



# THE EIGHTH WORLD PEACE FORUM

Stablizing the World Order



TSINGHUA UNIVERSITY  
BEIJING · 2019



The 8th World Peace Forum  
Stabilizing the World Order:  
Common Responsibilities, Joint Management,  
and Shared Benefits

Organizer  
Tsinghua University

Co-organizer  
Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs

Tsinghua University  
July 8-9, 2019

## Preface

Since the seventh World Peace Forum convened last year, destabilizing factors with significant impact on regional and global security have been observed in many important issues; disputes and conflicts have been rising on both levels. International security cooperation is urgently needed to find agreeable solutions for all interested parties.

The World Peace Forum is committed to engaging international leaders and strategists to exchange views and proposals for developing new ideas, concepts and approaches for improvement of global stability and world peace.

## Guide of Use

At the time of going to press, all those with a role in the program and all session titles are confirmed, but the pace of events is such that there may be some modifications. Changes or additions to the program will be available on separate sheets, which you will find at the registration desk.

All information in this handbook was compiled by June 27, 2019.

**The 8th World Peace Forum**  
**Stabilizing the World Order:**  
**Common Responsibilities, Joint Management,**  
**and Shared Benefits**

Tsinghua University  
Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs  
July 8-9, 2018

**赞助单位**

中国生物制药有限公司  
Sponsor  
Sino Biopharmaceutical Ltd.

**合作承办单位**

和平文化发展集团  
Peace Culture Development Group

**July 7 (Sunday)**

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09:00-18:00    **REGISTRATION**  
(Lobby, Liaoning International Hotel)

## July 8 (Monday)

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- 08:00-09:30    **REGISTRATION**  
(Main Building, Tsinghua University)
- 09:30-10:00    **OPENING CEREMONY** (Lecture Hall, Main Building)  
Moderator:  
    **Yan Xuetong**  
    Secretary General, World Peace Forum  
Welcome Speech:  
    **Qiu Yong**  
    President, Tsinghua University  
    Chairman, World Peace Forum  
Opening Address:  
    **Wang Qishan**  
    Vice President, China
- 10:00-10:30    **TEA BREAK**
- 10:30-11:30    **PLENARY** (Lecture Hall, Main Building)  
Theme: **International Configuration and World Order**  
Chair: **Wang Chao**  
    President, Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs  
Speakers:  
    10:30-11:00  
    **Megawati Soekarnoputri**  
    President of Indonesia (2001-2004)  
    11:00-11:30  
    **Herman Van Rompuy**  
    President of the European Council (2010-2014)

## July 8 (Monday)

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- 11:30-12:30    **TRANSFER TO LIAONING INTERNATIONAL HOTEL**
- 12:30-14:20    **LUNCH MEETING** (*restrictions may apply*)  
(Conference Hall A, 8F)  
Host: **Chen Xu**  
    Chairperson, University Council,  
    Tsinghua University  
Keynote Speaker:  
    **Le Yucheng**  
    Vice Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China
- 14:30-15:00    **PLENARY** (Conference Hall B, 8F)  
Theme: **Geopolitics and Relations among Major Powers**  
Chair: **Fu Ying**  
    Honorary President, the Institute of International Relations, Tsinghua University, China  
Speakers:  
    **Igor Ivanov**  
    Secretary of Security Council of the Russian Federation (2004- 2007)
- 15:00-15:30    **TEA BREAK**

## July 8 (Monday)

---

- 15:30-17:15     **PANELS** (Conference Rooms, 7F)
1. Trend of International Configuration: Bipolar or Multipolar? (Room M)
  2. WTO Reform and International Economic Order (Room B)
  3. Asia-Pacific Security Cooperation and the Role of ASEAN (Room G)
  4. Transatlantic Relations and the World Order (Room C)
  5. Joint Panel: US-DPRK Dialogue and Peace on the Korean Peninsula (Room L)
  6. Third Country Business Cooperation and China-Japan Relations (Room K)
  7. International Security Governance (Private) (Room A)
  8. Future of the SCO (Room F)
- 18:00            **BUFFET** (1F)

## July 9 (Tuesday)

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- 09:00-10:45     **PANELS** (Conference Rooms, 7F)
9. Sino-U.S. Relations and World Order (Room L)
  10. Joint Panel: China-India Relations and “Asian Age” (Room C)
  11. Joint Panel: Geopolitics and Stability in the Middle East (Room F)
  12. Relations between Russia and the West (Room A)
  13. Ideology, Identity Politics and International Relations (Room G)
  14. Artificial Intelligence: Technology and Governance (Room M)
  15. Ambassador Forum: Africa’s Development and Regional Security (Room K)
- 10:45-11:15     **TEA BREAK**

## July 9 (Tuesday)

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- 11:15-12:15 **PLENARY** (Conference Hall B, 8F)  
Theme: **Regional Security**  
Chair: **Yan Xuetong**  
Secretary General, World Peace Forum  
Speaker:  
11:15-11:45  
**Hamid Karzai**  
President of Afghanistan (2004-2014)  
11:45-12:15  
**Goh Chok Tong**  
Prime Minister of Singapore (1990-2004)
- 12:30-14:00 **BUFFET** (*restrictions may apply*)  
(Conference Hall A, 8F)  
Scholar Debate: **How to Avoid a New Cold War**  
Moderator:  
**Zou Yue**  
Anchor, China Global Television Network  
Speakers:  
**Yan Xuetong**  
Distinguished Professor of Tsinghua University  
**Graham Allison**  
Douglas Dillon Professor of Harvard University

## July 9 (Tuesday)

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- 14:00-15:30 **PLENARY PANEL** (Conference Hall B, 8F)  
Theme: **Multilateralism vs. Unilateralism**  
Chair: **Yan Xuetong**  
Secretary General, World Peace Forum  
Speakers:  
**Bob Carr**  
Foreign Minister, Australia (2012-2013)  
**Fu Ying**  
Honorary President, the Institute of International Relations, Tsinghua University, China  
**Daniel Russel**  
Assistant Secretary of State Department, US (2013-2017)
- 15:30-16:00 **TEA BREAK**

## July 9 (Tuesday)

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- 16:00-17:45     **PANELS** (Conference Rooms, 7F)
- 16. International Order Transformation and Regional Conflicts (Room M)
  - 17. European Security: Challenges and Responses (Room B)
  - 18. Free Trade Zone Construction and Trade Norms (Room A)
  - 19. New Trends of the International Counter-terrorism Situation (Room K)
  - 20. International Arms Control and Arms Race (Room F)
  - 21. "Indo-Pacific" Diplomacy and Regional Order (Room L)
  - 22. BRICS and World Order (Room G)
- 18:00            **BUFFET** (1F)

## 第八届世界和平论坛 稳定国际秩序：共担、共治、共享

  
中国人民外交学会  
2019年7月8-9日

## 7月7日（星期日）

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09:00-18:00     注 册（辽宁大厦一层大厅）



## 7月8日（星期一）

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- 08:00-09:30 注册（清华大学主楼）
- 09:30-10:00 开幕式（主楼后厅）  
主持人：阎学通  
世界和平论坛秘书长  
欢迎辞：邱勇  
清华大学校长  
世界和平论坛主席  
开幕致辞：  
王岐山  
国家副主席
- 10:00-10:30 茶歇
- 10:30-11:30 大会（主楼后厅）  
主题：国际格局与国际秩序  
主持：王超  
中国人民外交学会会长  
发言人：  
10:30-11:00  
梅加瓦蒂  
原印度尼西亚总统（2001-2004）  
11:00-11:30  
范龙佩  
原欧洲理事会主席（2010-2014）
- 11:30-12:30 转场至辽宁大厦
- 12:30-14:20 午餐演讲 凭胸卡标识（八层大会议厅A）  
主持：陈旭  
清华大学校务委员会主任  
演讲人：乐玉成  
外交部副部长

## 7月8日（星期一）

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- 14:30-15:00 大会（八层大会议厅B）  
主题：地缘政治与大国关系  
主持人：傅莹  
清华大学国际关系研究院荣誉院长  
发言人：  
伊万诺夫  
原俄罗斯联邦安全会议秘书（2004-2007）
- 15:00-15:30 茶歇
- 15:30-17:15 小组讨论（七层会议室）  
第1组：国际格局走向：两极还是多极？  
（会议室M）  
第2组：世贸组织改革与国际经济秩序（会议室B）  
第3组：亚太安全合作与东盟的作用（会议室G）  
第4组：跨大西洋关系与世界秩序（会议室C）  
第5组：合作小组：美朝对话和朝鲜半岛和平  
（会议室L）  
第6组：“中日+”合作与中日关系（会议室K）  
第7组：国际安全治理（闭门）（会议室A）  
第8组：上合组织的发展方向（会议室F）
- 18:00 自助晚餐（一层）

## 7月9日（星期二）

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- 09:00-10:45 **小组讨论**（七层会议室）  
第9组：中美关系与世界秩序（会议室L）  
第10组：合作小组：中印关系和亚洲世纪（会议室C）  
第11组：合作小组：地缘政治与中东稳定（会议室F）  
第12组：俄罗斯与西方关系（会议室A）  
第13组：意识形态、身份政治与国际关系（会议室G）  
第14组：人工智能：技术与治理（会议室M）  
第15组：大使论坛：非洲发展与地区安全（会议室K）

10:45-11:15 **茶 歇**

- 11:15-12:15 **大 会**（八层大会议厅B）  
主 题：**地区安全**  
主 持：**阎学通**  
世界和平论坛秘书长  
发言人：  
11:15-11:45  
**卡尔扎伊**  
原阿富汗总统（2001–2014）  
11:45-12:15  
**吴作栋**  
原新加坡总理（1990–2004）

- 12:30-14:00 **自 助** 凭胸卡标识（八层大会议厅A）  
主 题：**如何避免新冷战**  
主 持：**邹 悦**  
中国国际电视台主持人  
演讲人：**阎学通**  
清华大学资深教授  
**格雷厄姆·艾利森**  
哈佛大学政治学讲席教授

## 7月9日（星期二）

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- 14:00-15:30 **大会讨论**（八层大会议厅B）  
主 题：**多边主义与单边主义**  
主 持：**阎学通**  
世界和平论坛秘书长  
发言人：  
**鲍勃·卡尔**  
原澳大利亚外交部长（2012–2013）  
**傅 莹**  
清华大学国际关系研究院荣誉院长  
**丹尼尔·拉塞尔**  
原美国助理国务卿（2013–2017）

15:30-16:00 **茶 歇**

## 7月9日(星期二)

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- 16:00-17:45    **小组讨论** (七层会议室)
- 第 16 组: 秩序转型与地区冲突 (会议室 M)
  - 第 17 组: 欧洲安全: 挑战与应对 (会议室 B)
  - 第 18 组: 自贸区建设与贸易规范 (会议室 A)
  - 第 19 组: 国际反恐形势新发展与新特点 (会议室 K)
  - 第 20 组: 国际军控和军备竞赛 (会议室 F)
  - 第 21 组: “印太”外交与地区秩序 (会议室 L)
  - 第 22 组: 金砖国家与国际秩序 (会议室 G)
- 18:00            **自助晚餐** (一层)

## Program

Monday July 8  
Morning

### July 8 (Monday)

- 08:00-09:30    **REGISTRATION**  
(Main Building, Tsinghua University)
- 09:30-10:00    **OPENING CEREMONY** (Lecture Hall, Main Building)  
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    **Yan Xuotong**  
    Secretary General, World Peace Forum  
Welcome Speech:  
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    President, Tsinghua University  
    Chairman, World Peace Forum  
Opening Address:  
    **Wang Qishan**  
    Vice President, China
- 10:00-10:30    **TEA BREAK**

## Program

Monday July 8  
Morning

- 10:30-11:30 **PLENARY** (Lecture Hall, Main Building)  
Theme: **International Configuration and World Order**  
Chair: **Wang Chao**  
President, Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs  
Speakers:  
10:30-11:00  
**Megawati Soekarnoputri**  
President of Indonesia (2001-2004)  
11:00-11:30  
**Herman Van Rompuy**  
President of the European Council (2010-2014)
- 11:30-12:30 **TRANSFER TO LIAONING INTERNATIONAL HOTEL**
- 12:30-14:20 **LUNCH MEETING** (*restrictions may apply*)  
(Conference Hall A, 8F)  
Host: **Chen Xu**  
Chairperson, University Council,  
Tsinghua University  
Keynote Speaker:  
**Le Yucheng**  
Vice Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China

## Program

Monday July 8  
Afternoon

- 14:30-15:00 **PLENARY** (Conference Hall B, 8F)  
Theme: **Geopolitics and Relations among Major Powers**  
Chair: **Fu Ying**  
Honorary President, the Institute of International Relations, Tsinghua University, China  
Speakers:  
**Igor Ivanov**  
Secretary of Security Council of the Russian Federation (2004-2007)
- 15:00-15:30 **TEA BREAK**

## Program

Monday July 8  
Afternoon

15:30-17:15

### PANELS (Conference Rooms, 7F)

1. Trend of International Configuration: Bipolar or Multipolar? (Room M)
2. WTO Reform and International Economic Order (Room B)
3. Asia-Pacific Security Cooperation and the Role of ASEAN (Room G)
4. Transatlantic Relations and the World Order (Room C)
5. Joint Panel: US-DPRK Dialogue and Peace on the Korean Peninsula (Room L)
6. Third Country Business Cooperation and China-Japan Relations (Room K)
7. International Security Governance (Private) (Room A)
8. Future of the SCO (Room F)

## Program

Monday July 8  
Afternoon

### **Panel 1: Trend of International Configuration: Bipolar or Multipolar?**

*Due to the power redistribution among major players, the international configuration is experiencing a paradigm shift. While the current retreat of unipolarity is widely accepted, the world disagrees on the future direction. Which will be more likely, bipolarity or multipolarity? Which will be more stable, a bipolar world or a multipolar one? If it is a bipolar world, how will it differ from the Cold War era? Is the world ready to deal with the onset of dramatic change in world order and make joint efforts to maintain the world peace?*

**Time:** 15:30-17:15

**Place:** Conference Room M, 7F

## Program

Monday July 8  
Afternoon

### Chair

**GUPTA, Arvind**

President of Vivekananda International Foundation (VIF), India  
Former Deputy National Security Advisor, India

### Speakers:

1. **SCHWARZER, Daniela**  
President of the German Foreign Relations Committee, Germany
2. **GUELAR, Diego Ramiro**  
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Embassy of Argentina
3. **MA Zhengang**  
Chairman of the China National Committee in the Council of Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific; Former Chinese Ambassador to UK
4. **RUSSEL, Daniel**  
Assistant Secretary of State Department, US (2013-2017)
5. **KARAGANOV, Sergey**  
Dean of the Faculty (School) of International Economics and Foreign Affairs at the National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russia

## Program

Monday July 8  
Afternoon

### **Panel 2: WTO Reform and International Economic Order**

*The World Trade Organization seems to be facing the greatest crisis since its foundation, with the impending collapse of its dispute settlement mechanism and a threat from the US to quit. Against this backdrop, there is an emerging consensus on whether this international institution should be reformed. However, different members have different or even contradicting priorities. How to accommodate the existing major differences? What principles should be observed to ensure the organization's relevance and function in facilitating global free trade? How will WTO reform affect the evolution of the international economic order, and vice versa?*

**Time:** 15:30 – 17:15

**Place:** Conference Room B, 7F

## Program

Monday July 8  
Afternoon

### Chair

**UZAN, Marc**

Executive Director and Founder of Reinventing Bretton Woods Committee, US

### Speakers:

1. **CHAPUIS, Nicolas**  
Ambassador and Head of Delegation, the Delegation of the European Union to China
2. **ZHANG Yuyan**  
Senior Fellow and Director, Institute of World Economics and Politics (IWEP), Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS)
3. **JEAN, Sebastien**  
Director of Center for Prospective Studies and International Information (CEPII), France
4. **KATHURIA, Rajat**  
Director of Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER), India
5. **TELO, Mario**  
Emeritus President of the Institute of European Studies and Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, Belgium

## Program

Monday July 8  
Afternoon

### **Panel 3: Asia-Pacific Security Cooperation and the Role of ASEAN**

*The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has been a major contributor to the construction of Asia-Pacific security architecture. "ASEAN centrality" is widely accepted as a significant pillar of security cooperation in the region. However, the evolving geopolitical landscape is posing challenges to the Asia-Pacific cooperative security as well as the ASEAN's prominent role in the process. How to improve the Asia-Pacific security governance? What are the major internal and external challenges to ASEAN centrality? What are the ASEAN solutions to the emerging uncertainties and instability in the Asia-Pacific?*

**Time:** 15:30 – 17:15

**Place:** Conference Room G, 7F

## Program

Monday July 8  
Afternoon

### Chair

HE, Kai

Professor of Griffith University, Australia

### Speakers:

1. **SRIRATANABAN, Arjaree**  
Dean, Devawongse Varopakarn Institute of Foreign Affairs,  
Thailand
2. **MOHD ISA, Rastam (Tan Sri)**  
Chairman and Chief Executive of the Institute of Strategic and  
International Studies, Malaysia
3. **SHIKATA, Noriyuki**  
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Embassy of  
Japan
4. **CUI Liru**  
Former Director, the Institute of Contemporary International  
Relations (CICIR), China
5. **PALTIEL, Jeremy**  
Professor of political science at Carleton University, Canada

## Program

Monday July 8  
Afternoon

### Panel 4: Transatlantic Relations and the World Order

*The Transatlantic ties have experienced some turbulence in the recent past. Divisions are intensifying between the United States and the European Union on many issues, such as the Iran nuclear deal, Afghanistan peace, climate change, and bilateral trade. What are the major driving forces behind the growing Transatlantic friction? How much will the foundation of the Transatlantic alliance be affected? What do the changing Transatlantic relations mean for the changing world order, and vice versa? What are the potential approaches the two sides might take to solidify the time-tested Transatlantic alliance?*

**Time:** 15:30-17:15

**Place:** Conference Room C, 7F



## Program

Monday July 8  
Afternoon

Moderator

ZHAO Kejin

Deputy Dean, School of Social Sciences, Tsinghua University,  
China

Speakers:

1. YU Hongjun

Former Vice Minister of International Department of the  
CPC Central Committee Vice President, Chinese People's  
Association for Peace and Disarmament (CPAPD)

2. BONIFACE, Pascal

Director of Institute of International and Strategic Relations  
(IRIS), France

3. LAKE, David

Jerri-Ann and Gary E. Jacobs Professor of Social Sciences,  
Distinguished Professor of Political Science, University of  
California San Diego, US

4. PERTHES, Volker

Chairman and Director of German Institute for International  
and Security Affairs, Germany

## Program

Monday July 8  
Afternoon

### Joint Panel 5: US-DPRK Dialogue and Peace on the Korean Peninsula

Co-hosts:



Chey Institute for Advanced Studies

최종현학술원

*The situation on the Korean Peninsula shows new complexity and uncertainty. While the window of diplomacy seemed to be closing down following the 'no-deal' Hanoi Summit, the exchange of letters between Mr. Trump and Mr. Kim and president Xi's recent visit to Pyongyang have invited considerable worldwide attention. In what conditions can the US-DPRK dialogue be resumed? How will the growing tensions between Washington and Beijing affect the denuclearization process on the Korean peninsula? What steps should the international community take to achieve denuclearization and lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula? How will the security dynamics in the Korean Peninsula shape the regional order?*

Time: 15:30-17:15

Place: Conference Room L, 7F

## Program

Monday July 8  
Afternoon

### Chair

**PARK, In Kook**

President, Chey Institute for Advanced Studies (CIAS)  
South Korea

### Speakers:

1. **KIM, Sung-han**  
Former Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, South Korea  
Dean and Professor, Korea University, South Korea
2. **DU Qiwen**  
Former Deputy Minister of CPC Central Foreign Affairs Office,  
China
3. **CHUNG, Jae-Ho**  
Professor, Seoul National University, South Korea
4. **LI Bin**  
Professor, Department of International Relations, Tsinghua University, China

## Program

Monday July 8  
Afternoon

### **Panel 6: Third Country Business Cooperation and China-Japan Relations**

*China-Japan relations have registered significant improvement, with the exchange of visits between the Chinese Premier and the Japanese Prime Minister in 2018. The two sides also signed over 50 MoUs to promote business cooperation in third countries. What elements have led to the warming-up? How will the third country business cooperation contribute to the bilateral ties between China and Japan? What are the major challenges to this China-Japan plus model? How to further increase mutual trust and strengthen cooperation between China and Japan?*

**Time:** 15:30-17:15

**Place:** Conference Room K, 7F

## Program

Monday July 8  
Afternoon

### Chair

**WANG, Min**

Professor, Hosei University, Japan

### Speakers:

**1. AKIYAMA, Masahiro**

President, Akiyama Associates, Japan

Former Administrative Vice Minister of Defense, Japan

**2. YANG Bojiang**

Director General and Professor, the Institute of Japanese Studies (IJS), Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS)

**3. KOHARA, Masahiro**

Professor, the University of Tokyo, Japan

Former Consul-General of Japan in Shanghai

**4. RONG Ying**

Vice President and Senior Research Fellow of China Institute of International Studies (CIIS)

## Program

Monday July 8  
Afternoon

### **Panel 8: Future of the SCO**

*After nearly two decades, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization has evolved into a regional arrangement for comprehensive cooperation. In light of its growing potential and significance to the world politics at a juncture, the latest international debates on the SCO involve its enlargement and the non-Western character among others. How should the SCO play a more effective role in addressing the security challenges facing the region? How will the group promote the regional economic integration? How will SCO's expansion contribute to its institutional efficiency and global influence? What kind of effects will a growing SCO have on the transforming world order?*

**Time:** 15:30-17:15

**Place:** Conference Room F, 7F

## Program

Monday July 8  
Afternoon

Moderator

**PANG Xun**

Deputy Dean, the Institute of International Relations, Tsinghua University

Speakers:

1. **KHOKHAR, Riaz Hussain**  
Former Foreign Secretary, Pakistan
2. **SUN Zhuangzhi**  
Director of the Institute of Russian, Eastern European and Central Asian Studies at Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS)
3. **UIANAEV, Sergei**  
First Deputy-Director of the Institute of Far Eastern Studies, Russian Academy of Science, Russia
4. **CHAUDHURI, Rudra**  
Director, Carnegie India

## Program

Monday July 8  
Evening

18:00

BUFFET (1F)

### July 9 (Tuesday)

- 09:00-10:45    **PANELS** (Conference Rooms, 7F)
9. Sino-U.S. Relations and World Order (Room L)
  10. Joint Panel: China-India Relations and “Asian Age” (Room C)
  11. Joint Panel: Geopolitics and Stability in the Middle East (Room F)
  12. Relations between Russia and the West (Room A)
  13. Ideology, Identity Politics and International Relations (Room G)
  14. Artificial Intelligence: Technology and Governance (Room M)
  15. Ambassador Forum: Africa’s Development and Regional Security (Room K)

### **Panel 9: Sino-U.S. Relations and World Order**

*The Sino-US relationship is at a crossroads, represented not only by their intensified bilateral disputes on many fronts but also by the narrative of their “decoupling.” Is a Sino-US strategic confrontation irreversible? To what extent can a trade deal stop their relations from further decline? What kind of measures should both sides take to prevent a new Cold War? How will the evolving Sino-US relations frame the future of international order?*

**Time:** 09:00-10:45

**Place:** Conference Room L, 7F

### Moderator

**SUN Xuefeng**

Executive Dean, Institute of International Relations, Tsinghua University, China

### Speakers:

**1. ALLISON, Graham**

Former Assistant Secretary of Defense, US  
Douglas Dillon Professor of Government, Harvard University, US

**2. CHEN Xiaogong**

Former Deputy Director of the Central Foreign Affairs Office, China  
Former Deputy Commander of the Air Force, China

**3. FINKELSTEIN, David M.**

Vice President of the CNA Corporation, US

**4. WANG Jisi**

President of the Institute of International and Strategic Studies, Peking University, China

**5. SWAINE, Michael**

Senior Fellow, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, US

### Joint Panel 10: China-India Relations and “Asian Age”

Co-hosts:



*It is broadly believed that “an Asian Age” cannot be achieved without the development of China and India. Meanwhile, China-India relations have gone beyond their bilateral scope and have acquired global and strategic significance. What are China’s and India’s respective perceptions of an Asian Century? How will their simultaneous re-emergence contribute to the Asian Century? How is the turbulent world politics shaping the China-India relationships? What are the fundamental pillars of a stable and constructive China-India relationship? How can China and India make joint efforts to facilitate peace and prosperity in the region?*

**Time:** 09:00-10:45

**Place:** Conference Room C, 7F

## Program

Tuesday July 9  
Morning

Chair

**BHOOTHALINGAM, Ravi**

Treasurer and Honorary Fellow, Institute Of Chinese Studies,  
Delhi, India

**Speakers:**

1. **AI Ping**  
Former Vice Minister of the International Department of the CPC  
Central Committee, China
2. **KANTHA, Ashok**  
Director, Institute of Chinese Studies, Delhi, India
3. **WEI Wei**  
Former Vice President, Chinese People's Institute of Foreign  
Affairs, China
4. **BHOOTHALINGAM, Ravi**  
Treasurer and Honorary Fellow, Institute of Chinese Studies,  
Delhi, India
5. **RONG Ying**  
Vice President and Senior Research Fellow of China Institute  
of International Studies (CIIS)
6. **CHAUDHURI, Rudra**  
Director, Carnegie India

## Program

Tuesday July 9  
Morning

### Joint Panel 11: Geopolitics and Stability in the Middle East

**Co-hosts:**



*Peace and stability are long overdue in the Middle East. Apart from civil wars, revolutions, upheavals and terror threat, the evolving geopolitics makes the situation in the region more complex. What are the major changes of regional geopolitics in recent past? How will the evolving geopolitics affect the peace and stability in the Middle East? What are the major and urgent security challenges to the region? How possible is it for a regional solution? How can major powers and international organizations play a constructive role in promoting reconciliation and peace in the Middle East?*

**Time:** 09:00-10:45

**Place:** Conference Room F, 7F

### Chair

**HIGAZY, Mohamed**

Former Assistant Minister of Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Egypt

### Speakers:

1. **WU Sike**  
Former Special Envoy to the Middle East, China
2. **ALSAUD, Abdullah (H.H. Prince Dr.)**  
Director of Research, and Head of the Security Studies  
Research Unit at King Faisal Center for Research and Islamic  
Studies (KFCRIS), Saudi Arabia
3. **DONG Manyuan**  
Vice President, China Institute of International Studies (CIIS)
4. **AL SUDAIRI, Mohammed Turki A**  
Asian Studies Unit Head, King Faisal Center for Research and  
Islamic Studies (KFCRIS), Saudi Arabia

### **Panel 12: Relations between Russia and the West**

*The relationship between Russia and the West is critical to international security. Since 2014, tension has remained high between the two sides. While some attribute it to Moscow's policy toward Ukraine or Syria, others blame on the NATO's strategy of expansion eastward. What are the determinants of the current stalemate between Russia and the West? Is there any danger for further escalation? What are the conditions for a reset of their ties? How will their ongoing tensions affect the future of world order?*

**Time:** 09:00-10:45

**Place:** Conference Room A, 7F



Moderator  
WU Dahui

Professor, Department of International Relations, Tsinghua University, China

**Speakers:**

1. **KARAGANOV, Sergey**  
Dean of the Faculty (School) of International Economics and Foreign Affairs at the National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russia
2. **DEZCALLAR MAZARREDO, Rafael**  
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Embassy of Spain
3. **KUPCHAN, Cliff**  
Chairman of the Eurasia Group, US
4. **LI Yongquan**  
President, School of International Relations, University of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

**Panel 13: Ideology, Identity Politics and International Relations**

*An ongoing puzzle for political science and international relations is to better understand the construction and the role of ideology and identity. The recent movements of populist nationalism in Europe and the United States have brought into questions the rise of identity politics. Francis Fukuyama even argues that global politics are coming to be dominated by identity rather than ideology. What should be attributed to the thriving of identity politics? How is identity politics shaping international relations and world order? Comparably, how ideology will play a role in the emerging competition between major powers? How can we solve, or prevent, the potential conflicts triggered by identity politics or ideological contradiction?*

**Time:** 09:00-10:45

**Place:** Conference Room G, 7F

## Program

Tuesday July 9  
Morning

### Chair

**XIE Tao**

Dean, School of International Relations and Diplomacy, Beijing  
Foreign Studies University, China

### Speakers:

**1. BUZAN, Barry**

Professor, the London School of Economics and Political  
Science, UK

**2. LAKE, David**

Jerri-Ann and Gary E. Jacobs Professor of Social Sciences,  
Distinguished Professor of Political Science, University of  
California San Diego, US

**3. HOWARD, Steve**

Secretary General, the Global Foundation, Australia

**4. TELO, Mario**

Emeritus President of the Institute of European Studies and  
Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, Belgium

**5. JIA Qingguo**

Professor and Former Dean, School of International Studies of  
Peking University, China

## Program

Tuesday July 9  
Morning

### **Panel 14: Artificial Intelligence: Technology and Governance**

*Artificial intelligence technology is experiencing quick and leapfrog development. While applauding for the more intelligent lifestyle brought by AI, the world is starting to raise concerns about the abuse of AI. In which direction will the AI technology keep developing? Are we ready to face the potential risks and challenges that come along with the convenience brought by AI? Shall AI technology be governed? If so, what should be the commonly recognized principles for AI technology? Who should be the leader in governance, scientists, business, or government?*

**Time:** 09:00-12:15

**Place:** Conference Room M, 7F

## Program

Tuesday July 9  
Morning

**Session 1: Keynote Speeches (09:00-09:40)**  
(7 minutes for each speaker)

### Chair

**FU Ying**

Chairperson, Center for International Security and Strategy,  
Tsinghua University

### Speakers:

- 1. ZHANG Bo**  
Academician, Chinese Academy of Sciences  
Dean, Institute for Artificial Intelligence, Tsinghua University
- 2. TIAN Tao**  
Advisor, Huawei International Advisory Council
- 3. HAVENS, John C.**  
Executive Director, the IEEE Global Initiative for the Ethical  
Considerations in Artificial Intelligence and Autonomous  
Systems
- 4. WALLACH, Wendell**  
Consultant, the Hastings Center and Yale Institution for Social  
and Policy Studies, Interdisciplinary Center for Bioethics
- 5. ZENG Yi**  
Professor, Institute of Automation, Chinese Academy of  
Sciences

## Program

Tuesday July 9  
Morning

**Session 2: Panel Discussion (09:40-12:15)**  
Chair

**YU Yang**

Assistant Professor, Institute for Interdisciplinary Information  
Sciences, Tsinghua University

**09:40-09:50 Student Presentation: The voice of young  
generation on AI in China**

**09:50-11:00 Panel Discussion 1: Benefits and Risks of AI**  
*(5 min for each speaker, followed by 40 min free discussion and  
Q&A)*  
*What is the latest development of AI technologies? What are the  
potential risks? What AI's impact on societies and international  
security?*

### Speakers:

- 1. SUN Maosong**  
Executive Vice Director, the Institute of Artificial Intelligence,  
Tsinghua University
- 2. ZHU Qichao**  
Director and Fellow, Institute of National Security and  
Military Strategies, Frontier Interdisciplinary College, National  
University of Defense Technology
- 3. ALLEN, Gregory**  
Adjunct Fellow of Center for a New American Security
- 4. WALTZMAN, Rand**  
Deputy Chief Technology Officer, Rand Cooperation
- 5. SCHARRE, Paul**  
Senior Fellow and director, Center for A New America Security
- 6. SAALMAN, Lora**  
Associate Senior Fellow, Stockholm International Peace  
Research Institute

### 11:05-12:15 Panel Discussion 2: The Ethics and Governance of AI

*(5 min for each speaker, followed by 40 min free discussion and  
Q&A)*

*How major countries can cooperate to avoid AI-related risks?  
What can international organizations do? What are the roles of  
industries and business?*

- 1. STEFANICK, Tom**  
Visiting Researcher, Foreign Policy Program, Brookings  
Institution
- 2. LI Bin**  
Professor, School of Social Sciences, Tsinghua University
- 3. SELLITTO, Michael**  
Deputy Director, Institute for Human-Centered Artificial  
Intelligence, Stanford University
- 4. FORSTER, Malcolm**  
Professor, Department of Philosophy of Science and Logic,  
Fudan University
- 5. YU Kai**  
CEO, Horizon Robotics
- 6. YANG Peng**  
Director, Tencent Information Security Executive Committee

**Panel 15: Ambassador Forum: Africa's Development and Regional Security**

*There is an important nexus between development and security. Development cannot be achieved without durable peace, while underdevelopment represents a danger to the maintenance of peace. What are the major security challenges facing Africa? How has the relationship between development and security evolved in this continent in recent past? How to promote a comprehensive approach to advance sustainable development and achieve durable peace? How can regional organizations and major powers respectively play a constructive role in this regard?*

**Time:** 09:00-10:45

**Place:** Conference Room K, 7F

Chair

**SHU Zhan**

Senior Research Fellow and Director, China Foundation for International Studies  
Former Ambassador of China to Eritrea and Rwanda

**Speakers:**

1. **BOUKHELFA, AHCENE**

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Embassy of Algeria

2. **ELMAGDOUB, OSAMA**

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Embassy of Egypt

3. **TOGA CHANAKA, TESHOME**

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Embassy of Ethiopia

4. **SEREM, SARAH JEPKEMBOI CHUMO**

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Embassy of Kenya

## Program

Tuesday July 9  
Morning

- 10:45-11:15 **TEA BREAK**
- 11:15-12:15 **PLENARY PANEL** (Conference Hall B, 8F)  
Theme: **Regional Security**  
Chair: **Yan Xuetong**  
Secretary General, World Peace Forum  
Speaker:  
11:15-11:45  
**Hamid Karzai**  
President of Afghanistan (2004-2014)  
11:45-12:15  
**Goh Chok Tong**  
Prime Minister of Singapore (1990-2004)

## Program

Tuesday July 9  
Afternoon

- 12:30-14:00 **BUFFET** (*restrictions may apply*)  
(Conference Hall A, 8F)  
Scholar Debate: **How to Avoid a New Cold War**  
Moderator:  
**Zou Yue**  
Anchor, China Global Television Network  
Speakers:  
**Yan Xuetong**  
Distinguished Professor of Tsinghua University  
**Graham Allison**  
Douglas Dillon Professor of Harvard University
- 14:00-15:30 **PLENARY PANEL** (Conference Hall B, 8F)  
Theme: **Multilateralism vs. Unilateralism**  
Chair: **Yan Xuetong**  
Secretary General, World Peace Forum  
Speakers:  
**Bob Carr**  
Foreign Minister, Australia (2012-2013)  
**Fu Ying**  
Honorary President, the Institute of International Relations, Tsinghua University, China  
**Daniel Russel**  
Assistant Secretary of State Department, US (2013-2017)

- 15:30-16:00 TEA BREAK
- 16:00-17:45 **PANELS** (Conference Rooms, 7F)
16. International Order Transformation and Regional Conflicts (Room M)
  17. European Security: Challenges and Responses (Room B)
  18. Free Trade Zone Construction and Trade Norms (Room A)
  19. New Trends of the International Counter-terrorism Situation (Room K)
  20. International Arms Control and Arms Race (Room F)
  21. "Indo-Pacific" Diplomacy and Regional Order (Room L)
  22. BRICS and World Order (Room G)

**Panel 16: International Order Transformation and Regional Conflicts**

*The international order is experiencing a crucial transformation with a lot of uncertainties. As the United States becomes more inward-looking and competition between major powers continues to intensify, international institutions start to be ignored or paralyzed. What are the effects of the transforming world order on regional peace and stability? Are we going to witness a dramatic surge of regional conflicts? Will the regional powers or regional organizations play a leading role in managing the regional conflicts? In what conditions can international cooperation regain steam to tackle the security challenges, both globally and regionally?*

**Time:** 16:00-17:45

**Place:** Conference Room M, 7F

### Chair

**ZHOU Fangyin**

Professor and Dean, School of International Relations, Guangdong University of Foreign Studies, China

### Speakers:

**1. GUPTA, Arvind**

President of Vivekananda International Foundation (VIF), India  
Former Deputy National Security Advisor, India

**2. MA Zhengang**

Chairman of the China National Committee in the Council of Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific; Former Chinese Ambassador to UK

**3. MCFAUL, Michael**

Ken Olivier and Angela Nomellini Professor of International Studies in Political Science Stanford University, US  
Former US Ambassador to Russia; Former Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director for Russian and Eurasian Affairs at the National Security Council at the White House

**4. KHATIBZADEH, Saeid**

Vice President for Research of Institute for Political and International Studies (IPIS), Iran

**5. ALSAUD, Abdullah (H.H. Prince Dr.)**

Director of Research, and Head of the Security Studies Research Unit at King Faisal Center for Research and Islamic Studies (KFCRIS), Saudi Arabia

### **Panel 17: European Security: Challenges and Responses**

*In recent years, Europe has been faced with multiple security challenges, including its tense relationship with Russia, migration crisis, terror attacks and the rise of anti-establishment populism. How do these security problems endanger the peace and stability in Europe? Is the biggest threat to European security from within or abroad? What are the implications of the Brexit for security cooperation in Europe? How should the European Union effectively deal with these issues in a coordinated way?*

**Time:** 16:00-17:45

**Place:** Conference Room B, 7F

### Moderator

**SHI, Zhiqin**

Executive Director of BRI Institute, Tsinghua University, China

### Speakers:

**1. YANG Yanyi**

Former Ambassador and Head of the Chinese Mission to the European Union

**2. BREGOLAT, Eugenio**

Senior Fellow, ESADE Business School, Spain  
Former three times Ambassador of Spain to China

**3. GOMART, Thomas**

Director, French Institute of International Relations (ifri)

**4. SAKWA, Richard**

Professor, School of Politics and International Relations, University of Kent, UK



### **Panel 18: Free Trade Zone Construction and Trade Norms**

*In recent years, the world has witnessed many mega free trade agreements (FTA) being concluded or negotiated. Among others, they are the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP), the Japan-EU Economic Partnership Agreement, the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP), and the China-Japan-South Korea FTA. What are the driving forces behind these FTA negotiations? How much are they going to promote free trade and multilateralism? What kind of impacts might they have on the global trade system and trade norms?*

**Time:** 16:00-17:45

**Place:** Conference Room A, 7F

### **Chair**

**LIN Guijun**

Executive Dean, Academy of Open Economy, University of International Business and Economics, China

### **Speakers:**

**1. CARR, Bob**

Industry Professor, Institute for Sustainable Futures, University of Technology Sydney, Australia  
Former Foreign Minister of Australia

**2. UZAN, Marc**

Executive Director and Founder of Reinventing Bretton Woods Committee, US

**3. TAO Jian**

President of the University of International Relations, China

**4. SHIKATA, Noriyuki**

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Embassy of Japan

**5. TO, Minh Thu**

Director, Center for Security and Development, Institute of Foreign Policy and Strategic Studies (IFPSS), Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam (DAV)

### **Panel 19: New Trends of the International Counter-terrorism Situation**

*Terrorism shows no signs of abating, indicated by the recent brutal terror attacks on New Zealand mosques and on Sri Lankan churches and luxury hotels. What are the changing nature of international terrorism, especially after the collapse of ISIS as a military force? As the Trump administration no longer treats counter-terrorism as the top priority of US national security, how will it affect the global campaign against terrorism? What are the keys to defeating terrorism and mitigating terror threats? How to promote effective international cooperation in this regard?*

**Time:** 16:00-17:45

**Place:** Conference Room K, 7F

Chair

**AL DHAHERI, Ali**

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Embassy of the United Arab Emirates

**Speakers:**

1. **YAKIS, Yasar**

Former Foreign Minister of Turkey

2. **LU Zhongwei**

Former President and Research Professor, China Institute of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR)

3. **AL DHAHERI, Ali**

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Embassy of the United Arab Emirates

4. **HIGAZY, Mohamed**

Former Assistant Minister of Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Egypt

5. **PANTUCCI, Raffaello**

Director of International Security Studies, Royal United Services Institute for Defence and Security Studies, UK

### **Panel 20: International Arms Control and Arms Race**

*The global campaign for disarmament and arms control is faced with growing challenges, represented by the US latest decision to withdraw from the Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF). UN Secretary-General António Guterres recently warned that “key components of the international arms control architecture are collapsing.” What could be the ripple effects of the end of INF on international arms control and global strategic stability? What are the main catalysts for the emerging deadlock of international disarmament cooperation and the increasing arms race? What steps should be taken to reinforce international arms control regimes, prevent new arms race and ensure international peace and security?*

**Time:** 16:00-17:45

**Place:** Conference Room F, 7F

Moderator

**LI Bin**

Professor, Department of International Relations, Tsinghua University, China

Speakers:

1. **KESHAVARZ ZADEH, Mohammad**  
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Embassy of Iran
2. **DETRANI, Joseph**  
Professor, Missouri State University, US  
Former Special Envoy for Six Party Talks with North Korea, US
3. **YAO Yunzhu**  
Major General (Retired); Senior Advisor, China Association of Military Sciences
4. **KORTUNOV, Andrey**  
Director General, the Russian International Affairs Council
5. **WEITZ, Richard**  
Director, Center for Political-Military Analysis at Hudson Institute, US

### **Panel 21: “Indo-Pacific” Diplomacy and Regional Order**

*The term “Indo-Pacific” is being used increasingly in the geo-political discourse. However, the interpretations are different even among the Quad (Quadrilateral Security Dialogue) countries, i.e., Australia, India, Japan and the United States. What is the essence of the concept of “Indo-Pacific”? What does it mean to the term “Asia-Pacific” and the term “Eurasia”? What are the strategic objectives and consequences of the Quad? What kind of a role will the emerging Indo-Pacific diplomacy play in shaping a security architecture in the region? What a future order will the region envisage?*

**Time:** 16:00-17:45

**Place:** Conference Room L, 7F

Chair

**SRIRATANABAN, Arjaree**

Dean, Devawongse Varopakarn Institute of Foreign Affairs,  
Thailand

Speakers:

1. **AKIYAMA, Masahiro**

President, Akiyama Associates, Japan  
Former Administrative Vice Minister of Defense, Japan

2. **KANTHA, Ashok**

Director, Institute of Chinese Studies, Delhi, India

3. **YUAN Peng**

President, China Institutes of Contemporary International  
Relations (CICIR)

4. **MARKEY, Daniel**

Senior Research Professor of International Relations, Johns  
Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies  
(SAIS), US

### **Panel 22: BRICS and World Order**

*The last decade witnessed a steady increase of cooperation in the BRICS, with its agenda going beyond economic front. Represented by its annual summit and the inception of New Development Bank, the BRICS cooperation is gradually becoming institutionalized and substantialized. As a cooperative platform for the world's leading emerging economies, what kind of a role does the BRICS play in the global governance? How might it transform the world order? How is the turbulent world politics affecting the consolidation of the mechanism? What are the opportunities and challenges for the deepening of the BRICS cooperation? What steps should the BRICS countries take to strengthen their cooperation?*

**Time:** 16:00-17:45

**Place:** Conference Room G, 7F

### **Moderator**

**TANG Xiaoyang**

Associate Professor, Department of International Relations,  
Tsinghua University, China

### **Speakers:**

**1. DENISOV, Andrey**

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Embassy of  
Russia

**2. MISRI, Vikram**

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Embassy of  
India

**3. ESTIVALLET DE MESQUITA, Paulo**

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Embassy of  
Brazil

**4. LI Yongquan**

President, School of International Relations, University of  
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

# Program

Tuesday July 9  
Evening

18:00      BUFFET (1F)



## **ACHARYA** **Amitav**

**Distinguished Professor of International Relations**

**American University**

**US**

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Dr. Amitav Acharya is Distinguished Professor of International Relations and the UNESCO Chair in Transnational Challenges and Governance at the School of International Service, American University, Washington, DC. He was the inaugural Boeing Company Chair in International Relations at the Schwarzman Scholars Program at Tsinghua University during 2016-18, and remains a Distinguished Visiting Professor there.

In addition, he has held fellowships at Harvard's Asia Center and John F. Kennedy School of Government, and was elected to the Christensen Fellowship at Oxford. His recent books include *The End of American World Order* (Polity, 2014, 2018); *Constructing Global Order* (Cambridge 2018); and *Why Govern? Rethinking Demand and Progress in Global Governance* (editor, Cambridge 2016). He has contributed op-eds to the Financial Times, International Herald Tribune (International New York Times), etc. He is the first non-Western scholar to be elected as President (2014-15) of the International Studies Association (ISA), the world's largest and most respected academic association in International Relations (IR). ISA has honored him with two Distinguished Scholar Awards: in 2015 for his "outstanding contribution to scholarship on non-Western IR theory and inclusion in IR" and another in 2018 for "exceptional influence, intellectual works and mentorship" in the field of international organization.



## AI Ping

Vice President

Chinese Association for International  
Understanding (CAFIU)

China

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Amb. Ai Ping is former Vice Minister of the International Department of the CPC Central Committee, and Vice President of the Chinese Association for International Understanding (CAFIU).

Amb. Ai began to work since 1977 in the International Department of the CPC Central Committee, where he has taken positions successively as Deputy Division Director, Division Director, Director-General of the Bureau of African Affairs and Director-General of the Bureau of South and Southeast Asian Affairs. He also served as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia from March 2001 to June 2004. Amb. Ai assumed the office of Vice-Minister of the International Department of the CPC Central Committee in May 2010. He started to serve as Vice President of CAFIU since April 2014.

Amb. Ai was enrolled into the Beijing Institute of Foreign Languages (now Beijing Foreign Studies University) in 1973 and studied in Canada in 1979.



## AKIYAMA Masahiro

President

Akiyama Associates

Japan

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Mr. Masahiro Akiyama is the president of Akiyama Associates and chairman of the Society of Security and Diplomatic Policy Studies.

Previously, he served as president of the Tokyo Foundation from 2012 to 2016. He was the visiting scholar at the Asia Center of Harvard University in 1999 and chairman of the Ocean Policy Research Foundation from 2001 to 2012. Mr. Akiyama graduated from the University of Tokyo in 1964 and entered the Ministry of Finance. He served as budget examiner and head of banking investigation division in MOF. He moved to the Defense Agency in 1991, serving as director general of the Defense Policy Bureau, director general of the Finance Bureau, and administrative vice-minister of defense before resigning from the agency in 1998. He has also been professor at Rikkyo University and visiting professor at Peking University.

Mr. Akiyama's publications include *Maritime Security and Japan in Japan under the Power Shift (2014)*; *Use of Seas and Management of Ocean Space: Analysis of the Policy Making Process for Creating the Basic Ocean Law(2007)*; *Nichibei no Senryaku Taiwa ga Hajimatta (The Japan-US Strategic Dialog)(2002)*, etc.





## **AL DHAHERI** **Ali**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of the United Arab Emirates**

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H.E. Dr. Ali Obaid Al Dhaheri has been Ambassador of the United Arab Emirates to China since October 2017.

Amb. Al Dhaheri held the position of Chief Executive Officer of both Abu Dhabi National Tanker Company (ADNATCO) and National Gas Shipping Company Ltd. (NGSCO) (2009-2015). He was appointed Chief Executive Officer, Ruwais Fertilizer Industries (FERTIL) in 2016. He was also involved in OPEC affairs since 1999 as the UAE National Representative (2001 - 2006) and the UAE Governor for OPEC (2006 - 2016). Amb. Al Dhaheri was Chairman of both the UAE Shipping Association and the DNV GL Technical Meetings UAE, as well as of the Lloyd's Register Middle East and Africa Advisory Technical Committee, etc.

Amb. Al Dhaheri holds an Honorary Doctorate of Maritime Laws from the University of Tasmania in Australia, an MBA from South Eastern University, Washington D.C.



## **AL SUDAIRI** **Mohammed Turki A**

**Asian Studies Unit Head**

**King Faisal Center for Research and  
Islamic Studies**

**Saudi Arabia**

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Mr. Mohammed Turki A Al Sudairi has served at King Faisal Center for Research and Islamic Studies since October 2015. He is Non-Resident Researcher and Head of the Asian Studies Unit.

Mr. Al Sudairi participated in Doctoral Program in Comparative Politics of the University of Hong Kong (September 2015 - ongoing), Double Degree Program in International Relations and International History of Peking University-London School of Economics (2013-2015), Chinese Language Program of Tsinghua University (2011-2013). He received Bachelor of Science in International Politics at Georgetown University School of Foreign Service (2007-2011).

Mr. Al Sudairi's research focuses mostly on China's engagement with the Middle East, leftist transnational ties, as well as Sinophone Islam. He oversees research projects and has helped organize China-relevant workshops and lectures with a focus on facilitating the development of ties between KFCRIS and Chinese academic institutions and think tanks.



**ALABDULLA**  
Anwar

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**  
**Embassy of Bahrain**

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H.E. Dr. Anwar Alabdulla has served as Ambassador of the Kingdom of Bahrain to China since 2014.

Prior to that, Amb. Alabdulla was Secretary-General for Arabian Gulf Standardization Organization (G.S.O.), Consultant to the Secretary-General of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (GCC). He was Director of Department of Science and Technology Cooperation, GCC Secretariat, and Director of Energy Department, GCC Secretariat; He was also Assistant Professor of Department of Engineering at University of Bahrain, and Petroleum engineer of Bahrain Petroleum Company.

Amb. Alabdulla received his Ph.D. in Chemical Engineering at University of Bradford, UK, Master of Chemical Engineering at University of Bradford, United Kingdom, and Bachelor of Science in petroleum engineering at University of Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.



**ALLEN**  
Gregory Charles

**Adjunct Senior Fellow**  
**Center for a New American Security**  
**US**

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Mr. Gregory C. Allen is an Adjunct Senior Fellow at the Center for a New American Security (CNAS) Technology and National Security Program.

In addition to his work at CNAS, Mr. Allen serves as an advisor to the Department of Defense and has held a variety of technology policy, business development, and organizational strategy roles at Blue Origin, Samsung, the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, iRobot Corporation, and Avascent.

Mr. Allen focuses on the intersection of Artificial Intelligence, cybersecurity, robotics, space, and national security. His writing and analysis have appeared in the New York Times, The Washington Post, The Economist, Nature, CNN, Foreign Policy, WIRED, and Fox News. His report, *"Artificial Intelligence and National Security,"* a study conducted on behalf of the U.S. Intelligence Advanced Research Projects Activity (IARPA), was published through the Harvard Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs. Mr. Allen holds a joint MPP/MBA degree from the Harvard Kennedy School of Government and the Harvard Business School.



## **ALLISON Graham**

**Douglas Dillon Professor of  
Government**

**Harvard University**

**US**

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Dr. Graham Allison is currently Douglas Dillon Professor of Government at Harvard University and a leading analyst of national security with special interests in nuclear weapons, Russia, China, and decision-making. He was the "Founding Dean" of Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government, and until 2017, served as Director of its Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs which is ranked the "#1 University Affiliated Think Tank" in the world.

As Assistant Secretary of Defense in the first Clinton Administration, Dr. Allison received the Defense Department's highest civilian award, the Defense Medal for Distinguished Public Service, for "reshaping relations with Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, and Kazakhstan to reduce the former Soviet nuclear arsenal." He has served on the Advisory Boards of the Secretary of State, Secretary of Defense, and the Director of the CIA.

His first book, *Essence of Decision: Explaining the Cuban Missile Crisis* (1971), ranks among the all-time bestsellers with more than 500,000 copies in print. *Nuclear Terrorism: The Ultimate Preventable Catastrophe*, now in its third printing, was selected by the *New York Times* as one of the "100 most notable books of 2004." Dr. Allison's latest book, *Destined for War: Can America and China Escape Thucydides's Trap?* (2017), is a national and international bestseller.



## **ALSAUD Abdullah**

**Director of Research**

**King Faisal Center for Research and  
Islamic Studies (KFCRIS)**

**Saudi Arabia**

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H.H. Dr. Abdullah Al-Saud is the Director of Research, and Head of the Security Studies Research Unit at King Faisal Center for Research and Islamic Studies (KFCRIS). He is also an Assistant Professor at the College of Strategic Sciences at Naif Arab University for Security Sciences (NAUSS) in Riyadh.

Between September 2016 and March 2018, Dr. Al-Saud was a Visiting Research Fellow at the International Centre for the Study of Radicalization and Political Violence (ICSR), King's College London.

Dr. Al-Saud holds a Ph.D. in War Studies from King's College London, an M.A. in International Peace and Security from King's College London. His research interests include security studies in general, with a special focus on radicalization, terrorism, armed non-state actors, political violence, and the ideology of political Islamism. His work has been published by a number of leading academic journals and newspapers in both Arabic and English.



**BELL**  
Daniel

Dean and Professor

Shandong University and Tsinghua University

China

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Dr. Daniel A. Bell is dean of the school of political science and public administration at Shandong University (Qingdao) and professor at Tsinghua University (Beijing).

Prof. Bell is the founding editor of the Princeton China series. In 2018 he was awarded the Huilin Prize and was selected as a "Cultural Leader" by the World Economic Forum.

Prof. Bell's latest book is *The China Model: Political Meritocracy and the Limits of Democracy* (Princeton University Press, 2015) and his next book *Just Hierarchy: Why Social Hierarchies Matter in China and the Rest of the World*, co-authored with Wang Pei, will be published next year by Princeton University Press.



**BERIDZE**  
Irakli

Head, Centre for Artificial Intelligence and Robotics

UNICRI, United Nations

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Mr. Irakli Beridze is Head of Centre for Artificial Intelligence and Robotics in UNICRI, United Nations.

Mr. Beridze is a member of various of international task forces, including the World Economic Forum's Global Artificial Intelligence Council, and the High-Level Expert Group on Artificial Intelligence of the European Commission. He is advising governments and international organizations on numerous issues related to crime prevention, criminal justice and security. Since 2014, Mr. Beridze has initiated and managed the first United Nations Programme on Artificial Intelligence and Robotics. Finding synergies with traditional threats and risks as well as identifying solutions that AI can contribute to the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

Mr. Beridze is frequently lecturing and speaking on the subjects related to technological development, exponential technologies, artificial intelligence and robotics and international security. He has numerous publications in international journals and magazines. He was recipient of recognition on the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to the OPCW in 2013.



**BERNAL**  
José Luis

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Mexico

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H.E. Mr. José Luis Bernal is a career member of Mexico's Foreign Service since October 1979 and has ample experience on several areas of Mexico's foreign policy. He has been the Ambassador of Mexico to China since April, 2017.

Mr. Bernal served previously as Ambassador to the Republic of Korea, covering also the DPRK and Mongolia, Ambassador to the Czech Republic; and Ambassador to Switzerland and Liechtenstein; as Deputy Representative to the OECD. He also was Consul General of Mexico in Los Angeles, California, USA, among other high-level positions in Mexico's Foreign Ministry.

Amb. Bernal completed the Master of Arts on Economics in the Center for Teaching and Research on Economics in Mexico (CIDE), and holds a Bachelor's degree on International Relations, SCL, by the National Autonomous University of Mexico.



**BERWARI**  
Ahmad Tahsin Ahmad

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Iraq

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H.E. Mr. Ahmad Tahsin Ahmad Berwari has been Ambassador of Iraq to China since January 2017.

Previously, Amb. Berwari was Member of the Committee of Foreign Relations of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK) in Europe (1994-2009), Deputy representative of the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG), Washington D.C., USA (1999-2000), Chief Representative of the PUK, Berlin, Germany (2001-2009). He was appointed as Ambassador of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Baghdad, Iraq in October 2009, Ambassador of Iraq to India (2010-2015), Ambassador (non-resident) of Iraq to Nepal (Mar 2015-Oct 2015). He was also Head of Europe Department of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Baghdad, Iraq (Nov 2015-Nov 2016).

Amb. Berwari received Master of Arts (MA) in Philosophy, Political Sciences, Islamic Sciences at Friedrich Alexander University in Erlangen, Nürnberg, Germany in 1996.



## **BHOOTHALINGAM** Ravi

**Treasurer and Honorary Fellow**  
**Institute of Chinese Studies, Delhi**  
**India**

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Mr. Ravi Bhoothalingam is Founder and Chairman of Manas Advisory, a Consultancy practice focusing on Leadership and Psychological Coaching for Top Management as well as on business and cultural relations with China, Mongolia and Myanmar. He is also Treasurer and Honorary Fellow at the Institute of Chinese Studies, Delhi, a member of the Joint Study Group examining the feasibility of a Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar (BCIM) Economic Corridor, and an active member on the Confederation of Indian Industry's Core Group on China.

Previously, Mr. Bhoothalingam held senior positions in industry in India and overseas, including those of President, Oberoi Group of Hotels and Head of Personnel Worldwide of BAT Industries plc.

Mr. Bhoothalingam holds a master degree in experimental psychology from Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge University, and an AMP from Harvard. His interests cover Confucianism, psycholinguistics, India-China business relations, cultural and scientific ties, Mongolia and Myanmar.



## **BONIFACE** Pascal

**Director**  
**French Institute for International and**  
**Strategic Affairs – IRIS**  
**France**

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Dr. Pascal Boniface is the founding Director of the French Institute for International and Strategic Affairs – IRIS, based in Paris. He is the professor of international relations in the “Institut d’Etudes européennes” (Institute for European Studies) in the University of Paris-8.

Dr. Boniface is the Director of the quarterly journal “La Revue internationale et stratégique” (International and strategic review) since 1991, and the Editor of “L’Année stratégique” (Strategic Yearbook) since 1985. Dr. Boniface is a member of the National Ethical Commission at the Fédération française du football (FFF – French Football Federation). He has been made a Chevalier of the French Award for distinguished services in public and private capacity and Officier of the Legion of honour. He has received the “Prix Vauban” in 2011.

Dr. Boniface has published or edited more than sixty books dealing with International Relations, Nuclear Deterrence and Disarmament, European Security, French International Policy, Sport in the International Relations (he developed the concept of Geopolitics of Sport), etc.



**BOUKHELFA**  
Ahcene

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Algeria

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H.E. Mr. Ahcene Boukhelfa has been Ambassador of Algeria to China since May, 2016.

Prior to that, Amb. Boukhelfa was Counsellor in charge of Economical and Trade affairs in Embassy of Algeria in Roma (1987-1988), Deputy Director "South Asia", General Department Asia Oceania in Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1990-1993), Minister Counsellor in the Embassy of Algeria in Tunis (1993-1997), Ambassador of Algeria in Burkina Faso (1997-2000), etc. He was also Director in the General Department Asia Oceania in Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2000-2004), Director General for Americas (2014-2016).

Amb. Boukhelfa was Associate Professor of "Strategic and Prospective Analysis" and "Conflict management and Forward planning" and "Propaganda and foreign policy" at the National High School of Political Science in 2012 and 2013. He speaks Arabic, French, English and Spanish. His decorations include Officer of the National Order of Burkina Faso, Gran Cross of Order of May of the Republic of Argentina.



**BREGOLAT OBIOLS**  
Eugenio

Ambassador to China (1987-91,  
1999-2003, 2011-13)

Spain

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Amb. Eugenio Bregolat Obiols served as ambassador of Spain to China three times, respectively, 1987-91, 1999-2003, and 2011-13. Before that, he was ambassador to Indonesia (1982-87), Canada (1991-92), Russia (1992-97) and Andorra (2006-11).

Amb. Bregolat also served as Head of International Relations, Universal Fórum of Cultures, Barcelona (2003-06), Political Director in the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1997-99), Foreign Policy Adviser to Prime Ministers Adolfo Suárez and Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo (1978-82), among other posts.

Amb. Bregolat is honorary professor of Zhou Enlai School of Government and International Relations in Nankai University in China since 2013 and honorary professor of Universidad de Lérida in Spain since 2014. He is also the author of "La segunda revolución china" (The second Chinese revolution) and the columnist of "Política Exterior" with a "Carta de China" ("Letter from China").



## **BUZAN** Barry

**Emeritus Professor**

**The London School of Economics and  
Political Science**

**UK**

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Prof. Barry Buzan is the Emeritus Professor of International Relations at the LSE (formerly Montague Burton Professor), honorary professor at Copenhagen, Jilin and China Foreign Affairs Universities, and the University of International Relations (Beijing) and a Senior Fellow at LSE Ideas.

In 1998, Dr. Buzan was elected a fellow of the British Academy.

Among Dr. Buzan's books are: *An Introduction to the English School of International Relations* (2014); *The Global Transformation: History, Modernity and the Making of International Relations* (2015, with George Lawson); *The Making of Global International Relations: Origins and Evolution of IR at its Centenary* (2019, with Amitav Acharya), etc.



## **CARR** Robert John

**Industry Professor**

**Institute for Sustainable Futures,  
University of Technology Sydney**

**Australia**

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The Honourable Mr. Robert John (Bob) Carr is currently a Professor at University of Technology Sydney (UTS).

Prof. Carr served longer than anyone as Premier of Australia's largest state, New South Wales (1995-2005). He then served as advisor to Australia's largest investment bank Macquarie, before returning to politics to serve as Foreign Minister (2012-2013).

After the defeat of the Rudd Labor Government, Prof. Carr retired from the Senate to take up the role of Director of the Australia-China Relations Institute at UTS, Australia's only think tank devoted to the bilateral relationship, serving for five years.





**CAVE**  
Stephen James

Executive Director, Centre for the  
Future of Intelligence

University of Cambridge

UK

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Dr. Stephen James Cave is Executive Director of the Leverhulme Centre for the Future of Intelligence (CFI), Senior Research Associate in the Faculty of Philosophy, and Fellow of Hughes Hall, all at the University of Cambridge, UK.

Dr. Cave oversees a team of researchers across five programmes on the nature and impact of AI in the short and long term. His own research interests currently focus on the portrayal and ethics of intelligent machines.

Dr. Cave received his Ph.D. in philosophy from Cambridge, then joined the British Foreign Office, where he served as a policy advisor and diplomat. He is author of the book *Immortality*, a *New Scientist* book of the year, and co-editor of the forthcoming *AI Narratives: A History of Imaginative Thinking About Intelligent Machines* (OUP).



**CHAPUIS**  
Nicolas

Ambassador and Head of Delegation

The Delegation of the European Union  
to China

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H.E. Mr. Nicolas Chapuis is Ambassador and Head of Delegation of the European Union to China.

Amb. Chapuis served as Senior Officer of Policy Planning Department in French Foreign Ministry (2017-2018), Ambassador of France to Canada (2015-2017), Chief Information Officer in French Foreign Ministry (2011-2015), Head of WikiLeaks Taskforce in French Foreign Ministry (2010-2011), Prefect of the department of Hautes-Alpes, French Interior Ministry (2009-2010). He was also Deputy Head of Mission in French Embassy to China (2005-2009), Ambassador of France to Mongolia (2003-2005), Consul General of France in Shanghai, China (1998-2002), Deputy Director (Far East), Asia-Pacific Directorate in French Foreign Ministry (1995-1998).

Amb. Chapuis also served as Cultural Counsellor in French Embassy in China (1989-1992), NATO & WEU Desk Officer, Strategic Affairs Directorate in French Foreign Ministry (1988-1989), Fellow in Center for International Affairs, Harvard University (1987-1988), Desk Officer for China, Hong Kong, Taiwan & Mongolia, Asia Pacific Directorate, French Foreign Ministry (1986-1987).



**CHAUDHURI**  
Rudra Narain

Director  
Carnegie India  
India

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Dr. Rudra Chaudhuri is the director of Carnegie India, and a senior lecturer at the Department of War Studies and the India Institute at King's College London (currently on research leave). He is also the founding director of the U.K. Foreign and Commonwealth Office's (FCO) Diplomatic Academy for South Asia, and a visiting professor of international relations at Ashoka University, New Delhi.

Dr. Chaudhuri holds a Ph.D. in War Studies from King's College London. He is the author of *Forged in Crisis: India and the United States Since 1947*. His primary research focuses on the diplomatic history of South Asia and contemporary security issues. Dr. Chaudhuri is currently writing a book on the global history of the Indian Emergency, 1975-1977, and is also heading a major research project that involves mapping and analysing violent incidents and infrastructural development on and across India's borders.



**CHEN**  
Patty

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary  
Embassy of Surinam

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H.E. Ms. Patty Chen is currently Ambassador of Suriname to China.

Previously, Amb. Chen was Attorney at law at the Court of Justice of Suriname (2013-2019), Lawyer (internship) at Coster Advocaten (2011-2013), Sworn interpreter in the Chinese Language for Justice and Police (2007-2012), Internship at the public prosecutor's office in 2006.

Amb. Chen continued education of Chinese in diaspora in Tsinghua University from October to November in 2017. She was Attorney at Law in Stichting Juridische Samenwerking Suriname Nederland (Vocational Training Legal Profession), Paramaribo, Suriname in 2013 and received Master of Laws Degree in Anton De Kom Universiteit Van Suriname, Paramaribo, Suriname in 2011. She speaks Dutch, English and Chinese (Hakka, Cantonese, Mandarin).



**CHEN**  
**Dongxiao**

**President and Senior Fellow**

**Shanghai Institutes for International  
Studies, Institute for International  
Strategic Studies**

**China**

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Prof. and Dr. Chen Dongxiao is currently the President of Shanghai Institutes for International Studies (SIIS).

Dr. Chen also serves as the high level advisor of Independent Team of Advisory (ITA) for ECOSOC Dialogue on longer-term positioning of United Nations Development System (2016), the member of ASEAN Regional Forum's (ARF) Expert and Eminent Person (EEP), senior advisor on economic diplomacy for China's Foreign Ministry, senior advisor of International Business Leaders Advisory Council for the Mayor of Shanghai (IBLAC). He also holds the position as Vice Chair of China National Association of International Relations.

Dr. Chen received his Ph.D. from Fudan University. He specializes in the studies of United Nations, China's foreign policy and China-U.S. relations. Dr. Chen is the chief editor of China Quarterly of International Strategic Studies (CQISS), a flagship English journal on China's diplomacy published by SIIS and World Scientific Publishing House (Singapore). He is also the adjunct professor of Shanghai International Studies University.



**CHEN**  
**Xiaogong**

**Lieutenant General (retired)**

**China**

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Ret. Gen. Chen Xiaogong was former Deputy Director of the Central Foreign Affairs Office and former Deputy Commander of the Air Force.

Gen. Chen served successively as Defense attaché in Chinese Embassy in Egypt and in the U.S.A (1998 -2003). He worked in the position of the Deputy Director-General of the Foreign Affairs Office of the Central Commission of CPC (2003-2006). Gen. Chen also served as minister of the Information Department of the General Staff in 2006 and Assistant Chief of the General Staff in 2007, Deputy Commander of Chinese Air Force in 2009.

Gen. Chen graduated from the Jilin University and the People's Liberation Army Military Academy. He is the deputy to the 11th and 12th National People's congress.



**CHEN**  
Xu

Chairperson of University Council  
Tsinghua University  
China

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Dr. Chen Xu is Chairperson of University Council at Tsinghua University, Secretary-General of the Chinese Vacuum Society, and Vice President of the Federation of University Sports of China.

Dr. Chen received her bachelor degree in radio electronics from Tsinghua University in 1986 and started teaching upon graduation. She completed her master degree in radio electronics (1989) and Ph.D. in electronic engineering (2005) both at Tsinghua University. From 1996 to 1997, Dr. Chen was a visiting scholar to the Physics Department at Laval University in Canada.



**CHIBESAKUNDA**  
Winnie Natala

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary  
Embassy of Zambia

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H.E. Ms. Winnie N. Chibesakunda has been Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to China since July 2015.

Amb. Chibesekunda began her Foreign Service career at the Zambian Embassy in Berlin as Second Secretary from 1995 to 2006. She then moved to the Ministry headquarters in 2006 as First Secretary-International Organisations before becoming Assistant Director -International Organization from 2008 to 2010. Amb. Chibesekunda headed the Zambian official's delegations to the annual United Nations General Assembly sessions from 2007 to 2009. She was then appointed as Assistant Director-Asia and the Pacific's in January 2010, a position she held for 4 years. In January 2015, Amb. Chibesakunda was promoted to the position of Acting Director (Political Affairs).

Amb. Chibesekunda received Master's Degree in international Economic relations specializing in Foreign Trade and a Bachelor of Arts in Economics both attained from the University of Economics and Science in Berlin, Germany.



**CHIKAWA**  
Paul

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary  
Embassy of Zimbabwe

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H.E. Mr. Paul Chikawa is an accomplished diplomat and has been the Zimbabwean Ambassador to China since 2014.

Prior to this appointment, Amb. Chikawa served as Consul General in the Special Regions of Hong Kong and Macau. He started his Diplomatic career in 1999 in Beijing as a Counsellor and rose through the ranks up to Minister Plenipotentiary. He has been working for the Government of Zimbabwe for the past 32 years.

Amb. Chikawa holds a BSc (Economics) in Politics and International Relations from London School of Economics. He speaks English and Shona very proficiently and Ndebele and Chinese well.



**CHUNG**  
Jae-Ho

Professor  
Seoul National University  
South Korea

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Dr. Chung Jae-Ho is Professor of International Relations and Director of Program on U.S.-China Relations (PUCR) at Seoul National University. He is also the founding coordinator of the Asian Network for the Study of Local China (ANSLoC). He has served on the advisory committee for the Republic of Korea's Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Trade, and of Reunification. He is the author of *Centrifugal Empire: Central-Local Relations in China* (Columbia University Press, 2016).

Dr. Chung earned his Doctoral degree from the University of Michigan in 1993, an M.A. from Brown University and a B.A. from Seoul National University.



**CUI**  
**Liru**

**Senior Adviser**

**China Institutes of Contemporary  
International Relations**

**China**

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Prof. Cui Liru is currently Senior Adviser of China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations, a senior researcher at Taihe Institute, a board member of multiple institutions for national security and foreign relations studies in China, as well as Board Member of Nuclear Threat Initiative in US.

Prof. Cui served as President of CICIR from 2005 to 2013, Director General of Institute of World Information, which is affiliated to the State Information Center, from 1996 to 2004, and First Secretary and Counselor at the Permanent Mission of the PRC to the United Nations in New York from 1992 to 1994.

Prof. Cui graduated from Fudan University in Shanghai in 1976, and started his academic career in CICIR in 1980. His research interests include U.S. foreign policy, U.S.-China relations, international security issues and Chinese foreign policy.



**DA**  
**Wei**

**Professor**

**University of International Relations**

**China**

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Dr. Da Wei is currently the assistant president of University of International Relations (UIR) in Beijing. He is also the director of Center for International Strategy and Security Studies at the university. Da Wei's research expertise includes China-US relations and US foreign policy and security policy.

Prior to his current position, Dr. Da Wei had worked at the China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR) for more than 2 decades, where his last position was the director of the Institute of American Studies.

