Editing by Michael Perry)

Yahoo! News (US) (雅虎新闻, 美国)

标题: Confrontation over the South China Sea 'doomed', China tells claimants

地址:

<http://news.yahoo.com/confrontation-over-south-china-sea-doomed-china-tells-091116614.html>

全文:

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International Business Times (国际商业时报)

标题: Chinese Media Warn Philippines Of 'Counterstrike' If 'Provocations'
Continue In South China Sea

地址:

<http://www.ibtimes.com/chinese-media-warn-philippines-counterstrike-if-provocations-continue-south-china-sea-1328649>

全文:

China could launch a “counterstrike” against the Philippines if it does not stop “provoking” Beijing in the South China Sea, Chinese state media warned Saturday.

Philippine forces have committed “seven sins” at the disputed islands of the South China Sea, the People's Daily, the official newspaper of the Chinese Communist Party, said in a commentary. The newspaper said the “sins” include the “illegal occupation” of the Spratly Islands, which is “promoting internationalization” of the disputed waters by inviting foreign investments, Reuters reported.

China and the Philippines have been locked in a decades-old territorial dispute over a number of resource-rich islands and reefs in the South China Sea. Vietnam, Malaysia and Brunei also gave conflicting claims in the area.

The Chinese paper accused the Philippines of inviting the U.S. to act as a “patron” and said the Association of South East Asian Nations has become an “accomplice” to Manila’s “illegal occupations,” Reuters reported, citing the People’s Daily report.

“The Philippines, knowing that it’s weak, believes that ‘a crying child will have milk to drink,’” the report said, adding that Manila is “resorting to many unscrupulous tricks” in the region.

The warning comes as the ASEAN foreign ministers meet for their annual summit in Brunei on Saturday. The 10-member ASEAN is expected to discuss the maritime disputes in the South China Sea and to issue a “code of conduct” to resolve disputes in the region, Reuters reported.

Tensions between the countries flared up last week, after Philippines moved fresh military supplies to a disputed island, the Second Thomas Shoal, known as the Ren'ai reef in China.

Beijing on Saturday, condemned what it described as Manila’s “illegal occupation” of the disputed coral reef.

“China's determination to safeguard its national sovereignty is resolute and

unwavering and (we) will never accept any form of illegal occupation of the Ren'ai reef by the Philippines," Chinese Foreign Ministry spokeswoman said, according to a separate Reuters report.

Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi on Thursday warned the claimants of South China Sea against seeking help from third parties (i.e. the U.S.), saying such efforts will be futile and the path of confrontation will be "doomed."

The Philippines claims sovereign rights over the disputed island and accuses China of encroaching it, after Beijing stationed three ships, including a naval frigate, just 5 nautical miles away.

In 1999, the Philippines ran an old transport ship aground on a reef in the island to mark its territory and stationed its soldiers in the wrecked ship. It has been rejecting repeated demands from Beijing to retrieve the ship.

The Philippines and Vietnam have been at odds with China over its increasingly assertive posture with regard to the ownership of the Scarborough Shoal, which is about 124 nautical miles off the Philippine coast in the South China Sea, for several months now.

UPI（美国合众国际社）

标题：Se reúnen en Beijing presidentes de China y Surinam

地址：

<http://espanol.upi.com/Politica/2013/06/27/Se-re%C3%BAnen-en-Beijing-presidentes-de-China-y-Surinam/UPI-63631372360179/>

全文：

El presidente de China, Xi Jinping, dijo a su par de Surinam, Desi Bouterse, que estos dos países deben impulsar su cooperación en sectores de infraestructura, energía y explotación de recursos.

En una reunión sostenida en el Gran Palacio del Pueblo de Beijing, ambos mandatarios expresaron interés de ampliar la confianza mutua que conduzca a profundizar la cooperación bilateral, reseña Prensa Latina.

Bouterse se encuentra en la capital china para asistir al segundo Foro de Paz mundial, un encuentro no gubernamental de alto nivel sobre seguridad internacional que sesionará este jueves y viernes.

Según las versiones oficiales del encuentro, el líder chino dijo que su gobierno alienta que las empresas de este país inviertan en Surinam y abogó por mejorar el ambiente de comercio e inversiones y ofrecer garantías legales para la colaboración bilateral.

Latam/Reporte/lpg

俄罗斯媒体

Russian International Affairs Council (俄罗斯国际事务委员会)

标题: RIAC Leaders at the 2nd World Peace Forum

地址: http://russiancouncil.ru/en/inner/?id_4=2036

全文:

On June 27-28, RIAC President Igor Ivanov and Director General Andrey Kortunov took part in the 2nd World Peace Forum held by the Tsinghua University and Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, visiting China within the RIAC-Tsinghua University cooperation program.

Dr. Ivanov presented a report on international cooperation for global security at the Forum plenary session, while Dr. Kortunov spoke at the panels on current security problems of in Northeast Asia and regional interaction of East Asian countries for conflict settlement. The Forum was also attended by Russian Ambassador to China Andrey Denisov, a RIAC member.

On the sidelines, the RIAC delegation met representatives of several Chinese partner organizations.

RIA Novosti（俄罗斯新闻社）

标题：索拉纳：斯诺登事件未必会影响美国同俄中两国的关系

地址：http://rusnews.cn/guojiyaowen/guoji_shizheng/20130627/43799683.html

正文：

俄新网 RUSNEWS.CN 北京 6 月 27 日电 北约前任秘书长哈维尔·索拉纳认为，美国前中情局雇员爱德华·斯诺登事件未必会对美国同俄罗斯和中国的关系发展产生严重影响。

索拉纳参加在北京清华大学举行的世界和平论坛时向俄新社表示：“我认为我们不需要在国际外交和大国关系发展中有更多麻烦。从形势的发展来看，热度有所增长，但我希望这不会影响美国同俄中两国的关系。”

索拉纳表示，他从媒体得知有关斯诺登事件的所有信息，希望这一问题能够很快变得明朗。

23 日作为中转乘客从香港抵达莫斯科的斯诺登于 6 月初公布了一张披露情报部门可接触美国电信巨头威瑞森公司(Verizon)所有通话的法院秘密传票，以及安全局监控大型网站电子通信的绝密计划棱镜(PRISM)的相关信息。美国政府声称，机密泄露给国家安全造成巨大损失。

英国媒体

Reuters (路透社)

标题: Confrontation over the South China Sea 'doomed', China tells claimants

地址:

<http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/06/27/us-china-asean-southchinasea-idUSBRE95Q0CR20130627>

正文:

(Reuters) - Countries with territorial claims in the South China Sea that look for help from third parties will find their efforts "futile", China's Foreign Minister Wang Yi warned on Thursday, adding that the path of confrontation would be "doomed".

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(Reporting by Michael Martina Writing by Terril Yue Jones; Editing by Clarence Fernandez)

Reuters (路透社)

标题: China media warns Philippines of 'counterstrike' in South China Sea

地址:

<http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/06/29/us-china-philippines-idUSBRE95S01Y20130629>

全文:

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(Reporting by Sui-Lee Wee; Editing by Michael Perry)

Financial Times (金融时报)

标题: China commits combat troops to Mali

地址:

<http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/e46f3e42-defe-11e2-881f-00144feab7de.html#ixzz2XWrenoG>

正文:

China has publicly committed combat troops on a UN peacekeeping mission for the first time, marking a big shift in Beijing's foreign policy.

"We will send comprehensive security forces to Mali for the first time," Wang Yi, foreign minister, said in a speech at a security forum in Beijing on Thursday. Chinese officials and scholars said this meant Beijing's contingent would include combat troops.

"This is a major breakthrough in our participation in peacekeeping," said Chen Qian, head of the UN Association of China, a Chinese think tank. "With this, our contribution will be complete. We will have policemen, medical forces, engineering troops and combat troops."

Having close to 1,900 personnel deployed as of December last year, China is already the largest contributor to UN peacekeeping missions among the five permanent member countries of the UN Security Council. But Beijing has long shied away from sending combat troops.

This was partly because non-intervention in other countries' internal affairs and the refusal to use external military force to settle conflicts in other countries among the sacred principles on which Beijing's foreign policy rests. In addition, the Chinese government has been reluctant to fuel global concern over its rapid military modernisation by letting the People's Liberation Army go on global missions too quickly.

But the political and military leadership have gradually become more flexible over the past few years, with statements acknowledging that China's hunger for resources and its growing investments and travel abroad have expanded its interests beyond its immediate neighbourhood.

Mr Wang, in the first speech outlining the principles and trends in Chinese foreign policy since he became minister in March, indicated that Beijing did not want to be seen as changing its foreign policy radically as it rises to global power status. He reiterated the time-tested principles of non-intervention and rejection of military force

as a means of conflict resolution. But when outlining China's challenges, he also mentioned the need to align its foreign policy with its expanding global interests.

The People's Liberation Army has been reviewing the possibility of sending combat troops on UN missions for at least four years. Early last year, it took a preparatory step by sending some infantry on a mission to South Sudan who were given the task of guarding and protecting their own medical and engineering colleagues.

A source familiar with the Mali mission said China's Mali commitment was not different from the South Sudan participation in substance, but the government's public announcement showed that sending troops that might have to fight was now accepted policy.

This week, the UN Security Council formally approved a peacekeeping contingent to start operations in the African country from July 1. But the council said it still needed more troop commitments.

Ban Ki-moon, UN secretary-general, thanked China during a visit to Beijing last week for its "strong and growing operational and political engagement with peacekeeping".

In January, France and Chad began a military offensive aimed at driving out Islamist fighters who took the opportunity of an uprising by Touareg rebels in Mali to grab more than half of the country's territory. The UN mission is to take over from France.

Military experts familiar with China's discussions with the UN on the Mali mission said Beijing was likely to send at least 500 men on the mission which is to have a total headcount of 12,600, forming one of China's largest ever peacekeeping contingents. But it is unclear whether the UN's peacekeeping office has decided yet whether to take up China's offer.

西班牙媒体

La Agencia EFE（埃菲社）

标题：China, lista para lanzar "esfuerzos activos" en desnuclearización coreana

地址：

http://www.diariovasco.com/agencias/20130627/mas-actualidad/mundo/china-lista-para-lanzar-esfuerzos_201306270829.html

全文：

Pekín, 27 jun (EFE).- El ministro de Asuntos Exteriores chino, Wang Yi, aseguró hoy que China está "lista" para desarrollar "esfuerzos activos" hacia la desnuclearización de Corea del Norte, de la que consideró que "ha tomado pasos en la dirección correcta".

En su primer discurso público al frente de la cartera de Exteriores, que asumió el pasado marzo, Wang enfatizó también que cree que "es hora de dar pasos concretos para retomar las negociaciones a seis bandas (las dos Coreas, EEUU, Rusia, Japón y China), después de que Pyongyang invitase recientemente a Washington a reiniciar el diálogo.

Las declaraciones del ministro chino se producen en el Foro Mundial de la Paz, que se celebra entre hoy y mañana en Pekín, y en paralelo a la visita oficial de la presidenta de Corea del Sur, Park Geun-hye, quien hoy abordará la cuestión norcoreana con el presidente chino, Xi Jinping. EFE

CONDICION:,,,,,,PYONGYANG

el Periodico de Aragon (西班牙《日报》)

标题: China, lista para realizar "esfuerzos activos" en la desnuclearización coreana

地址:

http://www.elperiodicodearagon.com/noticias/internacional/china-lista-para-realizar-esfuerzos-activos-en-desnuclearizacion-coreana_864813.html

全文:

El ministro de Asuntos Exteriores chino, Wang Yi, aseguró hoy que China está "lista" para desarrollar "esfuerzos activos" hacia la desnuclearización de Corea del Norte, de la que consideró que "ha dado pasos en la dirección correcta".

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El ministro chino hizo sus declaraciones en el Foro Mundial de la Paz, que se celebra entre hoy y mañana en Pekín, y en paralelo a la visita oficial de la presidenta de Corea del Sur, Park Geun-hye, quien hoy abordará la cuestión norcoreana con el presidente chino, Xi Jinping.

"El interés de todas las partes, incluida China, es lograr la desnuclearización de la península Coreana", dijo Wang, quien añadió que "el objetivo es que Corea del Norte abandone sus planes nucleares".

El ministro consideró que China, principal aliado y suministrador de ayuda económica del régimen norcoreano, ha "asumido su cuota de responsabilidad" en la crisis de la vecina península Coreana, y se mostró optimista en que se retomen las conversaciones multilaterales, paralizadas por Pyongyang desde 2008.

En un hotel de la capital china y frente a más de un centenar de líderes políticos y diplomáticos de todo el mundo, Wang instó a "todas las partes" involucradas en el conflicto a que opten "por el diálogo" como la "única solución posible".

En líneas más generales, el ministro subrayó el compromiso de la potencia asiática con la creación de un orden mundial "multipolar más equitativo" y con su papel creciente en los asuntos internacionales.

"Sabemos que hay quienes nos miran con suspicacia o con admiración por el desarrollo de China", país que "está preparado para responder a las expectativas internacionales a través de una diplomacia más activa", subrayó.

No obstante, Wang resaltó que la potencia asiática es aún "un gran país en vías de desarrollo; ni rico, ni fuerte; todavía nos queda mucho camino por recorrer".

En esa línea, aseveró que "China nunca se ha separado ni se separará de los países en vías de desarrollo" porque, añadió, "la moralidad prevalece a los intereses".

Con los presidentes de Sierra Leona, Ernest Bai Koroma, y de Surinam, Dési Bouterse, como invitados de honor del foro, el ministro abogó por una "cooperación en la que todos ganemos".

"Siempre que se necesite a China, China estará deseosa de ayudar", prosiguió.

Como ejemplo de la voluntad del nuevo Gobierno del país asiático en reforzar su papel diplomático, Wang recordó los recientes viajes del presidente, Xi Jinping, a Rusia, vecino y aliado, y a Estados Unidos a comienzos de mes, donde se reunió con su homólogo, Barack Obama.

Con ambos, dijo, acordamos varios elementos clave en nuestras relaciones: "la renuncia al conflicto, el respeto mutuo y la cooperación en base a la igualdad".

En cuanto a los ciberataques, el asunto que más fricciones causa actualmente entre China y EEUU sobre todo a raíz de las filtraciones del extécnico de la CIA Edward Snowden, Wang tan sólo se refirió a él como "una de las grandes amenazas" del panorama internacional.

Como hizo previamente el vicepresidente chino, Li Yuanchao, en su discurso de apertura del foro, el ministro exhortó a los países a "cooperar juntos" en su combate.

Lainformacion (西班牙信息网)

标题: J.Solana: "Las actuales tensiones no tienen nada que ver con la Guerra Fría"

地址:

http://noticias.lainformacion.com/politica/politicas-nucleares/j-solana-las-actuales-tensiones-no-tienen-nada-que-ver-con-la-guerra-fria_KgMaMnz7NJJuJVy1CUDkB2/

全文:

El político español Javier Solana considera que las actuales tensiones en la comunidad internacional por las filtraciones del extécnico de la CIA Edward Snowden "no tienen nada que ver" con la Guerra Fría, y sostuvo que lo único en que coinciden "son los protagonistas".

Pekín, 28 jun.- El político español Javier Solana considera que las actuales tensiones en la comunidad internacional por las filtraciones del extécnico de la CIA Edward Snowden "no tienen nada que ver" con la Guerra Fría, y sostuvo que lo único en que coinciden "son los protagonistas".

"Es una terminología cómoda, pero mal usada", dijo Solana en declaraciones a Efe en Pekín, donde se encuentra para participar en el Foro Mundial de la Paz, en el que la ciberseguridad ha ocupado un papel primordial.

Para el exjefe de la diplomacia de la Unión Europea (UE) y exsecretario general de la OTAN, lo que ocurre ahora entre China, Rusia y Estados Unidos sólo se asemeja a ese periodo de la Historia en que "se comparten protagonistas".

El político se refería a los conflictos entre EEUU, objeto de las denuncias de Snowden, con China y Rusia, después de que Hong Kong y Moscú, adonde voló el pasado domingo el extécnico de la CIA desde la región administrativa especial china, se negaran a extraditarle.

"La Guerra Fría no tiene nada que ver. Es hablar con poca precisión", enfatizó.

Sobre las revelaciones de Snowden, quien también declaró a un periódico hongkonés que EEUU lleva años espiando a China y a la ex colonia británica, cree que han favorecido en cierta medida a la potencia asiática.

"Los chinos no son ángeles en la red. Por lo tanto, el ver que otros salen en la prensa les quita peso; les pone al mismo nivel", señaló, en referencia a las primeras filtraciones de Snowden a los diarios "The Guardian" y "The Washington Post" sobre el programa de espionaje a las comunicaciones del Gobierno de EEUU.

"Ahora -añade- están todos en el mismo saco".

Ante esta situación, Solana considera que haber aceptado la orden de extradición de Snowden habría sido "entregarlo a EEUU".

"China no podía hacerlo", apunta, en alusión a la acusación de la Casa Blanca de que Pekín estaba detrás de la decisión de Hong Kong de permitirle partir, lo que el régimen comunista negó.

No obstante, apuntó que en caso contrario tal vez habría sido distinto, según declaró en el mismo foro el ex consejero de seguridad nacional de EEUU, Zbigniew Brzezinski (1977-1981).

Brzezinski sostuvo que, de ser al revés, probablemente Estados Unidos no habría dejado marchar a Snowden al sospechar que pudiese custodiar información relevante para el país norteamericano.

Pese a todo, Solana rehusó referirse a las tensiones en términos bélicos como "guerra informática" y considera que las relaciones entre las potencias se mantienen en buena forma, sobre todo tras el reciente encuentro en California (7-8 de junio) entre el presidente chino, Xi Jinping, y su homólogo estadounidense, Barack Obama.

"Según sé, hubo buenas vibraciones", afirmó.

Para salvaguardar esa sintonía, Solana cree que "la gestión de internet es fundamental", y señala que "es absurdo que no seamos capaces de estructurar un mecanismo que pueda garantizar la libertad del acceso a internet y que, a la vez, evite su mal uso".

"No es lógico que no seamos capaces de gestionarlo de una forma sensata", sostuvo, y, como físico, recordó que internet surgió de un grupo de científicos a mediados del siglo XX y que el Centro Europeo de Investigación Nuclear (CERN) comenzó a utilizarlo para conectar sus sistemas en los años ochenta.

Lo que ocurre, según el exsecretario general de la OTAN, es que "no hay suficiente voluntad para establecer un mecanismo que controle a la vez el acceso a la red y lo que no se debe hacer".

Colaborador de la Universidad de Tsinghua, el político español se muestra optimista con el futuro de las relaciones entre Pekín y Washington, y destaca el papel del país asiático como futura "primera potencia mundial".

"Si no nos interesara China, estaríamos locos", concluyó Javier Solana.

(Agencia EFE)

日本媒体

Kyodo News Agency（日本共同社）

标题：日前首相鸠山再次对中方尖阁主张表示理解

地址：<http://china.kyodonews.jp/news/2013/06/54954.html>

全文：

正在访华的日本前首相鸠山由纪夫 27 日在北京会见记者时就尖阁诸岛（中国称钓鱼岛）主权问题表示，“40 年前（日中两国）已决定搁置（争议），媒体也必须理解这点”，认为日中曾就搁置该问题达成共识。日本政府则否认存在这一共识。

鸠山此前在清华大学主办的“世界和平论坛”上发表演讲称“关于领土问题各国有各国的主张。从中方立场来看，认为（尖阁诸岛）属于《开罗宣言》（中被日本窃取的岛屿）也有其道理”，再次对中国政府主张拥有尖阁主权表示理解。

关于安倍政府，鸠山表示：“大量国会议员参拜靖国神社，安倍晋三首相自己也拒绝承认（在二战中的）侵略行径。想借助‘价值观外交’来包围中国，但无法做到孤立中国。”

鸠山在 1 月访华时也曾作出尖阁诸岛是“争议之地”的发言，受到日本政府的批判。

Tokyo Broadcasting System（東京广播公司）

标题：鳩山元首相、尖閣問題棚上げを改めて主張

地址：<http://headlines.yahoo.co.jp/videonews/jnn?a=20130629-00000014-jnn-int>

全文：

鳩山由紀夫元総理が28日、訪問先の中国・北京で、沖縄県・尖閣諸島の問題の棚上げを改めて主張しました。

鳩山由紀夫元総理は28日午後、訪問先の北京で行われた経済フォーラムの講演で、「私たちは尖閣諸島の問題を放っておいて、次の世代に解決を委ねることができる」と述べ、尖閣諸島の問題の棚上げを主張しました。

鳩山氏は27日の平和フォーラムでも同様の見解を示していて、菅官房長官や民主党の細野幹事長などが批判しています。

元総理である鳩山氏が「尖閣諸島をめぐる領土問題は存在しない」という政府見解と異なる発言を繰り返していることで、国内外にさらに波紋が広がりそうです。

Tokyo Broadcasting System（東京广播公司）

标题：鳩山元首相、中国主張に改めて理解示す

地

址

:

<http://headlines.yahoo.co.jp/videonews/jnn?a=20130628-00000017-jnn-pol>

全文：

鳩山由紀夫元総理は27日、訪問先の中国・北京で、沖縄県の尖閣諸島を「日本が盗んだ」とする中国側の主張に改めて理解を示しました。

「申し上げたかったことを簡単に申し上げますと、領土問題に関しては、それぞれの国の政府の言い分というものがあると。中国側とすれば当然（尖閣諸島も盗まれた島に）入るのではないかという理解は、成り立つということを申し上げました」（鳩山由紀夫元首相 北京での講演）

鳩山由紀夫元総理は27日、訪問先の北京で行った講演でこのように述べ、沖縄県・尖閣諸島を「日本が盗んだ」とする中国側の主張に改めて理解を示しました。

鳩山氏は訪中前、香港のテレビ局のインタビューでも「尖閣諸島は中国との係争地である」として同様の発言を行い、菅官房長官が25日、「開いた口がふさがらない」と批判していました。

