





## **ABDYLDAEV Erlan**

**Director**

**Institute for War and Peace  
Reporting**

**Kyrgyz Republic**

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Mr. Erlan Abdylidaev is Director of the Institute for War and Peace Reporting, Kyrgyzstan, an expert in the Institute for Public Policy in Kyrgyzstan, and IWPR Kyrgyz Country Director. He graduated from Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO-University), majoring in International Relations. From 1997 to 2001, he served as Deputy Director of the first Political Department Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the Kyrgyz Republic. From 2001 to 2005, he was Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Embassy of the Kyrgyz Republic in the People's Republic of China, after serving as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kyrgyz Republic in Mongolia, the Kingdom of Thailand and the Republic of Singapore.





## **ADAMSON** **Frances**

**Ambassador Extraordinary  
and Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of Australia**

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Ms. Frances Adamson has been the Australian Ambassador to the People's Republic of China since January 2011. Prior to her appointment she served as Chief of Staff in the Ministry of Defense. She has also held numerous senior positions in the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

From 1987 to 1990 she served in Hong Kong as First Secretary. She also has served in the Australian High Commission in London twice, from 1993 to 1998 as Political Counselor, and from 2005 to 2008 as Deputy High Commissioner. From 2001 to 2005, she served as Representative of the Australian Commerce and Industry Office in Taipei.

Born in Adelaide, Australia, in 1961, Ms. Adamson received her bachelor degree in economics from the University of Adelaide in 1985. She is married with four children and speaks Mandarin.



## **AHAMD Munshi Faiz**

**Ambassador Extraordinary  
and Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of the People's  
Republic of Bangladesh**

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Mr. Munshi Faiz Ahmad is the Ambassador of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to the People's Republic of China. Earlier in his career, he served as High Commissioner of Bangladesh to Singapore from 2003 to 2007. He also worked as Deputy Permanent Representative at the Permanent Mission of Bangladesh to the United Nations in New York.

Mr. Ahmad earned his B.A. and M.A. degrees in Political Science at the University of Dhaka, Bangladesh.



## **AHMAD BADAWI** **Abdullah**

**Malaysian Prime Minister  
(2003-2009)**

**Malaysia**

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Tun Abdullah Ahmad Badawi served as Prime Minister of Malaysian Prime Minister(2003 – 2009). He previously 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, Tun Badawi held various ministerial positions, including Minister in the Prime Minister's Department, Minister of Defense, Minister of Home Affairs and so on. During his time as Prime Minister, Tun Badawi actively pursued bilateral and multi-lateral cooperation through organizations such as the Association of South-East Asian Nations, Non-Aligned Movement and Organization of Islamic Conference. In addition, Tun Badawi has been an exponent of progressive development efforts in Malaysia and the wider Islamic world.

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



## **AKINTERINWA Bola A.**

**Director General**

**Nigerian Institute of  
International Affairs**

**Federal Republic of Nigeria**

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Mr. Bola A. Akinterinwa is the Research Professor and Director General of the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs (NIIA). He was the Embassy Translator at the Embassy of Nigeria in Paris in 1984 and a Ford Foundation Fellow at the University of Maryland Foreign Policy Process in 1989. He was appointed Research Fellow on joining the NIIA in 1985, before being promoted to the position of Associate Research Professor in 1996 and Research Professor in 2002. In 2011, he was appointed the Collating Officer to INED in Lagos State for the Presidential Elections and the Returning Officer in Lagos State for the Governorship Elections. He was former Editorial Page Editor of, and a Monday Columnist with, *This Day* Newspaper. He has also written a Sunday Column in *This Day* Newspaper since 2007.



## **AL BITAR** **Omar Ahmed Adi**

**Ambassador Extraordinary  
and Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of United Arab  
Emirates**

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Mr. Al Bitar is the UAE Ambassador to China. Previously, he served as Vice President at Paris Sorbonne University Abu Dhabi (PSUAD) and as a member of the PSUAD Management Council from 2006 to 2009, and Commander of Khalifa Bin Zayed Air College, from 2002 to 2006.

Mr. Al Bitar also worked as Director of Logistics and Deputy Director of Logistics at the UAE Armed Forces General Head Quarters. He represented the UAE in the Arms Control and Regional Security (ACRS) workshops and attended the Near East-South Asia Center (NESA) twice.



## **ALIMOV** **Rashid**

**Ambassador Extraordinary  
and Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of the Republic  
of Tajikistan**

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Mr. Rashid Alimov is the Ambassador of the Republic of Tajikistan to the People's Republic of China. In his earlier career, he served as Minister of Foreign Affairs and Ambassador of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Tajikistan to the United Nations, New York. He has also worked as an Emeritus professor at the China Foreign Affairs University and Beijing University of Agriculture.

He is the author of several books including *Water for Life Water for All People* and has written dozens of articles on international issues.

He graduated from the Department of History, Tajik National University in 1975. In 1989 he graduated from the Academy of Social Sciences of the CPSU Central Committee.



## **AZIZ Shaukat**

**Pakistani Prime Minister  
(2004 - 2007)**

**Islamic Republic of Pakistan**

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Mr. Shaukat Aziz served as Prime Minister of Pakistani Prime Minister(2004 – 2007), after becoming Finance Minister in November 1999.

Mr. Aziz was brought up in the southern city of Karachi. He graduated from Gordon College, Rawalpindi, in 1967 and achieved an MBA from the Institute of Business Administration, Karachi, in 1969. The same year he began his career at Citibank as a credit officer, serving in various countries including Greece, the United States, the United Kingdom, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, and Singapore. He then served as Citibank's head of Corporate and Investment Banking for Central and Eastern Europe, Middle East and Africa, and the Asia Pacific. He was also a Corporate Planning Officer at Citicorp, and a board member of Citibank subsidiaries. In 1992, he was appointed Executive Vice President of Citibank. Before taking leave from Citigroup, he was the head of its Global Private Bank.

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**BAHEEN**  
**Sultan Ahmad**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of Islamic Republic of  
Afghanistan**

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Mr. Baheen was born in January 1955. He was the General Director of Bakhter News Agency (State-run Agency) in 2001. From 2002 to 2006, he served as the Advisor to the Spokesman of the UN Assistant Mission for Afghanistan. In 2004, he became the Spokesman for UN-Afghan Electoral Commission. From 2006 to 2009, he worked as the Advisor to the Foreign Minister of Afghanistan as well as the Spokesman of the Government of Afghanistan. Since June 2009, he has been the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Afghanistan to China. H.E. Ambassador Sultan Ahmad Baheen received his Bachelor's degree in Media and Law, Oxford University.





## **BERMANN** **Sylvie**

**Ambassador Extraordinary  
and Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of the Republic  
of France**

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Ms. Sylvie-Agnès Bermann is the Ambassador of the Republic of France to the People's Republic of China. Prior to this role, she served as Director, United Nations, International Organizations, Human Rights and Francophonie, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs. In 2002, she was appointed Ambassador, Permanent Representative of France to the Western European Union and Representative of France to EU Political and Security Committee (COPS), Brussels.

Ms. Bermann received the National Order of Merit in 1996 and the Legion Honor in 2003.



## Bi Jiyao

Director

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

People's Republic of China

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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).



## **BOUNKHOUM Somdy**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of the Lao People's  
Democratic Republic**

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Mr. Somdy Bounkhoum is the Ambassador of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the People's Republic of China. Previously, he served as Lao Ambassador to Brunei Darussalam and Permanent Secretary of the Committee for External Relations of the Central Committee of the Party.

Mr. Bounkhoum earned his MA in International Relations from the Institute of International Relations, Moscow, USSR.



## **BREGOLAT** **Eugenio**

**Ambassador Extraordinary  
and Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of Spain**

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Mr. Eugenio Bregolat is the Ambassador of the Kingdom of Spain to the People's Republic of China. In his earlier career, he served as Ambassador to Russia, Mongolia and South Korea. He was also Political Director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from 1997 to 1999. In 2007, he published *La segunda revolucion China* (The second Chinese Revolution). He is also a regular contributor to the Newspaper "La Vanguardia" and "El Imparcial".

Mr. Eugenio Bregolat graduated from the University of Barcelona, where he earned his Law Degree. He was a Fulbright Student in Foreign Affairs at the University of Virginia from 1966 to 1967.



## **CHEN Deming**

**Minister**

**Ministry of Commerce**

**People's Republic of China**

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Mr. Chen Deming is Minister of Commerce, having been appointed to the post in 2007. He is an alternate member of the 17<sup>th</sup> CPC Central Committee and Secretary of the CPC Leadership Group of the Ministry of Commerce. Previously, he served as Vice-Minister of the Ministry of Commerce. He has served as Mayor of Suzhou, before becoming the city's CCP Committee Secretary. From 2005 to 2006 he served as Governor of Shaanxi Province.

Mr. Chen graduated from the Nanjing University Business School, majoring in business administration. He holds a Master's degree in economics and a Ph.D in management.



## **CHEN Jian**

**President**

**United Nations Association of  
China**

**People's Republic of China**

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Mr. Chen Jian is the president of the United Nations Association of China, dean of the School of International Studies, Renmin University and director of the Center of UN Studies, Fudan University since 2007. Previously, he was the Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations, the ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of China to Japan.

Mr. Chen started working for Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1966. From 1992 to 1994, he was the Ambassador and Deputy Permanent Representative of Permanent Mission of the PRC to the United Nations. After that, he served as the Foreign Ministry Spokesperson and Director-General of Information Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Chen Jian graduated from Fudan University, Shanghai and earned his master's Degree from Beijing Foreign Studies University.



## **CHEN Jining**

**President**

**Tsinghua University**

**People's Republic of China**

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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 Ph.D in Environmental Systems Analysis from Imperial College, London.



## **CHHEANG Vannarith**

**Executive Director**

**Cambodian Institute for  
Cooperation and Peace**

**Kingdom of Cambodia**

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Dr. Vannarith Chheang has been the Executive Director of the Cambodian Institute for Cooperation and Peace (CICP) since 2009. He is also Secretary General of the Cambodia Council of Security Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific (CSCAP) and a member of the editorial board of the Cambodian Journal of International Affairs (CJIA). Previously, he has worked as a Research Fellow at the CICP and at the Japan-US Institute of the International University of Japan. He has also taught at the Pannasastra University of Cambodia, the Royal University of Phnom Penh and the Lim Kok Wing University of Creative Technology.

He received a B.A. in International Relations from the Institute of International Relations in Hanoi, an M.A. from in International Relations from the International University of Japan, and a Ph.D in Asia-Pacific Studies from the Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University.





## **CHOMICKI** **Tadeusz**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of the Republic of  
Poland**

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Mr. Tadeusz Chomicki is the Ambassador of the Republic of Poland to the People's Republic of China and to Mongolia. Earlier in his career, he held various positions at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland and also worked as a UN civil officer in Cambodia (UNTAC). He also served as Ambassador of the Republic of Poland to the Republic of Korea from 2001 to 2005.

Mr. Chomicki studied at the University of Warsaw, at Balliol College, Oxford and the European University in Florence.



## **COTAN Imron**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of Indonesia**

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Mr. Imron Cotan is the Ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia to the People's Republic of China. he is an Honorary Guest Professor in Xiamen University, PRC.

He joined the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) in 1983. On May 2002, he was appointed as Minister/Deputy Chief of Mission of the Indonesian Embassy in Canberra, Australia. He was later on appointed as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Indonesia to the Commonwealth of Australia 2003. Upon completing his mission in Canberra, Australia, Mr. Cotan was appointed as the Secretary General at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Jakarta in 2006.

He graduated from the Faculty of Socio-Political Sciences, Gadjah Mada University in Yogyakarta majoring in international relations in 1982. He earned Master Degree from the Fletcher School, TUFTS University, USA.



**CUI  
Liru**

**President**

**China Institutes of Contemporary  
International Relations**

**People's Republic of China**

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Mr. Cui Liru was born in Shenyang, Liaoning Province in 1952. He graduated from the English Department of Fudan University, Shanghai, in 1976. He is President of the China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR), and a guest professor at the University of International Relations, the National Defense University and Wuhan University. He is also a Member of the Foreign Policy Advisory Group of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), Vice Chairman of the China National Association for International Studies, Vice Chairman of the Chinese Association of American Studies, and Senior Advisor of the National Security Policy Committee of the China Association of Policy Science, amongst other roles.



## **DE CASTRO NEVES**

### **Luiz Augusto**

**Chairman**

**Brazilian Center of International  
Relations, Rio de Janeiro**

**Federative Republic of Brazil**

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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 of London. Mr. Castro Neves has been 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). In Brazil, he was Deputy Chief of Economic Affairs from the National Security Council, Executive Secretary for Strategic Affairs of the Presidency and Secretary General of the Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He was the Brazilian National Coordinator of the Rio Group and joined the Itaipu Board of Directors.



## **DU** **Zhanyuan**

**Vice Minister**

**Ministry of Education**

**People's Republic of China**

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Mr. Du Zhanyuan was born in Hunan Province in July 1962. He started work in 1985 as the Program Officer in China Rural Technology Development Center of the State Science and Technology Commission. In 1998, he started working Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST). He worked for the Department of Development and Planning and Department of Rural Science and Technology as the Director-General from 2001 to 2008. In 2008, he became the Vice Minister and Member of the CPC Leading Group of MOST. Since 2010, he has been the Vice Minister and Member of the CPC Leading Group of Ministry of Education.

Mr. Du got his Bachelor's of Science from Hunan Agricultural University and Master's in Plant Physiology and Biochemistry Beijing Agricultural University. In 1993, he received his Ph.D from the Department of Plant & Soil Sciences, University of Massachusetts.



## **ERNTHAVANH Khamphao**

Director General

Institute of Foreign Affairs

Lao People's Democratic  
Republic

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Mrs. Khamphao Ernthavanh is the Director General of the Lao Institute of Foreign Affairs. She graduated from the State Pedagogical Institute in Kiev, Ukraine. She entered the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1987 and has served in various positions, including Second Secretary in Kuala Lumpur from 1999 to 2002, Director of the International Cooperation and Administration Division from 2004 to 2007, and Deputy Director General of the Institute of Foreign Affairs in 2010.



## **FANG Wenquan**

**Chairman of the Board**

**Tianda Group Limited and Tianda  
Institute**

**People's Republic of China**

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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.



## **FRANCIS Duncan**

**Defence Attaché**

**Embassy of the United  
Kingdom**

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Brigadier Duncan Francis was commissioned into the Royal Artillery in 1982. In 2001, he assumed command of 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Royal Horse Artillery, and deployed directly to Macedonia on OP BESSEMER with 16 Air Assault Brigade. In January 2002, he deployed with 16 Air Assault Brigade on OP FINGAL to Kabul in Afghanistan. In 2003, he commanded the 16 Air Assault Brigade Offensive Support Group in Iraq on OP TELIC 1. Later in 2003, on promotion to Colonel, he commanded the UK Provincial Reconstruction Team in Mazar-e Sharif in N Afghanistan, working together with the FCO, DFID, US DoS and US AID. Posted in 2004 to the UK PJHQ as the DACOS J7 Joint Warfare Development, he was seconded to HQ MND (SE) in late 2004 as the Chief of Operations Support. In 2005, he was seconded to PJHQ J5, where he developed the military line of operation for the UK Plan for Helmand and S Afghanistan. In 2007, he was posted to the Army Personnel Centre as Colonel Soldiers. In 2010, he was promoted into the appointment of Defence Attaché Beijing.





## **FREDEN Lars**

**Ambassador Extraordinary  
and Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy Sweden**

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Lars Peter Fredén is currently serving as the Swedish Ambassador to China. From 2008 to 2010, he served as the Swedish Ambassador to Macedonia, Kosovo, Albania and Swedish Ambassador to Croatia in 2006 to 2008. He also served as a head of International Relations Department, European Space Agency in Paris and a Deputy Head of Department for Asia and Oceania, MFA, in Stockholm.

Additionally, Lars Peter Fredén had served in several high ranking positions such as Minister and Deputy Chief of Mission for the Swedish Embassy in Beijing and Moscow, Special Assistant (Baltic Issues) to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Special Assistant (Security Policy) to the Prime Minister, and Vice Consul at the Swedish Consulate General in Hong Kong.

Lars Peter Fredén graduated from Beijing University (Department of Philosophy) in 1982.



## **GALOUZEAU DE VILLEPIN**

### **Dominique**

French Prime Minister  
(2005-2007)

Republic of France

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Mr. De Villepin was Prime Minister of French Prime Minister(2005-2007). 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.



**GANDILOV**  
**Latif**

Ambassador Extraordinary  
and Plenipotentiary

Embassy of the Republic  
of Azerbaijan

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## **GAO Haikuan**

**Former Deputy Secretary-General**

**China Association for International  
Friendly Contact**

**People's Republic of China**

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Mr. Gao Haikuan is a researcher and the former deputy Secretary-General of China Association for International Friendly Contact. He was born in Jilin Province, October 1945. From 1971 to 1984, he had been working at Sino-Japanese Friendship Association. After that, he worked for Chinese Embassy in Japan for four years. Mr. Gao also served as the Director of the Center for Peace and Development Studies, the Chief Editor of the quarterly named "Peace and Development", the Former Vice President of China Asia-Pacific Association and so on. Currently, Mr. Gao Haikuan is serving as the executive director the Sino-Japan Association, the executive director of the Asia-Africa Development Interchange Association.

Mr. Gao earned his bachelor's degree in Japanese from the University of Beijing Foreign Studies.



## GAO Zhiguo

Executive Director

China Institute for Marine  
Affairs

People's Republic of China

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Mr. Gao Zhiguo is the Executive Director of China Institute for Marine Affairs. He served as Deputy to the 10<sup>th</sup> National People's Congress of China from 2003 to 2007. He is an Adjunct Professor of China University of Oceanography, Centre on Eco-Environmental Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences and University in Hainan.

Mr. Gao's publications include *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).

He graduated from Jilin University, and earned his LL.M. from University of Political Science & Law, China and University of Washington Seattle, USA. In 1993, he earned J.S.D. (Doctorate in the Science of Law), in Dalhousie University, Halifax, Canada and Post-Doctorate in Law, East-West Centre, Honolulu, Hawaii, USA (1994).



## **GARCIA BELAUNDE**

### **José**

Co-Agent

Institute of Government, the  
San Martin University, Lima

Republic of Peru

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Mr. José García Belaúnde is co-agent of the Institute of Government of the San Martin University in Lima. He received at B.A. in International Relations from the Diplomatic Academy of Peru and a Post Graduate Diploma in Foreign Policy from the University of Oxford. He has held a number of important diplomatic posts including Minister Counsellor of the Embassy of Peru in Spain (1982 – 1984), Minister Counsellor of the Embassy of Peru in Ecuador (1984 – 1985), Minister of Embassy of Peru in the United States of America (1985 – 1986) and Ambassador of Peru to the Latin American Free Trade Association (ALADI), (Montevideo, 1986 – 1988). He has also held a number of important positions in the central government, serving under seven Presidents. He served as the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs from 2006 to 2011.



## **GARCIA PEREZ** **Alan Gabriel**

Director

Institute of Government  
University of Aan Martin De  
Porres

Republic of Peru

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Mr. García Pérez was President of Peru over two periods, from 1985 to 1990 and from 2006 to 2011. Prior to his first presidency, Mr. García Pérez rose through the ranks of the Peruvian Aprista party. From 1982 to 1985 he was the General Secretary of the party.

Returning to Peru in 2001, he ran for presidency in 2001 and 2006, and was elected president for the second time in 2006.

Mr. García Pérez studied at the Pontificia Universidad Católica and earned his law degree at the National University of San Marcos in 1971. After several years in Europe, attending the Universidad Complutense in Madrid, Mr. Pérez earned his doctorate in political science.

In 1973, he went to the Sorbonne University of Paris, where he obtained a degree in sociology.



## **GEORGAKELOS** **Theodoros**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of Hellenic Republic**

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Mr. Theodore Georgakelos was appointed Greek Ambassador to the People's Republic of China in 2009. Prior to his appointment, he served as Deputy Political Director and Director of the Common Foreign and Security Policy Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. From 2006 to 2008 he worked in the Cabinet of the Director General for European Affairs.

Mr. Georgakelos graduated from Athens University with a BA in Law. He received his MA in Public Law from the University of Paris II, and graduated from the Institut d'Etudes Politiques in Paris.





**GUO  
Yi**

**President**

**Extending Association**

**People's Republic of China**

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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 Northwest 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 the Republic of Peru**

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Mr. Gonzalo Gutiérrez is the Ambassador of the Republic of Peru to the People's Republic of China. He has served as Ambassador of the Permanent Representative of Peru to the United Nations, and Vice-President of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations. Previously, he was Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Under-Secretary for Economic Affairs, Executive Director of the Bureau for Trade Promotion, Acting Under-Secretary for the Americas, and Director for South America at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Peru.

Mr. Gutiérrez graduated in International Relations from the Diplomatic Academy of Peru. He received his M.A. in International Public Policy from Johns Hopkins University, and has studied at the London School of Economics and the JFK School of Government at Harvard University.



## **HAN Sung-Joo**

Chairman

International Policy Studies  
Institute of Korea

Republic of Korea

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Mr. Han is Chairman of the International Policy Studies Institute (IPSIKOR) of Korea. He is also Professor Emeritus at Korea University. He is a graduate of Seoul National University (1962) and received a Ph.D in Political Science from the University of California, Berkeley (1970). He previously served as the Minister of Foreign Affairs (1993 – 1994), UN Secretary-General's Special Representative for Cyprus (1996 – 1997), a member of the UN Inquiry Commission on the 1994 Rwanda Genocide (1999), Chairman of the East Asia Vision Group (2000 – 2001), Ambassador of the Republic of Korea to the United States (2003 – 2005), and Acting President of Korea University (2002, 2006 – 2007). His English publications include *Korean Diplomacy in an Era of Globalization* (1995), *Korea in a Changing World* (1995), and *Changing Values in Asia* (1999). He has many publications in Korean, including, *Nam Gwa Puk, kurigo Sekye* (The Two Koreas and the World) (2000).



## **HAN Wenke**

**Director**

**Energy Research Institute of  
the National Development &  
Reform Commission**

**People's Republic of China**

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Han Wenke is the Director General of the Energy Research Institute of China's National Development and Reform Commission, and a research professor.

Mr. Han has great experience in the research of energy economy, energy policy and strategic analysis of energy development. In recent years, he has both led and participated in extensive research and various projects on the following subjects: the outline of China energy conservation technology policy, environment emission mitigation technology options in the urban transportation sector of Asian countries, China's strategy and countermeasures on utilization of foreign high quality energy resources, oil import strategy of China, China's sustainable energy industrial policy of the early 21<sup>st</sup> century, energy development planning within the 10<sup>th</sup> Five-year Plan, and electric power institutional reform, among others.



## **HASHIM MOSTAFA** **Abdul-karim**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of the Republic of Iraq**

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Mr. Abdul-karim Hashim Mostafa is the Ambassador of the Republic of Iraq to the People's Republic of China. Prior to his appointment, he served as Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs from 2007 to 2010. In 2004, he was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Iraq in Moscow.

Mr. Hashim Mostafa earned his BA degree at the University of Mosul, Iraq. In 1987, he obtained his Ph.D in pharmaceutical sciences from the University of Grenoble, France.



## **HATOYAMA Yukio**

**Japanese Prime Minister  
(2009-2010)**

**Japan**

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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 has 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.



## HU Side

Senior Adviser

Chinese Academy of Engineering  
Physics

People's Republic of China

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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.



## **HU Heping**

**Secretary of the CPCTsinghua  
University's Committee**

**Tsinghua University**

**People's Republic of China**

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Professor 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. Professor 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.

Professor Hu Heping graduated from Tsinghua University after majoring in Hydraulic Engineering. In 1995, he obtained his Ph.D from the University of Tokyo.





## HUANG Renwei

Vice President

Shanghai Academy of Social  
Sciences

People's Republic of China

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Mr. 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 – present), Vice-Chairman of the Shanghai Association of International Relations (2004 – present ), Vice-Chairman of the Shanghai Association for American Studies (2003 – present). 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 – present).

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.



## **HUANG Xingyuan**

**Vice President & Secretary-  
General**

**Chinese People's Institute of  
Foreign Affairs**

**People's Republic of China**

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Mr. Huang Xingyuan was born in Heilongjiang Province in 1960. He graduated from Jilin University. From 1986 to 1989, he was a staff member of the Information Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA). From 1989 to 1995, he served as Attaché at the Consulate-General of China in Nagasaki, Japan and as Third Secretary and Second Secretary at the Consulate-General of China in Osaka, Japan. He also worked as Division Chief of the Information Department of the MFA. From 2000 to 2001, he served as the Deputy Magistrate of Masupo County in Yunnan Province. From 2001 to 2005, he was the Counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in Japan. From 2005 to 2007, he served as the Counsellor of the Information Department of the MFA.



## **HUGUENEY** **Clodoaldo**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of the Federative  
Republic of Brazil**

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Mr. Clodoaldo Hugueneu Filho is the appointed ambassador to China, located in Beijing. Prior to his inauguration, Mr. Filho was head of the Brazilian Mission to the UN and other International Organizations, in Geneva from 2005 to 2008.

Mr. Filho has a long diplomatic background, including official positions in the ministry of external relations, as well as postings abroad. Since starting his diplomatic career in 1966, Mr. Filho has held a variety of positions. Mr. Filho has also been Brazilian ambassador to Venezuela from 1993 to 1999, as well as head of the Brazilian Mission to the European Communities, in Brussels from 1999 to 2002.

Born in Rio de Janeiro in 1943, Mr. Filho has a Bachelor's Degree in Law from the Catholic Pontifical University of Rio de Janeiro. As well as Graduate studies in Economic Sciences, University of Chile.



## **IBRAHIM Yusuf Hassan**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of the Federal Republic  
of Somalia**

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Mr. Yusuf Hassan Ibrahim is the Ambassador of the Republic of Somalia to the People's Republic of China. In 2010, he served as Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Somali Transitional Federal Government (TFG), and as a Member of Parliament of the TFG. In the same year, he participated in the China-Arab Forum in Beijing as a senior advisor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the Somali delegation.

In his earlier career, Mr. Ibrahim worked as Ambassador to Cuba and Sudan, and participated in the Somali Peace and Reconciliation Conference hosted by the Republic of Djibouti.

In 1997, he earned an MA in Arabic and Islamic Studies from the Australian National University, Canberra.



## **INOUCHI** **Takashi**

President

University of Niigata Prefecture

Japan

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Mr. Takashi Inoguchi is the President of the University of Niigata Prefecture in Japan and Professor Emeritus at the University of Tokyo. He got his Master's Degree at University of Tokyo and his Ph.D at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He also serves as Committee Member of the Sasakawa Peace Foundation, a Council Member of the Suntory Foundation, and a Member of the Asian Affairs Research Council. He was the Former Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations assigned to the United Nations University Headquarters. He is the author of more than 100 books and numerous articles covering a broad range of subjects involving Japan and international affairs.



## **IVANOV** **Igor**

**President**

**Russian International Affairs  
Council**

**Russian Federation**

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Mr. Igor S. Ivanov is the President of the Russian International Affairs Council (RIAC) and a Professor at Moscow State Institute for International Relations. He graduated from the Moscow State Institute of Foreign Languages in 1969. He has a Ph.D in History and is a Corresponding Member of the Russian Academy of Science.

Professor Ivanov holds the rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. He has participated in the work of several UN General Assembly sessions, many international conferences, and co-chaired the talks for the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina in Dayton, Ohio. 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. He serves on the board of directors of the Nuclear Threat Initiative, the United Nations Foundation, and the Luxembourg Forum on Preventing Nuclear Catastrophe.



## **JAWHAR Mohamed**

**Chairman**

**Institute of Strategic and  
International Studies**

**Malaysia**

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Mr. Hassan is chairman of the Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS), Malaysia. He is also the Non-Executive Chairman of the New Straits Times Press (Malaysia) Bhd, a Member of the Economic Council Working Group and the Advisory Panel of the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission, Distinguished Fellow of the Institute of Diplomacy and Foreign Relations (IDFR), Distinguished Fellow of the Malaysian Institute of Defence and Security (MiDAS), Board Member of the Institute of Advanced Islamic Studies (IAIS), Chairman of the Malaysian National Committee of the Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific (CSCAP), Member of the International Advisory Board, East West Center, U.S, and Member of Securities Commission Malaysia. Before joining ISIS, his positions in government included Director-General, Department of National Unity; Director (Analysis) Research Division, Prime Minister's Department; and Principal Assistant Secretary, National Security Council. He also served as Counselor in the Malaysian Embassies in Indonesia and Thailand.



## **JIANG Shusheng**

**Vice Chairman**

**The 11<sup>th</sup> National People's  
Congress (NPC) Standing  
Committee**

**People's Republic of China**

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Mr. Jiang Shusheng was born in April 1940 in Wuxi, Jiangsu Province. He was elected vice-chairman of the 11<sup>th</sup> National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee during the fifth plenary meeting of the First Session of the 11<sup>th</sup> National People's Congress (NPC) in Beijing, March 15, 2008. He also is the chairman of the China Democratic League Central Committee since 2005 and member of the Academic Degrees Committee of the State Council. He began working in August 1963. From 1963 to 2006, he was director of the Department of Physics, vice president and then president of Nanjing University.

Mr. Jiang Shusheng received his diploma in Physics from Nanjing University in 1963. He was presented with an honorary Ph.D at the Johns Hopkins University, Washington DC, United States, in 2002 and honorary Ph.D at Bristol University, Britain, in 2003.





## **KELLEHER** **Declan**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of Ireland**

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Mr. Declan Kelleher is the Ambassador of the Republic of Ireland to the People's Republic of China. From 2000 to 2004, he served as Ambassador and Representative of Ireland to the EU Political and Security Committee, Brussels. He also served as Assistant Secretary General in the Department of Foreign Affairs, Ireland.

Mr. Kelleher earned his degree at Oxford University and began his diplomatic career in 1977.



## **KHAN Mohammad Masood**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of the Islamic Republic  
of Pakistan**

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Mr. Khan was appointed Pakistan's Ambassador to the People's Republic of China in September 2008. From 2005 to 2008, he served as Pakistan's Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the United Nations and Other International Organizations.

Mr. Khan has more than 29 years of experience - both domestically and internationally - in foreign affairs politics, including multilateral diplomacy, security and disarmament issues, human rights, and social development, as well as Pakistan's relations with China, South Asia and the United States. Mr. Khan has served in various diplomatic positions in Pakistan's Embassies. He also worked in Pakistan's Permanent Mission to the United Nations in New York from 1993 to 1997.