Dr. Da Wei earned his B.A. (Chinese literature) and M.A. (International Relations) degrees from the University of International Relations (UIR), and his Ph.D (International Relations) from CICIR. He was a senior visiting scholar at the Atlantic Council of the US from 2006-2007, and senior associate at SAIS, Johns Hopkins University from 2007 to 2009.



**DAVID**  
**Abbie Simone**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**  
**Embassy of Grenada**

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H.E. Dr. Abbie S. David has been Ambassador of Grenada to China since 2019.

Amb. David is an experienced policy professional who has years of experience in policy development, process improvement, and management. Previously, Amb. David was Minister Counsellor in Permanent Mission of Grenada to the United Nations in New York, N.Y. in 2018, Manager of Duty First Consulting in Washington, D.C. (2017-2018), Project Analyst of United Nations Office for Project Services in Washington, D.C. in 2015, Senior Consultant of Deloitte & Touche LLP in Washington, D.C. (2011- 2014), Analyst in Government Accountability Office in Washington, D.C. (2009-2011).

Amb. David received her Doctor of International Relations from China Foreign Affairs University, Beijing, China in 2017, and Master of Public Policy from George Mason University, Washington, D.C. in 2008. Her studies focused on Caribbean development and dependency theory. She was certified Project Management Professional.



**DAVID**  
**Fiona**

**Inagural Research Chair**  
**Minderoo**  
**Australia**

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Ms. Fiona David is Research Chair in Minderoo Foundation.

Ms. David was appointed as the inaugural Research Chair of the Minderoo Foundation in 2018, she is responsible for driving research strategy across more than \$1.5 billion worth of philanthropic initiatives on human rights, human and environmental health, arts, education and culture. In her previous role as Executive Director of Global Research for Minderoo's Walk Free Foundation, Ms. Fiona built and lead the team that created the Global Slavery Index and collaborated with the International Labour Organization on the Global Estimates of Modern Slavery.

As a lawyer and criminologist, Ms. David has worked for more than twenty years at the intersection of crime, law reform and human rights in locations ranging from Djibouti to Jakarta, with organisations including the Association of South East Asian Nations, the International Organisation for Migration and the UN Office on Drugs and Crime.



**DENISOV**  
Andrey

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Russia

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H.E. Dr. Andrey Denisov has served as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Embassy of Russia to China since 2013. Prior to that, he worked as First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation from 2006 to 2013, Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations in New York, USA, Representative of the Russian Federation to the Security Council of the United Nations from 2004 to 2006, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation from 2001 to 2004 and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Russian Federation to the Arab Republic of Egypt from 2000 to 2001.

Amb. Denisov graduated from the Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO) with his Ph.D. in Economics.



**DETRANI**  
Joseph R.

Professor

Missouri State University

US

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Amb. Joseph R. DeTrani is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, a Trustee at Marymount University and an adjunct professor at Missouri State University's Graduate Department of Defense and Strategic Studies.

Amb. Joseph R. DeTrani served over two decades with the Central Intelligence Agency as a member of the Senior Executive Service, serving as an Executive Assistant to the Director of Central Intelligence, Director of East Asia Operations, Director of European Operations, Director of the Crime and Narcotics Center and Director of the Office of Technical Services. He was appointed U.S. Special Envoy for the Six-Party Talks with North Korea and the U.S. representative to the Korea Energy Development Organization by President George W. Bush. Amb. DeTrani was an Associate Director of National Intelligence and Mission Manager for North Korea and the Director of the National Counter Proliferation Center, while also serving as a Special Adviser to the Director of National Intelligence. He has served under six U.S. presidents in his roles within the intelligence and diplomatic communities.

Amb. Joseph R. DeTrani has published and spoken publicly on issues dealing with North Korea, China, Cyber security, nuclear nonproliferation and international organized crime.





**DEZCALLAR MAZARREDO**  
Rafael

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary  
Embassy of Spain

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H.E. Mr. Rafael Dezcallar Mazarredo currently serves as Ambassador of Spain to China since 2018. Before that, he was Minister Counsellor at the Embassy of Spain to the Holy See in 2017, Secretary General of Spain-Brazil Council in 2015, Director General for Foreign Policy and Political Director in 2004, Deputy Director General for United Nations Affairs in 1998, Director of European Political Cooperation at the Secretariat General for Foreign Policy in 1987, etc.

Amb. Dezcallar Mazarredo received Official of the Order of Civil Merit (05-01-1988), Commander of the Order of Civil Merit (06-12-1995), Great Cross of the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany (12-04-2012), etc.

Amb. Dezcallar Mazarredo received Master degree in Political Sciences from Stanford University (1981), and was a Fulbright Scholar (1979-1981).



**DONG**  
Manyuan

Vice President

China Institute of International Studies  
(CIIS)

China

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Prof. Dong Manyuan is Vice President of China Institute of International Studies (CIIS).

Prof. Dong joined Division of South Asian, Middle Eastern and African Studies of CIIS after he graduated from graduate school in August 1987. Later he was Deputy Director and Director of the division. Between July 1993 and July 1997, he served as second secretary of the Chinese Embassy in Egypt. From February 1999 to December 2002, he was first secretary and Director of the Political Office of Chinese Embassy in Turkey.

Prof. Dong's research areas cover issues on Middle East, and ethnic and religious issues.



**DU**  
**Qiwen**

**Ambassador**  
**Ministry of Foreign Affairs**  
**China**

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Amb. Du Qiwen has concurrently served as China's Special Envoy to China-Pacific Islands Forum Dialogue, President of the Association of Diplomatic History of China, and Member of the Foreign Policy Advisory Group, MFA since 2014.

Amb. Du joined the Chinese diplomatic service in early 1975, and served as Minister at the Chinese Embassy in the UK (1998-2000); Chinese Ambassador to Kenya, and Permanent Representative to the UN Environment Programme and UN Human Settlements Programme (UNHABITAT) in Nairobi (2000-2003); Director General of Department of African Affairs in MFA (2003); Director General of Policy Planning Department in MFA (2004-2006); Deputy Minister of CPC Central Foreign Affairs Office(2006-2009); Chinese Ambassador to Greece (2011-2014), among other important posts.

Amb. Du graduated from Beijing Foreign Studies University.



**DUARTE**  
**Jose Augusto**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and**  
**Plenipotentiary**  
**Embassy of Portugal**

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H.E. Mr. Jose Augusto Duarte has been ambassador of Portugal to China and Mongolia since 2017.

Prior to that, Amb. Duarte worked at the Embassy of Portugal in Washington D.C. in 1995, at the Permanent Representation of Portugal to the European Union, Brussels in 1998. He was Chief of Staff of the Secretary of State for Europeans Affairs in 2002, Chief of Staff of the Minister of Foreign Affairs in 2005, Director for African Affairs in 2009, Director General of the Administration in 2011. He was also Ambassador of Portugal in Mozambique and non-resident Ambassador to the Seychelles, Swaziland, Mauritius and Tanzania in 2013, Chief Adviser to the President of the Portuguese Republic in 2016.

Amb. Duarte received degree in International Relations from University of Lisbon in 1986.



**DURDYEV**  
**Parahat**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of Turkmenistan**

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H.E. Mr. Parahat Hommadovich Durdyev has been Ambassador of Turkmenistan to China since 13 January, 2019.

Previously, Amb. Durdyev was Non-Resident Ambassador to Sri Lanka (2016-2018), Non-Resident Ambassador to Bangladesh (2013-2018), Non-Resident Ambassador to Malaysia (2010-2013), Ambassador Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary of Turkmenistan to the Republic of India (2007-2018), Deputy Head, ICPO-INTERPOL NCB at the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Turkmenistan (2006-2007). Minister-Counselor and Consul, Embassy of Turkmenistan, U.S.A (Washington D.C.)(2002-2006), First Secretary of Embassy of Turkmenistan in China (Beijing)(2000-2001).

Amb. Durdyev attended short term specialized training courses on English, International Relations and Diplomacy in Pakistan, UK, Germany, represented Turkmenistan in various capacities in numerous international forums, conferences and negotiations at UN, ICPO, TAPI, etc. He speaks Turkmen, Russian and English.



**ECONOMY**  
**Elizabeth**

**C.V. Starr Senior Fellow and Director  
for Asia Studies**

**Council on Foreign Relations**

**US**

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Dr. Elizabeth Economy is the C.V. Starr senior fellow and director for Asia studies at the Council on Foreign Relations and a distinguished visiting fellow at Stanford University's Hoover Institution.

Dr. Economy also serves on the board of managers of Swarthmore College and the board of trustees of the Asia Foundation and the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations.

Dr. Economy received her Ph.D. from the University of Michigan. In June 2018, she was named one of the "10 Names That Matter on China Policy" by Politico magazine.



**ELMAGDOUB**  
Osama

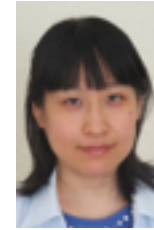
Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary  
Embassy of Egypt

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H.E. Mr. Osama Elmagdoub has served as Ambassador of Egypt to China since September, 2016.

Previously, Amb. Elmagdoub was Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs for Neighboring Countries, MFA (2014-2016), Ambassador of Egypt to the Kingdom of Sweden, and non-resident to the Republic of Latvia (2009-2013), Ambassador of Deputy Assistant Foreign Minister for Regional Economic Relations MFA (2006-2009), Minister Plenipotentiary and Deputy Chief of Mission of Egyptian Mission to EU, NATO, Belgium & Luxemburg (2002-2006), Director of International Economic Relations, MFA (2001-2002).

Amb. Elmagdoub has Published Books of GATT. Egypt & the Arab Countries, from Havana to Marrakech (1947-1994)(In Arabic), Globalization & Regionalism (in Arabic). He is fluent in English and Arabic.



**EMA**  
Arisa

Assistant Professor  
The University ofTokyo  
Japan

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Dr. Arisa Ema is Assistant Professor at the University ofTokyo and Visiting Researcher at RIKEN Center for Advanced Intelligence Project in Japan.

Prof. Ema is a researcher in Science and Technology Studies (STS), and her primary interest is to investigate the benefits and risks of artificial intelligence by organizing an interdisciplinary research group. She is co-founder of Acceptable Intelligence with Responsibility Study Group (AIR) (<http://sig-air.org/>) established in 2014, which seeks to address emerging issues and relationships between artificial intelligence and society. She is a member of the Ethics Committee of the Japanese Society for Artificial Intelligence (JSAI), which released the Japanese Society for Artificial Intelligence Society Ethical Guidelines in 2017. She is also a board member of Japan Deep Learning Association (JDLA) and chairing Public Affairs Committee.

Prof. Ema received her Ph.D. from the University ofTokyo in 2012 and previously held position as Assistant Professor at the Hakubi Center for Advanced Research, Kyoto University.



## **ESTIVALLET DE MESQUITA** Paulo

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of Brazil**

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H.E. Mr. Paulo Estivallet de Mesquita is Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Brazil to China.

Amb. Estivallet de Mesquita has served at the Embassies of Brazil in Rome (1989-1993) and Santiago (1993-1995), and he was the Deputy Permanent Representative of Brazil to the WTO and other international organizations in Geneva (2003-2011). In Brasilia, he served as an Advisor to the Minister of Foreign Affairs (2001-2003), Director of the Economic Department (2011-2015) and Undersecretary General for Latin America and the Caribbean (2015-2018). He was the Brazilian National Coordinator for the Common Market Group of MERCOSUR, the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR) and the Community of the Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC). He also served as a member of the Board of Directors of Itaipu Binacional (2016-2018).

Amb. Estivallet de Mesquita holds a BSc. in Agricultural Engineering from the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul and is a graduate of Instituto Rio Branco, the Brazilian diplomatic academy.



## **ETCHEMENDY** John William

**Co-director at Human-Centered AI  
Institute**

**Stanford University**

**US**

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Dr. John W. Etchemendy was Provost Emeritus, Patrick Suppes Family Professor in the School of Humanities and Sciences in Stanford University.

At Stanford, Prof. Etchemendy has served as the director of the Center for the Study of Language and Information (1990 -1993), as Senior Associate Dean for the Humanities from (1993 -1997), and as Provost (2000 – 2017). He was Stanford's longest-serving provost, and one of the longest-serving provosts at a U.S. university. He was also on the faculty at Princeton University for two years before returning to Stanford in 1983.

Prof. Etchemendy received his Ph.D. in Philosophy at Stanford University in 1982 and his B.A. and M.A. in Philosophy from the University of Nevada, Reno. He is the author or co-author of seven books and numerous articles in logic, and has been co-editor of the Journal of Symbolic Logic and on the editorial board of several other journals.



## FINGAR Thomas

Shorenstein Asia Pacific Research  
Center Fellow

Freeman Spogli Institute for  
International Studies, Stanford  
University

US

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Dr. Thomas Fingar is a Shorenstein APARC Fellow in the Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies at Stanford University.

Dr. Fingar was the inaugural Oksenberg-Rohlen Distinguished Fellow in 2010-2015 and the Payne Distinguished Lecturer at Stanford in 2009. From 2005 through 2008, he served as the first Deputy Director of National Intelligence for Analysis and, concurrently, as Chairman of the National Intelligence Council. Dr. Fingar served previously as Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary (2001-2003), Director of the Office of Analysis for East Asia and the Pacific (1989-1994), and Chief of the China Division (1986-1989). Between 1975 and 1986 he held a number of positions at Stanford University, including Senior Research Associate in the Center for International Security and Arms Control.

Dr. Fingar is a graduate of Stanford University (M.A., 1969 and Ph.D., 1977 both in Political Science). He has published several books and the most recent book is *Uneasy Partnerships: China and Japan, the Koreans, and Russia in the Era of Reform*, editor (Stanford, 2017).



## FINKELSTEIN David Michael

Vice President

Center for Naval Analyses

US

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Dr. David M. Finkelstein is a Vice President of the Center for Naval Analyses in Arlington, Virginia, US. He also directs CNA's China & Indo-Pacific Security Affairs Division.

Dr. Finkelstein regularly leads seminars at the State Department's Foreign Service Institute and the U.S. Army War College, and served as a consultant and contributing author to the most recent edition of *The National Geographic Atlas of China*.

Dr. Finkelstein is a retired U.S. Army officer and USMA graduate, he received his Ph.D. in Chinese and Japanese history from Princeton, and studied Mandarin at Nankai University in Tianjin, China. His edited volumes include *Chinese Warfighting: The PLA Experience Since 1949*, and *Civil-Military Relations in Today's China: Swimming in a New Sea*, etc. His historical monograph, *From Abandonment to Salvation: Washington's Taiwan Dilemma, 1949-50*, was lauded by *Presidential Studies Quarterly*.



**FORREST**  
John Andrew Henry

Chairman  
Minderoo Foundation  
Australia

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Mr. Andrew Forrest is Founder and Chairman of Fortescue Metals Group and Founder and Chairman of Minderoo Foundation.

Mr. Forrest is Australia's biggest and most active philanthropist and one of the most effective business leaders of his generation. He is Global Patron of the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue, recipient of the Australian Sports Medal and Vice-Patron of the SAS Resources Fund. He is also a Councillor of the Global Citizen Commission. In 2017, Mr. Forrest was appointed an Officer of the Order of Australia (AO) for distinguished service to the mining sector.

Mr. Forrest was awarded an honorary doctorate by The University of Western Australia, is an Adjunct Professor of the Central South University in China, a lifetime Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and a leading global representative of the resources sector. In 2018, he was inducted into the Australian Prospectors & Miners' Hall of Fame and honoured with the EY Entrepreneur of The Year Alumni Social Impact Award for the "lasting and exceptional legacy" of his philanthropic work.



**FORREST**  
Nicola Margaret

Co-Founder and Director  
Minderoo Foundation  
Australia

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Ms. Nicola Forrest is the founding director & former CEO of the Minderoo Foundation, one of Australia's largest philanthropic organisations.

Ms. Forrest is the Chief Convenor of the Prime Minister's Community Business Partnership, a member of the Telethon Kids Institute CoLab Advisory Council, Valuing Children Initiative Advisory Board, and Governor of the Forrest Research Foundation. In 2018, she was appointed Chair of the Black Swan State Theatre Company, a board member of the Early Years Initiative and was inducted into the WA Women's Hall Of Fame. she is also Patron of the Kimberley Foundation Australia and Impact100 WA and is a Life Governor of Sculpture by the Sea.

Ms. Forrest was awarded the University of Canberra's Chancellor's Award for Services and Philanthropy in September 2015. She received an honorary doctor of letters from the University of Western Australia in September 2014. In 2018, Ms. Forrest and her husband, Andrew Forrest, were awarded Philanthropy Australia's Leading Philanthropist of the Year Award. Most recently, in June 2019, Ms. Forrest was appointed as an Officer of the Order of Australia.



**FORSTER**  
Malcolm Richard

Professor  
Fudan University  
China

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Mr. Malcolm R. Forster has been Distinguished Professor at Fudan University, China Since 2017.

Prof. Forster's first 'real' job was a two-year Postdoctoral Research Fellowship in Mathematics at Monash University, Australia. He has also held visiting positions at the University of Pittsburgh, the University of Sienna, Italy, Tsinghua University, China, and at a Max Planck institute in Germany. Currently, he is most well-known as the primary author of the most-cited paper published in the British Journal for the Philosophy of Science.

Prof. Forster spent most of his professional career as a professor in the United States at the University of Wisconsin-Madison (1987 -2017). Most of his tertiary education was at the University of Otago, New Zealand, where he graduated with a BSc and MSc in Mathematics. After holding a UNESCO/Poland "Copernicus" Research Fellowship at the Polish Academy of Sciences in 1979, he completed a Ph.D. at the University of Western Ontario, Canada, in philosophy of science.



**FU**  
Ying

Chairman  
Center of International Security and  
Strategy, Tsinghua University  
China

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Ambassador Fu Ying is currently the Chairman for Center of International Security and Strategy, Tsinghua University. She is also the Vice-Chairperson of the Foreign Affairs Committee of China's 13th National People's Congress.

Amb. Fu joined China's Foreign Service in 1978. She served successively as Director and Counselor of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Department. She was later appointed as China's Ambassador to the Philippines, Australia, and the United Kingdom. From 2009 to 2013, she served as Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs. From 2013 to 2017, she served as the Chairperson of the Foreign Affairs Committee of China's 13th National People's Congress.





**GASSER**  
Urs

Executive Director & Professor of Practice

Berkman Klein Center, Harvard University

US

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Dr. Urs Gasser is the Executive Director of the Berkman Klein Center for Internet & Society at Harvard University and a Professor of Practice at Harvard Law School.

Dr. Gasser currently is a Member of the Global Future Council on New Metrics at the World Economic Forum and also serves, as a member of the German Digital Council, as an advisor to Angela Merkel on digital transformation issues.

Dr. Gasser's research and teaching activities focus on information law, policy, and society issues and the changing role of academia in the digitally networked age. At Berkman Klein and in collaboration with the MIT Media Lab, he co-leads the Ethics and Governance of Artificial Intelligence Initiative, with a particular interest in global governance issues and the broader implications of next-generation technologies, including questions of human autonomy and inclusion. As a long-term research interest, he studies the patterns of interaction between law and innovation, and innovation with the legal system in the digital age.



**GILMAN**  
Nils

Vice President

Berggruen Institute

US

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Since joining the Berggruen Institute in 2017 as the Vice President of Programs, Dr. Nils Gilman has managed both the Institute's Great Transformations research program and its resident fellowship program.

Dr. Gilman has previously worked as Associate Chancellor at the University of California, Berkeley, as Research Director and scenario planning consultant at the Monitor Group and Global Business Network, and at various enterprise software companies, including Salesforce.com and BEA Systems.

Dr. Gilman is the author of *Mandarin of the Future: Modernization Theory in Cold War America* (2004) and *Deviant Globalization: Black Market Economy in the 21st Century* (2011), as well as numerous articles on intellectual history and political economy. He holds a Ph.D. in History from U.C. Berkeley.



## **GOH** Chok Tong

Prime Minister (1990-2004)

Singapore

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H.E. Mr. Goh Chok Tong was Singapore's Prime Minister from November 1990 to August 2004.

Mr. Goh was first elected into Parliament in 1976, and remains a Member of Parliament. Between 1979 and 1990, he served as Minister of Trade and Industry, Health and Defence, respectively. He was appointed Deputy Prime Minister in 1985, and succeeded Mr. Lee Kuan Yew on 28 November 1990 as Singapore's second Prime Minister. Mr. Goh remained in the Cabinet as Senior Minister and was Chairman of the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS) (2004-2011). Upon leaving Cabinet, Mr. Goh was given the honorary title of Emeritus Senior Minister, and was appointed Senior Advisor to MAS. In April 2017, Mr. Goh was appointed Chairman of the Governing Board of the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy at National University of Singapore.

Mr. Goh graduated with a Master of Arts in Development Economics from Williams College, USA in 1967. He joined national shipping company Neptune Orient Lines in 1969, and was its Managing Director from 1973 to 1977.



## **GOMART** Thomas

Director

French Institute of International  
Relations (Ifri)

France

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Dr. Thomas Gomart is currently Director of Ifri, and Lavoisier Fellow at the State Institute for International Relations (University-MGIMO – Moscow), Visiting Fellow at the Institute for Security Studies (European Union – Paris) and Marie Curie Fellow at the Department of War Studies (King's College – London).

Previously, Dr. Gomart was ifri's Vice President for Strategic Development (2010-2015) and the Director of its Russia/NIS Centre (2004-2013). He was an Assistant Professor at La Sorbonne (1996-1999), a cadet officer in the Army (2000), and a policy entrepreneur (2001-2004). Dr. Gomart has been a member of the Strategic Review Committee on the Strategic Review of Defence and National Security 2017 (French Ministry of Armed Forces).

Dr. Gomart received his Ph.D. in History at Paris I Panthéon-Sorbonne, and EMBA at HEC. He is currently working on Russia, digital governance, country risk, and think tanks. He has published several books, the most recently is *L'affolement du monde - 10 enjeux géopolitiques*.



**GUELAR**  
Diego Ramiro

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Argentina

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H.E. Mr. Diego Ramiro Guelar has been Ambassador of China since 2016 and Chair Professor of “Sistemas Políticos Comparados” at the UCES (Universidad de Ciencias Empresariales y Sociales) since 2010.

Previously, Amb. Guelar served as Senior Advisor in Foreign Affairs in Government of Buenos Aires City and Secretary to the Foreign Relations of PRO party (2004-2015), President of the Banco Ciudad de Buenos Aires Foundation (2009-2012). He was Ambassador in the United States of America (2002-2003), Ambassador in the European Union (1989-1996). He was also Chair Professor of “Estudios sobre los EE.UU” at the UCES (Universidad de Ciencias Empresariales y Sociales)(2003-2009), Member of the CARI – Consejo Argentino para las Relaciones Internacionales (1985-2009 ), etc.

Amb. Guelar has published several books including *El Robo de la Gioconda, una Historia Argentina*, Editorial Listal, and *Guest columnist in CNN and Al Jazeera*, etc. He speaks Spanish, English, French, Portuguese and Italian.



**GUNNARSSON**  
Gunnar Snorri

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Iceland

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H.E. Mr. Gunnar Snorri Gunnarsson has been Ambassador to China since 2018, also accredited to the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Mongolia, the South Korea, the Kingdom of Thailand and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Amb. Gunnarsson was special assignment as Brexit coordinator of Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Reykjavík (2016-2018), Ambassador to Germany, also accredited to Poland, Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro with residence in Berlin (2010-2016), Ambassador to China, also accredited to Australia, New Zealand, The Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Mongolian Republic, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Kingdom of Cambodia, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and the South Korea with residence in Beijing (2006-2010).

Amb. Gunnarsson was also Ambassador to the European Union, also accredited to the Kingdom of Belgium, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the Principality of Liechtenstein with residence in Brussels (1997-2002), Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva, including EFTA and the WTO (1994-1997).



**GUPTA**  
Arvind

Director

Vivekananda International Foundation  
India

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Dr. Arvind Gupta is the Director of Vivekananda International Foundation, which is a Delhi based independent, non-partisan think-tank.

As a former diplomat, Dr. Gupta had 20 years of policy level experience in national security issues. He served as Deputy National Security Advisor from 2014 to 2017 and headed the national Security Council Secretariat in the Government of India. From 2012 to 2014, he was Director General of the Institute for Defence Studies & Analyses in New Delhi.

Dr. Gupta is also an Honorary Professor in the Department of Defence and National Security Studies of Punjab University in Chandigarh. His interests are in India's foreign policy, security, history, culture and civilization, and his many books include *How India Manages its National Security* (2018).



**HARLAND**  
David

Executive Director

Center for Humanitarian Dialogue  
Switzerland

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Mr. David Harland has been HD's Executive Director since 2011. He also currently serves on the United Nations Secretary-General's High-Level Advisory Board on Mediation.

Previously Mr. Harland worked for the United Nations, including in Bosnia, Kosovo, Haiti and Timor Leste, including as acting head of government. He was author of the UN Secretary-General's landmark report on the Fall of Srebrenica., was Chair of the World Economic Forum conflict prevention council and was adjunct professor at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Affairs (SAIS). Mr. Harland has published widely on the issues surrounding conflict and international relations, in the New York Times and elsewhere. Earlier, he was a Teaching Fellow at Harvard University's Department of Government, where he taught Chinese politics.

Mr. Harland received his Master's degree from Harvard University and a doctorate from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University, as well as a graduate diploma from Peking University.



**HASS**  
Ryan Lee

Fellow  
Brookings Institution  
US

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Mr. Ryan Lee Hass is a David M. Rubenstein Fellow in the Foreign Policy program at Brookings, where he holds a joint appointment to the John L. Thornton China Center and the Center for East Asia Policy Studies. He is also a nonresident affiliated fellow in the Paul Tsai China Center at Yale Law School.

Mr. Hass served as the director for China, Taiwan and Mongolia at the National Security Council (NSC) staff (2013-2017). He joined President Obama's state visit delegations in Beijing and Washington respectively in 2014 and 2015, and the president's delegation to Hangzhou, China, for the G-20 in 2016, and to Lima, Peru, for the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Leaders Meetings in 2016. Prior to joining NSC, Mr. Hass served as a Foreign Service Officer in U.S. Embassy Beijing. He also served in Embassy Seoul and Embassy Ulaanbaatar, and domestically in the State Department Offices of Taiwan Coordination and Korean Affairs.

Mr. Hass focuses his research and analysis on enhancing policy development on the pressing political, economic, and security challenges facing the United States in East Asia.



**HAVENS**  
John Charles

Executive Director  
The IEEE Global Initiative on Ethics of  
Autonomous and Intelligent Systems  
US

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Mr. John C. Havens is Executive Director of The IEEE Global Initiative on Ethics of Autonomous and Intelligent Systems that has two primary outputs – the creation and iteration of a body of work known as Ethically Aligned Design: A Vision for Prioritizing Human Well-being with Autonomous and Intelligent Systems and the recommendation of ideas for Standards Projects focused on prioritizing ethical considerations in AI/IS.

Previously, Mr. Havens was an EVP of Social Media at PR Firm, Porter Novelli and a professional actor for over 15 years. He is also the Executive Director of The Council on Extended Intelligence (CXI).

Mr. Havens has written for *Mashable* and *The Guardian* and is author of the books, *Heartificial Intelligence: Embracing Our Humanity To Maximize Machines* and *Hacking Happiness: Why Your Personal Data Counts and How Tracking it Can Change the World*.



**HE**  
**Kai**

**Professor**  
**Griffith University**  
**Australia**

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Prof. He Kai is Professor of International Relations at Griffith Asia Institute and Centre for Governance and Public Policy, Griffith University, Australia. He is also a visiting Chair Professor of International Relations at the Zhou Enlai School of Government, Nankai University, China (2018-2021). He is currently an Australian Research Council (ARC) Future Fellow (2017-2020).

Previously, he was a postdoctoral fellow in the Princeton-Harvard China and the World Program (2009 - 2010).

Prof. He is the author of *Institutional Balancing in the Asia Pacific: Economic Interdependence and China's Rise* (Routledge, 2009), *Prospect Theory and Foreign Policy Analysis in the Asia Pacific: Rational Leaders and Risky Behavior* (co-authored with Huiyun Feng, Routledge, 2013), and *China's Crisis Behavior: Political Survival and Foreign Policy* (Cambridge, 2016), among other publications in a number of international journals.



**HE**  
**Yafei**

**Former Vice Minister**  
**Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of**  
**the State Council, Ministry of Foreign**  
**Affairs**  
**China**

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Mr. He Yafei currently serves as the Secretary General of International Mountain Tourism Alliance, and Distinguished Professor of Yenching Academy of Peking University.

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

Mr. He graduated from Beijing Foreign Studies University, and later studied at Geneva Institute of International Relations.



**HIGAZY**  
Mohamed

Assistant Foreign Minister (2010-2015)  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Egypt

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Amb. Dr. Mohamed Higazy is former assistant foreign minister of Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and currently advisor to the minister of local development for international cooperation and professor of Economics and Political Science of Cairo University.

From 2000 to 2015, Amb. Dr. Higazy served as ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the Federal Republic of Germany, Australia, New Zealand and Pacific Islands, India, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, also foreign relations adviser to the prime minister, among other important capacities.

Amb. Dr. Higazy graduated from the Journalism department of Cairo University in 1977, in 1996 he took a PhD of Political Sciences from Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia.



**HOWARD**  
Stephen John

Secretary General  
The Global Foundation  
Australia

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Mr. Stephen Howard is Secretary General of the non-profit Global Foundation in Australia. He is a global strategist and business advisor, with 30 years of background in leading infrastructure policy design and implementation.

In 1990s, SG Howard created Australia's first national public-private partnerships regime in conjunction with business supporters, advised BAA plc on their successful investment in Melbourne Airport and provided advices for the successful development strategy for a major hydro project in Laos. Over the past 20 years, he has played a significant role in advising and facilitating China's process of 'going global'. He was officially appointed as an International Advisor to the President of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) in May 2016.

Mr. Howard completed studies in economics at Deakin University in Australia and at London Business School. He was awarded the Chevalier of the Order of Merit for his contribution to France-Australia relations in 2004.



**HSIAO**  
Amanda Yan Ran

Project Manager

Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue  
Switzerland

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Ms. Amanda Hsiao is the Beijing-based Project Manager for HD where she coordinates all China-related programming and oversees the South China Sea project.

Prior to joining HD in 2015, Ms. Hsiao was an analyst on the conflicts in Sudan and South Sudan. She was based in South Sudan for the Center for American Progress, where she wrote extensively on the political and humanitarian state-of-play in the two Sudans, including on post-secession negotiations between the two countries. She also served as a Program Analyst for AECOM International Development, a contractor to USAID's South Sudan Transition and Conflict Mitigation Program.

Ms. Hsiao received a Master in Public Affairs from Princeton University's Woodrow Wilson School and a Bachelor of Arts in International Relations from Pomona College.



**HU**  
Bo

Executive Director

Ocean Strategy Research Center,  
Peking  
China

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Dr. Hu Bo is a Research Fellow at the Institute of Ocean Research and Executive Director of Ocean Strategy Research Center, Peking University. He has written two books and more than 30 journal articles and book chapters on China's maritime strategies & policies. His most recent publication includes: "On China 'Important Maritime Interests'" (Asia-Pacific Security and Maritime Strategy, 2015.03) and "The development trend of international maritime politics and China's strategic choices" (International Studies, 2017.02).

Dr. Hu received his Ph.D. in Politics from the School of International Studies in Peking University. His areas of specialization include maritime strategy, international security and China's diplomacy.





## HUANG Renwei

Academic Committee of High-level  
Think Tank

Shanghai Academy of Social Science  
China

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Dr. Huang Renwei is currently Chairman of the Academic Committee of the National High-end Think Tanks at Shanghai Academy of Social Science. He was Vice President of Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences. Since the mid-1980s he has been associating with various institutions of international studies in Shanghai. Now he is also Director of Shanghai Municipal Centre for International Studies, Vice President of China Association of America Studies, President of Shanghai Association of American Studies.

Dr. Huang completed his studies for B.A., M.A. and Ph.D. of History at the Northeast Normal University, China. For over 30 years, he dedicates to research on American history, Sino-U.S. relations, cross-strait relations, global governance, international economic relations as well as the peaceful rise of China.



## HÜBSCH Marc

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Luxembourg

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H.E. Dr. Marc Hübsch has been Ambassador of Luxembourg to China since April 2017.

Amb. Hübsch was positioned in Luxembourg as Deputy Director at the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (2014-2017). He was Chairman of the trade policy committee "Full members" (meetings at Ambassador's level), during Luxembourg's Presidency of the Council of the European Union. Amb. Hübsch was also furthermore Chief negotiator for bilateral investment protection agreements between Luxembourg and third countries. He served as Deputy permanent representative of Luxembourg to the OECD, in Paris (2011- 2012).

In 2012, Amb. Hübsch served as Director General for Trade and Investment Promotion. He chaired the Committee for the Promotion of Luxembourg Exports, was a member of the Consultative Committee on Foreign Trade and a board member of the Office du Dueroire (Luxembourg's export insurance provider). He was educated at the Rheinisch Westfälische Technische Hochschule Aachen (RWTH Aachen University), in Germany, receiving a Ph.D. and a Master in economic geography.



**IMBRIE**  
William Andrew

Senior Fellow

Center for Security and Emerging  
Technology, Georgetown University

US

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Dr. William A. Imbrie is a Senior Fellow at Georgetown's Center for Security and Emerging Technology (CSET).

Dr. Imbrie previously worked as a fellow at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and as a senior advisor to Visiting Distinguished Statesman Secretary John F. Kerry. Prior to Carnegie, he served as a member of the Policy Planning Staff at the State Department, where he was a speechwriter to Secretary Kerry. Before moving to the Department of State, he served as a professional staff member on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Dr. Imbrie teaches foreign policy speechwriting and rhetoric to graduate and undergraduate students at Georgetown University. He received a Ph.D. in international relations from Georgetown University and received his B.A. in the humanities from Connecticut College and his M.A. from the Walsh School of Foreign Service. His book on the future of American power is under contract with Yale University Press.



**IVANOV**  
Igor

President

Russian International Affairs Council  
(RIAC)

Russia

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Dr. Igor Ivanov is President of the Russian International Affairs Council (RIAC), also a corresponding member of the Russian Academy of Sciences, and visiting professor at MGIMO (Moscow State Institute for International Relations). Dr. Ivanov is a member of RIAC boards, including the Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI), European Leadership Network (ELN), Luxembourg Forum on Preventing Nuclear Catastrophe.

Dr. Ivanov served as Russia's Ambassador to Spain (1991-1993), as Foreign Minister (1998-2004) and as Secretary of the Security Council (2004-2007).

Dr. Ivanov received his Ph.D. in history. He authored a number of books and articles on foreign affairs and foreign policy. He has been the recipient of Nunn-Lugar Award 2015 for Promoting Nuclear Security.



**IVISON**  
Duncan Mackenzie

Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Research)  
The University of Sydney  
Australia

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Prof. Duncan Mackenzie Ivison is currently Deputy Vice Chancellor (Research) and Professor of Political Philosophy at the University of Sydney.

Previously, Prof. Ivison was Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences (2010-2015) and Head of the School of Philosophical and Historical Inquiry (2007-2009). He is currently Chair of the University of Sydney Confucius Institute Board; Chair of the Go8 DVCR Committee and the NSW DVCR / PVC Committee and a member of the ARC Council.

Prof. Ivison has also held appointments at the University of Toronto, the University of York (UK) and was a Postdoctoral Fellow at the Research School of Social Sciences at the ANU. He received his MSc and Ph.D. at the London School of Economics and Political Science.



**JACKMAN**  
Francois

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary  
Embassy of Barbados

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H.E. Mr. Francois Jackman has been Ambassador of Barbados to China since 2018.

Prior to that, Amb. Jackman was Co-Director of Confucius Institute in University of the West Indies, Barbados (2016-2018), Chief of Staff in Prime Minister's Office, Barbados in 2015, Deputy Chief of Mission in Embassy of Barbados, Beijing (2009-2014), Head of Maritime Boundaries Unit, concurrently Head of Caribbean Department in Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Barbados (MFA) (2004-2009), First Secretary in Embassy of Barbados, Brussels, Belgium (1998-2000), etc.

Amb. Jackman received an M.A. of International Boundary Studies in Durham University, Durham, United Kingdom in 2004. His Publications include *Future directions of Caribbean Foreign Policy: the oceans* (2010), and *Notes on the development of the electronic media in Barbados over the last 60 years* (1993). Amb. Jackman took Short courses and received Diploma in Mandarin of Beijing Language and Culture College in Beijing in 2008. He speaks English, French, Italian, Spanish and Mandarin.



**JEAN  
Sebastien**

Director

Center for Prospective Studies and  
International Information (CEPII)

France

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Dr. Sebastien Jean is Director of CEPII and a member of France's Council of Economic Advisers (CAE). He is also a Senior Scientist with INRA, the French national institute for agricultural research, a member of France's National Productivity Council, a Policy Associate with the Nottingham Centre for Research on Globalisation and Economic Policy (GEP, UK), an affiliate member of CESifo Research Network (Munich, Germany).

Previously, Dr. Jean held positions at OECD Economics Department and taught in various institutions.

Dr. Jean graduated from Ecole Centrale de Paris and holds a Ph.D. in economics from University of Paris-1. His research and policy works mainly deal with international trade, trade policies, and international economic policy.



**JIA  
Lieying**

Dean

School of International Relations  
of Beijing Language and Culture  
University

China

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Dr. Jia Lieying is the dean and Doctoral Supervisor of School of International Relations of Beijing Language and Culture University, as well as the director of the U.N. Studying Center of BLCU.

Dr. Jia received his Ph.D. from China Foreign Affairs University, an M.A. from Communication University of China, and a B.A. in Peking University. His study mainly focuses on China diplomacy and International Organizations.



**JIA**  
Qingguo

Professor and Former Dean

School of International Studies of  
Peking University

China

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Dr. Jia Qingguo is professor and former dean of School of International Studies of Peking University. He has taught in University of Vermont, Cornell University, University of California at San Diego, University of Sydney in Australia as well as Peking University. He was a research fellow at the Brookings Institution between 1985 and 1986, a visiting professor at the University of Vienna in 1997 and a CNAPS fellow at the Brookings Institution between 2001 and 2002. He is a member of the Standing Committee and the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. He is also Director of the Institute for China-US People-to-People Exchange of the Ministry of Education, Vice President of the Chinese American Studies Association, Vice President of China International Relations Studies Association, and Vice President of Chinese Japanese Studies Association. He is serving on the editorial board of more than a dozen established domestic and international academic journals. He has published extensively on U.S.-China relations, Northeast Asia, relations between the Chinese mainland and Taiwan, Chinese foreign policy and Chinese politics.

Prof. Jia received his Ph.D. from Cornell University in 1988.



**JIANG**  
Shixue

Professor

Chinese Academy of Social Sciences  
(CASS)

China

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Dr. Jiang Shixue is Professor of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS). Concurrently, he is also Distinguished Professor of the Shanghai University, Director of the Center for Latin American Studies of the Shanghai University; and also Distinguished Professor of the Sichuan International Studies University, Distinguished Professor of the City University of Macau, Guest Professor of the Macau University of Sciences and Technology, and Guest Professor of the Anhui University.

Prof. Jiang was former Deputy Director of the Institute of European Studies, CASS, from 2008 to 2017, and former Deputy Director of the Institute of Latin American Studies, CASS, from 1997 to 2008.



**KALANDIA**  
Archil

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary  
Embassy of Georgia

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H.E. Mr. Archil Kalandia has been Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Georgia to China since 2018.

Previously, Amb. Kalandia served as Senior Counsellor in Embassy of Georgia to China (2017-2018), Counsellor of Department of Asia, Africa, Australia and Pacific Countries in Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia (2014-2017), Lecturer in Caucasus University, Tbilisi (2015-2017) and Lecturer in Saint Andrew Georgian University (2014-2017), First Secretary in Embassy of Georgia to China (2007-2014).

Amb. Kalandia received Doctor of Social Sciences in Georgian Technical University in 2013. He speaks Georgian, Chinese, English and Russian. Amb. Kalandia received Honor Certificate for Outstanding Contribution for Developing Cultural Ties between Georgia and China from Institute of Confucius of Tbilisi in October 2014, etc. His Publications include *Chinese-Georgian and Georgian-Chinese Dictionaries 2017*, *"Transformation of China in XXI Century" 2015*, and 12 Articles about the Chinese Reforms and Opening up Policy. He is Member of Sinologists Association of Georgia.



**KANIA**  
Elsa Babette

PhD Student  
Harvard University  
US

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Ms. Elsa B. Kania is an Adjunct Senior Fellow with the Technology and National Security Program at the Center for a New American Security (CNAS) and a Research Fellow with the Center for Security and Emerging Technology at Georgetown University.

At CNAS, Ms. Kania contributes to the Artificial Intelligence and Global Security Initiative and the "Securing Our 5G Future" program, while acting as a member of the research team for the Task Force on Artificial Intelligence and National Security. She was a 2018 Fulbright Specialist and is a Non-Resident Fellow with the Australian Strategic Policy Institute's International Cyber Policy Centre.

Currently, Ms. Kania is a PhD student in Harvard University's Department of Government, and she is also a graduate of Harvard College (*summa cum laude*, Phi Beta Kappa).



**KANTHA**  
Ashok kumar

Director  
Institute of Chinese Studies, Delhi  
India

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Amb. Ashok K. Kantha is Director of the Institute of Chinese Studies, Delhi.

As a career diplomat, he was Ambassador of India to China until January 2016. Prior to this, he was Secretary (East) at Ministry of External Affairs in New Delhi. His previous assignments include High Commissioner of India to Sri Lanka and Malaysia, Consul General in Hong Kong, Deputy Chief of Mission in Kathmandu, and Joint Secretary (East Asia), Director (China) and Director/Deputy Secretary handling Pakistan and Afghanistan in Ministry of External Affairs. Mr. Kantha also served in different capacities at Indian Missions in Singapore, China and the US, and at headquarters in New Delhi.

In his diplomatic career spanning over 38 years, Amb. Kantha specialized in Asian affairs, with a particular focus on China and India's neighbourhood. He has an advanced certificate in Chinese language from National University of Singapore.



**KARAGANOV**  
Sergey

Dean of the School of International  
Economics and Foreign Affairs  
National Research University Higher  
School of Economics  
Russia

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Prof. Sergey Karaganov is the dean of the Faculty of International Economics and Foreign Affairs of the National Research University Higher School of Economics in Russia, honorary chairman of the Presidium of the Council on Foreign and Defense Policy, some of his positions include: member of the Academic Council of the MFA of Russia, member of the Academic and Advisory Council, Russian Security Council, member of the Council for the Development of Civil Society and Human Rights under the President of Russia.

In 1990s Prof. Karaganov was the member of the Presidential Council of Russia. In 2014-2015 Prof. Karaganov was a member of the High-level Panel of Eminent Persons on European Security as a common project under the OSCE.

Prof. Karaganov holds a PhD of History, his scientific interests include Soviet/Russian foreign and defense policies, international political economy security, Greater Eurasia, USA and Europe, new global problems. Prof. Karaganov is also the author and editor of more than 25 books and around 500 articles.



**KARIM**  
**M Fazlul**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of Bangladesh**

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H.E. Mr. M Fazlul Karim has been Bangladesh Ambassador to China since October 2014.

Prior to that, Amb. Karim was Consul General in Hong Kong (2002-2003), Permanent Representative to FAO, IFAD and WFP and was elected Vice-Chair of IFAD and Chairman of the Asian Group in FAO in 2007, Bangladesh Ambassador to Saudi Arabia with concurrent accreditation to Sudan and Ethiopia and Permanent Representative to OIC (2008-2010), Bangladesh Ambassador to Mexico (2013-2014), etc. Amb. Karim also represented Bangladesh in the Economic and Legal Committees of the UN General Assembly and looked after the Security Council and Peace Keeping matters in New York (1991-1995), attended UN General Assembly sessions in 1999, 2000 and 2005 as member of Bangladesh delegation.

Amb. Karim received Master of Social Science (MSS) in International Relations from Dhaka University in 1985. He is fluent in English and French, Arabic, Bahasa Indonesia and Spanish.



**KARZAI**  
**H.E. Hamid**

**Former President of the Islamic  
Republic of Afghanistan**

**Office of the Former President of  
Afghanistan**

**Afghanistan**

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H.E. Mr. Hamid Karzai was the first democratically elected president of Afghanistan and served for two consecutive terms, from 2004 to 2014.

Previously, Mr. Karzai served as the Deputy Foreign Minister in the Mujahedeen transitional government and the Director of the Foreign Relations Unit in the Office of the President of the Interim Government. He began to work actively for the organization of a national Loya Jirga (Grand Council). Mr. Karzai was also elected as the Chairman of the Interim Administration of Afghanistan in 2001.

Mr. Karzai has received a number of distinguished awards and honors, among them are Honorary Knighthood from Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth (2003), Medal of Malik Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia, Indira Gandhi Prize for Peace, Disarmament and Development (2005), etc. He is fluent in several languages including Pashto, Persian, Hindi, French and English.





## **KATHURIA** Rajat

**Director and Chief Executive**

**Indian Council for Research on  
International Economic Relations  
(ICRIER)**

**India**

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Dr. Rajat Kathuria is Director and Chief Executive at Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER), New Delhi.

Dr. Kathuria has worked with the World Bank, Washington DC as a Consultant and carried out research assignments for a number of international organizations, including ILO, UNCTAD, LinneAsia, World Bank and ADB. He is a founding member of Broadband Society for Universal Access and served on the Board of Delhi Management Association. Dr. Kathuria is also on several government committees and on the research advisory council of SBI.

Dr. Kathuria received his Ph.D. from the University of Maryland, College Park, and Masters from Delhi School of Economics. He has over 20 years' experience in teaching and 15 in economic policy. His research interests include regulation and competition policy.



## **KERIMI** Danil

**Head of China**

**Network for Global Technology  
Governance, World Economic Forum**

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Mr. Danil Kerimi is the Head of China, Network for Global Technology Governance and serves on the Leadership Team of the World Economic Forum in Greater China Region.

Mr. Kerimi had various positions with the United Nations, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and in the manufacturing and media industries. He is an affiliated fellow of the Berkman –Klein Centre for Internet and Society, Harvard Law School and served on the Advisory Boards of Stanford Cyber Policy Program, Korea Governance & Media Lab as well as Siracusa International Institute for Criminal Justice and Human Rights.

Mr. Kerimi led many teams looking after the Tech Industries. In addition, he led the work on national digital/cyber strategies, internet governance, evidence-based policy making, Netmundial Initiative as well as Forum's work in Eurasian region. He is a graduate of Shandong University in China, Vienna Diplomatic Academy and Global Leadership Fellowship offered by the World Economic Forum in collaboration with a few academic partners.



## **KESHAVARZ ZADEH** Mohammad

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**  
Embassy of Iran

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H.E. Mr. Mahammad Keshavarz Zadeh is Ambassador of Islamic Republic of Iran to China.

Amb. Keshavarzadeh Zadeh served as I. R. of Iran Ambassador to China in December 2018, Assistant Minister and Director General for Americas, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iran (2016-2018), Director of the First Department of Western Europe, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iran (2012-2015). He was also Ambassador of the I. R. of Iran to Uzbekistan (2008-2012), Director of Cultural Affairs Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iran (2001-2006), Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Venezuela (1997-2001), etc.

Amb. Keshavarzadeh Zadeh graduated M.A. in Political Science from Mofid University of Qom, Iran, and B.A. in International Relation from the School of International Relations (affiliated to Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iran).



## **KHATIBZADEH** Saeid

**Senior Advisor**  
**Institute for Political and International  
Studies (IPIS)**  
Iran

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Dr. Saeid Khatibzadeh is currently Senior Adviser to the President of the Institute for Political and International Studies, in charge of research and international cooperation of the Institute.

Dr. Khatibzadeh has worked as Acting Director General of IPIS (2017-2018), Head of the IPIS Regional Office in Berlin (2013-2017), Director of Publication Department of IPIS (2011-2013) and IPIS Resident Representative in Canada (2007-2011). He has joined the Institute in 1999.

Dr. Khatibzadeh has been also Editor of the Iranian Journal of International Affairs (2002-2006) and has published and conducted numerous articles and research projects in both Persian and English. His main scholarly interests are international politics & security, and Iran's foreign policy.



**KHEK**  
**M Caimealy**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**  
**Embassy of Cambodia**

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H.E. Ms. M Caimealy Khek is currently Ambassador of Cambodia to China. She was appointed from 1982 as Chief of the Protocol Services by H.R.H Samdech (Monseigneur) NORODOM SIHANOUK, at that time Chairman of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK), acknowledged "De Jure" by the United Nations.

Amb. Khek was promoted to the rank of Minister in 1999 and in 2004 as Senior Minister in charge of the Royal Protocol and the External Relations of His Majesty the King of Cambodia. He was also appointed by the Royal Government of Cambodia as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Cambodia to China in November 2006, appointed as High Privy Councilor of H.M. the King of Cambodia, with the rank of Deputy Prime Minister in February 2009.

Amb. Khek received Grand Croix of the Royal Order of Cambodia awarded by the Royal Decree on May 12, 2005 from His Majesty NORODOM SIHAMONI, King of Cambodia, etc. She speaks French, English, Spanish and German.



**KHOKHAR**  
**Riaz Hussain**

**Distinguished Visiting Fellow (DVF)**  
**National Defense University, Islamabad**  
**Pakistan**

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Amb. Riaz H. Khokhar currently serves as the Distinguished Visiting Fellow (DVF) for Special National Security workshops at National Defense University, Islamabad. He is also on the Advisory Board of the National Institute of Public policy (NIPS) NUST University, Islamabad.

Amb. Khokhar served as Pakistan's Foreign Secretary (2002-2005). As a career diplomat, he has also been Ambassador to China, Mongolia, United States of America, Jamaica, Bangladesh and Bhutan. He also served as a foreign policy and defense aide to four Pakistani Prime Minister's: Nawaz Sharif, Mustafa Jatoi, Benazir Bhutto and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.



**KIM**  
**Sung-han**

**Dean and Professor**  
**Korea University**  
**South Korea**

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Dr. Kim Sung-han is Dean and Professor of International Relations at the Graduate School of International Studies (GSIS)/Division of International Studies (DIS), and director of Ilmin International Relations Institute, Korea University.

Previously, Dean Kim served as a Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade in 2012-2013. He was a professor from 1994 to 2007 at the Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security (IFANS), Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Trade. In 2013-2014, Dr. Kim was the Chair of World Economic Forum's Global Agenda Council on WMD. He has completed his service as the President of the Korean National Committee of CSCAP (Council on Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific); Vice President of the Korean Association of International Studies; President of Korean Association of American Politics (KAAP); and Chairman of the Vision Council for the ROK-U.S. Security Policy Initiative.

Dean Kim received his Ph.D. in Political Science from University of Texas at Austin.



**KODITUWAKKU**  
**Karunasena**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and**  
**Plenipotentiary**  
**Embassy of Sri Lanka**

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H.E. Dr. Karunasena Kodituwakku is Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Sri Lanka to China.

Amb. Kodituwakku served as Vice Chancellor in University of Sri Jayewardenepura in Sri Lanka (1983-1988), Founder Chairman of Geological Survey and Mines Bureau of Sri Lanka (1992-1993), Governor of North Western Province in Sri Lanka (1993-1994). He was also Cabinet Minister of Human Resource Development, Education and Cultural Affairs in Sri Lanka (2001-2004), President of Honors Club International Academy of Sri Lanka (2007-2014), Chairman of National Institute of Business Management in Sri Lanka (2015 Jan. - Nov.)

Amb. Kodituwakku was Ambassador of Sri Lanka in Japan (1988-1989), Ambassador of Sri Lanka in South Korea (1989-1991), elected to the Executive Board of UNESCO – to represent Asia – Pacific Region, Paris (2003-2005), twice represented Sri Lanka at the General Assembly of the United Nations (1986 & 2002). He received his Ph.D. in University of Sri Jayewardenepura in Sri Lanka.



**KOHARA**  
**Masahiro**

**Professor**

**The University of Tokyo**  
**Japan**

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Dr. Masahiro Kohara is currently Professor at the Graduate School of Law and Politics at the University of Tokyo. He teaches Modern Diplomacy.

Prof. Kohara started his career as a diplomat at Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1980. The last three posts were Deputy Director General of the Asian and Oceanian Affairs Bureau (2007), Consul-General of Japan in Sydney (2010) and Consul-General of Japan in Shanghai (2013). He assumed his current post in 2015.

Professor Kohara graduated from the Faculty of Literature at the University of Tokyo, earned his MA in Asian Studies from UC Berkeley, and received his Ph.D. degree in International Relations from Ritsumeikan University. His many books include *National Interests of Japan (Nippon no Kokureki)* (Kodansha:Tokyo, 2018), *A Lively Seminar at the University of Tokyo (Todai Hakunetsu Zeni)* (Discover 21:Tokyo, 2019), etc.



**KORTUNOV**  
**Andrey**

**Director General**

**Russian International Affairs Council**  
**Russia**

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Dr. Andrey Kortunov is the Director General of the Russian International Affairs Council.

Dr. Kortunov graduated from the Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO) in 1979 and completed his postgraduate studies at the Institute for U.S. and Canada Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences in 1982. He holds a PhD in History. Dr. Kortunov held various positions in the Institute for U.S. and Canada Studies, including Deputy Director. He taught at universities around the world, including the University of California, Berkeley. In addition, he led several public organizations involved in higher education, social sciences and social development.

Since 2011, Dr. Kortunov has been the Director General of RIAC. He is a member of expert and supervisory committees and boards of trustees of several Russian and international organizations. His academic interests include contemporary international relations and Russian foreign policy.



**KULLANE**  
Awale

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary  
Embassy of Somalia

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H.E. Mr. Awale Kullane has been Ambassador of Somalia to China since 2018.

Prior to that, Amb. Kullane served as Ambassador to the Kingdom of Sweden (2016-2018), the alternate Ambassador and Deputy Permanent Representative of the Permanent Mission of Somalia to the United Nation in New York (2015-2016), Chargé d'affaires and Deputy Head of Mission at Embassy of Somalia in Washington DC, United States. He was also Deputy Head of Mission at the Embassy of Somalia in Beijing (2009-2013), Director General and Chief of Staff at Office of the Prime Minister in 2009 under Prime Minister H.E Omar Sharmarke.

EUCLID University honored Amb. Kullane with Post Graduate Certificate in Mediation and Conflict Management, the College of North West London honored him with a teaching certificate in education in 2002, and Cornell University honored him with an Executive Leadership Certificate in 2012.



**KUPCHAN**  
Clifford Abbot

Chairman  
Eurasia Group  
US

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Mr. Cliff Kupchan is Eurasia Group's chairman and director of research. He has been a leading expert on international relations for more than two decades—in academia, as a US official, and in the private sector.

Previously, Mr. Kupchan held a senior position at the US State Department during the Clinton administration. He worked for the House International Relations Committee of the US Congress.

Mr. Kupchan provides cutting-edge insights on political risk. He currently focuses on US foreign and trade policy, dynamics within the US government, and global hotspots. He is also an expert on US and international sanctions and specialized in the Middle East and Eurasia.



**LAKE**  
**David A.**

**Jerri-Ann and Gary E. Jacobs Professor of Social Sciences**

**Distinguished Professor of Political Science**

**University of California, San Diego**  
**US**

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Prof. David A. Lake is Jerri-Ann and Gary E. Jacobs Professor of Social Sciences and Distinguished Professor of Political Science at the University of California, San Diego.

Prof. Lake served as President of the American Political Science Association in 2016-2017, co-editor of the journal *International Organization* (1997-2001), founding chair of the International Political Economy Society (2005-2012), Program Co-Chair of the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association (2007), and President of the International Studies Association (2010-2011). The recipient of UCSD Chancellor's Associates Awards for Excellence in Graduate Education (2005) and Excellence in Research in Humanities and Social Sciences (2013), he was elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 2006 and a was fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences in 2008-2009.

Prof. Lake has published widely in international relations theory, international political economy, and security studies. His most recent book is *The Statebuilder's Dilemma: Legitimacy, Loyalty, and the Limits of External Intervention* (Cornell 2016). In addition to over 100 scholarly articles and chapters, he is the author or editor of many books including *Hierarchy in International Relations* (Cornell 2009).

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**LE**  
**Yucheng**

**Vice Minister**

**Ministry of Foreign Affairs**

**China**

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Amb. Le Yucheng is currently Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs of China. Prior to that, he served as Deputy Director of Office of Central Leading Group for Foreign Affairs, and Deputy Director of Office of Central Commission for Foreign Affairs from 2016 to 2018, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of India from 2014 to 2016, and Ambassador to the Republic of Kazakhstan from 2013 to 2014, during his over 30-year experience as a career diplomat.

Amb. Le's areas of responsibility focus on executive work of the Ministry, General Office, government transparency, and Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan-related affairs.



**LI  
Bin**

**Professor**

**Department of International Relations,  
Tsinghua University**

**China**

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Prof. Li Bin has been a faculty member of the Department of International Relations at Tsinghua University since 2000. Prior to that, he was Director of Arms Control Division Program for Science and National Security Studies at Institute of Applied Physics and Computational Mathematics as well as Technical Advisor to Chinese Delegation on Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty from 1996 to 1999.

Prof. Li is Member of the Degree Committee at School of Social Sciences, Tsinghua University. He is also Member of Board of Directors of China Arms Control and Disarmament Association and China-US People's Friendship Association. He is on boards of several major international journals.

Prof. Li received his Bachelor and Master degree from Peking University, and Ph.D. in Physics from China Academy of Engineering Physics in 1993.



**LI  
Huilai**

**Vice President**

**Chinese People's Institute of Foreign  
Affairs (CPIFA)**

**China**

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Amb. Li Huilai is currently Vice President of Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs (CPIFA).

Prior to that, Amb. Li also served as Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs of China from 2015 to 2019, Director-General, General Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs from 2011 to 2015, and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of Tajikistan from 2005 to 2007, among other important diplomatic posts.

Amb. Li holds a Master's degree of History of China's External Relations from China Foreign Affairs University.





**LI**  
**Li**

**Senior Research Professor**

**Institute of International Relations,  
Tsinghua University**

**China**

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Dr. Li Li is a senior research professor at the Institute of International Relations at Tsinghua University, and the Director of Center for South Asian Studies. She also serves as the Deputy Secretary-General of World Peace Forum and the Deputy Editor-in-Chief of the Quarterly Journal of International Politics (Chinese version).

Before she joined Tsinghua in April 2018, Dr. Li was a deputy director and a senior research fellow at the China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR), where she had worked for more than two decades.

Dr. Li received her doctorate degree in international relations from Jawaharlal Nehru University of India in January 2008. She has written extensively on India and South Asia, Middle East politics, and US relations with the Islamic world. She is the author of *Security Perception and China-India Relations* (New Delhi: KW Publishers, 2009) and many papers and articles, both in Chinese and in English. Her current research interests include China-India relations as well as politics and security in South Asia and the Indian Ocean region.



**LI**  
**Yongquan**

**President**

**School of International Relations,  
University of Chinese Academy of  
Social Sciences**

**China**

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Prof. Li Yongquan is the president of school of International Relations in University of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, president of Chinese Association of Russian, East European and Central Asian Studies and director of Center for Belt & Road Studies of CASS.

Prof. Li was born in March 1955 in Haicheng, Liaoning Province. He graduated from Foreign Language Department of Liaoning University in 1975 and got a history PhD from History Department of Moscow State University in 1990.



**LIN**  
**Guijun**

Executive Dean

Academy of Open Economy, University  
of International Business and  
Economics

China

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Prof. Lin Guijun is currently Executive Dean of the Academy of Open Economy at the University of International Business and Economics (UIBE), Chairman of UIBE Academic Committee, Editor of International Trade Journal, Chairperson for the Degree-Conferring Committee in applied economics at the State Council of China, and Member of China's Social Science committee.

Prof. Lin received his Ph.D. from UIBE, an M.A. in economics from Carleton University, Canada and a BA in economics from UIBE.



**LIN**  
**Hongyu**

Dean

College of International Relations at  
Huaqiao University

China

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Prof. Lin Hongyu is the Dean of the College of International Relations at Huaqiao University. He is also standing councilor of China Association of International Studies (CAIS), Senior Fellow of China Pacific Studies Academy and one of the Distinguished Scholars of Peking social science theory studies.

Previously, Prof. Lin served as director of the Department of International Politics at the China University of International Relations.

Prof. Lin received his Ph.D. from Peking University and once was a visiting scholar at Hoover Institution at Stanford University. He specialized in the studies of Sino-US relations, IPE, big powers' gaming and international security, and has published several books including *Political Analysis of American Presidential Elections (2017)* and *General Studies of BRICS (2016)*, etc.



**LITTLER**  
Katherine Louise

Senior Ethics Specialist, Co-Lead  
Global Health Ethics Team

World Health Organization

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Ms. Katherine Littler has been serving in the Global Health Ethics Team at the World Health Organization in Geneva as Senior Ethics Specialist and Co-lead since October 2018.

Prior to this, Ms. Littler co-led the Global Policy Team at Wellcome. She has sat on many oversight bodies, including: the PHE Ebola Governance Group; the IDDO Ebola Platform Steering Committee; the H3Africa Ethics and Regulatory Working Group and she was the chair of the GLOPID-R data sharing working group.

Ms. Littler has a background in medical law and ethics and during her time at Wellcome provided strategic advice on regulatory, governance and ethical issues. She led a programme of work focusing on research ethics, global governance and advocacy, epidemic preparedness, genomics and emerging technologies, and evidence into policy.



**LIU**  
Yang

Leverhulme Research Fellow

University of Cambridge

UK

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Dr. Yang Liu is a Leverhulme Early Career Fellow in the Faculty of Philosophy and an Associate Fellow of the Leverhulme Centre for the Future of Intelligence (CFI) at the University of Cambridge.

At CFI, Dr. Liu leads a project on Decision Theory & AI, which aims at bringing the expertise of decision sciences to bear on the challenges of the development of beneficial AI. He also co-directs a programme whose aims are to build a bridge between the East and the West, to foster a rich East-West dialogue about the impacts of AI, and to contribute to the formation of an international stakeholder networks of AI ethics and governance.

Dr. Liu's research interests include Logic, Decision Theory, and Philosophy of Artificial Intelligence (AI). Prior to Cambridge, he received his doctorate in philosophy from Columbia University.



**LOH**  
**Stanley**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**  
**Embassy of Singapore**

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H.E. Mr. Stanley Loh assumed charge as Ambassador of the Republic of Singapore to the People's Republic of China in 2012.

Previously, Mr. Loh was member of the Lien Ying Chow Fellowship Council, Patron of the Singapore Chamber of Commerce and Industry in China, and Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in 2011. In 2015, he was conferred the Public Administration Medal (Gold) by Singapore President Tony Tan. Prior to that, Mr. Loh served as Trade Representative in Taipei from 2007 to 2011, and was appointed Press Secretary to Prime Minister, later, Senior Minister Goh Chok Tong and concurrently Director-General for the Middle in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Loh graduated from the National University of Singapore with First Class Honors in Economics, and earned an MS in Management from Stanford University's Sloan Masters Program.



**LU**  
**Gang**

**Director**

**Institute for International Studies, East  
China Normal University**

**China**

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Dr. Lu Gang has been Director of Institute for International Studies at East China Normal University (ECNU) since 2013. He is also Standing Director of Shanghai International Strategic Research Association. Prior to that, he was Researcher of Shanghai International Strategic Research Association from 2012 to 2013. From 2008 to 2012, he served as Visiting Scholar & Honorary Researcher of Institute for Asia Research, UBC, Canada.

Dr. Lu attained his M. Laws at Department of Political Education, ECNU in 1985, and his PhD. Laws at Department of Political Education, ECNU in 1997.



**LU**  
Zhongwei

Former President, Research Professor

China Institute of Contemporary  
International Relations (CICIR)

China

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Prof. Lu Zhongwei is former President and Research Professor of China Institute of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR). He has been Vice Chairman of China Reform Forum (CRF) Since 2005.

Prof. Lu was Deputy Director of Division for Northeast Asian Studies, CICIR in 1985, Member of Governing Council in Chinese Association for Japanese Studies in 1990, Director of Division for Northeast Asian Studies in CICIR in 1992. He was also Vice President of CICIR in 1993, President of CICIR and Executive Director of Chinese Association for Japanese Studies in 1999, Member of Governing Council in Chinese Association for Human Rights Studies and in Chinese Foundation of International Studies in 2000, and Secretary General of Committee for Sino-Japanese Friendship in the 21st Century in 2003.

Prof. Lu graduated in Japanese Language from Heilongjiang University. He was Visiting Research Fellow of Institute of Developing Economics in Japan in 1986 and Research Professor of CICIR in 1991.



**LUGRIS RODRIGUEZ**  
Juan Fernando

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Uruguay

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H.E. Mr. Lugris Rodriguez has been Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Uruguay to China since 2015.

Previously, Amb. Lugris Rodriguez was Permanent Representative of Uruguay to UNEP and UN-Habitat (2013-2015), the National Coordinator of Uruguay of UNASUR Presidency of the South American Union of Nations (2015-2016), Deputy Director General, and then Director General for Political Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay, as well as Vice President of the Delegation of Uruguay to the Administrative Commission of the Uruguay River (CARU)( 2014-2015), among other posts.



**MA**  
**Zhen'gang**

**Chairman**

**China National Committee, Council of  
Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific**

**China**

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Amb. Ma Zhen'gang currently serves as Chairman of the China National Committee in the Council of Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific, Chairman of the Beijing Society for Comparative International Studies and Guest Research Fellow at the China Institute of International Studies.

Previously, Amb. Ma was Vice-Chairman of the China Public Diplomacy Association from 2012 to 2016. From 2010 to 2016, he was Member of the Foreign Policy Advisory Group. He also held the positions of President of the China Institute of International Studies, Ambassador to UK, Vice-Minister of Foreign Office in the State Council, and various titles in Chinese embassies and Consulates.

In 1965, Amb. Ma graduated from the Beijing Foreign Languages University and furthered his studies in Ealing Technical College and London School of Economics and Political Studies from 1965 to 1967.



**MANASARYAN**  
**Sergey**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of Armenia**

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H.E. Mr. Sergey Manasaryan has been Ambassador of Armenia to China and Mongolia since 2016, and to the Kingdom of Thailand (with residence in Beijing) since 2018.

Amb. Manasaryan was Engineer of Institute on Hydromechanics and Water Issues in 1981, Senior Specialist of "Haigiughmechanics" Organization (1988-1989), General Specialist of Governmental Structure "Stateplan" (1990-1992), Chief of Staff of the Prime Minister of RA (1993-1994), Minister-Secretary of the Government of RA (1994-1996). He was also Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Armenia (2010 -2016), Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Armenia to Bulgaria (2005-2010), to the Arab Republic of Egypt (1999-2004), etc.

Amb. Manasaryan was Doctor of Technical Sciences. He received First Degree Medal of Services Rendered to Fatherland and Order of Stara Planina of the Republic of Bulgaria. He speaks Armenian, Russian, English and Bulgarian.



## **MARKEY** Daniel Seth

Senior Research Professor of  
International Relations

Johns Hopkins University's School of  
Advanced International Studies (SAIS)

US

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Dr. Daniel S. Markey is a senior research professor of international relations at Johns Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS) and the academic director of the SAIS Global Policy Program.

Dr. Markey was a senior fellow for India, Pakistan, and South Asia at the Council on Foreign Relations (2007-2015). He held the South Asia portfolio on the Secretary's Policy Planning Staff at the US Department of State (2003-2007). Prior to government service, Dr. Markey taught in the Department of Politics at Princeton University, where he served as executive director of Princeton's Research Program in International Security.

Dr. Markey was a postdoctoral fellow at Harvard's Olin Institute for Strategic Studies. He is currently writing a book on the geopolitics of China's new role in continental Eurasia and will be published in early 2020 by Oxford University Press.



## **MBAZUMUTIMA** Martin

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Burundi

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H.E. Mr. Martin Mbazumutima has been Burundi Ambassador to China since July 2017.

Previously, Amb. Mbazumutima served as President of the National Commission of Lands and Other Assets (2016-2017), President of the Municipal Council of Mukaza from August to December, 2015, Vice-President of the National Commission of Lands and Other Assets (2013-2015). He was Member of the National Commission of Lands and Other Assets (2011-2013), Member of the National Assembly (2008-2010), Chairman of the Board of Directors of BRARUDI (2006-2007), Member of the Communal Council of Bwiza Commune in Bujumbura City Hall (2005-2010).

Amb. Mbazumutima was also Senior chief of the office of the President of the Republic of Burundi (2005-2007), Head of Statistics Department at the Department of Employment and Human Resources Planning, Ministry of Labor and Social Security in 1992. He speaks Kirundi, French, English and Swahili.



**MCDERMID**  
John Alexander

Director, Assuring Autonomy  
International Programme

University of York

UK

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Prof. John Alexander McDermid is Programme Director of Assuring Autonomy International Programme in University of York.

Dr. McDermid became Professor of Software Engineering at the University of York in 1987. His research covers a broad range of issues in systems, software and safety engineering. He became Director of the Lloyd's Register Foundation funded Assuring Autonomy International Programme in January 2018, focusing on safety of robotics and autonomous systems. He has advised organisations such as Five AI, the UK MoD and Rolls-Royce. He has been actively involved in standards development, including work on safety and software standards for civilian and defence applications.

Prof. McDermid is author or editor of six books and has published about 400 papers. He became a Fellow of the Royal Academy of Engineering in 2002 and was awarded an OBE in 2010.



**MCFAUL**  
Michael

Ken Olivier and Angela Nomellini  
Professor of International Studies in  
Political Science

Stanford University

US

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Prof. Michael McFaul is the Ken Olivier and Angela Nomellini Professor of International Studies in Political Science, Director and Senior Fellow at the Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies, and the Peter and Helen Bing Senior Fellow at the Hoover Institution, at Stanford University, where he has been a faculty member since 1995. He is also an analyst for NBC News and a contributing columnist to The Washington Post.

Prof. McFaul served for five years in the Obama administration, first as Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director for Russian and Eurasian Affairs at the National Security Council at the White House (2009-2012), and then as U.S. Ambassador to the Russian Federation (2012-2014). He was also the Distinguished Mingde Faculty Fellow at the Stanford Center at Peking University in 2015.