しかし、講演終了後、鳩山氏は持論を繰り返しました。

「事実をきちんとつかむことが大事ですよね。40年前に（尖閣諸島の問題を）棚上げしようということを決めたのですから」（鳩山由紀夫元首相）

鳩山氏が、尖閣諸島をめぐる日中間の棚上げ合意を否定する日本政府の見解に反する主張を改めて行ったことで、国内外に、さらに波紋が広がるものとみられます。

Searchina（新秦）

标题：鳩山氏の発言は有力な証言…尖閣めぐって中国識者が主張

地址：<http://headlines.yahoo.co.jp/hl?a=20130628-000000025-scn-cn>

全文：

2013年1月に南京大虐殺記念館を見学した鳩山由紀夫元首相は26日から再び中国を訪問しており、北京市内での講演で尖閣諸島（中国名：釣魚島）の棚上げがあったと主張した。中国国際放送局が報じた。

中国訪問に先立って、鳩山氏は香港のフェニックステレビの取材に応じた際、尖閣諸島問題について、「中国側から“日本が盗んだ”と思われても仕方がない」と述べた。

鳩山氏の発言は日本の政界などから強く非難されたが、中国の清華大学現代国際関係研究院の副院長でもある劉江永教授は、「鳩山氏の発言は有力な証言となる。今、このような理知的な見解は少なく、でたらめな言論が広がっていることは日本の深刻な右翼化傾向を物語っており、これが日中関係を迷路に導いている」と主張した。（編集担当：村山健二）

Searchina (新秦)

标题: 鳩山氏が北京で安倍首相批判「中国を孤立させることはできない」

地址: <http://headlines.yahoo.co.jp/hl?a=20130628-00000011-scen-cn>

全文:

中国を訪問している鳩山由紀夫元首相が 27 日、清華大学主催の世界平和フォーラムで講演し、尖閣諸島をめぐる中国の領有権主張に改めて理解を示すと共に、安倍晋三首相の対中政策を批判した。

鳩山氏は「安倍首相の誕生以降、国会議員が大学して靖国神社に参拝したり、安倍首相自らが（先の大戦での）侵略を認めることを拒否したりした。価値観外交で中国を孤立させようとしているが、それはできず、逆に日本が孤立する」と述べた。（編集担当: 古川弥生）

Record China（记录中国）

标题：「日本は尖閣問題で挑発を止めるべき」鳩山発言は有力な証言—中国メディア

地址：<http://headlines.yahoo.co.jp/hl?a=20130627-000000027-rcdc-cn>

全文：

2013年6月27日、中国メディア・中国広播網は「『日本は釣魚島（尖閣諸島）問題で挑発を止めるべき』鳩山発言は有力な証言」とする記事を掲載した。以下はその内容。

日本の鳩山由紀夫元首相が今年1月の南京大虐殺記念館見学に続き、26日から再訪中している。北京で日中関係フォーラムに出席するほか、清華大学で講演を行う。

だが訪中直前に鳩山氏は日本政界に対する爆弾発言を行った。東京で香港メディアの単独インタビューを受けた際、「日本政府は尖閣諸島に領有権争いが存在することを認めなければならない。中国側が日本が尖閣諸島を盗んだというのには中国側の道理がある」「日本は挑発行為を止めなければならない」と述べたのだ。

鳩山氏：私が大変憂慮しているのは特に尖閣問題だ。日本政府は最近、領土問題は存在しないと言い続けている。これは中国に対する挑発であり、非常に憂慮される。われわれ日本人は歴史をよく学んでおらず、日本は尖閣諸島を実行支配しており、領有権問題は存在しないと言っている。日本のこうした論法は対話の扉を閉ざすだけで、非常に危険なことだ。

これまで日本政府は尖閣諸島に領有権問題は存在しないと主張し続けてきた。鳩山氏は歴史資料を援用して自らの見解を説明した。彼は中国の立場には十分な理由があると考えている。

鳩山氏：歴史的観点からは、尖閣諸島の領有権の帰属について異なる意見がある。ずっと昔中国の漁船がこの一帯で漁をしていたからこそ、「釣魚島」と呼ばれるようになった。日本は1895年にこれらの島嶼をこっそりと管轄下に組み込んだ。だがその時、尖閣という名はまだなかった。少なくともポツダム宣言で日本の領土は本州、北海道、四国、九州の4島および連合国の定めるいくつかの島嶼であると定められている。尖閣諸島は日清戦争末期の1895年に日本が管轄下に組み込んだ。中国側から見て日本が中国の領土を盗み取ったというのも一理ある。中国側は日本はカイロ宣言に含まれる尖閣諸島を返還すべきだ考えており、中国側がそう言うのも、当然一理ある。

鳩山氏は日本政府の強硬姿勢について、中国側に対する挑発となり、対話

の扉を閉ざすものであり、憂慮されると強く非難する。

鳩山氏：多くの日本人は歴史を忘れ、国有化すれば尖閣諸島を自分の領土にできると考えているうえ、中国人に対して、武力で尖閣諸島を奪うことは許さない、領有問題は解決済みだと言っている。日本が非常に強硬な姿勢をとるのは間違いだ。私は船舶衝突事件が尖閣問題の始まりだと考えている。日本がこれまでの合意を破って初めて、中国側は不満を抱いたのだから。

鳩山氏は、日中関係を変える唯一の道は、領有権問題の存在を認め、過去の立場に立ち返ることであり、さもなくば日本の国益が損なわれ、日中関係の改善はいつになるかわからないと指摘する。

鳩山氏：日本は過去の合意に立ち返るべきであり、これが唯一の道だ。少なくとも 41 年前に周恩来総理と田中角栄首相の係争棚上げの物語は、文書にはなっていないが、事実だ。われわれはこの事実を認め、過去の立場に立ち返り、対話を通じて問題を解決すべきだ。

共同通信によると日本の菅義偉官房長官は 25 日の記者会見で、鳩山氏が「尖閣問題での中国側の主張に理解を示した」ことを批判。「鳩山氏のインタビューでの発言を聞いて絶句した。開いた口がふさがらない。元首相として鳩山氏の発言はわが国領土の主権を揺るがせ、国益を著しく損なうもので、断じて許すことはできない」と述べた。

清華大学現代国際関係研究院の劉江永（リウ・ジアンヨン）副院長は、鳩山氏の発言は有力な証言だと指摘する。

劉氏：菅氏の発言は逆に人々を絶句させる。問題をより客観的に見るこうした政治家に対して、実際にとる手段が弾圧し、脇に追いやることでは、日中関係を一段と悪化させるからだ。私はこれこそ日本の国益を損なうと考える。鳩山氏の発言は事実上、有力な証言でもある。彼は釣魚島（尖閣諸島）が確かに中国のものであることを証明した。だから人々はどちらが正しいのかを自ずと理解している。

劉氏は理性的な声が荒唐無稽な発言によつて常に抑え込まれることは日本の深刻な右傾化を物語っており、日中関係を誤った道へ引き込むものだと指摘する。

劉氏：平和進歩勢力はまだ日本で比較的深い影響力を持つ。だがいくつかの右翼団体はすでに活動方法を変え、右翼的観点のウェブサイトを多く立ち上げ、一部の人はネット上でしきりに中国や韓国を罵り、若い世代に対して比較的大きな影響力をもつ。こうしたネット上での感情の発散は、ある状況下で街頭でも行われることがある。このため日本では街に繰り出して公然と中国人と

韓国人は日本から出て行けと非難する人があるという特に極端なケースも出ている。これは日中関係におけるかつてない新たな状況であり、重視する必要がある。

劉氏は日本右翼勢力の声は大きいものの、「邪悪は正義に勝てない」と考え、そして日本政界の平和を愛し正義感の強い人が発する事実に基づく声は必ず正義を助け、邪悪を取り除く効果を果たすだろうと指摘する。

劉氏：現在の日本の政治状況を見ると「正義は邪悪に勝てない」感じを受けるが、鳩山氏のような政治家、それから日中友好事業に長年携わってきた有識者の気持ちは同じだ。今後、この勢力は日本の現在の社会を主導しておらず、主流を占めてもいないが、彼らの発する声は影響を生じ、必ず正義を助け、邪悪を取り除く効果を果たすと私は信じている。もちろんこれにはまだ一定の時間が必要だし、われわれ中国側もこうした問題で日本の状況を正しく評価し、正常な交流、直接の対話を通じて尖閣問題で日本の国民にその歴史事実の真相と釣魚島（尖閣諸島）の領有権帰属問題の本質および法理上も歴史上も中国固有の領土であるという基本的事実をさらに理解させる必要がある。

Jiji news agency (時事通讯社)

标题: フォーラムに出席した鳩山元首相

地址: <http://headlines.yahoo.co.jp/hl?a=20130627-00000047-jjip-int.view-000>

全文:

27 日、北京で開かれたフォーラムに出席した鳩山由紀夫元首相 (左)

Jiji news agency (時事通讯社)

标题: 尖閣「盗んだものは返すのが当然」=鳩山元首相、中国でも発言

地址: <http://headlines.yahoo.co.jp/hl?a=20130627-00000125-jij-pol>

全文:

【北京時事】鳩山由紀夫元首相は 27 日、北京市内で開かれた清華大学主催のフォーラムに出席し、沖縄県・尖閣諸島について「ポツダム宣言の中で日本が守ることを約束したカイロ宣言は『盗んだものは返さなければならない』としており、中国側が（返還すべき領土の中に尖閣諸島が）入ると考えるのも当然だ」と述べた。

鳩山氏は訪中前、香港のフエニックステレビのインタビューで同様の発言をし、菅義偉官房長官が 25 日に「絶句した。開いた口がふさがらない」と批判。この日の発言は、講演後の質疑応答の中で、傅瑩・全国人民代表大会外事委员会主任委員（前外務次官）と同席した公開の場で飛び出した。中国でも日本政府と異なる見解を改めて強調したことで、波紋が広がる可能性が高い。

1943 年のカイロ宣言は「満州、台湾、澎湖諸島のように日本が清国から窃取した一切の地域を中華民国に返還する」としており、中国はその中に尖閣諸島が含まれると主張。鳩山氏は「カイロ宣言の中には（返還されるべき領土として）台湾、澎湖諸島以外の島もあると中国側が考えるのは当然だ」と指摘。

さらに「（日清戦争終了直後の 1895 年の）下関条約ができる 3 カ月ほど前に（尖閣諸島は）日本領として閣議決定した事実がある。中国側として中華民国に返せという中に当然入るのではないかという理解は成り立ち、それを否定するものではない」と語った。

鳩山氏はフォーラム出席後、記者団に対し、尖閣諸島は日中が国交正常化した「約 40 年前に棚上げしようとした」と述べ、日本政府が否定する領有権の棚上げがあったとの認識を示した。

Jiji news agency (時事通讯社)

标题: 鳩山元首相が訪中

地址: <http://headlines.yahoo.co.jp/hl?a=20130626-00000156-jij-pol>

全文:

【北京時事】鳩山由紀夫元首相が 26 日午後、中国・北京入りした。27 日には清華大学の主催で国際問題について討議する世界平和フォーラム、28 日には国際経済に関するシンポジウムに出席し、それぞれ講演する。

鳩山氏は香港フエニックステレビのインタビューで、沖縄県・尖閣諸島について「中国側から見れば盗んだと思われても仕方がない」などと発言。菅義偉官房長官が 25 日の記者会見で「絶句した」と批判するなど物議を醸した。

Jiji news agency (時事通讯社)

标题: 戦後平和秩序「歪曲できず」＝尖閣念頭に日本けん制－中国副主席

地址: <http://www.jiji.com/jc/zc?k=201306/2013062700417>

全文:

中国の李源潮国家副主席は27日、北京・清華大学で開催された「世界平和フォーラム」で講演し、「第2次大戦後に確立した国際平和秩序は7000万人の命を代価にして得られたものであり、世界平和維持の体系だ」とした上で「この秩序は揺るがず、歪曲(わいきよく)もできず、否定・破壊できない」と強調した。中国政府はこれまで、尖閣諸島国有化などを受け、「戦後国際秩序への挑戦」と日本を批判しており、李副主席の発言も日本を念頭にけん制する狙いがありそうだ。

李副主席は、習近平国家主席と共に、中央指導部内で中国外交政策の決定において大きな影響力を持つ。李氏はこのほか、「中国は対話交渉を通じ、隣国との領土・海洋権益紛争を処理することを堅持する」と述べ、尖閣諸島や南シナ海の領有権をめぐる対立を受けた問題解決の方針を示した。

また中国の外交政策に関して「永遠に覇権も拡張主義も唱えない」と改めて説明。「中国は核兵器を先制して使用せず、非核国・地域に核兵器を使用しないと公に約束している唯一の核保有国だ」と平和のための貢献を訴えた。

一方、「自己の利益のために地域や世界を混乱させることに反対する」とも述べた。国を名指ししなかったが、北朝鮮などを念頭に置いたものとの見方が強い。

Nippon Hoso Kyokai（日本广播协会）

标题：鳩山氏が尖閣巡り発言 議論呼ぶ可能性も

地址：<http://k.nhk.jp/knews/20130627/k10015643681000.html>

全文：

中国の北京で27日に開かれたフォーラムに参加した鳩山元総理大臣が、沖縄県の尖閣諸島について、「日本が盗んだと中国側が考えるということも当然あると思う」などと、日本政府の立場と異なる発言をし、今後、議論を呼ぶ可能性もあります。

Nippon Hoso Kyokai（日本广播协会）

标题：中国外相「6 か国協議再開考える時期」

地址：<http://www3.nhk.or.jp/news/html/20130627/k10015645451000.html>

正文：

中国の王毅外相は、27日、北京で行った講演で北朝鮮の核問題について、「いかにして各国の努力で6か国協議を再開するかを考える時期になった」という認識を示し、先の中朝戦略対話で北朝鮮が6か国協議への参加の意思を示したことを前向きに捉えて、協議の再開に努力するよう各国に求めました。

王毅外相は、27日、北京の大学が主催した安全保障や外交をテーマにしたフォーラムで講演し、会場からの質問に答える形で北朝鮮の核問題に言及しました。

この中で王外相は、先の中朝戦略対話で、北朝鮮が6か国協議への参加の意思を示したことについて、「最近、朝鮮半島情勢に緩和の兆しが相次ぎ、北朝鮮が非核化の目標に戻って、6か国協議を含むさまざまな形式の対話をした」と改めて表明したことにわれわれは注目している」と述べました。

そのうえで王外相は、アメリカなどが対話の前提として北朝鮮による非核化に向けた具体的な行動を要求していることを念頭に、「各国の解釈は異なるが、積極的な変化が起きてはいる。いかにして各国の努力で6か国協議を再開するかを考える時期になった」という認識を示し、北朝鮮の動きを前向きに捉えて6か国協議の再開に努力するよう各国に求めました。

Yomiuri Shimbun（读卖新闻）

标题：北は核問題で軟化…中国外相、6か国推進を表明

地址：

<http://www.yomiuri.co.jp/feature/20080115-899562/news/20130627-OYT1T01119.htm>

正文：

中国の王毅(ワンイー)外相は27日、北京で開かれたフォーラムで講演し、朝鮮半島情勢に関し「最近、緊張緩和の兆候が表れている」と述べ、北朝鮮が核問題で態度を軟化させているとの見方を示した。

王外相は「北朝鮮は、非核化目標に復帰し、6か国協議を含めた各種対話を推進したいと表明した。これに対する各国の解釈は一致していないが、プラスの方向へ転換している」と指摘。6か国協議再開に向け、各国に協力を呼びかけた。

王外相が3月に就任後、中国の外交政策を公の場で説明するのは初めて。王氏は、沖縄県・尖閣諸島をめぐる対立する日本については直接言及せず、近隣諸国との争いは「対話と交渉」を通じて解決をめざす方針だと強調した。

韩国媒体

KBS World Radio (韩国国际广播电台)

标题: China's Foreign Minister Calls for Efforts to Resume Nuke Talks

地址: http://rki.kbs.co.kr/english/news/news_In_detail.htm?No=96898

正文:

Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi has called on the members of the six-way nuclear talks to work toward resuming stalled negotiations.

According to the Chinese Foreign Ministry Web site on Thursday, Wang said during the World Peace Forum organized by Tsinghua University that now is the time for the members of the six-way nuclear talks to consider reopening negotiations.

Wang said he hopes each party of the talks will exert constructive efforts to create conditions so that talks will swiftly reopen on addressing the North's nuclear issue.

Wang stressed that China's firm goal is to promote and realize the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, adding that only when such goal is met will there be lasting peace and stability throughout the peninsula.

KBS World Radio (韩国国际广播电台)

标题: 중국 외교부장, “6 자 회담 재개 노력할 때”

地

址

:

http://news.kbs.co.kr/news/NewsView.do?SEARCH_NEWS_CODE=2682213&ref=D

왕이 중국 외교부장이 6 자 회담 재개를 위한 당사국들의 노력을 촉구했습니다.

중국 외교부 홈페이지에 따르면, 왕 부장은 칭화대 주최로 베이징에서 열린 세계 평화 포럼에 참석해, "지금은 함께 노력해 6 자 회담을 재개할지를 고려해야 할 시기"라고 밝혔습니다.

왕 부장은 "각 당사국이 건설적인 노력을 통해 부단히 여건을 조성해서 북한 핵 문제를 조기에 대화의 궤도로 돌려놓을 수 있기를 희망한다"며 "장외에서 관중을 끌어 모으기만 해서는 안 된다"고 지적했습니다.

왕 부장은 "한반도 비핵화는 중국의 확고부동한 목표"라며 "이 목표를 실현해야만 근본적으로 반도의 장기적 안정을 수호할 수 있다"고 덧붙였다.

The Chosun Ilbo (朝鮮日報)

标题: 하토야마 前 일본 총리 "센카쿠, 중국에 반환해야"

地

址

:

http://news.chosun.com/site/data/html_dir/2013/06/29/2013062900096.html

正文:

하토야마 유키오(鳩山由紀夫·사진) 전 일본 총리가 중국과 영토 분쟁 중인 센카쿠(尖閣·중국명 댜오위다오)제도를 중국에 반환해야 한다는 입장을 밝혔다.

하토야마 전 총리는 27 일 중국 칭화(淸華)대 주최 세계평화포럼에서 "포츠담 선언에서 일본이 지키겠다고 약속한 카이로 선언은 '훔친 것은 반환하지 않으면 안 된다'고 하고 있다. (반환해야 할 영토에 센카쿠 등) 대만 이외의 섬도 포함된다고 중국 측이 여기는 것은 당연한 것이며 '돌려달라'고 하는 중국의 주장은 성립하는 이야기"라고 말했다고 지지(時事)통신이 28 일 보도했다.

1943 년 11 월 카이로 선언은 '일본이 강탈한 만주·대만·펑후(澎湖)제도 등을 중국에 반환하고 일본이 빼앗은 모든 지역에서 일본 세력을 몰아낸다'는 문안을 담았다. 1945 년 7 월 포츠담 선언은 카이로 선언을 재확인했고, 일본은 포츠담 선언이 정한 항복 조건을 받아들였다. 중국은 일본이 1895 년 청일전쟁을 통해 대만을 빼앗으면서 부속 도서인 댜오위다오(센카쿠)도 강탈했다는 입장이다.

하토야마 전 총리는 또 "40 년 전 중·일 양국이 (센카쿠 문제를) 유보하기로 했다"고 말했다. 일본이 중국과 국교 정상화를 할 당시인 1972 년 무렵 중·일 간 센카쿠 문제를 유보하기로 합의가 있었다는 것이다. 이는 '유보 합의가 존재하지 않았다'는 일본 정부 입장과는 배치되는 발언이다.

하토야마 전 총리는 지난 25 일 홍콩 봉황 TV 인터뷰에서도 "중국 측에서 보면 일본이 (센카쿠를) 훔쳤다고 생각해도 어쩔 수 없다"고 했었다.

Yonhap News Agency (韩国联合通讯社)

标题: 중국 외교부장 "6 자회담 재개 노력할 때"

地址:

<http://www.yonhapnews.co.kr/bulletin/2013/06/27/02000000000AKR20130627208200083.HTML?from=search>

全文:

"중국 한반도 비핵화 목표 확고부동"

(베이징=연합뉴스) 차대운 특파원 = 왕이(王毅) 중국 외교부장이 6 자회담 재개를 위한 당사국들의 노력을 촉구했다.

27 일 중국 외교부 홈페이지에 따르면 왕 부장은 이날 칭화대 주최로 베이징에서 열린 제 2 차 세계평화포럼에 참석해 "지금은 어떻게 함께 노력해 6 자회담을 재개할지를 고려해야 할 시기"라고 밝혔다.

왕 부장은 "각 당사국이 건설적인 노력을 통해 부단히 여건을 조성해 북한 핵 문제를 조기에 대화의 궤도로 돌려놓을 수 있기를 희망한다"며 "장외에서 관중을 끌어모으기만 해서는 안 된다"고 지적했다.

왕 부장은 북한이 비핵화 목표로 돌아오겠다는 의사를 피력한 것을 상기시키면서 각국의 이에 대한 해석이 서로 다르지만 긍정적인 방향으로 정세가 전환되고 있는 것만은 분명하다고 강조했다.

왕 부장은 "한반도 비핵화는 중국의 확고부동한 목표"라며 "이 목표를 실현해야만 근본적으로 반도의 장기적 안정을 수호할 수 있다"고 덧붙였다.

왕 부장의 이날 발언은 북한의 핵 보유를 용납하지 않겠다는 기존의 입장을 다시 확인한 가운데 북한의 대화 제의를 계기로 한국과 미국 등 당사국들이 적극적으로 대화에 나설 것을 촉구한 것으로 해석된다.

马来西亚媒体

Bernama (马新社)

标题: Asian Century Full Of Promise, Fraught With Challenges, Says Abdullah

地址: <http://www.bernama.com/bernama/v7/sp/newssports.php?id=959419>

全文:

BEIJING, June 27 (Bernama) -- Former Malaysian Prime Minister Tun Abdullah Ahmad Badawi Thursday described the Asian century as one that is full of promise but fraught with challenges.

He said there was a need to recognise the challenges, including non-traditional security challenges, and added that security was no longer the sole purview of states.