Before joining the service, Mr. Khan lectured in English and worked as a TV presenter and English newscaster with Radio Pakistan. He studied Mandarin at the Beijing Language Institute.



**KHEK  
Caimealy**

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Royal Embassy of Cambodia

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## **KHOKHAR Riaz Hussain**

**Special Adviser to the Rector**

**National University of Science  
and Technology**

**Islamic Republic of Pakistan**

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Mr. Khokhar is Special Adviser to the Rector at National University of Science and Technology. He got his Master's Degree in International Relations at Karachi University in 1963. He served as the Ambassador to Bangladesh and Bhutan (1986 – 1989), Ambassador of Pakistan to the United States of America (1997 – 1999), and Ambassador of Pakistan to the People's Republic of China (1999 – 2002). In 2002, he was appointed Foreign Secretary of Pakistan. He assisted the President and the Prime Ministers in bilateral meetings with numerous world leaders, attended several multilateral conferences including summit meetings at the UN, NAM, OIC, ECO AND WEF (Davos) and participated in nine South Asian (SAARC) Summits between 1985 and 2004. He also initiated the composite dialogue between India and Pakistan in January 2004. From 2005 to 2008, he served as Prime Minister's Special Envoy for Inter-Civilizational Relations and Inter-Faith Harmony.



## **KORTUNOV** **Andrey**

**Director General**

**Russian International Affairs  
Council**

**Russian Federation**

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Mr. Andrei Kortunov is the Director General of the Russian International Affairs Council and the President of the New Eurasia Foundation and Information Scholarship Education Center (ISE). He graduated from the Moscow State University of International Relations and earned his Ph.D in History at the Institute for U.S. and Canadian Studies, where he served as deputy director and head of the Foreign Policy Department. His key academic interests include international affairs, Russian foreign and domestic policy and Russian-American relations. Andrei Kortunov is the author of more than 120 publications focused on U.S.-Soviet/Russian relations, international security issues, and Soviet/Russian domestic and foreign policy.



## **KOSTENKO** **Yurii**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of Ukraine**

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Mr. Kostenko was appointed the Ambassador of the Ukraine to the People's Republic of China in 2009. Prior to his appointment, he served as Acting First Deputy Minister for the Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, after serving from 2006 to 2008 as Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs. He has had ambassadorial postings in Germany, Japan, Austria, and the Philippines.

He attended the Kyiv State Shevchenko University from 1963 to 1968, studying in the Department of History. He has published more than 50 articles on foreign policy issues.



## **KUSAI Sandor**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of Hungary**

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Mr. Sandor Kusai is the Ambassador of Hungary to the People's Republic of China. Earlier in his career, he held various China related positions at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Hungary and the Hungarian Embassy in Beijing. He also served as First Secretary and Deputy Chief of Mission of the Hungarian Embassy in Kuala Lumpur from 1994 to 1997.

Mr. Kusai studied at the Moscow State Institute of International Relations and graduated as expert of international relations (diplomat).



## **LANGA** **Bheki**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of the Republic of  
South Africa**

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Mr. Bheki Winston Joshua Langa is the Ambassador of the Republic of South Africa to the People's Republic of China. During his earlier career, he served as South Africa's Ambassador to the Russian Federation and Chief Director of the Department of Economic Affairs and Tourism in KwaZulu-Natal. He is involved in numerous professional bodies, such as the Playhouse Company and the Participative Development Initiative (PDI).

Mr. Langa graduated in Economics from the Moscow Plekhanov Institute of National Economy. He has also pursued graduate studies at the University of Warwick and the University of Manchester.





**LE**  
**Yucheng**

**Assistant Minister**  
**Ministry of Foreign Affairs**  
**People's Republic of China**

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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.



**LEE**  
**Kyu-hyung**

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of the Republic of  
Korea

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Mr. Lee Kyu-hyung is the Ambassador of the Republic of Korea to the People's Republic of China. In his earlier career, he served as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Russian Federation and Bangladesh. In 2004, he was appointed Spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. He also held the position of 2<sup>nd</sup> Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade in 2005.

Mr. Lee graduated from Seoul National University in 1974.



## **LEQUESNE** **Christian Olivier**

Director

Center for International Studies  
and Research (CERI), France

Republic of France

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Christian Lequesne is Director of the Center for International Studies and Research (CERI) in France. He holds a Ph.D in political science from Sciences Po Paris. His research interests include changes in European diplomacies, French European politics and EU enlargement and foreign affairs policies. He was an assistant at the Department of Political and Administrative Studies of the College of Europe from 1986 to 1988, research fellow at CERI since 1988, and deputy director of the center between 2000 and 2003. He was also the director of the Centre Français de Recherche en Sciences Sociales (CEFRES) in Prague from 2004 to 2006 and the LSE-Science Po Alliance Professor at the European Institute of the London School of Economics and Political Science from 2006 to 2008.



## LI Junru

Vice President

China Reform Forum

People's Republic of China

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Li Junru is Vice-president of the Party School of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CCCPC) and President of the Overseas Chinese Federation. Li is also a member of the 10<sup>th</sup> Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), and a member of the Standing Committee of the 11<sup>th</sup> CPPCC. As a research fellow and doctoral advisor, Li's 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 Rongcan**

**Assistant Minister**

**Ministry of Commerce**

**People's Republic of China**

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Li Rongcan, graduated from the Accounting Department of Jiangxi Institute of Finance and Economics with a BA in accounting and later acquired an MBA from the University of International Business and Economics.

Li began his career in August 1989 in the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade (MOFERT) and the Department of Planning and Finance of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation (MOFTEC). Li began to head the Policy Research Department of MOFCOM in October 2009. From November 2008 to December 2009 he served on secondment as Member of the Municipal CPC Standing Committee and Vice Mayor of Guangzhou. Li was appointed a Member of Party Leadership Group of MOFCOM in December 2010.

Li was appointed Assistant Minister and Member of Party Leadership Group of the Ministry of Commerce in January 2011.



## **LI** **Shenming**

Vice President

Chinese Academy of Social  
Sciences

People's Republic of China

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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 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> National People's Congresses (NPC); member of the 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> 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**

**People's Republic of China**

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LI Wei is the Director of the Institute of Japanese Studies of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS). Since 1982, she has been the Deputy Commissioner of its International Cooperation Bureau. In 1996 she received an LL.D from the Graduate School of CASS and became a professor in 1999. Since 1998, she has been serving as the Deputy Secretary of the International Cooperation Bureau of the Academy. 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. Her research mainly focuses on Japanese civil and commercial law.



## **LI Yonghui**

Dean

School of International Relations  
and Diplomacy, Beijing Foreign  
Studies University

People's Republic of China

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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.





## **LI** **Yongquan**

**Vice Director**

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

**People's Republic of China**

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Li Yongquan was born in 1955 in Haicheng County, Liaoning Province. As a Research Fellow, he is currently Executive Director for the Euro-Asian Social Development Research Institute of the Development Research Center under the State Council of PRC(2005 – 2009). Now he is the Vice Director of Institute of Russian, Eastern European, Central Asian Studies at the Chinese Academy of Social Science. He was long engaged in translation and editing of classical works and majored in Russian Studies and Contemporary International Issues at the Compilation and Translation Bureau of CCCPC.

Mr. Li Yongquan graduated from the Foreign Languages Department of Liaoning University in 1975 and acquired his Doctorate upon graduation from the History Department of Moscow University in 1990.



## **LIN Guijun**

**Vice President**

**University of International  
Business and Economics**

**People's Republic of China**

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Professor Lin Guijun is Vice-President of the University of International Business and Economics (UIBE). He is a doctoral advisor and enjoys the State Council Special Allowance.

Lin received his B.A. from the Beijing Institute of Foreign Trade (former UIBE), his M.A. at Carleton University and his Ph.D at UIBE. He became a professor in 1996 and Director of the School of International Trade and Economics in UIBE in 1997. He was a visiting fellow or visiting professor at the University of Manchester, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Bocconi University, Abu Academy, Turku School of Economics and Business, Columbia University, IMF, etc.

He is also a member of the Social Sciences Commission of the Ministry of Education, Vice-president of the China Association of International Trade and holds a number of positions in other academic associations.



## **LU Shumin**

**Executive President**

**Chinese People's Institute of  
Foreign Affairs**

**People's Republic of China**

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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 the Chinese Ambassador to Indonesia and Canada. From 2008 to 2011, he served as the Commissioner of the Foreign Ministry in the Macao Special Administrative Region.



## **LUO Yuan**

**Vice President & Secretary  
General**

**China Strategy Culture Promotion  
Association**

**People's Republic of China**

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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 21<sup>st</sup> 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**

**People's Republic of China**

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Major General Ma Jian, a professor of the PLA Air Force Command College, joined the PLA Air Force in 1970 and graduated from the No. 16 Air Force Aviation Academy in August 1973. He has been a navigator, staff officer, and 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 to 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**

**People's Republic of China**

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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 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.



## **MARMO** **Philip Sang'ka**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of the United Republic  
of Tanzania**

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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.



## **MACCARTHY** **John**

National President

Australian Institute of  
International Affairs

Commonwealth of Australia

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Mr. MacCarthy is one of the most accomplished Australian diplomats of his generation. He holds a Master of Arts and a Bachelor of Laws from Cambridge University. His résumé includes ambassadorships in Vietnam, Mexico, Thailand, the United States, Indonesia, Japan, and India. He has notably functioned as the face of Australia in India during the recent turbulence in relations. He has also served in Damascus, Baghdad, Vientiane, Washington (for two postings), and most recently has acted as Australia's Special Representative to Sri Lanka. He was made a Fellow of the Australian Institute of International Affairs in 2009.





## **MOON Chung-In**

**Professor**

**Yonsei University**

**Republic of Korea**

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Chung In Moon is professor of political science at Yonsei University and Ambassador for International Security Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Republic of Korea. He is currently a member of the Pacific Council on International Policy (Los Angeles), the Institute of International Strategic Studies (London), and fellow of the Club of Madrid. He is a board member of the Korea Foundation, the Sejong Foundation, the East Asia Foundation, and the International Peace Foundation.

Moon is also Editor-in-Chief of *Global Asia*. He accompanied the 2000 and the 2007 North-South Korean summit as a special delegate. He was also appointed as a member of president-elect Roh Moo-hyun's high-level delegation to the U.S. in 2003. He has published over 40 books and 230 articles in edited volumes and such scholarly journals as *World Politics*, *International Studies Quarterly*, and *World Development*.



**MYINT  
Yin Yin**

Director

Myanmar Institute of Strategic  
and International Studies

Republic of the Union of  
Myanmar

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Ms. Yin Yin Myint is currently the Director General of the Training, Research, and Foreign Languages Department of the Foreign Ministry, where she has been since 2007. Concurrently since 2011, Ms. Myint has served as Secretary of the Myanmar Institute of Strategic and International Studies.

Prior to this Ms. Myint held the post of Director of East Asia and Pacific in the Political Department from 2001 to 2005. She started her diplomatic career in 1983 in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. From 1998 to 2001, Ms. Myint served as Counsellor in the Embassy in Rome. From 2005 to 2007 she was Deputy Chief of Mission/Minister Counsellor in the Embassy in Washington D.C.

Born in 1955, Ms. Myint graduated her studies in the U.S, where she obtained a Master's degree in Political Science from the University of Hawaii.



## **NAZAROV** **Gurbannazar**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of Turkmenistan**

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Mr. GurbannazarNazarov was appointed Ambassador of Turkmenistan to the Republic of China in 2011. Prior to his appointment, he served as Ambassador of Turkmenistan to the United Arab Emirates. From 1996 to 2001, he was the Director of the Turkmenistan Oil and Gas Scientific Research and Project Development Institute of the Ministry of Oil, Gas, and Mineral Reserves in Turkmenistan before becoming the Minister of Oil, Gas, and Mineral Reserves.

Mr. Nazarov received his BA in Oil and Gas Geology Science from the Turkmenistan Polytechnic Institute in 1978. In 1987 he received his BA in Oil and Gas Production Engineering from the Natural Gas Scientific Research Institute in Moscow, Russia.



## **NGUYEN Van Tho**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of the Socialist  
Republic of Vietnam**

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Mr. Nguyen Van Tho was born in January 1953, in Phu Tho, Vietnam. He has been the Deputy Ministry of Foreign Affairs since 2007. In 2008, he was appointed as the ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to China.

Mr. Nguyen joined the Vietnam Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1977 and worked as an expert in the China Department. From 1989 to 1992, he served in the Vietnam Embassy in China as the second secretary. After that, he worked for Department of Policy Planning and has held numerous senior positions. In 2005, he became the Director General of Department of Policy Planning.

Mr. Nguyen earned his Bachelor of Arts degree in English from the Pedagogical University of Foreign Languages, Piatigorsk, Russia. In 1995, He received his master degree in International Relations from Hull University in the United Kingdom.



## **PAAL** **Douglas H.**

**Vice President**

**Carnegie Endowment for  
International Peace**

**United States of America**

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Douglas H. Paal is vice president for studies at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He previously served as vice chairman of JPMorgan Chase International (2006 – 2008), and as an unofficial U.S. representative to Taiwan as director of the American Institute in Taiwan (2002 – 2006). He was on the National Security Council staffs of Presidents Reagan and George H.W. Bush between 1986 and 1993 as director of Asian Affairs, before becoming senior director and special assistant to the President.

Paal has held positions in the policy planning staff at the State Department, as a senior analyst for the CIA, and at U.S. Embassies in Singapore and Beijing. He has spoken and published on Asian affairs and national security issues. He studied at Brown and Harvard Universities.



## **PARK In-Kook**

**President**

**Korea Foundation for Advanced  
Studies (KFAS)**

**Republic of Korea**

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Mr. In-Kook Park is the president of Korea Foundation for Advanced Studies (KFAS). Before he took current new undertaking, he served as Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the UN (2008 – 2011) in Geneva and Kuwait. Mr. Park joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1978. Working in the headquarters of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Park served as Director of the United Nations Division II and Deputy Foreign Minister for multilateral and global issues in 2007. Mr. Park was the President of the Geneva Conference on Disarmament (2004), Chairman of 2<sup>nd</sup> Committee of the UN General Assembly (2009 – 2010). He had recently served as Co-Chair of Preparatory Committee for the UN conference on Sustainable Development (the Rio+20 UN Environment Summit).

Mr. In-kook Park holds a Bachelor's Degree from the Department of Chinese Language and Literature (1975) and a Master's Degree from the Graduate School of Law (1980) at Seoul National University.



## **PENG** **Guangqian**

Deputy Secretary-General  
China National Security Forum  
People's Republic of China

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Major General (Ret.) Peng Guangqian is a Senior Strategic Analyst, Deputy Secretary-General of the China Council for National Security Policy Studies, and Commissioner of Global Zero Commission. Peng graduated from the Department of History of Peking University in 1967. His publications include *The Science of Military Strategy* (2001), *Brief Introduction to Military Strategy* (1989), *China's Constructive Role in the Promotion of Peace and Development in Southeast Asia* (1995), *Military Transparency and Security in Asia Pacific Region* (1995), and *Sino-US Ties Gains Strength: New Strategic Relations Shape Security Policies* (1995).



## **PERTHES** **Volker**

Director

German Institute for  
International and Security  
Affairs

Federal Republic of Germany

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Mr. Volker Perthes is the Director of the German Institute for International and Security Affairs, whose main function is to advise the German parliament and government on international affairs. He is also a Member of the Advisory Council of the Shanghai Institute for International Studies (SIIS), the Finnish Institute of International Affairs (FIIA), the Istituto per gli Studi di Politica Internazionale (ISPI) in Milan, the Innovation Advisory Council of the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the Berlin Demografie Forum. He received his doctorate from the University of Duisburg, Germany, in 1990 and his habilitation in 1999. He was assistant professor at American University of Beirut from 1991 to 1993 and has taught at the University of Duisburg, Muenster and Munich. He currently teaches as professor of Political Science and International Relations at Humboldt University Berlin and Free University of Berlin.





## PONGSUDHIRAK Thitinan

Director

Institute of Security and  
International Studies

Kingdom of Thailand

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Mr. Thitinan Pongsudhirak is Director of the Institute of Security and International Studies (ISIS) and Associate Professor of International Political Economy at the Faculty of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University. He obtained his B.A. from the University of California, M.A. from the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies, and Ph.D from the London School of Economics. He has authored a host of articles, books, and book chapters on Thailand's politics, political economy, foreign policy, and media as well as ASEAN and East Asian security and economic cooperation. He is frequently quoted and his op-eds have regularly appeared in international and local media, including a column in *The Bangkok Post*. Dr Thitinan has worked for *The BBC World Service*, *The Economist Intelligence Unit* (EIU), and *Independent Economic Analysis* (IDEA) as well as consulting projects related to Thailand's macro-economy and politics.



## **QAZI Ashraf Jehangir**

**Director General**

**Institute of Strategic Studies**

**Islamic Republic of Pakistan**

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Mr. Ashraf Jehangir Qazi is the Director General of the Institute of Strategic Studies in Islamabad. He received his M.A. from Punjab University. He joined the Pakistan Foreign Service in 1965 and has since had ambassadorial postings to Syria, East Germany, the Soviet Union/Russia, China, India, and the USA. He previously served as Special Representative of the Secretary General (USG) and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq in Baghdad and the United Nations Missions in Sudan in Khartoum.



## **REN Haiquan**

Deputy President

Academy of Military Science

People's Republic of China

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Lt. Gen. Ren Haiquan was born on 10 October 1950 in Jiangsu, China. He joined the PLA in 1968. Lt. Gen. Ren's previous assignments include platoon leader of an infantry regiment, staff officer of a regiment, division, corps and a military regional command HQ, ADC to the Commander of a military regional command, staff officer, deputy director and director of the Planning Bureau, Military Training Department (MTD), GSD, deputy commander of an infantry division, deputy director of the MTD, GSD, Director of the Academic Department for Information Warfare & C2 of National Defense University (NDU), Dean of NDU. He was appointed Vice President of NDU in 2008 and Deputy President of Academy of Military Science in December 2011.

Lt. Gen Ren is a graduate of the Command Course PLA Military Academy, and attended Hi-Tech Training Course at National University for Defense Technology and Operational Course at National Defense University.



## **SAETHER Svein**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Royal Norwegian Embassy**

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Mr. Svein O. Sæther is the Ambassador of the Kingdom of Norway to the People's Republic of China. Prior to this appointment, he served as Director General of the Department for UN, Peace and Humanitarian Affairs from 2001 to 2007.

Mr. Sæther received his graduate degree in Political Science from the University of Oslo in 1976.



## **SAFARI** **Mehdi**

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of the Islamic  
Republic of Iran

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## **SANDIFORD Lloyd**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of Barbados**

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Sir Lloyd Erskine Sandiford, KA, is the Ambassador of Barbados to the People's Republic of China. He served as the Prime Minister of Barbados from 1987 to 1994. Prior to that appointment, he served in many cabinet positions, including the Minister of Education.

He is the author of the books "*The Essence of Economics: An Introductory Text*" and "*Politics and Society in Barbados and the Caribbean: An Introduction*" and many articles. Seven volumes of his speeches have been published. His most recent publication is "*Fighting for the Just Society: An Autobiographical Note*" (2011).

Sir. Sandiford received his B.A. in English from the University College of the West Indies in 1960, and an M.A. (Econ.) degree in Economics and Social Studies from the University of Manchester in 1963.



## **SARUDIN** **Datuk Iskandar**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of Malaysia**

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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.



## SCHAEFER Michael

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of the Federal  
Republic of Germany

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Mr. Michael Schaefer is the Ambassador of Federal Republic of Germany to the People's Republic of China. In his earlier career, he served as Political Director and Head of the Law department in Foreign Office, Berlin. In 1981, he earned his JD at Max Planck Institute Heidelberg.

Mr. Schaefer's publications include *The UN Security Mechanism* (1980), *Commentary about article 21* (1993), *Diplomat Job Profile, Selection and Training in Foreign Service* (1995) and *How to Stabilize the Balkan?* (2002).





## **SEYOUM Mesfin**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of the Federal  
Democratic Republic of Ethiopia**

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Mr. Seyoum Mesfin has served as the Ambassador of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia to the People's Republic of China since 2010. Prior to this appointment, from 1991, he served as Foreign Minister. From 2000 to 2009 he was the Chief Executive Officer of the Endowment Fund for the Rehabilitation of Tigray. He remains an executive member of the Central Committee of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) and is also a member of the House of Peoples' Representatives.

Mr. Seyoum Mesfin earned his Diploma in Industrial Chemistry at Bahar Dar Polytechnic Institute in 1971, before obtaining a Diploma in Physical Science from Addis Ababa University in 1974.



## **SHAVA Frederick**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of the Republic of  
Zimbabwe**

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Mr. Frederick Musiiwa Makamure Shava was appointed the Zimbabwean ambassador to China in April 2007. Prior to his posting in Beijing, Mr. Shava served as a member of the Zimbabwean Parliament, among other positions including Chairman of the Portfolio Committee in Foreign Affairs. Mr. Shava has served as Minister of Manpower and Planning; Minister of Labor, Manpower Planning and Development; and Minister of State for Political Affairs, among other ministerial positions.

Born in 1949, Mr. Shava completed his bachelor degree in Biology at the University of Zimbabwe, followed by a master degree in Nematology from Imperial College, London. He earned his Ph.D in Parasitology from Royal Holloway College.



## **SINGH** **Jasjit**

**Director General**

**Centre for Strategic &  
International Studies**

**Republic of India**

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Air Commodore (Retd) Jasjit Singh is the founder and Director General of the Centre for Strategic and International Studies, and currently heads the independent think tank Centre for Air Power Studies in New Delhi. He is also a Fellow of the World Academy of Art and Science, and Fellow of the Aeronautical Society of India. He is a Council Member of the Indian Council of World Affairs and the India Council of Social Science Research. He previously served in the Indian Air Force in 1954 in command and staff appointments, before retiring in 1988 with the rank of Air Commodore. He then served as Director of Operations at Air Headquarters and the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses. He was the Convenor of the Task Force to set up the National Security Council in 1998 and Member of National Security Advisory Board from 1990 to 1991 and again from 1998 to 2001.



## **SOLANA MADARIAGA**

### **Javier**

President

ESADE Center for Global  
Economy and Geopolitics  
(Barcelona - Madrid)

Kingdom of Spain

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



## **SUNKULI** **Julius Ole**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of the Republic of  
Kenya**

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Mr. Julius Ole Sunkuli is the Ambassador of the Republic of Kenya to the People's Republic of China. In his earlier career, he served as Minister in the Office of the President, where he was in charge of internal security. He has served as a Member of Parliament in the National Parliament for 10 years. He is also a Member of the Law Society of Kenya.

Mr. Julius graduated from the University of Nairobi and earned his Master's Degree in Italy.



## **TANG Jiaxuan**

Honorary President

Institute of Modern International  
Relations, Tsinghua University

People's Republic of China

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Mr. Tang Jiaxuan is a Member of the 16<sup>th</sup> 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 15<sup>th</sup> CPC Central Committees and is a member 16<sup>th</sup> 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.



## TAO Jian

President

University of International  
Relations

People's Republic of China

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TAO Jian is President of the University of International Relations. He received his B.A. from Hangzhou University, and his M.A. and Ph.D from the University of International Relations and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences respectively. Tao was formerly Vice-President of the China Institute of Contemporary International Relations. His research focuses on international political economy.



## **TCHONG** **Vicky**

**Ambassador Extraordinary  
and Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of the Democratic  
Republic of Timor-Leste**

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Ms. Vicky Fun Ha Tchong is the Ambassador of East Timor to the People's Republic of China. Previously, she served as Secretary General in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Timor-Leste, and held several important positions at the Restoration of Independence of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste and National Commission for Truth and Reconciliation, Timor-Leste.

Ms. Tchong also worked as co-founder and board member at ASSERT, the Center for Physical Rehabilitation, in Timor-Leste and Program Manager at Timorese Arts and Culture Committee before she started her diplomatic career.





## **TOMIKHIN** **Evgeny**

**Minister Counselor and Deputy  
Chief of Mission**

**Embassy of Russian Federation**

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Mr. Evgeny Tomikhin is the Minister Counselor and Deputy Chief of Mission at the Russian Embassy in the People's Republic of China. Mr. Tomikhin has previously served in the Russian Embassy to China from 1992 to 1996 as 1<sup>st</sup> Secretary and from 2000 to 2007 as Senior Counselor. Previously, he held the position of Deputy Director of the First Asia Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Tomikhin graduated from the Leningrad State University Faculty of Oriental Studies in 1989.



## **TSEDENJAV Sukhbaatar**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of Mongolia**

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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.



## **WALI** **Aminu Bashir**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of the Federal  
Republic of Nigeria**

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Mr. Aminu Bashir Wali is the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to the People's Republic of China. In his earlier career, he served as Ambassador and permanent representative of Nigeria to the United Nations in New York. From 2006 to 2007, he was appointed Vice-President of the 61<sup>st</sup> Session of the United Nations General Assembly and Chairman of the United Nations Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C-34), responsible for all U.N. peacekeeping operations.

Mr. Wali attended North Western Polytechnic (North London University) and obtained an ACCS in Business Administration in 1967.



## **WANG Robert**

**Deputy Chief of Mission**

**Embassy of the United States  
of America**

**People's Republic of China**

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Dr. Robert S. Wang was appointed the Deputy Chief of Mission of the US Embassy in China in January 2011. From 2009 to 2010 he was a visiting fellow with the Freeman Chair in China Studies at the Center for Strategic and International Studies. Dr. Wang was deputy director of the American Institute in Taiwan from 2006 to 2009. He has served abroad with the US Foreign Service in Tokyo, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Singapore. Prior to joining the Foreign Service, he taught international relations at Whittier College in California.

Dr. Wang attended the Industrial College of the Armed Forces at the National Defense University and was the State Department's diplomat in residence at the University of California, Los Angeles. He earned his Ph.D in political science at the University of Iowa.



## WANG Jisi

Dean

School of International Studies,  
Peking University

People's Republic of China

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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 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).

Mr. Wang 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 many scholarly journals. Professor Wang's research covers U.S. foreign policy, Chinese foreign policy, and Asian security.



## **WANG Xiaoxuan**

**Director**

**China's Navy Academic  
Research Institute**

**People's Republic of China**

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Mr. Wang Xiaoxuan is director and researcher at China's Navy Academic Research Institute, Member of China's Military Science Academy and China's Maritime Law Academy Management board, Member of the People's Liberation Army Strategic Planning Advisory Committee, Vice Secretary of Maritime Warfare Academic Committee, as well as a Member of the Navy Information Expert Advisory Committee. He has long been engaged in the research of maritime and navy strategy and has profound theoretical attainments and a strong academic research capability.

Mr. Wang has undertaken a number of major national and military task and has co-authored "The strategy of Naval development before 2020" and "Navy strategy". Mr. Wang has received dozens of Military and Navy outstanding achievement awards and enjoys an outstanding position in the Chinese military.



## **WANG Xuelian**

Chairman

Jialian Investment Group

People's Republic of China

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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 Wang Xuelian Education Foundation 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 board chairperson. In 2011, Ms. Wang was conferred as an Honorary Trustee of Tsinghua University.



## **WU Shicun**

**President**

**National Institute for South  
China Sea Studies**

**People's Republic of China**

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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 include the history and geography of the South China Sea, maritime delimitation, maritime economy, international relations and regional security strategy.





## **XIE Weihe**

**Vice President**

**Tsinghua University**

**People's Republic of China**

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Professor 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.

Professor 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 M.A. from Nanjing University. In 1998, he obtained a Ph.D from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.



## XIONG Guangkai

President

China Institute for International  
Strategic Studies

People's Republic of China

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General Xiong Guangkai was formerly Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA). He is 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, 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*, *Remembrance*.



## YAN Xuetong

Dean

Institute of Modern  
International Relations,  
Tsinghua University

People's Republic of China

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Professor 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). 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 M.A. in international relations from the Institute of International Relations in 1986, and a B.A. in English from Heilongjiang University in 1982.



## **YANG Wenchang**

**President**

**Chinese People's Institute of  
Foreign Affairs**

**People's Republic of China**

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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 Jiechi**

**Minister**

**Ministry of Foreign Affairs**

**People's Republic of China**

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Dr. Yang Jiechi is the Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China. From 2005 to 2007 he served as Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, where he was responsible for Latin America, Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan. He has also served as Ambassador to the United States of America.

Dr. Yang graduated from Shanghai Foreign Language School. He later studied in the UK at the University of Bath and the London School of Economics from 1973 to 1975. He has a Ph.D in History.



## **YUAN Guiren**

**Minister**

**Ministry of Education**

**People's Republic of China**

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Mr. Yuan Guiren was born in Anhui Province in November 1950. He is a full time professor with a Master's degree in Philosophy from Beijing Normal University (BNU).

Mr. Yuan started working in 1969 as a teacher at Wangzhuang Middle School and May Seven University, Guzhen County, Anhui Province. He became a lecturer in the Department of Philosophy at BNU in 1984. After that, he became the Director of Division of Social Sciences, Deputy Director of Office of Education Science, BNU. From 1995 to 2001, he was the Executive Vice President of BNU, Secretary of the CPC Committee of BNU, and President of BNU and Secretary of the CPC Committee of BNU. Then he became the Vice Minister of Education and Deputy Secretary of CPC Leading Group of Ministry of Education. Since 2009, he has been the Minister of Education.

In early 1980s, he received his Bachelor and Master's degree in Philosophy at the Dept. of Philosophy, BNU.



## **ZHANG Xinsheng**

**President**

**China Education Association for  
International Exchange**

**People's Republic of China**

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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

People's Republic of China

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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 M.A. 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.





## ZHENG Yongnian

Director

East Asian Institute, National  
University of Singapore

Republic of Singapore

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Zheng Yongnian is Professor and Director of the East Asian Institute, National University of Singapore. He is the editor of the Series on Contemporary China and the China Policy Series. He is also the editor of *China: An International Journal*, and *East Asian Policy*. Professor Zheng received his B.A. and M.A. degrees from Beijing University, and his Ph.D from Princeton University. He has studied both China's transformation and its external relations. He is the author of many books, including *The Chinese Communist Party as Organizational Emperor*, *Technological Empowerment*, *De Facto Federalism in China*, *Discovering Chinese Nationalism in China*, and *Globalization and State Transformation in China*. He served as a consultant to the United Nations Development Programme on China's rural development and democracy. In addition, he has been a columnist for *Xinbao* (Hong Kong) and *Zaobao* (Singapore) for many years, writing numerous commentaries on China's domestic and international affairs.