Prof. McFaul received his Ph.D. in International Relations at Oxford University in 1991. His current research interests include American foreign policy, great power relations between China, Russia and the U.S., etc. He has authored several books, the most recently is *"From Cold War to Hot Peace: An American Ambassador in Putin's Russia."*





**MEKOUAR**  
Aziz

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**  
**Embassy of Morocco**

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H.E. Mr. Aziz Mekouar is currently Ambassador of Morocco to China. Before that, he served as Ambassador for Multilateral Negotiations (Chief Negotiator) for COP22 (2016-2017), Ambassador to the United States (2002-2011), Ambassador to Italy, Malta, Albania and the Sovereign Order of Malta, and Permanent Representative of Morocco to the FAO-United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (1999-2002).

Amb. Mekouar served as Chairman of the Finance Committee of the FAO (1999-2001), Independent Chairman of the Council of FAO (2001-2003 and 2003-2005), Ambassador of Morocco to Portugal (1993-1999). He also served as Counselor at the Moroccan Embassy in Rome (1977-1985), and became Deputy Head of Mission in 1979.

Amb. Mekouar Graduated from l'Ecole des Hautes Commerciales of Paris-HEC- (Graduate French business school) class in 1974. He is fluent in Arabic, English, French, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish.



**MEN**  
Honghua

**Dean and Professor**  
**Tongji University**  
**China**

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Dr. Men Honghua has been Dean of School of Political Science & International Relations in Tongji University since 2016 and Distinguished University Professor and President of Institute for China & World Studies in Tongji University since 2015.

Previously, Dr. Men served as KF Chair Professor and Deputy Director at Center of International Strategic Studies in China Central Party School (CCPS) (2008-2016), Vice President in Administrative College of Qinghai Province (2009-2010), Board Member of Standing Committee, National Association for International Studies (2015 –2020), and Deputy Secretary General and Board Member of Standing Committee, Asia-Pacific Association of China (2013-2018).

Dr. Men received his Ph.D. in International Relations in Peking University (2001). He was Visiting professor of the University of Tokyo (2015), Visiting Scholar of Pembroke College in Oxford University (2013-2014), Eisenhower Fellow (2011), Kimsey Fellow of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington DC (2003), etc. His many books include *China's Open-up Strategy* (1978-2018).



**MESEROLE**  
Christopher Owens

Fellow in Foreign Policy  
Brookings Institution  
US

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Dr. Christopher Meserole is a fellow in Foreign Policy at the Brookings Institution and an expert on artificial intelligence, emerging technology, and international security.

Dr. Meserole regularly briefs technology leaders and government officials in the United States and Europe.

Dr. Meserole's current research is focused on developing democratic models of digital governance, and his research has appeared or been featured in numerous publications, such as the *New Yorker*, *Time*, *Newsweek*, *Foreign Affairs*, and *Foreign Policy*.



**MILLWARD**  
Christopher Dean

President & Managing Director  
USITO  
US

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Mr. Christopher Dean Millward is President and Managing Director of USITO.

Since joining USITO in March 2016, Mr. Millward has spearheaded public policy advocacy in China, representing 50 of the leading US and European ICT companies and five U.S. headquartered ICT trade associations. He has positioned USITO as the authoritative voice of the global ICT industry in China and a force multiplier for companies seeking to deploy technologies and disrupt in this critical market. Mr. Millward has specific expertise in cybersecurity, telecoms and cloud computing policies, internet governance, ICT standards, intellectual property, artificial intelligence, environmental protection, and industrial policies.

Mr. Millward is a seasoned consultant and team leader. He has conducted post-graduate research at the University of Hawaii and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Mr. Millward has been recognized by CIPRA for his work in the field of public relations in China. He is fluent in Mandarin Chinese and English.



**MISRI**  
Vikram

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of India

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H.E. Mr. Vikram Misri is the Ambassador of India to China since January 2019.

Amb. Misri has been a career diplomat since 1989. He has served in various capacities at the Headquarters of the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi, in the Prime Minister's Office in New Delhi and in various Indian Missions abroad. Most recently, he served as Ambassador of India to Myanmar (2016-2018), Ambassador of India to Spain (2014 to 2016), Private Secretary to Prime Minister (Mr. Narendra Modi – May 2014-July 2014), and Private Secretary to Prime Minister (Dr. Manmohan Singh – October 2012-May 2014), among other important posts.

Amb. Misri received an MBA from XLRI, Jamshedpur, and a Bachelor's degree with Honours in History from the Hindu College, University of Delhi. He speaks fluent Hindi, English and Kashmiri and has a working knowledge of French.



**MOHAMED ABOUT**  
Mahmoud

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Comoros

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H.E Mr. Mahmoud M. Aboud has been Ambassador to China, Non-Resident to Brunei, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand since August 2011.

Previously, Amb. M. Aboud was Commissioner of General Expo 2012 Yeosu Korea. Ambassador at- Large to China, Japan South Korea, Thailand (2010-2011), Commissioner General Shanghai Expo 2010. He was Minister Counselor Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of the Union of the Comoros to the UN, New York and to the USA (1997-2010), Counselor of Unity of Research and Training in University of Paris 8(1990-1992). He was also Responsible of Finance and Administration Hotel division, Ministry of Tourism, Moroni Comoros (1982-1987).

Amb. M. Aboud received Masters of International Relations at Farleigh Dickinson NJ USA in 2009. He speaks English, French, Swahili, Comorian, notion of Arabic and Spanish. His newest Article is *Réflexion sur les enjeux géopolitiques du moment*, février 2013, Alwatwany.



## **MOHD ISA Rastam Bin**

**Chairman and Chief Executive**

**Institute of Strategic and International  
Studies (ISIS)**

**Malaysia**

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Tan Sri Rastam bin Mohd Isa is the chairman and chief executive of the Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS) Malaysia, chairman of the Malaysian National Committee for the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council (PECC), chairman of the Malaysian National Committee of the Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific (CSCAP).

Tan Sri Rastam is a former secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Malaysia. He served in various capacities at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Malaysian diplomatic missions abroad, including as high commissioner of Malaysia to Pakistan, ambassador of Malaysia to Bosnia Herzegovina, ambassador of Malaysia to the Republic of Indonesia and permanent representative of Malaysia to the United Nations in New York.



## **MORAN Christopher John**

**Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Research**

**Curtin University**

**Australia**

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Prof. Christopher John Moran is the current Chair of the Universities Australia Committee of Deputy Vice-Chancellors, Research. He is a member of advisory boards for the International Centre for Radio Astronomy (ICRAR), Bankwest Curtin Economics Centres (BCEC), Centre for Crop Disease Management (CCDM) and the Fuel Energy Technology Institute (FETI).

Previously, Prof. Moran was Director of the Sustainable Minerals Institute (SMI), at The University of Queensland (UQ) (2007-2016). He was Founding Director, Centre for Coal Seam Gas (UQ) and Founding Director, Centre for Water in the Minerals Industry (UQ). In the International domain, Prof. Moran was a Director of the AusAID-funded International Mining for Development Centre and established an International Centre of Excellence for the mining industry in Chile.

Prof. Moran received his Ph.D. from the University of Sydney and has a strong international and national reputation for his research and expertise in soil science (digital image processing), natural resources (spatial modelling and statistics) and water management. He has published widely in scientific literature and the broader media.



**NAMONDWE**  
**Charles Enoch**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of Malawi**

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H.E. Mr. Charles Enoch Namondwe has been Ambassador of Malawi Embassy, Beijing, China since 2015.

Previously, Amb. Namondwe served as Director General for State Residences (2005-2008), Chief Political Advisor to the President and Ambassador at Large (2004-2005), Senior Officer Responsible for Culture and Sports, Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), Gaborone, Botswana (2003-2004), etc. He was also Board Member of the Copyright Society of Malawi (COSOMA), became Chairman for the Appointments and Finance Committee of the Board (1992-2001).

Amb. Namondwe received Master of Arts (Econ) Visual Anthropology (University of Manchester, United Kingdom) in 1992. He served as Consultant and Resource Person for the SADC Centre for Communication for Development in 1999, Head Researcher for the formulation of the Malawi Cultural Policy (1995-1996). He was awarded the Honour of Chevalier in the Order of Palmes Academique for Outstanding Achievement in the Management of Arts and Culture by the Government of France in 1995.



**NDIAYE**  
**Mamadou**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of Senegal**

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H.E. Mr. Mamadou Ndiaye has been the Ambassador of Senegal to China since June, 2017.

Having joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Senegal in 2000, Amb. Ndiaye held various positions being consecutively Officer in charge Asian Affairs (2000-2002), Counsellor at the Embassy of Senegal in Japan (2002-2008), Director for African and Asian Affairs (2008-2011), Minister-counsellor at the Embassy of Senegal to Canada (2011-2012) and Ambassador to South Korea from January 2013 until his appointment to China.

Before embracing the diplomatic career, Amb. Ndiaye served in Senegal's Ministry of Economy and Finance, from 1989 to 1998, as a junior officer tasked with advising other departments on budget preparation and regulations related to public spending. As such, he closely worked with the administrative and financial branches of the Ministries of Tourism, Sports and Environment.



**NDOMAHINA**  
Ernest Mbaimba

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Sierra Leone

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H.E. Mr. Ernest Mbaimba Ndomahina is Ambassador of Sierra Leone to China.

Prior to that, Amb. Ndomahina served as Co-Chairman Peace and Reconciliation Committee and Co-Chairman National Fundraising Committee in Sierra Leone People's Party (2017-2018). He also served as Country Representative in Ausenco Sierra Leone pty Ltd ( 2014-2017), Country Representative in SaLeone Health Pride Incorporation (2006-2012), etc.

Amb. Ndomahina received his B.Sc. In Applied Accounting from Institute of Public Administration and Management (IPAM) in 2004.



**NEFF**  
Gina

Professor

University of Oxford

UK

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Prof. Gina Neff is a Senior Research Fellow and Associate Professor at the Oxford Internet Institute and the Department of Sociology at the University of Oxford.

Prof. Neff received her Ph.D. in sociology from Columbia University, where she remains a faculty affiliate at the Center on Organizational Innovation, and she serves as a strategic advisor on the social impact of AI for the Women's Forum.

Prof. Neff studies the future of work in data-rich environments. She leads a new multinational comparative research project on the effects of the adoption of AI across multiple industries. She is the author of *Venture Labor* (MIT Press, 2012) and with Dawn Nafus *Self-Tracking* (MIT Press, 2016). Her writing for the general public has appeared in *Wired*, *Slate* and *The Atlantic*, among other outlets.



**NOROV**  
Vladimir

Secretary General  
Shanghai Cooperation Organization

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H.E. Dr. Vladimir Norov has been Secretary General of Shanghai Cooperation Organization since January 2019.

Prior to that, Ambassador Norov served as Director of the Institute of Strategic and Regional Research under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan (2017-2018), Ambassador of the Republic of Uzbekistan to Benelux countries, head of the mission of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the EU and NATO (2013-2017), Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan (2006-2010), Ambassador of Uzbekistan to Germany, Switzerland and Poland (1998-2003), among other important posts.

Amb. Norov completed postgraduate studies at the Academy of the Interior Ministry of the USSR in 1990, holding a PhD in Jurisprudence.



**O'LEARY**  
Eoin

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary  
Embassy of Ireland

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H.E. Mr. Eoin O'leary assumed charge as Ambassador of Ireland to the People's Republic of China in 2017, while being accredited to Mongolia.

Previously, Amb. O'leary served as Director General in the Europe Division at Headquarters Dublin, and Member of the Management Board of the Department of Foreign Affairs in Dublin. He was also Ambassador to the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, and Permanent Representative to the OSCE, Vienna, where he Chaired the Permanent Council of the Organization during Ireland's Chair of the Organization.

Amb. O'leary earned his BA in Education and Maths from St. Patrick's College, a Diploma in Legal Studies at King's Inn and his Barrister at Law from King's Inn.



**OWASSA**  
**Daniel**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**  
**Embassy of Congo**

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H.E. Mr. Daniel Owassa has been Ambassador of Congo to China Since June 2012.

Previously, Amb. Owassa was Permanent Secretary (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation)(2005-2012), diplomatic advisor of the Congolese Minister of Foreign Affairs (2000-2005), Junior minister near the minister in charge of Public Service and administrative Reforms (1996-1997). He was also Diplomatic advisor of the Prime Minister (1993-1996), Diplomatic attaché, head of state office (1990-1993), Chargé de mission, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (1989-1990), Head of section in charge of the organization of Africa unity (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) (1987-1988).

Amb. Owassa received Grand officier de l'Ordre National du Mérite (Congo), and Commandeur de la Légion d'Honneur (France). His education background includes Master in sociology, Diploma on diplomatic studies, Oxford University Foreign Service Programme. He speaks French and English.



**PALTIEL**  
**Jeremy**

**Professor**  
**Carleton University**  
**Canada**

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Dr. Jeremy Paltiel is Professor of the Department of Political Sciences at Carleton University. From 2009 to 2010, he served as Visiting Professor at Tsinghua University. Prior to that, he visited Zhou Enlai School of Government at Nankai University in 2005, and the Law School of Peking University in 2001 and 1995, in both places he gave lectures and did meaningful researches.

Dr. Paltiel attained both his Ph.D. and M.A. in Political Sciences at the University of California, Berkley. He has published several books and numerous articles, including *The Empire's New Clothes: Cultural Particularism and Universality in China's Rise to Global Status* (Palgrave, 2007); "China and the Six-Party Talks" ; "Peaceful Rise? Soft Power? Human Rights in China's New Multilateralism" (2007)





**PANG**  
Xun

Deputy Dean

Department of International Relations,  
Tsinghua University

China

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Dr. Pang Xun is currently Deputy Dean and professor of Department of International Relations at Tsinghua University, and Resident Scholar at Carnegie-Tsinghua Center for Global Policy, where she is part of China and the Developing World Program.

From 2010 to 2012, Prof. Pang was a tenure-track assistant professor of politics at Princeton University. Her research and teaching interests include international and comparative political economy, political methodology, Bayesian statistics, and Markov chain Monte Carlo simulation, with recent focuses on international development aid, emerging economies, and international governance.



**PANTUCCI**  
Raffaello

Director of International Security  
Studies

The Royal United Services Institute  
(RUSI)

UK

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Mr. Raffaello Pantucci is Director of International Security Studies, the Royal United Services Institute (RUSI), UK.

Previously, Mr. Pantucci worked in London at the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS), and the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) in Washington. He has also held positions at the European Council of Foreign Relations (ECFR) and is an associate fellow at the International Center for the Study of Radicalisation (ICSR) at King's College, London.

Mr. Pantucci's research focuses on counter-terrorism as well as China's relations with its Western neighbours. He is the author of *We Love Death As You Love Life: Britain's Suburban Terrorists* (London: Hurst, April 2015/ US: Oxford University Press, forthcoming), described by *The Financial Times* as 'the most articulate and carefully researched account of Britain's 'suburban terrorists' to date.' Mr. Pantucci was a visiting scholar at the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences (SASS) for three years. He is currently completing a writing project looking at Chinese interests in Central Asia.



**PARK**  
In Kook

President

Korea Foundation for Advanced  
Studies (KFAAS)

Chey Institute for Advanced Studies  
(CIAS)

South Korea

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Mr. Park In-kook is President of the Korea Foundation for Advanced Studies and Chey Institute for Advanced Studies. He also currently teaches at the Graduate School of International Studies, Korea University as a visiting professor.

Prior to joining KFAAS, Pres. Park served as a career diplomat for the Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs from 1978 to 2011. He served as Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Korea to the United Nations (2008-2011), Ambassador to Geneva and Kuwait. He also served as Director of the Disarmament and Nuclear Energy Division, Deputy Minister for Policy Planning and International Organizations (2006), Deputy Foreign Minister for multilateral and global issues (2007), and President of the Geneva Conference on Disarmament (2004), etc.

Pres. Park holds a Bachelor's degree from the Department of Chinese Language and Literature and a Master's degree from the Graduate School of Law at Seoul National University.



**PERTHES**  
Volker

CEO and Director of SWP (Stiftung  
Wissenschaft und Politik)

German Institute for International and  
Security Affairs in Berlin

Germany

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Dr. Volker Perthes has been Executive Chairman and Director of SWP, the German Institute for International and Security Affairs since October 2005. He also serves on the International Advisory Council of the Shanghai Institute for International Studies (SIIS).

Dr. Volker served as UN Assistant Secretary General and Senior Adviser to the UN Special Envoy for Syria (2015-2016), chaired the Ceasefire Task Force (CTF) for Syria on behalf of the UN (2016 – 2018).

Dr. Volker earned his doctoral degree in 1990 and his habilitation in 1999 from the University of Duisburg. He was an assistant professor at the American University of Beirut (1991 -1993) and has been teaching International Relations at Humboldt University Berlin and other schools.



**POWLES**  
Julia Elizabeth

Associate Professor  
University of Western Australia  
Australia

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Dr. Julia Elizabeth Powles is Associate Professor of Law and Technology at The University of Western Australia.

In 2018, Prof. Powles was the Council of Europe's rapporteur on the human rights implications of algorithmic systems and a Poynter Fellow at Yale University, researching AI and power. Prior to joining UWA, she held appointments at New York University, Cornell Tech, the University of Cambridge, The Guardian, and the World Intellectual Property Organization.

Prof. Powles studied genetics, biophysics and law in Australia and received her Ph.D. from Cambridge and BCL from Oxford. Scientifically trained and experienced in national and international policy-making, Prof. Powles's research focuses on civic and rights-based responses to emerging technologies. She is an expert in privacy, intellectual property, internet governance, and the law and politics of data, automation, and artificial intelligence.



**QIU**  
Yong

President  
Tsinghua University  
China

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Professor Qiu Yong was appointed President of Tsinghua University on March 26th, 2015. He has been a member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences since 2013 and Professor of Chemistry since 2000.

Prior to that, Professor Qiu served as Vice President of Tsinghua University from 2009 to 2015, Chair of the Department of Chemistry, Deputy Dean of the School of Sciences and Vice Chairman of the University Committee of Academic Affairs from 2002 to 2009.

Professor Qiu has received numerous honors, including Distinguished Young Scholar by the National Science Fund in 2003, Chang Jiang Scholar by the Ministry of Education in 2006, National Model Teacher by the Ministry of Education in 2007 and the National Technological Invention Award conferred by the President of China in 2011.

Professor Qiu received both his bachelor's (1988) and doctoral (1994) degrees in chemistry at Tsinghua University. His research interests primarily focus on organic electronics, optoelectronics, semiconductors, and organic light emitting materials and devices.



**RILL**  
**Anton**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of Bosnia and Herzegovina**

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H.E. Dr. Anton Rill has been Ambassador to China since 2016.

Prior to that, Amb. Rill served as Ministry of Finance and Treasury of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Head of Office and Coordinator for State Fiscal Policy (2006-2008), Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina (2005-2006), Deputy Director of the Directorate for Implementation of CIPS Project (2002-2005), Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry for Treasury of Institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Deputy Minister and Member of Council of Ministers (2000-2001), among other posts.

Amb. Rill holds a Ph.D. of medical sciences.



**RIPERT**  
**Jean-Maurice**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of France**

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H.E. Mr. Jean-Maurice Ripert has been Ambassador of France to China since July 2017.

Amb. Ripert served as Ambassador of France to the Russian Federation since October 2013, Ambassador and Head of the EU Delegation in Turkey, European External Action Service (2012-2013), General Directorate for administration in Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 2011. He was also Ambassador and Permanent Representative of France to the UN in New York (2007-2009), Ambassador, Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations Office at Geneva (2005-2007).

Amb. Ripert also served as Head of the Directorate for United Nations and International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2003-2005), Ambassador of France to Greece (Athens) (2000-2003), Diplomatic advisor to the Prime-Minister (1997-2000), Consul General of France in Los Angeles (1993-1996), Special advisor to the Minister of Health and Humanitarian Affairs, Chief of Staff for Humanitarian Affairs (1992-1993). He speaks English and German.



**ROMUALDO**  
Tania

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Cabo Verde

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H.E. Ms. Tania Romualdo has been Ambassador of Cabo Verde to China since September 2015.

Prior to that, Amb. Romualdo was Desk for United Nations (UN), Non Aligned movement (NAM) and G77 and China, Responsible for environmental issues (desertification, biodiversity and climate change) (1994-1998), Chief of Cabinet of the Executive Secretary of the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries (CPLP) - Headquarters in Lisbon, Counsellor for Diplomatic Affairs and Advisor for Education, Culture and Portuguese Language Issues at the CPLP(2004-2007), Desk for United Nations, in particular Political Affairs and Environmental Issues. Special desk for Climate Change (2007-2009), Director General of State Protocol (2010-2011), Director of Cabinet of His Excellency the President of Cabo Verde (2011-2015) and also Chancellor for the Honorable Orders, Titles and Decorations (2014-2015), etc.

Amb. Romualdo received award of News Person of the Year 2016 by Home and Abroad News Press in China. She speaks Portuguese, Dutch, English and French.



**RONG**  
Ying

Vice President and Senior Research  
Fellow

China Institute of International Studies  
(CIIS)

China

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Dr. Rong Ying is the Vice President and Senior Research Fellow of China Institute of International Studies (CIIS).

Dr. Rong served as Deputy Director for South Asian, Middle Eastern and African Studies, Director for International Strategic Studies and Director for American Studies at CIIS (1999-2008). He was Vice President of CIIS from 2008 to 2011. He also served at the Chinese Embassy in the United Republic of Tanzania as Third Secretary (1993-1997) and as Minister-Councilor at the Chinese Embassy in Japan (2011-2016).

Dr. Rong received his PhD from Peking University. He was a visiting scholar at the Bush School for Government and Public Service of Texas A & M University in 2000. His research interests include China's neighborhood diplomacy, south Asian politics and security issues.



**RUDY**  
Kiryl

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of Belarus**

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H.E. Dr. Kiryl Rudy has been Ambassador of Belarus to China since July 2016.

Prior to that, Dr. Rudy served as the assistant at the finance department at Belarus State Economic University (2000-2001), deputy dean of finance and banking faculty at Belarus State Economic University (2002-2007), commercial counselor at the Embassy of the Republic of Belarus to China (2007 – 2012), deputy General Manager of Huawei Technologies Co. Ltd. at Belarus (2013.01-2013.06), Economic Adviser to the President of the Republic of Belarus (2013.06 – 2016.06).

Dr. Rudy received his Ph.D. in finance (exchange rate research) at Belarus State Economic University in 2001. He is Fulbright Scholar at Indiana University at the USA in 2004 and received his post-doctoral degree (international economic equilibrium research) at Belarus State Economic University in 2012. His many books include *business best-sellers in Belarus: "Financial Diet: State Capitalism Reforms in Belarus," "Because We Decided So: Behavioral Economics in Belarus."*



**RUSSEL**  
Daniel Richard

**Vice President, International Security  
and Diplomacy**

**Asia Society Policy Institute**

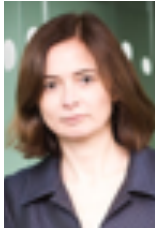
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Mr. Daniel Russel is Vice President for International Security and Diplomacy at the Asia Society Policy Institute in New York.

A career member of the Senior Foreign Service at the U.S. Department of State, he served until March, 2017 as the Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs. Prior to his appointment as Assistant Secretary on July 12, 2013, Mr. Russel served at the White House as Special Assistant to the President and National Security Council (NSC) Senior Director for Asian Affairs. During his tenure there, he helped formulate President Obama's strategic rebalance to the Asia Pacific region.

During his 33 year diplomatic career, Mr. Russel is the recipient of numerous awards, most recently the 2017 Presidential Rank Award. He served in East Asia, Western Europe, at the U.S. Mission to the United Nations, and in Washington DC as Chief of Staff to then Under Secretary of State Thomas R. Pickering.



**RYL**  
**Isabelle**

**Director of the PRAIRIE institute**

**Inria**  
**France**

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Prof. Isabelle Ryl is Director of the PRAIRIE institute at Inria. Since October 2018, she has been in charge of a new project, the creation of an AI institute in Paris (PRAIRIE), which is as been selected to be one of the 4 “3IA Institutes” of the French national AI initiative.

Prof. Ryl was director of the Paris Inria research center (2010-2018), whose project-teams work in many areas related to artificial intelligence. She has been a member of numerous academic boards such as Paris Sciences et Lettres and Sorbonne Universités. She was acting Deputy CEO for Transfer and Industry Partnerships at Inria in 2018. She has been vice-president of Cap Digital (French excellence cluster for digital content and services) (2014 -2019) and is a member of the French Innovation Council since July 2018.

Prof. Ryl holds a doctorate in Computer Science from the University of Lille (1998) and an habilitation to direct research (2006). After her PhD, she completed a post-doctorate at the University of Oslo before joining the University of Lille in 1999 as a professor.



**SAALMAN**  
**Lora Lannan**

**Senior Fellow**

**Stockholm International Peace  
Research Institute**

**EastWest Institute**

**US**

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Dr. Lora Saalman is a senior fellow with the EastWest Institute’s (EWI) Global Cooperation in Cyberspace Program and an associate senior fellow at the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI).

Formerly, Dr. Saalman served as vice president of the Asia-Pacific Program at EWI and as director of the China and Global Security Program at SIPRI. She has also worked as an associate professor at the Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies, an associate in the Nuclear Policy Program of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace at the Carnegie-Tsinghua Center for Global Policy in Beijing, an adjunct professor at Tsinghua University, a research associate at the Wisconsin Project on Nuclear Arms Control in Washington, D.C., as well as a visiting fellow at the Observer Research Foundation in New Delhi and the James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies in Washington, D.C.

Dr. Saalman received her Ph.D. at Tsinghua University in Beijing, where she was the first American to earn a doctorate from its Department of International Relations, completing all of her coursework in Chinese.



**SAKWA**  
Richard

Professor of Politics  
University of Kent  
UK

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Prof. Richard Sakwa is a Professor of Russian and European Politics at the University of Kent and an Associate Fellow of Chatham House.

Prof. Sakwa took a PhD from the Centre for Russian and East European Studies at the University of Birmingham after his graduating in History from the London School of Economics. He held lectureships at the Universities of Essex and California, Santa Cruz, before joining the University of Kent in 1987. He has published widely on Soviet, Russian and post-communist affairs.

Prof. Sakwa's books include *Russia's Futures* (Polity Press, 2019), *Russia against the Rest: The Post-Cold War Crisis of World Order* (Cambridge University Press, 2017), *Frontline Ukraine: Crisis in the Borderlands* (I. B. Tauris, 2016), etc.



**SAMORE**  
Gary Samuel

Professor  
Brandeis University  
US

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Dr. Gary Samuel Samore is Professor of the Practice of Politics and Senior Executive Director of the Crown Center for Middle East Studies at Brandeis University.

Prof. Samore is the former Executive Director for Research at Harvard Kennedy School's Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs. He served for four years as President Obama's White House Coordinator for Arms Control and Weapons of Mass Destruction, including as U.S. Sherpa for the 2010 Nuclear Security Summit in Washington, DC and the 2012 Nuclear Security Summit in Seoul, Korea.

Prof. Samore was Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director for Nonproliferation and Export Controls under President Clinton from 1995 to 2000. Before the National Security Council, Dr. Samore worked on nonproliferation issues at the State Department.





**SAUD**  
AlSarhan

Secretary-General

King Faisal Center for Research and  
Islamic Studies

Saudi Arabia

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Dr. Alsarhan Saud was appointed the Secretary-General of the King Faisal Center for Research and Islamic Studies in 2016 and he supervises the Center's Research Department.

Dr. Saud is also an Honorary Research Fellow in the College of Social Sciences and International Studies, Exeter University, and a Distinguished International Affairs Fellow of the National Council on US-Arab Relations, USA.

Dr. Saud's research interests focus on political and social changes in the Arabian Peninsula, Iraq and Syria; the ideology of political Islamic groups; violence and its justifications in Islamic ideology, and Islamic studies. His publications include *"The Responsa of Ahmad Ibn Hanbal and the Formation of Hanbalism,"* Islamic Law and Society XXII (2015): 1–44. *"Review of Radical Islam and The Revival of Medieval Theology, by Daniel Lav."* Islam and Christian-Muslim Relations Journal (August 2013), etc.



**SCHARRE**  
Paul David

Senior Fellow and Director for  
Technology

Center for a New American Security

US

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Mr. Paul Scharre is a Senior Fellow and Director of the Technology and National Security Program at the Center for a New American Security.

Mr. Scharre formerly worked in the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) where he played a leading role in establishing policies on unmanned and autonomous systems and emerging weapons technologies. He led the DoD working group that drafted DoD Directive 3000.09, establishing the Department's policies on autonomy in weapon systems. He was also involved in the drafting of policy guidance in the 2012 Defense Strategic Guidance, 2010 Quadrennial Defense Review, and Secretary-level planning guidance. Prior to joining OSD, Mr. Scharre served as an infantryman, sniper, and reconnaissance team leader in the Army's 75th Ranger Regiment and completed multiple tours to Iraq and Afghanistan.

Mr. Scharre is the award-winning author of *Army of None: Autonomous Weapons and the Future of War*, which won the 2019 Colby Award and was named one of Bill Gates' top five books of 2018.



**SCHWARZER**  
Daniela

Director

German Council on Foreign Relations  
(DGAP)

Germany

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Dr. Daniela Schwarzer is Director of the German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP) since July 2017, after leading its Research Institute from November 2016.

Previously, Dr. Schwarzer was Senior Director of Research and Director of the Europe Program as well as the Berlin office of the German Marshall Fund of the United States (GMF). From 2005 to 2013, Dr. Schwarzer worked with the German Institute for International and Security Affairs (SWP). She headed the European Integration Division as of 2008 and was a Senior Fellow from 2005 to 2008.

From 1999 to 2005, Dr. Schwarzer was editorialist and France correspondent of FT Deutschland. She is a non-executive board member of BNP Paribas, the Institut Jacques Dolors and the Association United Europe.



**SELGA**  
Maris

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Latvia

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H.E. Dr. Maris Selga has been Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Latvia to China since 2016. Non-resident Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Latvia to Mongolia and to Vietnam since April 2016.

Amb. Selga was Non-resident Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Latvia to the United Arab Emirates (2009-2017), to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (2008-2013), to the Arab Republic of Egypt (2008-2012). He was Ambassador, Head of Consular and Diplomatic Facilities Directorate in Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Latvia (2012-2016), Ambassador of Latvia to the League of Arab States (2008-2013), Counsellor, Deputy Head of Mission in Embassy of Latvia to the United States of America (2004-2008), etc.

Amb. Selga received his Ph.D. from Department of Political Sciences, Faculty of History and Philosophy in University of Latvia (1993-1997). He speaks English, Russian and Danish. His awards and decorations include Certificate of Recognition of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Latvia in 2011, State Secretary's Award of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 2003, etc.



**SELLITTO**  
**Michael**

Deputy Director, Institute for Human-Centered Artificial Intelligence

Stanford University

US

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Mr. Michael Sellitto is Deputy Director of the Stanford Institute for Human-Centered Artificial Intelligence.

Mr. Sellitto served in the White House as Director for Cybersecurity Policy on the National Security Council staff (2015-2018). In that role he led international engagement on cybersecurity policy and strategy, promoted international adoption of a framework for strategic stability in cyberspace, and advanced U.S. interests on issues related to the digital economy and Internet governance.

Mr. Sellitto also led international negotiations to develop cybersecurity partnerships, such as the Framework for the U.S.-India Cyber Relationship. He previously served as Special Assistant to Deputy Secretaries of State William Burns and Antony Blinken, advising the Deputies on political, energy, security, and trade issues related to South and Central Asia and on worldwide cyber and counterterrorism policy and operations.

He received degrees of Master in Public Policy from Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government.



**SEREM**  
**Sarah Jepkemboi Chumo**

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Kenya

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H.E. Ms. Sarah Jepkemboi Chumo Serem is the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Kenya to China.

Amb. Serem is the immediate former Chairperson of the Salaries and Remuneration Commission having served the position on a six year term, ending on 15th December 2017. She served as the Director of Human Resources at Kenya Post Office Savings Bank (Postbank) for over 20 years at different levels of the bank structure. Amb. Serem also serves as an International Board member of the Adventist Development & Relief Agency (ADRA). ADRA is one of the leading non-governmental relief and development agencies in the world operating in approximately 125 countries. Amb. Serem was the Chairperson of the Kajiado Rehabilitation Center (a Rescue Center for girl child in Kenya) for over 10 years and currently serving as a board member.

Amb. Serem received Masters of Business Administration from the University of Nairobi.



**SHI**  
Zhiqin

Professor

Department of International Relations,  
Tsinghua University

China

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Dr. Shi Zhiqin is professor of Department of International Relations at Tsinghua University. In February 2005, as one of observers, Dr. Shi had been commissioned by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China, and went to the Kyrgyz Republic to observe the parliamentary elections. In 2000 and 2004, as a visiting scholar, Dr. Shi was at University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, University of Toronto and university of British Columbia, Canada. Since 1997, he has joined the Institute of International Studies at Tsinghua University.

Dr. Shi got his bachelor's degree in Henan Normal University in 1985, and his master's degree at the Party School of the Central Committee of C.C.P. in 1992. He attained his Ph. D. degree at the School of International Relations, Peking University, in 1997.



**SHIKATA**  
Noriyuki

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Japan

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Mr. Noriyuki Shikata is Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Deputy Chief of Mission of Embassy of Japan in China.

Previously, Mr. Shikata was Deputy Director-General of Asian and Oceanian Affairs Bureau in Ministry of Foreign Affairs from 2016 to 2017 (worked on managing Japan-China bilateral relations), Director of Personnel Division in Minister's Secretariat of MOFA (2014-2016), Political Minister at the Embassy of Japan in the U.K (2012-2014). He was also Deputy Cabinet Secretary for Public Affairs and Director of Global Communications in Prime Minister's Office (2010-2012), North American Bureau of MOFA (2007-2009), Press Officer at the Embassy of Japan in the US (1989-1991), etc.

Mr. Shikata graduated from Law Department of Kyoto University in 1986. He was Visiting Professor (International Politics and Japanese Diplomacy) of Graduate School of Public Policy in Kyoto University (concurrent assignment) (2016-2017). He also studied at John F. Kennedy School of Government in Harvard University (MPP 1989)



**SHU  
Zhan**

Senior Research Fellow and Director

China Foundation for International  
Studies

China

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Amb. Shu Zhan is Senior Research Fellow and Director of Centre of African Studies, China Foundation for International Studies, Visiting Researcher of Institute of African Studies in Zhejiang Normal University, and Vice President of China's Association for African Historical Studies.

Amb. Shu started research on Africa in 1977 at the Institute of West Asian & African Studies (IWAAS), Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, with a wide range of interests on Eastern and Southern Africa. He worked at Chinese embassies in Ethiopia, Namibia, and South Africa, and served as Deputy Director General, Department of African Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, before becoming Ambassador of China to Eritrea (2006-2009) and Rwanda (2010-2013).

Amb. Shu was a Visiting Scholar at University of Zimbabwe (1984), George Mason University (US, 1991) and Witwatersrand University (South Africa, 1994).



**SOEKARNOPUTRI  
Diah Permata Megawati Setiawati**

President (2001-2004)

Indonesia

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H.E. Ms. Diah Permata Megawati Setiawati Soekarnoputri is currently Chairperson of Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI Perjuangan) and Head of Steering Committee of Pancasila Ideology Development Agency (BPIP).

Ms. Megawati Soekarnoputri was President of Republic of Indonesia (2001-2004), Chief of Indonesian Democratic Party (PDI) for Center Jakarta Region (1987-1992), Chairperson of Indonesian Democratic Party (PDI) (1993-1998), the Chairman of Indonesian Botanical Garden Foundation (2004-present). She was also Head of the Steering Committee of Presidential Unit of Pancasila Ideology Development (2017-2018).

Ms. Megawati Soekarnoputri was rewarded Doctor Honoris Causa in Economic Diplomacy in Fujian Normal University (FNU) on November 5th, 2018. She was also awarded Star of the Republic of Indonesia, Jalasena Utama on August 8th, 2001, Forbes Top 8 of the World's 100 Most Powerful Women in 2004, and Lifetime Achievement Award in the Bureaucracy of Tahir Foundation, Indonesia on October 14th 2014.



**SONG**  
Bing

Vice President and Co-Director  
Berggruen Institute  
US

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Ms. Bing Song is Vice President of the Berggruen Institute and Director of the Institute's Beijing based China Center.

Prior to joining the Berggruen Institute, Ms. Song was a senior executive of Goldman Sachs' China business. Prior to Goldman, she was a practicing lawyer, focusing on capital markets transactions. Earlier in her career, Ms. Song undertook academic and policy research and published in the areas of administrative law, competition law and comparative procedural laws.

Ms. Song oversees research programs, institutional development of the China Center as well as China-based fellowship programs. Currently research programs at the China Center include AI and society, and new theories and practices in global governance.



**SRIRATANABAN**  
Arjaree

Ambassador and Dean  
Devawongse Varopakarn Institute of  
Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Foreign  
Affairs  
Thailand

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Ms. Arjaree Sriratanaban is Ambassador Attached to the Ministry and Dean of the Devawongse Varopakarn Institute of Foreign Affairs (DVIFA), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand.

Previously, she served as Deputy Director-General of the Department of East Asian Affairs, Bureau Director of the Office of Policy and Planning, and Minister-Counselor at the Royal Thai Embassy in Washington, D.C. (2011-2015). Amb. Sriratanaban joined the Foreign Ministry in 1993 as Attaché in Division II of the Department of European Affairs. She then held multiple positions in Division I of the Department of East Asian Affairs before being assigned to the Permanent Mission of Thailand to the United Nations in New York (2000-2004).

Amb. Sriratanaban was part of Thailand's negotiation team of the Japan-Thailand Economic Partnership Agreement (2004-2006), and worked at the News Division of the Department of Information, serving as First Secretary, Counselor, and Director (2006-2010). She received her M.A. in Law & Diplomacy from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts, USA.



**STEFANICK**  
Tom Alan

Visiting Fellow  
Brookings Institution  
US

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Dr. Tom Stefanick is a visiting fellow in the Foreign Policy program at the Brookings Institution.

From 1988 to 2018, Dr. Stefanick had a career in scientific consulting, initially as a technical analyst and eventually as a Senior Vice President at Metron, Inc. He founded business units that conducted R&D for the Office of Naval Research in undersea vehicle autonomy and lidar technology. He served on the Board of Directors of Metron Inc. (2009-2018), and as Treasurer (2015-2018). Prior to joining Metron in 1988, Dr. Stefanick was on the staff of the House Armed Services Committee as a Science Fellow working on Soviet submarine and anti-submarine technology.

Dr. Stefanick received graduate degrees in coastal oceanography, statistics, and mechanical engineering prior to his work on the Armed Services Committee. Dr. Stefanick wrote the book *Strategic Antisubmarine Warfare and Naval Strategy*, Lexington Books, 1987. He is currently writing a book on applications of Modern Artificial Intelligence to military and intelligence tasks.



**SUN**  
Xuefeng

Executive Deputy Dean  
Institute of International Relations,  
Tsinghua University  
China

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Prof. Sun Xuefeng is currently Executive Deputy Dean of Institute of International Relations, Tsinghua University. He is also Professor of Department of International Relations at Tsinghua University, and Editor-in-Chief of the Chinese Journal of International Politics (CJIP). His current research focuses on the rise of great powers, China's foreign policy and international relations in East Asia. He has been selected as 2014-2015 Fulbright Scholar affiliated to Center for International Studies, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT).

Prof. Sun received his Ph.D of International Relations from Tsinghua University in 2006, M.A. of International Relations from Institute of International Relations in 2000 and B.A. of International Politics from Institute of International Relations in 1997.



**SUN**  
Zhuangzhi

Director

Chinese Academy of Social Sciences  
China

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Prof. Sun Zhuangzhi is the Director of the Institute of Russian, Eastern European and Central Asian Studies at Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. He is the Executive Director of Chinese Research Center of Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO).

Prof. Sun also serves as the Vice President of China-Central-Asia Friendship Association, the Vice President and Secretary-General of High-level Joint Think-Tank for China-Russian Strategic Cooperation, and a member of Chinese Committee for Neighbor-State Friendship and Cooperation of Shanghai Cooperation Organization.

Prof. Sun's research field is international politics. He focuses on "One Belt and One Road" construction, international relations in Central Asia, and Shanghai Cooperation Organization. He has published dozens of books and articles, the most recently is *"Focal Points for Extending Cooperation Space in Belt and Road Initiative"* (2018).



**SWAINE**  
Michael Dalzell

Senior Fellow

Carnegie Endowment for International  
Peace

US

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Mr. Michael Swaine is a senior fellow at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and one of the most prominent American analysts in Chinese security studies.

Formerly a senior policy analyst at the RAND Corporation, Mr. Swaine is a specialist in Chinese defense and foreign policy, U.S.-China relations, and East Asian international relations.

Mr. Swaine has authored and edited more than a dozen books and monographs and many journal articles and book chapters in these areas, directs several security-related projects with Chinese partners, and advises the U.S. government on Asian security issues. He received his doctorate in government from Harvard University.





**TAGICAKIBAU**  
**Manasa**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**  
**Embassy of Fiji**

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H.E. Mr. Manasa Tagicakibau is Ambassador of Fiji to China, he also has been Commissioner of Western Division since 2015.

Amb. Tagicakibau has served in Military Officer for 23 years, Progressed from the rank of Officer Cadet to Lieutenant Colonel and Commanded Battalions both locally and abroad (1989-2012). He was Director National Disaster Management (2012-2015), commanded the RFMF logistics support battalion as Commanding Officer (2009-2010). He also served with the Coalition Joint Task Force Headquarters at the US Central Command, TAMPA, FLORIDA, USA for the Pre-deployment planning of Coalition Forces into IRAQ (2002-2003).

Amb. Tagicakibau was Team Leader of the First ever regional Fiji Response Team in 2015. Divisional Disaster Controller in response to Super- Storm in 2016. His honours and awards include Meritorious Service Decorations -Fiji Government, Republic of Fiji Medal, UNIFIL Peacekeeping Medal-Lebanon, and UNTAET Peacekeeping Medal-East Timor, etc.



**TANG**  
**Xiaoyang**

**Associate Professor**  
**Department of International Relations,  
Tsinghua University**  
**China**

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Dr. Tang Xiaoyang is Associate Professor of Department of International Relations, Tsinghua University, and Resident Scholar Carnegie-Tsinghua Center for Global Policy. He was Senior Research Assistant at International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington D.C. from 2011 to 2012.

Dr. Tang achieved his Ph.D. at the New School for Social Research, New York, US, and his Magister (equivalent to M.A.) in Philosophy from University of Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany.



## **TAO Jian**

**President**

**University of International Relations  
China**

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Prof. Tao Jian is President of the University of International Relations. He was formerly Vice President of China Institute of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR) and Vice President of China National Association for International Studies.

Prof. Tao received his Bachelor degree in Economics at Hangzhou University (currently Zhejiang University), Master degree in law at University of International Relations and Ph.D. degree in economics from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS). His research focuses on international political economy.



## **TAYLOR Geoffrey Norman**

**Director, ARC Centre of Excellence for  
Particle Physics**

**The University of Melbourne  
Australia**

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Dr. Geoffrey Norman Taylor is Professor at the University of Melbourne and Director of ARC Centre of Excellence for Particle Physics.

Prof. Taylor is experienced in high energy particle physics, with a career of activities at CERN (Switzerland) and KEK(Japan). He has been Chair of International Committee for Future Accelerators (ICFA) since 2018 and Chair of Asian Committee for Future Accelerators (ACFA) since 2016 in International Advisory Committee, CEPC/SPPC IHEP, Beijing.

Prof. Taylor is leading the Australian program in this field, with experience in a range of related activities including major project management, instrumentation development, large scale distributed computing, large data set management and analysis, and physics data development and analysis. He has many roles in international particle physics conferences, workshops and reviews.



## **TELO Mario**

**Full Time Professor and Emeritus  
President**

**Royal Academy of Sciences Brussels  
and Luiss-Rome**

**Belgium**

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Prof. Mario Telò is the Doctor in Philosophy at Florence University, Professor of International relations and “J. Monnet Chair”; Université Libre de Bruxelles and at LUISS University, and, as visiting, CFAU Beijing, IEEM Macau, and Fundação G. Vargas, Rio de Janeiro.

Prof. Telò is the Emeritus President of the IEE, ULB, and member of The Royal Academy of Sciences. He served as consultant for the EU Commission (2001-2006), the Presidency of the European Council (2000, 2007) as well as for the E.Parliament and the Belgia House of representatives. He served as Senior scholar of the global research networks GARNET (FP6) and GR:EEN (FP7) and still is coordinator of the Erasmus Mundus doctoral program GEM (“Globalization Europe multilateralism”;2010-2020). He takes part in the public debate about international relations since many decades.

Prof. Telò published 32 books and more than 100 scientific articles in 7 languages.



## **Thit Linn Ohn**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of Myanmar**

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H. E. Mr. Thit Linn Ohn is currently Ambassador of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar to China, and a non-resident Ambassador to the Mongolia and the South Korea.

Amb. Thit Linn Ohn held multiple ranks in the Myanmar military before he was transferred to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as ambassador. Most recently, he was Brigadier General (Commandant) of Defense Service Medical Academy from 2012 to 2014. Amb. Thit Linn Ohn has attended various international conferences and served as delegate.

Amb. Thit Linn Ohn earned his M.A. in Defense Studies from National Defense College in 2009 and B.Sc. in Defense Services Academy in 1984 in Myanmar. He studied at Nanjing Army Command College of the Chinese People’s Liberation Army in 2001.



## **TO** Minh Thu

Director

Center for Security and Development,  
Institute of Foreign Policy and Strategic  
Studies (IFPSS), Diplomatic Academy  
of Vietnam (DAV)

Vietnam

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Dr. To Minh Thu is the director of the Center for Security and Development at IFPSS of DAV in Vietnam, in charge of non-traditional security and development issues. She also serves as country coordinator for several academic networks in ASEAN, ASEAN-China, ASEAN+3 frameworks and the Global Center for Mekong Studies.

Dr. To holds a PhD of Public Policy in Economics from the Osaka University in Japan (2010). She was also a fellow researcher at the Mitsubishi Research Institute, Tokyo from 2013 to 16. Her research interests include general equilibrium model of trade, regional economic integration, Vietnam's economic integration and ASEAN economic integration.



## **TOGA CHANAKA** Teshome

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Ethiopia

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H.E. Mr. Teshome Toga Chanaka has been Ambassador of Ethiopia to China since December 2018.

Prior to that, Amb. Toga Chanaka was Minister of Public Enterprises of Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia from April to October, 2018. He was Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to France, Portugal, Spain, Vatican and Tunisia (with residence in Paris), Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) (2011-2013), Speaker of the House of Peoples' Representatives (2005-2010). He was also Member of the Politburo and Council of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) (2003-2018), Minister of Youth, Sports and Culture of Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (2001-2005), etc.

Amb. Toga Chanaka received Certificate of Honour from the Federation of World Peace and Love Certificate of Appreciation from the Gol Peace foundation, Ambassador of Peace from Universal Peace Federation and World Federation of Interfaith. He speaks Amharic and English.



## **TSE Ping**

**Founder and Chief Executive Officer  
Sino Biopharmaceuticals Ltd.  
China**

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Mr. Tse Ping is the founder of the Sino Biopharmaceuticals Ltd., and now serves as its Chief Executive Officer. With more than 25 years of extensive experience in investment and management in the pharmaceutical industry in China, he is currently a director of CT Tianqing, NJCTT, Jiangsu CT Fenghai, Jiangsu CT Qingjiang, Qingdao CT, and Beijing Tide. He is also a director of Shanghai Fortune World Development Co., Ltd., Tianjin Chiatai Feed Tech Co., Ltd., SYN Energy Technology Co., Ltd. and Chia Tai Oversea Chinese Realty Development Co., Ltd., and a non-executive director of Tianjin Binhai Teda Logistics (Group) Corporation Limited, the shares of which are listed on GEM Board of the Stock Exchange. Mr. Tse still acts as a director of Chia Tai Qingchunbao Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. and a council member of the Association of Pharmaceutical Biotechnology of China.

Mr. Tse was also a member of the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. He is currently the executive vice chairman of the China Overseas Chinese Entrepreneurs Association and the executive vice chairman of Beijing Private Sci-Tech Promotion Association.



## **UIANAEV Sergei**

**First Deputy-Director and Head of  
IFES Center for Study and Forecast of  
Russia-China Relations  
RAS Institute of Far Eastern Studies  
Russia**

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Dr. Sergei Uianaev is the first Deputy-Director and Head of IFES Center for Study and Forecast of Russia-China Relations at the RAS Institute of Far Eastern Studies, Russia.

Dr. Uianaev received his Ph.D. of History from the Institute of Far Eastern Studies under the USSR Academy of Sciences – Chinese Foreign Policy Section, M. A. from Moscow State Institute (University) of International Relations (MGIMO) under the RF MFA. He also worked in Liaoning Normal University (Dalian, PRC) as Research Internship from 1989 to 1990 and he could speak conversational Chinese.

Dr. Uianaev's research fields include China-India relations, Russia-China-India trilateral interaction, General international problems of Asia-Pacific, the SCO and Silk-Road Studies. His selected publications include three in English and twelve in Russian, such as Relationships of Russia, China and India after the September 11: Facts and Opinions (2003), The Chinese 'One Belt, One Road' Project: The Concept, Plan and Cooperation with Russia (2015), Russia – India – China in the Outlines of the New Global Order (2019), etc.



**UZAN**  
**Marc David Meyer**

Executive Director

Reinventing Bretton Woods Committee

US

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Mr. Marc Uzan is the Executive Director and founder of the Reinventing Bretton Woods Committee, a non-profit organization established in 1994 which is addressing issues related to the international financial architecture. Mr. Uzan is also a co-director of Global Forum Resources, a full spectrum event planning firm that organizes high-level events worldwide.

Mr. Uzan has edited several books on international finance including more recently *"Bretton Woods: The Next 70 Years"* and *"The Ten Years After."* He has authored academic papers on the new architecture for the international financial system and has written extensively about economics and finance in the popular press.

Mr. Uzan received his Master Degree in International Economics and Finance from Université de Paris IX Dauphine. He has been a visiting fellow at Harvard University and University of California.



**VAN DEN HOVEN**  
**Marcel Jeroen**

University Professor

Delft University of Technology

Netherlands

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Dr. Marcel Jeroen Van Den Hoven is university professor and full professor of Ethics and Technology at Delft University of Technology.

Prof. Van Den Hoven was the founding scientific director of 3TU.Centre for Ethics and Technology (2007-2013). He was founder, and until 2016 Programme Chair, of the Dutch Research Council on Responsible Innovation. He is also member of the TU Delft Blockchain Lab. In 2016 he is appointed at the European Advisory Group 'Digital Ethics'. In 2017 he is appointed as a member of the European Group on Ethics in Science and New Technologies.

Prof. Van Den Hoven is founding Editor in Chief of Ethics and Information Technology.

In 2009, he won the World Technology Award for Ethics as well as the IFIP prize for ICT and Society for his work in Ethics and ICT. This year he published an article: *Will Democracy Survive Big Data and Artificial Intelligence?* in the Scientific American, an authoritative journal. He recently published his co-authored book *"Evil Online"*



**VAN ROMPUY**  
Herman Achille

President

European Policy Centre

Belgium

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H.E. Minister of State Herman Van Rompuy is now President of the European Policy Centre and a visiting Professor in several universities (the College of Europe, UCL, KU Leuven, etc). He is also President Emeritus of the European Council.

Mr. Van Rompuy is former President of the European Council and former Prime Minister of Belgium.

As a former economist at the National Bank of Belgium, Mr. Van Rompuy began his political career in 1973 as national vice-president of his party's youth council, before holding various responsibilities within his party and in the Belgian Parliament and government, serving in turn as Senator (1988-1995), Secretary of State for Finance and Small Businesses (1988), Vice-Prime Minister and Minister of Budget (1993-1999), Member of Parliament (1995-2009), Minister of State (2004), and Speaker of the House of Representatives (2007-2008). At the time of his first appointment as President of the European Council in 2009, he was Prime Minister of Belgium. He was the first full-time President to take office when the Lisbon Treaty came into force.

Mr. Van Rompuy has been awarded numerous honours and prizes, most notably the Nobel Prize of Peace 2012, reception on behalf of the EU.



**VATIKIOTIS**  
Michael Richard John

Asia Director

Henry Dunant Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (HD Centre)

Switzerland

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Mr. Michael Vatikiotis is Regional Director of Asia in Henry Dunant Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (HD Centre).

Mr. Vatikiotis left his role as the Editor of the Far Eastern Economic Review to join HD in 2004. A writer and journalist for more than twenty-five years, he is fluent in both Thai and Indonesian. During his career, he has been based as a journalist in Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia and Hong Kong. Mr. Vatikiotis set up HD's first regional office in Asia in Singapore in 2006.

Mr. Vatikiotis has a degree in History and Geography from the School of Oriental and African Studies at the University of London and a doctorate from Oxford University. He is the author of three books on Southeast Asian politics and two novels set in Indonesia.



**VINCK**  
Marc Hugo

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Belgium

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H.E. Mr. Marc Hugo Vinck has been Ambassador of Embassy of Belgium to China since December, 2017.

Previously, Amb. Vinck served as Consul in Belgian Consulate, Casablanca (Morocco)(1984-1987), Counselor in Private Office Minister of Foreign Affairs Erik Derycke, Brussels (Belgium)(1995-1997), First Secretary of Representation of Belgium to UNO, Geneva (Switzerland)(1997-2000), Deputy Head of Cabinet Vice Prime Minister Laurette Onclinx, Brussels (Belgium)(2002-2003), Consul General of Belgian Consulate, Lubumbashi (Democratic Republic of the Congo)(2003-2006). He was also Ambassador in Belgian Embassy, Kyiv (Ukraine)(2006-2010), Ambassador in Belgian Embassy, Riyadh (Saudi Arabia)(2011-2014), Director Belgian Economic Issues, Federal Public Services in Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Brussels (Belgium)(2014-2017).

Amb. Vinck graduated in Communication and Public Relations. He speaks Dutch, French, English, German, Spanish, Portuguese and Russian.



**WALLACH**  
Wendell Arnhold

Chair, Technology and Ethics Studies

Yale University, Interdisciplinary Center  
for Bioethics

US

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Mr. Wendell A. Wallach has chaired Technology and Ethics studies for the past eleven years at Yale University's Interdisciplinary Center for Bioethics, is senior advisor to The Hastings Center, and a fellow at the Carnegie Council for Ethics in International Affairs.

Mr. Wallach received the World Technology Award for Ethics in 2014 and for Journalism and Media in 2015, as well as a Fulbright Research Chair at the University of Ottawa in 2015-2016. The World Economic Forum (WEF) appointed Mr. Wallach co-chair of its Global Future Council on Technology, Values, and Policy for the 2016-2018 term, and he will be a member of the WEF AI Council for the 4th Industrial Revolution for the next two years.

Mr. Wallach's latest book, a primer on emerging technologies, is entitled, *A Dangerous Master: How to keep technology from slipping beyond our control*. In addition, he co-authored (with Colin Allen) *Moral Machines: Teaching Robots Right From Wrong*. The eight volume *Library of Essays on the Ethics of Emerging Technologies* (edited by Wallach) was published by Routledge in Winter 2017.





**WALTZMAN**  
Rand

Deputy Chief Technology Officer  
RAND Corporation  
US

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Dr. Rand Waltzman is currently Deputy Chief Technology Officer at the RAND Corporation.

Previously, Dr. Waltzman worked as Acting Chief Technology Officer of the Software Engineering Institute of Carnegie Mellon University, Program Manager in the Information Innovation Office of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency. He created and managed the Social Media in Strategic Communications (SMISC) program and the Anomaly Detection at Multiple Scales (ADAMS) insider threat detection program. Dr. Waltzman joined DARPA from Lockheed Martin Advanced Technology Laboratories (LM-ATL), where he served as Chief Scientist for the Applied Sciences Laboratory.

Prior to LM-ATL, Dr. Waltzman was Associate Professor at the Royal Institute of Technology, where he taught and performed research in applications of Artificial Intelligence technology to a variety of problem areas including digital entertainment, automated reasoning and decision support and cyber threat detection.



**WANG**  
Chao

President  
Chinese People's Institute of Foreign  
Affairs (CPIFA)  
China

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Mr. Wang Chao is currently President of Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs (CPIFA).

Prior to that, Mr. Wang served as Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs (MFA) of China from 2013 to 2019. Before joining MFA, Mr. Wang worked for more than 30 years in the Ministry of Commerce and then Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, where he served as Vice Minister from 2010 to 2013, and Assistant Minister from 2006 to 2010, among other important posts.

Mr. Wang holds a Bachelor of Arts from Guangzhou Institute of Foreign Languages.



**WANG  
Jisi**

**Professor  
Peking University  
China**

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Dr. Wang Jisi is a professor in the School of International Studies and president of the Institute of International and Strategic Studies in Peking University. He is honorary president of the Chinese Association for American Studies.

Previously, Prof. Wang served as director of the Institute of American Studies at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (1991-2005), dean of the School of International Studies at Peking University (2005-2013), director of the Institute of International Strategic Studies of the Central Party School of the Communist Party of China (2001-2009). He was also a member of the Foreign Policy Advisory Committee of China's Foreign Ministry (2008-2016).

Prof. Wang taught in Peking University's Department of International Politics (1983-91), a visiting fellow or visiting professor at Oxford University (1982-83), University of California at Berkeley (1984-85), a Global Scholar by Princeton University (2011-2015), etc. Prof. Wang's scholarly interests cover U.S. foreign policy, China's foreign relations, Asian security, and global politics in general. He has served as an adviser to a number of international institutions and journals.



**WANG  
Min**

**Professor  
Hosei University  
Japan**

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Prof. Wang Min is the professor of Hosei University Center for International Japan-Studies, focusing her research on Comparative Culture, International Japan-Studies, East Asian Comparative Cultural Studies, and Miyazaki Kenji Studies.

Prof. Wang received her Ph.D. from Ochanomizu University in 2000, and a B.A. in Dalian University of Foreign Languages in 1977.

In addition to her work at Hosei University, Prof. Wang serves as a member to the review committee of the National Art Center Tokyo, and China the Society of Sino-Japanese Relations History. She is also Advisor to Association for Research on King Yu, the Sage Who Controlled the Flood Waters, Director of the Kamenori Foundation, and Vice-president of the World Chinese Tourism and Literature Association.

Concurrently, Prof. Wang is Visiting Professor of Japan-Studies at Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Tianjin University and Tongji University, also Visiting Research Fellow at Northeastern Asia Institute of Comparative Cultural Studies, and Institute of Japanese Studies of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS).



**WANG**  
Qishan

Vice President

China

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Mr. Wang Qishan is currently Vice President of the People's Republic of China. From 2012 to 2017, he served as Member of Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, and Secretary of Central Commission for Discipline Inspection. Prior to that, he served as Member of CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, and Vice Premier of State Council from 2008 to 2013. He was also Deputy Secretary of CPC Beijing Municipal Committee, and Mayor of Beijing from 2004 to 2007, among other important posts.

Mr. Wang graduated from the University Regular Class at the Department of History at Northwest University, China, with a major in history. He is a senior economist.



**WANG**  
Shuai

Visiting Researcher

Center for International Security and  
Strategy, Tsinghua University

China

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Mr. Wang Shuai has been visiting researcher in Center for International Security and Strategy, Tsinghua University since 2018.

Previously, Mr. Wang was research scholar in National Institute of Global Strategy, Chinese Academy of sciences from 2015 to 2018, he also worked at U.S. Affaires desk for ten years and appointed as director for China-U.S. Strategic and Economic Dialogues office in 2011, served as third secretary and second secretary in Chinese Embassy in Bangkok from 2002 to 2006

Mr. Wang received his master degree from international relations department, Peking University in 2000.



**WEI**  
**Wei**

**Former Vice President**

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

**China**

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Amb. Wei Wei is former Vice President of Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. He has served in various diplomatic capacities throughout his career, including Chinese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Brunei from 2002 to 2005, to Singapore from 2010 to 2012, and to India from 2013 to 2014.

Prior to that, Amb. Wei worked as Secretary in Chinese Embassy in Mozambique, and in Chinese Embassy in Ethiopia. He also served as Councilor in Chinese Embassy in Kenya from 1997 to 1999, and Chinese Embassy in Zimbabwean from 1999 to 2000.

Amb. Wei also served as Deputy Director-General, Director-General of the Department of Consular Affairs, and Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China.



**WEITZ**  
**Richard William**

**Director and Senior Fellow**

**Hudson Institute**

**US**

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Dr. Richard Weitz is Senior Fellow and Director of the Center for Political-Military Analysis at Hudson Institute.

Before joining Hudson in 2005, Dr. Weitz worked for shorter terms at the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis, Center for Strategic and International Studies, Defense Science Board, Harvard University, and other research institutions, and the U.S. Department of Defense, where he received an Award for Excellence from Office of the Secretary of Defense.

Dr. Weitz is a graduate of Harvard University (Ph.D. in Political Science), Oxford University (M.Phil. in Politics), the London School of Economics (M.Sc. in International Relations), and Harvard College (B.A. with Highest Honors in Government), where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. He is proficient in Russian, French, and German. His current research includes regional security developments relating to Europe, Eurasia, and East Asia as well as U.S. foreign and defense policies and he has authored or edited several books and monographs.



**WHITTAKER**  
**Meredith Rachel**

**Co-Founder & Co-Director, Founder,  
Distinguished Research Scientist at  
NYU**

**AI Now Institute, Google Open  
Research, NYU**

**US**

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Ms. Meredith Rachel Whittaker is a Distinguished Research Scientist at New York University, Co-founder and Co-director of the AI Now Institute, and the founder of Google's Open Research group.

Ms. Whittaker has over a decade of experience working in industry, leading product and engineering teams. She co-founded M-Lab, a globally distributed network measurement system that provides the world's largest source of open data on internet performance. She co-founded Simply Secure, helped build and currently advises the Open Technology Fund, and led work to strengthen the security of critical internet infrastructure. She has advised the White House, the FCC, the City of New York, the European Parliament, and many other governments and civil society organizations on artificial intelligence, internet policy, measurement, privacy, and security.

Ms. Whittaker is the co-founder and co-director of the AI Now Institute at NYU, which is dedicated to researching the social implications of artificial intelligence and related technologies in an interdisciplinary context.



**WU**  
**Dahui**

**Professor**

**Department of International Relations,  
Tsinghua University**

**China**

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Prof. Wu Dahui is Professor in Department of International Relations at Tsinghua University. Prof. Wu was a Lieutenant Colonel Associate Fellow in Department of General Staff at PLA and he worked in the Section of Strategic Studies in Institute of Russian, East European, and Central Asian Studies at CASS where he became Director of the institute later. From 2007 to 2008, he was a visiting scholar at Vilnius University, Lithuania.

Prof. Wu has also been responsible for important projects for Department of General Staff, PLA, National Development Bank, CASS, National Social Science Foundation, and CASS Library.

Prof. Wu graduated from Department of Russian Language and Literature at PLA University of International Relations in 1990 and he obtained his Ph.D. from Graduate School of China Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) in 2005.



**WU  
Shicun**

**President**

**China's National Institute for South  
China Sea Studies**

**China**

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Dr. Wu Shicun is President and Senior Research Fellow of China's National Institute for South China Sea Studies, Chairman of board of directors of China-Southeast Asia Research Center on the South China Sea, and Deputy Director of the Collaborative Innovation Center of South China Sea Studies at Nanjing University.

Pres. Wu's research interests cover the history and geography of the South China Sea, maritime delimitation, maritime economy, international relations and regional security strategy. His main single-authored most recent books include *What One Needs to Know about the South China Sea* (Current Affairs Press, 2016), and *What One Needs to Know about the Disputes between China and the Philippines* (Current Affairs Press, 2014).

Pres. Wu has published widely in academic journals and been the subject of frequent media interviews as a senior commentator on South China Sea, and other regional security issues.



**WU  
Sike**

**Ambassador, Senior Diplomat**

**Ministry of Foreign Affairs**

**China**

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Amb. Wu Sike is a senior diplomat of China. He serves as vice president of Chinese-Arab Friendship Association, Honorary Dean of the School of Middle Eastern Studies.

Amb. Wu has served as a diplomat for over 40 years from 1971 when he started working in Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China. He served as Ambassador of China to Saudi Arabia (2000-2003), and Plenipotentiary of China to League of Arab States when he served as Ambassador of China to Egypt (2003-2007). He also served as the Special Envoy to the Middle East of China (2009-2014).

Amb. Wu commits to enhance friendship between China and countries of West Asia and North Africa. He actively promotes the friendship and cooperation between China and Africa and gets awarded the Exemplary Diplomat Prize for his contribution by Writers' Association of West Asia and North Africa.



**WU**  
**Xinbo**

Dean

Institute of International Studies, Fudan  
University

China

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Dr. Wu Xinbo is Professor and Dean of Institute of International Studies, and Director at the Center for American Studies of Fudan University. He is currently a member on the Advisory Council of Asia Society Policy Institute, as well as a member of The Trilateral Commission.

Prof. Wu was a member of the World Economic Forum's Global Agenda Council on Geopolitical Risk and served as its Vice-Chair (2012-13) and Chair (2013-14), and a member of the World Economic Forum's Global Agenda Council on Geo-economics (2015-2016).

Prof. Wu received his Ph. D. in international relations from Fudan University in 1992. He was a Jennings Randolph Senior Fellow at the United States Institute of Peace (2006-2007). His research interests include China's foreign and security policy, Sino-U.S. relations, and U.S. Asia-Pacific policy. Prof. Wu has authored several books, the most recently is *China and the Asia-Pacific Chess Game*.



**YAKIS**  
**Yasar**

Minister of Foreign Affairs (2002-2003)

Turkey

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Mr. Yaşar Yakış is a Retired Ambassador and Former Turkish Foreign Minister.

He was elected as Member of Parliament in 2002 and served as Minister of Foreign Affairs in 2002 and 2003. He also served as Permanent Representative of Turkey to the UN Office in Vienna in 1998, Ambassador to Cairo in 1995, Deputy Under-Secretary in the Foreign Ministry in 1992, Ambassador to Riyadh in 1988, among other capacities.

Mr. Yakış became a founding member of the Justice and Development Party and its Deputy Chairman in 2000 and taught "Turkey's Policy" and "Water Diplomacy" in Bilkent and Hacettepe Universities.



**YAN**  
Xuotong

Distinguished Professor  
Tsinghua University  
China

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Dr. Yan Xuetong is Distinguished Professor in Humanities of Tsinghua University, Dean of the Institute of International Relations at Tsinghua University, and Secretary General of the World Peace Forum.

Prof. Yan has been selected as the Most Cited Chinese Researchers by Elsevier for 5 consecutive years from 2014 to 2019, and remains the only scholar from political science in the list so far. His more than a hundred books and papers on international relations include *Leadership and the Rise of Great Powers* (The Princeton University Press, 2019), *Ancient Chinese Thought, Modern Chinese Power* (The Princeton University Press, 2013), etc.

Prof. Yan received his Ph.D. of political science from University of California, Berkeley in 1992, M.A. of international relations from the Institute of International Relations in 1986, and B.A. of English from Heilongjiang University in 1982.



**YANG**  
Bojiang

Director-General, and Professor  
The Institute of Japanese Studies (IJS),  
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences  
(CASS)  
China

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Dr. Yang Bojiang is Director-General, professor and doctoral supervisor of the Institute of Japanese Studies in Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. He serves as Vice President of the Chinese Association of Asia-Pacific Studies and the Chinese Association of Japanese Studies.

Prof. Yang is also the member of national program of "Plan of Ten Thousand Leading Experts" of philosophy and social science, member of the program of "Renowned Cultural Specialists and Four Types of Talents in Ideological and Cultural Undertakings".

Prof. Yang has been a visiting scholar at the Fairbank Research Center of Harvard University, Brookings Institute, The Japan Forum on International Relations, and National Institute for Research Advancement (NIRA). His current research focuses are Japan and relations between major powers in the Asia-Pacific, with major publication such as *The New Era of the Relations between China, America and Japan: New Trends, New Issues and New Opportunities*, *The Building of Belt and Road Initiative and Japan's Role*, etc.





**YANG**  
Yanyi

Ambassador  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
China

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Amb. Yang Yanyi is a career Chinese foreign service officer with diplomatic experience spanning over four decades at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China as well as China's missions abroad in both bilateral and multilateral arenas. She is also a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the 13th Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Amb. Yang joined the Foreign Service of China in 1980 and worked as Deputy Director General of policy planning (2001-2004), Director General of Asia (2008-2010), etc. She served as Assistant Minister of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPC (2012-2014).

Amb. Yang graduated from Beijing Foreign Studies University in 1975. Her diplomatic assignments abroad included Chinese Ambassador to Brunei Darussalam (2004-2007), Ambassador and Head of the Chinese Mission to the European Union (2014-2017), etc.



**YAO**  
Yunzhu

Major General (Retired); Senior Advisor  
China Association of Military Sciences  
China

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Dr. Yao Yunzhu is a retired major general of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) of China, senior advisor to the China Association of Military Sciences and director emeritus of the Center on China-American Defense Relations, the Academy of Military Sciences (AMS).

Dr. Yao joined the PLA in 1970, served in the PLA as an Army soldier, a staff officer, an instructor, a researcher, deputy director and director of a research office, and director of a research center.

Dr. Yao holds a Ph.D. in Military Science from the Academy of Military Sciences and was a visiting fellow at Harvard University (2009-2010). Her works include *Post-war American Deterrence: Theories and Policies and On Asia-Pacific Security Strategy* (author of chapters), etc.



**YU  
Brad**

**Professor  
Australia**

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Prof. Brad Yu is a senior member of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, and a Fellow of Engineers Australia.

Prof. Yu joined the faculty at ANU on an ARC Australian Postdoctoral Fellowship and then Queen Elizabeth II Fellowship, and became leader of the Networked Systems Research Group. He was a recipient of an Australian Government's Endeavour Asia Award, multiple Australian Academy of Science and Australian Academy of Technology and Engineering visiting fellowships and grants, and a finalist of the Eureka Prize for Outstanding Science in Safeguarding Australia. He was recently appointed the Optus Chair in Artificial Intelligence at Curtin University, where he will lead the Optus-Curtin Centre of Excellence in Artificial Intelligence.

In May 2019, Prof. Yu was presented the prestigious John Booker Medal in Engineering Science by the Australian Academy of Science in Canberra. He received a Ph.D. in Engineering from the Australian National University (ANU) and a Bachelor of Engineering (First Class Honours) in Computer Engineering from Nanyang Technological University (NTU) in Singapore.



**YU  
Hongjun**

**Vice President**

**Chinese People's Association for Peace  
and Disarmament (CPAPD)**

**China**

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Dr. Yu Hongjun is currently the Vice President of Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament (CPAPD), and member of Foreign Affairs Committee of the 12th CPPCC National Committee. He is also an Adjunct Professor of China National School of Administration, Renmin University of China, Beijing Normal University, etc.