Abdullah said the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) would have to play a larger role to manage international security, and that the UNSC and the international community could no longer hide behind the paralysing politics of the Cold War to justify their inaction.

"If we were to succeed in facilitating the transition from the parochial and divisive emphasis on national interest to the pursuit of a common good, this change needs to take root within the UNSC," he said in his keynote address at the 2013 World Peace Forum on "Innovation and International Security", here.

Abdullah also said that the world had become increasingly interdependent.

"The interdependence, including economic interdependence, compels us to rethink and reconceptualise security as 'common'," he said.

Citing Chengdu, the capital of Sichuan province in Southwest China which has attracted the majority of Fortune 500 corporations for investment, Abdullah said it would have been unimaginable for it to host operations of over half of the world's 500 largest corporations 30 or 40 years ago without the investment of other countries, including Japan.

Japan has proclaimed that 238 of the 500 companies in the Fortune Global 500 had set up operations in Chengdu.

"Chengdu's success story has not only reaffirmed China's magnetism in pulling in investments and new businesses, but also demonstrated that the world is more inter-connected," Abdullah said.

He said that instead of emphasising rifts, fault lines, threats and the quarrels of the past, the world should focus on partnerships and the prospects of a prosperous

common future.

Abdullah also said that the temptation to allow "might is right" should be resisted.

"Instead of fuelling narrow nationalisms, let us cultivate in our children a sense of belonging to a wider region where borders are going to matter less and mutual understanding is going to be crucial more than ever before," he said.

The two-day 2013 World Peace Forum, themed "International Security in a Changing World: Peace, Development, Innovation", which started today, is being held at Tsinghua University here.

The forum focuses on new concepts and ways of managing threats with the intention of solving problems and avoiding the possible escalation of disputes, and aims to promote cooperation among nations in the realm of international security in order to create a lasting peace.

The Star (星报)

标题: Confrontation over the South China Sea 'doomed', China tells claimants

地址:

<http://beta.thestar.com.my/News/World/2013/06/27/Confrontation-over-the-South-China-Sea-doomed-China-tells-claimants.aspx>

全文:

BEIJING (Reuters) - Countries with territorial claims in the South China Sea that look for help from third parties will find their efforts "futile", China's Foreign Minister Wang Yi warned on Thursday, adding that the path of confrontation would be "doomed".

Beijing's assertion of sovereignty over a vast stretch of the South China Sea has set it directly against Vietnam and the Philippines, while Brunei, Taiwan and Malaysia also lay claim to other parts of the sea, making it Asia's biggest potential military trouble spot.

At stake are potentially massive offshore oil reserves. The seas also lie on shipping lanes and fishing grounds.

Wang didn't name any third countries, but the United States is a close ally of Taiwan and the Philippines, and has good or improving relations with the other nations laying claim to all or part of the South China Sea.

"If certain claimant countries choose confrontation, that path will be doomed," Wang said after a speech at the annual Tsinghua World Peace Forum.

"If such countries try to reinforce their poorly grounded claims through the help of external forces, that will be futile and will eventually prove to be a strategic miscalculation not worth the effort."

The Philippine military said this week it had revived plans to build new air and naval bases at Subic Bay, a former U.S. naval base that American forces could use to counter China's creeping presence in the South China Sea.

Wang's comments came days before the minister is due to attend a meeting of foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations grouping in Brunei from Saturday to Tuesday.

The 10-member ASEAN hopes to reach a legally binding Code of Conduct to manage maritime conduct in disputed areas. For now a watered-down "Declaration of Conduct" is in place.

The path to a Code of Conduct will be slow and deliberate, Wang said, adding

that the Declaration of Conduct was a commitment made by China and the 10 ASEAN countries and China would continue to abide by it.

"The right way is to fully implement the Declaration, and in this process, move forward with the Code in a gradual way," Wang said.

(Reporting by Michael Martina Writing by Terril Yue Jones; Editing by Clarence Fernandez)

The Malaysian Insider (马来西亚局内人)

标题: China media warns Philippines of 'counterstrike' in South China Sea

地址:

<http://www.themalaysianinsider.com/world/article/china-media-warns-philippines-of-counterstrike-in-south-china-sea1/>

全文:

China's state media warned yesterday that a "counterstrike" against the Philippines was inevitable if it continues to provoke Beijing in the South China Sea, potentially Asia's biggest military trouble spot.

The warning comes as ministers from both countries attend an Association of Southeast Asian Nations (Asean) meeting in Brunei, which hopes to reach a legally binding code of conduct to manage maritime conduct in disputed areas, as well as other issues.

At stake are potentially massive offshore oil reserves. The seas also lie on shipping lanes and fishing grounds. Both China and the Philippines have been locked in a decades-old territorial squabble over the South China Sea, with tensions flaring after the Philippines moved new soldiers and supplies last week to a disputed coral reef, prompting Beijing to condemn Manila's "illegal occupation", reported Reuters.

The overseas edition of the People's Daily, the official newspaper of the Chinese Communist Party, said in a front-page commentary that the Philippines had committed "seven sins" in the South China Sea. These include the "illegal occupation" of the Spratly Islands, inviting foreign capital to engage in oil and gas development in the disputed waters and promoting the "internationalisation" of the waters, said the commentary.

The Philippines has called on the United States to act as a "patron", while Asean has become an "accomplice," said the commentary, which does not amount to official policy but can reflect the government's thinking.

"The Philippines, knowing that it's weak, believes that 'a crying child will have milk to drink'," the People's Daily said, accusing Manila of resorting to many "unscrupulous" tricks in the disputed waters.

Beijing's assertion of sovereignty over a vast stretch of the South China Sea has set it directly against Vietnam and the Philippines, while Brunei, Taiwan and Malaysia also lay claim to other parts of the sea. The 10-member Asean hopes to reach a legally binding Code of Conduct to manage maritime conduct in disputed

areas. For now a watered-down "Declaration of Conduct" is in place.

On Thursday, China's Foreign Minister Wang Yi warned that countries with territorial claims in the South China Sea that look for help from third parties will find their efforts "futile", adding that the path of confrontation would be "doomed". Last week, China vowed to protect its sovereignty over the Second Thomas Shoal, known in China as the Ren'ai reef. The Philippines is accusing China of encroachment after three Chinese ships, including a naval frigate, converged just five nautical miles (nine km) from an old transport ship that Manila ran aground on a reef in 1999 to mark its territory. - June 30, 2013.

泰国媒体

AEC News(AEC 新闻)

标题: Philippine plans to allow its military base to the US

地址:

<http://www.aecnews.net/index.php/en/asean/1800-philippine-plans-to-allow-its-military-base-to-the-us>

全文:

The Philippines plans to allow the US and other allies to use its military bases, to defend disputed territory from Chinese presence

The Philippines plans to give the United States and other allies access to its military bases under an arrangement that US forces could use to counter China's creeping presence in the disputed West Philippine Sea (South China Sea).

But contrary to a foreign news report on Thursday that was attributed to unnamed Philippine Navy officials, Defence Secretary Voltaire Gazmin said the Philippines would not build new air and naval bases.

China had already heard the news and warned that countries with territorial claims in the West Philippine Sea which look for help from third parties will find their efforts "futile".

Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi said the strategy was a "path of confrontation" and it would be "doomed".

The Philippines and the United States on Thursday began five days of joint naval exercises off Panatag Shoal (Scarborough Shoal), a rich fishing ground within the Philippines' exclusive economic zone that China occupied after a maritime standoff that lasted more than two months last year.

Clarifying the report by the news service Reuters, Gazmin said the Philippines would allow the United States, Japan and other allies access to its existing military bases under an agreement that would be in accordance with the Constitution and the Visiting Forces Agreement.

The 1987 Constitution prohibits foreign military bases in the country.

"Let me clarify issues. No, we are not going to construct bases. We will be accepting access," Gazmin told reporters.

The government is still preparing the access agreement, Gazmin said.

"After that (the agreement) is done, then we will be allowing it, if and when

there is an agreement, access,” Gazmin said.

“Then there will be equipment coming in from the United States. Now as far as Japan is concerned, we do welcome other countries, particularly Japan since Japan is a strategic partner, in accordance with our existing protocols,” he said.

Gazmin spoke at a news conference with Japanese Defence Minister Itsunori Onodera, who is in the country for a two-day official visit.

Economic plan

Peter Galvez, spokesman for the Department of National Defence, said the plan to move Philippine Air Force and Philippine Navy units to Subic Naval Base in Zambales province from Clark Air Base in Pampanga province was a result of the government’s “economic development plan for our regions outside Metro Manila”.

The plan includes decongesting Ninoy Aquino International Airport in Metro Manila and expanding it to Clark, Galvez said.

“That will affect the current facilities,” he added.

He said the transfer of some of the Air Force’s aircraft to Subic was being studied.

Moreover, Subic has the deep-water port requirements of the Navy’s warships BRP Alcaraz and BRP Gregorio del Pilar, he said.

That Subic is near Panatag Shoal is only “coincidental,” Galvez said.

China suspicious

But China is suspicious about the Philippine bases plan.

Speaking at the Tsinghua World Peace Forum, Wang, without mentioning the Philippines, said countries that “try to reinforce their poorly grounded claims (in the West Philippine Sea) through the help of external forces” will find that strategy a “miscalculation not worth the effort”.

Wang’s comments came days before he is due to attend a meeting of foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (Asean) in Brunei, which opens Saturday.

The 10-member Asean hopes to reach a legally binding code of conduct to manage maritime disputes in the West Philippine Sea. For now, a watered-down “Declaration of Conduct” is in place.

The Philippine bases plan coincides with the US “pivot” to Asia, a strategy that will see 60 per cent of America’s warships shifting to the region before the end of the decade.

Visiting forces

It would allow the United States and other countries with which the Philippines has visiting forces agreements to station warships, planes and troops within striking distance of Panatag Shoal and parts of the Spratly archipelago within the Philippines' exclusive economic zone in the West Philippine Sea that China insists are parts of its territory.

The plan comes amid China's increasing assertiveness in staking its claims in the sea, sending large flotillas of fishing boats accompanied by warships on so-called fishing expeditions to areas within the territorial waters of the Philippines and Vietnam.

Vietnam and China have fought naval battles in the Paracels, an archipelago in a part of the waterway that Hanoi calls East Sea, while the Philippines has taken its dispute with China over Panatag Shoal to the United Nations for arbitration.

The Philippine bases plan has taken on added urgency since the standoff with China at Panatag Shoal, which Chinese ships now guard, often chasing away Filipino fishermen.

Ayungin dispute

The West Philippine Sea dispute will again loom large over regional diplomacy next week when US Secretary of State John Kerry joins his counterparts from Asean nations and China among other countries for the annual meeting in Brunei.

The Philippines plans to raise the issue of Chinese ships' "encroachment" near Ayungin Shoal (Second Thomas Shoal) in the Spratly archipelago in the middle of the West Philippine Sea where Manila recently beefed up its small military presence, diplomatic sources said.

China has accused the Philippines of "illegal occupation" of the reef, which is a strategic gateway to an area believed to be rich in oil and natural gas.

菲律宾媒体

GMA News (GMA 新闻)

标题: Confrontation over South China Sea 'doomed,' China tells other claimants

地址:

<http://www.gmanetwork.com/news/story/314848/news/world/confrontation-over-south-china-sea-doomed-china-tells-other-claimants>

全文:

BEIJING - Countries with territorial claims in the South China Sea that look for help from third parties will find their efforts "futile," China's Foreign Minister Wang Yi warned on Thursday, adding that the path of confrontation would be "doomed."

Beijing's assertion of sovereignty over a vast stretch of the South China Sea has set it directly against Vietnam and the Philippines, while Brunei, Taiwan and Malaysia also lay claim to other parts of the sea, making it Asia's biggest potential military trouble spot.

At stake are potentially massive offshore oil reserves. The seas also lie on shipping lanes and fishing grounds.

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"If certain claimant countries choose confrontation, that path will be doomed," Wang said after a speech at the annual Tsinghua World Peace Forum.

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The Philippine military said this week it had revived plans to build new air and naval bases at Subic Bay, a former U.S. naval base that American forces could use to counter China's creeping presence in the South China Sea.

Wang's comments came days before the minister is due to attend a meeting of foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations grouping in Brunei from Saturday to Tuesday.

The 10-member ASEAN hopes to reach a legally binding Code of Conduct to manage maritime conduct in disputed areas. For now a watered-down "Declaration of Conduct" is in place.

The path to a Code of Conduct will be slow and deliberate, Wang said, adding that the Declaration of Conduct was a commitment made by China and the 10 ASEAN countries and China would continue to abide by it.

"The right way is to fully implement the Declaration, and in this process, move forward with the Code in a gradual way," Wang said. — Reuters

GMA News (GMA 新闻)

标题: DFA: China's 'counterstrike' statement provocative

地址:

<http://www.gmanetwork.com/news/story/315185/news/nation/dfa-china-s-counterstrike-statement-provocative>

全文:

The Department of Foreign Affairs on Saturday said China's warning of an inevitable "counterstrike" against the Philippines is a provocative statement that has "no place in the relations of civilized nations."

In a text message to GMA News Online, DFA spokesperson Raul Hernandez said China is obligated under international law, specifically the United Nations Charter "to pursue a peaceful resolution of disputes – meaning without the use of force [or] the threat to use forces."

China's state media warned on Saturday a "counterstrike" against the Philippines was inevitable if it continues to provoke Beijing in the West Philippine Sea (South China Sea).

The overseas edition of the People's Daily, the official newspaper of the Chinese Communist Party, said in a front-page commentary that the Philippines had committed "seven sins" in the West Philippine Sea, including the "illegal occupation" of the Spratly Islands, inviting foreign capital to engage in oil and gas development in the disputed waters and promoting the "internationalization" of the waters.

China's statement comes on the heels of Defense Secretary Voltaire Gazmin's confirmation on Thursday of a plan to give the United States and its allies access to military bases in the Philippines.

However, Malcañang on Saturday clarified the plan is not yet final as the Department of National Defense is still studying it to make sure it will be done in accordance with the 1987 Constitution and the 1999 Visiting Forces Agreement.

On the other hand, Hernandez called on China "to be a responsible member in the community of nations" and resolve territorial disputes in the West Philippine Sea through the "rules-based, transparent, binding and non-provocative" mechanism of the UN Charter.

The DFA spokesperson in particular cited Part XV of the UN Convention of the Law of the Sea, which provides that "State Parties shall settle any dispute between them" by peaceful means.

"A peaceful and rules-based resolution to the disputes in the West Philippine Sea is durable and beneficial to all and will ensure peace and stability in the region," Hernandez said.

The People's Daily commentary is not the first time this week that China issued a statement regarding territorial disputes in the West Philippine Sea.

China's Foreign Minister Wang Yi warned Thursday that countries with territorial claims in the South China Sea that look for help from third parties will find their efforts "futile" and that confrontation over the area is "doomed."

Wang's speech at the Tsinghua World Peace Forum coincided with the start of the US-Philippines naval forces' military exercises off Luzon's west coast.

But Philippine Navy has insisted the war games, being held just a few miles away from the disputed Panatag (Scarborough) Shoal, were not meant to provoke China. — LBG, GMA News

ABS-CBNNews (ABS-CBN 新闻)

标题: China: Path of confrontation over South China Sea 'doomed'

地址:

<http://rp2.abs-cbnnews.com/nation/06/27/13/china-path-confrontation-over-south-china-sea-doomed>

全文:

With just a few days before ASEAN member-states meet for the 46th Ministerial Meeting in Brunei Darussalam, China has stepped up its rhetoric aimed at nations laying claim to isles and waters off the South China Sea.

China's foreign minister Wang Yi warned choosing the path of confrontation will be "doomed," and turning to third parties will be a "futile" effort.

"If certain claimant countries choose confrontation, that path will be doomed. If such countries try to reinforce their poorly grounded claims through the help of external forces, that will be futile and will eventually prove to be a strategic miscalculation not worth the effort," Wang said after a speech at the annual Tsinghua World Peace Forum.

China is locked in a territorial dispute with the Philippines, Vietnam and other countries over areas rich in marine life and possible oil and gas deposits.

The so-called third party, though not mentioned, alludes to the US which is a close ally of the Philippines and Taiwan.

Wang's statements came after the Armed Forces of the Philippines confirmed it is in the middle of crafting an agreement to allow US forces to regain access to Philippine air and naval bases in Subic, Olongapo meant to counter China's aggressive presence in the disputed seas.

The 10-member ASEAN hopes to reach a legally binding Code of Conduct to manage maritime conduct in the disputed areas. But for now, a watered-down "Declaration of Conduct" is in place.

"Let me clarify issues. We're not going to construct bases. We will be accepting access. Right now, the agreement has not been firmed up. We are in the process of crafting the agreement relative to our Constitution and the Visiting Forces Agreement," said Defense Secretary Voltaire Gazmin.

The 46th ASEAN meeting will also hold a post ministerial conference with dialogue partners, China and Japan meant to exchange views on regional and international issues, regional architecture and external relations.

Solar News (菲律宾太阳新闻)

标题: Confrontation over sea claims 'doomed' – China

地址:

<http://www.solarnews.ph/news/world/2013/06/27/confrontation-over-sea-claims-doomed---china>

全文:

Beijing, China (Reuters) - Countries with territorial claims in the South China Sea (or West Philippine Sea) that look for help from third parties will find their efforts "futile," China's Foreign Minister Wang Yi warned on Thursday, adding that the path of confrontation would be "doomed."

Beijing's assertion of sovereignty over a vast stretch of the South China Sea has set it directly against Vietnam and the Philippines, while Brunei, Taiwan and Malaysia also lay claim to other parts of the sea, making it Asia's biggest potential military trouble spot.

At stake are potentially massive offshore oil reserves. The seas also lie on shipping lanes and fishing grounds.

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The Philippine military said this week it had revived plans to build new air and naval bases at Subic Bay, a former US naval base that American forces could use to counter China's creeping presence in the South China Sea.

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Philippine Daily Inquirer (菲律宾每日问讯者报)

标题: PH: US, allies may use military bases

地址: <http://globalnation.inquirer.net/78885/ph-us-allies-may-use-military-bases>

全文:

The Philippines plans to give the United States and other allies access to its military bases under an arrangement that US forces could use to counter China's creeping presence in the disputed West Philippine Sea (South China Sea).

But contrary to a foreign news report on Thursday that was attributed to unnamed Philippine Navy officials, Defense Secretary Voltaire Gazmin said the Philippines would not build new air and naval bases.

China had already heard the news and warned that countries with territorial claims in the West Philippine Sea which look for help from third parties will find their efforts "futile."

Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi said the strategy was a "path of confrontation" and it would be "doomed."

The Philippines and the United States on Thursday began five days of joint naval exercises off Panatag Shoal (Scarborough Shoal), a rich fishing ground within the Philippines' exclusive economic zone that China occupied after a maritime standoff that lasted more than two months last year.

Clarifying the report by the news service Reuters, Gazmin said the Philippines would allow the United States, Japan and other allies access to its existing military bases under an agreement that would be in accordance with the Constitution and the Visiting Forces Agreement.

The 1987 Constitution prohibits foreign military bases in the country.

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The government is still preparing the access agreement, Gazmin said.

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Gazmin spoke at a news conference with Japanese Defense Minister Itsunori Onodera, who is in the country for a two-day official visit.

Economic plan

Peter Galvez, spokesman for the Department of National Defense, said the plan to move Philippine Air Force and Philippine Navy units to Subic Naval Base in Zambales province from Clark Air Base in Pampanga province was a result of the government's "economic development plan for our regions outside Metro Manila."

The plan includes decongesting Ninoy Aquino International Airport in Metro Manila and expanding it to Clark, Galvez said.

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Moreover, Subic has the deep-water port requirements of the Navy's warships BRP Alcaraz and BRP Gregorio del Pilar, he said.

That Subic is near Panatag Shoal is only "coincidental," Galvez said.

China suspicious

But China is suspicious about the Philippine bases plan.

Speaking at the Tsinghua World Peace Forum, Wang, without mentioning the Philippines, said countries that "try to reinforce their poorly grounded claims (in the West Philippine Sea) through the help of external forces" will find that strategy a "miscalculation not worth the effort."

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The Philippine bases plan coincides with the US "pivot" to Asia, a strategy that will see 60 percent of America's warships shifting to the region before the end of the decade.

Visiting forces

It would allow the United States and other countries with which the Philippines has visiting forces agreements to station warships, planes and troops within striking distance of Panatag Shoal and parts of the Spratly archipelago within the Philippines' exclusive economic zone in the West Philippine Sea that China insists are parts of its territory.

The plan comes amid China's increasing assertiveness in staking its claims in the sea, sending large flotillas of fishing boats accompanied by warships on so-called fishing expeditions to areas within the territorial waters of the Philippines and Vietnam.

Vietnam and China have fought naval battles in the Paracels, an archipelago in a part of the waterway that Hanoi calls East Sea, while the Philippines has taken its dispute with China over Panatag Shoal to the United Nations for arbitration.

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Ayungin dispute

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China has accused the Philippines of "illegal occupation" of the reef, which is a strategic gateway to an area believed to be rich in oil and natural gas.

Yahoo! News Philippines (雅虎新闻菲律宾)

标题: Philippines may allow US, allies to use military bases

地址:

<http://ph.news.yahoo.com/philippines-may-allow-us-allies-military-bases-035002526.html>

全文:

Manila (Philippine Daily Inquirer/ANN) - The Philippines plans to give the United States and other allies access to its military bases under an arrangement that US forces could use to counter China's creeping presence in the disputed West Philippine Sea (South China Sea).

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Malaya Business Insight (马来亚商业洞察)

标题: Comparing notes on sea disputes with China

地址:

<http://www.malaya.com.ph/index.php/news/nation/34700-comparing-notes-on-sea-disputes-with-china>

全文:

JAPANESE Defense Minister Itsunori Onodera and Philippine Defense Secretary Voltaire Gazmin yesterday agreed to strengthen their defense cooperation in view of dragging territorial disputes with China.

“We agreed that we will further cooperate in terms of defense of remote islands as well as defense of territory or territorial sea as well as protection of maritime interest,” said Onodera after a one-hour meeting with Gazmin in Camp Aguinaldo.