## **ZHENG Bingwen**

**Director**

**Institute of Latin America  
Studies, Chinese Academy of  
Social Sciences**

**People's Republic of China**

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Mr. Zheng is Director of the Institute of Latin American Studies (ILAS) and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS). He is also a member of the Advisory Committee of the Ministry of the Human Resources & Social Security of China (MoHRSS), and professor at Remin University, Wuhan University, and South Western University of Finance and Economics. During 1992 – 1995, he was officially sent to France for post-doctoral research while lecturing on microeconomics and the economy of Asia and Pacific areas. He specializes in economics and the comparative study of social security systems and its theories. He has published more than 200 articles in academic journals such as *Social Sciences in China*, *Journal of Economics*, *World Economics and Politics* etc. He has also authored or co-authored nearly 10 monographs, and translated 8 foreign monographs in relevant fields.



## **ZHU Chenghu**

**Director General**

**National Defense University  
PLA**

**People's Republic of China**

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Major General Zhu Chenghu is Director-General and Professor at the Academic Department of Strategic Studies, at the National Defense University (NDU). He previously served as Deputy Director of the Institute for Strategic Studies, Deputy Director and Director of the Overseas Participants Department, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Air Force of Gaungzhou Military Command, and Commandant of the College of Defense Studies at National Defense University. General Zhu joined the PLA Army in 1969. He received his undergraduate education at the PLA College of International Relations, before receiving his M.A. in International Studies from the NDU. General Zhu has been teaching and researching for more 30 years in the Military and Political University, Military College and National Defense University. He is presently focusing his study on Sino-US relations, Taiwan affairs, China's national security and Asian-Pacific Security. He has published about 200 articles both at home and abroad.



## **ZHU Rui**

**Secretary-General**

**Chinese People's Association  
for Peace and Disarmament**

**People's Republic of China**

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Mr. Zhu Rui is secretary general of Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament. Prior to this position, he served as the assistant editor with the Central Party School from 1986 and served as division chief, editor, and senior editor with the Central Party School Press. From 2002 to 2009, he worked as President and Chief Editor of the Contemporary World Press.

Mr. Zhu Rui earned his B.A. from Nanjing University majoring in Zoology in 1983. He earned his M.A. from University of Science and Technology of China in 1986.



## **Work Together to Maintain World Peace and Security**

Address by Mr. **Xi Jinping**

Vice President of the People's Republic of China  
At the Opening Ceremony of the World Peace Forum

7 July 2012

**D**istinguished Guests,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Dear Friends,

I am very glad to attend the opening ceremony of the World Peace Forum held at my alma mater, Tsinghua University. First of all, I would like to offer my warm congratulations on the opening of the forum and sincere greetings to the honorable guests, experts and scholars.

The World Peace Forum is the first high-level non-governmental forum on international security hosted by China. Its theme “win-win for all: peace, security, cooperation”, has a major significance that bears on the future and destiny of the world and happiness and well-being of people in all countries. In-depth discussion and exchange of views over this important subject will offer new perspectives, approaches and make new contributions to world peace and security.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Today, the world is in a period of major development, change and readjustment. The international situation is experiencing

very deep and complex changes. The trend towards a multipolar world and economic globalization are gaining momentum. Scientific and technological revolutions hold the promise for new breakthroughs. Information is exerting greater influence on the society. Members of the international community are more interconnected and inter-dependant. Emerging market economies and developing countries continue to grow in strength. All of this has changed the international landscape profoundly and exerted far-reaching impact on the development of all countries and international relations.

Despite new developments in the current international situation, peace and development remain the main trend of our times. This is reflected in the following aspects. The exchange, dialogue and cooperation among countries are deepening. Peace, development and cooperation represent the common aspirations of people in all countries. On the other hand, the international community is also facing increasingly complex and diverse security challenges. Regional hotspot issues keep cropping up. Terrorism is rampant. Non-proliferation still faces grave challenges. The underlying impact of the international financial crisis continues to be felt. To maintain world peace and promote common security remains an arduous task.

It is important to recognize that in today's world, the interests of countries of different systems, types and development stages are intertwined. Their inter-dependence is growing. Countries have shared interests and common stake in security. Under such new circumstances, security goes far beyond the security based on confrontation and balance of power during the Cold War, military security in the traditional sense, or security of just one

country or one region. In face of complex and diverse security challenges, no country can stay immune or achieve the so-called absolute security on its own. A country which pursues its own development, security and well-being must also let other countries pursue their development, security and well-being. All countries must take a cooperative approach with an innovative spirit and responsible attitude, stand together and seek win-win cooperation to resolve various problems and challenges, and foster a harmonious and stable international and regional security environment.

To this end, we need to be committed to the following ideas and principles.

First, we must seek security on the basis of development. Economic development and prosperity provides a strong guarantee for security. Many of the world's conflicts and chaos are closely related to the issue of development. Development is what matters most. Only when all countries develop, can we better maintain world peace and stability. With the lingering impact of the international financial crisis, the issue of economic and financial security becomes more acute. All countries are facing the pressing task of economic development and improvement of people's lives. We need to continue to give serious attention to and well address the major issue of achieving all-round, balanced and sustainable development, make continued efforts to grow ourselves, actively support the progress of developing countries, endeavor to narrow the growth gap between the North and the South and achieve common development and prosperity.



Second, we must seek security on the basis of equality. Treating each other as equals is essential for maintaining security. Countries, rich or poor, strong or weak, are equal members of the international community. The rich and the strong bullying the poor and the weak can only lead to endless cycle of hatred and revenge. Only by respecting each other and treating each other as equals can countries live in harmony and contentment. It is important to respect all countries' sovereignty, territorial integrity and national dignity, their people's independent choice of social system and path of development, as well as their legitimate security concerns. At any time and under any circumstances, countries should adhere to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, refrain from interfering in other's internal affairs and imposing their own will on others, and bring about security for all through dialogue on an equal footing and mutually beneficial cooperation.

Third, we must seek security on the basis of mutual trust. Increasing mutual trust is indispensable for maintaining security. A person without credibility cannot stand. Mutual trust, not mutual suspicion and mutual respect, not mutual confrontation, are what countries need to transcend differences, manage crisis, understand each other, seek common ground and resolve divergence, and live together in peace and harmony. As countries differ in history, culture, social system and development stage, it is natural for them to have differences and disputes. Therefore, we should make continuous efforts to increase strategic and political mutual trust among countries, properly handle differences and sensitive issues, respect core and vital interests of other countries, expand strategic consensus and consolidate the foundation for the maintenance of security.

Fourth, we must seek security on the basis of cooperation. Dialogue and cooperation is fundamental to maintaining security. Today, traditional and non-traditional security challenges to human survival and sustainable economic and social development are more pronounced. Only through candid and in-depth dialogue and consultation and comprehensive and sustained exchanges and cooperation can countries effectively respond to these challenges. Countries should seek peaceful solutions to international disputes and oppose the use or threat of force. Countries should abandon the zero-sum mentality, the notion that one's rise means the others' fall. They should always work for peace, security and settlement of disputes through cooperation, expand converging interests, and commit themselves to win-win and all-win outcome.

Fifth, we must seek security on the basis of innovation. Security issues in today's world are diverse, easy to spread and have domino effect, and difficult to predict. Security factors, internal and external, domestic and international, traditional and non-traditional, are intertwined. New issues and challenges are emerging one after another. We must abandon those mindsets and approaches that are rendered obsolete, keep pace with the times, forge ahead with innovation, foster a new security concept featuring mutual trust, mutual benefit, equality and coordination, cultivate a new approach of comprehensive security, common security and cooperative security. We must find new answers to old questions and good solutions to new issues to successfully tackle development and security challenges facing mankind.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

China is experiencing rapid industrialization and urbanization. China is committed to economic development, world peace and common development of mankind. China pursues peaceful, open, cooperative and win-win development. After the outbreak of the international financial crisis and the European sovereign debt crisis, China has been working with the international community to tide over the difficulties and made important contribution to the stability and recovery of the world economy. On major international and regional hotspot issues, China is committed to promoting peace and encouraging talks and has played a constructive role in this regard. China has taken an active part in peace-keeping missions and is the largest contributor of peace-keepers among the permanent members of the UN Security Council. We have sent a total of 21,000 personnel to 30 peace-keeping missions of the United Nations. China has worked with the international community to actively tackle terrorism, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, climate change, food and energy security, major natural disasters and other global challenges. China has acceded to over 100 international inter-governmental organizations and signed over 300 international conventions and covenants. Facts have shown that China has actively participated in and contributed to the building of the international system. The sustained and fast development of China would not have been possible without peace and development of the world. At the same time, China's development has provided valuable opportunities and broad space for the common development of all countries.

China will stay committed to the path of peaceful development.

China pursues its own development by upholding world peace and helps maintain world peace through its own development. It works with the international community to push for the building of a harmonious world of lasting peace and common prosperity. This is a strategic choice that follows the trend of the times and serves China's fundamental interests. It is also what China needs to achieve sustained development. The Chinese nation values good faith and pursues harmonious relations. China adheres to the foreign policy of peace. Even when China becomes more developed in the future, it will never seek hegemony. China consistently and firmly pursues a defense policy that is defensive in nature to firmly safeguard its sovereignty, security and development.

China will stay committed to the building of a new type of relations between major countries. Major country relations are important factors in the evolvement of the international situation. China and the United States are actively exploring a new type of relations between major countries featuring mutual respect and win-win cooperation. This is in the shared interests of China, the United States and the world. It will be a pioneering effort in the history of international relations. China will continue to encourage all major countries to see each other's strategic intentions objectively and rationally, respect each other's interests and concerns, and strengthen coordination and cooperation on major international and regional issues, and strive to build a new type of major country relations and international relations in the 21st century.

China will continue to firmly uphold peace and stability of the Asia-Pacific region. China has a vast land territory, vast

sea area, and many neighboring countries. China has always been committed to building good neighborly relations. China is committed to the principle of building amicable relations and partnerships with neighboring countries, in an effort to foster a regional environment featuring peace and stability, equality and mutual trust, and win-win cooperation. In future, China will continue to deepen bilateral and regional cooperation, vigorously develop friendly relations with neighboring and other countries in the Asia-Pacific, and contribute, through its own development, to the development of its neighbors. At the same time, China will continue to seek appropriate settlement of the differences and frictions with relevant countries and, on the basis of firmly defending national sovereignty, security and territorial integrity, work together with neighboring countries to maintain the stability of their relations and of the region.

China will continue to fulfill its due international responsibilities and obligations. To endeavor to contribute China's due share to the progress and development of mankind is the long-standing and solemn commitment of the Chinese government. We are of the view that for China, the biggest developing country in the world, the most important way to be responsible to the world is to manage its own affairs well. China will continue to bear in mind the interests of its own people and the common interests of mankind, follow the principle of responsibility consistent with rights, interests and capability, and undertake more international responsibilities within its capability. China will actively participate in the reform of the international system and global governance, with a view to moving towards a more just and equitable international political and economic order. China will continue to play a constructive part in resolving, through political

means, major international and regional hotspot issues and the handling of global challenges. We will strive to make fresh and bigger contribution to world peace, security and stability. China will continue to take an active part in the global development undertaking, and work with all countries for the realization of the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and global prosperity and progress.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Today's world is in general peaceful and stable, despite conflicts and turbulence in some regions. There are both opportunities and challenges for development and security. We must meet the challenges together, pursue win-win cooperation and gradually achieve peace and security in the whole world so that all countries will be able to enjoy peace, security, common development and prosperity in the 21st century.

To conclude, I wish the World Peace Forum a full success!

Thank you very much. 

## **A Strong Commitment to World Peace, Security and Development**

Speech by H.E. **Yang Jiechi**

Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China  
At Lunch Meeting of the World Peace Forum

7 July 2012

**D**istinguished Guests,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Dear Friends,

It gives me great pleasure to attend the World Peace Forum organized by Tsinghua University and co-organized by the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs and meet with friends old and new. This forum, a joint endeavor by a world famous university and an important organization dedicated to stronger people-to-people exchanges between China and foreign countries, has invited a galaxy of renowned Chinese and foreign experts and scholars to an in-depth discussion on international security issues. This is of great importance to advancing the cause of peace for mankind. In his remarks at the opening session, Vice President Xi Jinping advocated the five principles that we need to follow in promoting global peace and security and expounded on China's policy of committing itself to maintaining world peace and security. His remarks fully demonstrated China's firm resolve to make greater contribution to peace and progress of mankind. Vice President Xi's remarks give important guidance to the Forum. I am sure that the Forum will be a great success.

Today, the trend towards a multi-polar world and economic globalization is gaining momentum and countries are getting increasingly inter-dependent. It has become a growing consensus to handle disputes by peaceful means, promote security in the context of development, and seek win-win results in a cooperative spirit. A large number of emerging markets and developing countries are growing at a faster pace and playing a bigger role in international affairs. They have become a more important force for world peace and stability. At the same time, mankind's pursuit of peace and security is by no means easy. There are still obstacles to world peace and stability and to mutually beneficial cooperation among people of different countries. They include:

First, economic recovery is difficult with various risks still looming large. The implications of the international financial crisis keep deepening, and the European sovereign debt crisis remains a cause of serious concern. Global economic growth has slowed down, demand remains weak, protectionism is on the rise, and progress in multilateral trade liberalization is painstakingly slow. How to shake off the crisis and achieve sustainable economic growth is a pressing task for all countries.

Second, there are various, complex challenges and intertwined security issues. West Asia and North Africa remain turbulent. Situation surrounding such hotspot issues as Syria and the Iranian nuclear issue is complicated and grave. Wars and conflicts keep cropping up in some parts of the world. The international community faces challenges in combating terrorism and preventing proliferation. Cyber security, economic security and energy security get entwined, exerting a growing impact on the political and social stability of all countries. No country can



tackle these challenges single-handedly. There is a louder call from the international community for closer cooperation and a holistic approach towards global security governance.

Third, the vestige of Cold-War mentality hinders cooperation on an equal footing. Zero-sum game retains its hold in some quarters. There is yet to be greater democracy in international relations. All sides need to think creatively to seek win-win cooperation as equals and build a peaceful and stable international environment.

Given the new opportunities and challenges that come from the changing circumstances, countries face a more pressing task and shoulder greater responsibilities to achieve common security and development. We need to believe in peace, aim for security and move forward through cooperation. We need to act in a spirit of win-win cooperation and work unremittingly for world peace and development.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

China has made a strategic choice of committing itself to peaceful development. While sticking to the path of peaceful development, China will work closely with all other sides to counter the various risks and challenges and make continuous contribution to world peace and common development. To this end, we will make the following efforts.

We will continue to uphold solidarity and common development and promote global economic recovery and growth. As the international financial crisis continues to spread and serious uncertainties and destabilizing factors remain in the world

economy, we should deepen solidarity and cooperation and work together to consolidate progress already made in tackling the international financial crisis and promote steady recovery of the global economy. Since the beginning of this year, China has, first and foremost, run its own affairs well, followed the general principle of seeking steady progress, and maintained steady and fast economic growth. This in itself is an important contribution to the global economic growth. We have continued to support EU's efforts to address the sovereign debt crisis, announced our decision to participate in the increase of IMF resources, and expanded investment cooperation with Central and Eastern Europe. All this has given strong support to European countries in their endeavor to counter the crisis. We have actively advanced East Asia cooperation, signed trilateral investment agreement with Japan and the ROK, announced the launch of negotiations on a trilateral free trade area. All this has lent fresh impetus to economic growth in the three countries and Asia as a whole. We continue to enhance solidarity and cooperation with other developing countries. The African Union Conference Center and Office Complex built by China has been officially inaugurated, setting a new landmark of China-Africa friendship after the Tanzara Railway. China has advanced cooperation with Latin American and Arab states and cemented traditional friendship with them. Going forward, the world economy will still be on a tortuous and difficult course in its recovery. We will continue to enhance coordination and cooperation with other parties and promote steady economic growth worldwide. We will seize such opportunities as the Fifth FOCAC Ministerial Conference to introduce new measures, deepen practical cooperation with other parties and strive for win-win outcomes.

We will continue to uphold mutual respect and win-win cooperation and explore with others a new model of relations between major countries. Peaceful development is a new path China has explored and pursued. The success of such an approach calls for hard work of China and appreciation and support from the outside. China's endeavor to build a new type of relations with major countries is an important manifestation of China's commitment to peaceful development. We are committed to building a new type of relations with the United States based on mutual respect and mutual benefit. Since the beginning of this year, President Hu Jintao and President Obama have had two meetings and Vice President Xi Jinping has paid a successful visit to the United States, which gives a strong boost to the growth of China-US cooperative partnership. The fourth round of China-US Strategic and Economic Dialogues has been a success, producing 50 deliverables on the strategic track and 67 on the economic track and achieving win-win results. China-Russia strategic partnership of coordination, which has already reached a high level, continues to deepen. President Putin's visit to China has made important achievements. Leaders of China and Russia underscored the desire to further upgrade pragmatic cooperation and strategic coordination between the two countries. China and Europe have close high-level exchanges. The first group meeting between Chinese and Central and East European leaders has given a strong boost to the all-round development of China-EU comprehensive strategic partnership. China and Japan have reached important agreement on Japan's investment in China's inter-bank bond market and the launch of direct trading between their currencies. People-to-people and cultural exchanges between the two countries have deepened. As things stand, China's relations with other major countries are on a more solid

footing with even broader prospects. We will continue to increase high-level exchanges and dialogue with other countries, enhance strategic mutual trust, step up practical cooperation, and make fresh headway in growing a new type of relations between major countries.

We will continue to uphold mutual trust, mutual benefit, equality and coordination, and maintain regional and international peace and stability. As a responsible member of the international community, China consistently maintains that disputes be settled through dialogue and negotiation and firmly upholds the purposes and principles of the *Charter of the United Nations* and basic norms governing international relations. China has actively promoted peace and encouraged negotiations and played an important and constructive role in addressing hotspot issues. We have followed closely developments in West Asia and North Africa and made tremendous efforts to help ease the situation in the region. On the Syrian issue, China upholds the principle of non-interference in internal affairs and does not favor or impose its position on any side. China has put forward a six-point proposal to seek a political solution to the Syrian issue and supports the mediation efforts of the Joint UN/Arab League Special Envoy Kofi Annan. All this attests to the role of China as a responsible major country. The Foreign Ministers' Meeting of the Action Group on Syria held not long ago in Geneva achieved positive results. China has made due efforts to this end and hopes that what was agreed upon at the meeting will be implemented. We have facilitated and actively participated in the resumption of talks between P5+1 and Iran, put forward proposals conducive to the talks, and played an important role for the restart of the dialogue process on the Iranian nuclear issue. We have made

vigorous efforts to maintain peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula, uphold the position for a denuclearized Peninsula, and prevent escalation of tension on the Peninsula. All this shows that China is a responsible country that upholds principles when it comes to the issue of the Korean Peninsula. In today's world, international and regional security is still confronted with multiple challenges and hotspot issues including Syria, the Iranian nuclear issue, and the Korean nuclear issue are still evolving in a complex way. We will continue to work with other parties to actively facilitate peace and talks, ease tensions over some issues and promote regional peace and tranquility.

We will continue to actively participate in, give proper guidance to and promote the reform of international governance mechanisms and regional cooperation. China takes an active part in the reform of international governance mechanisms and the formulation of international rules, joins efforts to address global issues and promotes regional and international cooperation. It is actively involved in the international system and builds and contributes to the system. President Hu Jintao attended the Seoul Nuclear Security Summit and put forward a four-point proposal for enhancing nuclear security, playing an important role in advancing international nuclear security cooperation. The materialization of China's initiative at the Fourth BRICS Leaders Meeting on stepping up fiscal and financial cooperation became another highlight in the cooperation among BRICS countries. President Hu Jintao made a proposal at the G20 Summit in Los Cabos covering five areas such as promoting steady recovery of the world economy, making important contribution to the success of the summit. China successfully hosted the Summit of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, during which a development

strategy plan for SCO's next ten years was adopted. At the summit Afghanistan was admitted in the SCO as an observer state and Turkey as a dialogue partner, further contributing to regional stability and development. China takes an active part in the international cooperation on sustainable development and sets aside 200 million RMB yuan for international cooperation spanning three years to help small island countries, least developed countries and African countries tackle climate change. Looking ahead, we still face daunting challenges in global governance. We are ready to work with various parties to continue to act in a cooperative spirit and deepen reforms of the international system so as to make the international political and economic order more just and equitable.


We will continue to uphold the principle of equality and peaceful coexistence and work vigorously to foster a regional environment featuring peace, stability, equality, mutual trust and win-win cooperation. At present, the Asia-Pacific region is generally stable and the momentum of economic growth remains strong. This has not come easily and needs to be cherished by countries in the region. China pursues a policy of developing goodneighborly and friendly ties with its neighbors. It consistently sees other Asian countries as good neighbors, good friends and good partners and it is committed to promoting long-term peace and common prosperity in Asia. Since the beginning of the year, we have enhanced mutual trust with other Asian countries and conducted frequent exchanges with them at various levels. In the first half of this year alone, there were over 50 high-level mutual visits and meetings between China and other Asian countries. We have worked vigorously to promote regional economic development. China's contribution rate to economic growth in

Asia has been over 50%, and China has been the biggest export market for most Asian countries for many consecutive years, including Japan and the ROK, thus playing a positive role in fueling the robust growth of the regional economy. We actively expand exchanges with other Asia-Pacific countries, extensively participate in regional security dialogue mechanisms such as the ASEAN Regional Forum and facilitate efforts to build military mutual trust and consultation mechanisms with our neighboring countries. We properly handle disputes concerning territorial and maritime rights and interests with neighboring countries, consistently commit to resolve the disputes through bilateral dialogue and uphold the larger interests of state sovereignty and regional stability. Going forward, we will make good use of the opportunities of APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting and the ASEAN Summit and Related Summits to further strengthen exchanges and dialogue with other Asia-Pacific economies, actively advance cooperation in various fields and jointly uphold a prosperous and stable Asia-Pacific as we see it today.

Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Dear Friends,

History is like a long river. We are lucky enough to live in an era when peace, development and cooperation prevail. In this era, individual countries with their interests entwined have to fend off risks and pursue security together. Only by rejecting the old paradigm of rivalry for hegemony, expansion by the use of force and confrontation between different blocs, can we break new ground for a world in which countries live in peace, treat each other as equals and work together for win-win results. To achieve this noble goal, China will remain firmly committed to the path

of peaceful development, unswervingly pursue foreign policies consistent with peaceful development, and work with other countries hand in hand to make greater contribution to a world of enduring peace and development.

Thank you. 



## **Policy and Practice: Chinese Army's Participation in International Security Cooperation**

Speech by Lt. General **Ren Haiquan**

Deputy Director of the Academy of Military Sciences of the  
Chinese People's Liberation Army  
At the Dinner of the World Peace Forum

7 July 2012

**L**adies and Gentlemen,  
Dear friends,  
Good evening!

I'm delighted to attend the World Peace Forum organized by Tsinghua University and to hold discussions with friends from various countries on the theme of "Win-Win for All: Peace, Security, Reform". I would like to take this opportunity to brief you on the policy and practice of the Chinese army participating in international security cooperation.

Along with the great course of China's reform and opening up, the Chinese army has made unprecedented progress in participating in international security cooperation. More than 30 years ago, who could have thought that the Chinese army could take part in international peace-keeping operations, international rescue efforts or joint military exercises with foreign troops? Today, China is closely linked with the world. China's national defense policy, which is defensive in nature, is closely bound up with peace, development and cooperation, the trend of our times. The Chinese army has become an active initiator, promoter

and participant of international security cooperation. From military contacts, military mutual trust and regional security cooperation to military technical cooperation, from UN peace-keeping operations and international rescue efforts to bilateral and multilateral military exercises, there has emerged a new pattern featuring an increasing number of partners, expansion of cooperation areas and uplifting of cooperation level.

The Chinese army's participation in international security cooperation is manifested mainly in the 6 aspects as follows:

**I. Promoting strategic consultations and dialogues.** China has signed defense security consultation mechanisms with 22 countries. It has opened direct telephone lines with Russia, the U.S. and other countries in their defense ministries. The Chinese army has also actively carried out multilateral security dialogues and cooperation, participated in the defense ministers' meeting and the Defense Security Forum under the framework of Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO). It has participated in high-level official multilateral dialogue mechanisms including the enlarged ASEAN defense ministers' meeting and the security policy meeting of ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF).

**II. Strengthening confidence-building measures in border areas.** China has signed frontier defense cooperation agreements with DPRK, Russia, Mongolia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz, Myanmar and Viet Nam. It has signed agreements on confidence-building measures and reduction of armed forces in border areas with Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz, Russia and Tajikistan, reducing armed forces within a certain depth along more than 7,600 kilometers of boundaries. It has signed with India an agreement on military

confidence-building measures in areas along the line actual control. It has signed with Bhutan an agreement on maintaining peace and stability in the border areas. The Chinese frontier troops have also carried out joint frontier petrol, check-up, control and other effective border defense cooperation with some neighboring countries.

**III. Pushing forward maritime security dialogues and cooperation.** In 1998, China and the U.S. established a maritime military security consultation mechanism for meetings on maritime military security issues. In recent years, the two countries have held consultations on US warships and planes approaching China's coasts and carrying out reconnoitering activities. In 2009, China and ROK officially opened direct telephone lines between their neighboring air and navy forces, to communicate air and naval situation on a regular basis. Since 2008, China and Japan have held three rounds of working consultation on establishing a maritime liaison mechanism and have recently reached basic common understanding on the purposes, composition and way of contact of this mechanism. In 2005, China and Viet Nam signed the *Agreement on Joint Petrol of Chinese and Vietnamese Navies in the Beibu Gulf*. The two sides have carried out joint petrol 13 times. The Chinese side has always held that disputes over the South China Sea should be appropriately resolved through negotiations on the basis of facts, various parties should abide by the fundamental principles of the *Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea*, exercise self-restraint and refrain from taking any action that might complicate and amplify the disputes and affect peace and stability.

**IV. Expanding cooperation in non-traditional security areas.** Since 2002, China has conducted some 60 land, maritime and air joint exercises and training with more than 20 countries under the theme of anti-terrorism, disaster-relief and other matters of shared interest. In particular, the series of “Peace Mission” joint anti-terrorism military exercises with the SCO members have forcefully deterred the “three forces” (terrorism, separatism and extremism – tr.) in the region. The Chinese army has also on several occasions hosted the China-ASEAN Defense and Security Dialogue, ASEAN + 3 (China, Japan and ROK) Armed Forces Forum on Cooperation in the Field of Non-Traditional Security Issues and the ARF Seminar on the Establishment of Statutory Regulations for Armed Forces’ Participation in International Rescue Efforts.

**V. Fulfilling responsibilities and obligations for international security.** Up to June 2012, the Chinese army has participated in 23 UN peace-keeping operations, dispatching a total of 20,000 person/times of officers and soldiers, with 9 of them sacrificing their lives in the execution of their missions. In terms of the number of peace-keeping personnel dispatched, China ranks the first among the permanent members of the UN Security Council. The Chinese navy, since 2008, has participated in the international escort cooperation in the Gulf of Aden. By now, it has dispatched 31 warships in 12 batches, completing the mission of escorting more than 4,700 ships and successfully rescued 41 civilian boats harassed by pirates. The Chinese army has undertaken, for more than 30 times in succession, the task of transporting rescue and relief materials to disaster-afflicted countries, dispatched for 6 times quake-disaster rescue teams, medical and epidemic prevention professional forces to

participate in international rescue and relief efforts. At the same time, China has, within its capabilities, provided the troops of other countries with help without any political conditions attached, including the training of various kinds of military talents and assistance of small quantities of materials.

VI. Expanding military exchanges and opening up on a broader scale. China has carried out military exchanges with more than 150 countries. There are nearly 400 Chinese and foreign military delegations exchanging visits every year. Foreign military observers and foreign military attaches stationed in China have been invited to observe military exercises. Foreign military delegations have been organized to visit various branches, academies and schools of the three armed services. The Chinese army has acceded to the UN arms registration system and the military expenditures transparency system. It has submitted every year the country-specific report on the implementation of the *Treaty on Certain Conventional Weapons*, conscientiously accepting the arms control verification by international agencies. It has successively released 7 defense white papers and established the spokesman system and a website of the Ministry of Defense, voluntarily responding to international concerns. These military exchanges and open activities have enhanced the international community's understanding of China's strategic intentions and the Chinese army and contributed to avoiding misunderstanding and misjudgement.

Ladies and Gentlemen!

The current world is entering a new period of intertwining and interaction of development and turmoil, reform and crises,

cooperation and competition. The trends of multi-polarization, economic globalization and social informationalization are irresistible. The tides of peace, development and cooperation are forging ahead with increasing momentum. However, peace and development of the world are also facing with increasing challenges. The Chinese army will persist in the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence in carrying out external military contacts and actively participate in international security cooperation. The main policies to be pursued are as follows:

I. Implementing the new security concept featuring mutual trust, mutual benefit, equality and coordination to promote the establishment of new-ties of security cooperation. The traditional Chinese culture aspires to “harmony without uniformity”, “tolerance and all-embracing” and “all nations living side by side in perfect harmony”. In Zheng He’s seven voyages to the Western Seas more than 600 years ago, there was the proclamation in his letter of credence that “All is equal under the heaven and above the earth; All nations should be treated equally without discrimination; There should be no bullying of the few by the many and the weak by the strong.” At the time of globalization, all countries are deeply intermingled in their interests, unprecedentedly interdependent and face more acute global challenges. It has become the broad consensus of all countries to jointly meet challenges and cooperate in safeguarding security. In initiating the new security concept featuring mutual trust, mutual benefit, equality and coordination, China stands for equality for all countries, big or small, poor or rich, strong or weak, beyond the differences in ideologies and social systems and without suspicions and hostilities. All countries should respect each other’s core interests and vital

concerns, replace confrontation with dialogue and resolve disputes through consultation. As an entity putting in practice the new security concept, the Chinese army upholds the concept of comprehensive security, cooperative security and common security. It is subordinated to serving the country's strategy of peaceful development. It will promote the building of new-type security cooperation. It will dedicate itself to creating an international security environment featuring peace, stability, equality, mutual trust and win-win cooperation.