Prior to that, Dr. Yu was vice minister of International Department of the CPC Central Committee and president of China Center for Contemporary World Studies (CCCWS), and Chinese Ambassador to Uzbekistan.

Dr. Yu received his Doctor of Laws from Renmin University of China. His current research interests include modern international relations, politics of world political parties and diplomacy of contemporary China.



**YUAN**  
Peng

President

China Institutes of Contemporary  
International Relations (CICIR)

China

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Dr. Yuan Peng is the President of China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR), he is also the standing council member of Chinese Association of American Studies and National Society of Taiwan Studies, and the member of academic committee at Guangming Thinktank.

Pres. Yuan has a rich background in American issues, China-U.S. Relations, Asian-Pacific security and Taiwan. He was once the visiting scholar at both Brookings Institution and the Atlantic Council.

Pres. Yuan is the editor of several books such as *American Thinktanks and Their Attitudes toward China*, *China and the U.S. Accommodating in the Asia Pacific: China, America and the Third Parties*, etc. His latest book is *From Westphalia to a New World Order* (2016).



**YUAN**  
Zhengqing

Senior Fellow

Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

China

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Prof. Yuan Zhengqing is a Senior Fellow at Institute of World Economics and Politics in Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

Prof. Yuan was Visiting Scholar in SAIS, John Hopkins University from October 2008 to September 2009. He was also Managing Editor of *World Economics and Politics (Chinese)*.



**ZAJACZKOWSKI**  
Wojciech

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary  
Embassy of Poland

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H.E. Mr. Wojciech Zajaczkowski is Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Poland to China.

Before taking up his post in Beijing, Amb. Zajaczkowski was the Director of the Department of Foreign Policy Strategy at the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He served as Poland's Ambassador to Russia (2010-2014), Poland's Ambassador to Romania (2008-2010). He also became the Chief Advisor to the Prime Minister of Poland and Head of the Working Group on Energy Security in 2008, and headed the Department for Eastern Policy (2004-2007).

During his earlier diplomatic career, Amb. Zajaczkowski was posted to Russia, Ukraine and Turkmenistan. He joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1998 and worked as an editor, advisor to the Senate of the Republic of Poland, and analyst.



**ZHANG**  
Chuanjie

Associate Professor  
Department of International Relations,  
Tsinghua University  
China

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Dr. Zhang Chuanjie is Associate Professor in Tsinghua University's Department of International Relations and Deputy Director of Tsinghua's Center for U.S.-China Relations. He is also a resident scholar at the Carnegie-Tsinghua Center for Global Policy, where he leads a program focusing on the impact of Chinese public opinion on China's foreign policy.

Dr. Zhang's research interests include U.S.-China relations and public opinion analysis. Zhang is the author of the academic paper, "Affective U.S. Image Predicts Chinese Citizens' Attitudes toward United States," published in the Chinese Journal of International Politics. He earned his Ph.D. from Yale University.



**ZHANG**  
Yuyan

Senior Fellow and Director

Chinese Academy of Social Sciences  
(CASS)

China

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Prof. Zhang Yuyan is a Senior Fellow and Director of Institute of World Economics and Politics (IWEP), Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), CASS Member.

Prof. Zhang also serves as Member of the International Economics and Finance Advisory Group of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China, Expert of Advisory Committee for Economic & Trade Policy of the Ministry of Commerce of China, President of China Society of World Economy and President of China Society of Emerging Economies.

Prof. Zhang received his Ph.D. and Master Degrees in Economics at the Graduate School of CASS in 1991 and 1986 respectively, and Bachelor Degree in Economics from the Department of Economics at Peking University in 1983. His main academic interests include institutional economics and international political economy. He authored *Economic Development and the Choice of Institutions* (1992), *International Economic Politics* (2008), *The Sources of American Conduct* (2015) and *The Path of China's Peaceful Development* (2017), etc.



**ZHAO**  
Kejin

Deputy Dean

School of Social Sciences, Tsinghua  
University

China

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Prof. Zhao Kejin is currently Deputy Dean of School of Social Science and Professor of International Relations of Tsinghua University, and Resident Scholar at Carnegie-Tsinghua Center and Deputy Secretary General of Global Development Institute, Tsinghua University. He specializes in China's public diplomacy, U.S. government and politics, comparative politics, political marketing, and Chinese diplomatic institutions. Before joining Tsinghua, Prof. Zhao was an assistant professor at the Center for American Studies at Fudan University in Shanghai.

Prof. Zhao has published numerous articles and books, including *Building the Future: The Institutional Study on USA Congressional Lobbying Activities* and *Public Diplomacy: Theory and Practice*.



**ZHOU  
Bo**

Director

Centre for Security Cooperation,  
Ministry of National Defense

China

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Senior Colonel Zhou Bo is now Director of the Centre for Security Cooperation in the Office for International Military Cooperation, Ministry of National Defense.

Previously, he has served in different posts in Guangzhou Air Force Regional Command. From 1993 he worked successively as staff officer, Deputy Director General of West Asia and Africa Bureau and then Deputy Director General of General Planning Bureau of the Foreign Affairs Office of the Ministry of National Defense of China. From 2006 to 2009 he was Chinese Defense Attaché to the Republic of Namibia.

Colonel Zhou writes regularly as an honorary fellow of the PLA Academy of Military Science. He is also a regular commentator at CGTN(CCTV-NEWS) on important security issues, and spoke as a PLA delegate at Munich Security Conference and Shangri-La Dialogue in Singapore. Colonel Zhou holds a BA from Air Force Engineering College (1979-1983), and an MPhil from St Edmund College of Cambridge University (1996-1997).



**ZHOU  
Fangyin**

Professor and Dean

School of International Relations,  
Guangdong University of Foreign  
Studies

China

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Dr. Zhou Fangyin is a professor and Dean of the School of International Relations, Guangdong University of Foreign Studies. He is also director of the Center for Pacific Island Countries Studies.

Previously, Prof. Zhou was Editor-in-Chief of the *Journal of Contemporary Asia-Pacific Studies* from 2009 to 2011, head of the department of China's regional strategy of the National Institute of International Strategies (NIIS), Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) from 2011 to 2013.

Prof. Zhou received his Ph.D. in international relations from Tsinghua University in 2006. His research interests focused on Chinese foreign policy, international strategies, and East Asian regional cooperation. His many publications include *Between Assertiveness and Self-Restraint: Understanding China's South China Sea Policy (International Affairs, 2016)*, etc.



## ZHU Feng

**Executive Director**

**China Center for Collaborative Studies  
of the South China Sea, Nanjing  
University**

**China**

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Dr. Zhu Feng is currently Executive Director of China Center for Collaborative Studies of the South China Sea, Nanjing University. He is also Director of the Institute of International Studies at Nanjing University. He writes extensively on regional security in East Asia, the nuclear issue in North Korea, China-US military and diplomatic relations.

As a leading Chinese security expert, Dr. Zhu's recent books include *International Relations Theory and East Asian Security* (2007), *China's Ascent: Power, Security, and Future of International politics* (co-edited with Professor Robert S. Ross, Cornell University Press 2008), *China-Japan Security Cooperation and Defense Communication: the Past, Present, and Future* (Co-edited with Prof. Akiyama Asahiro, Tokyo: Aiji Press, 2011), and *America, China and the Struggle for the World Order* (co-edited with Prof. G. John Ikenbery and Prof. Wang Jisi, MacMillan, 2015).

Dr. Zhu began his undergraduate studies at the Department of International Politics at Peking University in 1981 and received his Ph.D. from Peking University in 1991.

新华社北京7月8日电

## 坚持和平与合作 构建人类命运共同体

### ——在第八届世界和平论坛开幕式上的致辞

(2019年7月8日，清华大学)

中华人民共和国副主席 王岐山

各位嘉宾：

大家好！很高兴出席第八届世界和平论坛。

当今世界正处于大发展大变革大调整之中，国际环境总体稳定，大国关系深入调整；经济全球化持续发展，保护主义抬头、民粹思潮泛滥；世界多极化加速推进，地缘博弈和地区动荡加剧；新科技新思潮不断涌现，人类生产生活方式深刻变化。有人回望百年，忧心二战结束以来的国际秩序正濒于崩溃，说人类再次走到了十字路口。

从更长的历史中才能获得更远的预见。战争与和平、生存和发展始终贯穿人类历史。世界在几千年里总体分隔，不同民族、国家在各自的时空反复上演着征服与抗争、繁荣和衰落。500多年前，大航海时代开启了人类历史上第一轮全球化，也带来了西方地中海文明的殖民扩张。二战结束后建立的国际秩序，维持了全球总体和平稳定，但世界在几十年间仍处于阵营分割、集团对立的局面。冷战结束和新技术兴起为新一轮经济全球化创造了条件，跨国公司追求利益最大化、在



全球进行资源配置，发达国家获益巨大，发展中国家和新兴经济体群体性崛起，各国利益深度融合，世界已经成为了“地球村”。

和平弥足珍贵，发展是人心所向，经济全球化是大势所趋。前进道路上会出现曲折，面对挑战，最大的恐惧是恐惧本身。我们要坚守和平发展的信念，毫不动摇地推进经济全球化，共同构建更加公正合理、稳定有效的国际秩序。

各位嘉宾，

5000多年中华文明延绵不断，中华民族历经苦难辉煌。我们秉持达己达人，崇尚和合包容，期盼和平大同。1840年后，中华民族陷入百年屈辱，无数志士仁人为争取民族独立和国家解放而前赴后继。新中国成立后，中国人民经过艰苦卓绝的努力，在一穷二白的基础上建立起独立的比较完整的工业体系和国民经济体系；艰辛探索寻觅，在建设发展、改革开放中确定了走中国特色社会主义道路。今天，中国人民生活实现了从温饱不足到全面小康的历史巨变，中华民族迎来了伟大复兴的光明前景。

人民对美好生活的向往，就是我们的奋斗目标。中国的发展离不开世界，世界的发展也离不开中国。没有和平稳定的国际环境，发展就无从谈起。中国将坚持做好自己的事，以战略定力和自信应对外部环境的不确定性；坚定不移走和平发展道路，无论国际形势如何变化，无论自身如何发展，中国永不称霸、永不扩张、永不谋求势力范围。

中国的和平发展道路归结起来就是，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；主要依靠改革创新实现发展，也坚持扩大开放，学习借鉴别国长处；顺应经济全球化潮流，寻求与各国互利共赢、共同发展；同国际社会一道努力，建设持久和平、普遍安全、共同繁荣、开放包容、清洁美丽的世界。

各位嘉宾，

继承和发展，以继承为主。现有国际体系并不完美，需要加以改革，但不能推倒重来，这是绝大多数国家的共识。着眼人类共同利益，中国主张推动构建新型国际关系和人类命运共同体。

——维护多边主义基石。要维护以联合国为核心的多边主义、恪守国际法和国际关系基本准则，彼此尊重主权独立和领土完整，国内事务由本国人民自己决定，国际事务由各国平等协商，使各国和各国人民都享有尊严和安全保障。大国要展现担当、作出表率，为维护世界和平稳定多做贡献。

——拓宽共同发展途径。发展是解决一切问题的总钥匙，要在政治、经济、社会、文化和生态文明全面发展中平衡好发展与安全的关系。要秉持共商共建共享理念，加强经济、金融、科技、能源等各领域对话合作，构建更高水平的开放型世界经济，以利益融合促进共同安全，反对以国家安全之名行保护主义之实。

——促进文明互学互鉴。文明多元、道路多样是人类社会发展的必然，也是人类进步的源泉。不同政治体制、历史文化、宗教信仰之间应摒弃隔阂、排他、猜忌和仇视，不断加深了解、增进理解、培育互信、倡导宽容，从根源上防范各类极端思潮的滋生和蔓延。

——携手应对人类共同新挑战。要寻求最大公约数，健全国际法体系和全球治理机制，让互联网、人工智能、外空、深海、极地等新课题成为国际合作新领域。要共担责任，落实应对气候变化国际共识，加强减贫减灾、公共卫生等领域国际合作，共同打击各类跨国犯罪和恐怖主义。

各位嘉宾，

世界和平论坛成立八年来，影响日益扩大。本次论坛汇聚各方专家，就稳定国际秩序深入讨论，希望大家相互启迪，凝聚共识，为推动世界和平发展贡献智慧。

预祝论坛取得圆满成功！

## **“Regional Security”**

World Peace Forum

Hamid Karzai

July 2019, Beijing

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Thank you, Chair, for the kind introduction. And good evening, ladies and gentlemen.

I am very pleased to be back in Beijing, among friends, for the World Peace Forum. I have been given a rather broad mandate for my speech, that is, regional security, and that is what I will share my thoughts on, from my standpoint in Kabul.

***Friends:***

In my view, we are witness today to critical transformational processes that are reorienting the global order as we once knew it. This has important implications

certainly for global security, and, merits serious consideration for its impact and trickle-down effects on collective and individual regional security, as well.

We have emerging, serious non-traditional security issues that have mainstreamed, and become increasingly intertwined with older problems. In today's frightening security landscape, one sees the potential of water being weaponised for conflict, or the far reaching consequences of climate change on a country's economy, its people, and subsequently, its security threat perception.

*Ladies and gentlemen:*

Security challenges can therefore no longer be viewed as single, distinct entities capable of being addressed on their own. Innovative, multi-pronged strategies to combat multi-dimensional problems have to be mounted. And, for this, no single country has all the resources available to go it alone. A coalition of the willing, both at the global and regional levels, must work together to tackle security challenges that do not respect borders. We are, in effect, only as strong as the weakest link in the chain.

It is important to then ask an important question: *why* are global dynamics being refashioned? Why has what was for a long time a unipolar world begun to disaggregate into several different poles of power concentration? The answer, I submit to you, lies in the nature of leadership. Over time, we have witnessed the erosion of the Western world's leadership. This bankruptcy of global leadership not only reinforced existing inequalities, they created many more. And so I say, that the new, leaders, like China, Russia, and India, must put at the forefront an enlightened recognition of the kind of leadership that the world needs today; one that is based on cooperation, consensus, and respect.

We must be better equipped to deal with the problem of terrorism in the short and long-term, because of the nature in which our problems have begun interacting with a range of other security threats, and the new, daunting, compounded challenges that we now therefore face.

***Friends:***

In this respect, I will dwell on the single-most outstanding and established security challenge that, in my view, necessitates a rethink and further

investigation. I refer to religious extremism or terrorism, which, as you know, has manifested more vividly in Afghanistan than anywhere else in our region. None of this has been of Afghanistan's own making—it has been, as history will testify, a result of the circumstances imposed on it from abroad. In fact, I will go so far as to say that if indeed my country has been a “lab” for terrorists, all the scientists who have experimented in this so-called laboratory have come from outside Afghanistan, while we have watched, like spectators in the stands.

Throughout history, we have seen a wholesale application of foreign ideas on a traditional society for the furtherance of others' security interests. The former Soviet Union superimposed Communism, which was at odds with the local fabric of my country. The United States then used the resistance against this for its own agenda, which later converted to an extremist exercise. This extremism was used by Pakistan even more extensively, both in collaboration with the United States and on its own. We continue to see the impact of all of these nationally-driven efforts on Afghanistan even today.

The tragedy of September 11, too, brought about massive change. The US and its allies, backed by the UN and major world powers, arrived in Afghanistan and were welcomed by the Afghan people in the hope of peace and a normal life. This

cooperation between the international community and the people of Afghanistan brought many achievements, as well as hope for an even better future.

However, America's stated aim of fighting and defeating extremism began to falter. The conspicuous failure of the US venture in Afghanistan followed as a consequence. Extremism, unfortunately, grew further, and Daesh emerged. Doubts began to be cast on America's intent to reach its objective. The tragic results of the bad policy decisions we see today are all thus tied to the same saga: funding for entities that mutate into agents of terror, and deliberate, bad policy that has, as a consequence, the mushrooming of extremism in countries such as mine.

***Friends:***

This must come to a forceful full stop. After 18 long years, the US has launched a resettlement process that we fully back; one that will allow them to exit Afghanistan. For this US enterprise to succeed, two elements are absolutely crucial:



**One**, the peace process must demand, as a requisite, the goal of a stable, progressive, forward-looking, and Afghanistan that is sovereign in both letter and spirit.

**Two**, America's withdrawal from Afghanistan must be undertaken responsibly, in coordination with the country's neighbours in the region, especially the major powers: China, Russia, and India.

***Friends:***

Recent successes on understanding between the US, Russia and China in the interest of the Afghan peace process, which they have insulated from differences in other areas, is an enlightened path forward that I would encourage Pakistan to emulate. The meetings in Washington and Moscow will be followed by one in Beijing on July 11, and we hope we will also see the participation of India, Pakistan, and Iran in this round of talks.

Any help in our peace process, from well-intentioned neighbours and stakeholders, is a move in the right direction. A partnership for peace is always

welcome, and there is no denying that foreign powers have long had a presence in Afghanistan. No one is going to suddenly leave a location of such groundbreaking significance to their strategic interests. This is global politics, and it cannot be simply wished away.

However, a design for peace that also includes Afghanistan's own interests can – and must – be sought. Building peace and lasting stability in my country can only happen if the United States shows sincerity in this endeavour.

This needs to give way to active cooperation with major powers and our neighbours once again. China, Russia, and India, I hope, will serve as guarantors that see that Afghanistan is secured well beyond the anticipated US exit from my country.

*Ladies and gentlemen:*

We thus see new and different templates of negotiations for the Afghan peace process underway, and it is my wish to see them succeed. In my view, success

will come if four fundamental tenets, learned from the failures of the past, inform how these negotiations are structured and conducted.

**One**, it must be based on an intra-Afghan dialogue.

**Two**, transparency in how the peace process evolves and is conducted is crucial.

**Three**, any peace process, for reasons I laid out before you earlier, must draw on the support of the neighbourhood and the wider region.

**And four**, and final, deals about Afghanistan between third parties should in no way be a measure of the peace process itself.

Afghanistan needs its neighbours to acknowledge these important tenets. In much the same way, Taliban's inclusion in peace talks, which is now underway, is an equally important fact.

*Friends:*

You are aware of the several advances our intra-Afghan peace talks have been making in recent times. Members of the High Peace Council attended the November 2018 conference in Moscow with the Taliban at the same table – this was the first sign of official Afghan government involvement. Representation from the United States, India, and Pakistan was also invited. This meeting laid the foundation for the intra-Afghan dialogue in February this year.

This intra-Afghan dialogue brought together a large number of Afghan politicians and tribal leaders to discuss the end of the conflict and ways to a peaceful political settlement. The extent to which this platform played the role of an icebreaker, and its colossal significance in bringing together stakeholders that all share a common cause – our country – but have been for a long time unable sit across the same table – until now - hardly needs stating.

I am pleased to have had the opportunity to witness, and participate in, the Moscow intra-Afghan dialogue, and it behooves me to say that the conference went well beyond tokenism and made substantial strides that have taken us a step forward towards an ultimate resolution.

***Friends:***

The importance of an intra-Afghan process, the criticality of the goodwill of our friends and neighbours, and our own foresight in establishing even stronger foreign ties leads me now to speak to you about my country's external relations, which, as you have seen, is quite central to the peace process. In this regard, it is important that Afghanistan engage in friendly relations with its neighbours and regional powers.

Stakeholders must look at constructing a new geopolitics of common purpose to reach a long-term compact of peace in Afghanistan and beyond. The solution is a two-pronged approach: First is to construct a policy of peace with the people of Afghanistan playing a pivotal role. Second is international support and cooperation among key players in the region.

***Ladies and gentlemen:***

This brings me to my second geographical concern, because it is a truth well-acknowledged that our neighbours play a very significant role in how this

intractable conflict is resolved to arrive at a just peace. Afghanistan is grateful to Pakistan for looking after its refugees for three decades. At the same time, we must acknowledge the Pakistani deep-state's use of terror as a tool to achieve policy ends, and its provision of safe haven to the Taliban must be addressed head-on. In this regard, recent overtures by Pakistan to inject fresh, positive vigour into its bilateral relationship with Afghanistan by focusing on cooperation rather than competition is a welcome development.

I once referred to our two countries as “conjoined twins.” This is true even today. We share deep, entrenched linkages, and positive, forward-looking action is instrumental for a transformation of ties and our security challenges. It is hoped that the recent change in Pakistan’s outlook is accompanied by substantial transformation in actual fact. Lofty rhetoric must coexist with real and fundamental revision of strategy. We look forward to a recalibration of our relationship to one based on civility, friendship, and above all, dignity.

***Ladies and gentlemen:***

India, a neighbour and a friend, also has an important role.

Much of New Delhi's approach to Afghanistan is in consonance with the will of the Afghans. Of course, I acknowledge that there can be many spoilers that give other players the upper hand, such as the lack of a shared boundary and military presence. However, developmental assistance is not going to be enough for India to fruitfully expand its role. What India does have is a small but creative-thinking foreign policy establishment that must recognise that working together with like-minded stakeholders of the Afghan peace process, such as Russia and China, drives home the will and ability of the collective over that of the individual in achieving a just peace as well as securing national interests.

I think a more enhanced approach to Afghanistan, taking into account of course the difficulties also that present themselves, is crucial. This approach must do three things: one, it must envisage an expanded role for India in my country, which I believe is already in line with current Indian thinking. Two, it must seek to work with like-minded stakeholders such as Russia and China, and three, it must look towards paving the way for a process that aims to ultimately end the conflict that my people have suffered the consequences of for decades. India's ascendance must necessarily be forged in the fires of its region. Of this, its role in Afghanistan is an instrumental variable.

*Friends:*

There is also the question of Iran, an important neighbour, as also friend. Unfortunately, we have seen recently the single biggest achievement of the nuclear non-proliferation regime – the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), or the Iran deal, as it is referred to colloquially, coming apart. A victory hard won, to only be quickly squandered away by an administration looking inwards, with little consideration of the devastating consequences it could wreak not just on regional dynamics but across the world and the region.

I hope for an amicable resolution of the differences we see playing out between the US and Iran. This was my government's priority during my own time in office, and it is still as important now to disallow these bilateral differences to emerge in the Afghanistan theatre, where, after a very long time, we see stakeholders insulating their interest and investment in seeing a better future for my country from their traditional differences over other bilateral issues.



*Ladies and gentlemen:*

With each their own mega transboundary connectivity projects, China, Russia, and India must come together in the region. This is crucial if we seek to construct a security architecture that localizes control, and leads to the resolution of thus far intractable disputes through peaceful, collective security.

With these connectivity projects traversing national boundaries, terrorism can no longer be a concern only if it occurs within one's territories. With projects and investments well underway in other countries, these ambitious plans for infrastructure and development must be future-proofed against all odds, whether domestic or foreign. And, terrorism, as it occurs and manifests in what were once considered far-flung lands and therefore out of one single country's purview, must now be addressed together, for both individual and collective success.

*Ladies and gentlemen:*

Let me end by stating what I opened with. I am encouraged by the convergence seen so far between China, Russia and the US in their support to the Afghan peace

process. They have set their serious differences aside to come together in enlightened service of a common goal, and on behalf of my countrymen and women, I am grateful. After all, these differences between power players are one of the several factors that held up forward movement in Afghanistan. The most decisive variable will continue to be this international consensus among stakeholders, with support from regional actors, our neighbours, and friends. In much the same way as China, Russia, and the US, it is hoped that Pakistan, India, and China are able to keep aside their differences to insulate the Afghan peace talks from any debilitating action.

There is much to be hopeful about. Our collective efforts and genuine commitment to a durable peace will see us to the end.

I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for your attention.



# 第八届世界和平论坛 中国媒体报道汇编

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稳定国际秩序：共担 共治 共享

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清华大学世界和平论坛秘书处

2019年7月18日



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## 新华社 / 新华网 ( 3 篇 )

### 王岐山将出席第八届世界和平论坛

新华网 成岚 2019-07-03 17:45:19

[http://www.xinhuanet.com/world/2019-07/03/c\\_1124706346.htm](http://www.xinhuanet.com/world/2019-07/03/c_1124706346.htm)

新华社北京 7 月 3 日电 外交部发言人耿爽 3 日宣布：第八届世界和平论坛将于 7 月 8 日至 9 日在清华大学举行。国家副主席王岐山将出席论坛开幕式并致辞。

### 王岐山出席第八届世界和平论坛开幕式并致辞

新华网 张樵苏 2019-07-08 16:36:24

[http://www.xinhuanet.com/politics/2019-07/08/c\\_1124725056.htm](http://www.xinhuanet.com/politics/2019-07/08/c_1124725056.htm)

新华社北京 7 月 8 日电 (记者郑明达) 以“稳定国际秩序：共担、共治、共享”为主题的第八届世界和平论坛 8 日在清华大学举行，国家副主席王岐山出席开幕式并致辞。



7 月 8 日，以“稳定国际秩序：共担、共治、共享”为主题的第八届世界和平论坛在清华大学举行，国家副主席王岐山出席开幕式并致辞。新华社记者 申宏 摄

王岐山表示，新中国成立以来，中国人民经过艰苦卓绝的努力，实现了从温饱不足到全面小康的历史巨变，中华民族迎来了伟大复兴的光明前景。中国的发展离不开世界，世界的发展也离不开中国。中国始终坚定不移走和平发展道路，永不称霸、永不扩张、永不谋求势力范围。面对当今国际秩序变革调整，中国主张推动构建新型国际关系和人类命运共同体，维护多边主义基石，拓宽共同发展途径，促进文明互学互鉴，携手应对人类共同新挑战。呼吁各国坚守和平发展的信念，毫不动摇地推进经济全球化，共同构建更加公正合理、稳定有

效的国际秩序。

## 王岐山在第八届世界和平论坛开幕式上的致辞（全文）

新华网 2019-07-08 20:33:46

[http://www.xinhuanet.com/2019-07/08/c\\_1124725914.htm](http://www.xinhuanet.com/2019-07/08/c_1124725914.htm)

新华社北京 7 月 8 日电

坚持和平与合作 构建人类命运共同体

——在第八届世界和平论坛开幕式上的致辞

（2019 年 7 月 8 日，清华大学）

中华人民共和国副主席 王岐山

各位嘉宾：

大家好！很高兴出席第八届世界和平论坛。

当今世界正处于大发展大变革大调整之中，国际环境总体稳定，大国关系深入调整；经济全球化持续发展，保护主义抬头、民粹思潮泛滥；世界多极化加速推进，地缘博弈和地区动荡加剧；新科技新思潮不断涌现，人类生产生活方式深刻变化。有人回望百年，忧心二战结束以来的国际秩序正濒于崩溃，说人类再次走到了十字路口。

从更长的历史中才能获得更远的预见。战争与和平、生存和发展始终贯穿人类历史。世界在几千年里总体分隔，不同民族、国家在各自的时空反复上演着征服与抗争、繁荣和衰落。500 多年前，大航海时代开启了人类历史上第一轮全球化，也带来了西方地中海文明的殖民扩张。二战结束后建立的国际秩序，维持了全球总体和平稳定，但世界在几十年间仍处于阵营分割、集团对立的局面。冷战结束和新技术兴起为新一轮经济全球化创造了条件，跨国公司追求利益最大化、在全球进行资源配置，发达国家获益巨大，发展中国家和新兴经济体群体性崛起，各国利益深度融合，世界已经成为了“地球村”。

和平弥足珍贵，发展是人心所向，经济全球化是大势所趋。前进道路上会出现曲折，面对挑战，最大的恐惧是恐惧本身。我们要坚守和平发展的信念，毫不动摇地推进经济全球化，共同构建更加公正合理、稳定有效的国际秩序。

各位嘉宾，

5000 多年中华文明延绵不断，中华民族历经苦难辉煌。我们秉持达己达人，崇尚和合包容，期盼和平大同。1840 年后，中华民族陷入百年屈辱，无数志士仁人为争取民族独立和国家解放而前赴后继。新中国成立后，中国人民经过艰苦卓绝的努力，在一穷二白的基础上建立起独立的比较完整的工业体系和国民经济体系；艰辛探索寻觅，在建设发展、改革开放中确定了走中国特色社会主义道路。今天，中国人民生活实现了从温饱不足到全面小康的历史巨

变，中华民族迎来了伟大复兴的光明前景。

人民对美好生活的向往，就是我们的奋斗目标。中国的发展离不开世界，世界的发展也离不开中国。没有和平稳定的国际环境，发展就无从谈起。中国将坚持做好自己的事，以战略定力和自信应对外部环境的不确定性；坚定不移走和平发展道路，无论国际形势如何变化，无论自身如何发展，中国永不称霸、永不扩张、永不谋求势力范围。

中国的和平发展道路归结起来就是，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；主要依靠改革创新实现发展，也坚持扩大开放，学习借鉴别国长处；顺应经济全球化潮流，寻求与各国互利共赢、共同发展；同国际社会一道努力，建设持久和平、普遍安全、共同繁荣、开放包容、清洁美丽的世界。

各位嘉宾，

继承和发展，以继承为主。现有国际体系并不完美，需要加以改革，但不能推倒重来，这是绝大多数国家的共识。着眼人类共同利益，中国主张推动构建新型国际关系和人类命运共同体。

——维护多边主义基石。要维护以联合国为核心的多边主义、恪守国际法和国际关系基本准则，彼此尊重主权独立和领土完整，国内事务由本国人民自己决定，国际事务由各国平等协商，使各国和各国人民都享有尊严和安全保障。大国要展现担当、作出表率，为维护世界和平稳定多做贡献。

——拓宽共同发展途径。发展是解决一切问题的总钥匙，要在政治、经济、社会、文化和生态文明全面发展中平衡好发展与安全的关系。要秉持共商共建共享理念，加强经济、金融、科技、能源等各领域对话合作，构建更高水平的开放型世界经济，以利益融合促进共同安全，反对以国家安全之名行保护主义之实。

——促进文明互学互鉴。文明多元、道路多样是人类社会发展的必然，也是人类进步的源泉。不同政治体制、历史文化、宗教信仰之间应摒弃隔阂、排他、猜忌和仇视，不断加深了解、增进理解、培育互信、倡导宽容，从根源上防范各类极端思潮的滋生和蔓延。

——携手应对人类共同新挑战。要寻求最大公约数，健全国际法体系和全球治理机制，让互联网、人工智能、外空、深海、极地等新课题成为国际合作新领域。要共担责任，落实应对气候变化国际共识，加强减贫减灾、公共卫生等领域国际合作，共同打击各类跨国犯罪和恐怖主义。

各位嘉宾，

世界和平论坛成立八年来，影响日益扩大。本次论坛汇聚各方专家，就稳定国际秩序深入讨论，希望大家相互启迪，凝聚共识，为推动世界和平发展贡献智慧。

预祝论坛取得圆满成功！

## 人民日报（3篇）

### 王岐山将出席第八届世界和平论坛

人民日报 吴刚 2019-07-04 08:06

<http://world.people.com.cn/n1/2019/0704/c1002-31212467.html>

本报北京7月3日电（记者吴刚）外交部发言人耿爽3日宣布：第八届世界和平论坛将于7月8日至9日在清华大学举行。国家副主席王岐山将出席论坛开幕式并致辞。

《人民日报》（2019年07月04日01版）

### 王岐山出席第八届世界和平论坛开幕式并致辞

人民日报 王远 王海林 2019年07月09日

[http://paper.people.com.cn/rmrb/html/201907/09/nw.D110000renmrb\\_20190709\\_7-01.htm](http://paper.people.com.cn/rmrb/html/201907/09/nw.D110000renmrb_20190709_7-01.htm)

本报北京7月8日电（记者王远、王海林）以“稳定国际秩序：共担、共治、共享”为主题的第八届世界和平论坛8日在清华大学举行，国家副主席王岐山出席开幕式并致辞。

王岐山表示，新中国成立以来，中国人民经过艰苦卓绝的努力，实现了从温饱不足到全面小康的历史巨变，中华民族迎来了伟大复兴的光明前景。中国的发展离不开世界，世界的发展也离不开中国。中国始终坚定不移走和平发展道路，永不称霸、永不扩张、永不谋求势力范围。面对当今国际秩序变革调整，中国主张推动构建新型国际关系和人类命运共同体，维护多边主义基石，拓宽共同发展途径，促进文明互学互鉴，携手应对人类共同新挑战。呼吁各国坚守和平发展的信念，毫不动摇地推进经济全球化，共同构建更加公正合理、稳定有效的国际秩序。

### 构建更加公正合理、稳定有效的国际秩序——第八届世界和平论坛侧记

人民日报 王海林 王远 彭敏 颜欢 2019年07月10日

[http://paper.people.com.cn/rmrb/html/2019-07/10/nw.D110000renmrb\\_20190710\\_1-03.htm](http://paper.people.com.cn/rmrb/html/2019-07/10/nw.D110000renmrb_20190710_1-03.htm)

7月8日至9日，由清华大学主办、中国人民外交学会协办的第八届世界和平论坛在北京举行。1000余名中外嘉宾围绕“稳定国际秩序：共担、共治、共享”这一主题，就国际格局与国际秩序、地缘政治与大国关系、地区安全、多边主义与单边主义等话题进行深入讨论，提出建设性意见。与会嘉宾表示，多边主义日益成为国际社会的广泛共识，各国应携手应对挑战，共同构建更加公正合理、稳定有效的国际秩序。其中，中国担当、中国贡献等成为会场热词，中国为维护世界和平稳定作出的巨大贡献赢得与会人士的纷纷点赞。

“中国展现了一个负责任大国的担当”

中国始终是世界和平的建设者、全球发展的贡献者、国际秩序的维护者。过去一年，中国一直坚定地与世界并肩前行，一直执着地与各国同心协力，直面变革与动荡的考验，培育和平与增长的力量，展现中国的大国责任与担当。

“作为世界第二大经济体、联合国安理会常任理事国，中国支持联合国安理会工作、派遣维和部队参与联合国维和行动，在维护世界和平方面发挥了十分积极的作用。”法国国际关系与战略研究所所长帕斯卡尔·博尼法斯表示，“随着中国在国际舞台上扮演的角色越来越重要，我们期待中国进一步推动世界和平与发展。”

面对逆全球化思潮上升、保护主义和单边主义蔓延的严峻挑战，习近平主席在二十国集团领导人峰会、亚太经合组织领导人非正式会议、首届中国国际进口博览会等场合，有力发出了中国坚定捍卫多边主义和自由贸易的时代强音，主动引领全球治理体系变革方向。中国推动完善全球治理的新理念、新作为、新成效，赢得国际社会广泛赞誉。

欧洲理事会前主席范龙佩赞赏中国在国际事务中所发挥的积极作用。他表示，在经济全球化的今天，各国之间的关系日益密切。从治理移民问题到应对气候变化，再到新工业革命带来的挑战，都不可能依靠一国的力量解决，每个国家都应该在经济全球化过程中担负应有的责任。

欧亨尼奥·布雷戈拉特曾三次担任西班牙驻华大使。他表示，面对分歧，各国应该坐下来通过多边争端解决机制来协商，而不是动辄以制裁等单边手段相威胁，“我赞赏中国对这些国际议题所持的开放态度，中国展现了一个负责任大国的担当”。

“日益开放的中国将拉动世界经济发展”

论坛上，中国外交部副部长乐玉成讲述了这样一个故事：在马拉维北部的齐姆科贝尔村，近一个世纪以来，村民们一直是头顶水桶到一公里外的水源打水，是中国工人来到该村修建起崭新的水井。在地下水涌出井口的那一刻，村民们激动地说：“我们再也不用光着脚走山路了。”中国援建的马拉维600眼水井项目为当地6个地区15万人提供了清洁的饮用水。

习近平主席多次向世界庄严承诺，中国开放的大门不会关闭，只会越开越大。在不久前举行的二十国集团领导人大阪峰会上，习近平主席又宣布了一系列中国扩大对外开放新举措。与会嘉宾一致认为，一个更加开放的中国，将同世界形成更加积极的互动，也将为世界创造更多机遇，作出更大贡献。

“中国致力于高质量共建‘一带一路’，践行开放、绿色、廉洁理念，努力实现高标准、惠民生、可持续目标，不仅发展了自己也惠及了世界。”新加坡前总理吴作栋如是说。

布雷戈拉特表示，共建“一带一路”对世界经济发展无疑具有十分积极的意义，对包括欧洲在内的地区经济发展都将起到促进作用。

“日益开放的中国将拉动世界经济发展，世界各国都将从中获益。”印度国际经济关系研究委员会主任拉雅·卡图里亚表示，中国坚定推动构建开放型世界经济，反对保护主义，

为处于阴霾中的世界经济注入了正能量。

“中国为世界发展提供了巨大机遇，‘一带一路’是一条繁荣之路。”巴基斯坦前外交国务秘书里亚兹·霍哈尔指出，在共建“一带一路”框架下，中巴经济走廊建设合作成果丰硕，有效促进了巴基斯坦基础设施联通、经济增长、民生改善。

“我们应当支持以规则为基础的多边主义”

“中国为构建新型国际关系、构建人类命运共同体作出了积极贡献。”德国外交关系委员会主席丹妮拉·施瓦策认为。

印尼前总统梅加瓦蒂认为，国家无论大小，都有在国际社会上发声和被倾听的权利。她赞同中国着力构建新型国际关系、构建人类命运共同体的举措，认为各国应该通过建设性对话，消除分歧与矛盾，共同维护世界和平。

范龙佩指出，保护主义不会保护经济也不会保护人民。“我们应当支持以规则为基础的多边主义，欧盟希望与各国在遵守世贸组织规则的基础上解决分歧，而不是通过贸易战的方式。”

事实上，面对前所未有的挑战，多边主义日益成为国际社会广泛共识。多边主义与习近平主席倡导的构建人类命运共同体内涵一致、理念相通，符合共商共建共享的全球治理观，有利于推动建设相互尊重、公平正义、合作共赢的新型国际关系。

“我坚定支持构建人类命运共同体理念。”日本前首相福田康夫认为，目前日中合作发展势头向好，二十国集团领导人大阪峰会上，日中两国领导人达成多项共识就是很好的例证。

俄罗斯联邦安全会议前秘书伊万诺夫也对此表示赞同。“部分西方国家选择性地利用国际法，采取双重标准，对国际秩序造成了严重损害。我们需要构建更加稳定的国际秩序。”

与会嘉宾期待，中国这艘巨轮继续乘风破浪、坚定笃行，为世界大变局注入更多稳定性、为国际秩序变革贡献更强正能量、为全球发展提供更大新动力。

《人民日报》（2019年07月10日 03版）

## 中央电视台（4篇）

[视频]王岐山将出席第八届世界和平论坛

CCTV 新闻联播 2019年07月03日 19:25

<http://tv.cctv.com/2019/07/08/VIDEbVWmzSdLULAc5LJWdzcu190708.shtml>



视频长度 0: 13

央视网消息（新闻联播）：第八届世界和平论坛将于7月8日至9日在清华大学举行。国家副主席王岐山将出席论坛开幕式并致辞。

## [ 视频 ] 王岐山出席第八届世界和平论坛开幕式并致辞

CCTV 新闻联播 2019 年 07 月 08 日 19:16

<http://tv.cctv.com/2019/07/08/VIDEbVWmzSdLULAc5LJWdzcu190708.shtml>



视频长度 0: 59

央视网消息（新闻联播）：7月8日，以“稳定国际秩序：共担、共治、共享”为主题的第



八届世界和平论坛在清华大学举行，国家副主席王岐山出席开幕式并致辞。

王岐山表示，新中国成立以来，中国人民经过艰苦卓绝的努力，实现了从温饱不足到全面小康的历史巨变，中华民族迎来了伟大复兴的光明前景。中国的发展离不开世界，世界的发展也离不开中国。中国始终坚定不移走和平发展道路，永不称霸、永不扩张、永不谋求势力范围。面对当今国际秩序变革调整，中国主张推动构建新型国际关系和人类命运共同体，维护多边主义基石，拓宽共同发展途径，促进文明互学互鉴，携手应对人类共同新挑战。呼吁各国坚守和平发展的信念，毫不动摇地推进经济全球化，共同构建更加公正合理、稳定有效的国际秩序。

## [ 中国新闻 ] 中俄拓展合作领域 发展新时代全面战略协作伙伴关系

CCTV 中国新闻 2019 年 07 月 08 日 18:25

<http://tv.cctv.com/2019/07/08/VIDEKhThMTdo8hQggCUX2v89190708.shtml?spm=C52507945305.P1Tyk9aHorGZ.0.0>



视频长度 2: 35

## [ 中国新闻 ] 中日凝聚共识 进一步深化两国利益交融

CCTV 中国新闻 2019 年 07 月 09 日 13:07

<http://tv.cctv.com/2019/07/09/VIDEVkUuun3oe6hfnf8p1y9c190709.shtml>



视频长度 2: 19

## 外交部新闻（6篇）

### 乐玉成：不能再上演单边主义和保护主义的老剧本

外交部 2019-07-08

[https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/web/wjb\\_673085/zygy\\_673101/lyc/XGXW/t1679338.shtml](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/web/wjb_673085/zygy_673101/lyc/XGXW/t1679338.shtml)

外交部副部长乐玉成在清华大学主办的第八届世界和平论坛午餐会上表示，100年前的凡尔赛体系未能有效制止战争爆发的一个重要原因是，有关国家唯本国利益至上，甚至相互以邻为壑，竞相转嫁危机。国联形同虚设，多边协调失效。教训极其深刻。我们不能重蹈历史的覆辙，不能再上演单边主义和保护主义的老剧本。如果把世界多年形成的网络化联系和产业链协同当作威胁的武器，国家间大搞关税战、贸易战，甚至金融战、科技战，那就是开历史的倒车，后果极其危险。

### 乐玉成：以血统和种族为标签阻挠中美人文交流不得人心

外交部 2019-07-08

[https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/web/wjb\\_673085/zygy\\_673101/lyc/XGXW/t1679347.shtml](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/web/wjb_673085/zygy_673101/lyc/XGXW/t1679347.shtml)

外交部副部长乐玉成在清华大学主办的第八届世界和平论坛午餐会上回答现场提问时指

出，近来中美人文交流出现一些十分反常的现象。中国专家学者赴美交流频频受阻。在美的华裔科学家也备受歧视、骚扰、虐待，有的被无故解聘。不少在美留学的中国学生，被以各种理由监控甚至拒签。孔子学院也被勒令关闭。这种以血统和种族为标签来阻挠两国人文交流的做法不得人心。中美民间友好交往是中美关系的基础。如果正常的人员往来被人为割断了，两个大国的关系还怎么维持和发展呢？

## 乐玉成：中国不会构筑任何高墙，也不会和任何国家脱钩

外交部 2019-07-08

[https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/web/wjb\\_673085/zygy\\_673101/lyc/XGXW/t1679346.shtml](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/web/wjb_673085/zygy_673101/lyc/XGXW/t1679346.shtml)

外交部副部长乐玉成在第八届世界和平论坛午餐会上演讲时表示，中国的发展对世界是机遇和贡献，决不是什么挑战和威胁。中国开放的大门不会关上，只会越开越大。相信世界将见证，中国不会构筑任何高墙，也不会和任何国家脱钩。相反，中国的关税水平会更低，负面清单更短，市场准入更便利，市场规则更透明。一个更加开放的中国，将同世界形成更加积极的互动，也将给世界创造更多机遇，作出更大贡献。

## 乐玉成：中国外交展现责任与担当，坚守初心与使命

外交部 2019-07-08

[https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/web/wjb\\_673085/zygy\\_673101/lyc/XGXW/t1679344.shtml](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/web/wjb_673085/zygy_673101/lyc/XGXW/t1679344.shtml)

外交部副部长乐玉成在第八届世界和平论坛午餐会上演讲时表示，过去一年，中国坚定捍卫多边主义和自由贸易，致力于高质量共建“一带一路”，开启中俄关系新时代，努力构建以协调、合作、稳定为基调的中美关系，与欧洲合力应对全球性挑战，着力构建周边命运共同体，推动南南合作迈上新台阶，积极促进政治解决热点问题。元首外交发挥了不可替代的战略引领作用。刚刚过去的6月，习近平主席前所未有地接连四次出访，出席双、多边峰会等各类活动上百场，为世界和平而奔波，为全球治理而操劳，以实际行动坚守中国外交的初心与使命，展现中国的大国责任与担当。

## 乐玉成：中美完全可以相互成就，共同“伟大”

外交部 2019-07-08

[https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/web/wjb\\_673085/zygy\\_673101/lyc/XGXW/t1679345.shtml](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/web/wjb_673085/zygy_673101/lyc/XGXW/t1679345.shtml)

外交部副部长乐玉成在第八届世界和平论坛午餐会上演讲时表示，40 年中美关系发展历程给我们最大的启示就是中美合则两利，斗则俱伤，合作比摩擦好，对话比对抗好。美国当前面临的问题，不是中国之过。以加税、脱钩相威胁，不是解决问题的“药方”。把中国当敌人，不是理性之举。中美经贸谈判应该是平等的，结果应是平衡的、互利的。中美两国利益高度交融，合作领域广阔，应该相互促进、共同发展。“让美国再次伟大”和中华民族伟大复兴这两个历史进程完全可以并行不悖，中美完全可以相互成就，共同“伟大”。

## 外交部副部长乐玉成：中国外交将坚守初心和使命，展现责任与担当

外交部 2019-07-08

[https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/web/wjbxw\\_673019/t1679405.shtml](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/web/wjbxw_673019/t1679405.shtml)



2019 年 7 月 8 日，外交部副部长乐玉成在清华大学举办的第八届世界和平论坛午餐会上发表演讲。他指出，今年是中华人民共和国成立 70 周年。在中国共产党的领导下，中国人民自力更生、艰苦奋斗，创造了举世瞩目的伟大成就。中国的发展对世界是机遇和贡献，决不是什么挑战和威胁。世界将见证，中国不会构筑任何高墙，也不会和任何国家脱钩。相反，中国的关税水平会更低，负面清单更短，市场准入更便利，市场规则更透明。一个更加开放的中国，将同世界形成更加积极的互动，也将给世界创造更多机遇，作出更大贡献。

回首历史，乐玉成指出，上世纪初凡尔赛体系失败的教训殷鉴不远，我们不能再上演单边主义和保护主义的老剧本。人类已经形成休戚与共的命运共同体，多边主义日益成为国际社会的广泛共识。实践已经并将进一步证明，践行多边主义是人间正道，构建人类命运共同体是大势所趋。

回顾过去一年，乐玉成强调，在习近平主席元首外交的战略引领下，中国坚定捍卫多边主义和自由贸易，致力于高质量共建“一带一路”，开启中俄关系新时代，与欧洲合力应对全球性挑战，着力构建周边命运共同体，推动南南合作迈上新台阶，积极促进政治解决热点问题。中国一直坚定地与世界并肩前行，一直执著地与各国同心协力，直面变革与动荡的考验，培育和平与增长的力量。

谈到当前中美关系，乐玉成强调，美国当前面临的问题，不是中国之过；以加税、脱钩相威胁，不是解决问题的“药方”；把中国当敌人，不是理性之举。中美两国作为世界第一大和第二大经济体，利益高度交融，合作领域广阔，应该相互促进、共同发展，美方追求的“再次伟大”和中华民族伟大复兴这两个历史进程完全可以并行不悖，中美完全可以相互成就，共同“伟大”。

乐玉成最后强调，站在 21 世纪第三个十年的历史关口，面对激流险滩的狂风骤雨，中国这艘巨轮将继续乘风破浪、坚定笃行，为世界大变局注入更多稳定性、为国际秩序变革贡献更强正能量、为全球发展提供更大新动力。

## 中国网（3 篇）

### 第八届世界和平论坛在京开幕

中国网 韩雅洁 2019-07-09

[http://www.china.com.cn/opinion/think/201907/09/content\\_74967891.htm](http://www.china.com.cn/opinion/think/201907/09/content_74967891.htm)

中国网北京 7 月 9 日讯（记者 韩雅洁）7 月 8 日，第八届世界和平论坛在清华大学开幕。本届论坛主题为“稳定国际秩序：共担、共治、共享”。中国国家副主席王岐山出席开幕式并致辞。阿富汗前总统卡尔扎伊、印尼前总统梅加瓦蒂、新加坡前总理吴作栋、欧洲理事会前主席范龙佩和俄罗斯前联邦安全会议秘书伊万诺夫等外国前政要，以及 50 多个国家的驻华使节应邀出席论坛开幕式。

王岐山在致辞中指出，当今世界正处于大发展大变革大调整之中，国际环境总体稳定，大国关系深入调整；经济全球化持续发展，保护主义抬头、民粹思潮泛滥；世界多极化加速推进，地缘博弈和地区动荡加剧；新科技新思潮不断涌现，人类生产生活方式深刻变化。

王岐山表示，新中国成立后，中国人民经过艰苦卓绝的努力，在一穷二白的基础上建立起独立的比较完整的工业体系和国民经济体系；艰辛探索寻觅，在建设发展、改革开放中确定了走中国特色社会主义道路。今天，中国人民生活实现了从温饱不足到全面小康的历史巨变，中华民族迎来了伟大复兴的光明前景。面对当今国际秩序变革调整，中国主张推动构建

新型国际关系和人类命运共同体，维护多边主义基石，拓宽共同发展途径，促进文明互学互鉴，携手应对人类共同新挑战。

开幕式上，清华大学校长、世界和平论坛主席邱勇宣布第八届世界和平论坛开幕。邱勇在致辞中表示，当前国际秩序处于转型调整的关键时期，不稳定因素增多、不确定性增强，特别是在筹备本届论坛的过程中，大国关系、地区局势、国际贸易、科技创新等方面都出现了一些新变化、新问题，国际秩序和全球稳定正面临新的严峻挑战。世界和平论坛的宗旨是促进国际安全对话，激发战略思想创新，维护世界和平稳定。本届论坛将秉持创新性、开放性、包容性和前瞻性的原则，努力为思想的碰撞和交流提供良好平台。

随后，印尼前总统梅加瓦蒂、欧洲理事会前主席范龙佩和俄罗斯前联邦安全会议秘书伊万诺夫在大会上发言。

据介绍，为期两天的论坛共设 2 场大会、2 场大会讨论、1 场午餐演讲及 22 场小组讨论，涵盖全球性、地区性和专题性三类安全问题。

作为一个高级别非官方国际安全论坛，世界和平论坛由清华大学主办，中国人民外交学会协办。论坛创建于 2012 年，旨在为世界各国战略家和智库学者提供一个讨论国际和平与安全问题的平台。（责任编辑：白石）

## 杜起文：朝鲜半岛和平面临难得的机遇，各方应积极推动

中国网 韩雅洁 2019-07-09

[http://www.china.com.cn/opinion/think/201907/09/content\\_74971473.htm](http://www.china.com.cn/opinion/think/201907/09/content_74971473.htm)

7 月 8 日，为期两天的第八届世界和平论坛在京举行。外交部大使、中央外办原副主任、中国外交史学会会长、外交部政策咨询委员会委员杜起文在题为“美朝对话与朝鲜半岛和平”的小组讨论中发表了自己的观点。杜起文认为，从宏观上来看，朝鲜半岛和平面临难得的机遇，有关各方应该坚定信心，排除干扰，坚持政策方向，从不同角度积极的加以推动。以下为杜起文发言摘编。



7月8日，在第八届世界和平论坛的分论坛上，杜起文大使发言。（中国网 韩雅洁 / 摄）

## 朝鲜半岛和平面临难得的机遇

第一，与两年以前相比，朝鲜方面的政策发生了转折性的变化，这是在半岛问题上出现的最具有根本意义的变化。去年4月，朝鲜劳动党七届三中全会决定采取新的战略方针，集中力量进行经济建设，改善人民生活。自此一年多的形势发展证明朝鲜已经放弃了过去的并进路线。朝鲜希望推进朝美对话，希望扩大朝韩交流，希望摆脱在国际上的孤立处境，唯按照新的战略方针改善和发展经济创造条件。换句话说，作为半岛问题的直接一方，朝鲜的变化是真实的具有转折性的，这为朝鲜半岛形势的发展创造了重要的新条件。

第二，自去年6月12日，金正恩和特朗普在新加坡会晤以来，朝美领导人进行三次会晤，特别是今年6月30日双方在板门店举行了会晤，特朗普成为第一个踏上朝鲜土地的美国在任总统，这件事本身就具有极其强烈的象征意义，他传递的信息是朝鲜半岛形势已经比过去六十几年有很多的不同，尽管有困难，朝美领导人愿意推动谈判进程，这同两年以前半岛形势长期保持紧张，甚至可能发生擦枪走火，发生大规模冲突的局面相比，不可同日而语。金正恩、特朗普同意近期重启核谈判，国际社会对此给予期望。虽然从去年初，美朝首脑会晤以后，形势发展跌宕起伏，充满戏剧性，但是总的形势是朝着朝美改善关系和推动半岛无核化的目标向前发展的。两国领导人的引领作用这是这一轮朝美互动的突出特点。

第三，韩国在这一轮围绕朝鲜半岛问题当中举足轻重，发挥着积极的促进作用。从去年平昌冬奥会的最初互动和几次朝韩领导人的会晤到促成朝美领导人新加坡会晤，到一周以前的金正恩特朗普的板门店会晤，韩国也是一以贯之的。尽管形势发展有时让人产生挫折感，但是韩方表现出的推动朝美会谈取得进展和促进半岛和平稳定的强烈愿望还是让人对半岛的形势发展报有信心。

第四，东北亚地区总的形势发展对解决朝核问题和实现半岛和平有利，尽管有不同声音，但是东北亚地区进一步朝着和平稳定和区域互利共赢合作发展，这个大趋势总体上进一步增强。这里体现的是时代发展的潮流和东北亚各国人民的人心，潮流和人心是不可违抗的。地区形势大的发展在总体上给解决朝鲜半岛这一冷战时期留下来的最后一块残钉创造了条件，

而半岛核问题的解决，朝鲜摆脱孤立，加入到东北亚合作进程中来，又将对区域一体化合作带来积极影响。

朝鲜半岛和平需各方积极推动

第一，各方要努力让朝美双方谈起来，谈下去，在谈的过程当中增进了解，增加互信，增强信心。半岛问题的性质和历史背景决定了半岛问题的解决必将是一个艰难复杂的问题，定力和耐心十分重要。美国已经进入了大选中期，希望特朗普政府在朝核问题上不要过多受国内政策影响，美朝谈判进程不要出现逆转和大幅度的倒退。半个月以前，金正恩向访问朝鲜的习近平主席表示，尽管近期朝鲜采取的许多积极举措没有得到积极回应，朝鲜方面愿意保持耐心，与有关各方相向而行，探索符合各方合理关切的解决方案，推动对话进程。这一表态是积极的。

第二，要照顾朝方合理的安全和发展关切，认真考虑安理会制裁问题。制裁是手段，目的是推动朝鲜改变在核导问题上的政策，促进谈判进程。现在朝方的政策已经出现积极变化，坚持极限施压将朝鲜隔绝于国际社会已然不合理。应鼓励朝鲜树立信心，在去核问题上采取更加积极大胆的步骤，与国际社会良性互动。

第三，韩国在半岛问题的作用无可替代。韩方希望妥善处理半岛核问题，实现南北关系的新突破，进一步走出半岛安全困境。韩国所追寻的总体目标是明确的，需要做的是寻求实现目标的方法。韩国应着眼于朝核问题近期、中期、远期的发展前景，制定方案，扎扎实实多做积累工作。锲而不舍，金石可镂。

第四，在朝核问题上，如果美朝对话增进互信、减少猜疑，安全问题取得进展是在做减法的话，有关各方也应该用一切可以利用的积极条件来做加法。比如积极开展同朝方的双边往来，增加与朝方在文化旅游和人文交流方面的交流合作，帮助朝鲜更有信心的走去核道路，帮助朝鲜积极参与到东北亚地区一体化合作的潮流中来。

中日韩等国在考虑地区合作时，应把朝鲜和半岛形势带进去，让东北亚地区和平发展合作的大潮流大趋势，成为推动朝鲜核问题和半岛形势取得突破的重要利好。



7月8日，嘉宾在第八届世界和平论坛的分论坛上发言。（中国网韩雅洁/摄）



## 于洪君：保持大国稳定健康发展是构建国际关系的重中之重

中国网 韩雅洁 2019-07-09

[http://www.china.com.cn/opinion/think/201907/09/content\\_74968182.htm](http://www.china.com.cn/opinion/think/201907/09/content_74968182.htm)

中国网北京7月9日讯（记者 韩雅洁）7月8日，第八届世界和平论坛在北京召开。在议题为“跨西大洋关系与国际秩序”的小组讨论上，中共中央对外联络部原副部长、中国人民争取和平与裁军协会副会长于洪君表示，首先要明确国际秩序并不是一个空泛的概念，而是国际法以联合国宪章为指导的国际法体系和普遍公认、普遍接受的国际关系准则，再加上全球治理机制构成的总和。

于洪君提出，世界是大家共同的，地球是大家共同的家园，世界上所有的成员国都有平等追求进步、追求安全，以及共同参与国际事物的权利，跨大西洋伙伴关系应当让位于全球伙伴关系。

同时，非传统安全对整个人类社会造成的威胁挑战越来越大，网络安全问题，智能制造等造成的挑战是过去所没有想到的，传统的国际秩序或者体系没有涵盖这些领域，亟待国际社会共同寻找对策和出路。

他表示，不同地区的文明从长时间的隔绝到现在的接触紧密，文明的互动空前复杂和剧烈，相互之间的这种不适、抵触和冲突是过去不曾有的，需要文明互建。当前，国际秩序正处于重新构建的时期，世界各国面临的任务是共同的，而大国对于重建世界秩序所承担历史的使命更为突出。除了稳定大国关系，保持大国稳定健康发展是构建国际关系的重中之重。

## 中国新闻网（2篇）

### 乐玉成：以血统和种族为标签阻挠中美人文交流不得人心

中新网 蒋涛 黄钰钦 2019年07月08日 19:46

<http://www.chinanews.com/gn/2019/07-08/8887633.shtml>

中新社北京7月8日电（记者 蒋涛 黄钰钦）中国外交部副部长乐玉成8日在北京表示，以血统和种族为标签阻挠中美人文交流不得人心。

当天，乐玉成在清华大学主办的第八届世界和平论坛午餐会上答问时，作上述表示。

他表示，近来中美人文交流出现一些十分反常的现象，中国专家学者赴美交流频频受阻，在美的华裔科学家也备受歧视、骚扰、虐待，有的被无故解聘。不少在美留学的中国学生，被以各种理由监控甚至拒签。孔子学院也被勒令关闭。

乐玉成指出，这种以血统和种族为标签来阻挠两国人文交流的做法不得人心。中美民间友好交往是中美关系的基础。“如果正常的人员往来被人为割断了，两个大国的关系还怎么维持和发展呢？”

当天演讲中，乐玉成还回应了所谓“中国威胁论”等说法。他表示，中国的发展对世界是机遇和贡献，绝不是什么挑战和威胁。相信世界将见证，中国不会构筑任何高墙，也不会和任何国家脱钩。相反，中国的关税水平会更低，负面清单更短，市场准入更便利，市场规则更透明。一个更加开放的中国，将同世界形成更加积极的互动，也将给世界创造更多机遇，作出更大贡献。（完）

## 台媒：蔡英文选择的路恐怕将造成台湾明天的悲剧

中新网 来源：中国台湾网 2019 年 07 月 11 日 13:18

<http://www.chinanews.com/tw/2019/07-11/8891308.shtml>

台当局领导人蔡英文今日出访南美洲四个“友邦”，但大家都知道，这四个“友邦”不是重点，相信大多数人对这四个“友邦”也都不了解，甚至于没听过。蔡英文出访的重头戏是“过境美国”，这就是台湾“外交”的荒谬与可悲之处。蔡英文现在应该是感到志得意满，既打垮了赖清德，又一路“捡到枪”，再加上美国的“支持”，连任之路似乎少了许多障碍。

“大华网络报”11日对此发表评论说，美国会支持蔡英文，主要原因乃在于中美关系变化，台湾成了一个有价值的筹码。蔡英文选择靠向美国，美国自然也会给予奖励。然而，我们必须提醒蔡英文及民进党当局，中美关系如果持续恶化，或许有助于蔡英文，但对台湾绝对是坏事。

日前美国上百位学者及前官员联名在《华盛顿邮报》写了一封公开信给特朗普，强调“中国不是敌人”。这封信的目的当然是想要纠正特朗普的对中政策，不要与中国大陆全面对抗，因为不仅伤人伤己，也不会达到特朗普所设想的目的。

这封公开信的倡议者之一，美国著名智库——卡内基国际和平研究院资深研究员史文(Michael D. Swaine)，日前参加第八届世界和平论坛，会后记者会上他说了一段极具警惕性的话。他认为，“如果中美两国的关系持续恶化，有可能会影响到双方对于台湾问题的一些认识和谅解，这有可能改变相关的一些政策，不管是中方还是美方，可能会将台湾视为一个极为重要的战略资产，要么获得对台的控制，要么要让其与中国大陆越来越远，这样一个情况在我看来很有可能成为对抗和冲突的主要原因。”他也曾对访问华府的台湾官员表示：“中美关系交恶实际上对台湾也是坏消息。”

这个道理其实很简单，中国大陆不可能放任台湾与美国愈走愈近，“台独”的动作愈来愈多，而不采取任何行动。尤其现在中美实力差距已经缩小，甚至掌握局部优势，除此之外，中国大陆不仅可动用的工具多，国际影响力大，这正是史文担忧之处。

上百位学者要写公开信，显然代表特朗普政府已经相当封闭，决策圈同质性高，听不进其它的声音，因此他们只有透过公开信，不仅仅是说给特朗普听，也是要说给选民听。在我们看来，这些学者的声音，不会对特朗普的政策有太大的影响，大概也是左耳进右耳出。因此，美国对华政策在特朗普任内恐难有大转变，今天史文的忧虑，恐怕将是台湾明天的悲剧。

史文没有提到的是，即使未来中美关系改善了，对台湾也不是好事。一方面，台湾已失去的，再也要不回来；另一方面，美国可能在对台政策上做一些让步，让台湾失去更多。换言之，蔡英文选择的这一条路，对台湾而言，都没有什么好结局。所谓回头是岸，蔡英文不肯回头，最后也只有靠选民将她拉回头了。

## 中国日报中文版（1篇）

对抗中国成共识？根本不存在！美知名智库专家重申：中国不是敌人 | 外媒说

中国日报 胡雨濛 2019-07-12 13:20

<http://cn.chinadaily.com.cn/a/201907/12/WS5d2818a3a310a6dd41e859c2.html>

7月3日，一封致特朗普总统和国会议员的公开信——《把中国当成美国的敌人于事无补》（Making China a US enemy is counterproductive），轰动了中美两国政策圈。

这封信发表在《华盛顿邮报》上，由五位美国资深中国问题专家和前政府官员领衔起草，95名外交、学术、政界、商界、军界等名人联合签署，因而又被称为“百人信”。



《华盛顿邮报》上这封公开信的标题为：中国并非敌人

起草人美国前驻华大使芮效俭、卡内基国际和平基金会高级研究员史文、麻省理工学院教授傅泰林、前国务院代理助卿董云裳、前哈佛大学教授傅高义，在信中表达了对特朗普执政以来中美关系不断恶化的担忧，对美国政府现行对华政策提出质疑，并就美国对华政策提出了七点意见。

7月9日，在清华大学主办的第八届世界和平论坛现场，起草人之一的史文（Michael Swaine）首次对中国媒体讲述这封公开信背后的故事。



2019年7月9日，在北京出席第八届世界和平论坛的卡内基国际和平研究院资深研究员史文召开新闻发布会，就公开信进行说明。（图自视觉中国）

对抗中国成为共识？

NO！这种说法根本不存在！

在第八届世界和平论坛新闻发布会现场，史文表示，发表公开信的初衷是希望召集来自各界的知识渊博、经验丰富的重要人士，而不仅仅是中国专家，对当前美国在处理对华关系时出现的对立趋势，提出令人信服的评判。

The original purpose of the open letter was to put together a sizable number of important, knowledgeable and experienced people in many different areas, not just China experts, to offer a respectable critique of the current trend toward adversarial relationship with China.

他透露，最初在公开信上签名的人数是100位，目前，人数不断上涨，已经超过了150位。对我而言，这样大量的签名就说明了一个问题，我们以前常常重复这样一个观点——美国政策专家、商界以及军队就对中国采取对抗性或敌对立场达成明确共识，这种观点实际上是错误的。根本不存在这样的共识。

This number of people to me indicates that the often repeated notion that there is a clear consensus in the US among policy experts and among business and military people in support of a confrontational or adversarial stance toward China is wrong. No such consensus exists.

民调显示，美国人民根本不支持对华采取对抗性立场或采取极端政策。

美国许多相关人士反对政府在某些领域对华采取极端政策。从民意调查来看，美国大众似乎也并不支持这样的政策。

Many very relevant people in the United States oppose the more extreme policies of the US government

toward China in some areas. And the American public in general don't seem to support it either, judging by an opinion poll.

中美关系并非只有两种选择

史文认为，中美之间需要在很多领域保持合作关系。他明确表示，撰写这封公开信，不是为了让中美关系退回早期的对华政策，而是在过去的政策和现行政策之间寻求一个合理的中间立场。

很多批评人士认为，这封信是呼吁美国回到过去的对华政策，好像我们只有两个选择：要么是选择特朗普政府的现行政策，要么是回到过去的对华政策。我认为这是错误的。这并不是唯一选择。这封信赞同与中国进行持续且深入的接触，而并非简单地回到过去的对华政策。

Many people who criticize this letter as a call for a return to past US policies toward China as if the only alternatives that we face are between the current policies of the Trump administration and the policies of the past. This is wrong in my view. These are not the only alternatives. The letter certainly endorses continuing deep engagement with China. It doesn't envision a simple return to the past.

美国应该在发展与中国的关系上存在一个合理的中间立场，采取这样的立场应该基于事实，而非夸夸其谈。签名的人也都认为在过去的政策和现行政策之间应该有一个合理的中间立场。这将意味着在某些领域需要有新的方法。让（美国政府）意识到中美需要以有意义的方式在许多领域保持合作关系。

There is a reasonable middle ground, based more on facts and not rhetoric or hyperbole, that the United States should be developing in its relations with China. That is what I believe the signers envision that there is a reasonable middle ground between the past policies and the current policies. That would involve new approaches in certain areas. ……would recognize the meaningful ways they need for China and the US to remain cooperative in many areas.

## 贸易战会“殃及池鱼”

史文认为，因为中美发展路径不同，就要将中美经济“脱钩”，减少中美贸易，“这种观点严重错误”。

有人认为中国对美国构成了根本性威胁，即使不切断中美贸易，也要减少贸易往来。因为中美在根本上存在差异，必须将中美经济关系脱钩。我认为这种观点严重错误。不能这样做，这样做是适得其反，甚至对两国而言具有破坏性。

There is also a belief that because China supposedly represents a fundamental threat to the US. Trade relations need to be reduced if not cut off. There has to be decoupling from the US and Chinese econ-

omies because China and the US differ fundamentally. I think that viewpoint is seriously wrong. I think it's impossible to do and I think there would be counterproductive and destructive for both China and the United States.

他表示，贸易战带来的负面影响最终会作用于美国民众，甚至殃及其他国家。

随着关税战的升级，可能会对中美两国以及世界其他国家产生造成越来越大的损害。我认为，关税战的负面影响会随着时间不断加剧，影响美国及其他地方的民众。

You could get growing damage to both countries and to other countries from an escalating tariff war. I think the negative consequences of the tariff war will grow over time and affect the public in the United States and elsewhere.

谁说签名的“老同志”想法守旧？

公开信发表后，有人曾对此提出质疑，聚焦点是签名人的年龄问题。

有人批评说，这封信的签名人都是些“老同志”，他们守旧，想要拥护旧的政策。我认为，这种观点从根本上是错误的。

There's some criticism that the people who signed this letter were sort of the old guys, the old-line people, who wanted to have the old policies. I just think that's fundamentally wrong.

对此，史文回应称，联名“上书”的都是各个领域颇有成就和见地的人，而这些人碰巧是“老同志”。

可以看到，签署这封联名信的人，有些曾是政府高级官员，虽然他们对中国有不同的观点，但他们始终认为现在在美国，至少是在华盛顿以及大多数媒体中占据主导地位的观点是消极的。他们提出反对意见，认为这种政策是事与愿违的。

You can see the people who signed this letter. There are some very senior former officials, a range of different viewpoints on China who still believe the current negative mindset that is dominant in the US, in Washington at least and among lot of the media. They disagree with that, they think its counterproductive.

我们想要联合那些颇有名望的人来签署这封公开信。而他们碰巧都是些“老同志”，因为他们经历的多。

We want to get people who are widely well known and respected to sign this letter. They happen to be old people. Because they've been around longer.

史文也表示，他们希望更多年轻的力量来表达自己的观点。

我们也希望得到年轻人的签名。在我的印象中，其他签名人中有不少是年轻学者，包括中国问题专家。

But we also want to get younger people to sign as well. And my impression is that quite a few of the additional signers for this letter are younger scholars, China scholars and others who have signed on this letter as well.

这封公开信到底说了什么？CD君帮大家梳理了几个关键点↓↓

我们来自学术界、国际政治、军事及商界，绝大多数来自美国，其中有许多人的工作都致力于亚洲地区的各项事务。我们对中美关系日益恶化感到深深的担忧，我们认为中美关系恶化不符合美国，乃至全球的利益需求。

We are members of the scholarly, foreign policy, military and business communities, overwhelmingly from the United States, including many who have focused on Asia throughout our professional careers. We are deeply concerned about the growing deterioration in U.S. relations with China, which we believe does not serve American or global interests.

## 中国不是美国的敌人

我们既不相信中国是我们经济上的敌人，也不认为它会对美国国家安全构成威胁，所以我们没必要在各个领域都与之抗衡。

We do not believe Beijing is an economic enemy or an existential national security threat that must be confronted in every sphere; nor is China a monolith, or the views of its leaders set in stone.

适当平衡竞争和合作，美国的积极措施可以有效帮助中国在国际事务中发挥更具建设性的作用。

With the right balance of competition and cooperation, U.S. actions can strengthen those Chinese leaders who want China to play a constructive role in world affairs.

## 伤“敌”一千，自损八百

美国将中国视为敌人并试图使其与全球经济脱钩的做法，有损美国的国际地位和声誉，甚至威胁所有国家的经济利益。美国的抵制不会阻止中国经济的持续扩张、中国企业在全球市场上的份额增长以及中国在国际事务中的地位提升。

U.S. efforts to treat China as an enemy and decouple it from the global economy will damage the United States' international role and reputation and undermine the economic interests of all nations. U.S. opposition will not prevent the continued expansion of the Chinese economy, a greater global market

share for Chinese companies and an increase in China's role in world affairs.