“We are facing common concerns and that the issues or those concerns should be solved based on rule of law,” said Onodera in Japanese.

Onodera’s visit to Manila is the first time for a Japanese defense minister in eight years.

The Philippines, China, Taiwan, Malaysia, Brunei and Vietnam are locked in a dispute over the Spratly Islands in South China Sea, a chain of islands and islets believed to be rich in oil and minerals deposits.

The government filed a diplomatic protest last month against China after monitoring 30 Chinese fishing vessels, escorted by a frigate and two surveillance ships, at the Philippine-occupied Ayungin Shoal.

The Philippines and China are also disputing ownership of Scarborough Shoal, or Panatag Shoal, off Zambales, which China is virtually controlling after a standoff in April last year.

Japan and China are in a territorial dispute over the Senkaku islands (called Diaoyu by China) in the East China Sea. Japan has assumed control over the islands which are also claimed by Taiwan.

Onodera said Japan is “very concerned” because the situation in the South China Sea could also affect the developments in the East China Sea.

He said he and Gazmin shared information on the South China Sea, which he said is “very similar” to the East China Sea dispute.

“We finally agreed that Japan and Philippines, as good neighbors, would further strengthen our defense cooperation,” said Onodera without elaborating how

the cooperation will be enhanced.

Onodera said Japan is supporting Philippine efforts in bringing the dispute to arbitration before the United Nations.

But in Beijing, China's Foreign Minister Wang Yi warned that countries with territorial claims in the South China Sea that look for help from third parties will find their efforts "futile," adding that the path of confrontation would be "doomed."

Wang didn't name any third country, but the United States is a close ally of Taiwan and the Philippines, and has good or improving relations with the other nations laying claim to all or part of the South China Sea.

"If certain claimant countries choose confrontation, that path will be doomed," Wang said after a speech at the annual Tsinghua World Peace Forum.

"If such countries try to reinforce their poorly grounded claims through the help of external forces, that will be futile and will eventually prove to be a strategic miscalculation not worth the effort."

Wang's comments came days before his attendance to the meeting of foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations grouping in Brunei from Saturday to Tuesday.

The 10-member ASEAN hopes to reach a legally binding Code of Conduct to manage maritime conduct in disputed areas. For now a watered-down "Declaration of Conduct" is in place.

The path to a Code of Conduct will be slow and deliberate, Wang said, adding that the Declaration of Conduct was a commitment made by China and the 10 ASEAN countries and China would continue to abide by it.

"The right way is to fully implement the Declaration, and in this process, move forward with the Code in a gradual way," Wang said. — With Reuters

新加坡媒体

AsiaOne (新加坡亚洲网)

标题: Confrontation over the South China Sea "doomed", China tells claimants

地址:

<http://www.asiaone.com/News/AsiaOne%2BNews/Asia/Story/A1Story20130627-432959.html>

全文:

BEIJING - Countries with territorial claims in the South China Sea that look for help from third parties will find their efforts "futile", China's Foreign Minister Wang Yi warned on Thursday, adding that the path of confrontation would be "doomed".

Beijing's assertion of sovereignty over a vast stretch of the South China Sea has set it directly against Vietnam and the Philippines, while Brunei, Taiwan and Malaysia also lay claim to other parts of the sea, making it Asia's biggest potential military trouble spot.

At stake are potentially massive offshore oil reserves. The seas also lie on shipping lanes and fishing grounds.

Mr Wang didn't name any third countries, but the United States is a close ally of Taiwan and the Philippines, and has good or improving relations with the other nations laying claim to all or part of the South China Sea. Japan is also boosting defence ties with The Philippines.

"If certain claimant countries choose confrontation, that path will be doomed," Mr Wang said after a speech at the annual Tsinghua World Peace Forum.

"If such countries try to reinforce their poorly grounded claims through the help of external forces, that will be futile and will eventually prove to be a strategic miscalculation not worth the effort."

The Philippine military said this week it had revived plans to build new air and naval bases at Subic Bay, a former US naval base that American forces could use to counter China's creeping presence in the South China Sea.

Mr Wang's comments came days before the minister is due to attend a meeting of foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations grouping in Brunei from Saturday to Tuesday.

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The Straits Times （新加坡海峡时报）

标题：Beijing rebukes Manila for occupying disputed shoal

地址：

<http://www.straitstimes.com/the-big-story/asia-report/china/story/beijing-rebukes-manila-occupying-disputed-shoal-20130628>

全文：

CHINA'S Foreign Minister Wang Yi has told off the Philippines for its occupation of a disputed reef in the South China Sea, becoming the most senior Chinese official yet to weigh in on the row.

If a country takes provocative actions like using a ship to illegally occupy a shoal claimed by China, Beijing has every right to respond, he said, in a reference to the Philippines without naming it.

"If a certain claimant-state chooses confrontation, there is for sure no way out," Mr Wang said in response to a question at the World Peace Forum in Beijing.

Bilateral relations between China and the Philippines soured after a stand-off in the waters of the Scarborough Shoal last year which saw both sides withdrawing naval troops only to see China re-occupying the disputed area.

The Straits Times （新加坡海峡时报）

标题：China media warns Philippines of "counterstrike" in South China Sea

地址：

<http://www.straitstimes.com/breaking-news/asia/story/china-media-warns-philippines-counterstrike-south-china-sea-20130629>

全文：

BEIJING (REUTERS) - China's state media warned on Saturday that a "counterstrike" against the Philippines was inevitable if it continues to provoke Beijing in the South China Sea, potentially Asia's biggest military troublespot.

The warning comes as ministers from both countries attend an Association of Southeast Asian Nations meeting in Brunei, starting Saturday, which hopes to reach a legally binding code of conduct to manage maritime conduct in disputed areas.

At stake are potentially massive offshore oil reserves. The seas also lie on shipping lanes and fishing grounds.

Both China and the Philippines have been locked in a decades-old territorial squabble over the South China Sea, with tensions flaring after the Philippines moved new soldiers and supplies last week to a disputed coral reef, prompting Beijing to condemn Manila's "illegal occupation".

The Straits Times （新加坡海峡时报）

标题: Confrontation over the South China Sea "doomed", China tells claimants

地址:

<http://www.straitstimes.com/breaking-news/asia/story/confrontation-over-the-south-china-sea-doomed-china-tells-claimants-2013062>

全文:

BEIJING (REUTERS) - Countries with territorial claims in the South China Sea that look for help from third parties will find their efforts "futile", China's Foreign Minister Wang Yi warned on Thursday, adding that the path of confrontation would be "doomed".

Beijing's assertion of sovereignty over a vast stretch of the South China Sea has set it directly against Vietnam and the Philippines, while Brunei, Taiwan and Malaysia also lay claim to other parts of the sea, making it Asia's biggest potential military trouble spot.

At stake are potentially massive offshore oil reserves. The seas also lie on shipping lanes and fishing grounds.

Mr Wang didn't name any third countries, but the United States is a close ally of Taiwan and the Philippines, and has good or improving relations with the other nations laying claim to all or part of the South China Sea. Japan is also boosting defence ties with The Philippines.

印度媒体

India - The Hindu (印度教徒报)

标题: China ready to 'break new ground' on border settlement

地址:

<http://www.thehindu.com/news/international/world/china-ready-to-break-new-ground-on-border-settlement/article4859696.ece>

全文:

China's new Special Representative on the boundary dispute said in Beijing on Friday that he was ready to "break new ground" with India on the long-running border negotiations, as the two sides met in Beijing for the 16th round of talks.

Yang Jiechi, who took over as the Special Representative (SR) earlier this year following his promotion as State Councillor or the top diplomat, met with National Security Adviser Shivshankar Menon, his counterpart on the boundary negotiations, at the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse in central Beijing on Friday morning.

The talks have assumed particular significance following this year's leadership transition in China and the recent strains along the disputed border following the April 15 incursion by Chinese troops in Depsang, in Ladakh.

In introductory remarks before the talks began, Mr. Yang said the visit in May by new Premier Li Keqiang to New Delhi had "injected fresh and strong momentum" into the relationship.

"The two Special Representatives have a lofty mission and heavy responsibilities," said the new Chinese State Councillor.

"I stand ready to work with you to build on the work of our predecessors and break new ground, to strive for the settlement of the China-India boundary question and to make greater progress in the China-India strategic and cooperative partnership in the new period," he added.

Mr. Menon described Mr. Yang as "an old friend". He said both countries were meeting "at a moment when India-China relations have achieved a momentum and are moving in the right direction".

"It is our conviction that we are at a moment of strategic opportunity for this relationship," Mr. Menon said.

The visit of India's National Security Adviser is likely to be followed by that of Defence Minister A.K. Antony on July 4, at a time when both countries have been

grappling with strains in the wake of the Depsang incident.

On Thursday, People's Liberation Army Major General Luo Yuan, a prominent Chinese military strategist known for his hawkish views, told The Hindu that China did not want to see “unexpected” incidents along the border with India.

The outspoken Major General had a surprisingly positive take on the state of relations, saying he did not even see the boundary dispute with India as figuring among China's top five current military threats. He identified those threats as the East China Sea, where China is engaged in a dispute with Japan over the Diaoyu or Senkaku islands; the South China Sea, whose waters and islands are disputed by several countries; and recently newly emerging financial, cyberspace and “outer space” threats.

India - The Hindu (印度教徒报)

标题: In Beijing, Swamy calls for India-China cooperation on terrorism

地址:

<http://www.thehindu.com/news/international/world/in-beijing-swamy-calls-for-india-china-cooperation-on-terrorism/article4863382.ece>

全文:

Janata Party President Subramanian Swamy on a visit to Beijing has made a pitch for India and China to work more closely on counterterrorism, even as he voiced his support for the Chinese government's efforts in tackling terrorism in Xinjiang amid renewed criticism aimed at its policies after fresh violence this week.

Dr. Swamy, who was here at the invitation of the World Peace Forum, a diplomacy conference co-hosted by Beijing's Tsinghua University and the Chinese Foreign Ministry, said India and China should come together, especially in Afghanistan, considering their common concerns on terror. His comments came during a week in which the issue has been in the spotlight in China following violence in Xinjiang that left at least 35 people killed. While official media described the incident in Turpan as an act of terrorism, many minority Uighur rights groups have blamed ethnic unrest for the violence. U.S. State Department spokesperson Patrick Ventrell said last week the U.S. was "deeply concerned by the ongoing reports of discrimination" in Xinjiang. Dr. Swamy on Saturday hit out at the U.S., saying its comments were "damaging to the fight against terrorism", adding that China needed "to review its relations with Pakistan since some of these Xinjiang terrorists are also of Pakistani origin."

At the Tsinghua forum, he also made a pitch for India and China to move beyond the boundary dispute. "India and China should be strategic partners, not adversaries. The gain in Asian stability and international security would be enormous," he said. He also called on China to accept the McMahon Line - the effective boundary in the eastern section of the border with India, which China disputes - to end the row, as it had done with Myanmar. "Such an acceptance will vastly improve India China relations," he said.

Zee News (印度 ZEE 电视台)

标题: Early resumption of nuke talks on Korean Peninsula urged

地址:

http://zeenews.india.com/news/world/early-resumption-of-nuke-talks-on-korean-peninsula_858220.html

全文:

Beijing: Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi on Thursday urged all parties relevant to the nuclear issue on the Korean Peninsula to resume talks as soon as possible.

"Now, it's time (for the parties concerned) to consider how to work together to resume the six-party talks," Wang said on the sidelines of the World Peace Forum in Beijing.

"We hope that all parties, instead of acting as on-lookers from the sidelines, adopt constructive actions, move toward each other, create necessary conditions and strive to put the nuclear issue on the Korean Peninsula back on the track of dialogue again at the earliest possible date," Wang said.

Wang made the remarks soon after President Park Geun-hye of the Republic of Korea (ROK) arrived in Beijing on Thursday morning for a state visit. According to Foreign Ministry spokeswoman Hua Chunying, Park will exchange views with Chinese President Xi Jinping and other Chinese leaders on issues related to the Korean Peninsula.

In response to a question about the Korean Peninsula issue, Wang said the situation on the peninsula has recently shown progressive signs of easing, as the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) again expressed its willingness to return to the goal of the denuclearization of the peninsula and to take part in various forms of dialogue, including the six-party talks.

Wang said that although various parties hold differing views on the statement from the DPRK, the move is still a positive turn in the right direction, thanks to the joint efforts of all parties concerned.

"China has played its own role and assumed due responsibility in easing tensions on the Korean Peninsula," Wang said.

He said the six-party talks are the common cause of all six parties. The talks are aimed at pushing the DPRK to abandon its nuclear programs, addressing every party's concerns in a balanced way and realizing the denuclearization of the Korean

Peninsula.

The six-party talks, which involve the DPRK, the ROK, China, the United States, Japan and Russia, began in 2003 but stalled in December 2008.

Wang emphasized that it is China's firm and unchangeable goal to push forward and realize the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, which he said is not only in China's interests, but also in the common interests of all relevant parties.

He said that only by realizing denuclearization, can long-term peace and stability be truly maintained on the Korean Peninsula.

"We are ready to work with all other parties to continue to make unremitting efforts to this end," Wang said.

Although the DPRK repeatedly expressed its willingness to hold dialogues with the U.S. and other relevant parties, the U.S., Japan and the ROK last week called for Pyongyang to take "meaningful" steps toward denuclearization in exchange for better ties.

"We will judge the DPRK by its actions, not its words," the U.S. State Department said in a statement on June 19.

ANI (印度亚洲新闻国际通讯社)

标题: Chinese FM urges early resumption of nuke talks on Korean Peninsula

地址:

<http://in.news.yahoo.com/chinese-fm-urges-early-resumption-nuke-talks-korean-112857984.html>

全文:

Beijing, June 27 (Xinhua-ANI): Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi on Thursday urged all parties relevant to the nuclear issue on the Korean Peninsula to resume talks as soon as possible.

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The Times of India (印度时报)

标题: China should accept McMahon Line as border with India: Subramanian Swamy

地址:

http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2013-06-29/india/40270787_1_india-and-china-border-talks-india-china-ties

全文:

BEIJING: Janata Party president Subramanian Swamy has asked China to accept the McMahon Line as the border with India just as it did in the case of Myanmar to resolve the vexed dispute.

China should accept McMahon Line since it had accepted the same line drawn at the same time in 1912 with Myanmar, Swamy said while speaking on "China's relations with its neighbours" at the 2013 World Peace Forum organised by China's Tsinghua University in association with Chinese foreign ministry.

"Such an acceptance will vastly improve India-China relations," Swamy argued in a lengthy paper presented at the meeting attended by strategic think-tanks from China and a number of other countries.

Coincidentally his comments were timed along with the two-day 16th round of border talks held here since Friday between national security advisor Shivshankar Menon and his Chinese counterpart Yang Jiechi.

Swamy said unlike Japan, there is no historical legacy in India-China ties that hurts Chinese sensibilities.

"On the contrary for more than two-and-a-half thousand years, India and China, two large neighbours and economic superpowers by the then prevailing standards, have had good and peaceful relations based on mutual respect and cultural exchanges, and in fact never had a single military clash till 1962," he said.

"Chinese grievance is that the border delineated by British imperialists and colonialists and called the Sir Henry McMahon Line was unfair to China, taking advantage of China's then weak position," he said.

"Of course this is a contestable view," Swamy said. "The key question is what prompts today's China in regard to Japan and India, to make a grievance of a long past historical injustice and unequal treaties enforced by imperialists on a weak China, versus what makes China of today to ignore such injustices in case of others such as in the now settled China-Myanmar border dispute accepting the same McMahon

Line?" he said.

"Again, why China reached a 'standstill' agreement on the disputes with India and Japan, but on an insubstantial provocation abrogates the agreement and resumes aggressive posturing unilaterally, puzzling the best of China's admirers?" he asked.

All this does not answer the question as why China, a country three times the size of India, and having obtained willingly India's concurrence for Tibet's assimilation into it chose to make the Sino-Indian border an issue of such serious contention and distrust?, he asked.

He said, time has come therefore for Indians too to bring some fresh air to re-assess and formulate India's China policy.

India has to find an accommodation with China without letting its guard down "As we did in the 1950s", he said adding, "I would say that when the risk has been properly factored in, India and China should be strategic partners, not adversaries."

Kashmirtimes Times (印度克什米尔时报)

标题: China should accept McMahon line as border: Swamy

地址: <http://www.kashmirtimes.com/newsdet.aspx?q=19078>

全文:

BEIJING, June 29 (Agencies): Janata Party President Subramanian Swamy has asked China to accept the McMahon Line as the border with India just as it did in the case of Myanmar to resolve the vexed dispute.

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阿拉伯联合酋长国媒体

Emirates News Agency (阿联酋通讯社)

标题: UAE for right of states to acquire peaceful nuclear technology : UAE envoy

地址:

<http://www.wam.org.ae/servlet/Satellite?c=WamLocEnews&cid=1290005387129&p=1135099400124&pagename=WAM%2FWamLocEnews%2FW-T-LEN-FullNews>

全文:

WAM Beijing, 29th June 2013 - International peace, security and stability are inevitable factors to ensure continuity of development process in countries of the world, UAE Ambassador to China Omar Al Bitar has affirmed.

"The UAE believes in the right of states to acquire nuclear energy for peaceful purposes but they should commit themselves to international regulations, transparency and standards, the UAE envoy said as he chaired a panel of discussion on nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear security at the 2nd world peace forum, being hosted by China.

He regretted that although peaceful nuclear energy had contributed to achieve development in many countries of the world, but some countries have developed nuclear weapons that posed threat to international security, peace and stability.

He termed as "insufficient" the current international efforts on nuclear arms reduction.

Acquisition of nuclear arms by any state in the Middle East, he warned, could trigger an unprecedented nuclear arms race and it will enhance Israel's possession of nuclear weapons rather than advancing efforts to make the region free of nuclear weapons.

WAM/TF

Emirates News Agency (阿联酋通讯社)

الثنائي العالمي السلام منتدى في يشارك الصين لدى الدولة سفير
المنتدى جلسات احدى ويترأس

地址:

http://wam.org.ae/servlet/Satellite?c=WamLocAnews&cid=1290005385682&pagename=WAM/WAM_A_Layout&parent=Collection&parentid=1135099399918

全文:

. العالمي السلام منتدى / الدولة سفير / الصين

الدولة سفير البيطار نسيب عدي أحمد عمر سعادة شارك / وام / يونيو 29 في بكين
الثانية للسنة يعقد الذي العالمي السلام منتدى في الشعبية الصين جمهورية لدى
الشعبية الصين جمهورية رئيس نائب تشاو يوان يل برعاية التوالي على

الدول رؤساء من عدد - بكيين الصينيه شينخوا جامعة في عقد الذي - المؤتمر حضر
في والاكاديمين والمفكرين السياسيين من ونخبة والمسؤولين والوزراء القادة وكبار
التوالي على الثانية للسنة العالم

والأمن النووية الاسلحة انتشار بعدم الخاصة لجلسة محور السفير سعادة وترأس
باكستان جمهورية خارجية وزير حسين رياض معالي من كل فيها شارك والتي النووي
للسلام كارينجي مؤسسة رئيسة ماثيو جاسيكا السيدة وسعادة الاسبق الاسلامية
أكاديمي تل التابعة الاستراتيجية الدراسات مركز رئيس سيدي هو وسعادة العالمي
الفيزيائية للهندسة الصين

النووية الطاقة فوائد أن من بالرغم أنه الى كلمته في السفير سعادة وأشار
إلا العالم دول من كثير في التنمية عملية دفع في ساهم قد السلمية للأغراض المتعددة
الأمن دتهدي في ساهمت نووية أسلحة لإنتاج الطاقة هذه تطوير على عملت الدول بعض أن
قد النووية الأسلحة انتشار من للحد المبذولة الجهود وأن الدولي والاستقرار والسلم
هذه تطور تواكب تعد لم الدولية الاتفاقيات ان مؤكدا.. كافية غير اليوم أصبحت
معه ويتطلب الدولي للمجتمع مؤرقا موضوعا الأمر هذا أصبح وقد وانتشارها الأسلحة
وانتشارها الاسلحة هذه تهديد من للحد الدولية دة والارا الجهود تكثيف

يمكن النووية للأسلحة الأوسط الشرق منطقة في دولة أي امتلاك حال في أنه وأوضح
إسرائيل امتلاك من سيعزز انه بل المنطقة في مسبوق غير تسليح بسباق يدفع أن
هو كما الشامل الدمار اسلحة كافة من المنطقة إخلاء على العمل من بدلا النووية للأسلحة
بأمول

والاستقرار والامن السلام بأهمية تؤمن المتحدة العربية الإمارات دولة أن إلى وأشار
بحق كذلك تؤمن بأنها علما.. العالم دول كافة في التنمية عجلة استمرار لضمان العالمي
الالتزام ضرور مع السلمية للأغراض النووية للطاقة واستخدامها امتلاكها في الدول
الدولية والمعايير والشفافية الضوابط بكافة التام

埃及媒体

Middle East News Agency (埃及中东通讯社)

标题: التوصل على مساعد لا المواجهة : "بي وانج" الجنوبي الصين بحر قضايا
فى لحل

地址:

全文:

الصين بحر بقضايا المتصلة المواجهات إن ،بي وانج الصينى الخارجية وزير قال إلى المعنية الأطراف كافة داعيا ،القضايا تلك مثل حل إلى تؤدي أن يمكن لا الجنوبيى المفاوضات طريق عن النزاعات حل.