II. Developing external military relationships featuring non-alliance, non-confrontation and non-targeting at any third party to expand all-dimensional international security cooperation. Since the end of the Cold War, in spite of the fact that some countries has persisted in the Cold War mentality, intensified military alliances and sought one-sided absolute security, security cooperation has expanded its scope, enriched its connotations and taken on more varied forms owing to the fact that non-confrontational cooperation for the sake of common security has become the mainstream in the area of international security. Conflicts and wars will only lead to a vicious cycle of pitting violence against violence. Zero-sum game and confrontation between blocs will only bring about spiral aggravation of the security environment. China pursues an independent foreign policy of peace. It stands for determining its own position and policy on the basis of the fundamental interests of the people of China and of the world at large and on the merits of each case. It will not rely on any big power or bloc of countries. It will not join any military bloc. Implementing the national foreign policies, the Chinese army will develop military relations with foreign countries and put in practice the strategic

concept of “being in the same boat” through all-dimensional, broad-area and multi-level international security cooperation, so as to achieve the organic integration of national security with regional stability.

III. Bearing in mind the accumulation of strategic mutual trust to shape an equal, mutually beneficial and effective mechanism for mutual trust. The great scientist Einstein once said to the effect that the basis of all human peace and cooperation began with mutual trust. A little more strategic mutual trust and a little less strategic mutual suspicion will open up a broader prospect for international security cooperation. In recent years, some people, for no reason, has suspected and criticized the Chinese army’s modernization and diversification, preaching the “China threat” fallacy. This has not only distorted China’s strategic intentions and damaged China’s international image, but also poisoned the atmosphere for international security cooperation. Strategic trust needs to be accumulated on the basis of benign interaction. Security cooperation should take the promotion of common security as its fundamental objective. The Chinese army has always stood for enhancing mutual respect, mutual understanding, developing friendship and seeking win-win outcome on the basis of enhanced political mutual trust, and jointly promoting the establishment of an equal, mutually beneficial and effective military interaction mechanism. The Chinese army will face the world with an even more open mind, promote mutual trust through interaction, promote cooperation through mutual trust and promote security through cooperation, so as to play an active role in safeguarding world and regional peace and stability.



IV. Fulfilling responsibilities and obligations for international security in line with its national and military strengths through pragmatic cooperation. The Chinese philosophy stresses “easy access to knowledge and difficult resort to action” and “integration of knowledge and action”. In the Asia-Pacific region where traditional and non-traditional security threats are intertwined and new and old security difficulties co-exist, it is an inevitable path for all countries to join hands to step up pragmatic security cooperation in their endeavor to meet challenges and eliminate threats. We stand for an approach of incremental progress from the easy to the difficult issues and spreading the experience gained at selected spots to an entire region, and in this way to steadily push forward regional security cooperation in selected areas where all countries have universal demands, have their common interests and the conditions are ripe. The Chinese army will dedicate itself to this kind of pragmatic cooperation and make its due contributions in combating terrorism, pirate attacks, natural disasters and other transnational threats and challenges. However, it is also necessary to see the basic fact that China is a large but not strong country. There is still a long way to go for the modernization of the Chinese army. China comes after the 90<sup>th</sup> in the world in terms of per-capita GDP. The per-capita military expenditures for Chinese soldiers lag far behind those in developed countries. This has determined that, while actively participating and playing a constructive role in regional security cooperation, the Chinese army should do what it is capable of and provide more public security products to regional peace and stability within the capabilities of the national and military strengths.

V. Doing everything with proper reasons, taking actions

according to law and attaching importance to justice and legality of safeguarding national interests. Along with the gradual integration of Chinese economy into the world economic system and the continuous extension of its national interests to the outside world, the Chinese army will march toward the outside world with a more active and open attitude, fulfill its international obligations for safeguarding world peace and promoting common development, and provide a strategic support to safeguarding national interests. China will stick to the path of peaceful development, unswervingly safeguard its national interests through a win-win approach and firmly abide by the UN Charter and universally recognized norms guiding international relations. This will ensure the justice and legality of the Chinese army participating in international security cooperation and safeguarding its national interests. The Chinese army will, as always, comply with the essential requirement for a defense policy defensive in nature. It will persist in dispatching troops and taking actions according to law under the UN collective security framework and, in participating in international security cooperation, actively fulfill international obligations and effectively safeguard national interests.

Ladies and Gentlemen!

Peace, development and cooperation – the trend of the times in the 21<sup>st</sup> century – have made clear to all the future path of human society. The army should and can become a pivot for promoting international security cooperation and safeguarding world peace and prosperity. China will stick to the road of peaceful development. It does not seek hegemony now, and it will never do so even when it has developed. This is the solemn

promise of the rising China to the world. While shouldering the heavy mission of safeguarding national sovereignty and security, the Chinese army will take part in international security cooperation in an increasingly broader and deeper way, so as to make greater contributions to enabling the people of all countries sharing security interests and to safeguarding sustained peace and stability of the world.

Thanks you! 

## **Seize Opportunity and Deepen Cooperation to Share Prosperity**

Speech by Mr. **Li Rongcan**

Member of the Leading Party Members' Group and Assistant  
Minister of the Ministry of Commerce  
At the Luncheon of the World Peace Forum

8 July 2012

**L**adies and Gentlemen,  
Dear friends,

I'm delighted to attend the "World Peace Forum". I wish to thank the host for giving me an opportunity for discussions and exchanges with you.

Peace, development and cooperation have become trends of the world today. Along with the deepening of multi-polarization and economic globalization, the global economic and political pattern has undergone a new change, carrying within itself a new breakthrough in scientific and technological innovation. An environment of world peace is conducive to the economic growth of all countries. The interaction of economy, trade and investment of all countries can also promote world peace and progress. Since the adoption of the reform and opening policy more than 30 years ago, China has been seizing the opportunity of world peace and development to carry out active economic and trade cooperation and exchanges with all countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. This has not only vigorously pushed forward the socialist modernization drive with Chinese characteristics but

also made contributions to world peace, prosperity and stability. This is manifested mainly in the following aspects:

First, China's comprehensive national strength has been remarkably uplifted. Its economic aggregate increased by more than four-folds from 1978 to 2011, reaching some \$7,300 billion. Its proportion in the world's total increased from 1.8% to 10.5%. China's modernization drive boasts a more solid material basis. Industrialization, IT application, urbanization, marketization and internationalization are developing in-depth. The cause of socialist construction is advancing across the board. The people's livelihood has witnessed a historic leapfrog improvement, from a society in which people were not assured of adequate food and clothing to one in which they lead a fairly comfortable life. The per-capita GDP reached more than \$5,400 in 2011.

Second, China has moved from a closed and semi-closed economy to an economy open in all domains. From the establishment of special economic zones to the opening of coastal, riverside, inland and border areas, from "bringing in" foreign investment to encouraging the "going global" strategy by Chinese enterprises, from an open-door development to joining the WTO, China has participated in economic globalization and regional economic cooperation with the level of openness steadily uplifted. The total import and export volume increased from \$20.6 billion in 1978 to \$3,600 billion in 2011. Trade in goods has been upgraded to the second place, with export ranking first, in the world. From 1979 to 2011, foreign direct investment (FDI) used in accumulation exceeded \$1,100 billion, steadily on top of the developing countries for many years. Honoring its commitment made when joining the WTO for lowering its tariffs step by

step, China has dropped its overall tariff level from the 15.3% before joining the WTO to the 9.8% at present, meeting and even exceeding the WTO requirement for developing countries. Over 100 Chinese departments engaging in trade in services have opened to the world, approaching the level of developed countries. China has consolidated and strengthened cooperation with a vast number of economic and trade partners. It has been deepening inter-dependence and interaction with all countries with each passing day.

Third, China has endeavored to achieve the international goal of sustainable development. By earnestly implementing the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), China has become the only country reaching the target of halving impoverished population ahead of schedule. China has been actively pushing for the establishment of a more equal and more balanced new-type partnership for global development and the strengthening of North-South dialogue and South-South cooperation. It has stepped its efforts in providing assistance to foreign countries. Up to the end of 2011, China had forgiven some RMB 30 billion *yuan* of debts owed to China by 50 heavily indebted poor countries and least developed countries. It has promised to grant the vast majority of least developed countries zero-tariff treatment for 97% of products in tax items. It has trained various categories of personnel totaling 140,000 person/times for more than 170 developing countries, thus enhancing the recipient countries' capabilities for self-development.

Fourth, China has made significant contributions to stabilizing the world economy. Since joining the WTO in 2001, China has imported some \$750 billion of commodities

every year in average, tantamount to creating more than 14 million jobs for relevant countries and regions. Over the past 10 years, foreign-invested enterprises in China remitted from China \$261.7 billion of profits in accumulation, with an annual increase of 30% in average. From 2000 to 2011, China's non-financial annual overseas direct investment increased from \$620 million to more than \$60 billion, thus vigorously promoting the economic development of investment destinations. After the outbreak of the international financial crisis in 2008, China honored its obligations as an important member of the international community and made significant contributions to pushing for the development of international political and economic order in a more fair and rational direction. It has taken an active part in the development of global economic governance mechanisms including the G-20, pushed for the reform of international financial system, taken part in the coordination of macro economic policies of various countries, participated in international financing plans and financial cooperation, organized large purchasing groups for overseas procurement and reached out its hands of assistance to countries mired in difficulties.

At present, the international financial crisis is not yet over. New risks and problems may still break out. Economic globalization is moving forward amidst twists and turns. However, the economic interdependence of all countries is deepening, a new change is emerging in global economic governance and the call for international cooperation is steadily mounting. In the face of new situations and new requirements, China will look at the world with a broader vision, be integrated into the world with a more active attitude, persist in the basic state policy of opening to the outside world and pursue a win-win open strategy in a more

active way.

First, China will promote development, reform and innovation through opening up in an even better way. China will be further integrated into economic globalization. Relying on existing development basis and comparative advantage, it will push for ideological consensus on a new round of opening to the outside world. It will actively coordinate relationships between the local and overall interests, as well as between the immediate and long-term interests. It will continuously expand new open areas and space, step up efforts in establishing vigorous, efficient and more open institutional mechanisms conducive to scientific development. It will intensify efforts in creating a fairer and more transparent market environment to ignite the innate ability of economic growth.

Second, China will shape a new pattern of open economy. It will integrate a broader-scale opening with coordinated regional development to form a synergy to promote the opening of coastal, inland and border areas. It will lay equal stress on import and export, integrate import expansion with export stability and further promote the balanced development of foreign trade. It will make continued efforts to deepen the opening of coastal areas to the outside world, encourage foreign investment enterprises to participate in the technological R&D, high-end manufacturing, development of ecological functional zones and modern service industries in the coastal areas. I will actively support foreign businessmen in their participation in the endeavor for the rise of central China, great development of western China and reinvigoration of northeast China. It will continue to lay equal stress on “bringing in” and “going global” in implementing the




“going global” strategy. It will accelerate the opening of border areas to strengthen the links and connections of infrastructures with neighboring countries to bring about bilateral economic prosperity and win-win outcome.

Third, China will further promote common development. It will continue to play a constructive role in the international economic system and persist in deepening the reform of international financial system. It will strengthen pragmatic cooperation with other developing countries, provide them with more economic assistance and help them in personnel training. It will expand mutually beneficial cooperation with developed countries. It will deepen good-neighborly relations and friendly cooperation with neighboring countries. It will expand areas of common interest with all parties and appropriately handle economic and trade frictions. It will be dedicated to safeguarding and strengthening multilateral trade system, continue to push forward the Doha Round negotiations and actively participate in the reform of global economic governance mechanism, so as to give impetus to the development of the international economic order in a more fair and rational direction. It will accelerate the implementation of free trade area strategy so as to speed up the regional economic integrity.

Ladies and gentlemen,

The world economy is at a crucial stage of inheriting the past and ushering in the new. China cannot develop itself in isolation from the rest of the world and the world cannot remain prosperous and stable in isolation from China. Opening and development are one of the most distinctive features of China’s path of peaceful

development. In future, China will not close its door which has already been open. The level of opening will only be higher and higher. We hope to see more opportunities for us to discuss and exchange views on the issue of world peace and development as well as win-win opening. We are ready to listen to your views and suggestions.

Thank you! 

## **China's Peaceful Development: Contribution to World Peace and Stability**

Keynote Speech by Amb. **Yang Wenchang**  
President of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs  
At the No.15 Panel Discussion of the World Peace Forum

8 July 2012

**T**oday I wish to take this opportunity to make some opening remarks on China's peaceful development path and its significance for the world and I welcome your views and questions on this topic.

### **I. The domestic and international background to China's choice of the peaceful development path**

1. China's choice of the peaceful development path is determined by its national conditions. Since the beginning of China's modern history, in particular after the Opium War, China was divided up by Western powers and reduced to a semi-colonial and semi-feudal country, lagging behind economically. While the Western countries were already industrialized, China remained an agricultural country backward in politics, economy and culture. In about half of the time of the 20th century, the Chinese people suffered from internal wars and foreign aggression and fought to overthrow monarchy, resist invasion and achieve national independence. Today, peace, stability and development are the common aspirations of the 1.3 billion Chinese people.

2. China's path of peaceful development is a correct choice made

while bearing in mind the lessons from the rivalry for spheres of influence in the world between the United States and the Soviet Union, the two superpowers of the last century, which resulted in the stalemate of the Cold War lasting more than half a century.

The world was relatively peaceful after the World War II. However, with increasing ideological conflicts between the US and the Soviet Union, their nuclear arms race escalated to such a level that could have devastated the Earth for several times. For several decades, the world was under the shadow of war and it was not until the end of the Cold War that the world people finally felt relieved. China has been opposed to the arms race between the two hegemonies since the 1950s. As Mao Zedong, Deng Xiaoping, Jiang Zemin and Hu Jintao declared repeatedly, China opposes hegemonism and never seeks hegemony. China will not seek hegemony even if it becomes strong.

3. China's path of peaceful development is a choice made in keeping with the trend of the times. After the end of the World War II, colonialism gradually came to its end and many developing countries gained independence. Since the beginning of the 21st century, the world has entered an era of globalization and informatization. Never before have countries in the world been so closely interdependent. If any country attempts to seclude itself from the outside world it will go nowhere. China's Deng Xiaoping was wise in making the choice of opening up, which serves the interests of the Chinese people to the full and benefits other countries in their exchanges with China, the most populous country in the world. China's reform at home and opening up to the outside for mutual benefits is not only in the interests of the Chinese people, but also conducive to peace and development of

the whole world, the countries and people in the Asia-Pacific in particular.

**II. China's peaceful development path has been written into the Constitution of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese government's whitepaper *China's Peaceful Development*. This has legally ensured the seriousness of the choice of peaceful development that will remain unchanged in the long term.**

The General Program of the CPC Constitution stipulates, "The Communist Party of China adheres to an independent foreign policy of peace, follows the path of peaceful development and a win-win strategy of opening up, takes both the domestic and international situations into consideration, and vigorously develops relations with other countries in order to bring about a favorable international environment for China's reform, opening up and modernization."

In September last year, the Chinese government issued the whitepaper *China's Peaceful Development* again, which says, "China has declared to the rest of the world on many occasions that it takes a path of peaceful development and is committed to upholding world peace and promoting common development and prosperity for all countries."

The above statements show that the path of peaceful development is a long-term strategic choice China has made to achieve modernization and prosperity and to make greater contribution to

world civilization.

### **III. The policy content of China's peaceful development**

#### **1. Independent development**

China is a large country with a population of over 1.3 billion, about one fifth of the world's total. Such a populous country must rely on itself and pursue a development path suited to its national conditions, to achieve prosperity and ensure the wellbeing of the people. China's GDP, world's second largest, has been attained through over 30 years of hard work, when we made continuous reforms and unleashed the productivity and creativity of the 1.3 billion Chinese people.

#### **2. Opening to the world**

Deng Xiaoping said 30 years ago that China should not develop behind closed-door. Jiang Zemin said that China and the world need each other. While relying on itself, China has opened up in an all-round way and learned advanced experience on governance from other countries with an open mind. This is another important reason for China's fast development.

#### **3. Development for win-win results**

China adheres to the basic policy of promoting development and resolving disputes through cooperation. China's strategy of win-win development has not only enabled itself to grow rapidly, but also benefited other countries and regions which have cooperation

with China.

#### 4. The fundamental principle of China's foreign policy

The only purpose of China's diplomacy is to maintain regional and global peace and stability, and then promote all-round cooperation among countries, and safeguard China's national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

China does not define its external relations through the yardstick of ideology in its diplomacy, and decides its position on the merits of each case and on whether the decision is conducive to peace and stability of the region and beyond.

5. China's basic policy on international security is to establish a new thinking on security featuring equality, mutual trust and cooperation. Equality is the prerequisite for mutual trust and mutual trust serves as the basis of cooperation. In the spirit of equality and mutual trust, China stands ready to work with the rest of the international community to tackle the global and regional security threats including nuclear proliferation, regional conflicts and terrorism.

6. China stays committed to a long-standing defence policy that is defensive in nature.

### **IV. The Importance of China's Peaceful Development to the Region and the World**

1. China's peaceful development has contributed to the peace and stability of the region and the world.

We firmly believe that China's modernization drive can only be achieved smoothly in a peaceful and stable international environment. Thus, when building its relations with western countries including the US, China emphasizes cooperation and the sharing of risks and responsibilities, and seldom mentions differences of values and ideologies. That is why, despite frequent troubles between the two countries, China and the US have maintained a cooperative partnership for over 30 years, which is a blessing to the Asia-Pacific and the world. We also believe that thorny issues like the international financial crisis and the European sovereign debt crisis can only be resolved on the basis of peace, mutual trust and cooperation.

2. China's fast economic growth has benefited all countries and peoples engaged in cooperation with China.

As its economy grows rapidly, China has become an important engine for global economy. In recent years, China's contribution to world economic growth has been above 10%. After its accession to the WTO in 2001, China has imported foreign goods worth US\$750 billion annually, which means 14 million jobs in relevant countries and regions. Over the past 10 years, profit remittance from foreign enterprises in China accumulated to over US\$260 billion, with an annual increase rate of more than 30%. From 2000 to 2010, China's overseas investment grew from less than US\$1 billion to nearly US\$60 billion. All the statistics tell us that China's opening-up has yielded win-win results, and the proposals to impose protectionist measures against China are foolish.

3. China pursues good-neighborly and friendly relations with



its neighbors, and advocates that historical issues with relevant countries on the sovereignty of territory and islands should be settled through peaceful negotiations. Since the founding of the PRC, China has resolved land demarcation issues through diplomatic negotiations with all neighboring countries (except India, but China-India border is peaceful). Indeed, there are disputes over the sovereignty of islands between China and some neighboring countries. Deng Xiaoping once said to Madam Cory Aquino, former Philippine President, that, we should “shelve differences and seek joint development”, and this remains the policy of the Chinese government in solving relevant issues.

## **V. The Reason behind the West’s Mistrust of China’s peaceful development**

First, they worry that China might follow the same path they chose a century ago (namely, pursuing colonialism and seeking expansion of overseas territory).

Second, due to the differences in social system and ideology, the West is not willing to accept the reality of China’s phenomenal growth.


Third, they put the growth of China’s defence capability under a magnifier.

(For example, the US, a country which boasts the most advanced and the largest aircraft carrier fleets, as well as cutting edge aerospace technology, worries about China’s purchase of a decommissioned Soviet aircraft carrier.)

## **VI. Ways to Dispel the Mistrust Between the West and China**

First, strengthen high-level exchanges between governments, and establish dialogue mechanisms in a wide range of areas, including politics, economy, military, culture, and human rights, to promote coordinated development between political relations and fast-growing business relations.

Second, vigorously promote public diplomacy and step up non-governmental exchanges, so as to foster strong public support for the peaceful coexistence between different countries.

By the end of 2010, more than 1.27 million Chinese were studying abroad, and 290 thousand overseas students were studying in China. In 2011, Chinese tourists made 70.25 million visits abroad, and China received 135 million tourists. I sincerely hope that students and tourists will be ambassadors of peace for promoting mutual understanding between peoples of different countries. 

## **World Peace Forum's Responsibilities for International Security**

**Yan Xuotong**

Dean of the School of Contemporary International Relations  
Tsinghua University

**W**orld Peace Forum, sponsored by Tsinghua University and co-sponsored by the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs (CPIFA), was held in Tsinghua University on July 7-8, 2012. As the first high-level non-governmental international security forum hosted by China, it attracted wide-ranging attention from all sides and was universally recognized by international media. According to the post-forum statistics, 37 media from 21 countries in addition to China made active and positive coverage of this forum, particularly the address by Mr. Xi Jinping, Vice President of China. At a time when disputes over East Asian Ocean was heating up and the "China threat" fallacy was running rampant in the Asia-Pacific region, the World Peace Forum hosted by China was widely recognized by international media. In the perspective of public diplomacy, this is an international phenomenon worth studying.

### **Original Intention of the Forum**

Tsinghua University established the School of Contemporary International Relations in October 2010. It invited former State Councilor Mr. Tang Jiaxuan to be the Honorary Dean of the

school. At the inaugural meeting, Mr. Tang stated that think tanks should not only carry out research on public diplomacy but also put public diplomacy into practice. He said to the effect that a think tank in the diplomatic area should not engage in research behind closed doors; it should open its door, “bring in and go global”, strengthen contacts and interactions with governmental organs and all sectors of society, and carry out active public diplomacy.

Inspired by Mr. Tang, Tsinghua University and the CPIFA held a seminar on how Chinese think tanks should carry out public diplomacy. Mr. Yang Wenchang, President of CPIFA, chaired the seminar. Personnel from the two sides held heated discussions on how to carry out public diplomacy and reached consensus on sponsoring a world peace forum. The participants generally believed that in 2008 China surpassed Japan in GDP in terms of exchange rate and became the second largest economy in the world. This not only uplifted the international community’s anticipation for China’s bigger role in the world economy, but also unavoidably lifted the world’s expectation of China’s more obligations in international security affairs. Psychological studies found that expectation violation leads to dissatisfaction and grievances. This tenet implies that if China cannot live up to the greatly enhanced international expectation for China’s commitment in undertaking more obligations for international security, the dissatisfaction and grievances of the outside world would increase considerably. This common understanding became the ideological basis for sponsoring the World Peace Forum.

Experiences in international relations tell us that the position of

strength of major countries have a positive correlation with the number of international conferences they sponsor. Before WW II, Europe was the center of international politics, hence the place for most of the international security conferences. After WW II, the U.S. became the strongest country. The United Nations newly established after WW II selected the U.S. as its seat. Since then, the U.S. has been the country holding more international security conferences than anywhere else in the world. Apart from the international security conferences of the UN, the U.S. ranks the first in terms of the total number of international security conferences held by various organizations and agencies in the U.S. Along with China's rise, the center of gravity of the world has started to shift from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Therefore, the impact of the Shangarila Dialogue held in Singapore has begun to surpass the impact of the Munich Security Policy Conference held in Germany.

The process of China's rise has been one in which the growth of economic strength prevailed over the growth of military strength. The sequence of growth of strength has led to the fact that the standing of China's economic strength far exceeds the standing of its military strength in the international arena. Along with the uplifting of the standing of China's economic strength to a global economic power, China has been hosting numerous international economic forums. In addition to the Bo'ao Forum, Various central economic functional departments, local governments and associations in the economic sector have held countless international economic forums of different categories. Along with the growth of China's cultural soft strength in recent years, various kinds of governmental and non-governmental international cultural forums springing up like mushrooms have

been held in China. In contrast, not many international security forums have been held in China. Even if there were a few multilateral international security conferences, they were not open to the media. Face with this fact, Tsinghua University and the CPIFA decided to put into practice public diplomacy in the international security area. An international security forum shall be sponsored by Tsinghua University, co-sponsored by CPIFA and organized by the School of Contemporary International Relations of Tsinghua University. After more than one year's preparations, the World Peace Forum came into being.

### **Process of Sponsoring the Forum**

The forum is identified as a non-governmental, high-level and global international security ideological forum. This identity has determined the nature and purposes of the forum.

As a non-governmental security forum, it needs to meet the three following requirements: One, non-governmental personages should constitute the main body of the forum. Among the guests participating in the first session of the forum were 23 leaders of foreign think tanks from 20 countries, 28 leaders of Chinese think tanks and 50 research fellows from universities and academies. Two, the forum should be open to the media, foreign media in particular. The forum is a kind of public diplomacy, which needs to be open to the public. At this session of the forum, the opening ceremony at which Chinese leaders made addresses, three plenary discussions and four group discussions were open to the media. In addition, the forum organized six press briefings on special subjects for media's collective interviews with foreign ex-statesmen and leaders of Chinese think tanks. Taking part in the

coverage of this session of the forum were 64 media, of which 37 were foreign, and 138 correspondents. Three, the forum should use non-governmental funds. The economic assistance of this session of the forum all came from the Wang Xuelian Education Fund, which was specially established by Beijing Jialian Group for the establishment of the School of Contemporary International Relations of Tsinghua University.

As a high-level security forum, guests making addresses and taking part in discussions should have the experience in making high-level security policy decisions. Attending this session of the forum on the Chinese side were Vice President Xi Jinping, Former State Councilor Tang Jiaxuan, Foreign Minister Yang Jiechi and 8 current or former decision makers for international security policies. Foreign participants included former Peru President Garcia, former Malaysian Prime Minister Badawi, former Pakistani Prime Minister Aziz, former French Prime Minister de Villepin, former Japanese Prime Minister Yukio Hatoyama, former Russian Security Council Secretary Ivanov, former Secretary of EU Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) and former Secretary General of EU Council & High Representative of EU CFSP Solana, as well as former foreign ministers of ROK, Peru and Pakistan Sung-Joo Han, Garcia Belaunao and Riaz khokhar. In addition, 34 foreign ambassadors to China and 3 deputy heads of diplomatic missions attended the forum.

As a global security forum, it should meet two requirements. One, each continent and each major region of the world should have guests to attend and address the forum, to voice different regions' different concerns for and views about international security.

Different categories of foreign guests attending this session of the forum came from 41 countries, with representatives from each continent. Two, the subjects under discussion should consist of not only global issues but also regional issues, with issues in all major regions included. The subjects under discussion at three plenary meetings were all global: “current international security situation”, “direction of international security cooperation” and “major-country relationship v. international security”. Group discussions took into consideration different regions’ different concerns on the security issue. The subjects under discussion were comprised of traditional and non-traditional security issues, with emphasis on common security issues in regions with more problems than elsewhere. The 18 subjects under group discussions were: “trend of development of the world security situation”, “building a new type of relations between major countries to promote world peace”, “international security cooperation amidst international economic crisis”, “impacts of religions and political reform on international security”, “cooperation between developed countries and emerging economies”, “reducing the impact of ideological differences on international security”, “security cooperation mechanism in the Asia-Pacific region”, “conflicts in the Middle East and the way out for conciliation”, “the role of regional security mechanisms in regional conflicts”, “responsibilities for maintaining international security”, “international cooperation in the non-traditional security area”, “prevention and management of international security crises”, “social development and international security”, “the UN role in international security affairs”, “China’s development path and world peace”, “cooperation on non-nuclear proliferation”, “security of energy resources” and “international cooperation on networking security”.



As a forum of security ideas, it calls for diversification of concepts and ideological innovation. Ten days before the opening of the forum, the secretariat of the forum held a news briefing, making public the goals and purposes for sponsoring the World Peace Forum. As was clearly stated at the news briefing, the forum is dedicated to achieving goals at three levels: At the high level, it aims at putting forward new concepts and new ideas for study in the international strategic area and reach consensus through the platform of this forum. At the medium level, it aims at a situation whereby “a hundred schools of thought contend” by putting forward their respective new concepts, even if consensus can probably not be reached on these new concepts. At the low level, it aims at enhancing the awareness about international security and popular care for safeguarding world peace through the meeting. After the closing of the forum, there was another news briefing on the universal viewpoints and different ideas at the forum.

### **International Impacts**

The first session of the World Peace Forum attracted wide-ranging attention from the international community. It was not at all surprising that Chinese media made a positive coverage of such a high-level global security forum sponsored for the first time by domestic non-governmental organizations. What was important was that numerous foreign media, including some media harboring biased views about China, made positive coverage of the forum’s activities. The international community fully recognized such an international security forum sponsored by China for the first time.

Foreign media focused on the five principles for international security cooperation put forward by Vice President Xi Jinping at the forum, praised China's policies on seeking world peace, commitment of seeking no hegemony and safeguarding regional peace, as well as its proposition on putting forward creative new thinking and new ways for safeguarding international security. *Agence France Presse*, in its article "Leader-in-waiting says no need to fear China", laid stress on Vice President Xi Jinping's statement that Beijing would never impose its will on the rest of the world and instead wanted to "abandon the old mindset" and strive for global peace. This report was reprinted or broadcasted in full by *Radio Netherland Worldwide*, India's *Economic Times*, *Times of Oman*, *Oman Observer*, *Free Malaysia Today*, Singapore's *Asia One*, *Channel News Asia*, *BBC*, *Australian Association Press*, India's *Asian Age* and Qatar's *Gulf Times*. The gist of a report by *China Daily* about "Xi Urges World to Seek Peace Together" was used by many foreign media, including Thailand's *Asia New*, Malaysian *Sin Chew Daily* and India's *Indian Times*.

Owing to different preferences, foreign media also selected different focuses for their reports. For instance, an article in Malaysian *Sin Chew Daily* said: he stressed that "China has always been committed to building good-neighborly relations. China is committed to the principle of building amicable relations and partnerships with neighboring countries, in an effort to foster a regional environment featuring peace and stability, equality and mutual trust, and win-win cooperation. China will continue to firmly uphold peace and stability of the Asia-Pacific region." "China will continue to seek appropriate settlement of the differences and frictions with relevant countries and, on

the basis of firmly defending national sovereignty, security and territorial integrity, work together with neighboring countries to maintain the stability of their relations and of the region.” India’s *ZEE News* reported, “Beijing: Faced with stiff challenges posed by small maritime neighbors over disputed islands in the South China Sea, China today said it will not impose its will on others and sought joint efforts to tackle issues relating to regional security and stability.”