此外，美国在着力减缓中国崛起的同时，也耗损着美国经济。如果美国对其盟国施压，要求他们将中国视为经济和政治上敌人，将削弱美国与这些盟国之间的联系。最终被孤立的，可能不是中国，而是美国自己。

Moreover, the United States cannot significantly slow China's rise without damaging itself. If the United States presses its allies to treat China as an economic and political enemy, it will weaken its relations with those allies and could end up isolating itself rather than Beijing.

## 美国应关注自身发展，而非遏制中国

中国不断增长的军事实力已经动摇了美国长期以来在西太平洋地区的军事主导地位。美国最好的回应方式不是与中国公然展开以进攻性、深度打击武器为核心的开放式军备竞赛，也不是试图实现重新确立美国在直抵中国边界地区的绝对主导地位的荒谬理想。

Beijing's growing military capabilities have already eroded the United States' long-standing military preeminence in the Western Pacific. The best way to respond to this is not to engage in an open-ended arms race centered on offensive, deep-strike weapons and the virtually impossible goal of reasserting full-spectrum U.S. dominance up to China's borders.

更明智的政策应是加强与盟国的合作，维持威慑力，加强防御性区域的抵御能力，培育作战韧性，提高挫败对美国及盟国袭击的能力，同时加强应对中方危机的管理工作。

A wiser policy is to work with allies to maintain deterrence, emphasizing defensive-oriented, area denial capabilities, resiliency and the ability to frustrate attacks on U.S. or allied territory, while strengthening crisis-management efforts with Beijing.

维护美国利益应该是通过振兴美国在不断发展变化世界中有效竞争的能力，加强与其他国家和国际组织的合作，而非通过破坏和遏制中国与世界交融这一适得其反的做法来实现的。

The United States' interests are best served by restoring its ability to compete effectively in a changing world and by working alongside other nations and international organizations rather than by promoting a counterproductive effort to undermine and contain China's engagement with the world.

## 拒绝零和博弈

中国的参与，对国际体系的续存以及气候变化等国际共同问题的有效解决，起着重要的作用。美国应该鼓励中国参与到新的全球体制中来。在新的体制中，新兴崛起的国家有更大的发言权。以“零和博弈”的方式对待中国，只会鼓励中国脱离全球体制或另创一套破坏西



方利益、分裂全球的秩序。

China's engagement in the international system is essential to the system's survival and to effective action on common problems such as climate change. The United States should encourage Chinese participation in new or modified global regimes in which rising powers have a greater voice. A zero-sum approach to China's role would only encourage Beijing to either disengage from the system or sponsor a divided global order that would be damaging to Western interest.

毫无疑问，这封公开信的起草人和签名人所表现出来的立场和政治倾向，以及他们为了美国利益而应对中国的态度是不言自明的。

然而，他们的结论是美国不应与中国为敌，在美国国内和世界上不存在支持对华采取全面敌对立场的共识，坚持与中国脱钩必将损害美国自身利益和所有国家利益。

他们看到中国经济持续增长不可阻挡，中国崛起无法减缓，美国只有努力增强自己的竞争力，才能在再次强大起来。

相比美国当局而言，这封公开信显示出起草人和签名人的视野更为宽阔，态度更加现实。

把中国当敌人是愚蠢的

史文领衔起草的这封公开信的主题是“中国不是敌人”，对此，中国外交部副部长乐玉成也有类似的观点，他的观点得到外媒的广泛报道。

在7月8-9日召开的世界和平论坛期间，乐玉成谈到中美关系时表示，与中国为敌是愚蠢的，将带来灾难性后果。

美国商业内幕网站（Business Insider）网站和 CNN 均在报道中援引乐玉成的观点，“经济不平衡、贫富分化、基础设施老旧，这些都是他们（美国）自身的问题，不是中国造成的。不应该把中国当成替罪羊”。

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Le Yucheng at the World Peace Forum in the Chinese capital said, “The economic imbalance, polarization between the rich and poor, the aging of infrastructure — all of those have their own causes, but it's not because of China. [You] shouldn't see China as the scapegoat.”

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## A top Chinese diplomat warns of 'disastrous' consequences of the US making China an enemy

商业内幕网站：中国外交官警告称，美国把中国当敌人将造成“灾难性”后果



CNN：美国把中国当成敌人很“愚蠢”，中国外交官表示

《南华早报》也在报道中援引乐玉成的这个观点，同时在文中提到目前中美人文交流面临的问题。

Diplomacy

### Senior Chinese diplomat warns of 'disastrous consequences' if US treats China as 'enemy'

- Foreign Vice-Minister Le Yucheng also hits out at Washington over reports some Chinese-American scientists 'have been treated unfairly' in the US
- He tells World Peace Forum problems faced by America are not 'China's fault'

南华早报：中国高级外交官警告美国，如果把中国当成“敌人”将面临“灾难性后果”乐玉成表示，有报道称，有些华裔科学家因为与中国有关系，就遭到不公正对待，受到监控、歧视，甚至为此丢掉工作。

“There are some reports saying that some Chinese-American scientists in the US, just because they are Chinese scientists, they have been treated unfairly,” he said. “They have been put under scrutiny, harassed, and some of them even lost their jobs.”

他明确表示，这种以血统和种族为标签来阻挠两国人文交流的做法不得人心。Hampering US-China people-to-people exchanges based on blood lineage and race is unpopular.

## 环球时报 / 环球网（3篇）

第八届世界和平论坛开幕，王岐山致辞：发展是解决一切问题的总钥匙

环球网 白云怡 2019-07-09 02:33

[https://3w.huanqiu.com/a/de583b/7O9HxkUcyBy?agt=20&tt\\_group\\_id=6711435486562353675](https://3w.huanqiu.com/a/de583b/7O9HxkUcyBy?agt=20&tt_group_id=6711435486562353675)

【环球时报记者 白云怡】第八届世界和平论坛 8 日在清华大学举行，国家副主席王岐山出席开幕式并致辞，引发外媒高度关注。印尼前总统梅加瓦蒂、欧洲理事会前主席范龙佩 8 日出席论坛并发言。在中美贸易摩擦继续的背景下，中国领导人和世界各国战略家、智库学

者在此次论坛上发出的信息，备受瞩目。

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，由清华大学主办，中国人民外交学会协办。论坛创建于2012年，迄今已举办了7届，旨在为世界各国战略家和智库学者提供一个讨论国际和平与安全问题的平台。本次论坛的主题为“稳定国际秩序：共担、共治、共享”。西方主要国家驻北京高级外交官8日参加了论坛。

路透社8日引述王岐山在开幕致辞中的话说，“中国的发展离不开世界，世界的发展也离不开中国”。他表示，发展是解决一切问题的总钥匙，要在政治、经济、社会、文化和生态文明全面发展中平衡好发展与安全的关系。要秉持共商共建共享理念，加强经济、金融、科技、能源等各领域对话合作，构建更高水平的开放型世界经济，以利益融合促进共同安全，反对以国家安全之名行保护主义之实。评论称，中国领导人在讲话中没有点名美国，呼吁大国要展现担当、作出表率，为维护世界和平稳定多做贡献。

“保护主义不会保护经济，也不会保护人民。”欧洲理事会前主席范龙佩8日在主旨演讲中表示，各国应以对话的形式、以遵守WTO规则的方式解决分歧，而不是贸易战。他认为，如果没有国际贸易，没有国家间的相互依存，就不能实现共同发展，而这种合作要超越大洲的范畴。

印尼前总统梅加瓦蒂在主旨演讲中表示，人们需要认识到，如果大家用战争的方式来解决所有冲突，那么冲突本身就已经构成了对人类的威胁。不论多小的国家，都有发声和倾听的权利，都可以参与对世界和平的维护，一起消除冲突和紧张局势的根源。

中国外交部副部长乐玉成8日在论坛午餐会上发表演讲。他表示，回首100年前，一战的硝烟刚刚散去就建立了以国际联盟为支柱的凡尔赛体系，以期“开辟永久和平”。然而，“理想很丰满，现实很骨感”，仅仅20年，第二次世界大战就爆发了。凡尔赛体系未能有效制止战争的一个重要原因是，有关国家唯本国利益至上，甚至相互以邻为壑，竞相转嫁危机。国联形同虚设，多边协调失效。教训极其深刻。谈及中美关系时，乐玉成指出，美国当前面临的问题，不是中国之过；以加税、脱钩相威胁，不是解决问题的“药方”；把中国当敌人，不是理性之举。“让美国再次伟大”和中华民族伟大复兴这两个历史进程完全可以并行不悖，中美完全可以相互成就，共同“伟大”。

美国前助理国务卿丹尼尔·罗素8日在论坛讨论中表示，“美国优先”的说法将起到适得其反的效果，因为“美国优先”意味着美国不想再进一步团结其他国家，也意味着我们将可能走向一个“无极”的世界，即一种形势更加危险的多极化。在这样的世界秩序下，大国越来越倾向于在周边争取霸权，以自己的利益为基础进行交易，这将会为国家权利及国际法的公平带来负面影响。

俄罗斯瓦尔代国际辩论俱乐部创始人谢尔盖·卡拉加诺夫8日在论坛上表示，未来10年，世界面临的最主要任务是解决不稳定的问题，“防止一场大的战争出现”，而这需要通过各国间的密切接触来实现。“我不知道未来的国际秩序究竟会变成什么样，是会更平等、公正、合理？还是会变得更平衡？还是会变成一个多国都拥有核威慑力的多极体系？”他对《环球

时报》记者表示，中俄可以在各个国际机构中展开合作，在尽可能保留现有多边经济体系要素的同时，携手建立一个新的多边体系，欧洲也会参与到这一进程中。

## 美百名学者公开信主笔之一史文：联署“中国非敌”者远不止百人

环球网 白云怡 2019-07-10 08:01

<http://world.huanqiu.com/exclusive/201907/15118177.html?agt=15438>



7月9日，史文在世界和平论坛上举行新闻发布会。白云怡摄

【环球时报报道 记者 白云怡】7月3日，美国《华盛顿邮报》刊发一封致美国总统和国会议员的公开信，题为《与中国为敌事与愿违》。公开信由5位美国的中国问题专家撰写，并得到95位美国专家、学者及前官员联署。细看名单，会发现美国几乎所有研究亚洲及中国的顶级专家都被囊括其中，可以说他们发出了反对和反思现政府对华政策的最强音。卡内基国际和平基金会高级研究员史文 (Michael D. Swaine) 是这百名学者之一，同时也是领衔撰写公开信的5人之一，8日，在清华大学举办的第八届世界和平论坛上，史文对《环球时报》记者表示，他和其他人早就想发表一份这样的声明，目前联署者人数仍在增加。

迄今为止，美国政府层面尚未给出任何反馈

环球时报：您是公开信《与中国为敌事与愿违》的联署者之一。是什么让您决定参与这封信的？

史文：我不仅是联署者，也是这封信的作者之一。起草这封公开信的最初目的，是为了汇聚大量来自各个领域的重要、有知识和丰富经验的人（不仅仅是中国问题专家），对当前（美国）与中国的敌对关系趋势——这种观点看上去现在似乎在华盛顿占主导地位——提出一种

善意的批评。

我们想通过这封信表达的最主要的观点是，尽管美国和中国有一些严重分歧，并对中国在某些领域的做法有很多担忧，但无论是在美国的政策圈，还是其他相关圈子，都不存在这样一种支持极端对华政策、支持给中国贴上重大安全威胁标签的“零和政策”的普遍共识。这封信的联署人数已经非常令人信服地证明了这一点，从民意调查来看，美国公众看起来也不支持这种观点。

至于这封信发表的时机，则没有太多特别考虑。我和其他人早就想发表一份这样的声明，因为随着中美关系稳步下滑，我们觉得这件事应该做得越早越好，但后来收集签名花了很长时间。

环球时报：是谁首先提出写这封公开信的？后来是如何变成今天这样大规模的集体行动的？

史文：这封信是许多人集体合作的结果。最初，我们有一个大约 20 名学者、分析人士、前官员和前军界人士组成的“小组”，我们共同发起和起草了这封公开信。

我们向每个潜在的签名者都单独发送了邀请。现在，我们已经获得 150 个签名，目前还在通过在线形式获得更多的签名。此外，还有许多人士想签名，但他们所在的机构有相关限制，或是他们不想卷入政治纷争，所以，没能参与联署并不意味着他们不支持这封信。

环球时报：您期待这封信对特朗普政府产生什么影响？到目前为止，美国政府和国会对这封信有什么反应？

史文：很难预测它会对特朗普政府产生什么影响。迄今为止，无论是国会、白宫还是其他任何官方机构，美国政府层面都没有给予具体反馈。我们知道他们现在的想法是什么，我猜测他们不会对此做出太多公开反应。

但鉴于有这么多极受尊敬的人士参加联署，我非常希望这封信能让对华极端政策的支持者重新考虑他们的立场。而且这封信的对象不仅仅是白宫，也希望让包括中国人在内的海外人士相信，美国政策界并没有团结在现政府极端敌视中国政策的背后。

有些人可能会批评说，这封信在主张美国重拾过去的对华政策，这是错误的，因为现政府的极端政策和美国过去的对华政策并不是“唯二”的选项。我们支持继续与中国进行深入研究，但并不想简单地回到过去，而是期待找到一种负责任的“中间立场”，这种立场将基于事实，而非夸大其词。我想这是联署者们所希望的。

美中须既承认“竞争”，又不做“对手和敌人”

环球时报：您如何看待中美达成贸易协议的前景？

史文：我认为两国将达成某种协议，但我怀疑它是否能让美中双方都完全满意。我想，在这个问题上两国都可以做出一些妥协。现在美中双方都有不少人，尤其是美国这边，在寻求一场“全面的胜利”，他们希望赢得一切，但这不会成功。我也希望加征的关税能在一段时间后停止。具体结果如何，我们需要拭目以待。

环球时报：在中美走向“停火”的道路上，您认为最大的不确定性或挑战是什么？

史文：目前两国之间横亘着许多困难和不确定性。我认为在未来相当长一段时间里，美中势必将保持一种（相比现在）竞争更激烈的关系。但真正的挑战在于，我们能否建立一种既承认彼此将在某些领域以非常尖锐的形式竞争，却仍然不是对手和敌人，且在很多必要领域展开合作的关系。

美中关系是当今世界最大、最重要和最复杂的大国关系，我们需要理解并精准把握两国怎么看待对方，彼此有哪些分歧，以及双方各自内部有哪些不同观点——鉴于美中内部都有不同声音。有时这种分歧也可以被用于美中关系在某些领域的改善。

环球时报：过去一年，美国方面称自己是在通过贸易战解决逆差等贸易问题，但很多中国人认为，美国是在打压中国的崛起。您怎么看这些截然不同的说法？这种分歧仅仅是一种误解，还是有其他原因？

史文：不仅仅是因为误解。我认为，美国对中国在贸易、科技和网络安全等领域的一些做法的关切和不满有其合理性。随着时间的推移，这些关切变得越来越严重。我们看到了中国在其中一些方面有所变化，但在另外很多方面还没有。这使得美国渴望寻求一种更有效的对策，推动中国在这些领域有所改善。

我同意美国在一些问题上的担忧，但我不支持的是，把中国彻底塑造和谴责成“一切邪恶的源头”，或是对美国安全来说攸关生死、必须以冷战方式来应对的威胁。在我看来，这既缺乏事实依据，对美国和中国（的利益）也均会产生适得其反的效果。

出于同样的理由，我认为中国也不能再把美国视为一个危险的反对者，甚至中国的敌人。中国需要在回应（美国）时保持相对克制，继续与美国官员和美国外交政策界的人士合作，在承认美中之间的确存在不容易克服的分歧的同时，尽可能地与美国保持良好关系。

“我绝不相信中国想要推翻现有的国际秩序”

环球时报：中国的飞速发展其实早就被西方预见到了，但为什么对中国的警惕会在最近一两年内突然达到这么高的程度？

史文：对中国的担忧并不是突然的，而是已经累积了一些年。这背后有很多原因。一方面，它在一定程度上与中国在海外的某些领域更加强硬的行为有关，尤其是在海洋边界问题上，中国在捍卫它认为是自身利益的时候变得更加坚决。此外，中国这些年正加大对自身产业的保护，实施了一些区别性政策，以及许多美国人现在非常关心在新疆发生的事情。这些也都是原因之一。

另一方面，一个简单的事实是，中国已经成为国际舞台上一个更为强大的参与者。中国不仅有广泛的经济影响力，在许多领域也有军事和政治影响力。所以，中国到底将在国际秩序中扮演什么角色？这让美国 and 许多其他国家的人感到焦虑和不确定。我绝不相信中国想要推翻现有的国际秩序，但我的确认为中国希望改革现有国际秩序的某些部分。所以，中国需要让外界明白它到底想要什么，不想要什么。比如在南海事务上，中国其实并没有很清楚地表明自己的某些立场。

环球时报：从长期看，您觉得未来 10 年中美将以怎样的模式相处？

史文：正如我前面所说，未来10年美中之间的竞争会愈加激烈——但请注意，现在特朗普政府所试图发展的并不是这种竞争关系，而是某种敌对关系。

我希望，未来美中通过更多的相互理解和更好的政策把握，以及降低各自国内的不安全感和不确定性，减少两国间的敌对和猜疑。这意味着有许多工作要做，需要我们对对方进行一个现实的评估，也需要把政策和现实情况——无论是机遇还是担忧——联系起来。

环球时报：短期来看，2020年美国大选将对中美关系产生何种影响？

史文：这取决于谁将在大选中取得胜利，但现在趋势还很不清晰。在选战期间，我想中国会受到来自美国两党的许多批评，这些批评将非常宽泛、简单化，且十分扭曲。我几乎可以保证这会发生。所以，中国不应该太把这些批评当回事，而应该等新政府就位后，再观察他们的对华政策到底是什么。

## 论坛前瞻：我们正面临一种陌生的国际政治

环球网 于金翠 2019-07-08 04:57

<http://world.huanqiu.com/exclusive/2019-07/15106108.html?agt=15438>

【环球时报记者 于金翠】这个世界在发生着什么样的变化？国际秩序为何看起来越来越不稳定？8日，第八届世界和平论坛将在清华大学开幕，来自多个国家的前政要及上百名智库负责人和战略家们，将针对当今世界面临的新安全挑战进行讨论，并提出应对之道。在论坛召开前夕，《环球时报》记者专访了世界和平论坛秘书长、清华大学国际关系学院院长阎学通，除了国际形势的变化，他还就备受关注的中美关系走向以及他预测中国到2023年成为超级大国的论断作出进一步说明。

国际秩序——新的变化让全世界都觉得很不适应

环球时报：本届世界和平论坛的主题是“稳定国际秩序”，为什么要设定这一主题？

阎学通：对于国际秩序的变化，大家已经关注两三年了，特别是特朗普上台以来，大家感觉他的政策和以前美国传统的外交政策及做法不一样，全世界都觉得很不适应。不仅和美国不太好的国家跟美国的关系变得更紧张，美国的传统盟友跟它的关系也出现一些紧张状态。所以大家觉得这个世界变了。

这一变化落到中国身上，我们体会最明显的就是中美之间从去年开始的经贸摩擦越来越严重，甚至被称为“贸易战”。在这种情况下，全世界看到一个新的、人们不熟悉的国际形势。主要新在哪呢？很多人用“新冷战”来描述这个变化。但我认为，大家并不知道新到来的世界是什么样，于是从历史中去找相似的情况。人们最熟悉的是二战后的历史，于是认为既然是中美战略竞争替代了当年的美苏战略竞争，那么就拿冷战来套今天的形势。这样“套”是不合适的。比如，冷战时期没有贸易战，没有技术脱钩，这样的事和概念都没有。为什么？

因为那时美苏之间没有经济往来，没有学者和科技人员交流，当时两个阵营之间的对抗和今天不一样。

今天和冷战时期的环境有什么不一样？我觉得最突出的主要是两点：一是现在的中美战略竞争主要在“无线网络”领域，这和过去在自然地理上进行战略竞争不同，传统的地缘政治概念不适于理解今天的战略竞争。简单讲，网络空间的战略竞争是没有地理障碍的，如果将地缘政治比作木板棋盘上的对弈，无线网络世界则类似木箱中的薛定谔的猫。二是在数字经济时代，数据成了一种资源，这种资源恰巧和自然资源相反，自然资源是越用越少，数据资源则是越用越多。数字资源的竞争，不在于谁能够控制、谁能够占有，而是谁能够利用。从这个意义上说，我认为我们将面临一种我们所不熟悉的国际政治。

但从国际关系研究的角度讲，这些都是形式和内容上的变化。大国战略竞争几千年来的性质不会发生变化，即本质是国际权力再分配问题。从春秋战国一直到今天，人类历史上，不管是在欧洲、非洲、中东、拉美或任何地区，大国战略竞争的性质不变。

关于未来——不确定性上升，两极格局稳定

环球时报：您怎么定性新的形势下的中美关系？

阎学通：我写过一篇文章叫“中美之间的‘假朋友’关系”，今天我认为中美仍然是“假朋友”关系，只不过这种“假朋友”关系变得更假了。表面上讲合作，实际上竞争是本质，今后仍然是这种假象。

现在很多人说中美关系发生了质的变化，但很少有人说出是什么“质”发生了变化。自1989年以来，中美一直说双边关系是既有冲突又有合作，有时冲突多点，有时合作多点。那么今天可能是冲突多一点，这是质的变化还是程度变化呢？专业人士普遍认为中美战略冲突加剧不是始于特朗普，而是从奥巴马的重返亚太战略开始，中美战略关系开始一点点地紧张，只不过它的变化速度是渐进的，特朗普时期不过是加快了恶化速度。所以，我不认为特朗普上台后中美关系发生了性质变化，还是程度变化，但比奥巴马时期变化速度快一些。

环球时报：未来中美之间的战略竞争会达到一个什么程度？

阎学通：如果以特朗普执政两任为时间限定，往最坏的方面预测，可以排除中美发生直接战争的危险。中美都有核武器，发生直接战争的可能性非常小。

从特朗普执政以来的政策看，他不太愿意用战争手段解决问题。到目前为止，除了对叙利亚发动一次几小时的打击，发射了100多枚导弹，他没有对任何国家进行真正意义上的军事打击。因此，我觉得在特朗普任期中美之间发生代理人战争的危险也不大。但这并不意味着中美之间的战略竞争不会日益加剧。特朗普前些天说不再禁止美国公司与华为合作，可以把设备继续卖给华为。说完后，在中国没有人相信他真会这样做。为什么？自5月以来，美国国务卿到处去动员其盟友遏制华为5G，因此没人相信特朗普突然的180度转变。也就是说，没有人相信美国会不遏制华为，不遏制是不可能的事。

环球时报：中美关系现在的走向会对世界秩序有什么影响？

阎学通：从预测角度来讲，可以有把握地、确定地说，不确定性将日益上升。一方面国



际秩序的不确定性上升，另一方面两极格局变得稳固。今后国际秩序将更加混乱，更加不稳定，表现在越来越多的国家会选择不遵守国际条约，违反国际条约的事件会越来越多，选择以经济制裁的方式来处理冲突的例子会越来越多。此外，通过多边达成规范性、可执行的协议会越来越少；双边外交、单边主义上升，双边外交会成为解决问题的主要路径。

环球时报：刚结束的 G20 大阪峰会留给世界全球治理的领导力问题，您觉得美国对全球治理的领导力还有兴趣吗？

阎学通：特朗普当政期间，他对承担国际领导的责任感肯定不会很强，他不太愿意付出当领导的成本。在他之后，取决于一个什么样的美国总统上台。我们不排除这种可能性，即民主党上台执政重新拾起美国要做世界领导的战略目标以及恢复美国一些传统的做法。即便如此，国际社会仍然担心其后出现第二个特朗普的可能。即使下一任美国总统重新恢复传统做法，他也不能保证其后任会继续他的政策。美国战略信誉的下降，使得全世界没有人敢相信大国了。大国之间相互不信任在上升，小国与大国之间的互不信任也在上升。今后的趋势是互不信任呈上升趋势，相互信任是下降趋势。

中国成为“超级大国”——我坚信我的判断

环球时报：今年是新中国成立 70 周年。对于中国的改革和发展，西方有很多批评，在他们眼中，唯一真正的改革是让国家朝着西方模式发展。您怎么看这个问题？

阎学通：现在很多人都在谈论这个问题，认为西方希望中国通过改革变得跟西方社会一样，由于没有变得跟西方社会一样，所以西方觉得非常失望。我觉得对这个问题应该从另一个角度来看，也就是我们改革或我们做什么，应该有自己的既定方向，变得和别人一样不应成为改革的目标。中国客观上跟西方不一样，也变不成跟西方一样。所以，重点不在于西方期盼中国变成什么样，而在于我们自己想变成什么样。我觉得这一点我们现在讨论得太少。中国应变成什么样的国家，这应由全体国民讨论决定。

环球时报：您在 2013 年有一个论断说 2023 年中国会成为超级大国，现在您还坚持这一判断吗？您对未来 10 年又有什么预测？

阎学通：我在 2013 年出了《历史的惯性》，这本书预测中国 10 年内成为超级大国，当时很多人认为这是无稽之谈，根本不可能。如今已经过去 6 年，现在我看到的情况是国际社会越来越多地说中国是超级大国。开个玩笑说，现在还剩下 13 亿多中国人自己认为中国不是超级大国。我仍然坚信到 2023 年中国成为超级大国应该是没有问题的。这是我的一个基本判断。我预测 2023 年中国能成为超级大国，是以中美两个国家会在 2023 年前进进一步拉大和世界其他国家的实力差距为前提的，因此也预测了 2023 年形成两极格局是不可避免的。

如果预测今后 10 年，即到 2029 年，我认为 10 年里比较大的一个变化将是两极格局变得更加稳固。稳固说的是格局形态，即发生变化的可能性小了，不是说冲突就少了。稳固的两极格局意味着中美之间的战略竞争将更加激烈。今天这个时代是网络时代，是数字经济时代，财富和国家实力主要来源于技术创新。美国要维护它在世界上的主导地位，它就必然会阻止、至少要减缓中国在科技创新方面赶上美国的步伐。中国要争取技术领先地位，在某些

技术领域也会防范美国。而且不只是中国和美国，日本、俄罗斯、英国、法国这些大国都会这样做，这恐怕会变成一个常态性的战略。最近日本对韩国三星企业断供半导体材料显示的就是这种趋势。

## 今日中国（1篇）

### 第八届世界和平论坛七月将在京举行

今日中国 李媛 李毛卓玛 2019-06-28 18:28:00

[http://www.chinatoday.com.cn/zw2018/sh\\_4980/201906/t20190628\\_800172147.html](http://www.chinatoday.com.cn/zw2018/sh_4980/201906/t20190628_800172147.html)

第八届世界和平论坛将于7月8日至9日在清华大学举行。本届论坛的主题为“稳定国际秩序：共担、共治、共享”。届时，来自多个国家的前政要及智库负责人及战略家将针对当今世界面临的新安全挑战进行讨论，提出建设性应对方案，推动国际社会的安全合作。

2019年上半年，单边主义、保护主义、排外主义、恐怖主义、极端主义思潮导致国际安全秩序、核秩序、贸易秩序、投资秩序、科技交流秩序都受到严重冲击；大国关系失调、复杂矛盾持续发酵，战略竞争全面升级，科技竞争正在成为新的国际竞争焦点；数字经济的兴起正在改变传统地缘政治博弈的领域、形式和内容，无线世界战略冲突对人类未来的影响非常不确定。本届论坛以“稳定国际秩序”为主题，讨论世界关切的重大议题，就如何避免新冷战出现，如何促进国际秩序良性变化，以及如何塑造开放和进步的国际体系展开沟通和对话。

截止6月28日，6名外国前政要和7名外国前外长已确定将出席本届论坛；74国驻华使馆已接受论坛邀请，其中54位驻华大使将出席开幕式；来自23个国家的91位智库学者将与会发言。此外，还有约210名中外国际关系学者、业界嘉宾受邀出席。

世界和平论坛的核心价值在于提供前瞻性的国际安全预判及可能的安全合作建议，多种形式的讨论为与会者提供了表达不同观点和建议的平台。本届论坛将设3场大会、1场大会讨论、1场午餐演讲、1场午餐辩论及22场小组讨论，涵盖全球性、地区性和专题性三类安全问题。传统安全问题中，国际秩序面临的持续性挑战、反建制主义思潮、大国关系、核不扩散、反恐问题等议题将依然成为各方焦点。非传统安全问题中，贸易冲突与经济安全成为新热点，人工智能及其国际政治影响也纳入讨论。此外，清华大学国际关系研究院将组织3场联合小组讨论，坚持论坛的开放性及与世界各国智库的合作原则。

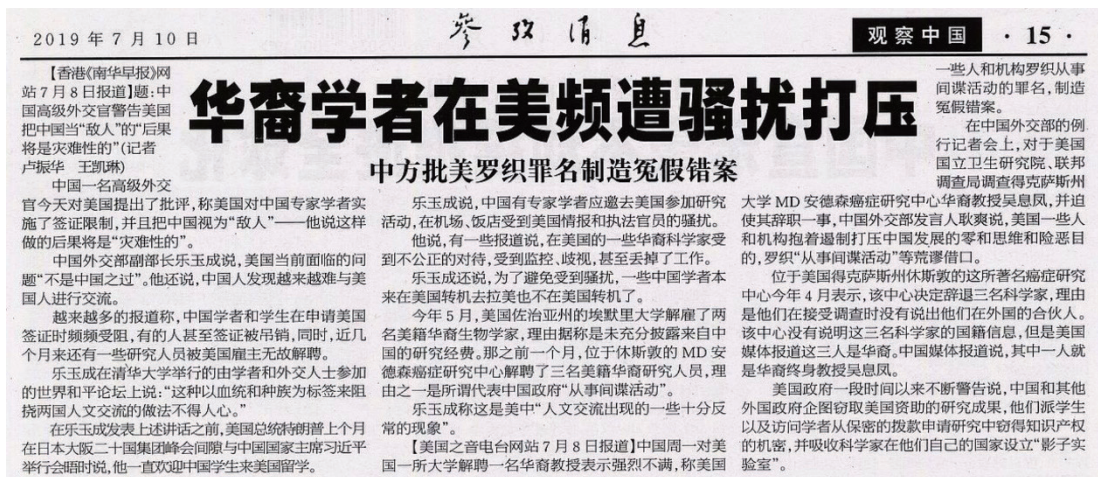
世界和平论坛创办于2012年，是由清华大学主办、中国人民外交学会协办、清华大学国际关系研究院承办的中国第一个高级别非官方年度国际安全论坛，至今已成功举办七届。

参考消息 ( 1 篇 )

华裔学者在美频遭歧视打压 中方：阻挠两国交流不得人心

参考消息 2019-07-10 12:03:49 参考消息 2019 年 7 月 10 日第 15 版

<http://www.cankaoxiaoxi.com/china/20190710/2385049.shtml>



参考消息网 7 月 10 日报道 港媒称，中国一名高级外交官 7 月 8 日对美国提出了批评，称美国对中国专家学者实施了签证限制，并且把中国视为“敌人”——他说这样做的后果将是“灾难性的”。

据香港《南华早报》网站 7 月 8 日报道，中国外交部副部长乐玉成说，美国当前面临的问题“不是中国之过”。

越来越多的报道称，中国学者和学生申请美国签证时频频受阻，有的人甚至签证被吊销，同时，近几个月来还有一些研究人员被美国雇主无故解聘。

乐玉成在清华大学举行的由学者和外交人士参加的世界和平论坛上说：“这种以血统和种族为标签来阻挠两国人文交流的做法不得人心。”

在乐玉成发表上述讲话之前，美国总统特朗普上个月在日本大阪二十国集团峰会期间说，他一直欢迎中国学生来美国留学。

乐玉成说，在美的华裔科学家也备受歧视、骚扰、虐待，有的被无故解聘。

今年5月，美国佐治亚州的埃默里大学解雇了两名美籍华裔生物学家，理由据称是未充分披露来自中国的研究经费。那之前一个月，位于休斯敦的MD安德森癌症研究中心解聘了三名美籍华裔研究人员，理由之一是所谓代表中国政府“从事间谍活动”。

乐玉成称这是美中“人文交流出现的一些十分反常的现象”。

## 澎湃新闻（23篇）

第八届世界和平论坛下月初开幕，大国关系预计将成讨论焦点

澎湃新闻 辛恩波 于潇清 2019-06-28 15:31

[https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail\\_forward\\_3790640](https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_3790640)



清华大学宣布第八届世界和平论坛将于7月8日至9日在清华大学举行。主办方供图

6月28日，清华大学宣布第八届世界和平论坛将于7月8日至9日在清华大学举行。论坛秘书处28日上午介绍，本届论坛的主题为“稳定国际秩序：共担、共治、共享”。届时，来自多个国家的前政要及智库负责人及战略家们将针对当今世界面临的新安全挑战进行讨论，提出建设性应对方案，推动国际社会的安全合作。

清华大学国际关系研究院院长阎学通教授表示，今年论坛的焦点问题预计将更多集中在大国关系方面。

据阎学通介绍，截至6月28日，多国政要已确定将出席本届论坛。印尼前总统梅加瓦蒂、欧洲理事会前主席范龙佩、阿富汗前总统卡尔扎伊、新加坡前总理吴作栋、俄罗斯前国家安全秘书伊万诺夫，以及上海合作组织现任秘书长都将出席本届论坛。

阎学通说，到目前为止有大约170位外交官报名参加本届论坛，74个国家的驻华使馆已接受论坛邀请，其中54位驻华大使将出席开幕式。阎学通表示，今年在论坛上参加小组讨论的大使估计也是历年最多的，许多大使主动希望能够参加论坛发言。“（参加论坛的各国

大使增多)表明,世界和平论坛声音的多样化得到了国际社会的认可,得到了各国的信任。”阎学通说,“世界和平论坛是一个多元的舞台,给各个国家平等发言的机会,不同的立场和观点都能够得到表达。”

另据介绍,来自23个国家的91位智库学者也将与会发言。此外,还有约210名中外国际关系学者、业界嘉宾受邀出席。

本届论坛将设3场大会、1场大会讨论、2场午餐演讲及22场小组讨论,涵盖全球性、地区性和专题性三类安全问题。传统安全问题中,国际秩序面临的持续性挑战、反建制主义思潮、大国关系、核不扩散、反恐问题等议题将依然成为各方焦点。

非传统安全问题中,贸易冲突与经济安全成为新热点,人工智能及其国际政治影响也纳入讨论。此外,清华大学国际关系研究院将组织3场联合小组讨论,坚持论坛的开放性以及与世界各国智库的合作原则。

阎学通表示,人工智能内容在本届论坛将进一步增加。阎学通说,数字经济的兴起正在改变传统地缘政治博弈的领域、形式和内容,无线世界战略冲突对人类未来的影响非常不确定。

“数据成了像石油、渔业资源、其他的矿产资源(一样的)经济资源,而这个资源正在成为人类财富最主要的来源。”阎学通说,“现在的大国竞争与冷战时期的区别在于,现在是在无线领域而不是在自然地理上进行竞争。”

世界和平论坛创办于2012年,是由清华大学主办、中国人民外交学会协办、清华大学国际关系研究院承办的中国第一个高级别非官方年度国际安全论坛,至今已成功举办七届。世界和平论坛的核心价值在于提供前瞻性的国际安全预判及可能的安全合作建议,多种形式的讨论为与会者提供了表达不同观点和建设的平台。

## 世界和平论坛 | 闭幕盘点: 阎学通总结六大创新性、启发性观点

澎湃新闻 刘惠 辛恩波 2019-07-10 10:16

[https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail\\_forward\\_3881292](https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_3881292)

7月9日下午,第八届世界和平论坛圆满结束。清华大学国际关系研究院院长阎学通教授在当天下午的发布会上表示,尽管各方专家针对具体问题存在不同的见解,但世界和平论坛的多元开放特色,已经让其成为一个以产生思想为目的的重要国际智识平台。



阎学通在会场 澎湃新闻记者 史含伟 郑朝渊 图

阎学通在发布会上说，会议举办的两天时间里，与会嘉宾提出了许多具有创新性的、启发性的观点：

第一，人工智能对于人类生活的影响成为诸多与会学者共同关心的话题，有的与会嘉宾认为国际社会应该看到人工智能发展在给人类带来便利的同时，也给人类的政治、经济生活带来诸多弊端，人工智能的潜在风险已经成为些嘉宾的共同担忧。

第二，贸易冲突可能存在长期化趋势，并且有向其他领域蔓延和扩散的势头。一些与会嘉宾在会上达成共识，需要通过共同努力，预防和阻止贸易冲突滑向意识形态冲突的风险。

第三，与会代表对于多边和双边主义的关系有了新的认识，有嘉宾提出，两者区别在于性质，而非形式。多边主义在于大国自我约束，双边主义在于提高解决问题的效率。

第四，与会代表共同探讨了全球治理的新模式，随着国际秩序不确定性的增强，传统国际体系受到挑战。在主导国家全球领导力不断下降的情况下，国际治理可考虑采取自下而上的治理路径。

第五，科技竞争和人才竞争受到与会学者的广泛关注，传统的国际政治视角难以有效认识现有的这种竞争模式的性质，与会学者普遍认为，我们处在一个新的竞争时代，缺乏历史相似经验的现实难题要求我们加强有关科技竞争和人才竞争的研究，运用新的范式理解和解决问题。

第六，与会嘉宾认为，在关注大国竞争问题的同时，对于地区问题的探讨有所减少，应该加强对于区域发展合作的相关研究。

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，由清华大学主办，中国人民外交学会协办。论坛创建于2012年，迄今已经举办了八届，旨在为世界各国战略家和智库学者提供一个讨论国际和平与安全问题的平台。本届论坛主题是“稳定国际秩序：共担、共治、共享”。

阎学通介绍，本届论坛共举办1场开幕式、3场大会、1场大会讨论、1场午餐演讲、22个小组讨论。据秘书处最新统计，参加本届论坛的学者、官员、学生代表共计1078人，其中外方嘉宾共计384人；派员参会的驻华大使馆共有78家，其中48位驻华大使听会或发言。

阎学通表示，相比往届，本届论坛体现了一些新的变化：一是使馆参与踊跃，无论是大使发言，还是使馆参会，都是往届之最；二是媒体关注度上升，有些新闻甚至在数小时内达到了上百万的点击量；三是与会嘉宾对于论坛大会和小会的质量表示高度肯定，许多场次因为嘉宾讨论热烈而延长。

## 直播录像 | 第八届世界和平论坛大会：多边主义与单边主义

澎湃新闻 导播：陈裳，编辑：陈裳、周妍 2019-07-09

[https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail\\_forward\\_3872091](https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_3872091)



7月7日，第八届世界和平论坛在清华大学举行。7月9日下午，原澳大利亚外交部长鲍勃·卡尔、原美国助理国务卿丹尼尔·拉塞尔与傅莹以“多边主义与单边主义”进行大会发言。（导播：陈裳，编辑：胡岑）

## 直播录像 | 第八届世界和平论坛大会发言：地缘政治与大国关系

澎湃新闻 导播：陈裳，编辑：陈裳、周妍 2019-07-11 00:27:12

[https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail\\_forward\\_3866703](https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_3866703)



7月7日，第八届世界和平论坛在清华大学举行。7月8日下午，原俄罗斯联邦安全会议秘书伊万诺夫以“地缘政治与大国关系”为主题进行大会发言。主持人这场发言的是傅莹。（导播：陈裳，编辑：陈裳、周妍）

## 世界和平论坛 | 傅莹：多边主义可以视为中国外交的价值取向

澎湃新闻新闻 刘惠 2019-07-09 19:53

[https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail\\_forward\\_3875598](https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_3875598)



傅莹。澎湃新闻记者 史含伟 郑朝渊 图

“对于现存的国际多边机制，中国的态度首先是支持，另外还需要改进和完善。”清华大学国际关系研究院荣誉院长、清华大学战略与安全研究中心主任傅莹9日在世界和平论坛发言时说道。

7月8至9日，以“稳定国际秩序：共担、共治、共享”为主题的第八届世界和平论坛



在北京举行。9日下午，原澳大利亚外交部长鲍勃·卡尔、原美国助理国务卿丹尼尔·拉塞尔与傅莹出席以“多边主义与单边主义”为主题的大会讨论。

发言初始，傅莹谈到了上月通过的《二十国集团领导人大阪峰会宣言》。该宣言明确提出，各方致力于实现自由、公平、非歧视性、透明、可预见、稳定的贸易和投资环境，并保持市场开放。中国外交部在对G20峰会成果的介绍中强调，习近平主席“高扬多边主义旗帜，倡导伙伴合作精神，践行互利共赢理念，阐释共同发展主张”。傅莹说，“多边主义可以被看作是中国外交的价值取向。”

傅莹以东盟为例谈到，中国在与东盟的区域合作中，从最初的学习了解到积极参与，到后来为整个区域的发展发挥重要作用，如中国-东盟自贸区，就是中国主动倡导、发展起来，并为周边国家都带来了巨大好处。“现在考虑的是如何去升级这个自贸区。”她说，“亚投行是第一个由中国主导的多边机制，具有里程碑意义。还有‘一带一路’，这些都体现了中国外交的多边主义精神。”

傅莹指出，中国是现代国际政治的后来者，在相当长的一段时间内曾只是一个看客，甚至只是一些国际条约的承受者。而现在中国已经是国际政治当中重要的组成部分，同时也在积极发挥作用。

“在对国际政治的理解上，包括使用的一些国际政治相关的词汇，我们大部分还是从国外引进的，很多概念在拿来的过程中我们需要去了解它的本意与渊源。”她说，与此同时，“要在使用过程中根据我们自身的利益和价值观去为这些词汇赋予我们认为恰当的定义。”在谈及多边主义的实践时，傅莹表示，在平等互利的基础上，为了维护共同的利益，参与多边机制的所有成员有可能要在一定程度上对自身利益做出让渡，以赢取更大的共同利益。

但她强调，多边主义和多边机制不能成为一些大国侵犯他国利益的载体；另一方面多边主义也不能无视国家主权的存在。

傅莹最后表示，当今世界在很多问题上都出现了一种好似“连根拔起”的动荡感和不确定感，因此，“人们面临对许多问题的选择，但重要的不仅是一个简单地选多边主义还是单边主义，或选自由主义还是保守主义的问题。更重要的选择是要维护和平发展，还是让世界再次走向战争和冲突；是经济与经济全球化包容聚合，还是退回过去的阵营对立、集团隔离、零和游戏的状态？”

“这是现在面临的严峻问题和挑战。从中国的角度来讲，我们还是相信和平发展是世界的大趋势，应该顺势而为。”傅莹总结道。

## 专访 | 普京前顾问卡拉加诺夫：俄已部署武器可确保 15 年和平

澎湃新闻 刘惠 2019-07-12 19:01

[https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail\\_forward\\_3903310](https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_3903310)



谢尔盖·卡拉加诺夫 (Sergey Karaganov) 澎湃新闻记者 权义 图

“我可以跟大家说的是，我们现在已经部署的一些武器，可以确保我们接下来 15 年的和平，至少可以保持 15 年。”

在日前刚刚结束的世界和平论坛上，俄罗斯国家研究型高等经济大学世界经济与国际事务学院院长、俄罗斯外交和国防政策委员会主席团名誉主席谢尔盖·卡拉加诺夫 (Sergey Karaganov) 教授，对来自世界各地的来宾毫不讳言本国的军事力量建设，俄罗斯与西方国家——尤其是美俄——关系的恶化和冲突成为了重点议题。

“所以如果美国想建反导系统的话，我们也不会学着他们的样子去做，因为我们现在其实已经对我们的（军事）力量比较有把握了。”他说。

卡拉加诺夫的发言之所以尤为引人关注，与他丰富的履历不无关系：他曾分别担任前任总统叶利钦以及普京的总统顾问，目前是俄罗斯总统下属的公民社会发展与人权委员会成员。“卡拉加诺夫是普京‘好斗’背后的人”（“Sergey Karaganov: The Man Behind Putin’s Pugnacity”），加拿大《环球邮报》曾以此为标题撰文评价他称。

尽管卡拉加诺夫评估认为美俄走向战争的可能性不高，但“由于俄美之间的糟糕关系及一些技术性原因，因偶然事件触发战争的可能性（依然）是巨大的，”他在接受澎湃新闻 (www.thepaper.cn) 独家专访时表示，“我认为现在是继古巴危机之后风险最高的时期。”

卡拉加诺夫在采访中也披露，自己曾是在上世纪 90 年代“推动俄罗斯纳入北约的参与者之一”，当时的俄罗斯是希望能够加入到西方的阵营当中的，但就在近年美俄关系围绕乌克兰、叙利亚问题再度跌入冰点之际，他也公开抨击“北约已死”。

卡拉加诺夫告诉澎湃新闻，顺应整个世界的重点转移趋势，俄罗斯现在的战略重点也已经从欧洲开始转到了亚洲，“一个大家忽略的数据是，（俄罗斯）同亚洲的贸易额实现了史上第一次超过同西方国家的贸易额……俄罗斯正在重新发掘自身的亚洲根基，”他说，“但首要问题是，俄罗斯目前主要的任务在于大规模地增加东方专家数量。”

专访中，卡拉加诺夫一如既往对西方民主制度及其意识形态，以及美国社会精英提出犀利的抨击。

“俄罗斯才是欧洲传统价值观的捍卫者”

澎湃新闻：俄罗斯总统普京最近在接受《金融时报》专访时批评自由主义已经过时了；没隔多久，普京在访问意大利时又表达了愿意与欧洲全面恢复关系的意愿。这是否意味着，在俄罗斯与西方关系中，俄罗斯更关注经济制裁的取消，而价值观的冲突依旧，是这样吗？

卡拉加诺夫：自由主义如其字面含义是十分自由的，它是以自由为主要政治价值的一系列思想流派的集合，在不同议题上的表现不尽相同。目前所谓的“自由主义”与自由本身并没有关系，这不是一种支持所有人都有选择自由的思想。当他们将少数群体的利益强压在多数群体身上时，他们（西方人）把自己称作自由主义者，声称这就是自由主义。

普京以及我本人，都在反对的是一种意识形态的强加于人。我们也可以看到，所有那些西方国家强加于我们身上的价值观之后都瓦解了。

澎湃新闻：十年前，在德国一场纪念柏林墙倒塌二十周年的活动上，时任俄罗斯总统梅德韦杰夫说，俄罗斯的价值观与西方是一致，在民主自由和人权问题上，我们没有根本分歧……这是否意味着俄罗斯的观念在近十年中发生了变化？

卡拉加诺夫：俄罗斯没有变，我们是一个开放的国家，内部也十分多样化。文化上来说，俄罗斯人比很多欧洲人还要“欧洲”。当我们谈到欧洲那些新的主流价值观时，俄罗斯会被认为是反西方的。

但是，这种对爱国主义的完全否定、将少数群体的价值观强加于多数群体，并不是欧洲原来就持有的观念，也与俄罗斯的价值观不符。我想说，俄罗斯才是欧洲传统价值观的捍卫者。

澎湃新闻：关于俄罗斯“向东转”的话题近年来一直都有，俄罗斯真的转向东方了吗？也有观点认为，与西方关系仍是俄罗斯内政外交的重点关切？

卡拉加诺夫：俄罗斯 11 年前提出了“向东转”策略，当时主要是经济考量，我们看到中国在发展、亚洲在发展，而俄罗斯绝大部分的贸易往来都依赖于西方，这不是一个好的经济策略，同时俄罗斯也需要开发西伯利亚。

现在的状况是，俄罗斯文化上很大程度上仍是欧洲国家，政治上是欧亚国家，军事上则已经从西方抽身。除了经济领域，俄罗斯在上述几个方面也在往非西方的方向转变。地缘政治已经发生了巨大的变化，俄罗斯的重点已经从欧洲开始转到了亚洲，其实这也是整个世界的重点的转移。

俄罗斯正在重新发掘自身的亚洲根基。但首要问题是，我们并不具备足够多的亚洲专家，我认为俄罗斯目前主要的任务在于大规模地增加东方专家数量，俄罗斯正在这么做。如此我们才能理解“你们”，并且只是“你们”，而不会是“我们”（俄罗斯无法成为完全的亚洲

国家)。

其次，我们逐渐意识到，俄罗斯也是亚洲的一部分。文化上，我们是欧洲的，但在社会政治上，我们曾是成吉思汗帝国的一部分。垂直权力存在于俄罗斯政治系统的方方面面，这来自于那个历史时期。四五百年前，亚洲国家象征着贫穷和落后；如今，亚洲国家象征着富裕和进步。因此，现在俄罗斯的“欧亚兼备”是一种优势。

经济合作方面，很多人不知道其实今年俄罗斯同亚洲的贸易额史上第一次超过同西方国家的贸易额。对于俄罗斯而言，情况显而易见。当然这不意味着俄罗斯就会抛弃西方这个合作伙伴，不过大量的商品、技术和资金都来自亚洲是现实，并且亚洲人从来不会强行输出自己的价值观。

2014年，俄战略性介入让北约大吃一惊

澎湃新闻：2014年克里米亚危机后，俄罗斯与北约的关系急转直下，现在两者的关系如何？您曾公开评论说，北约和欧安组织已死？

卡拉加诺夫：俄罗斯和西方的关系实际上在上世纪90年代，也就是1990年到1995年的时候已经开始恶化了。当时俄罗斯是希望能够加入到西方的阵营当中的，我是推动俄罗斯纳入北约的参与者之一。顺便说一句，如果俄罗斯真的加入了北约，状况会对中国不利，因为那就意味着俄罗斯站在了西方那一边。

但在1995年前后，北约开始了进一步的扩张。4年后，认为自身无懈可击、不受任何威慑(undeterred)的北约轰炸了南斯拉夫。接下来，大部分西方国家都参与了入侵伊拉克，他们之间的(盟友)关系也就被建立起来了。

对俄罗斯而言，重要的态度转变发生在2008年，也就是我们意识到美国和欧洲希望格鲁吉亚和乌克兰加入北约之时，当然俄罗斯采取行动阻止了这一情况的发生。在这些情况之前，双方表面上表露出要合作的意愿，事实上俄罗斯确实曾希望展开合作，但问题是北约一直在为扩张做打算。

俄罗斯明白对峙局面将不可避免地发生，我们一方面在试图推迟对峙情况的到来，另一方面在组建军力为对峙局面做准备。2014年，我们运用的战略以及介入力量，都非常有战略性，让北约无法还击，他们大吃一惊。

现在俄罗斯和北约的关系是异常糟糕的，我们在为对峙局面组建军力，以阻止北约的扩张。如果不能阻止，很有可能将在欧洲引发一场战争。2014年的克里米亚事件是双方关系进一步恶化的导火索，但是不是关系恶化的根本原因。

欧安组织(OSCE)正在逐步走向灭亡，北约的影响力也在逐渐减弱。但是西方否认这一点，因为美国害怕欧洲在军事方面与美国发生分歧，美国在欧洲的影响很大程度上依赖于后者国防实力很弱，在军事上依赖美国；西方国家的恐惧则在于，他们喜欢美国为自己的安全支付

费用。

澎湃新闻: 通过俄格战争、克里米亚事件、叙利亚战争以及俄罗斯在委内瑞拉的军事行动, 我们能否得出结论, 俄罗斯更擅打“军事牌”? 俄罗斯想要什么?

卡拉加诺夫: 俄罗斯从来是一个战士的国家, 中国后来成为了一个商人的国家, 但俄罗斯仍然是一个战士的国家, 当然我这样是把历史简化了来谈的。为了保有如此大的疆域, 俄罗斯人有时候会用进攻模式来保卫国家, 俄罗斯的民族主义理念在于主权、文化和国防。

俄罗斯在全世界进行的军事活动都是为了本国的国家利益, 也为了对抗西方极具破坏性的策略, 除此之外, 还有一个目的是训练部队, 俄罗斯现在拥有具备实战经验的武装队伍。我们去叙利亚是为了消灭恐怖分子, 他们本可能来伤害俄罗斯人, 在叙利亚将他们干掉最好不过了。如果没有俄罗斯介入叙利亚, 这个国家可能已经落入恐怖分子手中了, 而欧洲将成为受害者。但是, 欧洲人对现实闭眼不见。

通过格鲁吉亚战争, 俄罗斯阻止了北约的东扩。在克里米亚, 俄罗斯没有动用过多武力, 但结果对俄罗斯的国家安全十分有利……以 20 世纪 80、90 年代开始的一系列发生在中亚、东欧独联体国家的颜色革命为例, 欧洲人想推行他们的价值观, 民主是个令人舒服的概念, 所以受到许多人追捧。但要知道, 当一个国家和社会还没为此做好准备时, 强加这些观念只会削弱我们的国家, 破坏社会稳定。所以我认为俄罗斯 (在进行一系列对抗西方的活动上) 做了正确的决定。

## 大国“多重相互威慑模式”规避战争风险

澎湃新闻: 美国与俄罗斯今年先后退出了《中导条约》, 您认为这对世界稳定会产生什么影响?

卡拉加诺夫: 很多年前就已经完全可以预见到《中导条约》的崩溃了, 首先出于某些原因, 美国想要摆脱条约对其的限制; 其次就是他们想要废除条约以达到限制中国的效果, 不仅仅是针对俄罗斯; 美国还有一个目的, 就是希望退出《中导条约》之后在中国和俄罗斯之间引起争端, 达到挑拨离间的目的。

俄罗斯的想法是, 公允地说, 我们有过发展新协议的想法, 但这需要第三方国家的参与。俄罗斯和美国希望把中国拉入条约, 但是中国方面已经拒绝了。美国希望消除其在贸易等方面的限制, 并想要在这些领域取得优势, 这是美国的第一个目的。第二就是希望解除《中导条约》的限制, 从而进一步发展其武装力量, 目的是针对中国。但美国却借此对俄罗斯提出指控, 这是一件非常荒唐的事。

其实对俄方来说, 俄罗斯也不满意《中导条约》。这么说吧, 这是一个对俄美双方都加分的条约, 如果能给美方加十分, 那么给当时的苏联可能只加到一分, 所以其实这个条约目前在俄罗斯内部也没有非常受欢迎。但不管怎么样俄罗斯还是希望保留《中导条约》的, 美

国先单方面退出了。

澎湃新闻：您如何看待目前俄罗斯和美国的关系？您认为几个世界大国之间可保持怎样的相处模式以防止战争的发生？

卡拉加诺夫：俄罗斯和美国关系正处于历史上的最低点，比冷战时期还要糟糕得多。上世纪 40 年代到 60 年代曾是苏联和美国关系最差的时候，现在两国关系比那个时期更脆弱，但没有那时候危险。

美国方面表现出来的敌意令人难以置信，他们需要俄罗斯这个敌人，第一是要以此安抚美国国内的精英，维护他们的政治体系，也包括要控制社交媒体。你需要尤其关注这一点，美国社会精英们的目的之一是重新控制社交媒体。

虽然俄罗斯和美国之间实现战略稳定的几率比较低，但是战争的可能性也比较低。我不认为会爆发战争，俄罗斯和中国的核反击能力可对美国形成有效的核威慑力。不过由于俄美之间的糟糕关系以及一些技术性原因，因偶然事件触发战争的可能性是巨大的，我认为现在是继古巴危机之后风险最高的时期。

对于俄、中、美三个主要大国而言，最完美的状态是一同在比如气候、网络、太空等方面展开合作，但是现在美国没有意愿展开合作。在这种情况下，俄罗斯和中国最好的对策就是一同发挥威慑（deterrence）作用。我的建议是，全世界应当采用一种多重相互威慑模式（multiple mutual deterrence），所有人威慑所有人。

（实习生胡谦瑞对本文亦有贡献）

## 世界和平论坛 | 前驻英大使谈英方涉港错误言论及中英关系前景

澎湃新闻 辛恩波 韩丽婷 2019-07-09 09:03

[https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail\\_forward\\_3872104](https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_3872104)

近一段时间来，包括英国外交大臣亨特在内的一些英方人士对中国香港地区的事务频频发表错误言论。对此，我外交部及驻英国大使均予以了有力驳斥。

英方某些人士的涉港言论是否会影响未来中英关系的发展？在 8 日开幕的第八届世界和平论坛上，澎湃新闻（www.thepaper.cn）记者采访了前中国驻英国大使马振岗。马振岗表示，英方对香港事务指手画脚是个老问题，近期关于这方面的表态相对集中和突出，可能与英国内政因素有关。谈到中英关系，马振岗则认为对此不用太担心，客观现实是英国将来越来越需要同中国的合作。

7 月 2 日、3 日、4 日，连续三天，外交部发言人耿爽在例行记者会上连续反击英方个别人士的涉港言论。耿爽指出，香港是中国的特别行政区，香港事务纯属中国内政，任何国家、组织和个人都无权干预。中方维护国家主权、安全和发展利益的决心坚定不移，维护香港繁

荣稳定的决心坚定不移，坚决反对外部势力干预的态度坚定不移。我们要求英方深刻反思错误言行的后果，立即停止以任何形式干预香港事务和中国内政。

马振岗在接受澎湃新闻采访时表示，英国一直都单方面认为其对香港“还有责任”“还要管事”，英国议会的香港小组经常发表一些谬论。近期英方关于香港的表态比较集中，尤其是外交大臣亨特，这可能和他要和鲍里斯·约翰逊竞选保守党党魁有关，想借这个话题争取选票。

自从英国现任首相特雷莎·梅辞去保守党党魁一职后，保守党经过五轮投票，从最初的10位候选人中淘汰了8人，目前只剩前外交大臣鲍里斯·约翰逊和现外交大臣杰里米·亨特两位候选人。自6月22日起，16万保守党党员将未来三周内从他们两人中投票选出下一任党魁。

据英国广播公司（BBC）7月6日报道，投票将于7月22日结束，次日将宣布竞选结果。《卫报》同日报道援引民调数据显示，约翰逊将收到约70%的保守党内部人士的选票。保守党内部人士基本同意鲍里斯·约翰逊有可能被选举为下一任保守党党魁，进而入住唐宁街出任英国首相。

而据英国《卫报》7月4日刊发的评论文章称，亨特发表关于香港的言论是“醉翁之意不在酒”，而是为了与约翰逊角逐保守党党魁。亨特想展示自己是一个能够在世界舞台高谈阔论、移山倒海的竞争者，而约翰逊只能移动伦敦的几条自行车道。BBC的报道则指出，中英之间关于香港的争论可能影响更广泛的双边关系，危及英国与中国的战略贸易利益，在英国脱欧后这种利益变得更为重要。

中国驻英国大使刘晓明在中外记者会上也表示，中英关系在某种程度上已经因英方干涉香港事务受到损害。并要求英方停止干涉香港事务，避免进一步损害中英关系。

马振华指出，当前，英国政界和社会严重分裂，一派坚决要脱欧，另一派想留欧，双方力量旗鼓相当，很难达成统一意见，且如果约翰逊当选，英国脱欧的前景更难预测。从未来中英关系的前景看，英国未来会更多的谋求同中国的合作，无论是否有协议脱欧，英国都需要在全世界寻找更多新的强有力的合作伙伴。

英国《每日电讯报》4日的报道指出，亨特制造的危机对英国出口可能是坏消息。文章援引专家的话说，英国正在脱欧，而中国则比以往任何时候都强大，现在是英国更需要中国，而非相反。

“我们也不用太担心中英关系的前景，客观现实是英国将来越来越需要同中国的合作。”马振岗说道。

## 外交部：多国前政要将出席7月8日开幕的第八届世界和平论坛

[https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail\\_forward\\_3838575](https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_3838575)

7月4日，外交部发言人耿爽主持例行记者会。有记者就第八届世界和平论坛即将开幕一事提问。

耿爽回应称，第八届世界和平论坛将于7月8日至9日举行，主题是“稳定国际秩序：共担、共治、共享”。论坛期间将举办三场大会的讨论、两场午餐会、一场外长对话、一场晚餐会和多场小组讨论。议题包括国际格局与国际秩序、地缘政治与大国关系、地区安全、多边主义、单边主义等。此前发的消息，国家副主席王岐山将出席7月8日上午举行的论坛开幕式并致辞，阿富汗前总统卡尔扎伊、印尼前总统梅加瓦蒂、新加坡前总理吴作栋、欧洲理事会前主席范龙佩和俄罗斯前联邦安全会议秘书伊万诺夫等外国前政要将应邀出席论坛。五十多个国家的驻华使节也会出席论坛开幕式；来自24个国家的100余位智库学者将会与会发言；此外还有约200名中外国际关系学者、业界的嘉宾受邀出席。我这里顺便介绍一下，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，由清华大学主办，中国人民外交学会协办。论坛创建于2012年，迄今已经举办了七届，旨在为世界各国战略家和智库学者提供一个讨论国际和平与安全问题的平台，前国务委员唐家璇担任前六届的论坛主席，清华大学校长邱勇担任了第七届和第八届的论坛主席。

## 世界和平论坛 | 不想绑上美国战车，东盟竭力重塑独立新话语

澎湃新闻 辛恩波 2019-07-09 20:13

[https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail\\_forward\\_3875473](https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_3875473)



讨论会现场。澎湃新闻记者 辛恩波 图



“东盟国家希望中美能够建设更积极、建设性的关系，希望中美能够达到新的平衡。”泰国外交部德沃旺乔·瓦罗帕昆外交学院 (DVIFA) 院长 Arjaree Sriratanaban 女士在出席第八届世界和平论坛的讨论会时说道。

在7月8日下午举行的题为“亚太安全合作与东盟的作用”的讨论会上，这位泰国资深外交官借助清华大学的平台表示，对东盟来说，非常迫切的是必须要和外部合作伙伴进行合作，把所有的挑战变成机遇，而且要把潜在的对抗变为未来合作的机会。

就在上月23日，第34次东盟峰会在泰国曼谷首次通过了“东盟印度-太平洋展望”，声称东盟将成为连接太平洋和印度洋的“桥梁”，在更广泛的“印太”地区参与国际合作。日本“日经新闻网”评价称，东盟试图推进的并非日美倡导的“自由开放的印度洋太平洋构想”，而是东盟发挥核心作用的自主构想。

特朗普政策让众多亚洲国家感受到威胁

根据日本经济新闻7月9日报道，日本经济研究中心 (Japan Center for Economic Research) 和日经指数 (Nikkei) 于6月7日至28日对东盟五大成员国 (印度尼西亚、马来西亚、菲律宾、新加坡和泰国) 以及印度的43位经济学家和分析师所进行的季度数据调查显示，中美经济摩擦将给东盟经济带来更大的冲击。

“现在我们的世界处于一个十字路口，尤其是亚太地区，我们不知道去向何方，也不知道未来会如何演变。”泰国外交学院的 Sriratanaban 在8日的发言中坦言，她担心中美间日益增强的竞争态势会让东盟逼迫“选边站”。

“在科技领域，看着两只大象打架，让我们最担心的是，如果我们不得不做出选择怎么办？”印尼大学教授、前印尼商务部长冯慧兰 (Mari Elka Pangestu) 近日在另一场合表示，“对于印尼来说，60%的通信基础设施已经在用华为了。如果美国对我们施压怎么办？这些已经超越了传统的WTO规则和贸易，还没有人对此制定规则。”

据英国《经济学人》杂志近日报道，美国总统特朗普强硬的外交政策、关税措施和制裁大棒让众多亚洲国家感觉受到威胁。

冯慧兰说，面对美国的单边主义政策，小国不会处于一个平等地位。“最好的情形是回到基于规则和多边体系的贸易框架中。”

今年东盟峰会在会后发表的主席声明中强调，势头不减的贸易保护主义浪潮及不断蔓延的反全球化情绪，正对全球贸易体系构成威胁。东盟重申，致力于维护包容、透明和以规则为基础的多边贸易体系。

声明还强调，加强区域经济合作的重要性，东盟努力实现年内完成“区域全面经济伙伴关系协定 (RCEP)”谈判的承诺，以此为世界经济和全球贸易注入活力，维护东盟在区域内的中心地位。

推东盟“印太展望”：继续扮演“诚实中间人”

《印度教徒报》7月8日在一篇题为《重新界定印度洋-太平洋叙事》的评论文章中称，

东盟寻求通过政策行动来管理新兴的区域秩序，这清晰表明了它想坐在主导地位（driving seat）的意图。

该评论文章认为，6月东盟峰会上，其成员国最终在题为“东盟对印度-太平洋的展望”的文件中阐明了对“印度洋-太平洋”区域的集体愿景。在大国地缘政治竞争日益激烈之时，东盟必须收回有利于自己的“战略叙述”，以强调其在新兴地区秩序中的中心地位。

同样就在上月1日，美国国防部公布了其新的所谓“印太战略”。美国时任代理防长沙纳汉在新加坡香格里拉对话会上发表演讲阐述这一战略时表示，未来5年美国会一直在这个地区保持军事优势，并要求亚太盟友加大安全投入，还首次提出要盟友直接把与中国的经济关系与安全考虑挂钩。

就在东盟峰会召开之前，美国国防部负责“印太”安全事务的助理部长薛瑞福再度敦促东南亚国家在美两国之间要选择“独立、自由、公平、开放的伙伴关系”。

英国《经济学人》杂志在6月的一篇文章中写道，部分东盟国家对美国提出的所谓“印度洋-太平洋战略”并不买帐。

“东盟印太展望”的发表引发了广泛的关注和讨论。该主席声明称，“东盟印太展望”将有助于指导东盟在更广泛的印太地区参与国际合作，并确认为了避免纷争，实现可持续经济增长，东盟将主动进行积极的参与，“将促进对话与合作，而不是竞争”。

“东盟‘印太展望’寻求的不是那些（美国‘印太战略’所寻求的）东西。”参与8日世界和平论坛的讨论嘉宾、马来战略与国际问题研究所所长 Mohd Isa 在会后接受澎湃新闻新闻（www.thepaper.cn）采访时表示，“我们面临的其他的挑战还包括平衡各方的利益。我们尊重中国的利益，我们也尊重美国的利益，我认为，东盟‘印太展望’也正是希望解决这一问题。”

中国现代国际关系研究院前院长、中美关系问题权威专家崔立如在会后接受澎湃新闻新闻采访时说，关于“印-太”的概念各有各的说法，“东盟并不想绑到美国的战车上……东盟最好的方式就是在中美之间保持等距，保持中立性，总体上是做一个合适的中间人的角色。”

Mohd Isa 在当天的讨论中也说，东盟希望能够继续成为“诚实中间人”，东盟相信它一直都扮演着这个角色，为此不断召集会议。东盟希望能够促进互信，希望能够避免局势升级，并抑制零和游戏的做法。

“东盟作用发挥的大小，很大程度上取决于东盟自身的稳定性、共识，一致磋商对外的能力。”崔立如也提醒说，“东盟如果在这方面发挥得好，它在外能发挥的作用就强，但如果自身矛盾越来越多，在外就很难发挥作用。”

## 世界和平论坛 | 卡尔扎伊：盼阿富汗政府与塔利班尽早直接对话

澎湃新闻 辛恩波 2019-07-10 20:26

[https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail\\_forward\\_3885037](https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_3885037)



卡尔扎伊举行发布会。澎湃新闻记者 史含伟 郑朝渊 图

7月9日，阿富汗前总统卡尔扎伊（Hamid Karzai）在出席清华大学举办的第八届世界和平论坛期间举行记者会，就阿富汗和平进程和地区安全等问题发表意见。卡尔扎伊是阿富汗第一位民选总统，2004-2014年期间连续担任了两届总统。

卡尔扎伊在回答澎湃新闻（www.thepaper.cn）记者提问时表示，希望尽快看到阿富汗政府与塔利班开启直接对话，并称这是阿富汗和平进程唯一取得进展的方式。

为结束长达18年的阿富汗战争，从去年年底开始，美国阿富汗问题特使扎尔梅·哈利勒扎德（Zalmay Khalilzad）代表美国政府与阿富汗塔利班展开多轮和平谈判。

卡尔扎伊对这一由美国推动的和平进程给予了肯定，表示这一进程受到“阿富汗人民的高度欢迎”。卡尔扎伊乐观地表示，这一和平进程正在阿富汗不断推进，而且美、中、俄三方也就阿富汗的和平问题加强了接触。

这一谈判在美国国务卿蓬佩奥6月25日突然造访阿富汗之后取得了进展。在阿富汗首都喀布尔，蓬佩奥表示美国已向阿富汗塔利班明确表示会从阿富汗撤军。

6月29日，双方在卡塔尔首都多哈举行了第七轮谈判。据新华社报道，美国政府阿富汗和解事务特别代表哈利勒扎德7月6日宣布，第七轮谈判取得了实际进展，并称这是双方进行直接谈判以来“最具成果的谈判”。

哈利勒扎德在社交媒体上发文表示，双方在反恐保证、撤军、阿富汗内部对话、实现永久和全面停火4个方面取得了实际进展。

塔利班谈判团队发言人沙辛（Suhail Shaheen）承认双方最新一轮的谈判取得了“巨大的进展”，不过沙辛否认双方讨论了塔利班的停火问题以及塔利班参加阿富汗内部和平谈判的问题。

沙辛表示，这两个议题与阿富汗战争的“内部层面”有关，塔利班只有在美国宣布外国军队的撤军时间表之后，才能在阿富汗的内部谈判中讨论这些问题。

尽管如此，7月9日下午，卡尔扎伊在回应澎湃新闻记者提问仍然表示，“美国政府和塔利班的谈判有一些进展，为塔利班和阿富汗政府之间的对话扫除了更多的障碍。”

实际上，7月7日，一场由卡塔尔和德国共同主办的阿富汗内部对话在多哈举行，会议声明呼吁就阿富汗问题进行全面谈判。据新华社消息，会议原定当地时间8日下午4时结束，由于各方难以就声明内容达成一致，结束时间一再推迟，直到9日凌晨才结束并发表声明。

此前，塔利班一直拒绝与阿富汗政府进行直接对话，认为阿富汗政府是美国扶植的“傀儡政府”。直到美国和塔利班在6月29日举行第七轮谈判，塔利班才同意举行这一对话。阿富汗政府、塔利班和阿其他各派别共60多人以个人身份参加了本次会议。

为了支持这场对话，正在卡塔尔举行谈判的美国和塔利班代表将谈判暂停了两天。哈利勒扎德认为，这次对话是阿富汗和平进程中的“决定性事件”。

卡尔扎伊在发布会上透露，他本人也参加了7日和8日举行的这场对话。卡尔扎伊在回应澎湃新闻时表示，尽管阿富汗政府的代表以及其他相关人士实际上是以个人名义与塔利班进行接触，但毕竟与塔利班开启了对话。