يقام الذى للسلام الثانى العالمى المنتدى هلمش على ،الجمعة اليوم ،وانج وأضاف بجزر يتعلق فيما الصين به تلتزم الذى والواضح الثابت الموقف" إن ،بكين فى النزاعات تبدأ لم الصين أن موضحا ،يتغير أن المرجح غير ومن يتغير لن ناشيا حربية سفن بنشر قامت الدول بعض لكن ،الجنوبى الصين ببحر المتعلقة الأخيرة للأمم واحتكمت ،الصين سيادة منطقة ضمن القارى الرصيف منطقة فى مبان وبناء أكبر بدرجة الوضع قدلتع أدى ما هو ،ثنائية نزاعات لحل المتحدة

مبادئ مع تتنفاى التى الاستفزازات تلك مثل مع التعامل يتم لكى" وتابع ،الجنوبى الصين بحر فى الأطراف سلوك وإعلان البحار قانون حول المتحدة الأمم معاهدة المطلوب الصبر لديها الصين أن موضحا ،الضرورى الفعل رد اتخاذ حق الصين تمتلك للقواعد وفقا ،المعنية الأطراف مع والمشاورات المباشر الحوار طريق نع النزاعات لحل الجنوبيى الصين ببحر الأطراف سلوك إعلان فى عليها المنصوص

حل قبل مشتركة تنمية لتحقيق والسعى الخلافات تنحية اقترحنا" وأفاد انبأعل يتعلق فيما للنقاش منفتحة دوما ظلت الصين أن موضحا ،"تماما النزاعات رابطة فى الأعضاء والدول الصين أن مضيفا ،الجنوبى الصين حر فى السلوك ميثاق الذى التوافق أساس على الإعلان تبنى على اتفقوا (الآسيان) آسيا شرق جنوب دول المعنية الأطراف كافة له توصلت

وستلتزم الآسيان دول أمام نفسها على الصين قطعتة وعد هذا" أن على وانج وشدد تلتزم وأن ،النفس ضبط المعنية الأطراف كافة تمارس أن الضرورى من أنه مضيفا ،به من الآسيان فى الأعضاء الدول مع الصين تعمل بأن وتعهد ،"الأطراف سلوك إعلان بروح السلوك ميثاق إعلان تبنى تعزيز أجل

“国家” 新闻网站

标题: التحديات لمواجهة للتعاون الدولي المجتمع يدعو الصيني الرئيس نائب الأمنية

地址: <http://www.el-balad.com/537265>

全文:

التعاون تعزيز إلى الدولي المجتمع، تشاو يوان لي الصيني الرئيس نائب دعا كون، العالم في المشترك والرخاء الدائم السلام وتحقيق الأمنية التحديات بشأن "الصيني عبالش ذلك في بما العالم في للشعوب الأساسية الحاجة هو السلام

غير منتدى أول ويعد، بيكين 2013 لعام العالمي السلام منتدى لي، خلال وقال أكثر من وبأحث خبر 500 ويحضره الأمنية الموضوعات على يركز المستوى عال حكومي بيئة دون تتحقق أن يمكن لا التنمية الصين، إن لدي أجنب ودبلوماسيين دولة 80 من النزاعات وتحل سلام في تعيش ان يجب العالم في ول الد كل فإن ولذلك، سلمية السلام على للحفاظ متناغمة جهودا وتبذل السلمية الوسائل طريق عن والصراعات والعالمي الإقليمي.

السلمية التنمية طريق الدول كل تتبع ان في الأمل عن الصيني المسئول وأعرب أن موضحا .. الشعوب لكل لمية الس للتنمية مشرق مستقبل لخلق مشتركة جهودا وتبذل طريق عن الأمن بتعزيز يتعلق الذي للأمن الجديد المفهوم ترسي أن يجب الدول كل الحوارات طريق عن الخلافات وحل المشتركة المنفعة يحقق الذي والتعاون التنمية السلمية.

《我的祖国》报

كوريةال الجزيرة شبه في النووية المحادثات استئناف على يحت يي وانغ

مبكر

地址:

http://www.watny.net/articles/read/ceN4c3,%D9%88%D8%A7%D9%86%D8%BA_%D8%A7%D8%B3%D8%AA%D8%A6%D9%86%D8%A7%D9%81_%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D8%AD%D8%A7%D8%AF%D8%AB%D8%A7%D8%AA_%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%86%D9%88%D9%88%D9%8A%D8%A9_%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AC%D8%B2%D9%8A%D8%B1%D8%A9_%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%83%D9%88%D8%B1%D9%8A%D8%A9_%D9%85%D8%A8%D9%83%D8%B1%D8%A7.html

全文:

بالقضية المعنية الاطراف كافة الخميس اليوم مساء يي وانغ ي الخارجية وزير حث ،ممكن وقت اقرب في المحادثات استئناف على الكورية الجزيرة شبه في النووية لاستئناف معا العمل كيفية المعنية الاطراف تدرس لكي وقتال حان" أنه موضحا "السداسية المحادثات

اليوم افتتح اللي الدولي السلام منتدى هلمش على ،وانغ قال قد جانبه ومن تجاه والتحرك بناءة اجراءات الاطراف كافة تتبنى بأن نأمل " بكين ية بالعاصمة وقت اقرب في اخرى مرة الحوار مسار لدعم الضرورية الظروف وتهيئة البعض بعضها زيارة مع متزامنة ي الوزير تصريحات وتأتي . "كمتفرجين التصرف من بدلا ممكن بكين ية العاصمة إلى هي -حيون بارك الجنوبية كوريا جمهورية لرئيسة رسمية القضايا بينغ جين شي ي الرئيس مع اليوم لاحق وقت فى بحثت حيث ،حاليا السداسية والمحادثات الكورية الجزيرة شبه المتعلقة

متصاعدة اشارات مؤخرا شهد الجزيرة شبه على الوضع أن ،وانغ أضاف قد جانبه ومن عن مجددا "الشمالية" الشعبية الديمقراطية كوريا جمهورية اعربت حيث التهدة على في والمشاركة ية الكور الجزيرة شبه في النووي السلاح نزع هدف الى للعودة استعدادها السداسية المحادثات ذلك في بما للحوار مختلفة اشكال

يختلفون المختلفة الاطراف أن من بالرغم أنه ي الخارجية وزير أعلن قد جانبه ومن تحولا تعد الخطوة هذه أن إلا ،الديمقراطية كوريا من الصادر البيان حول النظر وجهات في المعنية الاطراف لكافة المشتركة الجهود ضلbf الصحيح الطريق في ايجابيا شبه في التوترات تخفيف في مسؤوليتها واستأنفت دورها لعبت أن إلى مشيرا الكورية الجزيرة

قوي هدف أن ،الاطراف لكافة مشتركة قضية السداسية المحادثات إن قانلا واستطرد والتي ،وتحقيقها قدما رةالجزري شبه في النووي السلاح نزع عملية دفع بشأن وثابت

الاطراف مصلحة في تصب ولكنها مصلحة في فقط تصب لا مسألة إنها عنها قال على نحافظ إن فقط النووي السلاح نزع أثناء من يمكن أنه مضيفا ايضا المعنية الكورية الجزيرة شبه في الامد طويل والاستقرار السلام

النووية برامجها عن للتخلي قراطيةالديم كوريا دفع إلى المحادثات وتهدف شبه في النووي السلاح نزع وتحقيق متوازنة بطريقة طرف كل مخاوف مع والتعامل الديمقراطية كوريا تضم اللي ،السداسية المحادثات كانت حيث ،الكورية الجزيرة ولكنها 2003 في أطلقت قد ،وروسيا واليابان المتحدة والولايات و كوريا وجمهورية عن مرارا أعربت الشمالية كوريا أن من الرغم وعلى .2008 ديسمبر شهر في توقفت من كل أن الا ،الآخرى المعنية والاطراف المتحدة الولايات مع الحوارات لاجراء استعدادها "فعالة" خطوات لاتخاذ يانج بيونج دعتا كوريا وجمهورية واليابان المتحدة الولايات في الامريكية الخارجية وقالت ،افضل علاقات مقابل في لنووي السلاح نزع باتجاه وليس الافعال أثناء من الشمالية كوريا على نحكم " الجاري يونيو شهر 19 يوم لها بيان الكلمات".

《对话》报

标题: التوصل على تساعد لا المواجهة : "بي وانج" الجنوبي الصين بحر قضايا
فى لحل

地址: <http://www.ahewar.org/news/s.news.asp?nid=1234260>

全文:

الصين بحر بقضايا المتصلة المواجهات إن ،بي وانج الصينى الخارجية وزير قال إلى المعنية الأطراف كافة داعيا ،القضايا تلك مثل حل إلى تؤدي أن يمكن لا الجنوبيى .المفاوضات طريق عن النزاعات حل

يقام الذى للسلام الثانى عالمى ال المنتدى هامش على ،الجمعة اليوم ،وانج وأضاف بجزر يتعلق فيما الصين به تلتزم الذى والواضح الثابت الموقف" إن ،بكين فى النزاعات تبدأ لم الصين أن موضحا ،يتغير أن المرجح غير ومن يتغير لن نانشا حربية سفن بنشر قامت الدول بعض لكن ،الجنوبى الصين ببحر المتعلقة الأخيرة للأمم واحتكمت ،الصين سيادة منطقة ضمن القارى الرصيف منطقة ف مبان وبناء أكبر بدرجة الوضع لتعقد أدى ما هو ،ثنائية نزاعات لحل المتحدة

مبادئ مع تتنافى التى الاستفزازات تلك مثل مع التعامل يتم لى" وتابع ،الجنوبى ين الص بحر فى الأطراف سلوك وإعلان البحار قانون حول المتحدة الأمم معاهدة المطلوب الصبر لديها الصين أن موضحا ،الضرورى الفعل رد اتخاذ حق الصين تمتلك للقواعد وفقا ،المعنية الأطراف مع والمشاورات المباشر الحوار طريق عن النزاعات لحل الجنوبيى الصين ببحر الأطراف سلوك إعلان فى عليها المنصوص

حل قبل مشتركة تنمية لتحقيق عى والس الخلافات تنحية اقترحنا" وأفاد بإعلان يتعلق فيما للنقاش منفتحة دوما ظلت الصين أن موضحا ،"تماما النزاعات رابطة فى الأعضاء والدول الصين أن مضيفا ،الجنوبى الصين حر فى السلوك ميثاق الذى التوافق أساس على الإعلان تبنى على اتفقوا (الآسيان) آسيا شرق جنوب دول المعنية الأطراف كافة له توصلت

وستلتزم الآسيان دول أمام نفسها على الصين قطعتة وعد هذا" أن على وانج وشدد تلتزم وأن ،النفس ضبط المعنية الأطراف كافة تمارس أن الضرورى من أنه مضيفا ،به من الآسيان فى الأعضاء الدول مع الصين تعمل بأن وتعهد ،"الأطراف سلوك إعلان بروح .السلوك ميثاق إعلان تبنى تعزيز أجل

《第七日》报

标题: التوصل على تساعد لا المواجهة : "يى وانج" الجنوبي الصين بحر قضايا
فى حل

地址: <http://www.youm7.com/News.asp?NewsID=1136967>

全文:

الصين بحر بقضايا المتصلة المواجهات إن، يى وانج الصينى الخارجية وزير قال إلى المعنية الأطراف كافة داعيا، القضايا تلك مثل حل إلى تؤدي أن يمكن لا الجنوبي المفاوضات طريق عن النزاعات حل.

يقام الذى للسلام. الثانى العالمى المنتدى هلمش على، الجمعة اليوم، وانج وأضاف بجزر يتعلق فيما الصين به تلتزم الذى والواضح الثابت الموقف" إن، بكيين فى النزاعات تبدأ لم الصين أن موضحا، يتغير أن المرجح غير ومن يتغير لن ناشأ حربية سفن بنشر قامت الدول بعض لكن، الجنوبي الصين ببحر المتعلقة الأخيرة للأمم واحتكمت، الصين سيادة منطقة ضمن القارى الرصيف منطقة فى مبان وبناء أكبر بدرجة الوضع لتعقد أدى ما وهو، ثنائية نزاعات لحل المتحدة.

مبادئ مع تتنافى التى الاستفزازات تلك مثل مع التعامل يتم لكى" وتابع، الجنوبي الصين بحر فى الأطراف سلوك وإعلان البحار قانون حول المتحدة الأمم معاهدة المطلوب الصبر لديها الصين أن موضحا، الضرورى الفعل رد اتخاذ حق الصين تمتلك للقواعد وفقا، المعنية الأطراف مع والمشاورات والمباش الحوار طريق عن النزاعات حل الجنوبي الصين ببحر الأطراف سلوك إعلان فى عليها المنصوص.

حل قبل مشتركة تنمية لتحقيق والسعى الخلافات تنحية اقترحنا" وأفاد بإعلان يتعلق فيما للنقاش منفتحة دوما ظلت الصين أن موضحا، "تماما النزاعات رابطة فى الأعضاء والدول الصين أن مضييفا، الجنوبي الصين رح فى السلوك ميثاق الذى التوافق أساس على الإعلان تبني على اتفقوا (الآسيان) آسيا شرق جنوب دول المعنية الأطراف كافة له توصلت.

وستلتزم الآسيان دول أمام نفسها على الصين قطعتة وعد هذا" أن على وانج وشدد تلتزم وأن، النفس ضبط المعنية الأطراف كافة تمارس أن رى الضرو من أنه مضييفا، به من الآسيان فى الأعضاء الدول مع الصين تعمل بأن وتعهد، "الأطراف سلوك إعلان بروح السلوك ميثاق إعلان تبني تعزيز أجل.

《新闻自由》

التوصل على تساعد لا المواجهة : "يى وانج" الجنوبي الصين بحر قضايا
فى لحل

地址:

<http://www.hoorya.com/news/529189/-/%D9%88%D8%A7%D9%86%D8%AC-%D9%8A%D9%89--%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D9%88%D8%A7%D8%AC%D9%87%D8%A9-%D9%84%D8%A7-%D8%AA%D8%B3%D8%A7%D8%B9%D8%AF-%D8%B9%D9%84%D9%89-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AA%D9%88%D8%B5%D9%84-%D9%84%D8%AD%D9%84-%D9%81%D9%89-%D9%82%D8%B6%D8%A7%D9%8A%D8%A7-%D8%A8%D8%AD%D8%B1-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B5%D9%8A%D9%86-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AC%D9%86%D9%88%D8%A8%D9%89>

全文:

الصين بحر بقضايا المتصله المواجهات إن ،يى وانج الصينى الخارجيه وزير قال إلى المعنيه الأطراف كافه داعيا ،القضايا تلك مثل حل إلى تؤدي أن يمكن لا الجنوبي المفاوضات طريق عن النزاعات حل.

يقام الذى للسلام الثانى العالمى المنتدى هلمش على ،الجمعه اليوم ،وانج وأضاف بجزر يتعلق فيما الصين به تلتزم الذى والواضح الثابت الموقف إن ،بكين فى النزاعات تبدأ لم الصين أن موضحا ،يتغير أن ح المرج غير ومن يتغير لن نانشا حربيه سفن بنشر قامت الدول بعض لكن ،الجنوبي الصين ببحر المتعلقه الأخيره للأمم واحتكمت ،الصين سياده منطقه ضمن القارى الرصيف منطقه فى مبان وبناء أكبر بدرجة الوضع لتعقد أدى ما وهو ،ثنائيه نزاعات لحل المتحده

معاهده مبادئ مع تتنافى التى الاستقازات تلك مثل مع التعامل يتم لكى وتابع ،الجنوبي الصين بحر فى الأطراف سلوك وإعلان البحار قانون حول المتحده الأمم المطلوب الصبر لديها الصين أن موضحا ،الضروري الفعل رد اتخاذ حق الصين تمتلك للقواعد وفقا ،المعنيه الأطراف مع والمشاورات المباشر الحوار طريق عن النزاعات لحل الجنوبي الصين ببحر الأطراف سلوك إعلان فى عليها المنصوص

حل قبل مشتركة تنميه لتحقيق والسعى الخلافات تنحيه اقترحنا وأفاد ميثاق بإعلان يتعلق فيما للنقاش منفتحه دوما ظلت الصين أن موضحا ،تماما النزاعات دول رابطته فى الأعضاء والدول الصين أن مضيفا ،الجنوبي الصين حر فى السلوك توصلت الذى التوافق أساس على الإعلان تبني على اتفقوا الآسيان آسيا شرق جنوب المعنيه الأطراف كافه له

،به وستلتزم الآسيان دول أمام نفسها على الصين قطعتة وعد هذا أن على وانج وشدد تلتزم وأن ،النفس ضبط المعنيه الأطراف كافه تمارس أن الضرورى من أنه مضيفا

من الآسيان فى الأعضاء الدول مع الصين تعمل بأن وتعهد ،الأطراف سلوك إعلان بروح
السلوك ميثاق إعلان تبني تعزيز أجل

《masress》网

标题: التوصل على تساعد لا المواجهة: "يى وانج" الجنوبي الصين بحر قضايا
فى لحل

地址: <http://www.masress.com/youm7/1136967>

全文:

الصين بحر بقضايا المتصلة المواجهات إن، يى وانج الصينى الخارجية وزير قال إلى المعنية الأطراف فة كما داعيا، القضايا تلك مثل حل إلى تؤدي أن يمكن لا الجنوبي العالمى المنتدى هامش على، الجمعة اليوم، وانج وأضاف. المفاوضات طريق عن النزاعات حل به تلتزم الذى والواضح الثابت الموقف" إن، بكيين فى يقام الذى للسلام الثانى أن موضحا، يتغير أن المرجح غير ومن يتغير لن نانشا بجزر يتعلق فيما الصين الدول بعض لكن، الجنوبي الصين ببحر المتعلقة الأخيرة النزاعات تبدأ لم الصين سيادة منطقة ضمن القارى الرصيف منطقة فى مبان وبناء حربية سفن بنشر قامت بدرجة الوضع لتعقد أدى ما وهو، ثنائية نزاعات لحل المتحدة للأمم واحتكمت، الصين أكبر.

مبادئ مع تتنافى التى ستفزازات الا تلك مثل مع التعامل يتم لكى" وتابع، الجنوبي الصين بحر فى الأطراف سلوك وإعلان البحار قانون حول المتحدة الأمم معاهدة المطلوب الصبر لديها الصين أن موضحا، الضرورى الفعل رد اتخاذ حق الصين تمتلك للقواعد وفقا، المعنية الأطراف مع والمشاورات المباشر الحوار طريق عن النزاعات لحل الجنوبي الصين ببحر الأطراف سلوك إعلان فى عليها المنصوص.

حل قبل مشتركة تنمية لتحقيق والسعى الخلافات تنحية اقترحنا" وأفاد بإعلان يتعلق فيما للنقاش منفتحة دوما ظلت الصين أن موضحا، "تماما النزاعات رابطة فى الأعضاء والدول الصين أن مضيفا، الجنوبي الصين حر فى السلوك ميثاق الذى التوافق أساس على الإعلان تبني على اتفقوا (الآسيان) آسيا شرق جنوب دول المعنية الأطراف كافة له توصلت.

وستلتزم الآسيان دول أمام نفسها على الصين قطعتة وعد هذا" أن على وانج وشدد تلتزم وأن، لنفسا ضبط المعنية الأطراف كافة تمارس أن الضرورى من أنه مضيفا، به من الآسيان فى الأعضاء الدول مع الصين تعمل بأن وتعهد، "الأطراف سلوك إعلان بروح". السلوك ميثاق إعلان تبني تعزيز أجل.

塞拉利昂媒体

The Patriotic Vanguard (爱国先锋报)

标题: President Ernest Koroma Delivers Speech at Tsinghua University

地址: <http://www.thepatrioticvanguard.com/spip.php?article7196>

全文:

Speech By His Excellency the President of the Republic of Sierra Leone Dr. Ernest Bai Koroma at World Peace Forum, Tsinghua University China June 27, 2013.

Courtesies

On behalf of the people of Sierra Leone, and in my own name, I congratulate the citizens of the Peoples Republic of China for their inauguration of a new leadership. Please accept Mr. Vice President our wishes for the continued wellbeing and prosperity of the friendly leadership and entire citizenry of the Peoples Republic of China.

Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen, I am honored to be present at this year's World Peace Forum to share our perspective on New Trends in International Security and to propose actions on innovation, cooperation and development as effective pathways for meeting the security challenges of our changing world. We appreciate Tsinghua University for inviting the leadership of a small developing nation in West Africa to contribute to this landmark discussion. In a changing world of converging spaces and technologies, insecurity anywhere could introduce breaks in the chains and networks of worldwide security, which could negatively impact the infrastructures of development, peace and progress everywhere. The impacts of insecurity can no longer be confined; the benefits of security can no longer be monopolized. We are in the same boat. Plugging emerging holes in the boat, wherever they are and however small they are, is a wise course of action. The successful voyage to the destinations of our converging aspirations requires the integration of this wisdom into discussions, mechanisms and actions for international security. This must be the new trend, and we congratulate Tsinghua University for their pioneering awareness of this imperative.

We are here because we believe China is the biggest driver of our changing world. From issues relating to trade, investments, security and possibilities of prosperity for most of the world's people, China moves many of the actions and responses of most of the nations of the world. This changing world is, in the main, also China's world, and we are heartened by the fact that China has committed its role

within it to a Peaceful Rise.

This peaceful rise has brought about significant collaboration between China, Africa and other regions of the world in delivering innovation and development. The continuation of these collaborative efforts will enhance international security in our changing world.

There are varied positive and negative emerging trends in international security, most of which are very well known and discussed all the time. And it is also very well known that most of these trends are carried on by the same vectors, the most prominent of which are globalization, migration, explosion of demands for food and energy, the rise of new powers and the exponential acceleration of technological change.

The negative trends impact upon our world as terrorism, environmental degradation, drug and human trafficking, money laundering, proliferation of arms, cyber crime, and other security threats that are very well known. But every nation and region has issues of security for which it is most worried about. In Sierra Leone and West Africa for instance, we worry greatly about small arms proliferation; about the attempts by drug traffickers to make our region their staging points; about illegal fishing in our waters; about growing terrorist threats by extremists in the Sahel; and about challenges to human security posed by poverty and ill-health.

There are instances of insecurity for which our countries are the points of direct impact. But it is important to note that episodes of insecurity that directly impact a particular region may send waves of insecurity that reach other regions and challenge their security architecture. Before now, these waves of insecurity may only get as far as different districts of the same countries, or a bordering nation. For instance, the war that engulfed my country in the 1990s began as a direct incursion by rebels in neighboring Liberia; then it moved on to border districts of my country before it took over the whole of Sierra Leone. It took about four to five years for the war to engulf the whole of the country. But in our changing world, the waves of insecurity move much faster, reaching neighboring countries; a whole region; a continent and the entire globe in record time. In the new emerging world, because of greater internet capacities, the convergence of data, voice and video technologies, and speedier migratory flows everywhere, insecurity could be unleashed by many more people from many more places to impact many more areas.