The positive coverage of the first session of World Peace Forum by foreign media is reflected not only in their recognition of China’s international security policies, but also in their recognition of the addresses made by foreign guests participating in the forum. For instance, the Philippine *Philstar* reported that Chinese and US scholars participating in the seminar shared similar views on building a new type of relations between major countries. Chen Jian, Dean of School of International Studies at Renmin University of China said: “Common interests are the basis for forging a new-type relationship between major powers amid the current international situation featuring economic globalization, political multi-polarization and social informationization. Under the new trends, major powers are less likely to conflict with each other as violently as they did during the first and second world wars. Major countries should respect each other’s sovereignty, territorial integrity, and legitimate security concerns.” Douglas Paal, Vice President for studies at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, echoed Chen’s argument. He said: “Big powers have to try to accommodate each other’s interests in order to establish new relations between them. We are going to have lots of issues where we have differences of approach, but we’ll nonetheless have to work together because

we have interests engaged. People should not make too big an emphasis on ideological and political differences, stressing practical cooperation is more important.”

*ASIA News* of Thailand reported that “dialogue and negotiation are better options to solve the regional disputes than conflicts or military means, according to Malaysia’s Badawi, referring to the escalated tensions in the South China Sea recently.” “China’s position on South China Sea has been ‘clear and consistent’, according to Wu Shicun.” Malaysian media *Bernama* had the following interpretation of Badawi’s statement: “ASEAN could be the best tangible representation of the enduring spirit of cooperation and community needed to achieve world peace, said Tun Abdullah Ahmad Badawi.” “Although ASEAN member states have differences, even disputes, and were not always of the same sound from time to time, but their commitment to the association was unwavering and would ensure that and differences would not interfere with the regional common good.” “ASEAN was not self-centered and concerned only with its own security, but had created conditions for peace beyond the region as well as through its relation with dialogue partners including China, India, Russia and the United States.” This report was re-carried in full in the Malaysian *Borneo Post* and Jordanian *The Star*.

In my communication with foreign guests at the forum, I myself got very similar impressions as reports by international media. Foreign guests attending the forum universally recognized the positive significance of this seminar, believing that this meant China would be prepared to undertake more responsibilities for international security. This was perhaps the principal reason for

the participating guests and international media to recognize the first session of World Peace Forum.

## **Ideological Contributions**

The first session of World Peace Forum did not release any joint document but reached some consensus.

The biggest consensus reached at this session was that the participating guests approved the “Win-Win for All” keynote. Vice President Xi Jinping’s viewpoint that “A country which pursues its own development, security and well-being must also let other countries pursue their development, security and well-being” won extensive recognition. Many guests believed that the significance of World Peace Forum lies in the fact that it has enhanced the sense of security for all countries instead of a few countries. Many participants expressed this kind of view: There has been no outbreak of war or large-scale military conflicts in large countries and regions in the world, but the people, with a low sense of security, generally feel they are not safe. Therefore, only by aiming at enhancing the sense of security of all countries, will the forum embody the principle of “Win-Win for All”.


The second consensus reached at the forum was that all countries need innovative ideas and innovative ways to safeguard international security. The issue of international security is no longer limited to traditional security. Non-traditional security threats are increasing and the people are generally not familiar with them. Guests from India, Australia and ROK believed that non-traditional security threats constitute a grave problem in today’s world. They are complex in types, multiple in forms,

inter-connected with each other and therefore merit serious attention. The diversification of security threats is becoming a new characteristic of international security. Former Malaysian Prime Minister Badawi listed a series of causes for the emergence of threats and the sense of threats. For instance, internal political instability leads to external military confrontation; political stability is broken when vulnerable nations and religions, lacking the right to say, seek channels for solution beyond the original political framework; the economic recession of one country, while threatening its own security, poses threats to other countries' security; the younger generation, under economic pressures, form extremist world outlook and tend to change the status quo through violence, etc. The participants generally believed that the existing methods for safeguarding international security obviously cannot meet the more and more new security threats we've never experienced. Therefore, we need to safeguard international security in a creative way. Former Russian Security Council Secretary Ivanov fully agreed with this view. He said that Russia did not support the Western policies on the Syrian issue, but this did not mean that Russia had got a completely safe plan and only meant that the Western methods would only play a negative role instead of a positive role. Russia suggested innovative ways to deal with the unique situation in Syria.

The third universal viewpoint I heard at the forum was that the maintenance of world peace and international security call for collective cooperation. The viewpoint set forth by Vice President Xi that "in face of complex and diverse security challenges, no country can stay immune or achieve the so-called absolute security on its own" was enlightening to many people. Participants made assessment of the current international security

mechanisms and believed that most of them are controlled by a minority of countries and a collective role can hardly be brought into play. Even the United Nations has the defect that important subjects on security under discussion are dominated by a minority of countries, in spite of the fact that the number of UN member states is increasing.

In addition, a consensus of the guests from developing countries could be heard at the forum, i.e. development is interrelated with security. The viewpoint set forth by Vice President Xi that “we must seek security on the basis of development” was recognized by the leaders of think tanks of many developing countries. Scholars from Malaysia, Kyrgyz, Pakistan and Nigeria held that the main cause of frequent outbreak of conflicts in some countries and regions is under-development of economy or disequilibrium of economic development. Absolute poverty constitutes the main cause of people’s security problem. Economic disequilibrium intermingled with corruption provides the extremists with an opportunity and enable the spread of internal conflicts, organized crimes and terrorism. They praised China’s thinking on promoting security through development. They believed that social and economic development is an important means to eliminate security threats.

In conclusion, the first session of World Peace Forum has opened a new spectacle for innovative thinking on international security. With the support of strategic thinkers from various countries, this forum can be expected to become a global platform for innovative ideas on international security. 



## **Visits and Events of CPIFA**

### **Former US Treasury Secretary Henry Paulson Visits China**



At the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs (CPIFA), Mr. Henry Paulson, Chairman of the Paulson Institute at the University of Chicago and former US Treasury Secretary, visited Shanghai and Beijing from July 9 to July 13, 2012. During his stay in China, Vice Premier Wang Qishan, Minister Li Yuanchao of the Organization Department of CPC Central Committee, Party Secretary Yu Zhengsheng of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the CPC, met with Mr. Paulson respectively. Mr. Paulson also visited an urban sustainable development program in Langfang, Hebei Province.

### **Czech First Lady Klausova Visits China**

At the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs (CPIFA), Madam Livia Klausova, First lady of the Czech Republic, visited Beijing from 12 to 14 July. Mrs. Chen Zhili, President of the All-China Women's Federation, met with



Klausova. Madam Klausova expressed her hope that the Czech Republic and China would strengthen exchanges and cooperation in fields of culture and women development with a view to promoting mutual understanding and friendship between the people of the two countries. Madam Klausova was guest-of-honour at CCTV ceremony marking the re-launching of the popular Czech cartoon “Little Mole”. Ambassador Peng Keyu, Vice President of CPIFA, also met with Madam Klausova in Beijing.



### **Members of US Congress Visit China**

At the invitation of the Chinese People’s Institute of Foreign Affairs (CPIFA), Mr. Jason Chaffetz (R-UT), Chairman of the Subcommittee on National Security, Homeland Defense and Foreign Operations of the Committee on Government Oversight and Reform of the US House of Representatives, visited China together with Congressman Jason Altmire (D-PA). During their stay in China, the delegation visited Yangshan Port in Shanghai where the pilot project of cooperation between China and the U.S. on the Mega-port Initiative is located. They also held discussions with officials of Shanghai Customs. Mr. Zhang Ping, Vice President of the CPIFA accompanied the delegation on their visit. 🌀

## 携手合作 共同维护世界和平与安全 ——在“世界和平论坛”开幕式上的致辞

中华人民共和国副主席 习近平

(2012年7月7日)

尊敬的各位来宾，

女士们，先生们，朋友们：

今天，我很高兴出席在我的母校清华大学举行的“世界和平论坛”开幕式。首先，我谨对论坛的开幕表示热烈的祝贺！向各位嘉宾和专家学者致以诚挚的问候！

“世界和平论坛”是中国举办的第一个高级别非官方国际安全论坛。论坛的主题“各方共赢：和平、安全、合作”，是攸关当今世界前途命运和各国人民幸福安康的重大课题，就此展开深入研讨和交流，将为促进世界和平与安全提供新思路、探索新办法、作出新贡献。

女士们，先生们！

当今世界正处于大发展大变革大调整时期，国际形势正发生着极为深刻复杂的变化。世界多极化、经济全球化深入发展，科技革命孕育新的突破，社会信息化影响越来越大，国际社会相互联系、相互依存更加紧密，新兴市场国家和发展中国家不断发展壮大。所有这一切，已经和正在深刻影响和改变着世界格局，并给各国发展和国际关系带来深远影响。

综观当前国际形势发展变化，和平与发展仍然是时代的主题，这集中表现为：国家交流、对话、合作不断深化，求和平、谋发展、促合作已成为各国人民的共同意志和不懈追求。与此同时，国际社会也面临更加复杂多样的安全挑战：地区热点问题此起彼伏，恐怖主义猖獗，防扩散形势依然严峻，国际金融危机深层次影响不断显现，维护世界和平、促进共同安全依然任重道远。

应该看到，当今世界，不同制度、不同类型、不同发展阶段的国家利益交融、相互依存日益紧密。各国不仅利益与共，而且安危与共。在这样的新形势

下,安全问题的内涵既远远超越了冷战时期对峙平衡的安全,也超越了传统意义上的军事安全,同时也超越了一国一域的安全。面对复杂多样的安全挑战,任何一个国家都难以置身事外而独善其身,也不可能靠单打独斗来实现所谓的绝对安全。一个国家要谋求自身发展,必须也让别人发展;要谋求自身安全,必须也让别人安全;要谋求自身过得好,必须也让别人过得好。各国必须坚持以合作的胸怀、创新的精神、负责任的态度,同舟共济、合作共赢,共同应对各种问题和挑战,携手营造和谐稳定的国际和地区安全环境。

为此,我们应该恪守以下理念和原则。

第一,必须以发展求安全。经济发展繁荣是维护安全的重要保障。当今世界的许多冲突和动荡,究其根源都与发展问题密切相关。发展是硬道理。只有各国都发展起来了,才更有利于维护世界和平与稳定。当前,国际金融危机影响犹存,经济金融安全问题更加突出,各国都面临发展经济、改善民生的迫切任务。我们应该继续高度重视并切实解决好全面协调可持续发展这个重大课题,持续致力于自身发展,积极支持发展中国家发展,努力缩小南北发展差距,真正实现共同发展繁荣。

第二,必须以平等求安全。平等相待是维护安全的基本前提。国无分贫富、强弱,都是国际社会平等一员,如果动辄以富压贫、以强凌弱,只会冤冤相报、没完没了。只有相互尊重、平等相待,各国才能和睦相处、各得其所。要切实尊重各国主权、领土完整、民族尊严,尊重各国人民自主选择社会制度和发展道路的权利,尊重各国正当合理的安全关切。在任何时候任何情况下,都要坚持和平共处五项原则,不干涉别国内政,不把自己意志强加于人,通过平等对话、互利合作,实现各国普遍安全。

第三,必须以互信求安全。增进互信是维护安全的必要条件。人无信不立。各国只有相互信任而不是相互猜疑,相互尊重而不是相互对抗,才能超越分歧、化解矛盾、管控危机,才能相互理解、求同化异、和睦相处。世界各国的历史文化、社会制度、发展阶段千差万别,相互之间存在分歧和矛盾难以避免。要不断增进各国战略和政治互信,妥善处理分歧、矛盾和敏感问题,切实尊重他国核心和重大利益,不断扩大战略共识,夯实维护安全的深厚根基。

第四,必须以合作求安全。对话合作是维护安全的根本途径。当前攸关人类生存和经济社会可持续发展的各种传统与非传统安全问题更加突出,各国只有通过坦诚深入的对话协商、全面持续的交流合作,才能有效应对。要坚持用和平方式解决国际争端,反对动辄使用武力或以武力相威胁。要超越“你输我赢、你兴我衰”的“零和”思维,坚持以合作谋和平、以合作保安全、以合作化干戈,努

力寻求和扩大各方利益汇合点，致力于实现双赢和共赢。

第五，必须以创新求安全。当前世界范围的安全问题呈现多样性、传染性、联动性、突发性特点，一国与他国、国内与国际、传统与非传统等各种安全因素相互交织，种种新问题新挑战层出不穷。必须坚决摒弃落后于时代发展潮流的思想观念和陈旧的方式方法，与时俱进，锐意创新，牢固树立互信、互利、平等、协作的新安全观，树立综合安全、共同安全、合作安全新理念，努力为解决老问题寻找新答案，为应对新问题寻找好答案，不断破解人类面临的发展难题和安全困境。

女士们，先生们！

正处在快速工业化、城镇化进程中的当代中国，始终致力于聚精会神搞建设、一心一意谋发展，同时始终致力于维护世界和平、促进人类共同发展。中国谋求的发展，是和平的发展、开放的发展、合作的发展、共赢的发展。国际金融危机和欧洲主权债务危机发生后，中国与国际社会一道，同舟共济、共克时艰，为世界经济稳定、复苏作出重要贡献。在重大国际和地区热点问题上，中国坚持劝和促谈，发挥了建设性作用。中国积极参与维和行动，累计向联合国30项维和行动派出各类人员约2.1万人次，是派出维和人员最多的联合国安理会常任理事国。中国与国际社会共同努力，积极应对恐怖主义、大规模杀伤性武器扩散、气候变化、粮食和能源安全、重大自然灾害等全球性挑战。中国还参加了100多个政府间国际组织，签署了300多个国际公约。实践证明，中国已成为国际体系的积极参与者、建设者、贡献者。中国持续快速发展得益于世界和平与发展，同时中国发展也为世界各国提供了共同发展的宝贵机遇和广阔空间。

中国将继续坚持走和平发展道路。中国既通过维护世界和平发展自己，又通过自身发展维护世界和平，同国际社会一道推动建设持久和平、共同繁荣的和谐世界。这是顺应时代发展潮流和中国根本利益作出的战略抉择，也是中国持续发展的内在需要。中华民族讲信修睦，中国始终奉行和平外交方针，中国将来发展起来了也永远不称霸。中国一贯坚决奉行防御性国防政策，坚定维护国家主权、安全和发展。

中国将继续坚持推动构建新型大国关系。大国关系是影响国际形势发展的重要因素。中美正在积极探索构建相互尊重、合作共赢的新型大国关系，这符合中美两国和世界的共同利益，也将是国际关系史上的一个创举。中国将继续推动各大国客观理性看待彼此战略意图，尊重各自利益关切，加强在重大国际和地区问题上的协调合作，着力构建21世纪新型大国关系和国际关系。

中国将继续坚定维护亚太地区和平稳定。中国拥有广阔领土和辽阔海洋，周

边邻国众多。中国始终坚持睦邻友好,坚持与邻为善、以邻为伴的方针,努力营造和平稳定、平等互信、合作共赢的地区环境。今后,中国将继续深入开展双边和区域合作,积极发展同周边国家和亚太地区其他国家的友好关系,以自身发展促进周边国家发展。同时,中国将继续妥善处理与有关国家的分歧、摩擦,在坚定捍卫国家主权、安全、领土完整的基础上,共同维护与周边国家关系和地区稳定大局。

中国将继续坚持承担应尽的国际责任和义务。争取为人类发展进步作出应有的贡献,这是中国早就作出的庄严承诺。我们一贯认为,把中国这个世界上最大发展中国家自己的事情办好,就是对世界负责任的最重要的体现。中国将继续着眼本国人民利益和人类共同利益,按照责任、权利、能力相一致的原则,力所能及地承担更多国际责任,积极参与国际体系改革和全球治理,推动国际政治经济秩序朝着更加公正合理方向发展。中国将继续建设性参与政治解决重大国际地区热点问题和应对全球性挑战,争取为维护世界和平、安全、稳定作出新的更大的贡献。中国将继续积极参与全球发展事业,与世界各国一道,推动实现联合国千年发展目标,推动世界繁荣进步。

女士们,先生们!

当今世界总体和平稳定与局部冲突动荡并存、发展与安全的机遇和挑战同在,我们唯有同舟共济、合作共赢,才能逐步实现世界的普遍和平与安全,努力使21世纪成为世界各国共享和平安宁、共同发展繁荣的世纪!

最后,预祝“世界和平论坛”取得圆满成功!

谢谢大家。

## 坚定促进世界的和平、安全与发展 ——在“世界和平论坛”午餐会上的演讲

中华人民共和国外交部长 杨洁篪

(2012年7月7日)

尊敬的各位来宾，

女士们，先生们，朋友们：

很高兴出席由清华大学主办、中国人民外交学会协办的世界和平论坛，与各位新老朋友见面。作为国际知名的高等学府和促进中外人民交往的重要机构，两家单位合力举办此次论坛，诚邀众多中外知名专家学者与会，就国际安全问题进行深入探讨，对促进人类的和平事业具有十分重要的意义。习近平副主席在论坛开幕式致辞中，积极倡导为促进世界和平与安全应该恪守的五大理念和原则，深刻阐述中国致力于维护世界和平安全的政策主张，充分体现了中国愿为人类和平进步事业作出更大贡献的坚定决心。习副主席的致辞对于开好本届论坛将起到重要引领作用。我相信，本届论坛一定会取得圆满成功！

当前，世界多极化、经济全球化深入发展，国家间相互依存日益加深。以和平方式处理争端、以发展眼光促进安全、以合作精神谋求共赢，越来越成为各方共识。一大批新兴市场和发展中国家加快发展，在国际事务中发挥着日益重要的作用，成为维护世界和平与稳定更加重要的力量。同时，人类追求和平与安全的脚步并不轻松，影响世界和平稳定、阻碍各国人民开展互利合作的隔阂依然存在，主要表现在：

一是经济复苏艰难，风险因素依然突出。国际金融危机的深层次影响还在持续发酵，欧洲主权债务危机值得高度关注。世界经济增长放缓，全球总需求不振，保护主义抬头，多边贸易自由化进程举步维艰。如何彻底摆脱危机、实现经济可持续发展是摆在各国面前的紧迫课题。

二是挑战多元复杂，安全问题相互交织。西亚北非局势依然动荡不定，叙利亚、伊朗核等热点问题形势复杂严峻。局部战争和冲突此起彼伏，国际反恐、防



扩散形势面临挑战。网络安全、经济安全、能源安全等相互传导渗透,对各国政治社会稳定影响上升。任何一国均无力单独应对挑战,国际社会要求加强合作、运用综合手段实现全球安全治理的呼声日益增强。

三是冷战思维犹存,平等合作受到阻碍。“零和”博弈仍有相当市场,国际关系民主化有待加强。各方需要以创新思维寻求平等合作、互利共赢,共同营造和平稳定的国际环境。

面对形势发展带来的新机遇新挑战,各国实现共同安全、共同发展的使命更加紧迫、责任更加重大。我们要以和平为信念,以安全为目标,以合作为动力,大力践行同舟共济、合作共赢的理念,为世界的和平发展事业做出不懈努力。

女士们,先生们!

中国把始终不渝走和平发展道路作为战略抉择,在坚持自身和平发展的同时,愿与各方通力合作,携手前行,共同应对各种风险与挑战,不断为维护世界和平与促进共同发展作出贡献。为此,我们将:

**坚持同舟共济、共同发展,促进世界经济的复苏与发展。**国际金融危机持续蔓延,世界经济中的不稳定不确定因素依然突出,我们应继续发扬同舟共济的精神,深化团结合作,共同巩固应对国际金融危机的成果,推动世界经济稳定复苏。今年以来,中国立足于办好自身的事情,坚持稳中求进的工作总方针,保持了经济平稳较快发展,这本身就是对世界经济发展的重要贡献。我们继续支持欧盟应对主权债务危机,宣布参与国际货币基金组织增资,扩大对中东欧地区的投资合作,有力支持了欧洲国家应对危机的努力。我们积极推进东亚区域合作,中日韩签署三国投资协定,宣布年内启动三国自贸区谈判,增强了三国及亚洲地区经济发展的动力。我们不断深化与发展中国家的团结合作,由中国援建的非盟会议中心正式落成,成为继坦赞铁路之后中非友谊新的丰碑。中拉、中阿各领域合作不断推进,传统友好关系进一步巩固。下阶段,世界经济复苏仍然曲折艰难,我们愿继续加强与各方协调合作,推动世界经济实现稳定增长。我们将利用举办中非合作论坛第五届部长级会议等契机,不断出台新举措,深化与各方务实合作,积极推动实现互利共赢。

**坚持相互尊重、合作共赢,共同探索新型大国相处之道。**和平发展道路是中国探索出的一条新型发展道路,这条道路的成功,需要中国自身的努力,也需要外部世界的理解和支持。我国同世界各大国一起,努力构建新型大国关系,是中国坚持走和平发展道路的重要体现。我们致力于与美方共同构建相互尊重、合作共赢的新型大国关系。年初以来,胡锦涛主席与奥巴马总统已两次会晤,习近平副主席成功访美,有力推进中美合作伙伴关系发展。第四轮中美战略与经济对话

成功举行，战略对话达成50项成果，经济对话达成67项成果，收到了“双赢”的效果。中俄高水平的战略协作伙伴关系深入发展，普京总统访华取得重要成果，两国领导人强调中俄将进一步提升务实合作和战略协作水平。中欧高层交往十分密切，中国与中东欧国家领导人首次举行集体会晤，有力推动了中欧全面战略伙伴关系全面发展。中日就日投资中国银行间债券市场、启动本币直接交易等达成重要共识，人文交往等合作深入推进。当前，中国与各大国关系发展的基础更加牢固，前景更加广阔。我们愿继续加强与各国的高层交往对话，深化战略互信，推进务实合作，向着建设新型大国关系的方向不断迈进。

**坚持互信互利、平等协作，维护国际和地区的和平与稳定。**作为国际社会负责任的一员，中国一贯主张通过对话和谈判解决争端，坚定维护《联合国宪章》的宗旨和原则以及国际关系基本准则，积极劝和促谈，为解决热点问题发挥重要建设性作用。我们高度关注西亚北非局势发展，为推动地区局势缓和做了大量工作。在叙利亚问题上坚持不干涉内政原则，不偏袒任何一方，不强加于人，提出政治解决叙问题“六点主张”，支持联合国和阿盟联合特使安南斡旋努力，体现了一个负责任大国的作用。前不久在日内瓦举行的叙利亚问题“行动小组”外长会议取得积极成果，中方为此作出了应有努力，并希望会议成果能够得到落实。我们推动并积极参与六国与伊朗复谈，提出有利于对话的倡议，为重启伊朗核问题对话进程发挥了重要作用。我们大力维护朝鲜半岛和平稳定，坚持半岛无核化立场，防止半岛紧张局势轮番升级，充分体现了中方在半岛问题上讲原则、负责任的。放眼全球，国际和地区安全仍面临多重挑战，叙利亚、伊朗核、朝核等热点问题仍在复杂发展，我们愿与各方一道，继续积极劝和促谈，努力推动有关问题的缓和，促进地区的和平与安宁。

**坚持积极参与，妥为引导，推动国际治理机制改革和地区合作不断发展。**中国积极参与国际治理机制改革和国际规则制定，参与全球性问题治理，促进国际和地区合作，是国际体系的积极参与者、建设者和贡献者。胡锦涛主席出席首尔核安全峰会，提出增进核安全的四点主张，为推动国际核安全合作发挥重要作用。在金砖国家领导人第四次会议上，我国提出加强财金合作的倡议得到落实，成为金砖国家合作又一个亮点。在二十国集团洛斯卡沃斯峰会上，胡锦涛主席提出推动世界经济稳定复苏等五点建议，为峰会取得成功发挥重要作用。我们成功主办上海合作组织峰会，确定了该组织未来十年的发展战略规划，批准吸收阿富汗为观察员，土耳其为对话伙伴，为促进地区稳定与发展作出重要贡献。我们积极参与可持续发展国际合作进程，安排两亿元人民币开展为期三年的国际合作，帮助小岛屿国家、最不发达国家、非洲国家等应对气候变化。展望未来，摆在我



们面前的全球治理任务依然十分艰巨，我们愿与各方一道，继续发扬同舟共济的精神，推动国际体系改革深入进行，使国际政治经济秩序朝更加公正合理的方向发展。

**坚持平等相待、和睦相处，大力营造和平稳定、平等互信、合作共赢的地区环境。**当前，亚太地区总体保持稳定，经济发展势头依然强劲，这一局面来之不易，值得地区各国倍加珍惜。中国坚持睦邻友好的周边政策，始终把亚洲国家当作好邻居、好朋友、好伙伴，致力于推动亚洲地区的长治久安与共同繁荣。今年以来，我们努力增进与亚洲各国的互信，各层次交往十分频繁，仅上半年，中国与亚洲国家的高层互访和会晤就超过50起。我们大力促进地区经济发展，对亚洲经济增长贡献率继续保持在50%以上，连续多年成为日本、韩国等大多数亚洲国家第一大出口市场，为地区经济的蓬勃发展发挥了积极作用。我们积极扩大同亚太各国交流往来，广泛参加东盟地区论坛等地区安全对话机制，推进同周边国家建立军事互信和磋商机制。我们妥善处理与周边国家的领土海洋权益争端，始终坚持通过双边对话解决争议，维护国家主权和地区稳定大局。下阶段，我们将把握好出席亚太经合组织领导人非正式会议、东亚领导人系列会议等时机，进一步加强与亚太各国的交流对话，积极推进各方面合作，共同维护亚太繁荣稳定的良好局面。

女士们，先生们，朋友们！

历史像一条长河，我们有幸处在一个和平、发展、合作成为世界潮流的时代。在这个时代，各国利益交融、风险相通、安危与共。我们只有超越追逐霸权、武力扩张、集团对抗的老路子，才能开辟出世界各国和平共处、平等相待、合作共赢的新天地。为实现这一伟大目标，中国将坚定不移地沿着和平发展道路走下去，毫不动摇地坚持与和平发展相适应的对外方针政策，与各国一道同心协力、携手前进，为世界的永续和平发展作出更大贡献！

谢谢大家！

## 中国军队参与国际安全合作的政策与实践 ——在“世界和平论坛”晚餐会上的演讲

中国人民解放军军事科学院副院长、中将 任海泉

(2012年7月7日)

女士们，先生们，朋友们：

大家晚上好！

很高兴参加清华大学主办的世界和平论坛，与来自各国的朋友就“各方共赢：和平、安全、改革”这一主题进行讨论。我愿借此机会，向各位介绍中国军队参与国际安全合作的政策与实践。

伴随国家改革开放的伟大历程，中国军队参与国际安全合作取得前所未有的进展。30多年前，谁能想到中国军队能够参与国际维和、国际救援或是与外军举行联合演习？今天，中国与世界紧密相联，中国的防御性国防政策与和平、发展、合作的时代潮流息息相关，中国军队成为国际安全合作的积极倡导者、推动者和参与者。从军事交往、军事互信、地区安全合作到军事技术合作，从联合国维和行动、国际救灾行动到双边多边联合军事演习，形成了合作伙伴不断扩大、合作领域不断拓展、合作水平不断提升的崭新格局。

中国军队参与国际安全合作，主要体现在六个方面：

**一是开展战略磋商与对话。**中国已同22个国家建立了防务安全磋商对话机制，与俄罗斯、美国等国开通了国防部直通电话。中国军队还积极开展多边安全对话与合作，参与上海合作组织构架下的国防部长会议、防务安全论坛，参加东盟防长扩大会议以及东盟地区论坛安全政策会议等高级别官方多边对话机制。

**二是加强边境地区信任措施建设。**中国与朝鲜、俄罗斯、蒙古、哈萨克斯坦、吉尔吉斯斯坦、缅甸、越南等国签署了边防合作协议。与哈萨克斯坦、吉尔吉斯斯坦、俄罗斯、塔吉克斯坦签署了在边境地区建立军事信任措施协定和裁减军事力量协定，对7600多公里边界一定纵深内的军事力量进行裁减。与印度签署了在边境实际控制线地区建立军事信任措施的协定，与不丹签署了在边境地区保

持和平与安宁的协定。中国边防部队还与一些邻国开展边境联合巡逻、检查、管控等卓有成效的边防合作。

**三是推进海上安全对话与合作。**1998年中美建立海上军事安全磋商机制，就海上军事安全问题举行会晤，近年来还就美军舰机对中国沿海抵近侦察问题进行了磋商。2009年中韩相邻海空军间直通电话正式开通，相互通报海空情况已成为常态。2008年以来，中日就建立海上联络机制进行三次工作磋商，近期已就该机制的目的、构成及联络方式等达成基本共识。2005年中国与越南签署《中越海军北部湾联合巡逻协议》，两国海军共开展13次联合巡逻。中方一贯主张以事实为基础，通过谈判妥善解决南海争议，各方应遵守《南海各方行为宣言》的基本原则，保持自我克制，不采取使争议复杂化、扩大化和影响和平与稳定的行动。

**四是拓展非传统安全领域合作。**2002年以来，中国与20多个国家以反恐、救灾等共同关心的主题，举行了近60场陆上、海上和空中联合演习和训练。特别是与上合组织成员国举行的“和平使命”系列联合反恐军事演习，有力地震慑了地区“三股势力”。中国军队还多次主办中国与东盟防务与安全对话、东盟与中日韩武装部队非传统安全合作论坛、东盟地区论坛武装部队参与国际救灾法律规划建设研讨会等。

**五是履行国际安全责任和义务。**截至2012年6月，中国军队共参加联合国23项维和行动，累计派出维和官兵2万人次，有9人在执行任务中牺牲，是安理会常任理事国中派遣维和人员最多的国家。中国海军自2008年底开始参与亚丁湾护航国际合作，迄今共派出12批31艘军舰，完成4700多艘船舶的护航任务，成功解救41艘被海盗袭扰的民船。中国军队先后30多次承担向受灾国家提供救援物资运输的任务，6次派出地震救援队和医疗防疫救护队等专业力量参加国际灾难救援行动。同时，中国还为其他国家的军队提供力所能及的、不附加任何政治条件的帮助，包括培训外国各类军事人才、援助少量物资等。

**六是扩大军事交流和开放程度。**中国已与150多个国家开展军事交往，每年有近400个中外军事代表团互访。邀请外国军事观察员、驻华武官观摩军事演习，组织外军代表团参观陆海空三军多个兵种的部队和院校。参加联合国武器登记制度和军费透明制度，每年提交《特定常规武器公约》国家履约报告，自觉接受国际机构军控核查。先后发布7部国防白皮书，建立了国防部新闻发言人制度，开设了国防部网站，主动回应国际关切。这些军事交流和对外开放活动，促进了国际社会对中国战略意图和中国军队的了解，有助于避免误解和误判。