“归根结底，我也希望尽快看到阿富汗政府能够跟塔利班开启这种对话，这是唯一取得进展的方式。”卡尔扎伊说，“塔利班和阿富汗政府之间一定要展开对话。”

## 专访 | 被俄禁止入境的美前驻俄大使：美俄关系重启？球在普京

澎湃新闻 辛恩波 2019-07-11 10:35

[https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail\\_forward\\_3891974](https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_3891974)



美国前驻俄罗斯大使迈克尔·麦克福尔。澎湃新闻记者 史含伟 图

“美俄关系现在处在一个非常低的点，我们回忆冷战才能找到像这样紧张的时期。至于这种情况短期内会不会改变，我并不乐观。”

7月9日下午，在第八届世界和平论坛的会场，美国前驻俄罗斯大使迈克尔·麦克福尔（Michael A. McFaul）在接受澎湃新闻（www.thepaper.cn）专访时如此评价当前的美俄关系。

麦克福尔表示，尽管美国总统特朗普希望与俄罗斯总统普京建立亲密的私人关系，但受到政府内部其他人的反对，因此目前阶段可能不会有所进展。但是，如果特朗普成功连任，他将更加自信地按照自己的方式处理美俄关系。

麦克福尔是斯坦福大学弗里曼-斯波格里国际研究所主任、政治学教授，被认为是美国最资深的俄罗斯问题专家之一。2012年至2014年，麦克福尔担任了美国驻俄罗斯大使。此前，他在奥巴马政府国家安全委员会担任首席俄罗斯政策顾问。

麦克福尔一直被认为是俄罗斯政策的批评者。担任驻俄大使期间他多次因批评俄罗斯政府及会见俄罗斯反对派人士而引发俄方不快。2016年麦克福尔因“蓄意破坏美俄关系”而被俄罗斯外交部禁止入境。他在去年出版的新书《从冷战到热和平——一名美国大使在普京的俄罗斯》中，回顾了1989年以来的美俄关系，以及自己主导制定对俄政策的经历。

美俄交恶，谁之过？

在麦克福尔卸任美国驻俄罗斯大使之后一个月，也就是2014年3月，克里米亚地区公投脱离乌克兰、并入俄罗斯。美国指责俄罗斯“非法吞并”克里米亚，开始对俄罗斯施加制裁，两国关系由此开始迅速恶化。

此后，由于俄罗斯被指干扰美国2016年大选，以及俄罗斯前特工斯克里帕尔父女在英国遭毒害案，伊核协议及《中导条约》等问题，俄罗斯与美国及西方的关系更是进一步恶化。实际上，在麦克福尔看来，在2012年之前，美国与俄罗斯的合作仍然充满希望。作为奥巴马的首席俄罗斯政策顾问，麦克福尔主导制定了美俄关系的“重置”（reset）政策，寻求与俄罗斯开展“双赢基础上的合作”。

“从 2009 年到 2012 年，我们的确开展了很多合作，并且美俄双方都取得了很多成果。我们签署了新的削减核武器条约，协助俄罗斯加入了 WTO，我们扩大了通向阿富汗的补给线路，还合作促成了伊朗核协议。” 麦克福尔说。

但是，随着 2012 年普京再次当选为俄罗斯总统，美俄之间这种合作终结了。麦克福尔指责说，是普京对美国的“偏执”看法，让美俄关系走向了更消极的道路。

“首先，普京认为美国在阿拉伯国家的政治动荡中支持中东地区的革命。其次，他认为美国支持俄罗斯国内针对他的革命。” 麦克福尔说，“我们并没有这么做，这不是我们的政策。”

不过，在世界和平论坛当天举行的另一场有关俄罗斯与西方关系的讨论中，俄罗斯专家则给出了与麦克福尔不同的看法。俄罗斯高等经济大学国际经济、外交事务学院院长谢尔盖·卡拉干诺夫 (Sergei Karaganov) 认为，俄罗斯与西方关系紧张的根源来自于西方，主要来自于北约的东扩。他指出，上世纪 90 年代，俄罗斯曾希望加入到西方的阵营，但是随着北约的东扩，俄罗斯感到了威胁和挑衅。

6 月 20 日，美国卡内基国际和平研究院专家尤金·鲁默 (Eugene Rumer) 和理查德·索科夫斯基 (Richard Sokolsky) 也在《时代》杂志发表文章指出，从克林顿政府到奥巴马政府，美国过去三十年一直奉行同样不切实际的对俄政策，导致两国关系破裂。

文章称，一方面美国拒绝接受俄罗斯的本来面目，坚持要求俄罗斯按照美国所希望的样子对自己进行改革。其次，坚持认为北约是欧洲和欧亚大陆唯一合法的安全组织，并推进北约东扩。尽管俄罗斯拒绝这两项政策，但是美国执政者却认为，俄罗斯迟早会认识到什么是对其有利的。

文章认为，现在是时候认识到，俄罗斯是不会按照美国的喜好来改变其国内安排了，把美国政策限制在这样的改变上是毫无意义的。俄罗斯是不会改变对北约的看法，并接受进一步的东扩将格鲁吉亚和乌克兰纳入其中。

## 重启关系，一个巴掌拍不响

6 月 28 日，美国总统特朗普和俄罗斯总统普京在日本大阪 G20 峰会期间举行一场双边会，受到外界广泛关注，因为这是近一年来特朗普与普京的第二次正式会晤。去年 7 月，两人在芬兰赫尔辛基举行峰会，会后特朗普遭到各界批评。

据报道，特朗普与普京的大阪闭门会晤持续了近一个小时。会晤结束后，白宫发表声明表示，两人回顾了美俄双边关系的状态，并同意两国改善关系有利于各自的共同及全球利益。在 28 日的会晤中，尽管特朗普应美国记者的“要求”公开对普京说“不要干预 (美国) 大选”，但戏谑玩笑的语气和方式引起美国国内的不满。

据《纽约时报》报道，去年年底，特朗普在最后一刻取消了与普京原定在阿根廷 G20 峰会期间的会晤，理由是俄罗斯扣押了 3 艘乌克兰舰船并拘留了 20 多名乌克兰船员。特朗普宣称，只有在“这种情况得到解决”之后，他们才会见面。然而 7 个月后，尽管乌船只和水

手仍被俄罗斯控制，但特朗普已迫不及待与普京开始会谈，他甚至没提及此事。

“特朗普希望和普京建立起亲密的关系，他想要和普京建立一种私人关系。但是美国政府中的其他人反对更亲密的双边关系，” 麦克福尔说，因为普京的“好战”行为，即使特朗普有这样的意愿，美国政府也不会支持。

特朗普上台后，美国新政府开始奉行新的外交理念并拟再次“重启”美俄关系。不过，尽管特朗普意欲“重启”美俄关系的意愿明显，但美国国会、舆论界以及精英群体中的反俄情绪仍然占据主导。

对于“重启”美俄关系，麦克福尔态度消极。在麦克福尔看来，在美俄关系中，俄罗斯才是过错方，俄罗斯应该采取行动修复关系。

“我认为，那种认为我们有过错的想法是不正确的。那些事情都是普京干的。所以，普京先生应该纠正他的行为，改善和我们的关系。” 麦克福尔对澎湃新闻说，“一个巴掌拍不响，对不对？所以，为什么是特朗普总统来重启美俄关系呢？也许应该由普京先生来重启美俄关系。”

对于美国过去数十年的对俄政策，麦克福尔承认，美国的确犯了一些错误。但是，他不认为这一轮的美俄交恶，错在美国。

“在历史的早期，我可能会说美国确实犯了一些错，但是在最近这一时期并没有。就像英语里说的‘球在他那边’——他需要采取一些主动行动了。”

## 印度前驻华大使：中印需新视野解决结构性挑战，兼顾双方雄心

澎湃新闻 辛恩波 2019-07-12 06:56

[https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail\\_forward\\_3897185](https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_3897185)

“我们需要以更具雄心的方式来处理中印关系，无论是我们之间那些悬而未决的问题，还是更为重要的一点——利用这一关系中的各种机会。” 7月9日上午，印度前驻华大使阿肖克·康特（Ashok K. Kantha）在出席第八届世界和平论坛间隙接受澎湃新闻采访时说。在此之前，康特在一场名为“中印合作和亚洲世纪”的讨论中就中印关系中的重要问题发表了意见。

康特是印度资深外交官和中国专家，现在是印度中国研究所所长。2014年到2016年间康特曾担任印度驻华大使，是近年来中印关系中最重要的人物之一。在康特担任大使期间，中印关系得到了良好的发展。2014年9月，中国国家主席习近平首次访问印度，到访了印度总理莫迪的家乡。2015年5月，莫迪就任后首次访华，也访问了陕西。

今年5月，莫迪领导的印度人民党在大选中取得胜利，莫迪成功开启第二任期。对于莫迪第二任期的中印关系，康特充满信心，表示“两国将有非常好的机会进一步扩大合作。”

## 建议加快边界问题讨论

“在过去的几十年里，两国之间产生了一些分歧，但是我们现在应该有一种新的视野处理两国关系。”康特在9日上午的发言中谈及中印关系发展时表示，中印正在面对一个“新常态”。

康特指出，一方面，在中印关系中存在一些“结构性挑战”和积累的问题。另一方面，印度正在面临一个更加强大和自信的中国，而莫迪领导下的印度也同样雄心勃勃。此外，中美关系的波动，也会影响中印关系。

“怎么样能够解决这些新的问题……我们得兼顾双方的雄心壮志，需要一个新的视野来解决结构性的挑战。”康特说。

康特就中印边界问题提出建议，他对澎湃新闻说：“中国和印度同意，边界问题的解决，将解决两国之间的战略利益问题。所以，我们得寻求一个边界解决方案。”

为此，康特建议，可以尝试在具体的部门中实现早期收获，然后慢慢解决边界问题。这需要进一步对话，包括新的对话，而不是传统意义上的模式。“这有助于揽子解决方案。”他说。

康特所说的“早期收获”也正是中印两国为之努力的目标。去年11月，中方特别代表、国务委员兼外交部长王毅同印方特别代表、国家安全顾问多瓦尔在四川成都举行中印边界问题特别代表第二十一会晤。外交部发言人耿爽在11月26日的例行记者会上介绍会晤情况时表示，双方在许多领域的想法和思路大体一致。双方同意授权中印边境事务磋商和协调工作机制启动“早期收获”磋商，梳理双方提出的相关建议，创造性地开展工作，对特代磋商中初步达成共识的领域和事项进行系统研究，尽快找出解决措施和方案，形成具体成果，为最终解决边界问题不断创造和积累有利条件。

康特对澎湃新闻表示，“我们还没有达成一个最终的边界解决方案，但是必须保持边界地区的和平与稳定，并不断探索在边界问题上突破的可能性。”

## 中印崛起有共同利益

对于中印关系，康特一直秉持一种积极开放的态度。他在不同的场合，始终强调中印可以共同崛起。

“展望未来，我们看到既有合作也有竞争，但是竞争不应该使我们相互敌对和对抗。”康特说，“其实在这个过程当中，我们会有共同的利益。”

康特指出，这需要中印更多紧密协商，比现在更加紧密的协商。中印应当“像朋友一样坦诚的交流，具体问题具体看待，找到新的发展模式。”

尽管2017年的洞朗对峙事件让中印关系一度陷入低谷，但是2018年4月中印领导人在武汉举行非正式会晤之后，中印关系迅速转圜，成为中国周边外交一大亮点。此后，习近平主席和莫迪又在不同场合多次举行会晤。6月13日，两人在吉尔吉斯斯坦首都比什凯克举行了会谈，28日两人又与俄罗斯总统普京在G20大阪峰会期间举行了中俄印领导人会晤。



“在这个过程中，习主席和莫迪总理可以说是在掌舵，而且他们个人也投入大量精力来推动这样最重要的双边关系的发展。”康特评价说。

7月8日，外交部副部长乐玉成在世界和平论坛上发言时提到，“中印领导人年内将举行非正式会晤，擘画中印关系新蓝图。”

康特对澎湃新闻表示，中印领导人下一次非正式会晤将为两国提供一个非常好的机会，去探索如何进一步扩大中国和印度之间的合作。

不过，中国前驻印度大使魏苇在讨论中指出，尽管两国高层交往良好，但现阶段的问题是“真正拿得出手的双边合作的东西很少”。

“主要原因是政治上双方的互信问题没有解决，恐怕它是个拦路虎，各方面合作都很难开展，”魏苇回应澎湃新闻说，“突出表现是边界问题。”

但是魏苇同时强调，两国不能因为没有实质性的合作成果，就不进行其他合作。越是在这种情况下，中印两国越要进行各个层级的人员交往。

“主要释放一种积极的善意，特别是在缺少实质性进展的情况下，我们更需要有一些积极的正能量的声音。”魏苇对澎湃新闻表示。

## 致特朗普“百人信”发起者史文：还有人想签名，本希望更早发

澎湃新闻 辛恩波 于潇清 2019-07-11 06:52

[https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail\\_forward\\_3884711](https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_3884711)

7月3日，美国《华盛顿邮报》发表了一封致美国总统特朗普和国会议员的公开信，题为《把中国变成美国的敌人于事无补》，引发中美两国政策圈的广泛关注。该信由五位美国资深中国问题专家和前政府官员发起，95位资深中国问题专家学者、前官员、商界领袖以及知名政治学家等联署，因而又被称为“百人信”。

这封公开信对特朗普执政以来中美关系不断恶化的现实表达了担忧，对美国政府当前实行的对华政策提出质疑，并就美国对华政策提出了七点意见。



史文发布会照片。本文图片 澎湃新闻记者 权义 图

7月9日上午，在第八届世界和平论坛期间，这封公开信的发起人之一、卡内基国际和平基金会高级研究员史文（Michael Swaine）就这封公开信和当前中美关系等问题举行了发布会。

史文在接受澎湃新闻（[www.thepaper.cn](http://www.thepaper.cn)）采访时表示，这封公开信所针对的对象不仅仅是特朗普政府，而是一种更加广泛存在于美国两党和其他政策区域中的观点。

“中国国内有各种各样的声音，美国需要认识到这一点，并由此展开工作，让那些积极的观点的影响力变大，消极的观点影响力变小。反之亦然，美国国内的对华观点也多种多样，并没有一种商量好的一致观点。”史文对澎湃新闻说。

作为卡内基国际和平研究院的资深研究员，史文是中国安全研究领域最具分量的美国著名专家，在中国国防和外交政策、中美关系及东亚国际关系领域极具影响力。



美国对华政策并非只有两种选择

史文与其他联署者在这封公开信中表示，他们不认为中国是美国经济上的敌人，也不相信在每个领域都面对国家安全威胁。美国将中国视为敌人并将其与全球经济脱钩的做法损害美国的国际角色和声誉，破坏所有国家的经济利益。

他们还指出，美国的反对不会阻止中国经济增长、中国公司在全球市场份额的增加以及中国在全球事务中发挥更大作用。美国试图减缓中国崛起的努力也将伤害美国自己。

“我们相信，这封公开信有这么多人联署明确表明，有些人所谓华盛顿各界对中国同仇敌忾的共识其实并不存在。”公开信在最后写道。

“这封公开信最初的目的是希望召集各界大量的政要、有知识且有相关经验的人士，不仅仅是研究中国的专家，对特朗普政府对中国的敌对态度采取一个值得尊重的批评。”在7月9日的发布会上，史文介绍说道。

“有人批评这封信是要回到美国之前的对华政策，仿佛美国对华政策只有之前的那些和特朗普政府的政策两种选择，这是错误的。”史文说，“我们还有其他选择，并不一定要在这两者中选择。”

史文指出，在过去的对华政策与特朗普政府的对华政策之间，实际上是存在相当理性的中间区域，而这封信恰好说明了这样理性中间区域的存在。

“我们应该摆脱那种想法，即世界上有两个不同的体制在竞争，或者两个大国在竞争，而且是一方赢另一方输的零和游戏。如果我们陷入这种状况，那么对所有人来说都是坏事。”史文接受澎湃新闻新闻采访时说。

“而我最大的担忧是，特朗普政府没有充分认识到美国必须要与中国合作的事实。中国方面也没有充分意识到，美国对华政策发生了重大变化。”史文进一步说。



还有人希望加入签名、也有人有顾虑而没签

谈及这份联名信的出炉过程，史文介绍说，实际上他和其他的几位同仁早就希望发表这样的一封公开信的了，尤其是在中美双方关系不断走下坡路时，他们希望尽早刊发。这封公

开信直到现在才刊发，史文说，写好这样一封信需要时间，而且这封信内容还需要很多人参与，联名签署的人也需要时间来评价信中内容。

据史文透露，除了发起和联署的 100 人之外，还有其他人也希望签这封信，但有一些没有签。这不完全是因为他们不同意信中观点，一些是因为所在机构不允许，另外一些人则是因为没有签署联名信的习惯。

正如公开信开篇所介绍的那样，联署者是“学术界、外交政策界、军界和商界的成员，绝大多数都来自美国，其中许多人在自己的职业生涯中自始至终都在关注亚洲地区”。除了史文之外，发起这封公开信的另外四位中国问题专家包括美国麻省理工学院教授傅泰林、美国前驻华大使芮效俭、美国国务院负责东亚和太平洋事务的前代理助理国务卿董云裳和哈佛大学教授傅高义。

史文对澎湃新闻表示：“这封信的对象不仅仅是特朗普政府，而是更加广泛。目的不是批评政府本身，而是希望尽量纠正这样一种广泛存在的观点，他存在于美国两党和其他政策区域之中。”

中国军事科学院中美防务研究中心原主任姚云竹 9 日在接受澎湃新闻采访时也表示，纵观百人名单，尽管都不在政府内，但他们既有民主党也有共和党，学界和智库一样一半，在政府中任过职的和学者差不多一样一半，因此具有一定的代表性。

史文透露，目前已经有超过 150 人在这封公开信上签名。姚云竹认为，随着签名人数的增加，联署者的成分还会越来越多元。

## 主张复杂地、全方位地定义中美关系

谈及这封公开信的影响，姚云竹认为，公开信的发起者和联署者都不是政府内部的，不会对本届政府有什么影响。但是，美国的决策机制和影响决策的渠道是非常多元多样的。

“公开信至少表明，把美国政策调整为以中国为敌并没有得到各方面的支持。”她告诉记者。

“我们需要关注的是美国现在没有形成完全的共识，共识是非常有限的，是可能的人群中非常有限的共识。”姚云竹说，“（但是，）对华政策的决策权不在这些人手中，而在政府的决策部门中的那一小部分人，只要他们有共识就可以调整对华政策，但是他们决定了之后，对华政策怎么去执行会有很多的变量存在。”

史文在发布会上也坦言，他并不清楚这封信能有多大的影响，但是他希望这封信的刊发能够让美国一些支持极端政策人重新思考一下，他也希望大家发现其实美国的政策并不是那么的极端，相关政策对于中国的极端性描述并不准确。

“他们只是不同意现在的特朗普的政策，他们反对以中国为敌的对华政策，”姚云竹评价说，公开信的七条内容并不具体，只是体现了一定的思路，与既往政府的政策有连贯性，但他们也不一定是主张既往的对华政策。

“他们主张的是更多的连续性，比较复杂地、全方位地定义中美关系，而不是一个简单

的定义，我觉得他们是一个更加成熟的群体。”姚云竹说。

## 世界和平论坛 | 乐玉成：我们不能重蹈凡尔赛体系失败的覆辙

澎湃新闻 于潇清 辛恩波 喻晓璇 刘惠 2019-07-08 13:37

[https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail\\_forward\\_3867130](https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_3867130)



中国外交部副部长乐玉成在第八届世界和平论坛午餐会上发言。澎湃新闻记者 权义 图

7月8日，中国外交部副部长乐玉成在第八届世界和平论坛午餐会上表示，100年前的凡尔赛体系未能有效制止战争爆发的一个重要原因是，有关国家唯本国利益至上，甚至相互以邻为壑，竞相转嫁危机。国联形同虚设，多边协调失效，教训极其深刻。我们不能再重蹈历史的覆辙，不能再上演单边主义和保护主义的老剧本。如果把世界多年形成的网络化联系和产业链协同当作威胁的武器，国家间大搞关税战、贸易战，甚至金融战、科技战，那就是开历史的倒车，后果极其危险。

据外交部发言人耿爽4日在例行记者会上介绍，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，由清华大学主办，中国人民外交学会协办。论坛创建于2012年，迄今已经举办了七届，旨在为世界各国战略家和智库学者提供一个讨论国际和平与安全问题

的平台。第八届世界和平论坛将于7月8日至9日举行，主题是“稳定国际秩序：共担、共治、共享”。

## 世界和平论坛 | 关税更低市场更透明：乐玉成描绘更开放的中国

澎湃新闻 于潇清 辛恩波 喻晓璇 刘惠 2019-07-08 16:26

[https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail\\_forward\\_3867004](https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_3867004)



乐玉成演讲。澎湃新闻记者 权义 图

7月8日，外交部副部长乐玉成在出席第八届世界和平论坛午餐会时发表演讲，并在现场回答记者提问。

乐玉成在演讲中表示，过去一年，中国坚定捍卫多边主义和自由贸易，致力于高质量共建“一带一路”，开启中俄关系新时代，努力构建以协调、合作、稳定为基调的中美关系，与欧洲合力应对全球性挑战，着力构建周边命运共同体，推动南南合作迈上新台阶，积极促进政治解决热点问题，元首外交发挥了不可替代的战略引领作用。习近平主席在6月前所未有地接连四次出访，出席双、多边峰会等各类活动上百场，以实际行动坚守中国外交的初心与使命，展现中国的大国责任与担当。

乐玉成指出，中国的发展对世界是机遇和贡献，决不是什么挑战和威胁。中国开放的大门不会关上，只会越开越大。相信世界将见证，中国不会构筑任何高墙，也不会和任何国家脱钩。相反，中国的关税水平会更低，负面清单更短，市场准入更便利，市场规则更透明。一个更加开放的中国，将同世界形成更加积极的互动，也将给世界创造更多机遇，作出更大贡献。

在谈到中美关系时乐玉成认为，“让美国再次伟大”和中华民族伟大复兴这两个历史进程完全可以并行不悖，中美完全可以相互成就，共同“伟大”。乐玉成指出，中美关系 40

年发展历程给我们最大的启示就是中美合则两利，斗则俱伤，合作比摩擦好，对话比对抗好。美国当前面临的问题，不是中国之过。以加税、脱钩相威胁，不是解决问题的“药方”。把中国当敌人，不是理性之举。中美经贸谈判应该是平等的，结果应是平衡的、互利的。中美两国利益高度交融，合作领域广阔，应该相互促进、共同发展。

演讲后乐玉成在现场接受了记者的提问。在被问及近期中美人文交流出现的一些现象时，乐玉成表示，近来中美人文交流出现一些十分反常的现象。中国专家学者赴美交流频频受阻，在美的华裔科学家也备受歧视、骚扰、虐待，有的被无故解聘。不少在美留学的中国学生被以各种理由监控，甚至拒签，孔子学院也被勒令关闭。这种以血统和种族为标签来阻挠两国人文交流的做法不得人心。中美民间友好交往是中美关系的基础。如果正常的人员往来被人为割断了，两个大国的关系还怎么维持和发展呢？

当有记者问及中美关系相关问题时，乐玉成回应道，今天的大国关系比两千年前要复杂得多，中美关系不能用 2500 年前的“修昔底德陷阱”来解释。人类应该不断从历史发展进程中汲取教训，不可重复掉进同一个陷阱，否则就陷入了“历史宿命论”。现在是全球化时代，各国利益相互交融，很难想像两个大国如果发生战争会给世界带来什么样的灾难。日前，美国近百名学者联名发表公开信，指出美国敌视中国将适得其反。我相信中美有足够的智慧跨越“修昔底德陷阱”。

**世界和平论坛 | 伊朗学者：制裁严厉与补偿缺失，伊朗或更强硬**  
澎湃新闻 喻晓璇 2019-07-09 08:31

[https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail\\_forward\\_3872103](https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_3872103)



伊朗政治与国际研究所（IPIS）副所长赛义德·赫提布萨达（Saeid Khatibzadeh） 澎湃新闻见习记者 喻晓璇 图

7月8日，在伊朗提供给伊核协议欧洲三国签署方的60天缓冲期到期后，伊朗原子能组织发言人贝鲁兹·卡玛尔万迪如期表示，伊朗的铀浓缩丰度达到4.5%，已超过伊核协议中规定的3.67%的上限。

伊朗为何做出这种决定？面对美国极限施压的伊朗下一步会如何行动？伊核协议的未来将何去何从？对此，澎湃新闻（www.thepaper.cn）在清华大学举行的世界和平论坛上采访了伊朗政治与国际研究所（IPIS）副所长赛义德·赫提布萨达（Saeid Khatibzadeh）。等待了一年多后的选择

赫提布萨达教授认为，自美国去年5月撤出伊核协议以来，伊朗仍然遵守核协议，这是一种“战略性耐心”（strategic patience），目的是为了等待除了美伊之外的签署各方对伊朗的损失做出补偿。但在美国不断对伊朗采取极限施压的敌对政策，而欧盟又未能对伊朗做出足够补偿的状况下，伊朗只会做出更加强硬的抵抗，会向外界表明“外交并不能解决问题”。

“为了拯救《全面协议》（编注：即指《联合全面行动计划》，JCPOA，又称《关于伊朗核计划的全面协议》），伊朗已经做了所有可能的努力，”赫提布萨达表示，“伊朗签署《全面协议》，就是期望能够实现国际政治和经济关系的正常化，解除制裁，而伊朗确实遵守了协议的要求。”

2018年5月，美国总统特朗普宣布单方面退出伊核协议，并陆续重启一系列对伊朗的制裁。今年5月8日，美国退出协议一周年之际，伊朗总统鲁哈尼就伊核协议发表声明称，伊朗将收回部分伊核协议的承诺，给伊核协议缔约方60天时间，执行原油和银行领域的承诺；60天后，伊朗将收回更多的承诺，并将增加浓缩铀的水平，不再向其他国家出售浓缩铀和重水。

“伊朗决定不撤出《全面协议》，就是想要让其他各方对美国所做的破坏做出补偿。我们已经等待了一年多才做出这样的选择（提升铀浓缩丰度），这时候人们来反对伊朗，这样伊朗是不可能留在《全面协议》中的。”

7月2日，欧盟外交和安全政策发言人玛珈·科西扬奇（Maja Kocijancic）曾表示，“正如国际原子能机构所证实的那样，在美国退出伊核协议的14个月内，伊朗仍然保持遵守协议。”而伊朗此前也一直表示，就铀浓缩活动所做出的改变是“可逆的”，为可能的谈判留有余地。

而赫提布萨达特别强调了欧洲应更多在拯救伊核协议上付出努力，因为“欧洲已经做出了太多承诺”却未能实现。

“不幸的是，欧洲人还没有想出任何实际的解决办法。仅仅用文字和语言并不能帮助我们，《全面协议》的未来与欧洲人的所作所为有很大关系。”赫提布萨达特认为，最基本的方案是欧洲需要帮助伊朗解决目前的石油出口问题和银行结算问题。

欧洲的努力和伊朗的失望

事实上，欧洲并非没有作出努力，并且已尽力在不违反美国制裁的框架下为伊朗提供了部分经济补偿。据美国福克斯新闻报道，欧盟一直在为伊朗的农业部门和环境保护部门提供资金。不仅如此，28个欧盟国家还在今年伊朗水灾爆发后向其捐赠了大量救灾物资。



此外，在政策上，欧盟还引入了一项“阻止法规”，旨在保护欧洲公司免受美国制裁的影响。但实际情况是，许多欧洲的国际公司在美国的业务远远多于在伊朗的业务，并且因为惧怕美国的制裁已经完全切断了与德黑兰的联系。

今年1月首次公布的一个旨在绕过美元结算的复杂交易系统——“贸易往来支持系统”（INSTEX）也于6月28日被证实终于投入运营。伊核协议的三个欧洲签署国——法国、德国和英国在维也纳会谈后证实，“首批交易正在处理”。

而当提到欧洲最新投入使用的绕过美国制裁的结算系统 INSTEX 时，赫提布萨达表示并不乐观。

“（这种补偿）太晚、太少了。”赫提布萨达称。“我们很担忧，他们所说的让交易‘合法化’指的是仅限于食品和药品领域的交易，而伊朗自身可以大量生产这些产品。”

“这虽然很好，但是没有石油带来的收入，这什么也不是。”赫提布萨达直言道。

此前，伊朗方面曾一直希望 INSTEX 的应用领域能够从食品和药品扩大到石油，因为石油才是一直以来伊朗外汇来源的重要组成部分。根据欧盟的估算，伊朗在2018年每日销售100万桶至150万桶原油，而目前每日仅销售60万桶至70万桶。

面对美国严峻的制裁形势和缺失的补偿机制，赫提布萨达预测未来伊朗或将转向更为强硬的抵抗。纵然制裁对伊朗国内的经济和社会状况都造成了很大影响，但这一一定程度上也使得“应对制裁经验丰富”的伊朗人更加团结。

“不仅仅在中东，美国对世界上的很多国家都施加了极限压力，但伊朗不仅没有垮掉，其他的国家也没有垮掉。”赫提布萨达进一步说，“而这种压力让社会的凝聚力变得更为强大，我们对自己的工业更有信心，人们总会想出创新的解决办法。”

“感谢特朗普。（美国）施加的压力越极限，伊朗的抵抗就越极限。”赫提布萨达补充道。

## 专访 | 土耳其前外长：国内经济有挑战，与中国合作很重要

澎湃新闻 辛恩波 于潇清 2019-07-11 20:08

[https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail\\_forward\\_3790640](https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_3790640)

“土耳其目前被美国及其盟友主导的两个组织疏远，一个是北约，还有一个是欧盟。”土耳其前外交部部长、执政党正义与发展党（AKP）资深政治家亚沙尔·亚克（Yaşar Yakış）在日前刚刚闭幕的世界和平论坛期间接受澎湃新闻（www.thepaper.cn）专访时表示，“一段时间以来，一些美国人认为土耳其不再是北约的正资产（assets），而变成了一种负担（liability），这被西方解读为土耳其‘向东转’了。”

作为土耳其资深外交官，亚沙尔·亚克对西方媒体上出现的“土耳其正将战略关系从西向东再平衡”的观点予以了驳斥。

亚沙尔·亚克说道，尽管重视与东方的关系，但对于土耳其来说，放弃加入欧盟、疏远北约并不现实。



土耳其前外长亚沙尔·亚克（Yaşar Yakış） 澎湃新闻记者 史含伟 图

现年 81 岁的亚沙尔·亚克有着多年与西方打交道的经验，青年时期在北约防务学院（NATO Defense College）深造，后被任命为土耳其常驻北约代表团参赞，任职外交部期间还曾担任过北约部门负责人。

亚沙尔·亚克 2002 年至 2003 年担任土耳其外交部部长，卸任后仍作为正发党党员担任土耳其大国民议会议员，还兼任大国民议会欧盟协调委员会主席，直到 2011 年退出政坛。近两年，总统埃尔多安领导下的正发党在内政上从未经历过如此严峻的挑战：土耳其里拉在去年暴跌，影响至今尚未完全散去，经济增长放缓、社会动荡加剧等问题又慢慢浮现。

在此背景下，在今年 3 月 31 日的土耳其地方选举中，正发党历史性地丢掉了包括伊斯坦布尔在内的多个大城市选区。此后，正发党因不满投票结果提出伊斯坦布尔市长重选，却在 6 月 23 日的第二次投票中再度败北。

谈起自己所在的正发党近一年来面临的执政困境，亚沙尔·亚克称，这个政党现在像一只“受伤的狮子”。他认为，执政党务必要意识到土耳其经济的脆弱性，采取措施，重视经济问题，才能渡过政治上的难关。



土耳其前外长亚沙尔·亚克（Yaşar Yakış） 澎湃新闻记者 史含伟 图

“向东转”会带来革命性的巨变

澎湃新闻：现在有几百万叙利亚难民在土耳其，事实上是一个很大的问题吗？

亚沙尔·亚克：是一个巨大的问题。国际社会在这个问题上只有空谈，却没有帮助土耳其的实际行动。土耳其收容了约 500 万（数字有误，实际是 360 万——编者注）叙利亚难民，而现在由于伊德利卜（伊德利卜省位于叙利亚西北部，与土耳其接壤，是叙反对派武装和极端组织在叙境内控制的最后一块主要地盘——编者注）的局势升温，又有数以万计的新难民涌入土耳其。

你看看伊德利卜的位置，伊德利卜离土耳其边境非常近，在阿勒颇北部，一旦叙利亚军队攻击伊德利卜的基地组织、努斯拉等恐怖组织，这些恐怖分子的家人和无数伊德利卜平民就会来到土耳其，土耳其没有办法接受更多的难民。所以土耳其目前尝试在叙利亚边境一侧建立难民营，在那里收容他们，但这也很难，因为叙利亚其实希望摆脱这些人。

事实上，叙利亚战争的天平倒向政府军一侧时，叙利亚政府曾经和一些反对派团体接触，他们达成了协议，一些人表示将会撤退，其中的大多数要求去伊德利卜，因为那里遍布各种各样的反对组织。

澎湃新闻：目前，土耳其似乎与美国及其西方盟友的关系因叙利亚问题、俄罗斯 S-400 导弹系统的购买等问题而变得冷淡，西方媒体认为，土耳其正在将战略关系从西“向东再平衡”，对此您怎么看？

亚沙尔·亚克：土耳其目前被美国及其盟友主导的两个组织疏远，一个是北约，还有一个是欧盟。一段时间以来，一些美国人认为土耳其不再是北约的正资产（assets），而变成了一种负担（liability）。这被西方解读为土耳其向东转了。

土耳其与俄罗斯的关系另有一套逻辑。土耳其现在购买了 S-400 防空导弹，可能在这周或者下一周就会交货。美国威胁称，如果部署了这些导弹，土耳其此前已购买且付款的 F-35

将不会被送达土耳其，这是土美关系中的一大问题。十天前的大阪 G20 峰会期间，埃尔多安和特朗普有过短暂会晤，特朗普向土耳其承诺尽全力停止对土耳其的制裁措施。

这个问题有两个层面。首先是要恢复 F-35 的部署，这与特朗普政府有关。第二个层面这与“以制裁反击美国敌人法案”（CAATSA）有关，这是一项 2015 年还是 2016 年通过的一项法案（编者注：实际上为 2017 年通过），其中提出，任何一个帮助俄罗斯销售武器的国家都会受到制裁，土耳其也将受到这个法案的影响。

F-35 运输受阻可能是特朗普和美国政府可以解决的问题，但是 CAATSA 从根本上说是美国国会的问题，是立法部门的问题。当特朗普签署 CAATSA 法案的时候，他做了一项声明，说这项法案干涉了美国政府的职权，国会把政府的手脚束缚得太紧。现在，特朗普在大阪向埃尔多安承诺将要阻止实施对土耳其的制裁，但是他能做到什么程度呢？过去，特朗普对土耳其也做出了其他承诺，但最后都无法实现，因为美国政府（有的部门）阻止了。比如，特朗普承诺要在叙利亚撤军，但是他没办法信守承诺，因为五角大楼坚持美军应该留在叙利亚。现在美国国会也可能阻碍特朗普践行承诺。

## 土耳其和北约私下里互相试探

澎湃新闻：土耳其到目前为止仍然是欧盟入盟备选国，但最近一段时期由于塞浦路斯油气争端问题与欧盟产生龃龉。未来土耳其是否还会继续将入盟作为其未来的外交战略？

亚沙尔·亚克：两方的“胃口”（appetite）都在变小。土耳其从来没有正式放弃入盟，但是在欧盟内部有很强大的反对意见。其中一项反对土耳其入盟的提议是欧洲议会最近做出的，决定暂停土耳其的入盟谈判，还有一些来自个体国家的反对声音，奥地利、荷兰等等。我认为欧盟只有在土耳其实施了所谓的“结构性改革”才会重启入盟进程，“结构性改革”指的就是民主、个人基本权利和自由以及经济的重组措施。如果这些都没有完成，那么欧盟是没有意愿重启土耳其的入盟谈判的。

澎湃新闻：今年是北约成立 70 周年，但有评论指出，北约发展到今天已经失去了曾经的意义，正在摇摇欲坠，而土耳其正是北约的不稳定因素之一。对此您怎么看？

亚沙尔·亚克：我刚刚已经提到过，土耳其和北约的关系出现了不稳定迹象。一些北约国家不再认为土耳其是北约的正资产。但尽管如此，土耳其拥有北约当中除了美国之外规模最大的军事力量，你能改变这种局面，直接让另外一个国家替代吗？我认为土耳其和北约都在私下里互相试探。

澎湃新闻：那么北约对于土耳其来说意味着什么？

亚沙尔·亚克：事实上，土耳其军队的装备系统已经整合进了北约的体系。空中力量在土耳其的防御体系中至关重要。土耳其的防空体系是与北约统一的，有一种叫做 AWACS（Airborne Warning and Control System）的空中预警机，具有全天候执勤能力，其侦察范围能够深入敌军控制的地域。如果有任何针对北约国家的空中袭击，其信号会被立即拦截，并被传送至地面的雷达，然后导弹会立即升空阻止袭击，这就是与北约统一的系统，它花费了

数十亿美元。

现在土耳其购买了 S-400，土耳其没有办法将俄罗斯系统整合到北约系统中，这个系统叫做 NADGE（NATO Air Defense Ground Environment），如果 S-400 没有办法整合到北约系统中，那就是无用的，因为你不可能打一个电话过去，说你可以给谁谁谁传信息吗？不可能的，必须要是自动的，所以这二者是无法同时使用的。出于这个原因，如果土耳其放弃了北约系统，一切都要重新做起，可能会再花 20 年。

土耳其并不打算离开北约，《北大西洋宪章》也没有规定可以驱逐一名成员。然而，联盟是基于相互信任的，如果这种信任不再，是否留在联盟中就变得无关紧要了。

## 内政：最重要的问题还是国内经济

澎湃新闻：去年的土耳其里拉暴跌、今年的地方选举都反映出总统埃尔多安的正发党目前面临着内政方面的许多问题，这对于执政党正发党来说是否是一种挑战？即将到来的 7 月 15 日是土耳其未遂政变三周年，正发党是否会在此时候做出一些调整应对挑战？

亚沙尔·亚克：土耳其的经济很脆弱，这种脆弱性一直存在，伊斯坦布尔的市长重选结果表明正发党现在像一只“受伤的狮子”。土耳其现在必须采取措施，去重视经济问题，意识到土耳其经济的脆弱性。

土耳其的选民当然对基本的政治诉求很感兴趣：自由、民主等等，但更重要的还是进到口袋里的钱，如果这些钱减少了，就会出现问题。我认为导致执政党在伊斯坦布尔失利的最重要的问题还是经济，如果土耳其不适当强调这个问题，我指的“适当”的意思是，经济发展自有它的规律，你不能说一切其他事情我都做到了，但经济不会立刻复苏，所以需要采取一些措施。如果土耳其不强调这些问题，经济就会越来越脆弱，土耳其需要寻找一个解决方案。

澎湃新闻：是否会有政治改革或者社会改革呢？

亚沙尔·亚克：政治改革当然有积极的一面也有消极的一面，当你实施一项措施的时候，你必须要勒紧裤带，但当你的口袋里没有粮食（oat）的时候，你就没有办法勒紧；如果你勒得过紧，承受压力的会是人民，但如果你不勒紧裤带，那么经济就不会复苏，所以这是一种两难局面。

## 中土关系：政治、经济合作都很重要

澎湃新闻：埃尔多安总统于 7 月 4 日对中国进行了一天的访问，代表着中土战略伙伴关系迈向新阶段，您如何评价埃尔多安总统的此次中国之行？有分析人士认为，埃尔多安总统访华的经济目标大于政治目标，您是否同意这个观点？

亚沙尔·亚克：我认为两种目标都存在。土耳其与中国的关系一方面是政治的，因为两国在防止极端主义和反恐方面有合作空间，另一方面也是经济的，因为“一带一路”。土耳其是“一带一路”的重要沿线国家，当你在世界地图上观察古丝绸之路时，有两条路线，其

中一条是海上丝绸之路，途径印度洋和红海，最后到达了土耳其的伊兹密尔港；另一条是陆上丝绸之路，途径巴基斯坦、印度还有土耳其。而这两条路线都经过了土耳其的博斯普鲁斯海峡和达达尼尔海峡。现在土耳其在伊斯坦布尔建了三座连接欧洲与亚洲的大桥，还有一条海底隧道，在达达尼尔海峡还有另一座大桥正在建设中，所以目前有四条通道。现在，有一条铁路会经过其中一座桥，也就是说在土耳其就有五个连接欧洲与亚洲的枢纽，这是“一带一路”重要的一部分。

与中国两方面的合作都很重要。中国是世界第二大经济体，中国在各个方面都很重要，土耳其与中国在政治和经济方面的合作是都有的，而不是其中之一。

澎湃新闻：最后，您对中土关系的未来有怎样的期待？会有什么困难吗？

亚沙尔·亚克：其实中国和土耳其有广阔的合作潜力。经济领域的“一带一路”是其中之一，土耳其可以扮演“一带一路”当中的重要角色，因为除了三座大桥、一条海底隧道以及达达尼尔海峡的另一座大桥之外，现在还有铁路的连接，从卡尔斯岛到格鲁吉亚首都第比利斯，再到阿塞拜疆首都巴库，越过里海又到了哈萨克斯坦、土库曼斯坦、乌兹别克斯坦，然后到喀什，最终到达北京。所以，从伦敦开出的列车可以经过土耳其到达中国，这是两国之间巨大的合作潜力。

在我看来，土耳其是一个中等体量的国家，但它在中东地区举足轻重。中东是一个不稳定的地区，所以与像土耳其这样的北约强国合作对于中国来说也很重要，土耳其是中国在该地区有分量的对话者。

另一方面，我开始的时候也提到，双方在防止极端主义方面有合作的巨大空间，两国应该尽力让年轻人不要受极端主义蛊惑或诉诸恐怖主义。

（澎湃新闻记者汪伦宇对本报道亦有贡献。）

## 外交部副部长乐玉成：中美有足够的智慧跨越“修昔底德陷阱”

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[https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail\\_forward\\_3867550](https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_3867550)

外交部网站 7 月 8 日消息，外交部副部长乐玉成在清华大学主办的第八届世界和平论坛午餐会上回答现场提问时指出，近来中美人文交流出现一些十分反常的现象。中国专家学者赴美交流频频受阻。在美的华裔科学家也备受歧视、骚扰、虐待，有的被无故解聘。不少在美留学的中国学生，被以各种理由监控甚至拒签。孔子学院也被勒令关闭。这种以血统和种族为标签来阻挠两国人文交流的做法不得人心。中美民间友好交往是中美关系的基础。如果正常的人员往来被人为割断了，两个大国的关系还怎么维持和发展呢？

（原题为《乐玉成：以血统和种族为标签阻挠中美人文交流不得人心》）

## 乐玉成世界和平论坛演讲 | 大变局中的中国外交：使命与担当

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乐玉成演讲 澎湃新闻记者 权义 图

### 大变局中的中国外交：使命与担当

——在第八届世界和平论坛午餐会上的演讲

（乐玉成，2019年7月8日）

尊敬的陈旭主任，

尊敬的各位嘉宾，

女士们，先生们，朋友们，

很高兴再次出席世界和平论坛，与各位新老朋友相聚一堂。本届世界和平论坛的主题是“稳定国际秩序：共担、共治、共享”。我依然清晰记得，去年，也是在这里，我们纵论天下大势和中国外交，大家对形势最突出的感受是“三不”：不确定、不稳定、不可预测。遗憾的是，一年过去了，国际局势依然乱变交织、阴云密布，各种不稳定不确定因素还在蔓延，世界仍面临着何去何从的艰难选择。

人类对于未来的选择，总是基于对过去的理解。回首100年前，一战硝烟刚刚散去就建立了以国际联盟为支柱的凡尔赛体系，以期“开辟永久和平”。然而，“理想很丰满，现实很骨感”，仅仅20年，第二次世界大战就爆发了。凡尔赛体系未能有效制止战争的一个重要原因是，有关国家唯本国利益至上，甚至相互以邻为壑，竞相转嫁危机。国联形同虚设，多边协调失效。教训极其深刻。

今天，世界又一次面临乱变交织的危机和挑战。我们该如何应对？上世纪凡尔赛体系失败的教训殷鉴不远。我们不能再重蹈历史的覆辙，不能再上演单边主义和保护主义的老剧本。

更何况我们已经生活在各国相互依存不断加深的全球化时代，人类已经形成休戚与共的命运共同体。如果把世界多年形成的网络化联系和产业链协同当作威胁的武器，国家间大搞关税战、贸易战，甚至金融战、科技战，那就是开历史的倒车，后果极其危险。我们切不可因一时的短视而犯下不可挽回的历史性错误，将人类带入灾难的深渊。

事实上，面对前所未有的挑战，多边主义日益成为国际社会的广泛共识。刚刚结束的二十国集团领导人大阪峰会又一次发出了支持多边主义的主流声音。如何践行多边主义？我认为，首先要有制度保障。没有制度也就没有秩序。要维护以联合国为核心、以国际法为基础的国际体系，维护以世界贸易组织为核心、以规则为基础的多边贸易体制。现行的国际秩序虽然不尽完美，需要改革完善，但不能全盘推翻、各行其事、为所欲为，那样将会天下大乱。其次要有合作精神。全球性问题需要全球性合作应对，没有哪个大力士能够包打天下。必须同舟共济、共同划桨，才能乘风破浪到达彼岸。三是要有共赢意识。国际社会就是一个大家庭，应该有难同当、有福同享。零和博弈、赢者通吃行不通，追求利益最大化和本国利益至上的结果只能是冲突和战争。

多边主义与习近平主席倡导的人类命运共同体内涵一致、理念相通，符合共商共建共享的全球治理观，有利于推动建设相互尊重、公平正义、合作共赢的新型国际关系。实践已经并将进一步证明，践行多边主义是人间正道，构建人类命运共同体是大势所趋。

女士们，先生们，朋友们，

中国讲究知行合一。中国始终是世界和平的建设者、全球发展的贡献者、国际秩序的维护者。过去一年，尽管自身遇到一系列难题和挑战，但中国外交致力于同各国加强互利合作的承诺没有变，维护世界和平、促进共同发展的使命担当没有变，而且更有作为，更有实效。我们坚定捍卫多边主义和自由贸易。面对逆全球化思潮上升、保护主义和单边主义蔓延的严峻挑战，习近平主席在二十国集团领导人峰会、亚太经合组织领导人非正式会议、首届中国国际进口博览会等场合，铿锵有力发出了中国坚定捍卫多边主义和自由贸易的时代强音，主动引领全球治理体系变革方向。积极推动合作共赢的经济全球化，建设开放型世界经济。携手各方落实 2030 年可持续发展议程和气候变化《巴黎协定》，谋求各国共同发展与繁荣。我们致力于高质量共建“一带一路”。坚持共商共建共享原则，践行开放、绿色、廉洁理念，努力实现高标准、惠民生、可持续目标。最近世界银行发布“‘一带一路’经济学”报告，认为“一带一路”交通项目全部完成后，沿线国家交通时间将减少 12%，贸易增长 2.8-9.7%，实际收入增长 1.2 - 3.4%，760 万人将摆脱极端贫困。这表明，“一带一路”有效促进了有关国家和地区经济增长、民生改善、基础设施联通，甚至改变了很多普通人的命运。在马拉维北部的齐姆科贝尔村，近一个世纪以来，村民们一直是头顶水桶到一公里外的水源打水。是中国工人来到该村修建起崭新的水井。在地下水涌出井口的那一刻，村民们激动地说“我们再也不用光着脚走山路了。”中国援建的马拉维 600 眼水井项目为当地 6 个地区 15 万人提供了清洁的饮用水。

我们开启中俄关系新时代。今年 6 月初，在中俄建交 70 周年的历史节点，习近平主席



访问俄罗斯，实现两国元首6年来近30次会晤。此访为中俄关系确立新定位、实现新拓展、树立新目标。中俄宣布发展新时代全面战略协作伙伴关系，持续推进战略性大项目，扩大科技创新合作深度和广度，推动双边贸易额向2000亿美元迈进。中俄关系处于历史最好时期，政治互信和战略协作达到前所未有新高度。

我们与欧洲合力应对全球性挑战。习近平主席将欧洲作为今年出访的首站，中法德欧领导人同台聚首，就全球治理、多边主义、自由贸易等问题达成广泛共识，一致同意加强在联合国框架内的协调合作，充分发挥二十国集团等多边机制的建设性作用，在推动政治解决国际争端、应对气候变化、促进可持续发展等方面积极担当有为。中欧领导人向世界发出了加强互信、深化合作、合力应对全球挑战的有力信号。

我们着力构建周边命运共同体。中国同日本、印度关系获得双提升。习近平主席出席二十国集团领导人大阪峰会期间同安倍晋三首相举行会晤，达成推动两国关系进一步发展的十点共识。安倍晋三首相邀请习近平主席明年春天对日本进行国事访问。中印领导人年内将举行非正式会晤，擘画中印关系新蓝图。中国—东盟战略伙伴关系进入成熟期，区域全面经济伙伴关系协定谈判驶入快车道，中日韩自贸协定谈判进程加快推进。上海合作组织影响持续扩大，成为团结互信、安危共担、互利共赢、包容互鉴的地区合作机制典范。

我们推动南南合作迈上新台阶。在去年9月举行的中非合作论坛北京峰会上，中非双方50多位领导人共聚一堂，共商中非合作大计，共度“中非友好黄金周”。峰会成果正在积极落实并呈现出“早见效、高标准、惠民生”的可喜态势。我们用铁一般的事实向世界证明，中非友谊牢不可破。依托77国集团加中国、金砖国家等重要的南南合作平台，中国同阿拉伯、拉美、南太等各地区发展中国家的友好合作不断获得新动力。

我们积极促进政治解决热点问题。习近平总书记、国家主席对朝鲜进行国事访问，是党的十八大以来中国最高领导人首次访朝，有力巩固和传承了中朝传统友谊，也为推动半岛问题政治解决进程、维护半岛和平稳定发挥了重要而独特的作用。我们坚定站在国际法和国际道义一边，坚定维护伊朗核全面协议，维护中东地区和平与稳定。我们还积极劝和促谈，推动缅北、阿富汗、叙利亚、巴以等问题政治解决进程。

过去一年，中国一直坚定地与世界并肩前行，一直执着地与各国同心协力，直面变革与动荡的考验，培育和平与增长的力量，尤其是元首外交发挥了不可替代的战略引领作用。刚刚过去的6月，习近平主席前所未有地接连四次出访，出席双、多边峰会等各类活动上百场，为世界和平而奔波，为全球治理而操劳，以实际行动坚守中国外交的初心与使命，展现中国的大国责任与担当。

女士们，先生们，朋友们，

今年是中美建交40周年。40年中美关系的发展变化超过了当年任何最大胆的预测，不仅给两国带来巨大利益，也在很大程度上改变了世界。40年中美关系发展历程给我们最大的启示就是中美合则两利，斗则俱伤，合作比摩擦好，对话比对抗好。当前中美关系正处于建交以来最复杂敏感的时期，中美关系未来走向攸关两国和世界的前途命运。正如习近平主

席所指出的，我们有一千个理由把中美关系搞好，没有一条理由把它搞坏。借此机会我想指出：

第一，美国当前面临的问题，不是中国之过。9·11事件后，美国发动阿富汗和伊拉克战争，深陷中东乱局，耗资数万亿美元，导致战略透支。2008年国际金融危机暴露了美国经济社会深层次矛盾，经济失衡、贫富分化、基础设施老化等问题都各有其因，但都不是中国造成的，不能把中国当替罪羊。

第二，以加税、脱钩相威胁，不是解决问题的“药方”。中方一直诚心诚意同美方进行经贸谈判，管控分歧，但谈判应该是平等的，结果应是平衡的、互利的，体现相互尊重、互谅互让，照顾各自合理关切。在涉及中国主权和尊严的问题上，中国必须维护自己的核心利益。中国决不会接受一个限制自身发展、阻挡中华民族复兴的屈辱协议。中方维护自身正当合法利益的决心和意志是坚定的。极限施压也好，冷战威胁也罢，都吓不倒我们。

第三，把中国当敌人，不是理性之举。中美经贸摩擦的背后，是一个如何从战略上认识对方的问题。中美两国作为世界第一大和第二大经济体，利益高度交融，合作领域广阔，应该相互促进、共同发展，把中国视为敌人是十分愚蠢的，后果也将是灾难性的。“让美国再次伟大”和中华民族伟大复兴这两个历史进程完全可以并行不悖，中美完全可以相互成就，共同“伟大”。

日前，习近平主席与特朗普总统在大阪举行成功会晤，两国元首就事关中美关系发展的根本性问题交换了意见，为下阶段两国关系发展定向把舵。双方同意继续推进以协调、合作、稳定为基调的中美关系，并宣布重启经贸磋商。这些重要共识向国际社会发出了积极和正面信号，也受到各方的欢迎和支持。我们要按照两国元首确定的原则共识，牢牢把握双边关系发展的正确方向，在相互尊重、互利互惠的基础上加强战略沟通，增进相互了解，拓展各领域合作，妥善管控分歧，推动中美关系行稳致远，造福两国和世界。

女士们，先生们，朋友们，

今年是中华人民共和国成立70周年。70年砥砺奋进，70年风雨兼程。在中国共产党的领导下，中国人民自力更生、艰苦奋斗，创造了举世瞩目的伟大成就。中国跃升为世界第二大经济体，4亿多人跨入中等收入行列，近8亿人脱贫。到2020年年底要实现现有标准下农村贫困人口全部脱贫。中国从此将告别绝对贫困，这是人类发展和减贫史上的伟大奇迹。明年，我们将全面建成小康社会，实现第一个百年奋斗目标，中国人民对美好生活的向往正逐渐变成现实。

中国的发展对世界是机遇和贡献，绝不是什么挑战和威胁。习近平主席已多次向世界庄严承诺，中国开放的大门不会关上，只会越开越大。日前在二十国集团领导人大阪峰会上，习近平主席又宣布了一系列对外开放新举措。相信世界将见证，中国不会构筑任何高墙，也不会和任何国家脱钩。相反，中国的关税水平会更低，负面清单更短，市场准入更便利，市场规则更透明。一个更加开放的中国，将同世界形成更加积极的互动，也将给世界创造更多机遇，作出更大贡献。

女士们，先生们，朋友们，

“登高壮观天地间，大江茫茫去不还。”站在 21 世纪第三个十年的历史关口，面对激流险滩和狂风骤雨，中国这艘巨轮将继续乘风破浪、坚定笃行，为世界大变局注入更多稳定性、为国际秩序变革贡献更强正能量、为全球发展提供更大新动力。

谢谢大家！

(原题为《大变局中的中国外交：使命与担当——在第八届世界和平论坛午餐会上的演讲》)

## 外交部副部长乐玉成：中美完全可以相互成就，共同“伟大”

澎湃新闻来源：外交部网站 2019-07-08 16:08

[https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail\\_forward\\_3867454](https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_3867454)

外交部网站 7 月 8 日消息，外交部副部长乐玉成在第八届世界和平论坛午餐会上演讲时表示，40 年中美关系发展历程给我们最大的启示就是中美合则两利，斗则俱伤，合作比摩擦好，对话比对抗好。美国当前面临的问题，不是中国之过。以加税、脱钩相威胁，不是解决问题的“药方”。把中国当敌人，不是理性之举。中美经贸谈判应该是平等的，结果应是平衡的、互利的。中美两国利益高度交融，合作领域广阔，应该相互促进、共同发展。“让美国再次伟大”和中华民族伟大复兴这两个历史进程完全可以并行不悖，中美完全可以相互成就，共同“伟大”。

## 外交部副部长乐玉成：国家间大搞关税战科技战，是开历史倒车

澎湃新闻来源：外交部网站 2019-07-08 16:33

[https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail\\_forward\\_3867518](https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_3867518)

外交部网站 7 月 8 日消息，外交部副部长乐玉成在清华大学主办的第八届世界和平论坛午餐会上表示，100 年前的凡尔赛体系未能有效制止战争爆发的一个重要原因是，有关国家唯本国利益至上，甚至相互以邻为壑，竞相转嫁危机。国联形同虚设，多边协调失效。教训极其深刻。我们不能再重蹈历史的覆辙，不能再上演单边主义和保护主义的老剧本。如果把世界多年形成的网络化联系和产业链协同当作威胁的武器，国家间大搞关税战、贸易战，甚至金融战、科技战，那就是开历史的倒车，后果极其危险。

(原题为《乐玉成：不能再上演单边主义和保护主义的老剧本》)

## 外交部副部长乐玉成：中美有足够的智慧跨越“修昔底德陷阱”

澎湃新闻 来源：外交部网站 2019-07-08 16:16

[https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail\\_forward\\_3867442](https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_3867442)

外交部网站 7 月 8 日消息，外交部副部长乐玉成在清华大学主办的第八届世界和平论坛午餐会上回答现场提问时指出，今天的大国关系比两千年前要复杂得多，中美关系不能用 2500 年前的“修昔底德陷阱”来解释。人类应该不断从历史发展进程中汲取教训，不可重复掉进同一个陷阱，否则就陷入了“历史宿命论”。现在是全球化时代，各国利益相互交融，很难想像两个大国如果发生战争会给世界带来什么样的灾难。日前，美国近百名学者联名发表公开信，指出美国敌视中国将适得其反。我相信中美有足够的智慧跨越“修昔底德陷阱”。

(原题为《乐玉成：中美有足够的智慧跨越“修昔底德陷阱”》)

## 世界和平论坛 | 王缉思：中国对美政策连续性是最重要积极因素

澎湃新闻 刘惠 2019-07-08 18:33

[https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail\\_forward\\_3867957](https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_3867957)

北京大学国际战略研究院院长王缉思教授，在 8 日开幕的清华和平论坛期间回应澎湃新闻 (www.thepaper.cn) 说，中国保持对美政策的连续性，符合中国的长远利益，也是中美关系中间最重要的一个积极因素。



7 月 8 日，第八届世界和平论坛在清华大学开幕。北京大学国际战略研究院院长、中美关系权威学者王缉思教授会间举行发布会，重点谈及 2009 年以来中美关系的“质变”。

在回答澎湃新闻有关美国百名学者及商界人士向特朗普总统和国会致联名信“反对采取

与中国对抗政策”一事的提问时，王缉思教授认为，这一行为既要看到积极的一面，也有消极的一面，“（联名信）对特朗普对华政策，影响有限。”他坦言，“特朗普对华政策不仅不受这些人的影响，也不受体制内许多专家、学者的影响。”

王缉思进一步认为，特朗普政府这批人，相对于过去美国的执政者，相对而言是比较封闭的，“他们缺乏在美国国内和其他人的对话，也缺乏部门之间的相互对话，更缺乏和外部世界的沟通，包括和中国的沟通。”他说道。

但让他感到乐观的一点是，毕竟这样百多人的联名信所表达出的相对客观的意见，在美国还是可以发表出来，“在思想上，文化上，会对对华政策的氛围上会产生一定影响，美国还是有理性的声音，”他还举例谈及了美国商界在对华问题上所展现出的理性声音。

当地时间7月3日，包括美国国务院前代理东亚与太平洋事务助理国务卿董云裳、前驻华大使芮效俭及哈佛大学教授傅高义、卡内基国际和平基金会高级研究员史文、麻省理工学院教授傅泰林等人在内的美国百名学者及商界人士等联名致信总统特朗普及国会，从7个方面论述当前美国对中国政策的问题，表示美国政府近期许多行动正加剧中美关系螺旋式下滑，联名信签署人认为中美关系紧张态势加剧不符合美国及全球利益，对此深表忧虑。联名信发表在《华盛顿邮报》，引发广泛关注。

在前不久给《环球时报》撰写的专栏文章中，王缉思评估认为，美国对华政策发生了“质变”，尤其是2017年以来，美国对华政策发生了重大变化。“回顾2009年以来的十年，美国对华态度的变化不是突变，而是在双边关系的战略定位、安全和军事关系、经贸关系、政治互动与人文交流等各方面的消极因素交替出现，从量变最终演化为质变。今天的美国对华政策，已不可能回到过去那种合作与牵制并重的状态。”文章写道。

“最重要的、最应该坚持的是……我们对美政策有相当的连续性，虽然美国对华政策发生了许多消极的变化，但是我从我们官方的声明和领导人的讲话中间还是读到了我们政策的连续性，即要以协调、合作、稳定为基调的一种中美关系，”王缉思在回答澎湃新闻的提问时回应说，“我认为这种态度是符合中国的长远利益的，也是中美关系中间最重要的一个积极因素。”

## 经济日报 / 中国经济网（1篇）

### 第八届世界和平论坛嘉宾热议：维护多边主义基石 拓宽共同发展路径

经济日报·中国经济网 陈学慧 仇莉娜 2019年07月10日 06:12

[http://www.ce.cn/xwzx/gnsz/gdxw/201907/10/t20190710\\_32572598.shtml](http://www.ce.cn/xwzx/gnsz/gdxw/201907/10/t20190710_32572598.shtml)

由清华大学主办、中国人民外交学会协办的第八届世界和平论坛7月8日至9日在北京举行。本次论坛以“稳定国际秩序：共担、共治、共享”为主题，来自多个国家的前政要及

智库领袖针对当今世界面临的安全挑战进行了讨论。与会嘉宾们认为，以世界贸易组织为重要支撑的多边机制对于维持世界和平和促进合作发挥着不可替代的作用，各国应在维护多边体系的基础上，支持对国际多边机构进行调整和改革。

印度国际经济关系研究委员会董事兼行政总裁卡瑟利亚·拉雅表示，从发展中国家和新兴经济体的角度来看，多边主义是最好的体制，因为它防止了几个大国说了算的情况。原澳大利亚外交部长鲍勃·卡尔表示，在当前国际形势下，世界各国希望有一个有效的、多边主义的贸易组织协调国际贸易，在此框架下，各国可以展开贸易协定、区域性安排。法国国际和战略关系研究所主席博尼费斯·帕斯卡则指出，维持国际秩序需要多边主义，多边主义是解决矛盾和问题的唯一方法。

多边主义最重要的价值是维护共同利益，维护和平稳定的环境，尽量减少对抗。原美国助理国务卿丹尼尔·拉塞尔表示，多边主义作为一种战略，关键在于大国自我约束，需要参与者在一定程度上舍弃一些自身的利益，来维护共同的利益，它需要各方的妥协精神，也需要各方遵守共同的约束。

中国社会科学院世界经济与政治研究所副所长宋泓表示，在经济全球化的过程中，以世界贸易组织为重要支撑的多边主义发挥了非常重要的作用，极大促进了国际贸易中关税的下降，是世界经济和贸易体系的基石。欧盟驻华大使郁白认为，世界贸易组织的作用有目共睹，它在解决成员之间争端的问题上做出了突出成绩。他也认识到，世界贸易组织的一些规则在今天已经不适应时代的发展，需要进行改革。

如何对世界贸易组织进行改革，法国国际经济研究中心主任让·塞巴斯蒂安表示，各国首先要有紧迫感，要认识到这个组织必须要改革，其次要抓住最关键的问题来解决，目前对于世界贸易最关键的问题有四点，一是产业补贴，二是技术转让，三是关于安全理由的滥用，四是争端解决机制。

与会嘉宾们认为，大国的参与对于世贸组织等国际多边机构的改革至关重要。德国国际安全事务研究所总裁佩尔特斯·福尔克尔说，当前国际秩序要继续发挥重要作用，离不开中国、美国等国家的支持和配合。

中国始终是世界和平的建设者、全球发展的贡献者、国际秩序的维护者。过去一年，尽管自身遇到一些难题和挑战，但中国坚定捍卫多边主义和自由贸易、致力于高质量共建“一带一路”、与欧洲合力应对全球性挑战、着力构建人类命运共同体、推动南南合作迈上新台阶、积极促进解决政治热点问题等。

在两天的时间里，世界和平论坛共举行了1场开幕式、3场大会、1场大会讨论、1场午餐演讲、22个小组讨论。与会嘉宾对于论坛各类会议的质量表示高度肯定，许多场次因为嘉宾讨论热烈而延长。与会嘉宾还就人工智能、全球治理、科技竞争、人才竞争、地缘政治等热门话题，提出了不少建设性的应对方案，以及具有启发性的观点。（经济日报·中国经济网记者 陈学慧 仇莉娜）

## 中国社会科学网 ( 3 篇 )

### 第八届世界和平论坛媒体吹风会在京举行

中国社会科学网 陈茜 2019 年 06 月 28 日 18:07

[http://news.cssn.cn/zx/bwyc/201906/t20190628\\_4926739.shtml](http://news.cssn.cn/zx/bwyc/201906/t20190628_4926739.shtml)

中国社会科学网讯 ( 记者张君荣 )6 月 28 日 , 第八届世界和平论坛媒体吹风会在京举行。会议发布 , 第八届世界和平论坛将于 7 月 8 日至 9 日举行。本届论坛的主题为 “ 稳定国际秩序 : 共担、共治、共享 ” 。届时 , 来自多个国家的前政要及智库负责人及战略家们将针对当今世界面临的新安全挑战进行讨论 , 提出建设性应对方案 , 推动国际社会的安全合作。

会议认为 ,2019 年上半年 , 单边主义、保护主义、排外主义、恐怖主义、极端主义思潮导致国际安全秩序、核秩序、贸易秩序、投资秩序、科技交流秩序都受到严重冲击 ; 大国关系失调、复杂矛盾持续发酵 , 战略竞争全面升级 , 科技竞争竞争正在成为新的国际竞争焦点 ; 数字经济的兴起正在改变传统地缘政治博弈的领域、形式和内容 , 为未来带来一定的不确定性影响。本届论坛以 “ 稳定国际秩序 ” 为主题 , 讨论世界关切的重大议题 , 将就如何应避免新冷战的出现 , 如何促进国际秩序的良性变化 , 以及如何塑造开放和进步的国际体系展开沟通和对话。

截止 6 月 28 日 , 六名外国前政要和 7 名外国前外长已确定将出席本届论坛 ;74 国驻华使馆已接受论坛邀请 , 其中 54 位驻华大使将出席开幕式 ; 来自 23 个国家的 91 位智库学者将与会发言。此外 , 还有约 210 名中外国际关系学者、业界嘉宾受邀出席。

会议认为 , 世界和平论坛的核心价值在于提供前瞻性的国际安全预判及可能的安全合作建议 , 多种形式的讨论为与会者提供了表达不同观点和建议的平台。本届论坛将设 3 场大会、1 场大会讨论、1 场午餐演讲、1 场午餐辩论及 22 场小组讨论 , 涵盖全球性、地区性和专题性三类安全问题。传统安全问题中 , 国际秩序面临的持续性挑战、反建制主义思潮、大国关系、核不扩散、反恐问题等议题将依然成为各方焦点。非传统安全问题中 , 贸易冲突与经济安全成为新热点 , 人工智能及其国际政治影响也纳入讨论。此外 , 清华大学国际关系研究院将组织 3 场联合小组讨论 , 坚持论坛的开放性及与世界各国智库的合作原则。

据悉 , 世界和平论坛创办于 2012 年 , 是由清华大学主办、中国人民外交学会协办、清华大学国际关系研究院承办的中国第一个高级别非官方年度国际安全论坛 , 至今已成功举办七届。

## 第八届世界和平论坛在京召开

中国社会科学网 陈茜 2019年07月09日 18:07

[http://www.cssn.cn/gjgxx/gj\\_bwsf/201907/t20190709\\_4931494.shtml](http://www.cssn.cn/gjgxx/gj_bwsf/201907/t20190709_4931494.shtml)



主题演讲现场 本网记者 陈茜 / 摄

中国社会科学网讯（记者 陈茜）7月8日，以“稳定国际秩序：共担 共治 共享”为主题的第八届世界和平论坛在北京开幕。本届论坛由清华大学主办，中国人民外交学会协办。来自多个国家的前政要、智库负责人等针对当今世界面临的安全新挑战进行战略对话，提出建设性应对方案，共同推动国际社会安全合作。

当前国际秩序处于转型调整的关键时期，不稳定因素增多、不确定性增强，特别是大国关系、地区局势、国际贸易、科技创新等方面均出现了新变化，本届论坛秉持开放性、创新性、包容性和前瞻性的原则，努力为思想的碰撞和交流提供良好的平台。国家副主席王岐山、清华大学校长邱勇出席开幕式并致辞。

在主题演讲环节，印度尼西亚前总统梅加瓦蒂、欧洲理事会原主席范龙佩等分别作主旨演讲。

梅加瓦蒂分享了她对国际格局和国际秩序的看法。回顾印尼独立以及国际社会发展历程，梅加瓦蒂认为当前维护世界和平仍然是各国追求的主要目标。没有任何国家或组织有理由对他国权益造成威胁，无论多小的国家都有发声和被倾听的权利。因此在当前国际形势下，国家和国际组织应致力于共同维护世界繁荣稳定，努力消除冲突、战争、仇恨、贪婪等根源和紧张国际局势，共同营造和平对话的环境，铭记联合国宪章的宗旨和原则，携手打造公平正义、共享繁荣、和平共处的世界。

范龙佩在演讲中提到，技术革命既带来了机遇，也带来了挑战。前所未有的巨变使得国际社会产生了一组明显的矛盾：一方面各国之间你中有我、我中有你，联系日益紧密；另一方面国家层面的自我保护愈发凸显。随着全球化空间的不断拓展，民族国家地位的增强，这种矛盾成为理解全球问题的一种视角。除此之外，当前形势下为应对全球面临的共同问题，



仅凭一国之力仍然有限，因此促进全球繁荣与合作，需要每个国家担负起各自的责任和义务。范龙佩提议，当前的国际机构在促进和平方面仍有需要改进的地方，理想主义者和现实主义者的通力合作才能真正改善彼此的生活，实现共同的目标。

据悉，世界和平论坛创办于2012年，是中国首个高级别、非官方的国际安全论坛，至今已成功举办七届。本届论坛设两场主题大会、两场大会讨论及22场小组讨论，涵盖全球性、地区性和专题性三类安全问题。传统安全问题中，国际秩序面临的持续性挑战、反建制主义思潮、大国关系、核不扩散、反恐问题等议题依然成为各方焦点。非传统安全问题中，贸易冲突与经济安全成为新热点，人工智能及其国际政治影响也会纳入讨论。