The sources of insecurity are not necessarily where they register their greatest

impact. A Tsunami could be triggered by earthquakes deep below the ocean; but its point of greatest impact may be thousands of miles away. In the emerging security discourses, however, when a place that receives the greatest impact of insecurity is in the developing country, that nation is seen as the source of the insecurity; and even when the insecurity directly hits developed nations, analysts also trace sources to developing nations. Many developing nations are perceived as breeding grounds for terrorists and threatening migrants. But it is important to note that actions of particular groups in the developed world are also threats to global security. A notable example was the case of speculative bankers and commodity buyers during the international financial food and fuel crisis. Did the actions of these groups not breed anxieties, human insecurity and riots in many parts of the globe? Are these groups not vectors of disorder? Must they not be reined in? Must we not create effective international mechanisms to ensure more prudent regulation and governance of these groups?

Security challenges in our changing world are converging, but mechanisms in place to deal with them are often fashioned in terms of the old divide of us, the weak and developing versus the strong and developed. Often, these mechanisms are ones of convenience. They are respected when it suits powerful states and interests and discarded when it does not. They are imposed on other states in ways that make them look more like instruments of foreign domination than as mechanisms for promoting global security, accountability and international development. Thus, we see many practices that defeat declared intents for fairer trade enshrined in the founding objectives of the World Trade Organizations, the IMF and other institutions. These practices include amongst others, agricultural subsidies in many developed countries that are constraining the competitiveness and livelihoods of millions of farmers in developing countries; high tariffs in developed nations for goods produced through comparative advantages in developing nations; and unfair taxation mechanisms and non transparent banking processes, leading to loss of billions of revenue that should have accrued to developing nations.

These contradictions between stated objectives and practices also afflict many international security mechanisms; from agreements about arms proliferation to migratory flows and the integrity of cyberspace operations.

In many cases, the compliance regimes of emerging security mechanisms are greatly geared to addressing security concerns prioritized by bigger developed states. This is not to suggest that issues that firstly impact developed nations should not be

everybody's focus. For definitely these episodes, from cyber crime to tax fraud, piracy and undocumented migrations may send waves of insecurity everywhere. Rather, those issues whose first impacts are felt in developing nations also require more than our token attention.

Integrating developing countries' primary security concerns into discourses and actions for international security promotes local ownership of global security and prevents the unleashing of recurring waves of insecurity all over the globe. Without democratic, effective and flexible mechanisms for discussing and acting upon these concerns at the global level, hardly any society may be immune from the ripples moving outwards from the centers of direct impact. At the local level, it may involve strengthening of capacities for action and response. Many African countries, including Sierra Leone, are revamping security systems at their airports; we are establishing institutions to combat drug trafficking, corruption, human trafficking, money-laundering, piracy, and cyber-crimes.

We have shown determination at the African Union, ECOWAS and Mano River levels to enhance human security through democratic governance, good economic policies and social programs. We have designed and adopted protocols relating to security; we have sent peace-keeping forces to troubled spots, and organized mediation of political disputes in several countries. However, many of the compliance regimes governing international security agreed upon in the exclusive international forums outside Africa place burdens upon nations like ours, that our resources and current technological and other infrastructures would find very challenging to carry. In other instances, the accelerations of technological change render systems upon which millions have been spent to enhance security obsolete within a few years. With limited local ownership, systems that become obsolete too soon, constrain resources and capacities in the face of other immediate security challenges; the result is the presence of many weak links in the chains of international security.

In our emerging world, new trends usually pose new challenges. Let us, for example, look at the issue of migration. International migration is usually from poorer countries to wealthier nations. And we have often seen these migratory flows linked to security issues by the leaders and citizens of wealthier nations. But these migratory flows are evolving, and a new trend is emerging: this involves the growing migratory flows from investor and donor countries towards the destinations of investments and aid. These new migrants, sometimes far less competent than locals, are disrupting

potential employment and growth opportunities for locals. This poses security challenges for recipient nations, communities and citizens. And we have recently seen actions by countries within Africa, to deport migrants seen as posing this challenge. We believe that though many a time migrations create anxieties amongst people, it has been, on balance, a great contributor to human progress. We therefore need to transcend the traumas of mass deportations, be it from European or African countries through win-win coordinating and innovative mechanisms. As a starting point, we propose a high level panel on migration to lead us through the design and implementation of innovative mechanisms to address this challenge.

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Mr. Chairman, distinguished ladies and gentlemen, there are many positive developments in relation to human security. Security should not only be about the state, or monopolized by armed forces. The absence of well being in communities, the degradation of community sustaining environments, and widespread illiteracy in this era of great knowledge are at the same time vectors of insecurity. And they warrant our greatest attention and collaborative actions. We have often heard that there is enough food in the world to ensure that nobody goes to bed hungry; that there are enough knowledge resources in the world to ensure that nobody stays illiterate; that there are emergent technologies and modes of behaving that will ensure a cleaner and safer environment; and that making the world safer and securer for women enhances the security and dignity of the human being, our communities and nations.

We have seen collaborative mechanisms to utilize these resources to ensure health and education for all; we have organized processes to address issues relating to global warming, climate change, gender equity and judicial accountability. But whilst successes are scored in one aspect, failures in other areas complicate the impact of our successes. Whilst there are collaborations, from the inter-governmental agreements on

the Millenium Development Goals and the support to eradicate poverty at the country level by both state and non state actors, other actions including failure of states to sign up to effective mechanisms on climate change, and irresponsible behavior by corporate giants at the global financial level and at local extractive environments have constrained these efforts. It seems as if attachments to old non-participatory frameworks, mechanisms of convenience and notions of dominance are constraining global efforts at dealing with many vectors and states of human insecurity.

We need to deal with this attitude of dominance and exploitation wrought onto our emerging world from an era that has run its course. The world has changed; China has risen; Africa is rising; critical masses of populations everywhere are now very aware of their rights and the possibilities of a better life; and they are activating these possibilities with a zeal never before experienced in the history of the world. And more importantly, many people are also acquiring the skills to seek redress for injustice, marginalization and indignity. We must build sustainable security models that address the root causes of the political challenges the world faces. We must therefore open up such forums of global decision-making as the UN Security Council, the IMF, and the World Bank; we must admit rising regions into the hallowed councils of global security decision making. Our continental organization, the African Union, recognizes this new imperative and calls for two countries in Africa to be permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

Africa applauds new approaches focusing on human security. We are, however, mindful of a particular negative and totalitarian trend; that would even consider increases in a country's GDP as having negative security implications for other nations. But we need not perceive increases in prosperity as a zero sum game; that some nations could only rise at the expense of other countries. As suggested by the theme of last year's World Peace Forum, we must promote mechanisms for the win-win prosperity and security of the peoples of the world. We must also take actions to reduce the collateral cultural and individual insecurities coming from the accelerations of technological change.

Distinguished ladies and gentlemen, Africa is growing, six of the ten fastest growing economies in the world are in the continent; our populations are increasing at faster rates than many other regions; our cities are growing and over two thirds of the continent's populations are below 35. These growths offer great opportunities for Africa's future. And I believe that Africa is seizing these opportunities. Our efforts,

our youths and our endowments will be mainstays of security, prosperity and dignity. But as our people say, fire could sometime come from the river; opportunities are also fraught with risks. Sprawling urban centers and large cohorts of young men, especially when unemployed and out of school pose enormous governance and security challenges. But Africa is determined to seize the destiny of prosperity marked out by our growth through collaborations for a peaceful world.

It is in the enlightened self-interest of our continent to stand up for peace. Africa grows when peace reigns. This has been the story of many Africa nations, including my own country, Sierra Leone. Sierra Leone still has enormous challenges, but we have been able to grow our economy and be amongst the fastest growing economies in the world, because we have ensured peace and security for over a decade now. This is our aspiration for the world; and we believe that collaboratively with the new China and other countries dedicated to the peaceful rise of nations, this aspiration is within our rights and our reach.

Official website of the President (塞拉利昂总统官方网站)

标题: President Koroma To Address Peace Forum in China

地址:

<http://www.statehouse.gov.sl/index.php/component/content/article/34-news-articles/684-president-koroma-to-address-peace-forum-in-china>

全文:

President Dr Ernest Bai Koroma will lead an eight-man delegation to China on Monday 24th June to attend the 2nd World Peace Forum at the citadel of learning in mainland China, Tsinghua University.

As one of the keynote speakers, President Koroma is expected to deliver a speech at the opening session of the Forum on the theme "International Security in a Changing World: Innovation, Coordination, Development".

This event is likely to attract national Chinese leaders as well as leaders of other countries. Whilst in Beijing, His Excellency Dr Ernest Bai Koroma will on Wednesday, June 26th meet with Mr. Xi Jinping, President of the People's Republic of China at the Great Hall of the People.

He will attend a welcome banquet hosted at the Liaoning International Hotel by the World Peace Forum on Wednesday evening.

The president will also exchange greetings with Mr. Li Yuanchao, Vice President of the People's Republic and take group photographs at the Tsinghua University. President Koroma is also expected to meet Mr. Chen Jining, President of Tsinghua University on Thursday, June 27th, instant.

The visit which will last for seven days is well loaded with activities, including meetings with local leaders in China. The President and entourage are expected back in Freetown on July 3rd.

非洲地区其他媒体

All Africa (全非洲网)

标题: Sierra Leone: President Koroma Motivates Sierra Leoneans in China

地址: <http://allafrica.com/stories/201306271223.html>

全文:

His Excellency Dr Ernest Bai Koroma has said that a good number of Sierra Leoneans contributed immensely either directly or indirectly to his reelection bid last year.

He spoke on Tuesday, 25th June at the Sierra Leone Embassy in China where he had gone to meet with Sierra Leoneans, including students.

According to President Koroma, very soon the government will launch the 'Agenda for Prosperity', and as such was expecting every Sierra Leonean in and out of the country to seize the moment and opportunities thrown up by the agenda.

Speaking on concerns of students studying in China, including the harmonization of list of students coming from the Ministry of Education and those from other institutions; and the timely payment of their allowances, amongst others, he said he will instruct the Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation to do the needful. He called on all Sierra Leoneans to come onboard Sierra Leone's development train and make the country one we should all be proud of.

President Koroma also informed the audience that he was in Beijing on the invitation of the Chinese Government and especially the University of Tsinghua to further push the cooperation ties between China and Sierra Leone on the one hand, and to deliver a talk on Peace around the world.

On the relevance of the invitation of Sierra Leone at the 2nd World Peace Forum, President Koroma noted that such an invitation by the university to deliver a keynote address was in recognition of the efforts Sierra Leone has made in consolidating peace and stability across the sub region, as anything that has to do with peace and security will impact the world. "The selection of Sierra Leone is therefore in recognition of the role we are playing towards peace in the sub region, the AU and the world at large."

On issues of governance back home, he told citizens that he could not say much as today, "through social media, you are now well informed about happenings back home". He acknowledged that Sierra Leone did not achieve all that was contained in

the 'Agenda for Change' "but we have come a long way", whilst assuring that by July of this year, his government shall be launching the 'Agenda for Prosperity' and called on Sierra Leoneans, especially students in China to see this agenda as an opportunity to prepare themselves for the Sierra Leone of tomorrow.

The President further said that he was satisfied with the efforts of Sierra Leoneans in China, especially Maria who is an artist in China and making tremendous efforts to rebrand the country.

Ambassador Victor Bockarie Foh who gave the welcome address introduced the President's delegation and noted that today in Sierra Leone, even the blind could see and acknowledge that a lot has happened in terms of development since the assumption of President Koroma of the presidency almost six years ago, adding that President Koroma scored in excess of 58% of the total votes cast in the last elections, making him a popular President. President Koroma, Ambassador Foh said, has been reelected into office with an 'Agenda for Prosperity' "that he wants to leave as a legacy even for our good friends doing business in Sierra Leone"

Giving a brief background to the bilateral relationship between Sierra Leone and the People's Republic, Ambassador Foh said that Sierra Leone made no mistake in identifying China 40 years ago when it threw all its support behind China at the United Nations General Assembly that saw the country being admitted to the comity of nations. He prayed for continued sustainable bilateral ties between China and Sierra Leone, especially in the wake of the current visit of the president to the Asian Giant.

By way of closing remarks, the APC Chairman, Asian Branch, Mr Lamin Turay, said, China is a difficult place for Sierra Leoneans to live but because of their friends they are doing very well as their Chinese hosts are very much receptive and hospitable. He said that he was very grateful to be a Sierra Leonean.

He also noted that, a good number of people who are close to the president are disseminating the good news among them in Asia, which has made him today one of the most peaceful men in China. Lamin Turay also commended government for the continued efforts being undertaken in developing the country as could be seen in a number of sectors.

Newstime Africa (非洲新闻时间)

标题: As President Koroma addresses the World Peace Forum at Tsinghua University he says "China is the biggest driver of our changing world"

地址: <http://www.newstimeafrica.com/archives/32268>

全文:

On behalf of the people of Sierra Leone, and in my own name, I congratulate the citizens of the Peoples Republic of China for their inauguration of a new leadership. Please accept Mr. Vice President our wishes for the continued well-being and prosperity of the friendly leadership and entire citizenry of the Peoples Republic of China.

Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen, I am honored to be present at this year's World Peace Forum to share our perspective on New Trends in International Security and to propose actions on innovation, cooperation and development as effective pathways for meeting the security challenges of our changing world. We appreciate Tsinghua University for inviting the leadership of a small developing nation in West Africa to contribute to this landmark discussion. In a changing world of converging spaces and technologies, insecurity anywhere could introduce breaks in the chains and networks of worldwide security, which could negatively impact the infrastructures of development, peace and progress everywhere. The impacts of insecurity can no longer be confined; the benefits of security can no longer be monopolized. We are in the same boat. Plugging emerging holes in the boat, wherever they are and however small they are, is a wise course of action. The successful voyage to the destinations of our converging aspirations requires the integration of this wisdom into discussions, mechanisms and actions for international security. This must be the new trend, and we congratulate Tsinghua University for their pioneering awareness of this imperative.

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This peaceful rise has brought about significant collaboration between China, Africa and other regions of the world in delivering innovation and development. The continuation of these collaborative efforts will enhance international security in our

changing world.

There are varied positive and negative emerging trends in international security, most of which are very well known and discussed all the time. And it is also very well known that most of these trends are carried on by the same vectors, the most prominent of which are globalization, migration, explosion of demands for food and energy, the rise of new powers and the exponential acceleration of technological change.

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The sources of insecurity are not necessarily where they register their greatest impact. A Tsunami could be triggered by earthquakes deep below the ocean; but its point of greatest impact may be thousands of miles away. In the emerging security discourses, however, when a place that receives the greatest impact of insecurity is in the developing country, that nation is seen as the source of the insecurity; and even

when the insecurity directly hits developed nations, analysts also trace sources to developing nations. Many developing nations are perceived as breeding grounds for terrorists and threatening migrants. But it is important to note that actions of particular groups in the developed world are also threats to global security. A notable example was the case of speculative bankers and commodity buyers during the international financial food and fuel crisis. Did the actions of these groups not breed anxieties, human insecurity and riots in many parts of the globe? Are these groups not vectors of disorder? Must they not be reined in? Must we not create effective international mechanisms to ensure more prudent regulation and governance of these groups?

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In many cases, the compliance regimes of emerging security mechanisms are greatly geared to addressing security concerns prioritized by bigger developed states. This is not to suggest that issues that firstly impact developed nations should not be everybody's focus. For definitely these episodes, from cyber crime to tax fraud, piracy and undocumented migrations may send waves of insecurity everywhere. Rather, those issues whose first impacts are felt in developing nations also require more than our token attention.

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In our emerging world, new trends usually pose new challenges. Let us, for example, look at the issue of migration. International migration is usually from poorer countries to wealthier nations. And we have often seen these migratory flows linked to security issues by the leaders and citizens of wealthier nations. But these migratory flows are evolving, and a new trend is emerging: this involves the growing migratory flows from investor and donor countries towards the destinations of investments and aid. These new migrants, sometimes far less competent than locals, are disrupting potential employment and growth opportunities for locals. This poses security challenges for recipient nations, communities and citizens. And we have recently seen actions by countries within Africa, to deport migrants seen as posing this challenge. We believe that though many a time migrations create anxieties amongst people, it

has been, on balance, a great contributor to human progress. We therefore need to transcend the traumas of mass deportations, be it from European or African countries through win-win coordinating and innovative mechanisms. As a starting point, we propose a high level panel on migration to lead us through the design and implementation of innovative mechanisms to address this challenge.

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We have seen collaborative mechanisms to utilize these resources to ensure health and education for all; we have organized processes to address issues relating to global warming, climate change, gender equity and judicial accountability. But whilst successes are scored in one aspect, failures in other areas complicate the impact of our successes. Whilst there are collaborations, from the inter-governmental agreements on the Millenium Development Goals and the support to eradicate poverty at the country level by both state and non state actors, other actions including failure of states to sign up to effective mechanisms on climate change, and irresponsible behavior by corporate giants at the global financial level and at local extractive environments have

constrained these efforts. It seems as if attachments to old non-participatory frameworks, mechanisms of convenience and notions of dominance are constraining global efforts at dealing with many vectors and states of human insecurity.

We need to deal with this attitude of dominance and exploitation wrought onto our emerging world from an era that has run its course. The world has changed; China has risen; Africa is rising; critical masses of populations everywhere are now very aware of their rights and the possibilities of a better life; and they are activating these possibilities with a zeal never before experienced in the history of the world. And more importantly, many people are also acquiring the skills to seek redress for injustice, marginalization and indignity. We must build sustainable security models that address the root causes of the political challenges the world faces. We must therefore open up such forums of global decision-making as the UN Security Council, the IMF, and the World Bank; we must admit rising regions into the hallowed councils of global security decision making. Our continental organization, the African Union, recognizes this new imperative and calls for two countries in Africa to be permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

Africa applauds new approaches focusing on human security. We are, however, mindful of a particular negative and totalitarian trend; that would even consider increases in a country's GDP as having negative security implications for other nations. But we need not perceive increases in prosperity as a zero sum game; that some nations could only rise at the expense of other countries. As suggested by the theme of last year's World Peace Forum, we must promote mechanisms for the win-win prosperity and security of the peoples of the world. We must also take actions to reduce the collateral cultural and individual insecurities coming from the accelerations of technological change.

Distinguished ladies and gentlemen, Africa is growing, six of the ten fastest growing economies in the world are in the continent; our populations are increasing at faster rates than many other regions; our cities are growing and over two thirds of the continent's population are below 35. These growths offer great opportunities for Africa's future. And I believe that Africa is seizing these opportunities. Our efforts, our youths and our endowments will be mainstays of security, prosperity and dignity. But as our people say, fire could sometime come from the river; opportunities are also fraught with risks. Sprawling urban centers and large cohorts of young men, especially when unemployed and out of school pose enormous governance and

security challenges. But Africa is determined to seize the destiny of prosperity marked out by our growth through collaborations for a peaceful world.

It is in the enlightened self-interest of our continent to stand up for peace. Africa grows when peace reigns. This has been the story of many Africa nations, including my own country, Sierra Leone. Sierra Leone still has enormous challenges, but we have been able to grow our economy and be amongst the fastest growing economies in the world, because we have ensured peace and security for over a decade now. This is our aspiration for the world; and we believe that collaboratively with the new China and other countries dedicated to the peaceful rise of nations, this aspiration is within our rights and our reach.

苏里南媒体

Radio Suriname (苏里南广播电台)

标题: Bouterse tijdens Wereld Forum voor Vrede: Acceptatie van elkaar en toepassing gelijkheidsbeginsel dragen bij tot wereldvrede

地址:

<http://www.radiosonline.nl/bouterse-tijdens-wereld-forum-voor-vrede-acceptatie-van-elkaar-en-toepassing-gelijkheidsbeginsel-dragen-bij-tot-wereldvrede/>

全文:

“Wij geloven sterk dat acceptatie van elkaar en de toepassing van het gelijkheidsbeginsel en onderlinge afhankelijkheid bij internationale betrekkingen en samenwerking, zal bijdragen tot de mondiale zoektocht naar veiligheid voor elke wereldburger en ontwikkeling van naties”. Zo sprak president Desi Bouterse het Wereld Forum voor Vrede vanmorgen toe in Beijing, China.

Het staatshoofd erkende in zijn toespraak dat er nieuwe bedreigingen zijn voor de internationale vrede en veiligheid. Naast traditionele gewelddadige conflicten, doen nieuwe elementen van toenemende internationale onzekerheden zich voor. Als voorbeeld haalde hij de toename en uitbreiding van het aantal opkomende economieën.

De groei van de economieën in Azië, Oost-Europa, Zuid-Amerika en de Stille Oceaan, brengt met zich mee dat er een schaarste ontstaat aan essentiële goederen, zoals voedsel, drinkwater en brandstof. Landen worden bedreigd met milieuvervuiling.

Een andere bedreiging is volgens Bouterse de kloof die ontstaat tussen arm en rijk. Dit vormt een potentiële bedreiging voor de internationale vrede en veiligheid. Maar ook terrorisme beïnvloedt het dagelijks leven substantieel. De trends van culturele en etnische conflicten, die voortvloeien uit de religie, vormt een groeiende bedreiging voor de internationale vrede en veiligheid.

Bouterse wees erop dat in ons streven naar veiligheid en duurzame ontwikkeling drie fundamentele beginselen gerespecteerd moeten worden, m.n. het toepassen van het gelijkbeginsel, onderlinge afhankelijkheid regionaal en internationaal en integratie. Het staatshoofd haalde Suriname als voorbeeld aan om aan te tonen dat diverse bevolkingsgroepen vredig met elkaar kunnen leven. Suriname heeft volgens Bouterse moeilijke tijden gekend, maar “wij hebben in Suriname geleerd om dialoog te

koesteren, wederzijds respect en tolerantie vormen de basis van onze samenleving”.