女士们，先生们！

当今世界正进入一个发展与动荡、变革与危机、合作与竞争交织互动的新时

期。世界多极化、经济全球化、社会信息化不可阻挡,和平、发展、合作的时代潮流更加浩荡,但世界和平发展面临的挑战也在增多。中国军队坚持按照和平共处五项原则开展对外军事交往,积极参与国际安全合作,主要奉行以下政策主张:

**第一, 践行互信、互利、平等、协作的新安全观, 推动构建新型安全合作关系。**中国传统文化讲求“和而不同”、“兼容并蓄”、“协和万邦”。600多年前,郑和远洋时所携带的国书宣示:“天之所覆,地之所载,一视同仁,不能众欺寡、强凌弱。”全球化时代,各国利益深度交融,相互依赖空前加深,全球性挑战更加突出。共同应对挑战,合作维护安全,已成为各国的广泛共识。中国倡导互信、互利、平等、协作的新安全观,就是主张超越意识形态和社会制度异同,互不猜疑、互不敌视,国家不分大小、贫富、强弱一律平等相待,相互尊重核心利益和重大关切,以对话代替对抗,以协商化解纠纷。中国军队作为新安全观的践行者,坚持综合安全、合作安全、共同安全的理念,服从服务于国家和平发展战略,推动构建新型安全合作关系,致力于营造和平稳定、平等互信、合作共赢的国际安全环境。

**第二, 发展不结盟、不对抗、不针对第三方的对外军事关系, 拓展全方位国际安全合作。**冷战结束以来,尽管一些国家仍然坚持冷战思维、强化军事同盟、片面谋求绝对安全,但基于共同安全的非对抗性合作已经成为国际安全领域的主流,安全合作的范围不断扩大、内涵更加丰富、形式日益多样。冲突和战争只会导致以暴易暴的恶性循环,零和博弈和集团对抗必然造成安全环境的螺旋式恶化。中国奉行独立自主的和平外交政策,主张从中国人民和世界人民的根本利益出发,根据事情本身的是非曲直决定自己的立场和政策,不依附于任何大国或国家集团,不屈从任何大国或国家集团的压力,不同任何大国或国家集团结盟,不参加任何军事集团。中国军队贯彻国家外交政策,发展对外军事关系,通过全方位、宽领域、多层次的国际安全合作,来践行吴越同舟、相救如左右手的“同舟共济”战略理念,来实现国家安全与地区稳定的有机统一。

**第三, 着眼累积战略互信, 建立平等、互利、有效的军事互信机制。**伟大的科学家爱因斯坦说过:“一切人类和平合作的基础首先是相互信任。”多一些战略互信,少一点战略互疑,就能够开辟更加广阔的国际安全合作前景。近些年来,一些人无端猜疑、指责中国军队的现代化建设和多样化运用,鼓吹“中国军事威胁论”,这不仅歪曲了中国的战略意图,损害了中国的国际形象,也毒化了国际安全合作的氛围。战略信任需要在良性互动基础上不断累积,安全合作应当以促进共同安全为根本目标。中国军队一贯主张在增强政治互信的基础上,与各

国军队相互尊重、增进了解、发展友谊、互利共赢，共同推动建立平等、互利、有效的军事互信机制。中国军队将更加开放地面向世界，以互动促互信，以互信促合作，以合作促安全，为维护世界和平稳定发挥积极作用。

**第四，务实合作、量力而行，承担与国力军力相适应的国际安全责任与义务。**中国传统哲学强调“知易行难”、“知行合一”。在传统与非传统安全威胁交织、新旧安全两难问题并存的亚太地区，各国携起手来加强务实安全合作，是应对挑战、消弭威胁的必由之路。我们主张由易到难、循序渐进、以点带面，选择那些各国存在普遍需求、符合各国共同利益、条件成熟的领域稳步推进地区安全合作。中国军队积极投身于这种务实合作，在应对恐怖主义、海盗袭击、自然灾害等跨国威胁和挑战方面贡献应有力量。但也要看到，大而不强还是中国的基本国情，中国军队现代化还有很长的路要走，中国人均国内生产总值排在世界90位之后，中国军人人均军费更是远远落后于发达国家。这就决定了中国军队既要积极参与，在地区安全合作中发挥建设性作用；又要量力而行，在国力军力许可的范围之内为地区和平稳定提供更多公共安全产品。

**第五，师出有名、依法行动，注重维护国家利益的正义性与合法性。**随着中国经济日益融入全球经济体系和国家利益不断向外延伸，中国军队将以更加主动和开放的姿态走向外部世界，履行维护世界和平、促进共同发展的国际义务，并为维护国家利益提供战略支撑。中国坚定不移地走和平发展道路，坚定不移地以合作共赢维护国家利益，坚定不移地遵循联合国宪章和公认的国际关系准则。这就确保了军队参与国际安全合作和维护国家利益的正义性、合法性。中国军队将始终遵循防御性国防政策的本质要求，坚持在联合国集体安全体制的框架下，依法用兵、依法行动，在参与国际安全合作中积极履行国际义务、有效维护国家利益。

女士们，先生们！

21世纪和平、发展、合作的时代潮流昭示了人类社会未来之路，军队应该也可以成为促进国际安全合作、维系世界和平繁荣的纽带。中国坚持走和平发展的道路，现在不称霸，将来发展起来了也不称霸。这是崛起中的中国对世界所作的庄严承诺。中国军队在担负维护国家主权和安全重任的同时，将会越来越广泛、深入地参与国际安全合作，为使各国人民共享安全利益，为维护世界持久和平稳定作出更大贡献。

谢谢大家！



## 把握机遇 深化合作 共享繁荣 ——在“世界和平论坛”午餐会上的演讲

商务部党组成员、部长助理 李荣灿

(2012年7月8日)

女士们，先生们，朋友们：

我很高兴出席“世界和平论坛”，感谢主办方给我一个与各位探讨交流的机会。

当今世界，和平、发展、合作已经成为潮流，随着世界多极化、经济全球化深入发展，世界经济政治格局出现了新变化，科技创新孕育新突破。世界和平环境有利于各国经济发展；国家之间的经济、贸易和投资相互交融，也可以促进世界和平与进步。中国改革开放30多年来，就是紧紧抓住了世界和平发展机遇，在平等互利基础上积极同各国开展经贸合作与交流，既有力推动了中国特色社会主义现代化建设，也为世界和平、繁荣与稳定作出了贡献。主要体现在以下几个方面：

**第一，中国综合国力大幅度提升。**经济总量从1978年到2011年翻了四番多，达到近7.3万亿美元，占世界的比重从1.8%增加到10.5%。中国现代化建设的物质基础更加坚实，工业化、信息化、城镇化、市场化、国际化深入发展，社会主义建设事业全面推进。人民生活实现从温饱不足到总体小康的历史跨越，2011年人均国内生产总值达到5400多美元。

**第二，中国经济从封闭半封闭走向全方位开放。**从建立经济特区到开放沿海、沿江、沿边、内陆地区，从引进外资到鼓励中国企业“走出去”，从敞开国门搞建设到加入世界贸易组织，中国参与经济全球化和区域经济合作，对外开放水平不断提高。进出口总额从1978年的206亿美元增加到2011年的3.6万亿美元。货物贸易全球排名上升到第二位，其中出口跃居第一位。1979年至2011年，累计使用外商直接投资超过1.1万亿美元，多年稳居发展中国家首位。中国根据加入世贸组织的承诺逐步降低关税，关税总水平从加入世贸组织前的15.3%降到目前的

9.8%，达到并超过了世贸组织对发展中国家的要求。中国服务贸易开放部门达到100个，接近发达国家水平。中国巩固并加强了同广大经贸伙伴的合作，与各国相互依存、利益交融日益加深。

**第三，中国努力实现国际可持续发展目标。**认真落实联合国千年发展目标，成为全球唯一提前实现贫困人口减半国家。中国积极推动建立更加平等、更加均衡的新型全球发展伙伴关系，加强南北对话和南南合作，加大对外援助力度，截至2011年底，累计免除50个重债穷国和最不发达国家近300亿元人民币债务，承诺给予绝大多数最不发达国家97%的税目的产品给予零关税待遇，为170多个发展中国家培训各类人员14万人次，增强了受援国自主发展能力。

**第四，中国为世界经济稳定发展作出重要贡献。**2001年加入世贸组织以来，中国年均进口近7500亿美元商品，相当于为相关国家和地区创造了1400多万个就业岗位。过去10年，在华外商投资企业从中国累计汇出利润2617亿美元，年均增长30%。2000年至2011年，中国非金融类年度对外直接投资从6.2亿美元增加到600亿美元以上，有力促进了投资目的国经济发展。2008年国际金融危机发生后，中国履行作为国际社会重要成员的义务，为推动国际政治经济秩序朝着更加公正合理方向发展作出了重要贡献。积极参与二十国集团（G20）等全球经济治理机制建设，推动国际金融体系改革，参与各国宏观经济政策协调，参与国际贸易融资计划和金融合作，组织大型采购团赴海外采购，向陷入困境的国家伸出援手。

当前，国际金融危机仍未结束，新的风险和问题还有可能爆发，经济全球化在曲折中继续前行，但是各国经济相互依存不断加深，全球经济治理出现新变革，寻求国际合作的呼声不断加强。面对新形势新要求，中国将以更广阔的视野观察世界，以更加积极的态度融入世界，坚持对外开放基本国策不动摇，实行更加积极主动的互利共赢开放战略。

**第一，中国将更好地以开放促发展、促改革、促创新。**中国将进一步融入经济全球化，依托已经具备的发展基础和比较优势，推动形成新一轮对外开放的思想共识，积极协调好局部与总体、当前和长远的关系，不断拓展新的开放领域和空间，着力构建充满活力、富有效率、更加开放、有利于科学发展的体制机制，着力营造更加公平和透明的市场环境，激发经济的内生性增长动力。

**第二，中国将进一步形成开放型经济新格局。**把扩大对外开放和区域协调发展结合起来，协同推动沿海、内陆、沿边开放。坚持进口和出口并重，把扩大进口和稳定出口结合起来，进一步促进对外贸易平衡发展。继续深化沿海地区对外开放，鼓励外商投资企业参与沿海地区技术研发、高端制造、生态功能区和现代服务业发展。积极支持外商参与中国中部地区崛起、西部大开发和东北地区

等老工业基地振兴。坚持“引进来”和“走出去”并重，实施“走出去”战略。加快沿边开放步伐，加强与周边国家的基础设施互联互通，繁荣双边经济，实现互利共赢。

**第三，中国将进一步推动共同发展。**继续在国际经济体系中发挥建设性作用，坚定不移推动深化国际金融体系改革。加强同发展中国家的务实合作，增加对发展中国家的经济援助和人才培养，扩大同发达国家的互利合作，深化同周边国家的睦邻友好合作，扩大同各方利益汇合点，妥善处理经贸摩擦。致力于维护和加强多边贸易体制，继续推动多哈回合谈判，积极参与全球经济治理机制改革，推动国际经济秩序朝着更加公正合理的方向发展。加快实施自由贸易区战略，推动区域经济一体化更好更快发展。

女士们，先生们！

世界经济发展正处在承前启后、继往开来的关键阶段。中国发展离不开世界，世界繁荣稳定也离不开中国。开放发展是中国和平发展道路最鲜明的特征之一。今后，中国对外开放的大门绝不会关上，开放水平只会越来越高。我们希望有更多机会与大家共同探讨交流世界和平发展与互利共赢开放问题，也愿意听取大家的意见和建议。

谢谢大家！



# 中国的和平发展为维护世界和平与稳定 作出了积极贡献

## ——在“世界和平论坛”第15小组讨论会上的主题发言

中国人民外交学会会长 杨文昌  
(2012年7月8日)

今天,我愿借此机会,就中国的和平发展道路及其世界意义作一引导性发言,欢迎大家讨论提问。

### 一、中国选择走和平发展道路的国内国际背景

(一) 中国的国情决定我们必然选择和平发展道路。近代以来,特别是鸦片战争后,中国遭到西方列强瓜分,沦为半殖民地、半封建国家,经济落后,国家分裂。在西方强国都已进入工业化社会的时候,中国还是一个政治、经济、文化落后的农业国。20世纪,中国人民为推翻帝制、抵抗侵略和实现民族独立,在大半个世纪里饱受内外战乱之苦。要和平、求稳定、谋发展是13亿中国人民的共同心声。

(二) 中国走和平发展之路,是汲取上世纪美苏两个超级大国在世界范围内争夺势力范围,世界陷入半个多世纪不战不和冷战局面的教训,而作出的正确选择。

二战结束之后,世界迎来了相对和平时期。但是随着美苏两个超级大国在意识形态领域的矛盾不断上升,两国的核军备竞赛达到了足以摧毁地球几次的程度。战争阴霾笼罩世界几十年,直到冷战结束,各国人民才松了一口气。中国从上世纪50年代起就反对两霸的军备竞赛,毛泽东、邓小平、江泽民、胡锦涛均一再声明,中国反对霸权主义,中国自己永远不称霸。即使中国成为世界强国,也不称霸。

(三) 中国走和平发展之路是顺应时代潮流的选择。自上世纪二战结束之

后，殖民主义时代渐渐退出历史舞台，大批发展中国家获得独立。进入21世纪，世界进入全球化和信息化时代。世界各国间相互依存程度从来没有像现在这样紧密，任何国家想要封闭自己，都是没有出路的。中国的邓小平选择了对外开放，这是一个英明之举，完全符合中国人的自身利益，也有利于各国在同中国这个世界人口最多的国家打交道的过程中获益。中国坚持对内改革、对外开放、互利共赢，不仅是为了中国人自己的利益，同时也是有利于全世界，特别是亚太地区各国人民的和平与发展的。

## 二、中国走和平发展道路已经写入了中国共产党党章和中国政府《中国的和平发展》白皮书，这就从党规国法的角度确保中国和平发展的严肃性、长期性和稳定性。

中国共产党党章总则写道：

“中国共产党坚持独立自主的和平外交政策，坚持和平发展道路，坚持互利共赢的开放战略，统筹国内国际两个大局，积极发展对外关系，努力为我国的改革开放和现代化建设争取有利的国际环境”。

去年9月，中国政府再次发表《中国的和平发展》白皮书。书中写道：“中国多次向世界宣示，中国始终不渝地走和平发展道路，在坚持自己和平发展的同时，致力于维护世界和平，积极促进各国共同发展繁荣”。

从以上可以看出：走和平发展之路是中国实现现代化和富民强国、为世界文明作出更大贡献的长期战略选择。

## 三、中国和平发展的政策内涵

### （一）对内坚持自主发展

中国是一个拥有13亿多人口的世界大国，约占世界人口的五分之一。像中国这样一个人口众多的国家只能依靠自己的力量，走符合本国国情的发展道路，才能逐步实现国家富强、人民富足。中国通过30多年的努力，GDP上升到居世界第二位，主要是依靠自身力量，坚持不断改革，解放13亿中国人的生产力和创造性而取得的。

### （二）对外坚持开放发展

邓小平30年前就说，中国不能关起门来搞建设。江泽民说，中国需要世界，世界需要中国。中国在依靠自己努力的前提下，实行全面对外开放，虚心学习先进国家的治国经验，这是中国实现快速发展的另一重要原因。

(三) 坚持共赢发展

中国坚持以合作促进发展、以合作化解争端的基本方针。中国的共赢发展战略不仅使中国自身实现了快速增长,同时也惠及了所有同中国合作的国家和地区。

(四) 中国外交政策的基本宗旨

维护世界和地区的和平与稳定、在维护国家主权和领土完整的前提下促进国与国之间的全面合作是中国外交的唯一宗旨。

中国外交不依意识形态划线,只根据事情本身的是非曲直以及是否对维护世界和地区和平与稳定有利而决定对世界事务的态度。

(五) 中国在国际安全领域的基本政策是:树立平等、互信、合作的安全观。平等是互信的前提,互信是合作的基础。中国愿在平等、互信的基础上与国际社会一道,共同应对核扩散、地区冲突、恐怖主义以及各种全球和地区性的安全威胁。

(六) 中国将长期坚持防御性国防政策。

#### 四、中国走和平发展之路的世界和地区意义

(一) 中国的和平发展为世界和地区和平与稳定作出了贡献。

我们深信:只有在全球和平与稳定的大环境下,中国才能顺利进行现代化建设。因此,中国在同包括美国在内的西方国家发展关系时,更多强调合作和共担风险与责任,而很少提及价值观和意识形态区别。正因如此,中美两个大国在麻烦不断的情况下,维持了30多年的合作伙伴关系,这对世界特别是亚太地区来说是福音。我们同样认为,只有在和平、互信、合作的前提下,才能逐步解决当前全球金融危机和欧债危机等麻烦问题。

(二) 中国经济的快速增长惠及了所有同中国合作的国家和人民。

随着中国经济的快速增长,中国成为世界经济的重要发动机之一。近年来,中国对世界经济增长的贡献率达到了10%以上。2001年中国加入世界贸易组织(WTO)以来,中国每年进口约7500亿美元的外国商品,相当于为有关国家和地区创造了1400万个就业岗位。过去10年,在华投资的外国企业从中国累计汇出利润2600多亿美元,年均增长30%。2000年至2010年,中国在海外的投资从不足10亿美元快速增加到近600亿美元。上述数字足以说明:中国的对外开放是双赢的。那种主张对中国实行贸易保护主义的想法是愚蠢的。

(三) 中国实行睦邻友好的周边外交政策,主张通过和平谈判解决与有关国家存在的领土和海洋岛屿归属方面的历史性问题。新中国成立以来,中国已同所有周边国家通过外交谈判解决了陆地边界划界问题(印度除外,但中印边界目

前是一条和平的边界)。当然,一些周边国家同中国依然存在海洋岛屿归属权之争,邓小平早就向菲律宾前总统阿基诺夫人说过:“搁置争议,共同开发”,这依然是中国政府在处理相关问题时奉行的政策主张。

## 五、西方为什么对中国的和平发展道路将信将疑

一是他们担心中国会走100年前他们自己走过的道路(即扩张海外领土的殖民主义道路)。

二是他们的社会制度和意识形态与中国存在差异使然。他们从内心里不愿接受中国快速增长的现实。


三是用放大镜看待中国的国防力量发展。

(例如,美国拥有世界上最先进、最庞大的航母舰队和世界上最先进的航天技术,却担忧中国拥有一艘从前苏联买回来的废弃航母)

## 六、怎样解决西方与中国之间存在的不信任感

一是加强政府高层之间的往来,建立政治、经济、军事、文化、人权等多领域的对话机制,努力实现政治关系与快速增长的经贸关系协调发展。

二是大力开展公共外交,加强国与国之间的民间往来,夯实国与国之间和平共处的民意基础。

截至2010年底,中国在海外留学生总数已超过127万,接受外国留学生29万余人。此外,2011年中国出境旅游总人数为7025万人次,入境旅游总人数达到1.35亿人次。我衷心希望,他们是促进不同国家人民之间相互了解的和平使者。

## 世界和平论坛的国际安全责任

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清华大学当代国际关系研究院院长 阎学通

由清华大学主办，中国人民外交学会协办的“世界和平论坛”于2012年7月7—8日在清华大学举行。这是中国举办的第一个高级别非官方国际安全论坛，受到各方广泛关注，得到国际媒体普遍肯定。据会后统计，中国之外的21个国家的37家媒体对论坛，特别是对中国国家副主席习近平先生在会上发表的讲话，都做了积极正面报道。在东亚海洋争端升温以及“中国威胁论”在亚太泛滥之际，中国举办的“世界和平论坛”却得到了国际媒体的广泛认同，这从公共外交的角度来讲，是个很值得研究的国际现象。

### 举办初衷

清华大学于2010年10月成立了当代国际关系研究院，聘请了原国务委员唐家璇先生出任荣誉院长。在成立大会上，唐家璇先生提出，智库不仅要研究公共外交问题更应实践公共外交。他说：“作为外交领域的智库，不能关门搞研究，而应打开门‘请进来、走出去’，加强与政府部门和社会各界的联系互动，积极开展公共外交。”<sup>①</sup>

在唐家璇先生的启发下，清华大学和中国人民外交学会就中国智库如何开展公共外交举行了研讨会。外交学会会长杨文昌主持会议，双方人员就如何开展公共外交的问题进行了热烈的讨论，并就举办世界和平论坛达成共识。参会人员普遍认为，2008年按汇率计算的我国的GDP超过了日本，成为世界第二大经济体，这不仅提升了国际社会对中国在世界经济中发挥更大作用的期盼，同时也不可避免地会提高世界对中国在国际安全事务中承担更多责任的期望值。心理学研究发

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<sup>①</sup> 这个讲话后来发表在2011年2月11日出版的《公共外交季刊》上，[http://news.ifeng.com/mainland/special/PublicDiplomacy/shidian/detail\\_2011\\_02/21/4773002\\_0.shtml](http://news.ifeng.com/mainland/special/PublicDiplomacy/shidian/detail_2011_02/21/4773002_0.shtml)。

现辜负期盼 (expectation violation) 的结果是导致不满和抱怨。这个原理意味着, 如果中国满足不了世界大幅上升的对中国承担更多国际安全责任的期盼, 外部世界对中国的不满和抱怨将会大幅上升。这一共识成为双方举办世界和平论坛的思想基础。

国际关系的历史经验告诉我们, 大国的实力地位与举办国际会议的多少具有正相关性。第二次世界大战以前, 欧洲是国际政治的中心, 因此成为国际安全会议召开最多的地区。第二次世界大战之后, 美国成为世界最强大国家, 二战后新建的联合国选址了美国, 从此美国成为世界上举行国际安全会议最多的国家。除联合的国际安全会议外, 仅各类机构在美国举行的国际安全会议总量也是位居世界之冠。随着中国的崛起, 世界中心开始从大西洋向太平洋转移, 于是在新加坡举行的香格里拉对话的影响力开始超过了在德国举办的慕尼黑安全政策会议。

中国崛起的过程是经济实力发展优先, 军事实力发展滞后。这个实力增长的次序使中国在国际上的经济实力地位远高于军事实力地位。随着中国经济实力地位上升至世界经济大国, 中国举办了众多的国际经济论坛, 除博鳌论坛之外, 各种中央经济职能部门、地方政府、经济行业协会举办的各类国际经济论坛数不胜数。近年来, 随着中国文化软实力建设的发展, 各种官方和非官方的国际文化论坛亦如雨后春笋纷纷在中国举办。相比之下, 在中国举办的国际安全论坛却不多, 即使有一些多边的国际安全会议, 也不对媒体开放。面对这一现实, 清华大学和中国人民外交学会决定在国际安全方面进行公共外交的实践, 由清华大学主办, 中国人民外交学会协办, 清华大学当代国际关系研究院承办一个国际安全论坛。经过一年多的筹备, 世界和平论坛终于面世。

## 举办过程

论坛定位于非官方、高级别、全球性国际安全思想论坛。这一定位决定了论坛的性质和宗旨。

作为一个非官方安全论坛, 这个论坛需要满足三个条件。一是论坛应以非官方人员为参加会议的主体。首届论坛的参会嘉宾中有20个国家的23位外国智库领导人和28位中国智库领导人及50位大学和研究机构的研究人员。二是论坛应对媒体特别是向国际媒体开放。论坛是一种公共外交活动, 这就需要向公众开放。此次论坛向媒体开放了中国领导人致词的开幕式、三场大会研讨、四场小组讨论。此外, 论坛还组织了六场专题新闻见面会, 供媒体集体采访外国原政要和中国智库领导。此次会议共有64家媒体, 其中外国媒体37家, 138名记者参加了论坛的采



访和报道。三是论坛应使用民间资金。此次论坛的全部经济资助来自王雪莲教育基金。该基金是北京佳莲集团专为清华大学当代国际关系研究院设立的。

作为一个高级别安全论坛,发言和参加讨论的嘉宾应有高层安全决策的经验。此次中方参会的有国家副主席习近平,原国务委员唐家璇、外交部部长杨洁篪和8名现在或曾经参加过国际安全决策的人员<sup>①</sup>。外方参会人员有秘鲁前总统加西亚、马来西亚前总理巴达维、巴基斯坦前总理阿齐兹、法国前总理德维尔潘、日本前首相鸠山由纪夫、俄罗斯联邦安全会议前秘书伊万诺夫、欧洲共同外交与安全会议原秘书、原欧盟理事会秘书长兼负责共同外交和安全政策的高级代表索拉纳以及韩国、秘鲁和巴基斯坦的原外长<sup>②</sup>。此外还有34名驻华大使和3名副馆长参加了论坛。

作为一个全球性安全论坛,论坛应满足两项要求。一是世界每个大洲和主要地区都应有嘉宾与会发言,以表达不同地区对国际安全不同关注和观点。此次论坛各类外国参会嘉宾来自41个国家,每个大洲都有代表。二是论坛讨论的议题既要有全球性的又要有地区性的而且是包括所有主要地区的问题。此次三场大会的议题都是全球性的,分别为“当前国际安全形势”、“国际安全合作方向”、“大国关系与国际安全”。小组讨论则考虑了不同地区对安全问题的不同关切,设置的议题包括了传统安全与非传统安全两类,而且尽量选择较多地区共有的安全问题。十八个小组讨论的议题分别为“世界安全形势发展趋势”、“建立新型大国关系促进世界和平”、“国际经济危机中的国际安全合作”、“宗教与政治改革的国际安全影响”、“发达国家与新兴经济体的合作”、“减少意识形态分歧对国际安全的影响”、“亚太地区的安全合作机制”、“中东地区冲突及和解出路”、“地区安全机制在地区冲突中的作用”、“维护国际安全的责任”、“非传统安全的国际合作”、“国际安全危机的防范与管理”、“社会发展与国际安全”、“联合国在国际安全事务中的作用”、“中国发展道路与世界和平”、“防止核扩散的合作”、“能源安全”、“网络安全的国际合作”。

作为一个安全思想论坛,论坛需要提倡观念的多元化和思想的创新。在论坛召开之前十天,论坛秘书处举办了新闻发布会,向媒体公布了举办世界和平论坛的目标和宗旨。新闻发布会明确告之,“论坛致力于实现三个层次的目标:高层目标上,希望通过论坛这一平台,能够提出国际战略领域新的概念、新的研究思

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① 杨文昌(外交学会会长)、熊光楷(国际战略研究会长)李君如(中央党校副校长)、乐玉成(外交部副部长助理)陈健(联合国协会会长)、卢树民(外交学会常务副会长)、仁海权(中国军事科学院副院长)、李荣灿(商务部部长助理)。

② Sung-Joo Han(韩国)、Riaz khokhar(巴基斯坦)、Jose Antonio Garcia Belaunao(秘鲁)。

想,并取得一致;中层目标上,希望会议能够呈现出百家争鸣的局面,把各自新的概念陈列出来,即使不一定能就这些新的概念达成共识;最低层的目标,则是希望能够通过会议增强国际安全意识,提高民众对于维护世界和平的关注。”<sup>①</sup>会议结束后,论坛再次召开新闻发布会,就论坛上普遍的观点和不同的看法做了介绍。

## 国际影响

首届世界和平论坛得到了国际社会的广泛关注。中国媒体对国内民间机构首次兴办这种高级别的全球性安全论坛进行正面报道不足为怪,重要的是众多的外国媒体,包括一些对中国持有偏见的媒体,都对论坛的活动做了正面报道<sup>②</sup>。国际社会对中国首次举办这样的国际安全论坛给予了充分的肯定。

外媒高度聚焦习近平副主席在论坛上提出的国际安全合作五项原则,高度评价中国追求世界和平、承诺不称霸、维护地区稳定、提倡创造新思想和新方法来维护国际安全的政策主张。法新社的“候任领导人说不必怕中国”一文,侧重介绍了习副主席讲话中的有关“北京绝不将自己的意志强加于别国,而是致力于全球和平”<sup>③</sup>。该报道被荷兰全球广播电台,印度《经济时报》,阿曼《阿曼时报》、《阿曼观察家报》,马来西亚《今日自由马来西亚报》、新加坡亚洲新闻频道亚洲1台、英国广播公司,澳联社、印度《亚洲时代》、卡特尔《海峡时报》全文转载。据不完全统计,约有30家外国媒体采用了这一报道的内容。中国的《中国日报》报道的有关“习呼吁世界各国共同促进和平”的中心内容被许多外国媒体采用。如泰国《亚洲新闻报》,马来西亚《星洲日报》,印度《印度时报》。

根据不同的偏好,国外媒体也有选择不同重点进行报道。例如,马来西亚

① 王晓萌:《世界和平论坛7月举行 议题设置突出全球性特征》,中国网,2012-06-27,16:48[http://www.china.com.cn/international/txt/2012-06/27/content\\_25750259.htm](http://www.china.com.cn/international/txt/2012-06/27/content_25750259.htm)。

② 这些媒体是美国的BBC、Reuters、New York Times、The Christian Science Monitor,英国的Sky News、The Daily Telegraph,俄罗斯的RUS News,法国的Agence France Presse、France24,德国的German Press Agency,爱尔兰的Radio and Television of Ireland,荷兰的Radio Netherland Worldwide,日本的Kyodo News Service,澳大利亚的Australian Association Press、Business Spectator、Perth Now、Big Pond News、Adelaide Now、The Courier-Mail、The Australian、Herald Sun,新西兰的MSN NZ News,新加坡的Asia One、Channel News Asia、The Straits Times,印度的Economic Times、ZEE News、Asian Age,孟加拉国的New Age Bangladesh,马来西亚的Sin Chew Daily、Bernama、Borneo Post、Free Malaysia Today,越南的Tuoi Tre Newspaper,菲律宾的Philstar、泰国的Asia News、Bangkok Post,阿拉伯联合酋长国的Gulf Today,阿曼的Times of Oman、Oman Observer,卡塔尔的Gulf Times,约旦的The Star等。

③ Ng Han Guan:《Leader-in-waiting says no need to fear China》,载《AFP》,2012年7月7日。参见<http://za.news.yahoo.com/leader-waiting-says-no-fear-china-074901819.html>。