## 第八届世界和平论坛探讨全球挑战的应对

中国社会科学网 李想

[http://www.cssn.cn/hqxx/bwych/201907/t20190717\\_4935420.shtml](http://www.cssn.cn/hqxx/bwych/201907/t20190717_4935420.shtml)

7月8日到9日，第八届世界和平论坛在清华大学举行。论坛由清华大学主办，中国人民外交学会协办。此次论坛的主题是“稳定国际秩序：共担、共治、共享”。论坛期间，多位中外政要和百余位专家学者齐聚一堂，分享在国际秩序转型和全球安全稳定方面的最新思考和真知灼见。

### 创造和平繁荣的世界

印度尼西亚前总统梅加瓦蒂·苏加诺在发言中表示，当今世界，和平是发展的主题，和平反映各国的心声，各国应该要遵循和遵守国际准则、保护人权、保护每一个国家的平等权利。世界上的每一个国家都是平等的，都有资格发出自己的声音，在捍卫国际和平的道路上，任何一个国家都不应该被排除在外，各国拥有独立自主的权利。

梅加瓦蒂强调，为了实现一个和平的世界，各国应该要秉持和平发展的精神，尊重他国主权和领土完整，和平发展不但影响现在，也将影响未来、影响后代。世界正在经历全球化，各国应该共同为创造一个共享繁荣的世界而努力奋斗，并促进各国在和平环境下更好的发展。

梅加瓦蒂总结道，只要各国加强对话，相互合作，总有一天和平的阳光将会照耀世界的每一个角落。

欧洲理事会原主席范龙佩谈到，今天的世界格局有着明显的变化，世界经济受到强有力挑战，单边主义和贸易保护主义抬头，一些大国只关注自己，不惜侵害他国利益，破坏了国际关系，严重地冲击了多边贸易体系。

对此，范龙佩强调，各国应该加强合作，建立一个强有力的多边秩序，反对单边主义和贸易保护主义，全球化是一种双赢选择，各国只有通过合作与对话，才能够实现互利共赢，每一个国家都应该为全球经济发展贡献自己的力量。各国还需要关注全球变化，在变化中商

讨应对全球问题的策略，让多边主义能够在实践中更好地发挥优势。

阿富汗前总统卡尔扎伊在发言中谈到，当前国际安全形势日趋复杂，极端主义和恐怖主义给地区安全带来了很大威胁，国际社会应该共同合作，建立一个强大的安全机制，应对恐怖主义威胁。同时，各国还需要从根源入手，探寻恐怖主义滋生的原因，通过以发展经济、维护社会稳定和促进文化交流的方式遏制其发展。

新加坡前总理吴作栋在发言中强调了小国在国际舞台上的重要性。他表示小国应该积极参与国际合作，在创造国际秩序方面发挥积极作用，为共同创建一个稳定安全繁荣的国际环境努力。

## 多边主义的有效实施

俄罗斯联邦安全会议原秘书长伊万诺夫在发言中称，当今世界经济和社会出现动荡，两极分化严重，加上国际组织的影响力下降，许多全球性问题尚未得到控制，人们难以预测世界未来走向，但单边主义和保护主义不能够解决实质问题，各国需要开展合作，脚踏实地去面对并解决每一个问题。

伊万诺夫强调，每个国家要积极主动地发挥想象力，摒弃旧的做法，为扭转世界政治局势和经济局势做出有意义的贡献。以西方为主导的世界已经过去，现在是各国文化融合的年代，在全球化的大背景下，各国要取长补短，相互对话，互利共赢。当今世界的国际法则存在一定问题，但各国不能脱离甚至违背国际法则，而是要努力完善国际法则，在遵守国际秩序的基础上，促进国与国之间的交流合作。

对于如何加强多边主义，伊万诺夫提出了四点建议：第一，在面临挑战时，各国要将重心放在经济复苏、重振民众对全球化的信心上，以便更好地推动全球治理。第二，各国的主权需要得到尊重。第三，现代国际体系需要保证各国都可以参与到全球治理中，为创造一个公平的环境做出自己的贡献，各国要努力共建国际新秩序。第四，在复杂的国际形势下，各国携手应对未来。

澳大利亚原外交部部长鲍勃·卡尔在发言中表示，自从特朗普担任美国总统以来，美国正在变得保守孤立，给世界经济造成了影响，并破坏自由贸易体制。美国的保守孤立也会给应对全球气候变化产生不良影响。卡尔表示在美国，那些参与应对全球变化的企业有助于美国经济的提升，因此他呼吁美国应该回归多边主义体制。

## 全球背景下的中国角色

伊万诺夫认为中俄合作是一种新型的大国合作关系，双方以共同发展为前提进行交流，两国的关系是一种伙伴关系。俄中两国都是新兴市场国家，不但重视彼此的利益，也考虑着如何带动其他发展中国家的经济发展。

伊万诺夫表示，俄中作为大国都在为创造美好人类世界共同担当着责任，金砖国家合作促进了发展中国家的经济发展，在上合组织框架内可以更好地维护地区安全。

卡尔认为，世贸组织框架需要进行改革，作为大国，中国将为国际贸易体制改革作出重要的贡献。

## 财新网（6篇）

### 巴西为何放弃 WTO 发展中国家待遇？巴方吁金砖国家向前看

财新网 曾佳 2019 年 07 月 10 日 20:01

<http://international.caixin.com/2019-07-10/101438013.html>

7 月 8 日至 9 日，第八届世界和平论坛在北京召开。在该论坛的“金砖国家与国际秩序”分论坛上，针对“金砖体系”的发展前景、如何平衡数字经济的发展和网络安全的保护需求、部分发展中国家的优惠经贸条件遭遇挑战等议题，来自中国、巴西、俄罗斯、印度等金砖体系成员国的官员与学者，分别阐述了自己的观点。

中国社科院大学国际关系学院院长李永全指出，目前金砖五国占全球国土面积的 26.4%，全球人口的 42.5%，全球经济总量的 23%，以及全球贸易量的 16%，因此金砖国家在世界经济治理进程中的发言权应得到重视。

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### 中非合作如何提档升级？非洲多国大使抒建言

财新网 曾佳 2019 年 07 月 10 日 20:34

<http://international.caixin.com/2019-07-10/101438030.html>

7 月 9 日—10 日，第八届世界和平论坛在北京举行。在该论坛的“非洲发展与地区安全”分论坛上，针对东非重要的中资承建旗舰项目“蒙巴萨—内罗毕铁路”的经营状况、中国与欧洲在非洲大陆的经贸竞争、如何回应非洲新一代公民的政治诉求等问题，来自埃塞俄比亚、肯尼亚、摩洛哥等非洲各国的驻华大使，分别阐释了自己的观点。

中国在非洲的基础设施投资“明星项目”之一，正是位于肯尼亚境内、串连其首都内罗毕与港口大城蒙巴萨的蒙内铁路。

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## 美百名“中国通”为何联署？发起人详析美国对华政策忧思

财新网 卿滢 2019年07月10日 18:28

<http://international.caixin.com/2019-07-10/101437968.html>

日前，美国百名“中国通”联名向美国总统特朗普和美国国会发表公开信称，中国并非美国的“敌人”，并担心美国采取的许多行动“都在直接导致两国关系陷入恶性循环”。这些联名的专家称，中国不是美国的“经济敌人”，中国也不是美国“必须在所有领域都必须与之交锋的国家安全威胁”。公开信呼吁，若美国要想尽力延缓中国崛起的步伐，就势必会伤害自己；如果美国向自己的盟国施压，要求他们将中国视为经济和政治上的敌人，就会削弱美国与盟国之间的关系，“有可能导致自己一而不是北京，陷入孤立的境地”。这封公开信由美国麻省理工学院教授傅泰林（M. Taylor Fravel）、美国前驻华大使芮效俭（J. Stapleton Roy）、卡内基国际和平研究院研究员史文（Michael D. Swaine）、前美国务院代理助理卿董云裳（Susan A. Thornton）和哈佛大学荣休教授傅高义（Ezra Vogel）等五人执笔并发起联署。

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## 俄罗斯与西方关系何解？俄学者：俄军力能保至少 15 年和平

财新网 田佳玮 2019年07月10日 18:55

<http://international.caixin.com/2019-07-10/101437983.html>

俄罗斯与西方关系紧张的根源在于西方，主要因为北约东扩”，“虽然俄罗斯与西方之间的战略稳定性很低，但爆发战争的可能性也很低”。7月9日，俄罗斯高等经济研究大学世界经济和国际关系学院院长谢尔盖·卡拉加诺夫（Sergei A. Karaganov）在北京出席第八届世界和平论坛时做出上述表述。而这一将西方与俄罗斯的紧张关系归咎于北约东扩的说法，不意外地引起了在场欧美与会者的反驳。

对于卡拉加诺夫的说法，参与讨论的西班牙驻华大使马萨雷多（Rafael Dezcallar de Mazarredo）回应称，北约的存在是有价值的，它是欧洲稳定的“保险单”——尤其对于东欧国家。

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## 外交部副部长乐玉成：中美可以“相互成就 共同伟大”

财新网 王自励 2019年07月08日 17:35

<http://international.caixin.com/2019-07-08/101436901.html>

7月8日，中国外交部副部长乐玉成在清华大学举办的第八届世界和平论坛上表示，中美两国作为世界第一大和第二大经济体，应该相互促进，共同发展。

他对在场的中外与会者论及美国近来的对华舆论风向时说，“把中国视为敌人是十分愚蠢的，后果也将是灾难性的。‘让美国再次伟大’和‘中华民族伟大复兴’这两个历史进程，完全可以并行不悖。中美完全可以相互成就，共同伟大。”

在7月8日该论坛的午餐演讲环节，乐玉成受邀发表主旨讲话，并与现场观众进行问答互动。

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## 王岐山：现有的国际体系并不完美，但不能推倒重来

财新网 王自励 曾佳 田佳玮 卿滢 2019年07月08日 11:17

<http://international.caixin.com/2019-07-08/101436668.html>

中国的发展离不开世界，世界的发展也离不开中国。中国将坚持做好自己的事，以战略定力和自信应对外部环境的不确定性，坚定不移走和平发展道路。无论国际形势如何变化，无论自身如何发展，中国永不称霸，永不扩张，永不谋求势力范围。”

7月8日上午，中国国家副主席王岐山在清华大学出席第八届世界和平论坛开幕式并致辞时，做出上述表示。

王岐山表示，当今世界正处于大发展、大变革、大调整的时代。国际环境总体稳定，大国关系深入调整，经济全球化持续发展，保护主义抬头，民粹思潮泛滥，世界多极化加速推进，地缘博弈和地区动荡加剧；新科技、新思潮不断涌现，人类生产、生活方式深刻变化。“有人回望百年，忧心二战结束以来的国际秩序正濒于崩溃，说人类再次走到了十字路口。”

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## 第一财经（2篇）

专家共论 WTO 改革：更多双边贸易协议是好事吗？

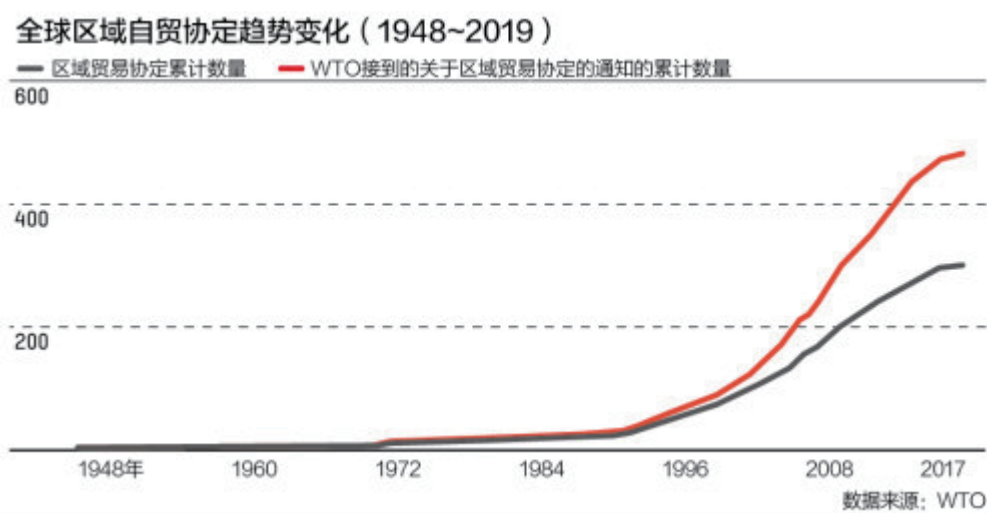
第一财经 高雅 2019-07-09 20:40:51

<https://www.yicai.com/news/100254208.html>

刚落幕不久的二十国集团（G20）大阪峰会上发布的《G20 大阪领导人宣言》指出，各国首脑“重申对 WTO 进行必要改革的支持，以改进其职能”。

当前最迫在眉睫的改革问题是，今年底 WTO 争端解决机制下上诉机构的大法官成员数目会少于最低要求，而重要的仲裁职能停摆会导致机构瘫痪。长远来看，WTO 成员方发展水平的界定标准、工业补贴和技术转让等问题也亟待处理。

多位经济领域的学者专家在近日举办的世界和平论坛上齐齐表示，WTO 必须进行改革。他们在接受第一财经记者采访时称，目前涌现出更多双边而非多边贸易协定就是多边贸易体制出问题的症状之一，未来我们应致力于推动更多优质的双边及多边贸易谈判，为更高的全球贸易目标奠基。



## 更多双边贸易协定是好趋势吗？

近期全球范围内频繁达成双边贸易协定，而多边贸易谈判则进展缓慢。譬如，欧盟在上月底分别与南方共同市场及越南达成自贸协定，其与加拿大和日本的自贸协定也在落实中，更不用提为了自由谈判双边贸易协定而脱欧的英国。

欧盟驻华大使郁白（Nicolas Chapuis）认为，这是 WTO 需要改革的原因之一：“多哈回合贸易谈判虽然还没结束但已经是失败的。欧盟现在签署的主要是双边协议，比如与拉美、印尼、韩国、新加坡、越南和日本等的谈判，但没有全球性的（贸易谈判）。”

这对于全球贸易意味着什么？印度国际经济关系委员会董事兼首席执行官卡图里亚（Rajat Kathuria）对第一财经记者表示：“关于双边或者多边协议到底在促进还是阻碍（全球化）的问题，早在 1992 年由巴格沃蒂（Jagdish Bhagwati）发表的一篇著名的论文《区域贸易协定是绊脚石还是基石》中就存在了。那时候的情况是，你很难在上百个成员国间进行协商，双边贸易协定仍然占据主导地位，因为小集团区域中的谈判比大集团要容易得多，你更容易在有限数量的国家建立密切联系时迎来自由贸易。”

他认为，现在的大环境已经发生了变化，但却不是积极变化。卡图里亚对比称：“今天，我们看到区域间贸易协定排外性更加严重，因此相比以前制造的贸易扭曲也会更多。我认为，双边贸易协定肯定比什么都不谈要好，但我坚持多边贸易体系是最好的选择，因为如今的区域性安排要比过去更加排外、更易出现贸易扭曲。”

不过，布鲁塞尔自由大学欧洲研究所荣誉主席泰罗（Mario Telo）就此回答第一财经记者问题时却有不同意见，他并不认同我们正在做的是次优的选择。他认为，无论现在的区域内或区域间的谈判，还是双边或多边的安排，都比以前更加优质。

泰罗拿欧盟签订的协议为例解释称：“欧盟与南方共同市场谈成的协议，不仅仅是范围最大的协议，安排中的内容、质量和标准也是最好的，欧盟与加拿大和日本各自的贸易协定也是如此。还有欧盟与中国谈的双边投资协议（BIT）内容是极其重要的。所以相比区域全面经济伙伴关系协定（RCEP），我们是在升级优化国际贸易，其实是朝着更高的全球贸易目标迈进和奠基。”



多位专家提出，目前 WTO 中较为敏感和受争议的是发达国家和发展中国家该如何界定的问题。

### WTO 的关键问题该如何改革？

多位专家提出，目前 WTO 中较为敏感和受争议的是发达国家和发展中国家该如何界定的问题。郁白表示：“现在到了 2019 年，发展中国家和发达国家的标准发生了变化，从我们欧洲的角度上来看，许多国家其实已经从发展中国家中毕业了。”

“我们想要 WTO 能更有效地推动世界经济发展、在国际贸易中发挥更重要的作用的话，就需要成员方的支持。”中国社会科学院世界经济与政治研究所国际贸易研究室主任宋鸿也认同，“可能有的成员确实不再是发展中国家了，我同意我们应该把世贸组织的成员重新进

行分组。”

新布雷顿森林体系委员会执行董事乌桑（Marc Uzan）对第一财经记者表示：“我认为，你可以拿国际货币基金组织（IMF）给国家排名的方式做参考，你可以运用其采用的一些计算式，比如贸易占国内生产总值的比重。从这个意义上讲，在世界贸易体系中占据更加重要位置的国家会有更大的话语权。所以，我认为从IMF中汲取经验可以算得上一个好的类比，毕竟各国已经接受了IMF的治理方式。”

此外，WTO面临的更加危急的问题是上诉机构可能将在今年底停摆，而这很大程度上归咎于美国拒绝任命新的大法官人选，但专家们认为，很难说服美国妥协。

郁白称：“这个体系的根本特点就是其具有约束力的规则，这点上（美国）是不可能妥协的。我们之所以受到美国的反对，是因为‘美国优先’，（美国人认为）美国国内法律应该高于WTO规则。这是一个悖论：组织内的国家不愿意实施组织的规则。我们应该就遵守规则达成一致，即使它与你的国内法律相悖，你也应该接受。”

前瞻性研究和国际信息中心主任塞巴斯蒂安（Sebastien Jean）表示：“（之前多国提出的）技术性解决方案不是神奇把戏，因为这很大程度取决于美国对现在具有约束力的规则的接受程度有多大。与此同时，我们面临的一个自相矛盾的情况是，我们一方面对多边机制抱有很高的期望值，但与此同时解决问题的手段却很有限。”

卡图里亚则认为，这不仅仅是任命大法官的问题，而是牵扯到美国更多要求的谈判。他称：“目前的问题是，即使你同意去做某些事，其他事情会接着出现在谈判桌上，这是我的担忧。我们知道眼前的麻烦是什么，但不知道未来还可能出现什么。”

## 新布雷顿森林体系委员会创办人：多边主义面临被破坏风险，国际合作不可或缺

第一财经 高雅 2019-07-10 18:41:17

<https://www.yicai.com/news/100255508.html>

21世纪以来，全球区域贸易协定数量（RTAs）正以前所未有的速度增加。

根据世界贸易组织（WTO）报告，1999年全球范围内有69个生效的区域贸易协定。经过二十年发展，2019年该数据已是当年的4倍多，达到294个。

在近日举办的世界和平论坛上，新布雷顿森林体系委员会执行董事、创办人乌桑（Marc Uzan）对第一财经记者表示，当前多边主义面临着被破坏的风险，现在我们很多时候在全球经济或金融领域问题上拿出的都是次优解决方案，因为我们没得选，但国际合作仍然不可缺少。





## 层出不穷的 RTAs 是重复建设吗？

有批评人士认为，美国等国将大量精力和时间花费在自由贸易协定的谈判上，这意味着它们在多哈回合上的投入更少，不利于 WTO 成员间多边贸易谈判的进展。

乌赞认为：“区域贸易协定的迅速发展，实际上是反映了各方积极推动一体化的努力。在政策制定者谈判这些超越 WTO 承诺的区域贸易协定时，往往会考虑到与（WTO 的）多边主义贸易规则协同，有的我们可以将之称为‘WTO+’规则，从这些意义上讲，它们可以对多边贸易体系进行补充，因此是有必要存在的。”

越南外交学会安全与发展中心主任苏明秋（To Minh Thu）提出，随着新的自贸协定的发展，它们之间的会合点会越来越多，这有利于在全球层面上推广新的贸易规则。她称：“我们可以从这些小步骤开始，慢慢去深入和提升这些贸易规则，就可以更好地去应对不同国家的不同诉求。”

日本驻华大使馆首席公使四方敬之拿日本参与的自贸协定举例称：“签订全面与进步跨太平洋伙伴关系协定（CPTPP）以及与欧盟的双边贸易协定，是有战略层面的考量的，我们和欧盟有相似的价值观，通过这些协定可以进一步加强合作，来应对其他与贸易有关的问题，比如 WTO 的改革。”

那么，成员相互重叠的区域贸易协定之间是什么关系？

有观点认为，它们彼此间并非竞争关系。卡塔尔自贸区代理首席执行官阿尔米斯纳德（Abdulla AlMisnad）此前对第一财经记者表示：“虽然海湾地区有很多自贸区，但他们之间并非竞争关系，海湾国家有不同的法律环境，在贸易上做的事情也不尽相同。卡塔尔和其邻国非常不同，资源、目标以及做事的方式都不同。自贸区只是达成目标的工具。譬如大家都有叉子，但如果做不同的事，叉子也会有不同的功能。”

澳大利亚前外交部长卡尔（Bob Carr）则举例说：“从今年 1 月 1 日起，澳大利亚出口到中国的红酒是免税的，去年澳大利亚红酒对华出口量激增 18%，中国进口了澳红酒出口总额的 40%。这对我们是个好消息，不过假如中国与美国签订了自贸协议，那么加利福尼亚的红酒就能享受同样的待遇。”

经济和政治上都有利可图

苏明秋还称，像越南这样的国家参与区域自贸协定在经济和政治上都是有利可图的。一方面而言，签署自贸协定可以让越南增加投资和贸易，减少对某一贸易伙伴的经济依赖性；另一方面，她称：“参与到自贸协定中，我们可以在谈判中获得更有利的地位。比如两周前我们刚与欧盟签订了协议，这是因为我们与其他地区的贸易协定让我们更开放了，欧盟也看到了与我们谈判的兴趣。”

不过，苏明秋在会后接受第一财经记者采访时，也承认目前诸多投资和外商涌入后，越南制造业附加值并没有明显改善。她给出数据称：“我们的计算是，与欧盟建立自贸区，越南对欧盟的进出口平均可以增加 30%，但越南的总贸易所得仅增长 3%，所以越南对欧盟增加的贸易很可能转移到了其他地区。”

她说：“我们希望将来能像中国一样发展。现在中国已经成功在价值链上转移到制造业附加值更高的产业了，希望这也能发生在越南身上。”

## 东方卫视（1 篇）

### 北京：第八届世界和平论坛开幕

东方卫视 崔瑶 李柏林 2019 年 07 月 09 日 23:37

[https://k.sina.cn/article\\_6145283913\\_m16e49974902000qv1h.html?from=news&subch=onews&http=-fromhttp](https://k.sina.cn/article_6145283913_m16e49974902000qv1h.html?from=news&subch=onews&http=-fromhttp)



视频长度 1: 16

## 观察者网（2篇）

### 世界和平论坛大会讨论之一：“多边主义与单边主义”

观察者网 2019-07-10 07:45:02

[https://www.guancha.cn/fuying/2019\\_07\\_10\\_508840.shtml](https://www.guancha.cn/fuying/2019_07_10_508840.shtml)

2019年7月9日，第八届世界和平论坛举办主题为“多边主义与单边主义”的大会讨论，由世界和平论坛秘书长阎学通主持，原澳大利亚外交部长鲍勃·卡尔、清华大学战略与安全研究中心主任傅莹和原美国助理国务卿丹尼尔·拉塞尔分别做主旨发言，并回答了现场观众的提问。

在主旨发言阶段，鲍勃·卡尔表示，尽管美澳同盟关系是澳大利亚外交政策的一个基石，但目前仅有不到30%的澳大利亚公民认为美国当前的所作所为是正确的。当前美国的外交政策和两党政治倾向都发生了很大的变化，特朗普政府几乎完全放弃了美国政府之前关于多边主义的承诺，例如在贸易上推行保护主义，发动贸易战；在气候变化问题上退出《巴黎协定》，试图否认气候变化问题的存在；在军控方面退出《武器贸易条约》，这将为国际社会尤其是部分发展中国家带来致命的打击；在环境污染问题上，美国也拒绝签署七国集团提出的《海洋塑料宪章》。对多边主义条约的放弃表明了美国立场正在转变，这对美国和世界而言都具有重大影响，美国应及时回归多边主义履行以往的承诺。



傅莹在发言中说，中国政府一向支持多边主义，习近平主席谈到，“单边主义的冲击让许多国家都感到压力和担忧。但是，国际社会支持多边主义的声音仍是主导力量。要确保既有多边进程不停顿，已经取得的成果不倒退。”在前不久的大阪G20峰会上，中方的基调也是“高举多边主义旗帜，倡导伙伴合作精神，践行互利共赢理念，阐释共同发展主张”。

傅莹说，作为新中国外交政策基石之一的和平共处五项原则，就包含了多边主义的内涵。中国始终是多边主义的践行者，支持联合国发挥积极作用，维护联合国权威和地位，坚持“结伴不结盟”，积极推进与多国的战略合作。

针对“多边主义”、“单边主义”这类政治概念，傅莹表示，它们的本意和渊源都有复杂的背景，中国既需要不断丰富自己参与国际事务的经验，也需要发展自己的国际关系理论。

对从西方拿来的概念，在消化吸收过程中也要融入中国自己的理解 and 价值。

傅莹说，习近平主席提出的构建人类命运共同体理念，就体现了中国智慧。当前世界形势的变化很快，世界的未来取决于今天的选择，是要继续维护和平与发展，还是走向战争与冲突；是继续推进经济全球化，还是倒退回集团割据、零和游戏的状态，这些是需要认真面对的大问题。从中国的角度看，世界大势依然是和平发展，我们有责任维护和平合作这个国际交往的正确路径。



丹尼尔·拉塞尔认为单边主义和多边主义都是相对的，不是绝对的，“单边”和“双边”的混合是大多数国家的对外政策。多边主义的核心是大国愿意接受规则对自己的束缚，即使这些规则不利于自己，但有效率低下的特点。美国对于单边主义的青睐，来自于其对自身利益最大化和力量展示的渴望，这是长期存在的，而最近得以凸显，是由于对全球化的不满以及对长期领导世界的疲劳。他说，尽管如此，仍然存在许多遏制单边主义的因素，如各国间的相互依赖，以及美国价值观与制度中根深蒂固的国际主义观念。同时，中国作为崛起中的大国，选择走单边主义还是多边主义道路会对世界产生深刻的影响。

傅莹与其他主讲嘉宾回答了现场学者和观众提出的问题。关于国际体系的弹性与脆弱性问题，傅莹认为，美国“退群”的做法带来的冲击不可小觑，但是国际秩序不会坍塌，国际社会应该坚定信心。国际体系需要修补和完善，但这需要大家共同努力。卡尔认为国际体系在很多方面都比较脆弱，特朗普的“退群”也进一步加剧了这种脆弱性，中国才是全球气候治理的希望所在。

关于中国对国际秩序的看法，傅莹说，中国是联合国主导的国际秩序的重要成员，但由美国主导的军事同盟和政治价值体系是排斥中国的。中国主张构建人类命运共同体，各国需要有更多的相互包容和学习，在相互尊重、平等协商的基础上来解决纠纷。拉塞尔认为国际秩序必须是建立在共识之上、在不同文化中都可以传播的。

## 第八届世界和平论坛探讨人工智能的技术与治理

观察者网 来源：清华大学战略与安全研究中心 2019-07-12 19:57:40

[https://www.guancha.cn/ChanJing/2019\\_07\\_12\\_509241.shtml](https://www.guancha.cn/ChanJing/2019_07_12_509241.shtml)

由清华大学战略与安全研究中心承办的2019世界和平论坛分会场之“人工智能：技术与治理”，于7月9日在京举行。论坛就人工智能给人类带来的影响、人工智能的发展方向、潜在风险和挑战以及人工智能治理等议题进行了研讨。

会议由清华大学战略与安全研究中心主任傅莹主持，多位国际国内知名专家和企业领袖出席论坛并发言。会上还发布了战略与安全研究中心人工智能项目组的最新社会调研报告《中国青年视角下的人工智能风险与治理》。



(傅莹主持分论坛)

近年来，人工智能逐渐成为国际社会广泛关注的话题，人工智能技术的研发和应用带来的机遇与挑战、伦理与法规等问题，在不同领域和学科引发了热烈的讨论。傅莹说，每一次科技的重大突破性发展，都会带来潜在的风险与挑战，人工智能被视为可能会影响人类未来的颠覆性技术，同时，制定相应规范的紧迫感也在上升。“中国在这一领域已经走在世界前列，刚刚发布了《人工智能北京共识》和《新一代人工智能治理原则——发展负责任的人工智能》，”傅莹说：“但人工智能技术的影响不是局限在一国境内的，风险和挑战也往往是跨境和跨界的，是世界性的，因此，国际社会需要通过对话和努力，共同探寻人工智能国际治理的路径。”

中国科学院院士、清华大学人工智能研究院院长张钹在演中谈到人工智能的两类安全挑战：一类是由人工智能本身技术不够成熟引发的问题；另一类是人工智能作为一项新技术的“双刃剑”特点带来的。他认为，需要从人的自律、规章制度、安全技术三个角度来思考应对措施。同时，他期待看到不同国家、不同学科、科研机构与行业之间的协同合作，以防止人工智能的滥用，使其最大程度服务于人类社会的福祉。



(中国科学院院士、清华大学人工智能研究院院长张钹发表主旨讲话)

电气与电子工程师协会 (IEEE) 的约翰·哈文斯 (John C. Havens) 强调了制定人工智能领域“标准”的重要性。作为 IEEE 全球自动化及智能系统伦理倡议执行主任，他表示，好的标准应该容纳广泛参与，由各行各业的专家和从业人员、更多的年轻人以及不同国家和文化的人来共同制定。在约翰·哈文斯的论述的基础上，黑斯廷斯中心顾问，耶鲁大学生物伦理学跨学科中心科技与伦理学科主任温德尔·瓦拉赫 (Wendell Wallach) 补充讨论了如何将标准、规范和建议，真正落实到社会生产和生活中。

中国学者们在演讲中回应了不久前发布的《人工智能北京共识》和《新一代人工智能治理原则——发展负责任的人工智能》，他们十分关注中国在该领域与国际社会的互动。

“美国、欧洲、日本这些世界主要的经济体都出台了自己的人工智能的战略。”中国电子信息产业发展研究院 (赛迪研究院) 政策法规所所长栾群说：“但我相信我们也需要立足于中国文化的背景原则和规则。”作为《新一代人工智能治理原则》的主要设计者之一，中国科学院自动化研究所的类脑智能研究中心副主任曾毅表示，AI 的全球治理原则，其宗旨归根结底是以人为核心。“我们需要一种战略性的设计来指导人工智能在未来 30-40 年的发展，”曾毅说：“我们需要将中国自身的哲学、思维和理念与世界分享，共同打造一个共享的未来。”与曾毅所说的中国传统哲学中的“和谐”观念相呼应，香港中文大学系统工程与工程管理学系教授蒙美玲 (Helen Meng) 认为，“人类和人工智能可以实现一种‘共生’的关系，就像小丑鱼和海葵一样，他们互相依赖，互相保护。”基于人工智能与语言认知相关的项目研究，蒙美玲表达了人类可以通过 AI 打造“最优工具”，进而服务于社会福祉的积极展望。

会议进行了两轮的小组座谈，国际国内各行业共 16 位专家学者作为嘉宾，围绕“人工智能”与“国际治理”展开了讨论，并于与会的媒体、观察员、学生和听众们进行了活跃的互动。



(格雷戈里·艾伦谈如何让人工智能朝着“安全”的方向发展)

对于人工智能技术本身的发展，各国专家学者提出了丰富多样的观点。新美国安全中心兼职高级研究员格雷戈里·艾伦（Gregory Allen）打了个比方，他说，电刚投入使用时，出现过许多问题，包括大量的事故和失火，人类不断完善技术，尤其对电的安全给予了高度的重视和投入，现在电已经是非常安全的技术。因此，人们需要更多思考如何让人工智能朝着“安全”的方向发展。马孔·福斯特（Malcolm Forster）是复旦大学哲学学院特聘教授，他认为，描述人工智能技术本身的概念和语言，解释这个技术的方式，应该便于人们获取和理解。他相信在“理解”的基础上才能制定更好的政策，实现更好的治理。清华大学人工智能研究院常务副院长孙茂松教授则表示，人工智能并不是“无所不能”的，“AlphaGo”也是在特定的条件，明确的边界和单一的任务下才表现出优势。他说，正如机器翻译可以用在旅游中却很少用于外交场合，《孙子兵法》的出其不意只能教给人却无法教给机器，有很多事是人工智能做不到的。孙茂松认为，人工智能相关的讨论很有价值，但政策和规范不宜超前。

人工智能与军事相结合的问题也得到关注。斯德哥尔摩国际和平研究所的高级研究员司乐如（Lora Saalman）表示，人工智能的军事化运用也是“双刃剑”。它拥有的“机器学习”和“自主能力”既可以增加预警、防御、侦查、模拟能力，增强稳定性，也可以改善非战略核武器和导弹系统，推动军备竞赛，加剧不对称性，从而带来不稳定性。布鲁金斯学会外交政策项目客座研究员汤姆·斯特凡尼克（Tom Stefanick）则认为，现代AI并不大可能在可预见的未来改变大多数军事系统，随着持续性的在基础人工智能、算法研究等方面的国际合作，AI的发展也不会带来军事方面的巨大差距。新美国安全中心高级研究员兼主任保罗·斯查瑞（Paul Scharre）则强调了“人”的重要性。他认为人类的大脑是最好、最先进的认知系统，在军事决策中，人类应当保持对人工智能的控制，由人类而不是机器做决策。

网络安全也是人们关注的问题。北京师范大学网络法治国际中心执行主任吴沈括谈到，新技术攻击、新内容攻击、新内容犯罪将是人工智能带来的网络安全挑战。兰德公司副首席技术官兰德·沃兹曼（Rand Waltzman）则表达了对“黑客”问题的担忧。他表示在AI领域三十多年的从业经验体会是，最大的问题是防范AI黑客行为，这一话题虽然较少出现在相关讨论中，但其风巨大，不可忽视。

结合企业创新经验，地平线创始人兼 CEO 余凯，以及腾讯信息安全执行委员会主任杨鹏，也分别以“计算的趋势”和“科技向善”为关键词进行了分享，表达了企业与研究机构共同努力，打造更加安全、可靠的人工智能技术的决心和希望。



(地平线 CEO 余凯介绍“计算的趋势”)

会议还为青年提供了发声的舞台。在清华大学交叉信息研究院助理教授于洋的带领下，清华大学电子工程系大三年级的敖腾隆和蒋建平两位同学，发布了战略与安全研究中心人工智能项目组的最新社会调研报告《中国青年视角下的人工智能风险与治理》。他们表示，相比较专家学者们对 AI 在政治、军事、安全等领域的关注，青年群体更加关注 AI 对经济和社会的影响。在他们的调查中，青年群体对人工智能与就业、消费、个人信息安全等问题有较高的关注。



(《中国青年视角下的人工智能风险与治理》社会调研报告发布)

在场的嘉宾、观察员和听众也和发言的专家学者们进行了热烈的讨论，话题涵盖与 AI 相关的政策、教育、环境等各个方面。会议主持人傅莹感谢了所有参与会议与讨论的来宾，以及投入该领域的青年人们，希望大家的研究和讨论不断深入。“清华大学主办的这个论坛叫世界和平论坛，”傅莹说，“尽管形势风云诡谲，只要我们都相信和平，我们就有理由继续努力前行。”





(记者：谢铭琪) (完)

## 红星新闻 ( 5 篇 )

外交部副部长：以血统和种族阻挠中美人文交流不得人心

红星新闻 张炎良 2019-07-08 17:32

<https://static.cdsb.com/micropub/Articles/201907/6142785bb205ea94abc8ee7dc9dc02b4.html>

“如果人文交流这一中美关系的基石被动摇、被破坏，中美关系还怎么向前发展？”7月8日，中国外交部副部长乐玉成在第八届世界和平论坛午餐会上回答关于近期美方不断收紧中国学生留学签证及在美华裔科学家备受歧视和骚扰等问题时表示，以血统和种族为标签阻挠中美人文交流不得人心。



↑ 外交部副部长乐玉成

乐玉成说，中国有专家学者应邀去美国，在机场、饭店受到骚扰，有的人获得了十年往返签证被吊销，此外，一些华裔科学家在美国受到不公正对待，据报道有些从事医学工作的，如治疗癌症的科学家也被解聘。“这对我们来说不可理解，从事救死扶伤的人对美国的安全也构成威胁了吗？”

对于在美留学的中国学生被以各种理由监控甚至拒签，乐玉成表示，“小留学生，十几岁的娃娃，我们把他们送到美国去，不怕被美国洗脑，反而美国怕他们搞文化渗透？我觉得美国太没有自信了。”

“中美民间友好交往是中美关系的基础。如果正常的人员往来被人为割断了，两个大国的关系还怎么维持和发展呢？”他在讲话中反问道。

乐玉成表示，40 年中美关系发展历程给我们最大的启示就是中美合则两利，斗则俱伤，合作比摩擦好，对话比对抗好。美国当前面临的问题，不是中国之过。以加税、脱钩相威胁，不是解决问题的“药方”。把中国当敌人，不是理性之举。中美经贸谈判应该是平等的，结果应是平衡的、互利的。中美两国利益高度交融，合作领域广阔，应该相互促进、共同发展。

“让美国再次伟大”和中华民族伟大复兴这两个历史进程完全可以并行不悖，中美完全可以相互成就，共同“伟大”。

红星新闻记者 张炎良 北京报道

## 巴米扬大佛是否会重建？阿富汗前总统卡尔扎伊表了个态

红星新闻 张炎良 2019-07-09 21:17

<https://static.cdsb.com/micropub/Articles/201907/acd1ddc02cedfa565f9a1d8997c3e2c2.html>

7月9日，第三次来到北京参加世界和平论坛的阿富汗前总统卡尔扎伊回答红星新闻记

者提问时表示，“一带一路”倡议不仅改善区域生活水平，还为区域带来了安全与稳定。

关于阿富汗在战火中损毁的文物保护，特别是巴米扬大佛修缮问题，卡尔扎伊告诉红星新闻，虽然在战乱中阿富汗失去了包括巴米扬大佛在内的众多文化遗产，但文化遗产仍然丰富。目前，中国和阿富汗之间已经开展了考古和文物展览、保护方面的合作。



阿富汗前总统卡尔扎伊  
谈巴米扬大佛是否会重建  
争辩仍在持续

从上世纪70年代开始，阿富汗陷入了延绵不断的战火，该国许多珍贵历史文物遭到损毁、变卖或者下落不明。最让世人震惊的是，2001年3月12日，1500多年历史的巴米扬大佛被炸毁，这一被联合国教科文组织列为世界文化遗产的人类文明瑰宝毁于一旦。

“非常不幸的是，我们已经失去了包括巴米扬大佛在内的大量的文化遗产和相关的遗址，我们确实失去了很多。”卡尔扎伊说。他告诉红星新闻，虽然阿富汗在战火中失去了很多遗产，但仍然还拥有丰富的文化遗产。

近年来，国际社会对于是否应该重建巴米扬大佛讨论热烈，呼吁重建的呼声也很高。

此外，2015年，来自中国的一个民间团队，利用先进的建筑投影技术，成功对53米高的大佛进行了光影还原，并以此方式向中阿两国友谊致敬。

针对巴米扬大佛的修缮保护，卡尔扎伊告诉红星新闻，在其总统任期届满后，曾有来自中国、日本以及联合国教科文组织的专家赴阿富汗，针对巴米扬大佛重建问题展开过相关考察。

对于是否会重建巴米扬大佛，卡尔扎伊表示，自己目前也不太确定究竟应该支持哪种方式去保护它的古韵，“有些人认为不应该重建，因为这种重建会破坏它的古韵，但有一些人

却持相反的意见，他们认为我们应该把它重建，这样的话百年之后我们的子孙后代仍然能够享受这样的文化遗产，现在这个辩论仍然在持续。”

采访中，卡尔扎伊特别提到，中国和阿富汗之间已经开展了考古和文物展览、保护方面的合作。

据悉，为了躲避战乱，来自阿富汗国家博物馆的许多珍贵文物在世界多国巡展“避难”。2017年3月，这批文物来到中国，故宫博物院率先接纳了这批阿富汗的珍宝，举办了《浴火重光：来自阿富汗国家博物馆的宝藏》特展。此后，这批文物来到了成都、郑州、深圳等多地巡展。

## 谈“一带一路”倡议

不仅改善区域生活水平 还带来安全稳定

卡尔扎伊介绍，作为“一带一路”沿线国家，阿富汗已经参与到“一带一路”倡议中来。

卡尔扎伊认为，“一带一路”倡议是全球最重要的关于经贸的倡议之一。阿富汗与中国相邻，将从该倡议当中受益巨大。它不仅仅是一项经贸领域的倡议，更重要的是它能够改善整个区域的生活水平，促进区域经济发展，并且为区域带来社会安全和稳定，所以阿富汗对此表示支持。“我们已经提供了相关支持和配合，并且参与到‘一带一路’当中。”

卡尔扎伊表示，中国不仅仅是阿富汗的邻国，也是国际上的大国，中国有相关的资源、能力促进阿富汗和整个区域的稳定。

红星新闻记者 张炎良 北京摄影报道

## 陈小工中将谈中美两军关系：有进步，仍需更多实质性内容

红星新闻 张炎良 2019-07-09 17:11

<https://static.cdsb.com/micropub/Articles/201907/a3ef8a8930590a2d2f60e5b4edd7bba7.html>



原中央外办副主任、空军原副司令员、中将陈小工 图片来源：红星新闻

“中美两军关系一直是中美关系的一个短板。也可以这么说，中美关系闹到这个程度，两军关系还没断，要在过去，可能中美两军关系先停了。”7月9日上午，在第八届世界和平论坛“中美关系与世界秩序”小组讨论上，原中央外办副主任、空军原副司令员、中将陈小工对中美关系和中美两军关系发表了自己的看法。

陈小工曾任中国驻美国大使馆国防武官，曾长期从事和中美两军关系有关工作。他表示，最近一段时间中美两军关系确实取得了进展，主要是在危机管理方面，但并不深入，无更多实质性内容。“主要原因是美国国会立法限制了中美两军关系深入交往，特别是在武器装备，作战训练等领域，国会立法都有限制。”

陈小工透了中美两军交往中的一个细节：“1996年发生台海危机时，美方派出两支航母舰队到台海附近海域。这件事过去以后，我参加一个活动，碰到刚刚从退下来的美国前国防部长佩里先生，我就问佩里先生，为什么你们要派2支航母战斗群？他给我的回答是，因为双方没有任何联系，我想找你们军方，手里连个电话号码都没有……所以我们非常担心，（如果）双方打起来怎么办？”

“我觉得他（佩里）说这话是很认真的，他也是种预防性的。但给中方的感觉看来，你们（美国）派了2条航母（战斗群），加起来三四十艘舰艇，所以说当时关系很紧张的。”陈小工说。

他介绍，现在情况已经发生很大改变，中美之间不仅有热线联系，还有重大军事活动相互通报的机制，另外中美双方的海军、空间也制定了相应的规则。“我觉得在危机管理方面，中美两军是有进步的，当然远远不够，我们还应该做很多事情。”

对于中美关系的未来，陈小工表示，由于中美关系，不仅对中美两国，而且对世界的前途影响更大。因此把中美关系逐渐稳定在既有竞争也有合作的新的制度性的框架内，仍然是一个应该争取的方向，如果中美之间失去合作的可能，对世界将是一个很大的灾难。

“当今世界已经处于一个大的变局之中，也可能这个变化才刚刚开始，国际体系和世界秩序到底走向何方，会不会发生颠覆性的改变，还需要我们持续关注。”陈小工说。

世界和平论坛由清华大学主办、中国人民外交学会协办，迄今已经举办了七届。本届论坛于7月8日在清华大学主楼拉开帷幕，论坛主题为“稳定国际秩序：共担、共治、共享”。来自多个国家的前政要及智库领袖在为期两天的论坛上针对当今世界持续面临的安全挑战进行讨论，提出建设性应对方案，推动国际社会的安全合作。

红星新闻记者 张炎良 北京摄影报道

## 第八届世界和平论坛北京闭幕 首次超千人注册参会

红星新闻 张炎良 2019-07-09 21:32

<https://static.cdsb.com/micropub/Articles/201907/1311e490987eb279fa33d545e2370ede.html>

7月9日下午，以“稳定国际秩序：共担、共治、共享”为主题的第八届世界和平论坛

在北京闭幕。



本届论坛为期两天，共设置的1场开幕式、3场大会、1场大会讨论、1场午餐演讲、22个小组讨论。据统计，参加本届论坛的学者、官员、学生代表共计1078人，其中外方嘉宾共计384人；派员参会的驻华大使馆共有78家，其中48位驻华大使听会或发言。

世界和平论坛秘书长、清华大学国际关系学院院长阎学通介绍，相比往届，无论是参会的嘉宾数量，国际化的程度以及媒体关注度都在不断提高。“一共有1078人注册参加这些活动，远远超过以往7届论坛的情况，从来没有上过千人注册参加世界和平论坛，这是第一次。”

阎学通介绍，会议举办的两天时间里，与会嘉宾汇聚一堂，提出了许多具有创新性的，启发性的观点，如与会代表对于多边和双边主义的关系有了新的认识，有嘉宾提出，两者区别在于性质，而非形式。多边主义在于大国自我约束，双边主义在于提高解决问题的效率。

此外，与会代表还共同探讨了全球治理的新模式、国际秩序、地缘政治、国际反恐形势新发展和新特点、科技竞争和人才竞争等广泛关注的话题。

世界和平论坛创办于2012年，是由清华大学主办、中国人民外交学会协办、清华大学国际关系研究院承办的中国第一个高级别非官方年度国际安全论坛。

红星新闻记者 张炎良 北京报道

## 原中央外办副主任：朝鲜半岛和平面临难得机遇

红星新闻 张炎良 2019-07-09 09:46

<https://static.cdsb.com/micropub/Articles/201907/7413656ab2c3463678d7aaf2047afc41.html>

7月8日下午，在第八届世界和平论坛“美朝对话和朝鲜半岛和平”小组讨论上，原中央外办副主任、外交部政策咨询委员会委员杜起文表示，6月30日的朝美两国领导人板门店会面具有非常突出的象征意义，朝鲜半岛和平面临难得的机遇。



原中央外办副主任、外交部政策咨询委员会委员杜起文与两年前相比，朝方政策发生了转折性的变化

杜起文介绍，去年4月，朝鲜劳动党七届三中全会决定采取新的战略方针，集中力量进行经济建设，改善人民生活。在那以后，一年多的形势发展证明，朝鲜已经放弃了过去经济建设与核武力建设的并进路线。

“与两年以前相比，朝鲜方面的政策发生了转折性的变化，这是半岛问题上出现的最具有根本意义的变化。”杜起文说。

他认为，朝鲜希望推进朝美对话，希望扩大朝韩交流，摆脱在国际上的不利处境，唯按照新的战略方针，即改善和发展经济创造条件。

“换一句话说，作为半岛问题的直接对立的一方，朝鲜的变化是真实的、转折性的，这就为朝鲜半岛形势的发展创造了重要的新的条件。”杜起文表示。

和两年前朝鲜半岛长期紧张局势比不可同日而语

自2018年6月12日金正恩和特朗普在新加坡会晤以来，朝美领导人在一年之内进行了三次会面。杜起文看来，这期间虽然形势发展跌宕起伏，充满戏剧性，但是总的形势是向着朝美改善关系和推动半岛无核化的目标向前发展的。

对于不久前的朝美领导人板门店会面，杜起文表示，特朗普成为朝鲜战争以后第一个踏上朝鲜土地美国总统，这件事本身就具有极其强烈的象征意义，“所传递的信息是朝鲜半岛形势已经比过去六十年有很多的不同，尽管有困难，但朝美领导人愿意推动谈判进程，这同两年以前半岛形势长期保持紧张甚至可能发生擦枪走火，发生大规模冲突的局面，和那种局面相比是不可同日而语的。”

此外，杜起文还注意到此次板门店会面中，特朗普一再强调他与金正恩有着非常良好的个人关系，金正恩也赞扬特朗普的政治决断力和非凡的勇气，“他们这些表态给我们大家都留下了很深刻的印象。”

东北亚地区总体形势发展对解决朝核问题有利

杜起文认为，东北亚地区总的形势发展对解决朝核问题和实现半岛和平有利，尽管有不同声音，但是在世界大变革、大调整的背景下，东北亚地区进一步在朝向和平稳定和区域互利共赢合作发展，朝这个方向发展，这个大的趋势总体上是在进一步的增强的。

“这里体现的在我们看来是时代发展的潮流和东北亚各国人民的人心，潮流和人心是不可违抗的。”杜起文判断，地区形势大的发展为总体上给解决朝鲜半岛这一冷战时期留下来的最后一块残冰创造了条件，而半岛核问题的解决，朝鲜摆脱孤立，加入到东北亚合作进程中来，又将区域一体化合作带来积极影响。

中方在解决朝核问题上发挥的作用有目共睹

杜起文介绍，从2003年中方推动发起关于朝核问题的朝美中三方会谈，到后来推动发起旨在解决朝鲜核问题的六方会谈，达成9·19共同声明，中方始终在发挥积极的作用。他表示，在最近这几十年里，尽管朝鲜半岛的问题经过了曲折和起伏，中方始终坚定不移地坚持朝着朝鲜半岛无核化的最终目标，努力维护半岛和平稳定，通过对话协商解决问题。杜起文说，“中国在朝鲜半岛问题上，在朝鲜核问题上的原则立场和始终如一所发挥的积极的建设性的作用，在国际上是有广泛的共识的。”

在进一步推动解决朝核问题，实现朝鲜半岛和平稳定上，杜起文建议有关各方应坚定信心，排除干扰，坚持政策方向，从不同角度积极加以推动。如进一步加强对话，增进了解，增加互信；要照顾朝方合理安全和发展关切，认真考虑联合国安理会对朝制裁问题；积极开展同朝方的双边往来，增加朝方在文化旅游和人文交流方面的交流合作，帮助朝鲜积极参与到东北亚地区一体化合作的潮流中来，让朝鲜更有信心的走去核道路。

“半岛问题的性质和历史背景决定了半岛问题的解决必将是一个艰难复杂的问题，定力和耐心十分重要。”杜起文表示。

红星新闻记者 张炎良 北京报道

## 湖北卫视（1篇）

[长江新闻号] 世界和平论坛聚焦全球治理

湖北卫视 2019年07月09日 23:37

<http://news.cctv.com/2019/07/09/VIDEZ5fjUs45XXvjTU3RvM2t190709.shtml>





视频长度 3: 58

## 界面新闻（4篇）

### 第八届世界和平论坛下周开幕，多国前政要将出席

界面新闻 安晶 2019/06/28 10:45

<https://www.jiemian.com/article/3259612.html>

界面新闻记者获悉，第八届世界和平论坛将于7月8日到9日在清华大学举行。

截至6月28日，六名外国前政要和七名外国前外长出已确定将出席论坛，包括印尼前总统梅加瓦蒂·苏加诺、欧洲理事会前主席赫尔曼·范龙佩、阿富汗前总统卡尔扎伊、新加坡前总理吴作栋、俄罗斯总统办公厅前主任谢尔盖·鲍里索维奇·伊万诺夫。

74国驻华使馆已接受论坛邀请，其中54位驻华大使将出席开幕式。来自23个国家的91位智库学者将与会发言。

本届论坛主题为“稳定国际秩序：共担、共治、共享”，讨论重点议题包括大国关系和AI技术。

## “如果伊朗生战，沙特将在前线”：两国学者在和平论坛上吵了起来

界面新闻 安晶 2019/07/10 20:47

<https://www.jiemian.com/article/3297763.html>



2019年5月16日，也门萨那，沙特阿拉伯领导的多国联军当天对也门首都萨那实施密集空袭。

图片来源：视觉中国

记者 | 安晶

7月9日在北京举行的第八届世界和平论坛中东问题讨论会上出现了颇为戏剧性的一幕：与两国在政治舞台上的对抗一样，台上沙特阿拉伯嘉宾对沙特伊朗关系的解读引发了台下伊朗学者的抗议，指责沙特试图自我粉饰。

沙特学者则对界面新闻记者表示，如果以色列或其他国家与伊朗开战，沙特将出现在前线。对于沙特与伊朗的矛盾，中国前中东问题特使吴思科建议双方换位思考。

周二，在地缘政治与中东稳定讨论会上，沙特费萨尔国王伊斯兰学术研究中心研究主任阿卜杜拉王子（Prince Abdullah bin Khalid Al-Saud）与该研究中心亚洲研究的负责人苏得里（Mohammed Turki Al-Sudairi）分别就伊朗问题分享了自己的看法。

阿卜杜拉王子表示，虽然沙特政府当年支持伊核协议，但从他个人看来，协议只是将伊朗的核问题推迟了十年。而协议的不足之处还在于将核问题与各国所担忧的安全问题分割开，比如伊朗在中东地区对代理人的支持。

随着美国退出伊核协议，沙特及其盟友必须为“之后的事态做好准备”。

阿卜杜拉认为，伊朗面临很多内部问题，而作为一个地区大国，在参与地区事务之前必须先解决自己的问题。但遗憾的是，相比解决国内问题，伊朗采取了“冒险主义策略”，插手伊拉克、叙利亚、也门和黎巴嫩事务。

作为中东的两个大国，沙特与伊朗在很多地区事务上都处于对立态势：伊朗对伊拉克政坛和社会有渗入式影响，沙特则被指责支持伊拉克反政府武装；在叙利亚内战中，伊朗支持阿萨德政府，沙特支持反阿萨德武装；在也门战争中，伊朗支持胡塞武装，沙特则带领联军对胡塞武装实施空袭。

但伊朗与沙特并非一直互为仇敌。

在伊朗伊斯兰革命之前，同为美国盟友的伊朗和沙特有过一段蜜月期，曾联手遏制伊拉克。就连在伊斯兰革命之后，1990年的海湾战争也让两国关系出现过缓和。

苏得里表示，教派差别——沙特为逊尼派、伊朗为什叶派；政治体制不同——沙特为王国、伊朗为共和国；结构性差别——人口多寡、石油资源，都不足以解释两国目前的敌对关系。

他认为，两国关系的主要矛盾是因为对中东秩序的看法不同。而这种不同并不是来自历史，而是国际环境变化所造成的。

苏得里指出，中东秩序在过去20年内已经崩塌。崩塌的外因是美国2003年入侵伊拉克，内因则是2011年的阿拉伯之春。

旧秩序崩塌后，沙特和伊朗对于如何重建中东秩序有各自的想法。

苏得里称，沙特的看法是基于与拥有强有力中央集权的国家合作，无论这个国家的意识形态为何。沙特在与各国打交道时，不寻求改变这些国家的体制，无论是民主国家还是王国，只要这些国家都掌握在一个强有力的中央政府手中。比如在伊拉克，沙特希望的是伊拉克能建立一个可以自己做主的政府。

对于伊朗而言，苏得里认为，伊朗在1980年代遭到了来自中东地区的一系列挑战，包括两伊战争。因此在伊朗眼中，中东地区的环境对该国安全构成了威胁，特别是当其周围出现强势的中央集权国家时。

鉴于此，根据苏得里的理解，伊朗更倾向于与政权分散的国家交往，通过与一个国家内部的不同派系建立联系，来维护自己的利益。也正因为此，伊朗不希望看到一个强大的中央集权国家，因为此类国家会阻挠伊朗对该地区的影响力。

苏得里的这番解读引起了坐在台下的伊朗政治与国际研究所研究副主席赫提布萨达（Saeid Khatibzadeh）抗议。

赫提布萨达认为，与会嘉宾的组成应该更“多元化”，“并不只有台上的嘉宾对中东局势有自己的看法”。

赫提布萨达不满沙特学者为自己国家描绘“美好图景”，指出沙特并不是只与中央政府打交道，比如阿富汗的塔利班；在美国入侵伊拉克后试图破坏伊拉克政府；“更不用说也门，那么多平民被围困，难道只是沙特的防卫政策？”

赫提布萨达表示，沙特嘉宾所说的伊朗对中东秩序的看法“只是你们的看法，不是伊朗人的看法”，“沙特认为自己有漂亮的武器装备，跟着美国跑就能改变中东格局，这是错误的想法”。

他同时呼吁沙特与中东各国合作，与各国保持“可持续发展的关系”。

对于赫提布萨达的抗议，阿卜杜拉表示了欢迎，并回应称其认同“中东没有哪一方是完全诚实的，大家都有不同的看法”。

沙特与伊朗的争端通常也被解读为，在伊拉克战争之后以及美国的影响下，两个中东大国对势力范围划分的争夺战。

就两国矛盾提出新解读的苏得里事后对界面新闻记者表示，虽然不知道沙特政府接下来会采取什么样的措施，但如果以色列或其他国家与伊朗发生战争，“沙特将在前线”。

对于伊朗和沙特的争端，参与会谈的中国前中东问题特使吴思科指出，邻居是不能选择的，可以选择的是跟邻居打交道的方法。

吴思科表示，两个国家要把自己的意见强加给另一方是不现实的，因此在联合国和地区组织的框架下进行“换位思考”非常重要。

在美国对伊朗的策略问题上，吴思科对界面新闻记者表示，从朝鲜与美国的关系改善可以看出，对话才是解决问题的最好方式。

## 卡尔扎伊：塔利班将成为阿富汗政治体系一员

界面新闻 安晶 2019/07/10 08:00

<https://www.jiemian.com/article/3294368.html>



2019年7月9日，北京，阿富汗前总统卡尔扎伊。摄影：安晶

记者 | 安晶

阿富汗前总统卡尔扎伊在北京参加第八届世界和平论坛时对界面新闻记者表示，在美国撤军后的政治蓝图中，塔利班将成为阿富汗政治体系的一部分。

7月9日凌晨，由卡塔尔和德国共同主办、历经两天的阿富汗内部对话在卡塔尔多哈落下帷幕。包括政府官员在内的阿富汗代表与塔利班发表联合声明，承诺将平民伤亡减低至“零”，同意在战后的阿富汗实行伊斯兰法律体系。

卡尔扎伊在9日回答界面新闻记者提问时指出，为了实现和平，塔利班将成为该国政治的参与者，阿富汗今后也将向这样的政治体系发展。

至于是否担忧美军撤出后，塔利班将卷土重来、重新控制阿富汗，卡尔扎伊表示，同意让塔利班成为该国政治体系的一部分正是用“接纳”取代“占领”。而作为邻国和地区大国，中国可以在这个过程中发挥重要保障作用，帮助阿富汗适应新的政治现实。

卡尔扎伊认为，阿富汗和平谈判想要成功必须具备多个条件，包括只能由阿富汗主导、谈判透明以及周边国家的支持。

卡尔扎伊称，美国在阿富汗的多年驻军并没能阻止极端主义的扩张，而极端主义不仅是对阿富汗的威胁，也对俄罗斯和中国构成威胁。他也因此希望美国、俄罗斯和中国能在和谈问题上扮演引领角色。

上月在前往卡塔尔与美国进行第七轮谈判前，塔利班代表曾到访中国，与中方代表会谈。5月，塔利班代表也曾前往俄罗斯，与俄外长拉夫罗夫讨论美国撤军问题。

7月7日，阿富汗内部和平会议在多哈举行。此前，塔利班已经在多哈与美国进行了六天的谈判。

在和平会议上，塔利班与约50名阿富汗各派代表会面，其中包括政府代表。此前，塔利班一直拒绝与阿富汗政府直接对话，指责政府为西方傀儡。此次会谈中，阿富汗政府代表均以个人身份，而非政府官方身份参会。

在两天的会谈后，双方共同发表了被称为“和平路线图”的联合声明。此举也被视为阿富汗向实现和平跨出的第一步。

联合声明提出了八条承诺，包括将平民伤亡降低为“零”；确保学校、医院、水坝等公共机构和设施的安全；释放老弱病残囚犯。声明还提出在战后的阿富汗实行伊斯兰法律体系，承诺在伊斯兰价值观框架下保护女性权利、确保不同民族间的公平。

然而就在会谈开幕的第一天，塔利班在阿富汗加兹尼省对国家情报局的设施发动汽车炸弹袭击，造成12人死亡，包括多名儿童。

- a. unconditional release of elders, disables and sick inmates.
  - b. Ensuring the security of public institutions, such as schools, Religious Madrassas, hospitals, markets, water dams and other working locations.
  - c. in particular, respect educational institutions, like schools, universities, and other educational institutions as well residential areas.
  - d. Committed to respect and protect the dignity of people, their life and property and to minimize the civilian casualties to Zero.
6. Assuring women rights in political, social, economic, educational, cultural affairs as per within the Islamic framework of Islamic Values.
7. The participants of Doha conference agrees on a roadmap for peace based on the following conditions:
- a. institutionalizing Islamic system in the country for the implementation of comprehensive peace,
  - b. Start of the peace process simultaneously with the accomplishment of all terms and conditions set forth.
  - c. monitoring and observation of the peace agreement,
  - d. Reform in the preservation of fundamental institutions, defensive and other national entities which belongs to all Afghans,
  - e. repatriation of immigrants and return of IDPs,
  - f. support and assistance from donor countries post peace agreement based on the new cooperation and relations,
  - g. Insist during international conferences regarding the assurance of Afghanistan peace agreement.
  - h. Assurance on zero interference from the neighboring and regional countries in Afghanistan.