De Ware Tijd (真理时报)

标题: Equality basis for world peace

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<http://www.dwtonline.com/de-ware-tijd/2013/06/28/equality-basis-for-world-peace/>

全文:

PARAMARIBO - Accepting the principle that all men are created equal, that societies are dependent on each other and that no one may be excluded, are the three basic principles to realize safety and sustainable development, according to President Desi Bouterse. An integral effort is needed to realize a more balanced and equal power and welfare relation between the countries.

In his address at World Peace Forum in Beijing, China, yesterday Bouterse told his public that should be acknowledged that societies, both at the regional and international level, are dependent on each other. 'We are convinced that accepting and applying the principles of equality and interdependence in international relations, will contribute towards the global pursuit to realize safety for every citizen of the world and development of all nations', Bouterse said. The peace conference is hosted for the second consecutive year by the Tshinghua University.

'These days people rather apply dialogue and diplomacy instead of violence and should in no way be considered as a sign of weakness, but as a sign of wisdom', Bouterse told his audience. The head of state presented Suriname as an example of a multi-ethnic, multi-religious and multi-cultural country where uniformity and equality of all citizens are embedded in the Constitution and are recognized by the government.

Integration

The Surinamese Head of State also emphasized that no country may be excluded. 'We must also accept the principle of integration, which means that all nations, big and small are able to develop themselves, while peace is promoted through dialogue and cooperation, preventing conflict of whatever nature or origin, preventing conflicts and civil wars, offering the opportunity to contribute towards a peaceful world.'

According to Bouterse accepting mutual independence at all levels in society and at the level of regional and international relations, is crucial for quelling the sources of conflicts and promoting dialogue and cooperation. The changing composition within the G-20, the growing influence of Brazil, Russia, India and China and other alliances, such a ACP, Unasur, Celac, Alba, Asean and others, contribute to redefining the

nature, position and functioning of established institutes, such as the UN, World Bank, IMF, WTO and NATO.

Sharing

Bouterse said that what is more important is that more and more people are becoming aware of the fact that, only because of the birth right, 'we must share everything with each other what this planet is offering '. This basic concept will contribute towards more understanding and respect for the environment 'in which we, as human beings, must live".

The concept to share requires a constant dialogue and understanding among the countries. This is an enormous challenge, especially for the more developed countries because they should understand that cooperation is necessary to create the pre-conditions for equality of power and decision making. The same goes for the transfer of knowledge and technology to less developed countries, to realize everybody's financial security.

古巴媒体

Prensa Latina (拉丁美洲通讯社)

标题: Reunión en Beijing de presidentes de China y Surinam

地址:

http://www.prensa-latina.cu/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&idioma=1&id=1554181&Itemid=1

全文:

Beijing, 26 jun (PL) El presidente de China, Xi Jinping, dijo hoy a su par de Surinam, Desi Bouterse, que estos dos países deben impulsar su cooperación en sectores de infraestructura, energía y explotación de recursos, agricultura, bosques, pesca y protección ambiental.

En una reunión sostenida en el Gran Palacio del Pueblo de Beijing, ambos mandatarios expresaron interés de ampliar la confianza mutua que conduzca a profundizar la cooperación bilateral.

Bouterse se encuentra en la capital china para asistir al segundo Foro de Paz mundial, un encuentro no gubernamental de alto nivel sobre seguridad internacional que sesionará jueves y viernes.

Según las versiones oficiales del encuentro, el líder chino dijo que su gobierno alienta que las empresas de este país inviertan en Surinam y abogó por mejorar el ambiente de comercio e inversiones y ofrecer garantías legales para la colaboración bilateral.

A juicio de Xi, las dos partes deben ampliar la cooperación en recursos humanos y organizar intercambios pueblo a pueblo para cementar una base social para las relaciones entre las dos partes.

La coordinación mutual en asuntos multilaterales, la ampliación del diálogo sobre cambio climático y la salvaguarda conjunta de los derechos e intereses de las dos naciones también figuraron en este intercambio, agregaron las fuentes.

El mandatario aseguró que China verá sus relaciones con los países del Caribe desde una altura estratégica, con el deseo de establecer asociaciones integrales de cooperación con esas naciones sobre la base del respeto mutuo, la igualdad y el desarrollo común.

Xi dijo que espera que Surinam, que asumirá la presidencia rotativa de la Unión de Naciones Suramericanas (Unasur) en el segundo semestre de este año, continúe

siendo una influencia positiva en la promoción de las relaciones de China con los países del Caribe.

El visitante surinamés felicitó a Xi por la conclusión exitosa hoy de la misión espacial tripulada Shenzhou-10 y señaló que los dos países han realizado una cooperación política y económica efectiva.

Afirmó que China ha ofrecido apoyo y asistencia a los países caribeños, incluyendo Surinam, con un impacto efectivo en la promoción del desarrollo económico y social de esos Estados.

Bouterse dijo que Surinam está listo para expandir la cooperación con China, país con el que mantiene relaciones diplomáticas hace 37 años.

尼加拉瓜媒体

laPrensa（新闻报）

标题：Vicepresidente chino pide cooperación para regular ciberespacio

地址：

<http://www.laprensa.com.ni/2013/06/26/planeta/152435-vicepresidente-chino-pide-cooperacion>

全文：

El vicepresidente chino, Li Yuanchao, aseguró hoy, durante su discurso de apertura del Foro Mundial de la Paz en Pekín, que se necesita "expandir la cooperación internacional para la regulación de nuevas fronteras como el ciberespacio".

En la Universidad de Tsinghua -organizadora del evento- y en presencia de más de un centenar de altos cargos políticos y líderes académicos de todo el mundo, Li enfatizó que se deben "reajustar las obsoletas teorías de seguridad y apostar por nuevos conceptos".

Sus declaraciones se producen en medio de tensiones entre China y Estados Unidos, después de que el extécnico de la CIA Edward Snowden filtrara desde Hong Kong documentos que revelaban un programa de escuchas masivo y asegurara que "EE.UU. lleva años espiando a China y a Hong Kong".

Sin mencionar el caso, Li enfatizó que las "amenazas tradicionales como el conflicto armado o la proliferación nuclear se alternan con otras menos tradicionales, como el cambio climático, la seguridad económica y alimenticia o la ciberseguridad".

"La sombra de la guerra no ha sido totalmente disipada y el orden internacional implora una solución", agregó.

Li argumentó que un "modelo mundial belicoso no conduce a nada", y exhortó de nuevo a la cooperación al recalcar que, "dadas las sofisticadas tecnologías y la globalización, la guerra no es sólo una amenaza para el ser humano; puede destruir la raza humana".

El vicepresidente, que asumió en marzo el cargo que hasta entonces ocupaba el nuevo jefe de Estado chino, Xi Jinping, también hizo referencia a otros conflictos actuales como la crisis nuclear norcoreana, la guerra en Siria o el conflicto por los programas nucleares de Irán.

"Para las inmediatas tensiones tenemos que recurrir al diálogo y a la

negociación", dijo el líder, en la misma línea que ha mantenido el Gobierno chino en los últimos meses con respecto a los citados conflictos.

El país asiático defiende la no injerencia como una de las premisas fundamentales de su política exterior, y se ha negado en reiteradas ocasiones a una intervención en conflictos como el sirio.

"Nos oponemos al uso arbitrario de la fuerza y la violencia, a la violación de la soberanía de otros países y a la interferencia en los asuntos nacionales siempre que no lo quieran", agregó Li, uno de los políticos con un perfil más liberal y reformista del actual Gobierno chino.

Li insistió en que "China es un país que busca la paz, cuyo espíritu ha definido a la nación a lo largo de su historia".

La alocución de Li también estuvo marcada por numerosas alusiones a la Guerra Fría y llamamientos para "evitar la vieja tendencia de confrontación" entre los países.

China, aseguró, "todavía es un país en desarrollo y tiene un largo camino que realizar antes de la modernización", aunque "nunca buscará la hegemonía o la expansión".

El vicepresidente añadió que China "está lista para representar su rol en la ONU y en otras organizaciones, como la Organización para la Cooperación de Shanghái (OCS), con el objetivo de establecer una arquitectura internacional "abierta, inclusiva y equitativa".

台湾媒体

Taipei Times (台北时报)

标题: Japan pledges to help Philippines; Beijing reacts

地址: <http://www.taipeitimes.com/News/front/archives/2013/06/28/2003565830>

全文:

Japan yesterday pledged to help the Philippines defend its “remote islands,” as both governments expressed concern over China’s robust moves to stake its claims to disputed Asian waters.

Japanese Defense Minister Itsunori Onodera said China’s contentious claim to nearly all of the South China Sea and its territorial dispute with Japan in the East China Sea were discussed during top-level talks in Manila.

“We agreed that we will further co-operate in terms of the defense of remote islands ... the defense of territorial seas as well as protection of maritime interests,” Onodera told a joint news conference.

“We face a very similar situation in the East China Sea of Japan. The Japan side is very concerned that this kind of situation in the South China Sea could affect the situation in the East China Sea,” he said, speaking through an interpreter.

Philippine Defense Secretary Voltaire Gazmin welcomed Japan’s offer of support for its poorly resourced military.

“We have agreed to continue our exchanges of information, exchanges of technology to help each other to make our defense relations stronger,” Gazmin said.

Onodera and Gazmin welcomed an increased military presence in Asia by their mutual ally, the US.

Onodera said Japan was intent on avoiding conflict with China.

“I would also like to emphasize that the current situation should not be changed with the use of force, but should be done through the rule of law,” Onodera said.

Meanwhile, Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs Wang Yi (王毅) yesterday said countries with territorial claims in the South China Sea that look for help from third parties will find their efforts “futile,” adding that the path of confrontation would be “doomed.”

Beijing’s assertion of sovereign-ty over a vast stretch of the South China Sea has set it directly against Vietnam and the Philippines, while Taiwan, Brunei and Malaysia also lay claim to other parts of the sea, making it Asia’s biggest potential

military trouble spot.

At stake are potentially massive offshore oil reserves. The seas also lie on shipping lanes and fishing grounds.

Wang did not name any third countries, but the US is a close ally of Taiwan and the Philippines, and has good or improving relations with the other nations laying claim to all or part of the South China Sea.

“If certain claimant countries choose confrontation, that path will be doomed,” Wang said after a speech at the annual Tsinghua World Peace Forum. “If such countries try to reinforce their poorly grounded claims through the help of external forces, that will be futile and will eventually prove to be a strategic miscalculation not worth the effort.

香港媒体

Asia Pacific Daily (亚太日报)

标题: Chinese FM: confrontation not conducive to solving South China Sea dispute

地址: <http://en.apdnews.com/news/29205.html>

全文:

Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi said on Thursday that confrontations related to South China Sea issues will bear no fruit, calling on all involved parties to solve disputes through negotiation.

"The firm standing of China regarding the Nansha Islands will not change and will not be likely to change," Wang said on the sidelines of the second annual World Peace Forum, which was held in Beijing.

Wang said that the recent disputes concerning the South China Sea were not started by China. However, some country illegally grounded warship and constructed buildings on the reef within China's territorial sovereignty, and brought bilateral disputes to the UN arbitral tribunal, which further complicated the situation.

"To deal with such provocations, which go against principles endorsed by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC), China has every reason to make necessary responses," Wang said.

Wang said China has the patience to resolve the dispute through direct dialogue and consultation with concerned parties according to rules set by the DOC.

"We proposed shelving differences and seeking joint development before the dispute can be fully resolved," Wang said.

Meanwhile, Wang said China has always remained open to discussions regarding the Code of Conduct in the South China Sea (COC), adding that China and Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) member states have agreed to adopt the COC on the basis of a consensus reached by all relevant parties.

"This is a promise that China has made to the ten ASEAN member states and will live up to," Wang stressed.

"It is essential that all parties exercise self-restraint in keeping with the spirit of the DOC," Wang said, pledging that China will work with ASEAN member states to promote the adoption of the COC.

South China Morning Post (南华早报)

标题: World Peace Forum experts call for global effort to boost internet security

地址:

<http://www.scmp.com/news/china/article/1271331/world-peace-forum-experts-call-global-effort-boost-internet-security>

全文:

Common criminal or much-needed whistle-blower? The Edward Snowden case divided opinion among the dignitaries, diplomats and academics at the World Peace Forum in Beijing.

But they all agreed that international collaboration was needed to draw up ground rules to make the internet more secure.

Roy Stapleton, a former US ambassador to Beijing, saw no connection between Snowden's release of information on US National Security Agency hacking and surveillance and the issue of cybersecurity.

"He's a criminal who stole and made public government classified documents he should not have gained access to," said Stapleton, who served in Beijing from 1991 to 1995 and went on to head the Kissinger Institute on China and the United States.

Stapleton defended the US cybersnooping programme, saying it had been approved by Congress and was carried out in accordance with the law.

Jessica Mathews, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, a Washington-based think tank, labelled Snowden a felon and said he acted against the laws of most countries - including China.

But Asian representatives at the conference were more sympathetic to Snowden, who revealed in an exclusive interview with the South China Morning Post that the NSA had hacked civilian targets in Hong Kong and on the mainland, including the Chinese University of Hong Kong and Tsinghua University. Chen Xiaogong, a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National People's Congress, said Snowden had not only disclosed how the US government monitored its own citizens, but how it launched cyberattacks against other countries.

"Why do you break into the network of a Chinese university? Is it out of the need to fight terrorism?" Chen asked. "Of course people would ask such questions, but the Americans haven't offered an explanation."

Ehsan Haq, a Pakistani army general who served as the chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Pakistan military until October 2008, said Snowden's disclosures had

shed light on the unchecked cyberespionage of the NSA. Haq said Snowden's claims demonstrated the importance of developing universal ground rules to uphold cybersecurity.

Chen said one rule should be that non-military facilities ought not be targeted either by government-sponsored programmes or individual hackers.

Stapleton said there was international consensus that no basic infrastructure should be targeted in cyberattacks, and that any such attack could be interpreted as an act of war.

But in the area of government espionage, there was no way of establishing ground rules because of the need for secrecy.

香港文汇报

标题：李源潮出席「和平論壇」 籲共促安全

地址：<http://paper.wenweipo.com/2013/06/28/CH1306280016.htm>

全文：

香港文匯報訊 據中新社報道，第二屆世界和平論壇 27 日在清華大學舉行，中國國家副主席李源潮出席開幕式。他指出，和平、發展、合作、共贏符合歷史進步潮流和各國人民共同願望，各國應同心求和平、攜手促安全，共同應對面臨挑戰，推進人類和平與發展事業。

「和平論壇」是中國舉辦的首個非官方高級別安全論壇，來自 80 多個國家的專家學者和駐華使節等近 500 人參加了開幕式。論壇主席唐家璇主持開幕式。

李源潮說，和平是世界人民的第一需要，也是中國人民的第一需要，沒有和平，任何建設事業都無從談起。世界各國應和平共處，以和平方式解決爭端和衝突，協力維護地區和世界和平。中國是堅持走和平發展道路的和平國家。希望各國都走和平發展道路，共同開闢人類和平發展的廣闊前景。

李源潮說，安全問題是世界和平面臨的重大挑戰。各國應樹立和平出安全、發展出安全、合作出安全、共贏出安全的新理念，堅持和平對話解決矛盾爭端，加強國際合作應對安全挑戰，通過共同發展從根本上消除安全隱患，堅持互利共贏，努力促進世界持久和平、共同繁榮。

香港日报

标题：世界和平论坛在清华大学开幕 李源潮出席并致辞

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<http://www.hongkongdaily.net/a/toutiaoxinwen/jsxw/2013/0628/11637.html>

全文：

新华网北京6月27日电（记者张艺）第二届世界和平论坛27日在清华大学举行，国家副主席李源潮出席开幕式。他指出，和平、发展、合作、共赢符合历史进步潮流和各国人民共同愿望，各国应同心求和平、携手促安全，共同应对面临挑战，推进人类和平与发展事业。

开幕式前，李源潮会见了出席论坛的塞拉利昂总统科罗马、苏里南总统鲍特塞，以及马来西亚、巴基斯坦、法国、日本、美国、欧盟等外国前政要。

“和平论坛”是我国举办的首个非官方高级别安全论坛。本届论坛主题是“世界变革中的国际安全：和平、发展、创新”，来自80多个国家的专家学者和驻华使节等近500人参加了开幕式。论坛主席唐家璇主持开幕式。

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香港新闻网

标题：世界和平論壇開幕 李源潮籲攜手促安全

地址：<http://www.hkcna.hk/content/2013/0627/200806.shtml>

全文：

香港新聞網 6 月 27 日電 據中國新聞網報道，第二屆世界和平論壇 27 日在清華大學舉行，中國國家副主席李源潮出席開幕式。他指出，和平、發展、合作、共贏符合歷史進步潮流和各國人民共同願望，各國應同心求和平、攜手促安全，共同應對面臨挑戰，推進人類和平與發展事業。

開幕式前，李源潮會見了出席論壇的塞拉利昂總統科羅馬、蘇裏南總統鮑特瑟，以及馬來西亞、巴基斯坦、法國、日本、美國、歐盟等外國前政要。

“和平論壇”是中國舉辦的首個非官方高級別安全論壇。本屆論壇主題是“世界變革中的國際安全：和平、發展、創新”，來自 80 多個國家的專家學者和駐華使節等近 500 人參加了開幕式。論壇主席唐家璇主持開幕式。

李源潮說，和平是世界人民的第一需要，也是中國人民的第一需要，沒有和平，任何建設事業都無從談起。世界各國應和平共處，以和平方式解決爭端和衝突，協力維護地區和世界和平。中國是堅持走和平發展道路的和平國家。希望各國都走和平發展道路，共同開辟人類和平發展的廣闊前景。

李源潮說，安全問題是世界和平面臨的重大挑戰。各國應樹立和平出安全、發展出安全、合作出安全、共贏出安全的新理念，堅持和平對話解決矛盾爭端，加強國際合作應對安全挑戰，通過共同發展從根本上消除安全隱患，堅持互利共贏，努力促進世界持久和平、共同繁榮。

凤凰网

标题：鸠山重申：“中方认为日本窃取钓鱼岛”很正常

地址：

http://news.ifeng.com/mainland/special/diaoyudaozhengduan/content-3/detail_2013_06/27/26877238_0.shtml

全文：

6月25日，凤凰卫视播出驻东京记者李淼对日本前首相鸠山由纪夫的专访，鸠山在专访中表示，日本政府必须承认钓鱼岛存在主权争议，从中方来看，说日本窃取钓鱼岛也是有道理的，日本必须停止挑衅的行为。这一表态在日本国内遭受批评。更有日本产经新闻报道，称鸠山否认说过这样的话。

6月27日下午，鸠山由纪夫在第二届世界和平论坛上接受凤凰网、凤凰卫视对话，回应此次争议。鸠山称在接受凤凰卫视专访后，并没有做任何否认，并再次重申“关于领土问题，各国政府有各自的主张”。

鸠山随后补充道，重要的是要正确认识历史。鸠山称日本在二战中失败了，并接受《波茨坦公告》，当时的日本政府也承诺遵守《波茨坦公告》和《开罗宣言》（凤凰网编者注：《波茨坦公告》第八条明确指出：《开罗宣言》之条件必将实施，而《开罗宣言》中明确规定，日本所窃取的中国之领土，例如东北、台湾等岛屿归还中国。根据《波茨坦公告》，日本要归还战争窃取的领土，中国认为钓鱼岛作为《马关条约》中割让的台湾及附属岛屿中的“附属岛屿”，主权应予归还中国），日本政府应该归还通过战争所窃取的领土。“当然，如果中国政府认为其它岛屿也应包括在这部分归还领土中，我认为这种看法也是很正常的”，鸠山也表示，“但在日本角度看，《马关条约》签订的三个月之前，岛屿已经归属日本了（凤凰网编者注：《马关条约》签订前，即1895年，日本已经单方面把钓鱼岛划入日本版图，这是日本对钓鱼岛提出主权要求的所谓历史根据，中方历来不予承认）”。

凤凰网

标题：大国权力获取方式的取舍博弈

地址：<http://news.ifeng.com/exclusive/lecture/special/burejinsiji/#pageTop>

全文：

美国智库学者布热津斯基，6月28日，在清华大学举办的第二届世界和平论坛上发表主旨演讲。布热津斯基指出，当前全球正面临秩序丧失的威胁，这种威胁产生的基础有可能是民族主义、宗教冲突，以及历史上的积怨仇恨等。布热津斯基称，在这样一种框架内，全球潜在冲突区域的范围不断扩大，北非、西非、中东、波斯湾一直到南亚、西亚甚至是中亚，尤其美国从阿富汗撤军后，民粹主义推动的区域战争，在大范围内爆发，变得非常有可能。

布热津斯基提出，在当今世界，中美两国建立良好的关系对全球稳定极为重要，中美关系和冷战期间美苏之间的竞争关系完全不同，中美之间并没有意识形态的冲突，在可预见的十到三十年也没有军事威胁。

布热津斯基还就斯诺登等热点话题回答了记者的提问。

以下为布热津斯基演讲全文：

主席先生、女士们、先生们，首先我非常高兴能够参加世界和平论坛这样重要的论坛。感谢清华大学和外交学会。清华大学和外交学会在世界上享有盛名。此次论坛上，与会嘉宾分量很重，去年时任副主席，现在的国家主席习近平先生参加这一论坛，今年则是李源潮副主席。如果我没记错的话，清华大学也培养出过中国的国家领导人。我相信，在座的各位中，在未来有一天也会成为国家主席，这种猜测并非完全有可能。

回到论坛主题，我想分享两个论点，第一，当今世界正面临着全球秩序丧失的问题，这一问题越来越严重；第二，正是因为全球秩序丧失，中美之间建立以共同利益而非相互敌视为基础的务实关系，对全球稳定至关重要。

在过去的两个世纪里，大国冲突成为世界事务的主要特征。大国冲突就有可能导致，一个国家或者一种意识形态统治全球的局面，比如18世纪的拿破仑在欧洲进行的战争，在当时统治欧洲就意味着统治了全球。还有之后的一战、二战，以及冷战，都有这种一方独霸天下的潜在可能。