《星洲日报》的文章称,“他强调,中国始终坚持睦邻友好,坚持与邻为善、以邻为伴的方针,努力营造和平稳定、平等互信、合作共赢的地区环境,将继续坚定维护亚太地区和平稳定。”“中国将继续妥善处理与有关国家的分歧、摩擦,在坚定捍卫国家主权、安全、领土完整的基础上,共同维护与周边国家关系和地区稳定大局。”<sup>①</sup>印度的有关媒体报道称,“北京:在南中国海岛屿争端上面临海洋小邻国构成的挑战。中国今天说,不会把自己的意志强加于人,谋求共同努力,处理有关地区安全与稳定的问题。”<sup>②</sup>

国际媒体对首届世界和平论坛的正面报道,不仅体现在对中国的国际安全政策的肯定上,也体现在对与会外国嘉宾发言的肯定上。例如,菲律宾《星报》报道说,参加论坛的中美学者在建立新型大国关系上有着相似看法,中国人民大学国际问题研究院院长陈健说,“在当前以经济全球化政治多极化和社会信息化特点的国际形势下,共同利益去建立新型大国关系的基础,在这种新趋势下,像一战和二战期间大国相互剧烈冲突的可能性降低了。大国应该相互尊重对方的主权、领土完整和合法的安全关切。”卡内基国际和平研究基金会副会长道格拉斯·帕尔对陈的看法做出了回应,他说:“大国不得不设法相互包容对方利益,以使彼此间建立新型关系。我们会有许多看法不同的问题,但我们却不得不进行合作,因为我们都受到利益的制约。人们不应该过度强调意识形态和政治分歧,强调务实合作最为重要。”<sup>③</sup>

泰国的《亚洲新闻》(ASIA News)报道称,就近来南中国海紧张局势升级,马来西亚前总理巴达维认为,“选择对话与磋商解决地区争端胜过冲突或军事手段。”吴仕存认为,“中国对南中国海问题的立场是明确和一贯的。”<sup>④</sup>马来西亚有关媒体解读了巴达维的发言说,“巴达维说,东盟会是体现永久合作精神的最佳代表”,“虽然东盟成员国存在分歧,甚至争端总是不时出现不同声音,但他们对东盟的承诺是不可动摇的,且会为此担保,因而分歧不会干扰本地区的共同利益,”“东盟不以自我为中心,只关切自身安全,而是通过发展与包括中、印、俄、美在内的对话伙伴关系,为超出本地区的更广泛地区创造了条

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① 《世界和平论坛·习近平:坚持睦邻友好》,载《Sin Chew Daily》,2012年7月7日。参见<http://www.sinchew.com.my/node/253400?tid=2>。

② 《Will not impose will on other countries: China》,载《ZEE News》,2012年7月7日。参见[http://zeenews.india.com/news/world/will-not-impose-will-on-other-countries-china\\_786093.html](http://zeenews.india.com/news/world/will-not-impose-will-on-other-countries-china_786093.html)。

③ 《Common interests vital to new-type ties between major powers》,载《Philstar》,2012年7月8日。参见<http://www.philstar.com/article.aspx?articleid=825415&publicationsubcategoryid=200>。

④ Qin Zhongwei:《China urges world to seek peace together》,载《ASIA News》,2012年7月8日。参见<http://www.asianewsnet.net/home/news.php?id=33063&sec=1>。

件。”<sup>①</sup>这篇报道被马来西亚和约旦的有关媒体全文转载。

我本人与外宾在会上交流得到的印象与国际媒体的报道非常接近。与会外宾普遍高度肯定举办这个论坛的积极意义，认为这意味着中国准备承担更多的国际安全责任。这也许是与会外宾和国际媒体积极肯定首届世界和平论坛的主要原因。

### 思想贡献

首届世界和平论坛虽没有发表任何共同文件，但还是形成了一定的共识。

此次论坛上最大的共识是与会外宾对“各方共赢”的主调的认同。习副主席关于“自己要安全也得让别人安全”的观点赢得了广泛的赞同。许多嘉宾认为，世界和平论坛的重要意义就是要增加所有国家的安全感，而不是一些国家的安全感。很多与会者表达了这样的看法：世界上主要国家和地区并没有出现战争或大规模军事冲突，但是，人们的安全感却很低，普遍感觉到不安全。因此，会议只有以增强各国的安全感为宗旨才能体现各方共赢的原则。

在论坛上听到的第二个共识是，各国需要创新思想和创新方法来维护国际安全。国际安全问题已不局限于传统安全了，非传统安全的威胁越来越多，而且是人们所不熟悉的。印度、澳大利亚、韩国的嘉宾认为，非传统安全威胁是当今世界的严重问题，其类型复杂，形式多样，且相互关联，需要充分重视。安全威胁的多样化正在成为新的国际安全特征。马来西亚前总理巴达维列举了一系列威胁以及威胁感产生的原因，例如，国内政治不稳定诱导外部军事对抗；弱势民族和宗教在缺少发言权的情况下，在原有政治框架外寻求解决途径，打破政治稳定；一国的经济衰退在威胁本国安全的同时也威胁他国安全；年轻一代在经济压力下形成极端的世界观，倾向使用暴力改变现状，等等。与会者普遍认为，现有的维护国际安全的方法显然无法应对越来越多我们未曾经历过的新安全威胁，因此我们需要创造性地来维护国际安全。俄罗斯联邦安全会议前秘书伊万诺夫非常认同这一看法，他说俄罗斯不支持西方在叙利亚问题上的政策，并不是说俄罗斯有了万全之策，而是说西方的办法起不到正面作用而只有负面作用。俄罗斯是建议创新方法来应对叙利亚的特殊情况。

论坛上听到的第三个普遍观点是，维护世界和平与国际安全需要集体合作。习副主席提出的，“任何一个国家都难以置身事外而独善其身，也不可能靠单打独斗来实现所谓的绝对安全”的观点使许多人受到启发。论坛的与会者们对现有

<sup>①</sup> KUALA LUMPUR: 《Abdullah Presents Asean's Approach To World Peace》，载《Bernama》，2012年7月8日。参见[www.bernama.com/bernama/v6/newsgeneral.php?id=678898](http://www.bernama.com/bernama/v6/newsgeneral.php?id=678898)。

的国际安全机制进行了评估，认为现有安全机制多是为少数国家控制，集体的作用难以充分发挥。即使有很强代表性的联合国，也存在着成员国越来越多，但重要安全议题却由少数国家主导的弊端。

此外，在论坛上还能听到发展中国家嘉宾们的一个共识，即发展与安全相关。习副主席提出的以发展促安全的观点得到很多发展中国家智库领导的认同。马来西亚、吉尔吉斯、巴基斯坦、尼日利亚等国的学者认为，一些国家与地区冲突频繁的主要原因在于，经济欠发达或者经济发展不平衡。绝对贫困是滋生人的安全问题的主要原因；经济不平衡与腐败相交织给极端主义分子以可乘之机，使内部冲突、有组织犯罪、恐怖主义等得以蔓延。他们赞赏中国以发展促进稳定的思路。他们认为，经济与社会发展是消除安全威胁的重要手段。

总之，首届世界和平论坛开创了国际安全理念创新的新气象，在各国战略思想家们的支持下，这一论坛有望成为一个世界级的国际安全思想创新平台。



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## 第一届世界和平论坛成果

由清华大学主办，中国人民外交学会协办的“世界和平论坛”于 2012 年 7 月 7-8 日在清华大学举行。这是中国举办的第一个高级别非官方国际安全论坛，受到各方广泛关注，得到国际媒体普遍肯定。据会后统计，中国之外的 21 个国家的 37 家媒体对论坛，特别是对中国国家副主席习近平先生在会上发表的讲话，都做了积极正面报导。在东亚海洋争端升温以及“中国威胁论”在亚太泛滥之际，中国举办的“世界和平论坛”却得到了国际媒体的广泛认同，这从公共外交的角度来讲，是个很值得研究的国际现象。

首届世界和平论坛在如下方面形成了一定的共识。

1. 此次论坛上最大的共识是与会外宾对“各方共赢”的主调的认同。习副主席关于“自己要安全也得让别人安全”的观点赢得了广泛的赞同。许多嘉宾认为，世界和平论坛的重要意义就是要增加所有国家的安全感，而不是一些国家的安全感。很多与会者表达了这样的看法：世界上主要国家和地区并没有出现战争或大规模军事冲突，但是，人们的安全感却很低，普遍感觉到不安全。因此，会议只有以增强各国的安全感为宗旨才能体现各方共赢的原则。

2. 论坛达成的第二个共识是，各国需要创新思想和创新方法来维护国际安全。国际安全问题已不局限于传统安全了，非传统安全的威胁越来越多，而且是人们所不熟悉的。印度、澳大利

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亚、韩国的嘉宾认为，非传统安全威胁是当今世界的严重问题，其类型复杂，形式多样，且相互关联，需要充分重视。安全威胁的多样化正在成为新的国际安全特征。马来西亚前总理巴达维列举了一系列威胁以及威胁感产生的原因，例如，国内政治不稳定诱导外部军事对抗；弱势民族和宗教在缺少发言权的情况下，在原有政治框架外寻求解决途径，打破政治稳定；一国的经济衰退在威胁本国安全的同时也威胁他国安全；年轻一代在经济压力下形成极端的世界观，倾向使用暴力改变现状，等等。与会者普遍认为，现有的维护国际安全的方法显然无法应对越来越多我们未曾经历过的新安全威胁，因此我们需要创造性地维护国际安全。俄罗斯联邦安全会议前秘书伊万诺夫非常认同这一看法，他说俄罗斯不支持西方在叙利亚问题上的政策，并不是说俄罗斯有了万全之策，而是说西方的办法起不到正面作用而只有负面作用。俄罗斯是建议创新方法来应对叙利亚的特殊情况。

3. 论坛传达的第三个普遍观点是，维护世界和平与国际安全需要集体合作。习副主席提出的，“任何一个国家都难以置身事外而独善其身，也不可能靠单打独斗来实现所谓的绝对安全”的观点使许多人受到启发。论坛的与会者们对现有的国际安全机制进行了评估，认为现有安全机制多是为少数国家控制，集体的作用难以充分发挥。即使有很强代表性的联合国，也存在着成员国越来越多，但重要安全议题却由少数国家主导的弊端。

4. 此外，在论坛上还能听到发展中国家嘉宾们的一个共识，

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即发展与安全相关。习副主席提出的以发展促安全的观点得到很多发展中国家智库领导的认同。马来西亚、吉尔吉斯、巴基斯坦、尼日利亚等国的学者认为，一些国家与地区冲突频繁的主要原因在于，经济欠发达或者经济发展不平衡。绝对贫困是滋生人的安全问题的主要原因；经济不平衡与腐败相交织给极端主义分子以可乘之机，使内部冲突、有组织犯罪、恐怖主义等得以蔓延。他们赞赏中国以发展促进稳定的思路。他们认为，经济与社会发展是消除安全威胁的重要手段。

## 1. 法国：法新社

Leader-in-waiting says no need to fear China



*By Ng Han Guan / AFP - Sat, Jul 7, 2012*



Chinese Vice President Xi Jinping claps during the opening ceremony of the World Peace Forum in Beijing ...

China's leader-in-waiting Xi Jinping insisted Saturday that Beijing would never impose its will on the rest of the world and instead wanted to "abandon the old mindset" and strive for global peace.

Speaking at a forum in Beijing, Vice President Xi sought to reassure other countries that the rise of China, which in 2010 became the world's second largest economy, was not something to be feared.

"Even when China becomes developed in the future, it will never seek hegemony," Xi told the World Peace Forum. "China is always committed to economic development, world peace and common development of mankind."

"We must abandon the old mindset and approach that has been rendered obsolete, we must keep pace with the times, forge ahead with innovation and foster a new security concept," he added.

China has been pushing for emerging powers to take a bigger role in international institutions, such as the International Monetary Fund where Beijing is playing a leading part, and Xi said this trend would continue.

"China will actively participate in the reform of the international system for governance with a view to move toward a more just and equitable international political and economic order."

Besides its growing economic power, China's increasing military might has also irked other countries, especially its regional neighbours and the United States, which has realigned its forces to address Beijing's buildup.

Xi is widely expected to be named head of the ruling Communist Party later this year and become president next March in the country's once-in-a-decade leadership transition, replacing Hu Jintao.



## 2. 泰国：亚洲新闻



### **China urges world to seek peace together**

Qin Zhongwei

Publication Date : 08-07-2012

China calls for all nations to abandon the old "zero-sum" mentality and work together to tackle challenges in regional security and strive for world peace, Vice President Xi Jinping said at a forum in Beijing on Saturday.

"Faced with complicated and multiple security challenges, no country can easily stay out without being affected, or achieve so-called absolute security single-handedly," Xi told the audience at the opening ceremony of World Peace Forum 2012, the first non-official high-level forum on international security held in the country.

All nations in the world should be cooperative, innovative and responsible and make joint efforts in pursuit of a win-win situation, he said.

Xi proposed that international security should be achieved through upholding the following principles: common development, equality, mutual trust, dialogue and cooperation, and innovation in security on the world stage.

The forum, being held at Tsinghua University from Saturday to Sunday, was also attended by many former foreign leaders - such as Yukio Hatoyama, former Japanese prime minister; Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, former Malaysian prime minister; and Dominique de Villepin, former French prime minister - as well as diplomats in Beijing.

Saying his country was inspired by the valuable ideas and theories of the late Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping as well as China's fast growth in recent decades, Alan Garcia Perez, the former president of Peru, praised China's dedication to maintaining the security and global peace, as well as its economic performance that helped it grow to be the "engine" of the world economy in the current global economic downturn at the moment.

During his speech, Xi said China is pursuing development characterised by peace, openness and cooperation, and that "practice has proved that China has become an active participant and constructive force in contributing to the international system." China will keep adhering to the path of peaceful development and will not seek hegemony even when it becomes more

developed in the future, Xi said.

China pledges to continue to properly handle the conflicts and frictions with relevant countries in the Asia-Pacific region, maintaining the region's peace and stability with other countries, on the basis of safeguarding the country's sovereignty, safety and territorial integrity, he said.

The country will stick to the policy of "building friendship and partnership with neighbouring countries" and to ensure regional peace and stability so as to create a favourable condition for regional development that is win-win for all parties, he added.

Dialogue and negotiation are better options to solve the regional disputes than conflicts or military means, according to Malaysia's Badawi, referring to the escalated tensions in the South China Sea recently.

China's position on South China Sea has been "clear and consistent", according to Wu Shicun, president of Hainan-based National Institute of South China Sea Studies.

"Setting aside disputes and embarking on joint development is the most effective way to solve the issue," he said.

### 3. 印度：经济时报



## Leader-in-waiting Xi Jinping says no need to fear China

7 JUL, 2012, 01.20PM IST, AFP

BEIJING: China's leader-in-waiting Xi Jinping insisted Saturday that Beijing would never impose its will on the rest of the world and instead wanted to "abandon the old mindset" and strive for global peace.

Speaking at a forum in Beijing, Vice President Xi sought to reassure other countries that the rise of China, which in 2010 became the world's second largest economy, was not something to be feared.

"Even when China becomes developed in the future, it will never seek hegemony," Xi told the World Peace Forum. "China is always committed to economic development, world peace and common development of mankind."

"We must abandon the old mindset and approach that has been rendered obsolete, we must keep pace with the times, forge ahead with innovation and foster a new security concept," he added.

China has been pushing for emerging powers to take a bigger role in international institutions, such as the International Monetary Fund where Beijing is playing a leading part, and Xi said this trend would continue.

"China will actively participate in the reform of the international system for governance with a view to move toward a more just and equitable international political and economic order."

Besides its growing economic power, China's increasing military might has also irked other countries, especially its regional neighbours and the United States, which has realigned its forces to address Beijing's buildup.

Xi is widely expected to be named head of the ruling Communist Party later this year and become president next March in the country's once-in-a-decade leadership transition, replacing Hu Jintao.

#### 4.日本：日本共同社



#### Chinese Vice President Xi at World Peace Forum

Chinese Vice President Xi Jinping (L) claps at the World Peace Forum in Beijing on July 7, 2012, the opening day of the two-day event. (Pool photo)(Kyodo)

## 5. 英国：星空新闻



# China for peace, leader in waiting

Updated: 03:43, Sunday July 8, 2012



China's leader-in-waiting Xi Jinping has insisted Beijing would never impose its will on the rest of the world.

Speaking at a forum in the capital on Saturday, Vice President Xi sought to reassure other countries the rise of China, which in 2010 became the world's second largest economy, was not something to be feared.

'Even when China becomes developed in the future, it will never seek hegemony,' he told the World Peace Forum.

'China is always committed to economic development, world peace and common development of mankind.'

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## 6. 印度: ZEE 电视台



### Will not impose will on other countries: China

Last Updated: Saturday, July 07, 2012, 18:37

**Tags:** China, South China Sea, Chinese Vice President Xi Jinping



Beijing: Faced with stiff challenges posed by small maritime neighbours over disputed islands in the South China Sea, China today said it will not impose its will on others and sought joint efforts to tackle issues relating to regional security and stability.

Confronted with "complicated and multiple security challenges, no country can easily stay out without being affected, or achieve so-called 'absolute security' single-handedly," Chinese Vice President Xi Jinping, who is widely expected to become President next year, said here.

All countries in the world should be cooperative, innovative and responsible, and make joint efforts in pursuit of a win-win situation, he told the World Peace Forum.

Xi proposed that international security should be achieved through common development and zero-sum mentalities should be abandoned.

Nations should establish a new security concept featuring mutual trust, mutual benefit, equality and cooperation and foster the notion of universal, common and cooperative security, he said.

"China will keep adhering to the path of peaceful development, make efforts to establish a new-type relationship between major powers, firmly safeguard peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region and undertake our due international responsibilities and obligations," Xi said.

His call came as China faced strong claims by the Philippines, Vietnam, Brunei, Malaysia and Taiwan over a host of islands in the South China Sea (SCS).

China asserts that the disputes should be resolved through bilateral talks while US made strong forays into the region calling for resolution of the issues.

The meeting was attended by, among others, former Malaysian Prime Minister Abdullah Haji Ahmad Badawi; ex- Pakistan Premier Shaukat Aziz; former French leader Dominique de Villepin; former Japanese Prime Minister Yukio Hatoyama, ex-Secretary of the Russian Security Council Igor Ivanov and former EU High Representative for Common Foreign and Security Policy Javier Solana.



## 7. 澳大利亚: Perth Now

### Perth Now

#### China for peace: leader in waiting

- From:AAP
- July 07, 2012 4:39PM

**China's leader-in-waiting Xi Jinping insists Beijing would never impose its will on the rest of the world and wants to "abandon the old mindset" and strive for global peace.**

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## 8. 荷兰：国际广播电台



### Leader-in-waiting says no need to fear China

Published on 7 July 2012 - 7:49am

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## 9. 英国：BBC



# 习近平讲话 承诺中国和平崛起

更新时间 2012 年 7 月 7 日，格林尼治标准时间 11:02



习近平在北京召开的世界和平论坛上发表讲话。

中国国家副主席习近平周六（7 月 7 日）在北京表示，中国致力于追求世界和平，绝对不会把自己意志强加于人。

习近平在北京举行的世界和平论坛开幕式上发表讲话，向世界各国保证，不需要对中国的崛起感到担忧。

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### 相关内容

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习近平称中美关系如摸着石头过河

习近平对钓鱼岛问题“显示不快”

习近平对日本购岛问题流露不满

更多相关的故事

他说，“即使未来中国成为发达国家，也绝对不会试图称霸世界。”

“中国积极支持经济发展，世界和平，以及全人类的共同发展。”

“我们必须摒弃落后陈旧的思想观念，树立互信、互利、创新的安全观。”

和平论坛

习近平说，世界和平论坛是中国举办的第一个高级别非官方国际安全论坛，将为促进世界和平与安全提供新思路，探索新方法，做出新贡献。

他说，追求世界和平及安全必须通过发展、平等、互信、合作和创新等五项原则来进行，营造和谐稳定的国际和地区安全环境。

中国近年来倡导新兴国家在国际组织扮演更大角色，习近平称中国将持续推动此一趋势。

法新社报道说，除了经济力量外，中国持续增强的军事力量也引起周边国家和美国的担忧。

普遍认为习近平将在不久后接替胡锦涛成为中国新的领导人。

## 10. 马来西亚：星洲日报



### 世界和平論壇・習近平：堅持睦鄰友好

- 國際

2012-07-07 19:03

（中國·北京 7 日訊）中國國家副主席習近平週六在北京出席“世界和平論壇”時表示，當今世界正處於大發展大變革大調整時期，國際社會也面臨更加復雜多樣的安全挑戰，維護世界和平、促進共同安全依然任重而道遠。

中續維護亞太地區和平

他強調，中國始終堅持睦鄰友好，堅持與鄰為善、以鄰為伴的方針，努力營造和平穩定、平等互信、合作共贏的地區環境，將繼續堅定維護亞太地區和平穩定。

習近平表示，正處在快速工業化、城鎮化進程中的當代中國，始終致力於聚精會神搞建設、一心一意謀發展，同時始終致力於維護世界和平、促進人類共同發展。

中國謀求共贏發展

他稱，中國謀求的發展，是和平的發展、開放的發展、合作的發展、共贏的發展。

習近平說，“中國將繼續妥善處理與有關國家的分歧、摩擦，在堅定捍衛國家主權、安全、領土完整的基礎上，共同維護與周邊國家關係和地區穩定大局。”

習近平強調：“中華民族講信修睦，中國始終奉行和平外交方針，中國將來發展起來了也永遠不稱霸。”中國將繼續堅持走和平發展道路，繼續堅持推動構建新型大國關係，繼續堅定維護亞太地區和平穩定，繼續堅持承擔應盡的國際責任和義務。

就世界和平提 5 原則

習近平並就維護世界和平安全提出五原則：

- 一、必須以發展求安全；
- 二、必須以平等求安全；
- 三、必須以互信求安全；
- 四、必須以合作求安全。
- 五、必須以創新求安全。

（星洲日報／國際）

11. 约旦: The Star



## Pak Lah presents Asean's approach to world peace

Published: Sunday July 8, 2012 MYT 12:07:00 PM

Updated: Sunday July 8, 2012 MYT 1:56:12 PM

KUALA LUMPUR: Asean could be the best tangible representation of the enduring spirit of cooperation and community needed to achieve world peace, said Tun Abdullah Ahmad Badawi.

The former prime minister said that although Asean member states have differences, even disputes, and were not always of the same mind from time to time, but their commitment to the association was unwavering and would ensure that any differences would not interfere with the regional common good.

"As with most things, building an organisation takes patience and effort. It is a time-consuming and painstaking exercise.

"But the payoffs are substantial, even invaluable, for it helps to ensure that we have the peace and stability that is essential for development" he said when addressing the World Peace Forum at Tsinghua University in Beijing, China. The text of his speech was made available here.

The two-day forum, themed "Win-win For All: Peace, Security and Cooperation" was officiated by China vice-president Xi Jinping on Sunday.

Abdullah said Asean was not self-centred and concerned only with its own security, but had created conditions for peace beyond the region as well as through its relation with dialogue partners including China, India, Russia and the United States.

"Other bodies, such as the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation also play the vital role of bringing us together to work on issues of mutual interest so that there is no time of inclination to create discord," he said.

Abdullah took the opportunity to commend China for its productive contribution to the cause of world peace for the past three decades, especially with its economic reform and full integration into the international community.

He said by its growing capacity in economic, strategic and politics, China has the responsibility to use the power that comes with it in legitimate and constructive ways.

"China's interest is becoming indistinguishable from that of the international community at large.

"In this regard, by patient engagement and adroit diplomacy at peace, by helping others to remove barriers and develop as it has done itself, China can do a lot to underscore a win-win outcome for all," he said. – Bernama

## 12. 阿曼: Times of Oman



### **Leader in waiting says no need to fear China**

AFP

July 07, 2012

BEIJING: China's leader-in-waiting Xi Jinping insisted Saturday that Beijing would never impose its will on the rest of the world and instead wanted to "abandon the old mindset" and strive for global peace.

Speaking at a forum in Beijing, Vice President Xi sought to reassure other countries that the rise of China, which in 2010 became the world's second largest economy, was not something to be feared.

"Even when China becomes developed in the future, it will never seek hegemony," Xi told the World Peace Forum. "China is always committed to economic development, world peace and common development of mankind."

"We must abandon the old mindset and approach that has been rendered obsolete, we must keep pace with the times, forge ahead with innovation and foster a new security concept," he added.

China has been pushing for emerging powers to take a bigger role in international institutions, such as the International Monetary Fund where Beijing is playing a leading part, and Xi said this trend would continue.

"China will actively participate in the reform of the international system for governance with a view to move toward a more just and equitable international political and economic order."

Besides its growing economic power, China's increasing military might has also irked other countries, especially its regional neighbours and the United States, which has realigned its forces to address Beijing's buildup.

Xi is widely expected to be named head of the ruling Communist Party later this year and become president next March in the country's once-in-a-decade leadership transition, replacing Hu Jintao.

### 13. 孟加拉：New Age



#### **Vice prez says no need to fear China**

**Agence France-Presse . Beijing**

China's leader-in-waiting Xi Jinping insisted Saturday that Beijing would never impose its will on the rest of the world and instead wanted to 'abandon the old mindset' and strive for global peace.

Speaking at a forum in Beijing, vice president Xi sought to reassure other countries that the rise of China, which in 2010 became the world's second largest economy, was not something to be feared.

'Even when China becomes developed in the future, it will never seek hegemony,' Xi told the World Peace Forum. 'China is always committed to economic development, world peace and common development of mankind.'

'We must abandon the old mindset and approach that has been rendered obsolete, we must keep pace with the times, forge ahead with innovation and foster a new security concept,' he added.

China has been pushing for emerging powers to take a bigger role in international institutions, such as the International Monetary Fund where Beijing is playing a leading part, and Xi said this trend would continue.



## 14. 爱尔兰: Radio and Television of Ireland



# World has no need to fear China - Xi Jinping

**China's leader-in-waiting Xi Jinping has insisted that his country would never impose its will on the rest of the world and instead wanted to "abandon the old mindset" and strive for global peace.**

Updated: 22:29, Saturday, 7 July 2012

China's leader-in-waiting Xi Jinping has insisted that his country would never impose its will on the rest of the world and instead wanted to "abandon the old mindset" and strive for global peace.

Speaking at a forum in Beijing, Vice President Xi sought to reassure other countries that the rise of China, which in 2010 became the world's second largest economy, was not something to be feared.

"Even when China becomes developed in the future, it will never seek hegemony," Mr Xi told the World Peace Forum.

"China is always committed to economic development, world peace and common development of mankind.

"We must abandon the old mindset and approach that has been rendered obsolete, we must keep pace with the times, forge ahead with innovation and foster a new security concept."

China has been pushing for emerging powers to take a bigger role in international institutions, such as the International Monetary Fund where it is playing a leading part, and Mr Xi said this trend would continue.

He said: "China will actively participate in the reform of the international system for governance with a view to move toward a more just and equitable international political and economic order."

Besides its growing economic power, China's increasing military might has also irked other countries, especially its regional neighbours and the US, which has realigned its forces to address China's build-up of strength.

Mr Xi is widely expected to be named head of the ruling Communist Party later this year and become president next March, replacing Hu Jintao.

15. 泰国: Bangkok Post



## Don't fear China, says Xi

- Published: 7/07/2012 at 04:19 PM

China's leader-in-waiting Xi Jinping insisted Saturday that Beijing would never impose its will on the rest of the world and instead wanted to 'abandon the old mindset' and strive for global peace.

Speaking at a forum in Beijing, vice president Xi sought to reassure other countries that the rise of China, which in 2010 became the world's second largest economy, was not something to be feared.

'Even when China becomes developed in the future, it will never seek hegemony,' Xi told the World Peace Forum. 'China is always committed to economic development, world peace and common development of mankind.'

'We must abandon the old mindset and approach that has been rendered obsolete, we must keep pace with the times, forge ahead with innovation and foster a new security concept,' he added.

China has been pushing for emerging powers to take a bigger role in international institutions, such as the International Monetary Fund where Beijing is playing a leading part, and Xi said this trend would continue.

## 16. 阿曼: Oman Observer



### No need to fear China: Xi Jinping

Sun, 08 July 2012

BEIJING — China's leader-in-waiting Xi Jinping insisted yesterday that Beijing would never impose its will on the rest of the world and instead wanted to "abandon the old mindset" and strive for global peace. Speaking at a forum in Beijing, Vice-President Xi sought to reassure other countries that the rise of China, which in 2010 became the world's second largest economy, was not something to be feared.

"Even when China becomes developed in the future, it will never seek hegemony," Xi told the World Peace Forum. "China is always committed to economic development, world peace and common development of mankind." "We must abandon the old mindset and approach that has been rendered obsolete, we must keep pace with the times, forge ahead with innovation and foster a new security concept," he added.

China has been pushing for emerging powers to take a bigger role in international institutions, such as the International Monetary Fund where Beijing is playing a leading part, and Xi said this trend would continue. "China will actively participate in the reform of the international system for governance with a view to move toward a more just and equitable international political and economic order." Besides its growing economic power, China's increasing military might has also irked other countries, especially its regional neighbours and the United States, which has realigned its forces to address Beijing's buildup.

Xi is widely expected to be named head of the ruling Communist Party later this year and become president next March in the country's once-in-a-decade leadership transition, replacing Hu Jintao. Meanwhile, China yesterday signed 17 loan agreements valued at more than \$500 million to finance various reconstruction projects in Angola.

Angolan Minister of Finance, Carlos Alberto Lopes, said the loan deal would be used for the construction of hospitals, energy and drinking water treatment plants across eight of the country's provinces. Angola has maintained close economic ties with China since peace returned to the country in April 2002. Africa's second largest oil producer, it is the largest supplier of crude to China.

China has granted credit lines worth several billions of dollars to the administration of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos for the rebuilding of infrastructure destroyed during the

civil war. In another development, a Hong Kong newspaper said it had filed a lawsuit over the brief detention of one of its journalists after he asked Chinese President Hu Jintao a question. The Chinese-language Apple Daily News, known for its anti-Beijing stance, said it was suing the police over the “unlawful detention” of reporter Rex Hon in a civil case filed with the city’s high court. Hon asked Hu the question when the Chinese leader was in Hong Kong to mark the 15th anniversary of its handover from Britain to Beijing and to inaugurate the city’s new leader Leung Chun-ying. — AFP

17. 马来西亚：BERNAMA

## ABDULLAH PRESENTS ASEAN'S APPROACH TO WORLD PEACE



Bernama Media – Sun, Jul 8, 2012

KUALA LUMPUR, July 8 (Bernama) -- Asean could be the best tangible representation of the enduring spirit of cooperation and community that were needed to achieve world peace, said Tun Abdullah Ahmad Badawi.

The former prime minister said that although Asean member states have differences, even disputes, and were not always of the same mind from time to time, but their commitment to the association was unwavering and would ensure that any differences would not interfere with the regional common good.

"As with most things, building an organisation takes patience and effort. It is a time-consuming and painstaking exercise. But the payoffs are substantial, even invaluable, for it helps to ensure that we have the peace and stability that is essential for development" he said when addressing the World Peace Forum at Tsinghua University in Beijing, China today.

His text of speech was made available here.

The two-day forum, themed "Win-win For All: Peace, Security and Cooperation" was officiated by China vice-president Xi Jinping this morning.

-- MORE

ABDULLAH-PEACE 2 (LAST) KUALA LUMPUR

Abdullah said Asean was not self-centred and concerned only with its own security, but had created conditions for peace beyond the region as well through its relation with dialogue partners including China, India, Russia and the United States.

"Other bodies, such as the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation also play the

vital role of bringing us together to work on issues of mutual interest so that there is no time of inclination to create discord," he said.

Abdullah took the opportunity to commend China for its productive contribution to the cause of world peace for the past three decades, especially with its economic reform and full integration into the international community.

He said by its growing capacity in economic, strategic and politic, China have the responsibility to use the power that comes with it in legitimate and constructive ways.

"China"s interest are becoming indistinguishable from that of the international community at large. In this regard, by patient engagement and adroit diplomacy at peace, by helping others to remove barriers and develop as it has done itself, China can do a lot to underscore a win-win outcome for all," he said.

-- BERNAMA

## 18. 菲律宾: Philstar



### **'Common interests vital to new-type ties between major powers'**

(philstar.com) Updated July 08, 2012 04:00 PM

BEIJING (**Xinhua**) - International relations experts had called on the world's major countries to seek common interests and build a new type of relations between them at the first World Peace Forum in Beijing.

Under the theme of "Win-Win for All: Peace, Security, Cooperation," the two-day forum, which started Saturday and was attended by Chinese Vice President Xi Jinping, is the first non-governmental high-level forum on international security held in China.

Chen Jian, dean of School of International Studies at Renmin University of China, Saturday said at the forum organized by Tsinghua University that common interests are the basis for forging a new-type relationship between major powers amid the current international situation featuring economic globalization, political multi-polarization and social informationization.

Under the new trends, major powers are less likely to conflict with each other as violently as they did during the first and second world wars, he said.

Douglas Paal, vice president for studies at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, told Xinhua that "big powers have to try to accommodate each other's interests" in order to establish new relations between them.

"We are going to have lots of issues where we have differences of approach, but we'll nonetheless have to work together because we have interests engaged," he said.

Chen, also former UN Under Secretary-General, called on big countries to act in a spirit of

equality and mutual respect, which he believes is the key to establishing the new-type relationship.

He said major countries should respect each other's sovereignty, territorial integrity, and legitimate security concerns.

Chen, also president of the UN Association of China, noted that win-win cooperation and promotion of common security are the orientation for the new-type relations between big powers.

In the past century, countries in the world have enhanced economic interdependence, but faced unprecedented new challenges, such as terrorism and environmental issues, which can't be solved by a single country and have called for the strengthening of cooperation, he said.

On China-US relations, Chen said, although the two countries may resort to different approaches on certain issues, they, with lots of shared major goals, are complementary in many fields.

Paal echoed Chen's argument, citing his country's growing dependency on China and other nations as an example.

"The United States entered, after the 2001 9/11 episode, into a new realization of its dependence on its relations with other countries, not only its strong alliance structure but a fresh framework of recognition that it needed China and others to a larger extent to carry out counter-terrorism tasks," he said.

Paal said people should not make too big an emphasis on ideological and political differences, stressing practical cooperation is more important.



## 19. 马来西亚: Borneo Post



### **Abdullah presents Asean's approach to world peace**

Posted on [July 9, 2012, Monday](#)

**KUALA LUMPUR:** Asean could be the best tangible representation of the enduring spirit of cooperation and community that were needed to achieve world peace, said Tun Abdullah Ahmad Badawi.

The former prime minister said that although Asean member states have differences, even disputes, and were not always of the same mind from time to time, but their commitment to the association was unwavering and would ensure that any differences would not interfere with the regional common good.

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“China’s interest are becoming indistinguishable from that of the international community at large. In this regard, by patient engagement and adroit diplomacy at peace, by helping others to remove barriers and develop as it has done itself, China can do a lot to underscore a win-win outcome for all,” he said. — Bernama

## 20. 马来西亚: Free Malaysia Today



### Leader-in-waiting says no need to fear China

July 7, 2012

BEIJING: China's leader-in-waiting Xi Jinping insisted today that Beijing would never impose its will on the rest of the world and instead wanted to "abandon the old mindset" and strive for global peace.

Speaking at a forum in Beijing, Vice-President Xi sought to reassure other countries that the rise of China, which in 2010 became the world's second largest economy, was not something to be feared.

"Even when China becomes developed in the future, it will never seek hegemony," Xi told the World Peace Forum. "China is always committed to economic development, world peace and common development of mankind."

"We must abandon the old mindset and approach that has been rendered obsolete, we must keep pace with the times, forge ahead with innovation and foster a new security concept," he added.

China has been pushing for emerging powers to take a bigger role in international institutions, such as the International Monetary Fund where Beijing is playing a leading part, and Xi said this trend would continue.

"China will actively participate in the reform of the international system for governance with a view to move toward a more just and equitable international political and economic order."

Besides its growing economic power, China's increasing military might has also irked other countries, especially its regional neighbours and the United States, which has realigned its forces to address Beijing's buildup.

Xi is widely expected to be named head of the ruling Communist Party later this year and become president next March in the country's once-in-a-decade leadership transition,

replacing Hu Jintao.

- AFP

## 21. 卡塔尔: Gulf Times



Latest Update: Sunday 8/7/2012 July, 2012, 02:13 AM Doha Time

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## 22. 阿拉伯联合酋长国: Gulf Today



No need to fear China, says its future president

July 08, 2012

BEIJING: China's leader-in-waiting Xi Jinping insisted on Saturday that Beijing would never impose its will on the rest of the world and instead wanted to "abandon the old mindset" and strive for global peace.

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## 23. 印度: Asian Age



### No need to fear China: Xi Jinping

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24. 越南: Tuoi Tre Newspaper

## **Leader-in-waiting says no need to fear China**

Updated : Sat, July 7, 2012,3:32 PM (GMT+0700)

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## 25. 新加坡: Asia One



AFP

Saturday, Jul 07, 2012

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## 26. 澳大利亚: Big Pond News



### China for peace, leader in waiting

Sunday, July 08, 2012 » 03:43am

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27. 英国: The Daily Telegraph

# The Telegraph

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## China for peace: leader in waiting

- From: AAP

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## 28. 澳大利亚: Adelaide Now



- AAP

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## 29. 法国: France24



07 JULY 2012 - 09H49

### Leader-in-waiting says no need to fear China



Chinese Vice President Xi Jinping claps during the opening ceremony of the World Peace Forum in Beijing on July 7. Xi

insisted Beijing would never impose its will on the rest of the world and instead wanted to "abandon the old mindset" and strive for global peace.

**AFP** - China's leader-in-waiting Xi Jinping insisted Saturday that Beijing would never impose its will on the rest of the world and instead wanted to "abandon the old mindset" and strive for global peace.

Speaking at a forum in Beijing, Vice President Xi sought to reassure other countries that the rise of China, which in 2010 became the world's second largest economy, was not something to be feared.

"Even when China becomes developed in the future, it will never seek hegemony," Xi told the World Peace Forum. "China is always committed to economic development, world peace and common development of mankind."

"We must abandon the old mindset and approach that has been rendered obsolete, we must keep pace with the times, forge ahead with innovation and foster a new security concept," he added.

China has been pushing for emerging powers to take a bigger role in international institutions, such as the International Monetary Fund where Beijing is playing a leading part, and Xi said this trend would continue.

"China will actively participate in the reform of the international system for governance with a view to move toward a more just and equitable international political and economic order."

Besides its growing economic power, China's increasing military might has also irked other countries, especially its regional neighbours and the United States, which has realigned its forces to address Beijing's buildup.

Xi is widely expected to be named head of the ruling Communist Party later this year and become president next March in the country's once-in-a-decade leadership transition, replacing Hu Jintao

### 30. 新加坡: Channel News Asia



## ASIA PACIFIC NEWS

### Leader-in-waiting says no need to fear China



Posted: 07 July 2012 1622 hrs

BEIJING: China's leader-in-waiting Xi Jinping insisted Saturday that Beijing would never impose its will on the rest of the world and instead wanted to "abandon the old mindset" and strive for global peace.

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- AFP/ac



## 31. 新加坡: The Straits Times



### Breaking NewsAsia

## Leader-in-waiting says no need to fear China

BEIJING: China's leader-in-waiting [Xi Jinping](#) insisted Saturday that [Beijing](#) would never impose its will on the rest of the world and instead wanted to "abandon the old mindset" and strive for global peace.

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## 32. 荷兰: Radio Netherlands



### Leader-in-waiting says no need to fear China | Radio

#### Netherlands ...

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### 33. 澳大利亚:联合新闻社 AAP



## China for peace: leader in waiting

CHINA'S leader-in-waiting Xi Jinping insists Beijing would never impose its will on the rest of the world and wants to "abandon the old mindset" and strive for global peace.

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Published 6:21 PM, 7 Jul 2012

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## 35. 澳大利亚: The Courier-Mail



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## 36. 澳大利亚: The Australian

# THE AUSTRALIAN

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### 37. 澳大利亚: Herald Sun



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## 38. 香港：凤凰网



### 习近平出席“世界和平论坛”开幕式并致辞

2012年07月08日 02:27

来源：[人民日报](#)

本报北京7月7日电（记者吴乐珺）国家副主席习近平7日在北京出席“世界和平论坛”开幕式并以“携手合作 共同维护世界和平与安全”为题致辞（致辞全文见第二版）。

习近平首先对论坛的开幕表示热烈祝贺，向与会嘉宾和专家学者致以诚挚问候。他说，“世界和平论坛”是中国举办的第一个高级别非官方国际安全论坛，论坛的主题“各方共赢：和平、安全、合作”，是攸关当今世界前途命运和各国人民幸福安康的重大课题，就此展开深入研讨和交流，将为促进世界和平与安全提供新思路、探索新方法、作出新贡献。

习近平指出，当今世界正处于大发展大变革大调整时期，国际形势正发生着极为深刻复杂的变化。和平与发展仍然是时代的主题。与此同时，国际社会也面临更加复杂多样的安全挑战，维护世界和平、促进共同安全依然任重道远。

习近平指出，当今世界，不同制度、不同类型、不同发展阶段的国家利益交融、相互依存日益紧密。各国不仅利益与共，而且安危与共。在这样的新形势下，安全问题的内涵既远远超越了冷战时期对峙平衡的安全，也超越了传统意义上的军事安全，同时也超越了一国一域的安全。面对复杂多样的安全挑战，任何一个国家都难以置身事外而独善其身，也不可能靠单打独斗来实现所谓的绝对安全。各国必须坚持以合作的胸怀、创新的精神、负责任的态度，同舟共济、合作共赢，共同应对各种问题和挑战，携手营造和谐稳定的国际和地区安全环境。为此，我们应该恪守以下理念和原则：

第一，必须以发展求安全。经济发展繁荣是维护安全的重要保障。应该继续高度重视并切实解决好全面协调可持续发展这个重大课题，持续致力于自身发展，积极支持发展中国家发展，努力缩小南北发展差距，真正实现共同发展繁荣。

第二，必须以平等求安全。平等相待是维护安全的基本前提。在任何时候任何情况下，都要坚持和平共处五项原则，不干涉别国内政，不把自己意志强加于人，通过平等对话、互利合作，实现各国普遍安全。

第三，必须以互信求安全。增进互信是维护安全的必要条件。要不断增进各国战略和政治互信，妥善处理分歧、矛盾和敏感问题，切实尊重他国核心和重大利益，不断扩大战略共识，夯实维护安全的深厚根基。

第四，必须以合作求安全。对话合作是维护安全的根本途径。要超越“你输我赢、你兴我衰”



的“零和”思维，坚持以合作谋和平、以合作保安全、以合作化干戈，努力寻求和扩大各方利益汇合点，致力于实现双赢和共赢。

第五，必须以创新求安全。要坚决摒弃落后于时代发展潮流的思想观念和陈旧的方式方法，牢固树立互信、互利、平等、协作的新安全观，树立综合安全、共同安全、合作安全新理念，努力为解决老问题寻找新答案，为应对新问题寻找好答案，不断破解人类面临的发展难题和安全困境。

习近平强调，正处在快速工业化、城镇化进程中的当代中国，始终致力于聚精会神搞建设、一心一意谋发展，同时始终致力于维护世界和平、促进人类共同发展。中国谋求的发展，是和平的发展、开放的发展、合作的发展、共赢的发展。实践证明，中国已成为国际体系的积极参与者、建设者、贡献者。中国持续快速发展得益于世界和平与发展，同时中国发展也为世界各国提供了共同发展的宝贵机遇和广阔空间。中国将继续坚持走和平发展道路，继续坚持推动构建新型大国关系，继续坚定维护亚太地区和平稳定，继续坚持承担应尽的国际责任和义务。

习近平最后表示，当今世界总体和平稳定与局部冲突动荡并存、发展与安全的机遇和挑战同在，唯有同舟共济、合作共赢，才能逐步实现世界的普遍和平与安全，使21世纪成为各国共享平安宁、共同发展繁荣的世纪。

论坛主席唐家璇主持开幕式。论坛特邀嘉宾秘鲁前总统加西亚也在开幕式上致辞。

开幕式前，习近平会见了出席论坛的秘鲁前总统加西亚、马来西亚前总理巴达维、巴基斯坦前总理阿齐兹、法国前总理德维尔潘、日本前首相鸠山由纪夫、俄罗斯前国家安全会议秘书伊万诺夫、欧盟理事会前秘书长兼共同外交与安全政策高级代表索拉纳等外国前政要，并与他们集体合影留念。

习近平表示，在座各位都是中国人民的老朋友，长期以来为促进各自国家和组织同中国的友好关系作出了重要贡献。“世界和平论坛”邀请包括诸位在内的众多世界知名政治家和战略家前来出席，共同探讨有关国际和平与安全的重大问题很有意义。希望各位通过论坛这个平台为世界和平与安全贡献更多智慧，为增进中国人民同世界各国人民的相互理解和信任做出新的贡献。

加西亚代表与会各国前政要感谢习副主席会见，表示论坛聚集各方智慧，共同探讨世界和平与安全的重大问题具有重要意义。中国长期以来始终奉行与各国友好和互利共赢的政策，是世界和平的参与者和保证者。中国越发展越有利于解决世界的问题，有利于世界的和平与发展。

外交部长杨洁篪、教育部长袁贵仁、商务部国际贸易谈判代表兼副部长高虎城等出席上述活动。

论坛由清华大学主办，中国人民外交学会协办。来自22个国家的专家、学者和36个国家的驻华使节等中外来宾近500人出席开幕式。



## 39. 解放日报

### 习近平出席“世界和平论坛”

2012 年 07 月 08 日 06:27

来源：解放日报

据新华社北京 7 月 7 日电（记者 钱彤 刘华）国家副主席习近平 7 日在北京出席“世界和平论坛”开幕式并以“携手合作 共同维护世界和平与安全”为题致辞。

习近平首先对论坛的开幕表示热烈祝贺，向与会嘉宾和专家学者致以诚挚问候。他指出，当今世界正处于大发展大变革大调整时期，国际形势正发生着极为深刻复杂的变化。和平与发展仍然是时代的主题。与此同时，国际社会也面临更加复杂多样的安全挑战，维护世界和平、促进共同安全依然任重而道远。

开幕式前，习近平会见了出席论坛的秘鲁前总统加西亚、马来西亚前总理巴达维、巴基斯坦前总理阿齐兹、法国前总理德维尔潘、日本前首相鸠山由纪夫、俄罗斯前国家会议秘书伊万诺夫、欧盟理事会前秘书长兼共同外交与安全政策高级代表索拉纳等外国前政要，并与他们集体合影留念。

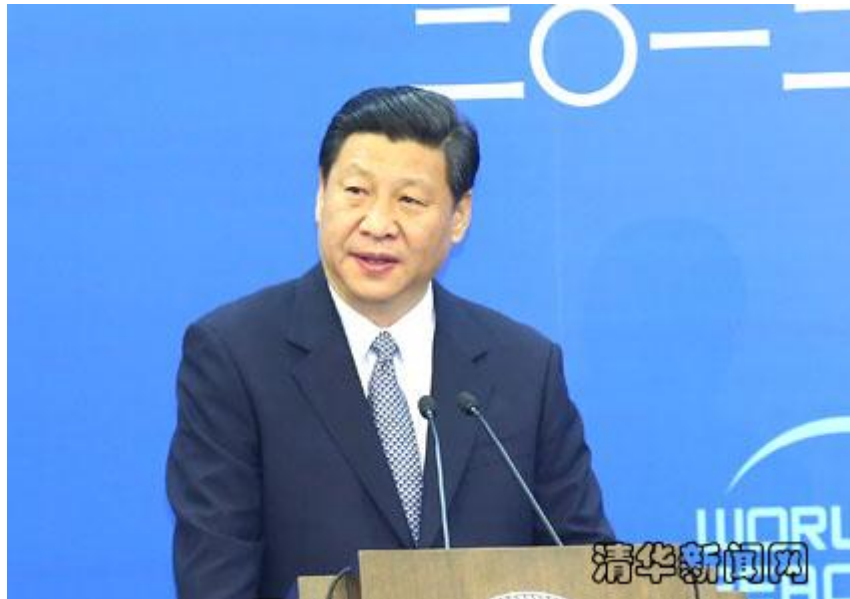


## 40. 清华大学

### 世界和平论坛在清华大学举行 多国前政要出席

2012 年 07 月 09 日 16:25

来源：清华大学



图为国家副主席习近平发表讲话。记者 智斐 摄

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习近平指出，当今世界，不同制度、不同类型、不同发展阶段的国家利益交融、相互依存日益紧密。面对复杂多样的安全挑战，任何一个国家都难以置身事外而独善其身，也不可能靠单打独斗来实现所谓的绝对安全。各国必须坚持以合作的胸怀、创新的精神、负责任的态度，同舟共济、合作共赢，共同应对各种问题和挑战，携手营造和谐稳定的国际和地区安全环境。为此，我们应恪守必须以发展求安全、以平等求安全、以互信求安全、以合作求安全、以创新求安全的理念和原则。

习近平强调，正处在快速工业化、城镇化进程中的当代中国，始终致力于聚精会神搞建设、一心一意谋发展，同时始终致力于维护世界和平、促进人类共同发展。中国谋求的发展，是和平的发展、开放的发展、合作的发展、共赢的发展。实践证明，中国已成为国际体系的积极参与者、建设者、贡献者。中国持续快速发展得益于世界和平与发展，同时中国发展也为世界各国提供了共同发展的宝贵机遇和广阔空间。中国将继续坚持走和平发展道路，继续坚持推动构建新型大国关系，继续坚定维护亚太地区和平稳定，继续坚持承担应尽的国际责任和义务。

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图为秘鲁前总统加西亚在开幕式上致辞。记者 智 斐 摄

论坛特邀嘉宾秘鲁前总统加西亚在开幕式上致辞。他说，习副主席发表的重要的演讲使我们充满了信心和希望。我们听到中国再一次重申了致力于国际和平、开放的意愿。我们也知道，中国总是会履行自己的承诺。他说，目前中国已经成为世界经济的引擎和心脏，同时中国也日益成为国际安全与和平的维护者。我们完全有理由相信，中国可以成为世界和平和稳定的保障，为国际的经济增长做出重要贡献。我们对此持一个非常乐观的态度。他表示，此次论坛非常重要，与会者可以通过论坛提出自己的意见，同时学习到中国千年文化的传统和人民优秀文化的特质。



图为清华大学校长陈吉宁在开幕式上致辞。记者 智 斐 摄

陈吉宁代表清华大学对与会嘉宾表示热烈欢迎和诚挚的感谢。他说，清华大学是中国的著名高等学府，建校百年来秉承“自强不息，厚德载物”的校训，在中国现代科学技术和文化艺术的诸多领域作出了重要的思想、理论和知识贡献。面向未来，清华将努力为世界和平发展，人类文明进步作出更大的贡献。



图为习近平会见外国前政要。记者 智 斐 摄

开幕式前，习近平会见了出席论坛的秘鲁前总统加西亚、马来西亚前总理巴达维、巴基斯坦前总理阿齐兹、法国前总理德维尔潘、日本前首相鸠山由纪夫、俄罗斯前国家安全会议秘书伊万诺夫、欧盟理事会前秘书长兼共同外交与安全政策高级代表索拉纳等外国前政要，并与他们集体合影留念。

习近平表示，在座各位都是中国人民的老朋友，长期以来为促进各自国家和组织同中国的友好关系作出了重要贡献。“世界和平论坛”邀请包括诸位在内的众多世界知名政治家和战略家前来出席，共同探讨有关国际和平与安全的重大问题很有意义。希望各位通过论坛这个平台为世界和平与安全贡献更多智慧，为增进中国人民同世界各国人民的相互理解和信任作出新的贡献。

加西亚代表与会各国前政要感谢习副主席会见，表示论坛聚集各方智慧，共同探讨世界和平与安全的重大问题具有重要意义。中国长期以来始终奉行与各国友好和互利共赢的政策，是世界和平的参与者和保证者。中国越发展越有利于解决世界的问题，有利于世界的和平与发展。

本次论坛除全体大会外，还设立了 18 个小组讨论会。在为期 2 天的论坛中，与会嘉宾围绕当前国际安全形势、国际安全合作方向、大国关系与国际安全等主题展开了探讨与讨论。





图为大会现场。记者 智 斐 摄

外交部长杨洁篪在论坛期间发表了题为“坚定促进世界的和平、安全与发展”的演讲。他说，习近平副主席在论坛开幕式致辞中，积极倡导为促进世界和平与安全应该恪守的五大理念和原则，深刻阐述中国致力于维护世界和平安全的政策主张，充分体现了中国愿为人类和平进步事业作出更大贡献的坚定决心。

他指出，中国把始终不渝走和平发展道路作为战略抉择，在坚持自身和平发展的同时，愿与各方通力合作，携手前行，共同应对各种风险与挑战，不断为维护世界和平与促进共同发展作出贡献。中国将坚持同舟共济、共同发展，促进世界经济的复苏与发展；坚持相互尊重、合作共赢，共同探索新型大国相处之道；坚持互信互利、平等协作，维护国际和地区的和平与稳定；坚持积极参与，妥为引导，推动国际治理机制改革和地区合作不断发展；坚持平等相待、和睦相处，大力营造和平稳定、平等互信、合作共赢的地区环境。中国将坚定不移地沿着和平发展道路走下去，毫不动摇地坚持与和平发展相适应的对外方针政策，与各国一道同心协力、携手前进，为世界的永续和平发展作出更大贡献。

来自 20 多个国家的专家、学者和 40 多个国家的驻华使节等中外来宾出席了论坛。

## 41. 中国网

### 世界和平论坛关注南海局势 专家称总体稳定可控

2012 年 07 月 09 日 07:18

来源：[中国网](#)

专家:中国设置三沙市是海南管辖权落到实处的表现

中国网北京 7 月 8 日讯 由清华大学主办、中国外交学会协办的世界和平论坛于 7-8 日在北京举行，论坛邀请了各国政要和学者与会，中国国家副主席习近平、外交部部长杨洁篪等出席会议并发表了重要讲话。

本次会议除设全体大会以外，还设立 18 个小组讨论会和 6 场媒体见面会，多种参与形式让与会者共同充分地参与到对国际和平与安全问题的讨论中来。


在以“中国的南海主权”为题的新闻见面会上，南海研究院院长吴士存教授向媒体介绍了目前南海的形势和中国政府的政策主张。他指出：目前南海形势总体上保持稳定，尽管存在一些加剧南海争议的一些杂音和事件，但总体看，南海地区是稳定的，可控的。

吴士存表示，伴随着美国战略重点东移和南海地区一定程度上的军备竞赛加剧，有关南海周边国家纷纷采购先进的武器装备，加强军事演习、军事管控和海上军事行动，这在一定程度上加剧了对南海地区安全的威胁，有关各方应该积极寻求通过对话和磋商解决南海争议。

吴士存介绍，南海争议主要分为两个方面，一方面是南沙群岛岛礁主权争议；另一方面是海洋管辖权争议，希望有关各方多做有利于维护南海和平和稳定的事，不将南海争议扩大化、复杂化、国际化，避免在本地区制造矛盾和紧张。

谈及中国对南海问题的应对策略，吴士存指出，中国对南海诸岛以及附近海域有无可争辩的主权。中国从来没有对整个南海提出过权利主张，将来也不会扩大对南海的权利主张范围。中国是南海航行安全和通畅的受益者，同时也是维护南海和平稳定的建设性力量，中国政府一贯重视各国在南海以国际法所享有的航行和飞越自由。中国愿与有关各方一道，参与本地区和平与安全的合作。

吴士存说，在南海问题上，中国始终坚持“搁置争议，坚持共同开发”的原则，共同开发应着眼于南海和平稳定的大局，希望有关各方积极共同地努力。

十年前，中国和东盟国家签署了南海各方行动宣言，现在正在落实宣言的有关后续行动，并且已经成为中国和东盟国家围绕南海问题开展对话和合作的重要平台。制定南海行为准则是落实南海各方行动宣言的一部分，推进南海各国务实合作是维护南海和平稳定的需要，是发展中国和东盟关系的需要，符合各方的共同利益。中国愿意与争端国一起，从维护中国和东盟有关国家的友好关系出发，坚持通过和平的方式增进信任、开展合作，共同致力于把南海建立成“和平之海、友谊之海、合作之海”。 

## 42. 解放军报

### 世界和平论坛在京举行

2012 年 07 月 09 日 05:08

来源：[解放军报](#)

本报北京 7 月 8 日电 罗朝文、记者吕德胜报道：以“2012 各方共赢：和平、安全、合作”为主题的世界和平论坛，7 月 7 日至 8 日在北京举行。包括外国前政要、中外智库领导、驻华大使等在内的 100 余名与会嘉宾围绕当前国际安全形势、国际安全合作方向、大国关系与国际安全等议题进行了研讨交流。

世界和平论坛是我国举办的第一个高级别非官方国际安全论坛，由清华大学主办、中国人民外交学会协办。秘鲁前总统加西亚、马来西亚前总理巴达维、巴基斯坦前总理阿齐兹、法国前总理德维尔潘、日本前首相鸠山由纪夫、俄罗斯前国家安全会议秘书伊万诺夫、欧盟理事会前秘书长兼共同外交与安全政策高级代表索拉纳等分别发表演讲。中国外交部长杨洁篪、军事科学院副院长任海泉、中国商务部部长助理李荣灿等也分别就中国的外交政策、国防政策和对外经贸政策等发表演讲。





#### 43. 香港：香港电台网站



Xi says no need to fear China

07-07-2012

China's leader-in-waiting Xi Jinping insisted Saturday that Beijing would never impose its will on the rest of the world and instead wanted to "abandon the old mindset" and strive for global peace.

Speaking at a forum in Beijing, Vice President Xi sought to reassure other countries that the rise of China, which in 2010 became the world's second largest economy, was not something to be feared.

"Even when China becomes developed in the future, it will never seek hegemony," Mr Xi told the World Peace Forum. "China is always committed to economic development, world peace and common development of mankind."

China has been pushing for emerging powers to take a bigger role in international institutions, such as the International Monetary Fund where Beijing is playing a leading part, and Mr Xi said this trend would continue.

Mr Xi is widely expected to be named head of the Communist Party later this year and become president next March.

#### 44. 香港：文汇报



習近平：中國堅定維護亞太和平

[2012-07-08]



■ 習近平 7 日在北京出席「世界和平論壇」開幕式，並以「攜手合作 共同維護世界和平與安全」為題致辭。新華社

據中新社電 國家副主席習近平 7 日在北京出席「世界和平論壇」開幕式時，以「攜手合作 共同維護世界和平與安全」為題致辭時表示，中國始終堅持睦鄰友好，堅持與鄰為善、以鄰為伴的方針，努力營造和平穩定、平等互信、合作共贏的地區環境，將繼續堅定維護亞太地區和平穩定。

互相尊重 中美共贏

習近平說，正處在快速工業化、城鎮化進程中的當代中國，始終致力於聚精會神搞建設、一心一意謀發展，同時始終致力於維護世界和平、促進人類共同發展。中國謀求的發展，是和平的發展、開放的發展、合作的發展、共贏的發展。

在談及亞太地區形勢時，習近平說，中國將繼續堅定維護亞太地區和平穩定。中國擁有廣闊領土和遼闊海洋，周邊鄰國眾多。中國始終堅持睦鄰友好，堅持與鄰為善、以鄰為伴的方針，努力營造和平穩定、平等互信、合作共贏的地區環境。

關於大國關係，習近平指出，中國將繼續堅持推動構建新型大國關係。中美正在積極探索構建相互尊重、合作共贏的新型大國關係，這符合中美兩國和世界的共同利益，也將是國際關係史上的一個創舉。中國將繼續推動各大國客觀理性看待彼此戰略意圖，尊重各自利益關切，加強在重大國際和地區問題上的協調合作，著力構建 21 世紀新型大國關係和國際關係。

講信修睦 永不稱霸

對於中國的國際責任和義務，習近平指出，爭取為人類發展進步作出應有的貢獻，這是中國早就作出的莊嚴承諾。中方一貫認為，把中國這個世界上最大發展

中國家自己的事情辦好，就是對世界負責任的最重要的體現。中國將繼續著眼本國人民利益和人類共同利益，按照責任、權利、能力相一致的原則，力所能及地承擔更多國際責任。

習近平表示，中國將繼續建設性參與政治解決重大國際地區熱點問題和應對全球性挑戰，爭取為維護世界和平、安全、穩定作出新的更大的貢獻。

「中華民族講信修睦，中國始終奉行和平外交方針，中國將來發展起來了也永遠不稱霸。」在致辭中，習近平對中國堅持走和平發展道路的主張再次予以重申。