全球面临失序威胁 来自于民族主义、宗教冲突、历史积怨

而在21世纪，世界事务所受到的威胁是完全不同的。这种威胁不再来自超级大国，或者是霸权主义，而是源自全球秩序的丧失，这种威胁产生的基础有可能是民族主义、宗教冲突以及历史上的积怨仇恨等等。正是因为这样，一个国家将自己的利益置于全球之上，或者以自己的意识形态来统治全球，已经不可能了。之所以我们面临这样的现实，主要有几个基本的原因。

第一，在过去，超级大国可以开发毁灭全人类的终极武器，从而形成全球霸权。当我还在白宫工作的时候，我还记得，美苏之间差点就爆发这种毁灭性的战争。如果这种毁灭性的战争真的发生，那么我想，在战争开始的最初几个小时，全球至少要有 8500 万人丧生。尽管美苏在意识形态和地缘政治方面处在敌对状态，但当时两国都意识到战争所带来的不可承受的灾难，所以也都谨慎处理两个超级大国的关系，避免走向战争。

第二，21 世纪出现了全球力量重新分配以及力量分散化的趋势。力量中心正向亚洲转移，美国再加上欧洲也不可能再统治世界，但在亚洲内部，这种力量分散化的问题更为严重，在亚洲内部也不可能出现可以统治全亚洲乃至全世界的力量。

第三个，我认为和公众觉醒有关。这又和大众传媒的崛起以及帝国主义、殖民主义的垮台有关系。这使得政治活跃分子以及军事活跃分子，可以将因帝国主义与殖民主义而起的民族仇恨和政治现实、民众情绪相结合，发动所谓的“民族战争”等。

而对帝国主义和殖民主义的历史记忆，也使得这些人对外国统治或者外国干预的存在十分反感。这也使得一个国家、一种意识形态想要统治全球，变得不可能。包括前苏联、俄罗斯以及美国的一些历史经验都证实了这一点。

在这样一种框架内，全球潜在冲突区域的范围不断扩大，北非、西非、中东、波斯湾一直到南亚、西亚甚至是中亚。尤其美国从阿富汗撤军后，民粹主义推动的区域战争，在大范围内爆发，变得非常有可能，这种战争往往建立在民族意识或者极端宗教主义的基础上。

亚洲国家之间更有可能产生核冲突

在这一区域里，亚洲是非常脆弱的。这一点有点类似于 20 世纪的欧洲，当时的欧洲也面临冲突，而且民族主义情绪也不断加强。国与国之间的领土争端和资源争夺也变得愈演愈烈，当然也包括海洋权益问题。

这就需要我们特别注意那些拥有核武器的国家与势力。这些国家因为拥有核武器，所以也具有特别的破坏力。这些国家，包括美国和俄罗斯在内，都在以谨慎的方式追求一种稳定和平衡，尽量做到不再相互威胁，并谨慎的控制各自的军火库规模。

在这方面，中国所追求的是一种最低程度的震慑，这是值得赞赏的。美国和俄罗斯目前拥有的核武器规模是和冷战有关系的，现在也在不断修建核武器的规模，当然他们也希望其他国家做出同样的努力。英国和法国也是核武器国家，但某种程度上，英法的核力量是美国核力量的延伸，他们也都不准备单独使用核武器。

但亚洲的情况就有些复杂，比如南亚大陆的两个主要国家——印度和巴基斯坦，都是核国家。而在朝鲜半岛，韩国以及日本担心美国会随时撤出对他们的核保护伞，这种潜在的担忧也可能使这两个国家成为核国家。而朝鲜，就在几周前，还在利用开发核武器，使半岛局势紧张化。

坦率地说，正是由于中国的介入，也是由于中国有技巧的、巧妙的、明确的，但有又是静悄悄的外交手段，使得紧张的局势再次缓和。此外，还有以色列以及拥有潜在核能力的伊朗，二者之间也有矛盾。这些都是亚洲范围内拥有潜在战争威胁的地区。

这些地区冲突是旧时代向新时代过渡时留下的产物。这些国家，尤其是一些亚洲国家都认为出于安全考虑有必要拥核，而这一点恰恰会带来威胁，国家之间就有可能产生核冲突。

美国是远东地区和解与和平相处的真正推动者

所有这些都使得美国在远东的存在具有建设性，也有可能减少区域争端升级的可能性。美国在本区域的存在可能减少远东军火库的规模，因为只要美国存在就意味着战争没有胜利方，没有一家可以赢，这也有利于中国的长期利益。

另外美国也可以鼓励远东地区主要亚洲国家间的和解，实际上美国也是这么做的，而且获得了一些成功。美国在过去几十年里都在积极介入区域事务，比如在欧洲，美国曾经推动法德和解，美国对两国都给予了经济援助和政治支持，美国也鼓励德国和波兰之间的和解，降低了两国冲突的可能性，如果这两个国家有冲突的话，将对欧洲的心脏造成毁灭性的打击。美国现在也在推动波兰和俄罗斯之间的和解。

在这样的过程中，美国也积累了一些经验，但要在亚洲应用，不一定完全可行。因为在欧洲，和解是建立在各方自愿的基础上，而且美国也使各方以体面的方式达成了和解。这些国家过去曾介入过战争，在战争结束后，战争国曾一度想要主宰并羞辱战败国。而对战败国来说，他们也不想跪下来向战胜国请求帮助。

在这个过程中，美国一直在鼓励各国严肃认真地进行沟通，尤其是使得这些国家的年轻人能够重新审视并认真看待自己的历史。而在亚洲不一定能够完全适应，因为亚洲历史上战乱冲突不断，仇恨已经根深蒂固。

中美建立良好关系对全球稳定极为重要

在当今世界，中美两国建立良好的关系对全球稳定是极为重要的。美中关系和冷战期间美苏之间的竞争关系完全不同，美苏竞争关系是建立在地缘政治层面上的焦虑感和野心基础上的，也是建立在意识形态敌对基础之上的。而这一点在美中之间不存在，美中之间的相互依存是一个事实，两国都强调这一点，中美之间并没有意识形态的冲突，也没有可能——至少在可预见的将来 10 年、20 年、

30年——也不可能在军事上对对方产生威胁。

正如中国外长昨天所说到的，我们两国是当今世界稳定的压舱石和和平推动者。我想作为外长，他是代表中国政府说话的，我也完全同意他所说的这一点。中美都认为两国之间的敌视对谁都没好处的，他们也不会这么做的。但尽管如此，我想一些冲突仍然可能在两国发生，不过这些冲突不会导致战争。还有一些利益团体有可能出于一己之私在两国间制造敌视。

如果两国能够就一些国际问题进行定期沟通的话，就像最近举行的两国首脑会谈一样，将有助于推动两国在政治、经济、社会等层面上的可持续的合作关系。在最高领导人会晤中，我们不但要讨论现存的分歧，同时也要讨论未来的潜在冲突，通过沟通，可以看到两国在一些问题上有哪些相似点，有哪些不同点，如何来求同存异。

我想对于美中来说，两国应该仔细地考虑一下，如何共同谋划建立一种全面的经济合作关系模式，尤其是在亚太地区。现在中美有两种不同的建议，中方有 RCEP，美国是被排除在外的；美国也有 TPP，中国是被排除在外的。我们之间如果能够建立一种合作模式，相互能够包容的话，结果会更好。

今天，中美是唯一的两个全球性力量，世界大国的意义不仅仅是经济政治大国，还包含社会发展，社会财富等理念。同时这两个全球性大国也必须同世界上的其他主要力量互动，包括欧洲。虽然欧洲并不是一支强大的政治力量，但欧洲仍然是一个重要的经济体。还有要同面临严重社会和经济问题的俄罗斯合作，当然也有日本、印度。如果同印度的话，也还必须和巴基斯坦打交道，因为印度和巴基斯坦是经济大国，同时也是潜在的军事大国。此外，也必须同印尼沟通，因为很明显印尼在本区域也是逐渐崛起的大国。

我们不仅仅是为了美中自己的利益，同时也必须要意识到，通过两国努力可以实现我们在全球范围内的责任，有效应对区域冲突，避免核扩散。大家知道美国最近已经决定减少核武器，通过这种方式推动进一步推动国际合作。

中东叙利亚就是一个试金石，但我认为仅仅美、俄参与的话这个问题不可能解决，即使再加上欧洲名义上的参与，也不可能。实际上欧洲的参与并不是建立在能力基础上，而是建立在他们某种历史的需求基础之上的，而这种需求在外界看来，并不受欢迎。

我们也必须要有中国、印度、日本等国的参与。所有这些国家都是利益相关者，如果仅仅是叙利亚问题的话，那容易解决，但它不仅仅是叙利亚的问题，已经成为本地区的导火索，会带来很严重的后果。伊朗问题也是这样，波斯湾如果发生危机的话会影响到所有我所提到的国家，尤其是那些依赖波斯湾石油供应的亚洲国家。所有这些问题都呼吁美国和中国进行战略合作，也鼓励其他国家能够

积极参与。

最后一点，实际上大国之间的合作，在解决全球问题时，非常重要。我们非常高兴地看到两国领导人都已经意识到了这一点，我们也愿意为此做出努力，谢谢大家！

互动环节：

和解一定是建立在双方自愿基础上

前驻日大使陈健：美国推动法德关系和解是符合美国的利益，而中日关系，日韩关系上和解，是不符合美国的利益的，美国是否愿意发挥类似作用？

布热津斯基：首先大家应该认识到，和解是建立在各方自愿的基础之上，无论是法国和德国，还是德国和波兰，双方都有和解的意愿。在这种情况下，美国提供了帮助并鼓励欧洲的和解。我并不认为美国可以单边启动欧洲的和解程序。

我想相关国家要认识到和解是符合自己利益的，通过单边的方法是不可能解决历史遗留问题的。美国可以协助各方进行沟通，可以建立一些讨论环境，维持和解进程的持续发展。

我想再提到一点，和解不应该是侮辱，侮辱感只会起反作用。和解要互相尊重，但是如果敌意根深蒂固的话，这点就很难做到。美国已经开始认识到这一问题在全世界范围内的广泛存在。

1990年后唯一的超级大国，可以一直维持到本世纪前十年，这种情况在未来已经不复存在了。现在的世界更加复杂，有更多的力量出现，包括中国，中国将在世界上发挥更加重要的作用，尽管其内部也面临着众多危机。

而美国尽管强大，但也不再是唯一的超级大国。而这种认识已经慢慢为美国政界精英所接受。作为一个国家，整体来说并不愿意维持伊拉克战争，整个国家希望结束阿富汗战争，整个国家并不愿意美国在叙利亚进行主要的干预。他们希望温和的，限定在一定程度上的干预。

那么现在就有一个问题，一定程度的干预能有效吗？我之所以批评干预，就是因为我并不认为所谓的一定程度的干预会成功。所以要么就是实际干预，要么就不参与。在我看来，实质上的干预可能会造成在地区事态爆炸性的发展。

另一个就是互相谅解，我们和俄罗斯、亚洲国家，以及英法一起来制定对叙利亚阿萨德政权的一个妥协方案：给他选择，让他完成到明年的任期，然后做一些安排，在叙利亚进行新的大选，而他可以选择不参加竞选。

这有可能是解决问题的一个方法，这种方法也可以保全阿萨德的面子，让他选择以体面方式下台。所以我们可以共同探索一种比较持久的叙利亚问题的解决方式。

斯诺登破坏了美国针对恐怖主义的防卫系统

清华学生：斯诺登事件，美国对中国指责，中国是躺着中枪。现在中美俄都牵扯进去，各国反应也不一样，您如何看待？另外从您个人角度，作为美国人您怎么看斯诺登这个人？

布热津斯基：首先，对待斯诺登的态度，在很大程度上，取决于他真正透露的是什么。他透露了大量的信息，涉及到美国的先进技术。这些信息经过系统性的专业处理，以便确定是否与恐怖主义活动有关联，所以这些信息并不是针对个人的监督，也不是侵犯公民权。

实际上，通过这种系统，美国至少发现并制止了 50 起恐怖主义的袭击，但斯诺登的行为破坏了这个防卫系统。

我想，抵制这种信息泄露的方式，不仅符合美国利益，也符合中国、俄罗斯的利益。

如果斯诺登所泄露的信息更加敏感的话，如果这些信息涉及到我们针对他国的情报活动的话，我想其他国家并不会同情我们，虽然每个国家都想了解其他国家有什么样的计划、有怎样的武器系统。如果斯诺登暴露了大量美国针对中国、俄罗斯的情报活动，那我可以完全理解中俄不会对我们提供帮助。但目前斯诺登事件还没有达到这个地步，斯诺登泄露的信息有限。

目前，我想中俄也不是很确定斯诺登泄露的信息有多重要，这就是为什么大家现在也非常谨慎，并没有把斯诺登交给我们，也没有帮我们抓住斯诺登，因为他们也在等待，观察他是否有更多信息，是否会分享这些信息。

我想，国家之间当然要倡导合作，但出于现实主义政治需求的考虑，各国也被迫要进行系统性的大规模情报收集工作。

凤凰网资讯：斯诺登事件后，中国用“照照镜子管好自己”回应美国指责，认为美国对中国的指责是双重标准，您怎么看？

布热津斯基：到目前为止，我们显示并没有对美国公民进行监听，监听只是针对外国公民的。美国公开的表态立场是，可能有多达 50 起在美国境内或国外策划的恐怖主义袭击阴谋被及时制止；而支持斯诺登就等于支持恐怖主义，这将有损这些国家与美国的关系。

到目前为止，我还不了解斯诺登到底掌握多少情报，但斯诺登威胁要公开的或者准备公开的一些信息中，有可能包含一些内容威胁到美国在其他国家已经展开一些情报活动的安全。实际上，美国确实在其他国家展开情报活动，我曾经在白宫工作过，我清楚我们有这么做，我也清楚其他国家也在这么做。在这种情况下，我们就没有太多要抱怨的。

但我们可以确定的是，斯诺登的行为已经给美国的反恐努力造成了负面影响。我们同各国展开反恐合作，这也包括苏……包括俄罗斯。（布热津斯基原音：

including soviet,随后立即改口称 including Russia。编者注：苏联与美国是冷战时期在全球并立的两个超级大国；苏联的英文拼写为 Soviet Union。）我也怀疑，美国可能也和中国展开反恐合作，因为中国也向美国解释过边疆的暴力恐怖主义袭击。所以打击恐怖主义不仅仅是符号美国的国家利益，也符合参与反恐合作的各国利益。

我想强调的是，斯诺登事件的影响远没有结束。斯诺登可能还有持有一些信息，他可能把这些信息透露或者卖给其他一些人，美国一定会查清楚。

谈到中美之间情报合作的话，斯诺登事件确实导致了两国关系的倒退。网络安全，涉及到一国政府或私人机构针对另一国的情报渗透。这不是国家交往的正常方面。如果针对美国的网络攻击如果持续进行的话，我们一定会做出报复性打击，而且我们十分有信心可以进行非常有效的反击。

中国和美国能够就网络安全的行为准则达成一致的话，将符合双方的利益。

美国尊重中国历史文化和取得的成就

环球时报：您对构建新型中美大国关系是否有信心？

布热津斯基：我想中美两国领导人进行了非常好的接触，我们在很多问题上是有共识和谅解的，中国人手里掌握着大量美国的基金，你们买这些债券或者基金符合你们的利益，也符合我们的利益。

我们认为中国经济发展对全球经济金融稳定有贡献。我们也非常现实，今天早上我所说的，我们已经脱离了那个一国能主宰世界的时代了。在未来的二三十年间，我们还是能够在整体实力上领先于中国，但中国会成为仅次于美国的一大强国，因此中美之间将会有有一个特殊的协作关系，而且这有利于两国利益。

这是历史上大国关系一种新的尝试，一个新的崛起国家与现在的大国，不一定会发生冲突，只要我们不冲突，两国关系都会变得更好。

我还可以告诉你的是，美国人是非常有理智的，我们尊重中国的历史文化和取得的成就，我们对中国的关系不是建立在仇恨或者恐惧基础上的，很多中国也对美国怀有很好的感情，而且很多中国人移民到美国去，现在也有一些美国人移民到中国来。我想我们都知道这些意味着什么。

中国新闻社：关于中美竞争的问题，很多中国人觉得竞争越来越多，中国的领导人现在认识到需要管理这种竞争，防止冲突，您认为管理竞争最重要的是什么？是否要制定全球规则使美国在竞争中处于优势地位。

布热津斯基：我认为两国领导都做出了表率。这也就证明世界上两个大国如何以负责任的方式进行认真的探讨问题。但我认为这本身还不够，他们交流的越多，就越需要有定期的磋商。两国的官员已经在进行磋商，我们的贸易代表，军方人员都在进行越来越多的磋商，我们还要进行联合行动，比如中国的战舰要参

与到美国战舰的联合行动中，我想这是巩固关系的一种办法。

当然存在着竞争，这是无法阻止的。但竞争如果是要证明谁在社会经济方面表现得更好，这并不是坏的竞争。它不同于能够发展成为战争的那种竞争，我们并没有对中国恶意的计划；我想中国也很聪明，也没有对美国进攻的计划。因此，我认为双方的关系发展得很好。

在两国都有这样的人，他们对彼此怀有敌意，我们也常常听到他们的言论，在美国有时候是出于商业上的利益或者是保守政治家；中国往往是军方人士有这种看法，但中国的军方也很现实，他们知道要将现在的关系变成敌意关系对双方都不好，这是一种常识。我们也都知，如果两国关系变成敌意关系都会受到严重影响，在经济与其他方面都会如此，我们无法预测这样会出现什么样的结果。

我们可以想一下现在有很多中国人在美国学习，很多人选择回国，还有很多人留在美国，他们仍然很热爱中国。现在越来越多的美国人也来到中国，我们彼此更加了解。15、20 年前到中国来，似乎就是走进一个谜团，很多人去美国可能也有同样感受。今天互相交流已经成了家常便饭，我们的航班经常是坐满的，这是非常好的。

美国在亚洲的存在并不是遏制中国

美国 NBC：关于中国担心美国再平衡对中国的遏制，您怎么看？

布热津斯基：我想在我们宣布的政策中，没有人提到过要遏制中国，有些人可能只是自己想象。政策应该是这样的，美国 1905 年就已经在远东地区存在，这并不是什么新鲜事。在 1945 年之后我们就加大了存在，我们的存在也促进了该地区的稳定。因为如果没有美国，会有更多中国附近的国家担心中国，因为中国的块头太大了，我都不用提是哪些国家。

中国有 13 亿人口，周边有很多小的国家。我们也可以对某些国家进行积极影响，我们不希望看到中日在岛屿问题上进行冲突，我们也可以对日本人说你们应该克制、有耐心、不要挑衅，我们可以鼓励中国保持克制，这是我们对该地区的贡献。

中国处于一个非常困难的地缘位置，可以看一下中国的地图。我认为至少有 14 个不同的国家与中国是邻国，大多数这些邻国不一定非常喜欢中国，中国也有 8 个海上邻国，也有一些对中国并不友好。我想我们在该地区的存在使得大家更容易放松下来，来接受现在世界的现实，也就是避免冲突。人员流动，贸易加大，以及全球化的扩展都是常规现象，我们的存在帮助了这一点。

如果大家了解历史就可以看到，像 19 世纪英国与欧洲大陆的情况，当时英国并没有与欧洲大陆国家结成联盟，而进行有进有退的方式来保持一种平衡，从这种意义上讲，保证了稳定。如果没有这个效果的话，欧洲大陆可能早就进入冲

突了。

最后一点，今天的亚洲有可能在领土、资源、民族、国家方面有更多的冲突，这些冲突可能比上世纪还多，就像欧洲在上世纪经历的那样。真正发生战争不符合任何一方的利益。现在拥有核武器的国家有时候表现出想在冲突中使用核武，这些国家就在亚洲，而中国并不是这样一个国家，中国一直有着非常审慎的核政策，进行最低限度的威慑，中国知道有核弹就可以遏制其他各方的进攻。

在上世纪五六十年代，我们总是制造更多的核武器，我们与俄罗斯的核武数量比其他国家大得多，因此奥巴马总统提出与俄罗斯共同实行 30% 的削减目标，俄罗斯表示了同意。但其他国家也应该削减吗？我想这是不公平的。因为美俄各自有 1500 个核弹头，可以几个小时内杀死 8500 万人，另外还有 8000 个左右库存的核弹头。相反中国只有 300 个左右，法国等国大概只有 500 个，他们没有对其他国家构成威胁，也不感觉自己受到了威胁。巴基斯坦和印度也有大概 200 个左右核弹头，这也是一个问题。

我们有效应对了朝鲜问题，还有伊核问题和以色列问题。如果我们撤出的话，中国可能很快看到日本拥核。因此我们的角色总体来说是一个稳定器、平衡器，而不是要疏离与中国的关系。我想中国的领导人也明白这一点。

中国向朝鲜传递的信息非常有效

CCTV9：您如何评价 60 年前中国在朝鲜战争中的角色，以及现在中国在朝鲜半岛问题上的角色？

布热津斯基：就朝鲜战争来说，毫无疑问发生的背景是这样的，二战的结果在世界某些地区存在不确定性非常明显，比如德国的分割，法国殖民者撤出越南，朝鲜半岛也存在这种不确定性。朝鲜半岛上是一个国家还是两个国家，最初朝鲜进攻很成功，我们的反击将他们推到了鸭绿江，中国的反击又将我们推到三八线。当时大家并不清楚朝鲜半岛应该如何分割，现在现状仍然存在。

目前的事态看，我想赞扬中国的民众，以及一些公开和非公开的工作，使得朝鲜政府更加清醒，少冒险，不要再幼稚或采取危险的行为。我想中国向朝鲜传递的信息一定是非常清楚有效的，大家知道来自于朝鲜的威胁、故作姿态和一些愚蠢行为，在几周前很常见，而几周前彻底结束了这种行为。我非常赞赏中国采取工作来稳定这个危险的局面，习近平总统和朴槿惠总统也正在会面，现在朝鲜半岛局势也在发生重大变化。