联合声明。图片来源：Twitter

虽然被各方誉为重要进展，最新发表的联合声明并未提及伊斯兰法律体系的具体设计、停火、宪法改革等实质性问题。目前尚未确定下一次内部和平会议的时间，塔利班也依然未同意与阿富汗政府直接对话。

美国阿富汗问题特使哈利勒扎德在 Twitter 发文，对此次阿富汗内部和平会议的结果表示欢迎，称其让终结阿富汗战争“有了希望”。哈利勒扎德将于本周前往中国，就阿富汗和谈与中方和俄罗斯代表会面。

塔利班与美国的会谈则将继续在多哈举行，美国官员透露，接下来的谈判将着重商讨美国撤军的具体时间以及停火问题。作为交换，塔利班必须承诺其他组织不会将阿富汗作为跳板，对美国发动恐怖袭击。

卡尔扎伊在周二的论坛上表示，除了让双方达成停火之外，和谈还需要讨论如何确保阿富汗不受到极端主义和恐怖主义侵害。而塔利班与阿富汗政府直接对话，是取得进展的唯一方法。

## 俄智库：俄罗斯西方关系恶化要怪北约东扩，俄现有军力可保 15 年和平

界面新闻 安晶 2019/07/11 20:10

<https://www.jiemian.com/article/3301416.html>



6月28日，普京和特朗普在G20大阪峰会上举行双边会谈。图片来源：视觉中国记者 | 田思奇

从2008年的俄罗斯与格鲁吉亚战争开始，俄罗斯与西方国家的关系便趋向恶化。2014年的克里米亚问题和2015年俄罗斯介入叙利亚问题后，俄罗斯与西方的关系再一次跌入谷底。

在7月9日举行的第八届世界和平论坛的一场讨论上，针对上述关系恶化的趋势，俄罗斯高等经济研究大学国际关系学院院长卡拉加诺夫（Sergei A. Karaganov）断言：“大家可以看到北约东扩对俄罗斯形成了一定的威胁，这对俄罗斯来说就意味着一种挑衅。”

北约东扩威胁？

卡拉加诺夫认为，俄罗斯和西方的关系在 1990-1995 年时就开始恶化。当时俄罗斯希望能加入到西方阵营当中，但在那时西方却开始了持续的扩张。而俄罗斯的邻国也意识到他们有可能成为俄罗斯和西方关系的牺牲品，所以出现了新的对抗。

对于这种说法，参与讨论的西班牙驻华大使马萨雷多（Rafael Dezcallar de Mazarredo）回应称，这里面可能有一些误解，尤其是 1990 年代的误解其实本可避免，却没有避免：

为什么东欧国家愿意加入北约，因为他们需要安全……这也是来自于传统以及历史文化的原因，尤其是它们在欧盟和苏联之间，他们需要寻求这样一种安全。在二战之后，这些东欧国家的安全受到了很大的影响和威胁。

马萨雷多进一步解释说，俄罗斯想要恢复大国地位，加强政治和军事能力，能够在其他国家展开他们的军事行动。这种重新获得大国地位的努力在西方看来，会被认为俄罗斯没有按照现在的游戏规则来做事情。

“对于欧盟来说，我们需要的也是安全和可预测性。俄罗斯在我们周边的地区有军事行动，这对我们来说也会视做安全上的威胁，所以我们也要保证安全，”马萨雷多说。

针对当前俄罗斯与其他欧洲国家的局势，卡拉加诺夫的判断是：“我们已经都有一个共同的想法，就是战略稳定的几率比较低，但是战争的可能性也比较低。”

俄美互不需要？

至于美国和俄罗斯的关系，美国政治风险咨询公司欧亚集团的董事长 Clifford Kupchan 在讨论中指出，美国和俄罗斯重要的外交交往几乎都已经停止，这是一个非常危险的迹象。“似乎俄罗斯和美国互相都不需要一样。”

中国社会科学院大学国际关系学院院长李永全从观察者角度指出，俄美关系主要是一种军事政治关系。因为俄罗斯和美国之间的经济合作规模很小，科技合作除了航天领域以外也有限。并且俄美关系从来不是双边关系，而是多边关系，因为涉及到全球的问题，这也导致俄美关系的改善非常难。

Kupchan 则指出，美国首先关注的是 2016 年俄罗斯对美国大选的干预，例如俄罗斯黑客入侵，还有各种不实的信息，都在“穆勒报告”中有所记录。另一关注点是俄罗斯的网络攻击，一些美国文件记录了俄罗斯进攻美国核电站电网还有石油和天然气设施的行为。

Kupchan 说，美国现在认为俄罗斯是世界上最大的“修正主义国家”，一直希望领导世界进一步减少对于美元的依赖，从整体情况来说，美国对俄罗斯有一种惧怕。

“美国的精英对俄罗斯采取了不信任的态度，而且这种僵局还在持续，”Kupchan 认为，只要在普京总统任期内，就一定还会是这种状况。

李永全表示，最能说明俄美关系的一句话是“双方都失望”。他认为美国前总统奥巴马卸任前已对普京彻底失望，而俄罗斯精英对美国也失望，包括普京可能会想：“我这么让步，我的国家都崛起了，你还不接纳我。”

而在 Kupchan 看来，当前俄美关系最重要的影响就是减少了国际体系的韧性。美俄曾经

有过合作，例如 2008 年金融危机期间，但现在这种情况不会再出现。

建立共同利益？

面向未来，马萨雷多说：“我们（欧洲）都希望能够建立起来一个网络，使得我们和俄罗斯在政治、经济、战略层面都能够有共同的利益。我们也不希望有任何的行为会威胁这样一个共同利益的网络。”

卡拉加诺夫指出，俄罗斯必须要快速发展，而且要在军事上能够得到进一步的扭转：我们现在很多技术都已经被美国赶超，在这方面似乎也没有新的规矩可循……我们希望能够找到更加系统的方法，对目前的情况进行进一步的管控，比如说在网络管理方面，以及太空方面的竞争。

现在我们在军事上的花费也在不断减少，我们也很愿意这么做。我可以跟大家说的是，我们现在已经部署的一些武器可以确保我们接下来 15 年的和平……所以如果美国想建反导系统的话，我们不会学着他们的样子去做。

## 南方都市报（13 篇）

### 王岐山出席这场讨论国际秩序的论坛 哪些大咖受邀参加？

南方都市报 蒋小天 2019-07-08 16:39

<https://m.mp.oeeee.com/a/BAAFRD000020190708179440.html>

南都讯 7 月 8 日，第八届世界和平论坛于清华大学开幕。据悉，此次论坛的主题为“稳定国际秩序，共担、共治、共享”，论坛此次邀请到多国前政要、专家齐聚一堂探讨国际秩序和安全问题。南都记者获悉，此次论坛规格颇高，多位大咖都受邀来到现场，诸如原欧洲理事会主席范龙佩、原印度尼西亚总统梅加瓦蒂，原阿富汗总统卡尔扎伊，原新加坡总理吴作栋等都将参与论坛讨论。就在今日上午，国家副主席王岐山也专程赶来于开幕式上致辞，他表示，本次论坛汇聚了各方专家就稳定国际秩序深入讨论，希望大家能互相启迪、凝聚共识，为推动世界和平贡献智慧。

在开幕式结束后的首场论坛上，多位专家表示，世界正在经历百年未有之大变局，人类正站在发展的十字路口，各国变得更加互相关联，但另一方面不稳定性不确定性也在上升，对国际秩序带来巨大影响，对世界和平带来巨大挑战，在当前国际局势之下，如何确保区域的和平和繁荣，是所有人都在思考的问题

原印度尼西亚总统梅加瓦蒂强调，维护世界和平是人类共同的目标，我们理应共同努力消除冲突和紧张局势的根源，共同开展建设性对话。她表示，过往的广岛、长崎原子弹事件已经给人类留下了深刻的伤痛，我们应当永远铭记历史，同时严格遵守二战之后建立的以联合国为核心的国际秩序，落实联合国宪章的宗旨和原则，并尊重每一个国家和每一个人的发展权利。



她强调，任何一个国家都无权使用核弹、氢弹以及生化武器破坏人类和平发展，人类的命运也不应当被少数国家和群体破坏。

原欧洲理事会主席范龙佩则表示，各国的发展都离不开和平的环境，当前国际机构在促进和平方面还需要有所改进，而最关键的是要各国要携起手来进一步推进世界发展的共同繁荣。

他指出，随着全球化的发展，一方面各国日益关联，但是由于全球化发展成果不均衡，导致各国更加关注自己的利益，自利的倾向更加严重；近年来世界贸易速度放缓，民族国家地位不断增强，一种独立和关联之间开始出现一种微妙的张力，甚至出现一种去全球化的现象。“全球化被越来越少的人认为是一种双赢的选择。”他表示，面对这种保护主义抬头的现象，全球各国都应该认识到，促进全球繁荣离不开开放的贸易。各国必须加强进一步合作，也更需要勇气和策略来解决保护主义问题，促进全球经济长久的稳定和繁荣。“不管是移民问题还是技术变革都不能依靠一国的力量单打独斗。”他强调。

南都记者蒋小天 发自北京

## 原欧洲理事会主席范龙佩：解决国家分歧应通过对话机制而非贸易战

南方都市报 蒋小天 2019-07-09 22:50

<https://m.mp.oeeee.com/a/BAAFRD000020190708179491.html>

南都讯 7月8日，第八届世界和平论坛于清华大学举行。论坛首场分论坛上，原欧洲理事会主席、比利时前首相范龙佩表示，坚持多边主义对于维持国际秩序而言非常重要，自由开放的贸易才会有互利共赢。

他说，针对改善贸易环境各方都有自己的认知，但须通过对话机制而不是贸易战的方式来解决。

“尽管有些时候达成结果的过程比较长，但是保护主义并不利于解决问题。”他还强调，人民都需要有美好的生活是东西方所有国家追求的目标和所有人民共同遵循的理念，不利于追求美好生活的举措都将最终受到历史的惩罚。“我相信理性的声音最后会取得胜利。”范龙佩说。

南都记者蒋小天 发自北京

## 原欧洲理事会主席范龙佩：欧盟获成立以来最多支持，对中国政策不变

南方都市报 蒋小天 2019-07-08 15:13

<https://m.mp.oeeee.com/a/BAAFRD000020190708179424.html>

南都讯 7月8日，第八届世界和平论坛于清华大学举行。南都记者从论坛上获悉，此次

论坛的主题为“稳定国际秩序，共担、共治、共享”。据悉，此次论坛邀请到多国前政要、专家齐聚一堂探讨国际秩序和安全问题。

首场分论坛上，原欧洲理事会主席、比利时前首相范龙佩表示，目前欧盟也面临一些新的问题，诸如英国脱欧、移民问题等，外界都在担心欧盟的未来发展。范龙佩也在会上明确表示，目前是欧盟成立后在过去27年里收获最多支持的时刻，尤其是青年人对于欧盟的支持率达到新高。“有62%的欧盟成员认为加入欧盟对于自己的国家是有利的，75%的欧盟成员认为通行欧元对自己国家是有利的，欧盟的一贯立场不变。”

7月2日，欧洲理事会也公布了新一届欧盟领导层人选，提名现任德国女防长冯德莱恩担任下一届欧盟委员会主席。会上，范龙佩也就中欧关系的未来发展对记者提问作回应，他表示，欧盟会继续推进欧盟的各项政策，其政策取向不变，中欧的发展轨迹也不会改变。“

范龙佩称，中国与欧盟都是多边主义的受益者，目前欧盟中有一些大国与中国有很好的双边关系。“但是我们不仅需要双边关系，更重要的是我们需要有更强劲的中欧关系，”他明确表示，真正把舵定向的还是欧盟，中欧应该进一步处理好中欧双方的分歧。

他还特别提到，今年4月，中欧已经就中欧投资协定达成共识，“如果能够在2020年谈成，将进一步助于解决好我们之间的分歧。”范龙佩说。

南都记者蒋小天 发自北京

## 傅莹谈多边主义：国际秩序不会因为摇晃就坍塌，需要修补提升改革

南方都市报 蒋小天 2019-07-09 22:50

<https://m.mp.oeeee.com/a/BAAFRD000020190709180011.html>

7月9日，在第八届世界和平论坛上，全国人民代表大会外事委员会副主任委员、清华大学国际关系研究院荣誉院长傅莹就多边主义问题与原澳大利亚外交部长鲍勃·卡尔、原美国助理国务卿丹尼尔·拉塞尔对谈，她表示，中国一直都是多边主义的维护者和践行者，未来世界和平发展是大趋势，我们应该顺势而为，未来中国也将继续坚持多边主义。

多边主义是一种合作行为避免对抗发生和升级

傅莹在会上表示，多边主义可追溯至美国罗斯福总统时期，二战后他怀着和平主义精神与共建多边主义的精神，奠定了二战后整个多边主义国际秩序的基础。

傅莹认为，多边主义主要是指通过制度性的安排来促进多边合作，从而管控国家间的利益冲突。“这意味着我们要在平等互利的基础上，在多边主义的参与上都要一定程度上放弃自己的利益来维护共同的更大的利益。”

“比如美国和澳大利亚处于军事同盟体系中，若同盟把自身利益放于第一位不惜让其他国家安全受到损害，虽然是一个集体行为，但依然是单边主义的。”

傅莹强调，多边主义其最重要的功能之一是通过和平谈判的手段而非强制性手段来解决国际问题，同时在国际社会面临共同的利益和共同的挑战的时候进行合作，其实质是避免国际事务中的零和游戏，避免对抗的发生和升级。

“多边主义本身是有价值的，多边主义应该是维护和平稳定的环境的。”傅莹说。但她也明确表示，多边主义应该有边界。“当涉及到领土主权等严重的问题，还是要强调主权权益的不可侵犯性。”

傅莹认为，当国家主权发生冲突之时，多边主义也是一种解决问题的手段之一，国家之间可以通过和平谈判解决问题，而不是强制性手段，这也是多边主义避免冲突的一种功能和目的。

### 中国的政治文化基因决定其反对霸权主义强权政治

傅莹指出，中国是坚定不移的多边主义的支持者。中国在介绍近日G20峰会上的成果时，用的最多的就是多边主义一词。“中国总体上还是支持维护多边机制基础上的国际秩序，多边主义也是外交价值的取向。”傅莹表示，中国坚持多边主义也与其历史文化有着深刻的渊源。“此次世界和平论坛开幕式上，王岐山副主席在致辞中也讲到中国的历史，中国对此前因贫困落后遭遇外强欺凌干预有着刻骨铭心的记忆，从政治文化基因上，我们是反对强权主义和霸权主义。”

傅莹表示，自新中国成立后，中国也构建了一些基本原则，比如和平共处五项原则等都包涵多边主义的内涵。而从外交行为上，中国也是多边主义的践行者。“尤其是新中国恢复联合国席位以后，我们一直是支持联合国的作用维护联合国的地位。”

傅莹也回忆，随着中国改革开放不断加快步伐，中国对国际合作的能力也不断提升，对国际多边合作的参与也明显增加。她举例，从中国倡导的第一个多边机制亚投行再到建设东盟自贸区、提出“一带一路”倡议，近年来积极与其他国家一起倡导的上合组织、金砖会等，一系列动作都表明，中国始终是坚持在经济全球化的背景下努力建立多边合作平台，而对于现有的国际多边主义机制，中国的态度是支持并进一步改进完善它们。

### 世界面临许多新选择不是简单的主义问题

傅莹也指出，当今世界上很多问题都出现一种被连根拔起来的动荡感和不确定感，在很多问题上面临新的选择，但是这种选择不是一种简单的主义的选择，更重要的选择是要维护和平发展还是要走向战争和冲突，是要继续经济全球化高度聚合，还是要陷入一种零和游戏的状态，这是我们目前面临的挑战。

她表示，中国在成为更强大的国家的过程中，还是要牢记政治文化的根基，己所不欲勿施于人，要不断完善多边主义的理念，从行动上从自己的角度践行这样的思想。

“从中国的角度而言，我们相信世界和平发展是大趋势，应该顺势而为，从中国的表现来看，我们坚持多边主义的思想还是很清楚的。”傅莹说。

### 国际体系不会因为摇晃就坍塌

会场上，有人提问特朗普的做法是否会使得国际秩序遭到严重破坏，傅莹回应称，国际

体系不会因为摇晃就坍塌。她表示，希望特朗普的坚持是短暂的，国际局势总会云开月出。她也表示，没有哪个国际机制和国际体系会一直持续下去，需要一些修补工作。“我们需要看到中美和世界其他国家有更多的动作来修补提升改革国际秩序，这将是比金融危机后产生20国集团更大的动作，希望有更多国家团结起来做这件事。”

她也强调，希望美国及其盟国更能意识到世界和平比中国和他们的不同更为重要，需要在信仰价值观政治上达成更多共识互相尊重学习。尤其是贸易中产生的问题，需要通过谈判来解决，而不是破坏贸易体系。

声音：

原澳大利亚外交部长鲍勃·卡尔：特朗普对多边主义造成破坏

7月9日，在第八届世界和平论坛上，原澳大利亚外交部长鲍勃·卡尔在会上谈多边主义时表示，自从特朗普上任以来实施了多项破坏多边主义机制的举措，若其连任，那么世界最大的贸易体系将解体。

“美国放弃了许多多边主义协议，违背了奥巴马政府所确定的所有原则。”会上，鲍勃·卡尔表示，在这种情况下，从近段时间美国的表现来看，美国也极有可能会退出巴黎协定。该协定是2016年4月22日在纽约签署的气候变化协定，为2020年后全球应对气候变化行动作出安排。鲍勃·卡尔称，若真出现这种情况，那么将使得各国难以应对星球遭遇毁灭性气温升高的难题。他也呼吁，美国要尽快回归多边主义原则。

原美国助理国务卿丹尼尔·拉塞尔：假以时日美国将调整多边主义和单边主义的配比

7月9日，在第八届世界和平论坛上，原美国助理国务卿丹尼尔·拉塞尔表示，多边主义和单边主义都是相对的受到条件限制的，他认为，大多数国家的对外政策都是多边主义和单边主义的混合。“单边主义的目的是让自己的利益最大化。”他表示，美国一直持有美国优先主义，因此美国的所有举措都是从这个角度出发。

丹尼尔·拉塞尔还表示，与单边主义而言，多边主义则是一种通过放弃自己的一点利益换取集体决策好处的策略。“但并非每一个多边主义机制都是好的，有一些甚至效率低下。”他强调，单边主义和多边主义不应该成为一种二元选择。“并不是每一个单边主义都是坏的，也并不是每一个多边主义都是有效的，联合国机制里也允许单边主义行为存在。”

丹尼尔·拉塞尔称，目前中美之间对一些问题看法不同，他分析，美国认为在全球化过程中，中国占了美国的便宜，还有人认为，中国利用这样的国际体系在打发展中国家的牌实现自我利益最大化，也是一种单边主义。双方对于彼此的政策有着不同的看法，这引起了美国单边主义的上扬。

“但是贸易、通讯融合等方面需要两国合作，我们必须共同应对移民、气候变化、恐怖主义等”。他强调，我们依然需要多边主义。“多边主义对美国的好处也是不可否认的，美国假以时日是会调整单边主义和多边主义的配比，到我们更熟悉的混合程度。”丹尼尔·拉塞尔说。

南都记者蒋小天 发自北京

## 吴作栋谈中美关系：“大象打架小草遭殃”，小国不可“静观其变”

南方都市报 蒋小天 2019-07-09 20:06

<https://m.mp.oeeee.com/a/BAAFRD000020190709179943.html>

南都讯 7月9日，在第八届世界和平论坛上，新加坡前总理吴作栋表示，当前中美两个超级大国之间产生了战略信任赤字，对于新加坡这样的小国而言，用非洲的谚语来说是“大象打架，小草遭殃”。他呼吁，小国需要和平安宁的环境，同时要积极与大国合作，在塑造国际秩序方面发挥独立和积极的作用，努力与各方一起创造一个安全和平繁荣的环境。

虽是“大象打架，小草遭殃”，但不能“静观其变”

“美国公然把中国叫做一个战略竞争对手，指责中国利用其开放的市场占尽美国的便宜，而不给美国企业同等的机会进入中国市场。美国企业抱怨他们被迫进行技术转让，而且和中国企业相比遭到了不公平的待遇，美国政府甚至指责中国从事商业的间谍活动。中国则回应，导致中美贸易赤字是结构性的原因，中国技术的发展是源于自身的努力以及中国企业和外国企业的合作。”会上，吴作栋指出，作为世界上两个最大的经济体，当前中美两国之间产生的贸易摩擦引发世界关注。新加坡作为与中美都有着深厚的长期合作关系的国家，同时也作为资源小国，首先感受到的是对其他国家的影响。

“世界其他国家该怎么办？”吴作栋谈及，这让他想起一句非洲的谚语，“大象打架，小草遭殃”。他表示在大国之间出现冲突时，无辜的国家往往是遭殃。“中国有句成语叫静观其变，小国可以选择静观其变，看看事态如何发展，然后再决定下一步如何行动。”吴作栋指出，很多小国都可以做这样的选择，但是这并不利于国家自身发展。

“哪怕大象相爱，小草也可能遭殃。”吴作栋笑言，小国唯一的选择就是不做小草，也应该大胆发出自己的声音，并积极参与国际合作，在塑造国际秩序方面发挥独立和积极的作用，以共同建立一个和平稳定安全繁荣的国际环境而努力。

呼吁以东盟为核心发出亚太国家的声音

“智者搭桥，愚者筑墙”，吴作栋指出，如果中美两国无法搭建互信的桥梁，那就有可能形成新的铁幕分化世界，不论其他国家有没有选边，都将遭受巨大的影响。

就此，他呼吁，国与国之间应该联合起来发声，共同阻止中美之间的冲突。“当足够多的国家站在一起的时候，他们就可以发出响亮的声音，有可能不如大象的声音响，但是还是很响亮的，我把这种集体的声音称作为中道之声。”

吴作栋称，“中道之声就是倡导理性主义和平与稳定，经济繁荣与增长，支持相互依存，开放包容，以规则为基础的国际秩序的声音。”为阻止中美之间再发生冲突，需要关心世界局势的国家领导人、机构媒体、企业和人民共同发声。而作为亚太地区国家而言，东盟是目

前各国发声的最好的核心平台。“让这个地区的国家就共同关心的问题，发出同样的声音，从而扩大来自于我们这个区域的中道之声。”吴作栋强调，东盟各国的共识就是都希望建立一个和平繁荣的东盟，东盟之间可以通过签订贸易协定来实践开放的合作的价值观，将共同的价值观转化为实际行动。

“如果中美能够在中道之声的支持下恢复互信，世界将大大受益于一个稳定的全球体系，以促进各国的和平与繁荣，那让我们今天就采取行动，建立这样的互信，保障我们共同的未来。”吴作栋说。

### 美国需意识到多边主义至关重要

吴作栋也指出，在 G20 峰会上，中美两国元首进行会晤重启贸易谈判，使得接下来中美官员之间的磋商以取得成效更具可能性。“更重要的是，中美双方重启对话至少意味着在短期内双边关系不再陷入一个恶性循环。”

吴作栋称，中美两国最重要的是要建立互信，但互信的建立非一朝一夕，不仅需要时间，也需要政府以及社会各个层面的努力。

他表示，目前美国国内的发展改变了政治领袖对其他国家的看法。“无论是共和党和民主党都将自己国家的问题归咎于全球化。看起来似乎都是其他国家占了美国的便宜，而美国民众却没有享受到全球化带来的好处。”吴作栋指出，美国这样的国内政治直接导致了美国近年来的一些错误举措。

“我能够理解，要想弥合这些分歧有多困难，事实上每一个国家的领袖都应该把自己国家的利益放在第一位，但是如果因为美国将自己的利益设定的过于狭隘，从而放弃他自己的世界领导地位，那我就感到担忧，对于和美国关系友好的国家，他们必须提醒美国，这些美国所参与创立的多边机构及以此规则为基础的世界秩序仍然是重要的，它在过去的 70 年给世界带来了空前的和平和繁荣。”

吴作栋指出，尽管时代变了，旧的规则应该与时俱进，但绝不是要颠覆体制。中美两国可以与其他国家共同合作更新规则，同时要充分考虑各国利益。

### 建议中国澄清外界担忧

作为中国人民的老朋友，吴作栋也在会上坦言，面对当前的局势，中国应该设法消除其他国家对其崛起的担忧。

他指出，中国的“一带一路”倡议是一项有前瞻性的计划，能够满足亚洲对基础设施的巨大需求，但是仍有质疑的声音，中国可通过进一步纳入更多国家并承诺不会给发展中国家创造债务陷阱以回应更多的负面指责。

同时，中国应该进一步参与国际体系建设，“比如说世贸组织进行转型的时机已经成熟，中国就可以和其他国家合作，共同推动全球贸易体系的现代化和转型。”吴作栋说。

他也表示，中国可以再次重申致力于维护和平与稳定，并承诺以和平方式解决争端，进一步缓解国际社会对中国在南海的意图的担忧。

吴作栋还强调，尽管中美之间存在竞争，但是两个世界强国必须通过对话协商合作来应

对新的全球挑战，才能创造一个更好的未来。

南都记者蒋小天 发自北京

## G20 后中日关系何去何从？专家称像骑自行车保持速度才不会倒下

南方都市报 莫倩如 2019-07-10 00:06

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7月8日至9日，第八届世界和平论坛于北京召开。与会中日专家就“‘中日+’及中日关系”议题展开激烈讨论。大阪 G20 峰会期间，中日两国领导人达成了多项共识。有专家指出此举增加了中日关系未来一个时期前景的确定性，也有专家提醒，日本政府并未对包括“一带一路”在内的中方倡议作出“官方支持”，两国第三方市场合作依然面临很多挑战。

中日问题专家杨伯江：

中日合作进入新阶段 源自内生持续增长的需求

中国社会科学院日本研究所所长杨伯江指出，中日关系进入了一个加速改善和深化合作的新阶段。G20 峰会期间，安倍首相代表日本政府邀请习近平主席在明年访问日本，中方原则上接受日方的邀请。两国领导人的这一表态增加了中日关系在未来一个时期前景的确定性，会持续向好、深化发展。

前日本驻上海总领事、东京大学教授小原雅博表示，在日本有一种观点认为，中美关系恶化，促使日中关系改善。美中关系的变化确实不可避免地对中日关系带来一些正的面或负面的影响。但他认为，这样的看法忽视了中日两国政府和相关人员，对日中关系发展所采取的一种主动性的外交努力。

杨伯江表示，推动中日关系改善发展的重要原因是中日双方在各自的经济社会发展过程当中所内生的、持续增长的合作需求。在今年的3月份和6月份，日本内阁官方发布了两次关于日本经济的前景预测，这两次对于日本景气走向的判断都是“处于恶化状态”。拉动经济的“三驾马车”当中，有两架——企业投资和个人消费——都告急，剩下的“一架马车”——对外出口又面临国际上的贸易保护主义风潮涌起的不利的形势。所以日本寻求对外合作，特别是与亚洲邻国的合作的需求，是非常现实、非常迫切的。中国同样也面临这迫切的合作需求。中国在产业层级、国际分工体系中的位置等，都还处在相对比较靠后的位置。而日本在环保、节能等技术领域都是值得中国学习的。

但他同时表示，中日关系虽然进入了一个改善和合作的轨道，但并不意味着它本来的问题已经解决了。“问题并没有解决”他说，“现在我们只是要尽快发展好的一面来改善中日关系的比重，让它的良性部分增长，让它的恶性部分得到抑制。在有效的管控之下，过一段时间，也许是过若干年，才能得到彻底根除。”

日本专家：中日“第三方市场合作”将面临这些具体挑战

杨伯江表示，要中日关系持续稳定健康发展，就好像骑自行车——一定要保持一定的速度才能够保证不倒下来。这个“速度”就是靠双方内在合作需求的基础来维持，来不断发展务实合作。以“第三方市场合作”为代表的中日之间务实的广域经济合作就是其中一个值得看好的方式。

“第三方市场合作”来源于2015年6月，中法两国政府在巴黎正式发表的《中法关于第三方市场合作的联合声明》。指的是两国合作开发第三方国家市场的合作模式。对于这种模式，日本安全保障外交政策研究会会长、原防卫事务次官秋山昌广表示，虽然日本不直接参加“一带一路”，但依然以“第三方市场合作”的形式与中方展开务实合作。

秋山昌广指出，“中日+”主要要“+”的对象国大多是东亚、东南亚、南亚的国家。在当今局势下，这些国家容易在中国、日本还是美国的选择上会陷入困难。如果在这一区域中日能够进行一些合作投资、商业活动或者开展一些社会保障方面的合作的话，对第三国家来说也是有益的。

但他同时表示，现实的挑战确实存在。为了实现合作，中日优势要形成一种互补，只有这样才能够在第三国家形成合作。中国优势在投资方面资本金的实力、决策的快速、政治上的一些实力。日本的优势主要是海上的技术、人才，在符合国际标准的投资活动、企业活动方面的大量经验。第三国家在这方面对日本还是很认可的。可是，中日间能否做到双方彼此尊重和承认？这是一项十分重要的考验。

其次，中日合作的基础——在第三国贸易合作的项目是否存在？

虽然日本经济产业省2018年公开了两国政府机构、企业、经济团体之间签署的52项合作备忘录，但是具体的案例都只能举例在泰国的智能城市建设，其他项目都只表示了意向，没有具体合作内容。事实上，民间商人发现的好项目，常常都会独立承包，只有遇到双方都很难独立完成的项目，才能促使双方合作。如此一来，可供两国合作的项目数量就比较有限了。

此外，秋山昌广还指出，现在第三方市场合作大都是民间商业人士在进行。他们虽然熟悉第三国贸易活动，但如果没有合作的利益，他们也不会主动积极去做。因此他认为，政府或者是与政府有关的一些金融组织，例如国际协力银行、亚洲开发银行、中国的一些国家开发银行等也应该参与进来。

如何评价现阶段中日“第三方市场合作”？“很有潜力的进步”抑或“竞争变协作的创新”？

在自由讨论中，清华大学国际关系学院教授刘江永表示，要客观认识中日第三方市场合作。他说，现在有一些媒体将中日“第三方市场合作”认为是在“一带一路”框架下的，这是一种误读，至少日方是不认可的。

他表示，据日本外务省人士确认，日方并没有表示参加“一带一路”倡议。而第三方市场合作是独立的另一件事情，是民间的企业之间的合作。至于在泰国进行的中日的合作，日本经济产业大臣也曾表态称这只是一个偶然事件，并不是中日政府在第三方市场的“一带一



路”合作。因此，刘江永谨慎地评价称，现在这个民间企业参与、缺乏政府层面合作的“第三方市场合作”是一个“很有潜力的进步”。

与此相对，中国国际问题研究院副院长荣鹰表示，中日在第三方市场的合作可以理解作为一种创新，把中日的竞争的关系转化为合作或者协调的方式来进行。

荣鹰表示，中日之间对于第三方合作的定位确实有一些微妙的细微差异，但这也是正常的。即使是在具体合作方式上，中日之间也有很多需要讨论的地方。比如日本首先提出来“高质量的基础设施建设”。中方在第二届“一带一路”国际合作论坛上也提出来要共建高质量的“一带一路”建设，这里面就会涉及到合作应当采用的标准问题。什么样的规则是最好的？是什么样的“高质量”？他表示，“适合的才是最好的”，应当充分尊重第三方市场的立场和利益和关切。

对此，小原雅博也表示，在日方看来“高质量”基础建设应该满足撑得住各种各样的自然灾害；能为当地的社会能够做出贡献、受到当地欢迎、回馈给当地更多利益；能和国家发展计划进行对应三方面的要求。

荣鹰谈到，因为第三方合作是一个新生事物，这是一个创新，所以对第三方合作应该有一个合理的期待，也允许在合作当中可能会有一些挫折、甚至问题。但他相信，中日关系现在已经重回正轨，在双方的共同努力下，正往积极的向好的方向发展。这是发展中的问题，相信一定能够寻求一个双方都能各方双方都能解决，能够一个更好的解决的一个方案。

荣鹰在总结中说：“如果说中日关系的变化，那最大的变化就是中日双方能以更加积极的态度来处理这些分歧、采取建设性的建设性的方式。”

采写 南都记者 莫倩如

## 美国收紧中国留学生签证 外交部副部长直言：这些做法很不妥

南方都市报 潘珊菊 2019-07-08 20:56

<https://m.mp.oeeee.com/a/BAAFRD000020190708179552.html>

南都讯 记者潘珊菊 发自北京 最近一段时间，美国政府收紧中国留学生的签证，该行为在美国国内引发强烈质疑。对此，中国外交部副部长乐玉成在7月8日的世界和平论坛午餐会回答与会者提问时提到，美国在人文交流领域对中国的种种遏制是不妥的，这是不正常的现象。人文交流是中美关系的基础，“如果连这都动摇了，中美关系还怎么维护？怎么向前发展？”



外交部副部长乐玉成在世界和平论坛午餐会上发表演讲。潘珊菊摄

乐玉成认为，今年中美文化交流出现一些不正常现象，中国专家学者应邀到美国去出席研讨会，却被美国刁难。他们在机场、饭店受到行政部门的骚扰，有的获得十年往返的美国签证被吊销，这对大家而言不可理解。这导致很多朋友、学者、企业家都不敢去美国，能避免在美国转机去拉美，也不在美国转机了，这是很不正常的现象。

乐玉成提到，一些华裔科学家和学者，因为身上流淌着中国的血，最近受到不公正对待，受到监控、歧视，甚至影响了工作。连癌症研究机构的华裔科学家也被解聘。

“他们防病治病、救死扶伤，从事这样的研究工作，难道对美国的安全也构成威胁？”乐玉成反问。

除此之外，还有中国赴美留学生。乐玉成说，他们都是十几岁的娃娃，中国把他们送到美国去，不怕被美国‘洗脑’，反而美国怕他们（中国赴美留学生）去搞‘文化渗透’，把中国的留学生当成“间谍”，“我觉得美国太没自信了。”

另外，在美国设立的孔子学院也关了好几所。乐玉成强调，孔子学院是教美国人汉语的，便于大家交流的，这些做法很不妥。“人文交流是中美关系基础，如果连这也动摇了，中美关系怎么向前发展、怎么维护，我们应该好好思考。”

## 外交部副部长乐玉成：中国不会构筑任何高墙，不会和任何国家脱钩

南方都市报 潘珊菊 2019-07-08 19:46

<https://m.mp.oeeee.com/a/BAAFRD000020190708179548.html>

南都讯 记者潘珊菊 发自北京 7月8日，中国外交部副部长乐玉成在第八届世界和平论坛午餐会上发表演讲提到，中国不会构筑任何高墙，也不会和任何国家脱钩。相反，中国的关税水平会更低，负面清单更短，市场准入更便利，市场规则更透明。



外交部副部长乐玉成在世界和平论坛午餐会上发表演讲。潘珊菊摄

乐玉成一开场先回忆了去年的国际形势。据其介绍，去年，也是在这里，与会者纵论天下大势和中国外交，对形势最突出的感受是“三不”：不确定、不稳定、不可预测。遗憾的是，一年过去了，国际局势依然乱变交织、阴云密布，各种不稳定不确定因素还在蔓延，世界仍面临着何去何从的艰难选择。

“我们不能再重蹈历史的覆辙，不能再上演单边主义和保护主义的老剧本。”乐玉成说，更何况大家已生活在各国相互依存不断加深的全球化时代，人类已经形成休戚与共的命运共同体。如果把世界多年形成的网络化联系和产业链协同当作威胁的武器，国家间大搞关税战、贸易战，甚至金融战、科技战，那就是开历史的倒车，后果极其危险。“我们切不可因一时的短视而犯下不可挽回的历史性错误。”

乐玉成提到，中国的发展对世界是机遇和贡献，绝不是什么挑战和威胁。习近平主席已多次向世界庄严承诺，中国开放的大门不会关上，只会越开越大。日前在二十国集团领导人大阪峰会上，习近平主席又宣布了一系列对外开放新举措。相信世界将见证，中国不会构筑任何高墙，也不会和任何国家脱钩。相反，中国的关税水平会更低，负面清单更短，市场准入更便利，市场规则更透明。

“一个更加开放的中国，将同世界形成更加积极的互动，也将给世界创造更多机遇，作出更大贡献。”乐玉成说。

## 外交部副部长乐玉成谈中美关系：把中国当“敌人”不是理性之举

南方都市报 潘珊菊 2019-07-08 17:38

<https://m.mp.oeeee.com/a/BAAFRD000020190708179498.html>



外交部副部长乐玉成在世界和平论坛午餐会上发表演讲。潘珊菊摄

南都讯 记者潘珊菊 发自北京 针对当前中美关系，中国外交部副部长乐玉成在7月8日的世界和平论坛午餐会上发表演讲表示，美国当前面临的问题，都不是中国造成的。美国不能把中国当“替罪羊”，以加税脱钩相威胁，这不是解决问题的“药方”。中方维护自身正当合法利益的决心和意志是坚定的，极限施压也好，冷战威胁也罢，都吓不倒。

“现行的国际秩序虽然不尽完美，需要改革完善，但是不能全盘推翻，各行其是，为所欲为，那样会天下大乱。”乐玉成提到当前国际秩序时表示，面对全球性问题，需要全球合作应对，没有哪一个国家能够包打天下，同舟共济，共同划桨，才能乘风破浪。

乐玉成强调，国际社会就像一个大家庭，要有难同当，有福同享。践行多边主义是人间正道，构建人类命运共同体大势所趋，中国始终是世界和平的建设者、全球发展的贡献者、国际秩序的维护者。过去一年，尽管自身遇到一系列难题和挑战，但中国外交致力于同各国加强互利合作的承诺没有变，维护世界和平、促进共同发展的使命担当没有变，而且更有作为、更有实效。

“中美合则两利、斗则俱伤。”乐玉成说，当前中美关系正处于建交以来敏感时期，中美关系未来走向攸关两国和世界的前途命运。正如国家主席习近平所指出的，“我们有一千条理由把中美关系搞好，没有一条理由把中美关系搞坏。”

针对美国当前面临的问题，乐玉成认为，不是中国的“过”。911事件后，美国发动阿富汗和伊拉克战争，深陷中东乱局，耗资数万亿美元。2008年国际金融危机，美国暴露了经济社会深层次矛盾，出现基础设施老化等问题。“这都不是中国造成的，不能把中国当‘替罪羊’，以加税脱钩相威胁，不是解决问题的‘药方’。”

“中方维护自身正当合法利益的决心和意志是坚定的，极限施压也好，冷战威胁也罢，都吓不倒。”乐玉成说，把中国当“敌人”不是理性之举。中美经贸摩擦的背后，是一个如何从战略认识对方的问题。中美两国作为世界第一大和第二大经济体，利益高度交融，合作领域广阔。把中国作为敌人是愚蠢的，后果也将是灾难的。美国在中华民族伟大复兴历史进程完全可以并行不悖，中美完全可以相互成就，共同伟大。

## 解放军空军原副司令谈 5G 之争：美国对华技术管制并不是突然发生

南方都市报 潘珊菊 2019-07-10 10:44

<https://m.mp.oeeee.com/a/BAAFRD000020190710180049.html>

针对当前美国对华技术管制，中央外办原副主任、空军原副司令员陈小工中将 7 月 9 日在第八届世界和平论坛上以“5G 之争”为典型案例阐释了自己的观点。陈小工认为，美国加强对华科技管制并不是突然发生的，是长期以来美国在科学技术领域限制、封锁和打击中国政策的继续。若有不同，就是现在美国对华科技管制更加具有竞争性质，更加具有防止被中国超越的性质。

“美国以国家之力打压中国华为，但迄今没有拿出合法证据，这也说明美国对华科技脱钩政策相较于他提高关税做法更具有明显政治性和战略性考虑。”陈小工说。

### 1 美对华多个领域打击遏制，在中美建交 40 年来少见

特朗普执政以来，美国对华政策进行了大调整，将中国确定为战略竞争对手和修正主义国家，实际上采取的是打击和遏制的做法。主要集中在经贸和科技领域，在其他的领域也有不少动作，“这种情况在我看来是中美建交 40 年以来非常少见的。”陈小工说。

目前，美国对华贸易战有两条线，一个是提高关税，另一个是进一步地加强技术管制。在陈小工看来，技术管制既是这次贸易战的一部分，但是也可以分开来看。

“中美建交以后，中美的科技关系谈的人不多，其实一直是非常复杂的。”陈小工进一步举例。

1979 年初，邓小平访美时与美国前总统卡特签署了一系列的双边协议，其中有一个就叫《中美科技合作协定》，这个《协定》每五年要续签一次，一直续签到 2016 年，根据这个《协定》，中美双方成立了科技合作联委会，这个联委会至今一共召开了 16 届会议，到 2016 年最后一届。另外，从 2010 年开始，中美还在科技合作联委会的框架下举行了中美创新对话，这个对话到 2016 年为止，也是 2016 年，一共举行了 7 次。2016 年底，特朗普先生在美国大选中获胜以后，中美之间的这些科技机制基本停顿下来了。

### 2 美对华科技禁运制裁管制，一直没停止过

“持续多年的中美政府间的科技合作对双方是富有成果的，另外还有大量民间合作，包括科研机构、大学间的合作。”肯定合作的同时，陈小工也坦言，从建国起，美国对中国的科技禁运、科技制裁或者出口管制就一直没有停止过。在“冷战”以后针对中国，内容主要是限制军用或者军民两用技术的出口。如今又到了芯片。

“现在中国军方武器装备所用的芯片国产化率相当高，为什么？”陈小工提到，因为美国西方国家禁运，禁运的结果就是中国自己做，当然军用芯片和民用芯片的要求是不一样的，这是多边的。单边的一直就没有断过，邓小平在 80 年代曾经说过，中国同美国关系中有一

个重要的隔挡，就是美国不愿意向中国转让技术，这是 80 年代说的话。一直到现在，美国限制对中国的高科技产品的出口仍然是美国的基本国策。美国一直是有出口管制制度的，既有管制清单也有实体清单。

“美国加强对华的科技管制并不是突然发生的，是长期以来美国在科学技术领域限制、封锁和打击中国政策的继续。”陈小工说，如果说有不同的话，就是现在美国对华的科技管制更加具有一种竞争的性质，更加具有一种防止被中国超越的性质。从“5G 之争”中可以看得很清楚，这是非常典型的。

陈小工认为，美国以国家之力打压中国的华为公司，但是迄今没有拿出合法的证据，这也说明美国对华科技脱钩的政策相较于他提高关税的做法更具有明显的政治性和战略性的考虑。

### 3 甚至互联网都不能互相操作，这是最坏可能

针对当前中美贸易战，陈小工阐述的观点，这既是在中美两国实力对比发生变化之际，美国调整对华政策的结果，也是中美两国在经济和科技领域长期存在的矛盾和斗争的继续，是这种矛盾和斗争的一次大爆发。“这个斗争将会时紧时松、长期持续，即便是达成了一个协议，这个矛盾并没有解决，美国对华的竞争战略也不会改变。”

提及科技脱钩，陈小工认为，美国现政府的政策是朝这个方向走的，而且采取了所谓全政府的做法，甚至对科技和教育交流、正常的人员交往也进行了限制，在这方面美国到底要走多远现在还不好说。最坏的情况就是现在很多人谈到的，世界的技术体系要发生分裂，甚至互联网都不能互相操作，这是最坏的可能。

南都记者潘珊菊 发自北京

## 空军原副司令陈小工：中美两军在危机方面管控有进步，但远远不够

南方都市报 潘珊菊 2019-07-10 10:52

[http://www.sohu.com/a/325866438\\_161795](http://www.sohu.com/a/325866438_161795)

谈及当前中美两军关系，曾长期从事和中美两军关系有关工作的空军原副司令陈小工中将在 7 月 9 日的第八届世界和平论坛上坦言，由于美国国会的立法限制了中美两军深度交往，特别是在武器装备、建设、作战、训练领域，过去两军之间交往没有太多实质性内容。但近年两军关系取得一些进展，主要是在危机管控方面。如今中美之间有了热线联系，重大军事活动也有相互通报机制，另外，中美海军、空军也都制定了相应规则。”还是有进步的，但还远远不够。”



陈小工，解放军中将，曾任中国驻美使馆国防武官，中央外事办公室原副主任，空军原副司令。

“中美两军关系一直是中美关系的短板。”陈小工说，由于美国国会的立法限制了中美两军深度的交往，特别是在武器装备、建设、作战、训练这些领域，两军之间的交往没有太多实质性的内容，但是最近两军关系确实取得了一些进展，这个进展主要是在危机管控方面，彼此加强了联系。

陈小工现场透露了一个过去中美两军交往的细节，来举例对比。1996年当时发生了台海危机，因为李登辉访美，中国在台湾海峡地区进行导弹试验，美方派出了两艘航母到了台湾附近海域，这件事情过去了以后，正好参加一个活动的陈小工碰到了刚刚从五角大楼退下来的美国前国防部长佩里。

“我就问他，为什么当时要派两艘航母到这儿来？他给我的回答是说因为双方没有任何联系，他想找中国军方任何人，手里一个电话号码都没有，也不知道找谁。”陈小工回忆，佩里说当时他们非常担心，如果中国大陆导弹打偏了，落到了台湾岛上怎么办？双方打起来怎么办？佩里说这个话可能还是很认真的，他也是一种预防性的，但当时给中方的感觉，是美国派了两艘航母过来，让当时的关系很紧张。

“现在就不一样了，中美之间有热线联系，中美之间有重大的军事活动，有相互通报的机制，另外，中美双方的海军、空军也都制定了相应的规则。”陈小工说，在危机管控方面，中美两军还是有进步的，但还远远不够，双方还应该做很多事情。

南都记者潘珊菊 发自北京

## 新战略武器削减条约会延期？解放军退役女将军姚云竹这样谈军控

南方都市报 潘珊菊 2019-07-10 17:44

<https://m.mp.oeeee.com/a/BAAFRD000020190710180200.html>

过去一段时间，美国接连退出《伊核协议》和《中导条约》，俄罗斯近日正式停止履行《中

导条约》，有专家分析称，全球核军控体系或面临崩塌局面。鉴于当前国际热点，在第八届世界和平论坛上，主办方专门设置了“国际军控和军备竞赛”小组讨论环节。

目前世界军控和核不扩散机制面临哪些挑战？在军事科学院中美防务研究中心原主任、退役女少将姚云竹看来，普京和特朗普在日本大阪会面后已同意要开启对话，《新战略武器削减条约》是否能再延期五年，现在来看需拭目以待。如今美俄相继退出《中导条约》，毁坏了核不扩散机制这一重要基石。中国不会参与新的《中导条约》签署，中国希望军控裁军和核不扩散机制是完整的。



“国际军控和军备竞赛”小组讨论环节。潘珊菊摄

关注 1 《新战略武器削减条约》是否会延期五年？

姚云竹认为，在裁军和军备竞赛方面的挑战，除了不扩散机制挑战，还有各国政府更深层次的理念问题。他们如何看待核武器，如何定义核武器对于国防安全所发挥的作用，特别是国防安全。

关于军控以及裁军方面的挑战，美国和俄罗斯没有继续军控进程。《新战略武器削减条约》在 2001 年初执行的时候，没有继续削减武器，现在他们在商讨是否要进一步削减，但现在看来，在不远的将来实现不太可能。这一《新战略武器削减条约》，是否能够再延期五年，现在来看还是个问题。但普京和特朗普在日本大阪会面后，他们已同意要开启对话，也许会将这个条约再延期五年，让我们拭目以待，期待能取得效果。

关注 2 美俄不该毁坏核不扩展机制基石

与此同时，美国已经开启并且最终退出《中导条约》，这个条约是“冷战”之后裁军的主要成就。针对美国的行动，俄罗斯近日也正式宣布不再履行这个条约的相关义务。

在姚云竹看来，《中导条约》是核不扩散机制非常重要的基石。美俄不应该毁坏这个基石。现在美国对伊朗采取了单方面制裁措施，而伊朗也已经决定终止部分协议下的义务。中国和欧洲国家，希望能让这个协议持续生效下去，但现在美伊之间局势紧张，还在不断升级。

在国家安全战略中，核武器被各个国家提到议事日程上来，去年美国发布了《核武器态



势报告》。报告提出，不应该再新开发或部署核武器来应对大规模冲突。

姚云竹提到，特朗普政府要发展这些新的核武器来遏制威胁，这与奥巴马政府时期的政策大相径庭，并且也降低了核武器发展门槛。军控机制一旦崩溃，或者这个机制受到挫折，核武器在国际军备竞赛中将发挥更显著作用，大家没理由认为这样做世界会变得更加安全，包括亚太和欧洲地区。“我们要担忧核武器扩散，以及核武器使用的更高风险，不管是有意还是意外。”

关注 3 中国希望核不扩散机制是完整的

姚云竹介绍，中国联合国安理会成员，也是不扩散核武器条约的缔约国，是全球第二大经济体。

“我们不仅需要，也有这样的责任，必须要维护全球区域和平稳定。”姚云竹说，军控和裁军机制要支持和平稳定，这些机制遭到破坏，对中国国家利益是不稳定的，中国希望军控裁军和核不扩散机制是完整的。

姚云竹表示，这些变化会对中国带来负面的影响，东亚这些核武器的使用可能会对中国首先不使用核武器的政策公信力造成威胁，中国周边防御体系以及可能未来《中导条约》限制的地基和巡航导弹的部署，会对中国安全造成影响，而且也会改变军备的态势。现在伊朗情况的恶化以及朝鲜半岛情况的焦灼，也会使得中国安全环境更加复杂。

姚云竹说，无论如何，有几件事可能是大家应该要做的。那就是强化核禁忌，现在见过核武器毁灭的那一代已经凋零了，制定核战略、核禁忌讨论的人都在减少，而且接受度也在降低，为了避免核末日，必须要有一些“冷战”后的心态。“核战争是没有赢家的，永远不能使用核武器来应对常规手段。”

谈及中国为什么不能够参与《中导条约》，姚云竹也阐释了自己的观点。据其称，条约缔结之初中国没有参加，条约没有解决中国的安全关切，中国的安全关切主要是针对周边地区，而不是跨大西洋地区，或是北约，或俄罗斯。中国的安全关切是多个层面的，中国军事态势与俄罗斯和美国也是不一样的。对中国来说，内在动力很重要，中国面临着多个层面的安全关切，《中导条约》是反对地基巡航导弹和弹道导弹的，中国关切的是中程导弹，希望制定一个新的可行性方案。

人物知多点讨论席 C 位对谈军控，这位军事学女博士 4 次现身论坛

7 月 9 日，在世界和平论坛以“军控”为主题的小组讨论会会场，中国退役女将军姚云竹坐在讨论席的“C 位”，她也是会场唯一一位女性学者，格外惹人关注。

姚云竹现在的身份是中国军事科学学会高级顾问。她此前曾担任军事科学院中美防务关系研究中心主任，对美国国家安全政策、国防政策、亚太地区安全等方面问题，都有独到的研究。

1954 年出生的她，是解放军第一位军事学女博士，2007 年被评为第六届中国十大女杰之一。出身军人家庭的姚云竹，在国际学术交流场合亮相时，先后与美国前国务卿鲍威尔、基辛格等 20 多名军政要人见面。

今年是姚云竹第4次参加世界和平论坛，一直以来参加国际学术交流是姚云竹从事世界军事研究的一部分内容。实际上，在国际军事学术论坛上，由于意识形态和学术观点的差异，身为军事学者的姚云竹时常遇到一些“尴尬”的场面甚至挑衅。对此，她认为，增信、释疑、解惑，在国际舞台上心平气和、有理有利有节地应对各种交锋，维护祖国的形象，这是一名中国军事学者义不容辞的责任。

过去多年，姚云竹利用每一个国际场合，敢说善辩，表达中国的意见，显示中国的存在。她说，国际学术交流场合，作为中国军人的代表，一定要有所作为，为中国争来“话语权”，让世界听到中国的声音。

编辑：潘珊菊

## 王岐山在这场聚焦国际安全的会上致辞，释放什么信号？

南方都市报 潘珊菊 蒋小天 2019-07-08 21:58

<https://m.mp.oeeee.com/a/BAAFRD000020190708179594.html>

南都讯 7月8日至9日，第八届世界和平论坛于清华大学开幕。此次论坛的主题为“稳定国际秩序，共担、共治、共享”，多国前政要、专家齐聚一堂探讨国际秩序和安全问题。据主办方介绍，此次论坛是历年来规格最高报名人数最多的一次。南都记者也从会上获悉，此次论坛规格颇高，多位国家前领导人都受邀来到现场，诸如原欧洲理事会主席、原比利时首相范龙佩、原印度尼西亚总统梅加瓦蒂，原阿富汗总统卡尔扎伊，原新加坡总理吴作栋等都参与论坛讨论。

8日上午，国家副主席王岐山于开幕式上致辞，他表示，本次论坛汇聚了各方专家就稳定国际秩序深入讨论，希望大家能互相启迪、凝聚共识，为推动世界和平贡献智慧。

世界正处于大发展大变革大调整之中

“当今世界正处于大发展大变革大调整之中，国际环境总体稳定，大国关系深入调整，经济全球化持续发展，保护主义抬头，民粹思潮泛滥，世界多极化加速推进，地缘博弈和地区动荡加剧，新科技新思潮不断涌现，人类的生产生活方式发生深刻变化。”

王岐山致辞中开篇即表达了对当前世界局势的看法，他表示有人忧心二战结束以来的国际秩序正濒临崩溃，说人类再次走到了十字路口。

会上，学历史出身的王岐山，也从世界历史切入正题。他从500多年前的大航海时代谈起，回望过去世界历史的发展轨迹，表示人类经历了西方地中海文明的殖民扩张，又经历了二战的洗礼迎来新的国际秩序的建立和新一轮的经济发展，随着冷战的到来、结束直至新兴技术的兴起，经济全球化为人类文明带来新的契机。“跨国公司在全球进行资源配置，发达国家在此获益巨大，发展中国家和新兴经济体、群体的崛起，各国利益已深度融合，世界已经成为地球村。”

“经济全球化始终是大势所趋”，王岐山强调，尽管前进路上会出现曲折，但面对挑战最大的恐惧是恐惧本身。

“我们要坚守和平发展的信念，丝毫不动摇的推进经济全球化，共同构建更加公正合理稳定有效的国际秩序。”王岐山强调。

## 中国永不称霸永不扩张永不谋求势力范围

回望中国的发展道路，王岐山也在会上表示，中华民族在历史上历经苦难和辉煌，但始终秉持达己达人崇尚和平与包容，中国能取得现在的成就，与和平稳定的国际环境分不开。

“1840年后，中华民族陷入百年之辱，无数志士仁人为争取民族独立和国家解放前赴后继，新中国成立后，中国人民经过艰苦卓绝的努力，在一穷二白的基础上建立起独立比较完整的工业体系和国民经济体系，艰辛探索几十年，在建设发展改革开放中确定了走中国特色社会主义道路，今天中国人民生活实现了温饱不足到全面小康的历史巨变，中华民族迎来了伟大复兴的光明前景。”

王岐山称，中国的发展离不开世界，世界的发展也离不开中国。“没有和平稳定的国际环境，发展就无从谈起。”

他表示，中国坚定不移的走和平发展道路，归结起来就是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，主要依靠改革创新实现发展，也坚持扩大开放，学习借鉴别国长处，顺应经济全球化潮流，寻求与各国互利共赢共同发展。

“无论国际形势如何变化，无论自身如何发展，中国永不称霸，永不扩张，永不谋求势力范围。”王岐山说。他还表示，中国将同国际社会一道努力，建设持久和平普遍安全共同繁荣开放包容清洁美丽的世界。

## 反对以国家安全之名行保护主义之实

面对当前国际形势的变化，王岐山也表示，现有国际体系并不完美需要加以改革，但不能推倒重来，这是绝大多数国家的共识。中国主张构建新型国际关系和人类命运共同体，就是要维护多边主义的基石。“要维护以联合国为核心的多边主义，恪守国际法和国际关系基本准则，彼此尊重主权独立和领土完整，国内事务由本国人民自己决定，国际事务由各国平等协商，使得各国各国人民都享有尊严和安全保障。”他还强调，大国要展现担当作出表率，为维护世界和平稳定做出贡献。

他还表示，要进一步拓宽共同发展途径。“发展是解决一切问题的总钥匙”，王岐山称，要在政治、经济、社会、文化和生态文明全面发展中平衡好发展与安全的关系。要秉持共商共建共享理念，加强经济、金融、科技、能源等各领域对话合作，构建更高水平的开放型世界经济，以利益融合促进共同安全，反对以国家安全之名行保护主义之实。

## 让互联网、人工智能、外空、深海、极地等成为国际合作新领域

会上，王岐山也表示，文明多元道路多样是人类发展的必然，也是人类进步的源泉，不同文明的政治体制文化历史不同，彼此之间应该摒弃隔阂，排他、猜忌和仇视，不断加强了解增进理解，倡导宽容，从根源上防范各类极端思潮的滋生和蔓延。

他说，各国要寻求最大公约数，携手应对人类共同的新挑战。不仅要健全国际法体系和全球治理机制，让互联网、人工智能、外空、深海、极地等成为国际合作的新领域，同时也要共担责任，在应对气候变化，凝聚国际共识，加强减贫减灾以及公共卫生领域等方面的合作，并共同致力打击跨国犯罪和恐怖主义。

中美关系：

外交部副部长乐玉成：美国把中国当“敌人”不是理性之举

针对当前中美关系，中国外交部副部长乐玉成在7月8日的世界和平论坛午餐会上发表演讲表示，美国当前面临的问题，都不是中国造成的。美国不能把中国当“替罪羊”，以加速脱钩相威胁，这不是解决问题的“药方”。中方维护自身正当合法利益的决心和意志是坚定的，极限施压也好，冷淡威胁也罢，都吓不跑。

美国面临的问题不是中国的“过”

乐玉成强调，国际社会就像一个大家庭，要有难同当，有福同享。践行多边主义是人间正道，构建人类命运共同体大势所趋，中国始终是世界和平的建设者、全球发展的贡献者、国际秩序的维护者。过去一年，尽管自身遇到一系列难题和挑战，但中国外交致力于同各国加强互利合作的承诺没有变，维护世界和平、促进共同发展的使命担当没有变，而且更有作为、更有实效。“中美合则两利、斗则俱伤。”乐玉成说，当前中美关系正处于建交以来敏感时期，中美关系未来走向攸关两国和世界的前途命运。正如国家主席习近平所指出的，“我们有一千条理由把中美关系搞好，没有一条理由把中美关系搞坏。”

针对美国当前面临的问题，乐玉成认为，不是中国的“过”。911事件后，美国发动阿富汗和伊拉克战争，深陷中东乱局，耗资数万亿美元。2008年国际金融危机，美国暴露了经济社会深层次矛盾，出现基础设施老化等问题。“这都不是中国造成的，不能把中国当‘替罪羊’，以加速脱钩相威胁，不是解决问题的‘药方’。”

“中方维护自身正当合法利益的决心和意志是坚定的，极限施压也好，冷淡威胁也罢，都吓不跑。”乐玉成说，把中国当“敌人”不是理性之举。中美经贸摩擦的背后，是一个如何从战略认识对方的问题。中美两国作为世界第一大和第二大经济体，利益高度交融，合作领域广阔。把中国作为敌人是愚蠢的，后果也将是灾难的。美国在中华民族伟大复兴历史进程完全可以并行不悖，中美完全可以相互成就，共同伟大。

乐玉成也明确表示，中国不会构筑任何高墙，也不会和任何国家脱钩，相反，中国的关税水平会更低，负面清单更短，市场准入更便利，市场规则更透明。

乐玉成提到，中国的发展对世界是机遇和贡献，绝不是什么挑战和威胁。习近平主席已多次向世界庄严承诺，中国开放的大门不会关上，只会越开越大。日前在二十国集团领导人大阪峰会上，习近平主席又宣布了一系列对外开放新举措。相信世界将见证，中国不会构筑任何高墙，也不会和任何国家脱钩。相反，中国的关税水平会更低，负面清单更短，市场准入更便利，市场规则更透明。“一个更加开放的中国，将同世界形成更加积极的互动，也

将给世界创造更多机遇，作出更大贡献。”乐玉成说。

## 美国收紧中国留学生签证 外交部副部长直言做法不妥

近段时间，美国政府收紧中国留学生的签证，该行为在美国国内引发强烈质疑。对此，乐玉成在7月8日的午餐会时在回应与会者提问时提到，美国在人文交流领域对中国的种种遏制是不妥的，是不正常的现象。人文交流是中美关系的基础，“如果连这都动摇了，中美关系还怎么维护？怎么向前发展？”

乐玉成认为，今年中美文化交流出现一些不正常现象，中国专家学者应邀到美国去出席研讨会，却被美国刁难。他们在机场、饭店受到行政部门的骚扰，有的获得十年往返的美国签证被吊销，这对大家而言不可理解。这导致很多朋友、学者、企业家都不敢去美国，能避免在美国转机去拉美，也不在美国转机了，这是很不正常的现象。

乐玉成提到，一些华裔科学家和学者，因为身上流淌着中国的血，最近受到不公正对待，受到监控、歧视，甚至影响了工作。连癌症研究机构的华裔科学家也被解聘。

“他们防病治病、救死扶伤，从事这样的研究工作，难道对美国的安全也构成威胁？”乐玉成反问。

除此之外，还有中国赴美留学生。乐玉成说，他们都是十几岁的娃娃，中国把他们送到美国去，不怕被美国‘洗脑’，反而美国怕他们（中国赴美留学生）去搞‘文化渗透’，把中国的留学生当成“间谍”，“我觉得美国太没自信了。”

另外，在美国设立的孔子学院也关了好几所。乐玉成强调，孔子学院是教美国人汉语的，便于大家交流的，这些做法很不妥。“人文交流是中美关系基础，如果连这也动摇了，中美关系怎么向前发展、怎么维护，我们应该好好思考。”

## 中美关系：

### 北大国际商业研究院院长王缉思：国际社会不愿看到中美发生长久冲突

最近美国80多位专家致联名信给美国政府，要求他们改变对华的敌对政策。对于如何看待这封联名信？在北京大学国际商业研究院院长、国际关系学院教授王缉思看来，这封信对于特朗普政府的对华政策，基本上不会产生影响。相对乐观的是，这些人相对客观理性的意见在美国发表出来，在思想上、文化上、对华政策氛围上会对美国社会产生一定影响。

“关于100名美国专家学者和前政要的公开信，我是很认真读了也认真看了，我认识他们中间很多人。”王缉思认为，他们这种观点主要是对特朗普现政策的一种批评，他们认为中国不像他们所想象的那样，中美之间的冲突也不是根本完全不可超越的障碍，所以主张跟中国继续交往。“这样的态度我认为是积极的，但是在这个积极中间，这些人也表现了对中国的一种疑虑。”

王缉思认为，这封信对于特朗普政府的对华政策，基本上不会产生影响。特朗普政府对华政策不但不受这些人的影响，也不受体制内很多专家学者的影响。特朗普这一批人，相对过去的执政者来说是比较封闭的，比较不愿意接受外部的意见，也不大愿意听取中国人的意

见。相对乐观的是，这 100 人相对客观理性的意见在美国发表出来，在思想上、文化上、对华政策氛围上会对美国产生一定影响。

另外一种理性的声音，出自于商界。王缉思说，在打贸易战过程中间，越打越激烈的话，美国的企业界会受到很大的损伤，他们也会在一定时机用一定的方式来表示他们的意见，现在已经有不少企业家给总统写信，给政府陈词，说中美贸易战是不符合美国长远的利益。

“在国际社会，特别是有些国家跟中美两国都有利益交往的人，感到中美关系如果出现这么大的碰撞，对他们来说，是不利的，他们不愿意在中美之间选边站。”王缉思说，每个国家不一样，这些国家内部也有一些人可能希望跟美国的交往更多一点，也有人希望跟中国交往更多一点，跟中国合作更多一点，所以这是一个比较复杂的情况。总体来说，国际社会并不愿意看到中美之间发生激烈上战略上长久的冲突。

“这也是中美关系中间应该利用的一个积极因素。”王缉思说，我认为最应该坚持的是中国对美政策连续性，协调、合作、稳定为基调的中美关系，是符合中国长远利益的。

中欧关系：

原欧洲理事会主席范龙佩：欧盟获成立来最多支持，对中国政策不变

7月8日，世界和平论坛首场分论坛上，原欧洲理事会主席、比利时前首相范龙佩表示，各国的发展都离不开和平的环境，当前国际机构在促进和平方面还需要有所改进，而最关键的是要各国要携起手来进一步推进世界发展的共同繁荣。

各国自利倾向日益严重，出现去全球化现象

他指出，随着全球化的发展，一方面各国日益关联，但是由于全球化发展成果不均衡，导致各国更加关注自己的利益，自利的倾向更加严重；近年来世界贸易速度放缓，民族国家地位不断增强，一种独立和关联之间开始出现一种微妙的张力，甚至出现一种去全球化的现象。

“全球化被越来越少的人认为是一种双赢的选择。”他表示，面对这种保护主义抬头的现象，全球各国都应该认识到，促进全球繁荣离不开开放的贸易。各国必须加强进一步合作，也更需要勇气和策略来解决保护主义问题，促进全球经济长久的稳定和繁荣。“不管是移民问题还是技术变革都不能依靠一国的力量单打独斗。”他强调。

中欧的发展轨迹不会改变

目前欧盟也面临一些新的问题，诸如英国脱欧、移民问题等，外界都在担心欧盟的未来发展。范龙佩也在会上明确表示，目前是欧盟在过去的 27 年里收获最多支持的时刻，尤其是青年人对于欧盟的支持率达到新高。“有 62% 的欧盟成员认为加入欧盟对于自己的国家是有利的，75% 的欧盟成员认为通行欧元对自己国家是有利的，欧盟的场不变。”

7月2日，欧洲理事会也公布了新一届欧盟领导层人选，提名现任德国女防长冯德莱恩担任下一届欧盟委员会主席。会上，范龙佩也就中欧关系的未来发展对记者提问作回应，他表示，欧盟会继续推进欧盟的各项政策，其政策取向不变，中欧的发展轨迹也不会改变。“

范龙佩称，中国与欧盟都是多边主义的受益者，目前欧盟中有一些大国与中国有很好的双边关系。“但是我们不仅需要双边关系，更重要的是我们需要有更强劲的中欧关系，”他明确表示，真正把舵定向的还是欧盟，中欧应该进一步处理好中欧双方的分歧。

他还特别提到，今年4月，中欧已经就中欧投资协定达成共识，“如果能够在2020年谈成，将进一步助于解决好我们之间的分歧。”范龙佩说。

南都记者蒋小天 潘珊菊 发自北京

## 南方网（6篇）

### 第八届世界和平论坛今在北京举行，王岐山出席开幕式

南方网 祁雷 邵一弘 李劲 2019-07-08 18:15

<https://static.nfapp.southcn.com/content/201907/08/c2400279.html?colID=14&appversion=5600&-firstColID=12931>

7月8日，由清华大学主办、中国人民外交学会协办的第八届世界和平论坛在北京拉开帷幕。国家副主席王岐山出席论坛开幕式并致辞。



本届论坛的主题为“稳定国际秩序：共担、共治、共享”。记者从主办方获悉，阿富汗前总统卡尔扎伊、印尼前总统梅加瓦蒂、新加坡前总理吴作栋、欧洲理事会前主席范龙佩等外国前政要应邀出席，来自24个国家的100余位智库学者将与会发言。与会前政要及智库领袖将在本届论坛上针对当今世界持续面临的安全挑战进行讨论，提出建设性应对方案，推动国际社会的安全合作。



印尼前总统梅加瓦蒂作大会发言

根据主办方提供的议程，为期两天的论坛将设三场大会、一场大会讨论、一场午餐演讲、一场午餐讨论及 22 场小组讨论，涵盖全球性、地区性和专题性三类安全问题。



欧洲理事会前主席范龙佩与中国人民外交学会会长王超交流

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，旨在为世界各国战略家和智库学者提供一个讨论国际和平与安全问题的平台，受到了社会各界的广泛关注。

【记者】 祁雷 邵一弘 李劲（发自北京）

【校对】 居伟强

## 外交部副部长乐玉成：中美完全可以相互成就，共同“伟大”

南方网 祁雷 邵一弘 李劲 2019-07-08 17:59

<https://static.nfapp.southcn.com/content/201907/08/c2400271.html?colID=14&appversion=5600&-firstColID=12931>





图片来源：中华人民共和国外交部官网

“美国当前面临的问题，不是中国之过。以加税、脱钩相威胁，不是解决问题的‘药方’。”8日，由清华大学主办的第八届世界和平论坛在北京举行，外交部副部长乐玉成在当天的午餐会上就单边主义、中美关系等问题发言。

在谈到单边主义和保护主义时，乐玉成表示，100年前的凡尔赛体系未能有效制止战争爆发的一个重要原因是，有关国家唯本国利益至上，甚至相互以邻为壑，竞相转嫁危机。“国联形同虚设，多边协调失效。教训极其深刻。我们不能再重蹈历史的覆辙，不能再上演单边主义和保护主义的老剧本。”他说。

“如果把世界多年形成的网络化联系和产业链协同当作威胁的武器，国家间大搞关税战、贸易战，甚至金融战、科技战，那就是开历史的倒车，后果极其危险。”乐玉成说。

乐玉成表示，40年中美关系发展历程给我们最大的启示就是中美合则两利，斗则俱伤，合作比摩擦好，对话比对抗好。“美国当前面临的问题，不是中国之过。以加税、脱钩相威胁，不是解决问题的‘药方’。把中国当敌人，不是理性之举。中美经贸谈判应该是平等的，结果应是平衡的、互利的。中美两国利益高度交融，合作领域广阔，应该相互促进、共同发展。”他说。

“‘让美国再次伟大’和中华民族伟大复兴这两个历史进程完全可以并行不悖，中美完全可以相互成就，共同‘伟大’。”乐玉成说。

在回答现场提问时，乐玉成提到了近来中美人文交流出现的十分反常的现象：中国专家学者赴美交流频频受阻。在美的华裔科学家也备受歧视、骚扰、虐待，有的被无故解聘。不少在美留学的中国学生，被以各种理由监控甚至拒签。孔子学院也被勒令关闭。“这种以血统和种族为标签来阻挠两国人文交流的做法不得人心。”乐玉成认为，中美民间友好交往是中美关系的基础，“如果正常的人员往来被人为割断了，两个大国的关系还怎么维持和发展

呢？”

【记者】 祁雷 邵一弘 李劲（发自北京）

【校对】 符如瑜

## 视频 | 外交部副部长乐玉成：中美可以相互成就“伟大”

南方网 祁雷 邵一弘 李劲 2019-07-09 15:52

<https://static.nfapp.southcn.com/content/201907/09/c2403785.html?colID=14&appversion=5600&-firstColID=11569>



视频长度 1: 36

7月8日，由清华大学主办的第八届世界和平论坛在北京拉开帷幕，来自24个国家的100余位智库学者参加论坛。

印尼前总统梅加瓦蒂、欧洲理事会前主席范龙佩等在首日主题发言中强调，面对不稳定不确定因素不断蔓延的复杂国际局势，多边主义日益成为国际社会广泛共识。

当前，中美两国经贸摩擦引发世界各国普遍关注。论坛现场，与会嘉宾在发言中对中美关系也着墨颇多。会上，美国前助理国务卿拉塞尔强调了保持中美关系稳定的重要性，认为美国的单边主义行为不符合各方长远利益。

“把中国当敌人，不是理性之举。”中国外交部副部长乐玉成说，“让美国再次伟大”和中华民族伟大复兴这两个历史进程完全可以并行不悖，中美完全可以相互成就，共同“伟大”。乐玉成表示，中美关系不能用2500年前的“修昔底德陷阱”来解释，“我相信中美有足够的智慧跨越‘修昔底德陷阱’。”

在演讲中，乐玉成对单边主义问题也做了重点阐述。他说，100年前的凡尔赛体系未能有效制止战争爆发的一个重要原因是，有关国家唯本国利益至上，甚至相互以邻为壑，竞相转嫁危机。国联形同虚设，多边协调失效。教训极其深刻。

【记者】 祁雷 邵一弘 李劲

## 第八届世界和平论坛闭幕，中外嘉宾就中美关系等热点话题建言献策

南方网 祁雷 邵一弘 李劲 2019-07-10 06:33

[http://news.southcn.com/china/content/2019-07/10/content\\_188263862.htm](http://news.southcn.com/china/content/2019-07/10/content_188263862.htm)



7月9日下午，第八届世界和平论坛举行主题为“多边主义与单边主义”的大会讨论。南方网全媒体记者邵一弘摄

9日，第八届世界和平论坛圆满闭幕。当前，单边主义和贸易保护主义思潮不断抬头，给国际局势带来诸多不确定因素。如何维护多边主义？中美关系如何实现健康发展……与会中外嘉宾纷纷建言献策。

大国对重建世界秩序  
承担的使命更为突出

2017年1月，退出跨太平洋伙伴关系协定（TPP）；2017年6月，退出巴黎气候变化协定；2018年5月，退出伊朗核协议……这是特朗普政府两年多来交出的“退群”清单。与此同时，美国更频频挥舞大棒，“敲打”竞争对手甚至传统盟友。

面对美国愈演愈烈的单边主义和贸易保护主义行径，与会中外专家进行深入分析和批评，并提出了诸多宝贵意见。

清华大学国际关系研究院荣誉院长傅莹说，日前召开的G20大阪峰会，是在当前单边主义和保护主义严重冲击国际经济秩序、全球经贸关系紧张、世界经济面临的风险和不确定性明显上升的情况下召开的。峰会通过的首脑宣言明确提出，要“维护并发展自由、公正、非歧视的贸易体制”。对于中国来说，多边主义符合共商共建共享的全球治理观，有利于推动建设相互尊重、公平正义、合作共赢的新型国际关系。

“多边主义的最重要价值就是共同利益。”傅莹说，多边主义的实用性主要体现在当国际社会面对共同风险和挑战时，各国能坚持合作共赢，避免零和博弈。

历史上，美国威尔逊总统、罗斯福总统都曾是多边主义的积极践行者。100年后，美国

为何“转向”？美国前助理国务卿拉塞尔分析，一方面，美国对多边主义始终心存怀疑，而对单边主义充满信赖，认为这是力量的展现，“这种心态在美国历史上长期存在”；另一方面，近年来，由于美国国内经济不景气以及对经济全球化、恐怖主义等的怀疑和不满，单边主义思潮抬头。

鉴于美国在世界经济和政治格局中所处的重要地位，其对外政策发生的上述变化，也给世界带来了影响。日本驻上海前总领事、东京大学教授小原雅博直言，单边主义政策已在世界各国引发各种各样的混乱，上述政策带来的负面影响在西亚、南亚、中东、北非都显而易见。

国际秩序将如何发展？中共中央对外联络部原副部长于洪君分析，当前国际秩序正处在重新构建的历史阶段，世界各国面临的任务是共同的，但大国对于重建世界秩序承担历史的使命更为突出。除了稳定大国关系外，保持大国稳定健康发展，也是构建国际秩序的重中之重。

国际秩序不会“坍塌”

世界各国要坚定信心

“中美关系未来走向攸关两国和世界的前途命运。”在论坛首日的午餐演讲中，外交部发言人乐玉成这样评价中美关系对世界的影响。

论坛期间，北京大学国际战略研究院院长王缉思深入分析了中美建交以来两国关系发展的几个阶段。虽然目前中美关系面临挑战，但王缉思认为，从长远来看，两国关系还有转机，“会有一些积极因素逐渐把中美双方重新带到一起”。他举例说，美国商界和民间近期就发出了不少积极、理性的声音。此外，国际社会总体上也并不愿意看到中美发生激烈的、长久的冲突，很多国家并不愿在中美之间“选边站”。

“同时我要强调，贸易谈判只是中美关系框架中的一部分，甚至不一定是主要部分，我认为双方在国际安全、政治外交等领域还存在很多不确定因素。”王缉思说。

虽然当前中美关系存在诸多不确定因素，但傅莹对现有国际秩序保持乐观态度。她说，国际秩序不会坍塌，世界各国要坚定信心，但同时也确实需要对国际体系中一些不合时宜的方面进行改革。

南方网全媒体特派记者 祁雷 邵一弘 李劲 发自北京

## 视频 | 中美关系将向何处去？世界和平论坛嘉宾看到了这些积极因素

南方网 祁雷 邵一弘 李劲 2019-07-10 21:43

<https://static.nfapp.southcn.com/content/201907/10/c2409169.html?colID=null&appversion=5600&-firstColID=11569>



视频长度 1: 33

7月9日，第八届世界和平论坛圆满闭幕。当前，美国单边主义和贸易保护主义思潮不断抬头，给国际局势带来诸多不稳定不确定因素。面对美国愈演愈烈的单边主义和贸易保护主义行径，与会中外专家提出了诸多宝贵意见。



7月9日下午，第八届世界和平论坛举行“多边主义与单边主义”大会讨论。南方日报记者  
邵一弘 摄

清华大学国际关系研究院荣誉院长傅莹说，日前召开的 G20 大阪峰会，通过的首脑宣言明确提出，要“维护并发展自由、公正、非歧视的贸易体制”。对于中国来说，多边主义符合共商共建共享的全球治理观，有利于推动建设相互尊重、公平正义、合作共赢的新型国际关系。

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美国前助理国务卿拉塞尔分析，一方面，美国对多边主义始终心存怀疑，而对单边主义充满信赖，认为这是力量的展现，“这种心态在美国历史上长期存在”。

虽然中美关系面临挑战，但北京大学国际战略研究院院长王缉思认为，从长远来看，两国关系还有转机，“会有一些积极因素逐渐把中美双方重新带到一起。”他举例说，美国商界和民间近期就发出了不少积极、理性的声音。

傅莹也对现有国际秩序保持乐观态度。她说，国际秩序不会坍塌，世界各国要坚定信心，但同时也确实需要对国际体系中一些不合时宜的方面进行改革。

【记者】 祁雷 邵一弘 李劲

## WTO 面临“失灵”隐忧？专家：中国有能力共同书写新规则

南方网 祁雷 邵一弘 李劲 2019-07-10 6:00

<https://static.nfapp.southcn.com/content/201907/09/c2405484.html?colID=null&appversion=5600&firstColID=11569>



第八届世界和平论坛会场。邵一弘 摄

在第八届世界和平论坛分组讨论中，与会嘉宾表示，世贸组织（WTO）规则运行多年，已经无法完全适应当今的国际贸易体系，需要对争端解决机制、产业补贴政策等方面加以改造，限制安全理由的滥用等，以维护 WTO 的多边主义贸易体系。

### 两大功能存失灵隐忧

与会专家普遍认为，解决贸易争端、促成贸易谈判是 WTO 两个重要的作用。但是，“WTO 多哈回合谈判进行了快 20 年，仍然没有达成一揽子协定。”对于贸易谈判的问题，社科院国际贸易研究室主任宋泓举例说，“在农业、非农产品市场准入等方面，发展中国家与发达国家存在尖锐的矛盾，世贸组织成员之间达成共识非常难。”

比利时皇家科学院荣誉主席马里奥·特洛补充道，“尤其在争端解决机制等超国家规则上，我们需要进一步提高多边主义的约束力，让这些规则对主权国家更有效。”

目前，WTO 的争端解决机制也被认为“运行不畅”。“WTO 上诉机构只剩下 3 名法官，而美国仍在否决任何新法官的任命。”欧盟驻华大使郁白（Nicolas Chapuis）直言，“其中一名法官年底将退休，届时 WTO 争端解决机制或许会‘瘫痪’。”

### 监管框架亟待更新

虽然存在种种问题，但与会专家表示，支持多边主义框架下的 WTO 规则进行改革，并对中国对多边主义的贡献予以肯定。

“1995 年 WTO 成立之后，其带来的受益呈现了边际递减的情况，一些制度设计与当今

状况脱节。”印度国际经济关系研究理事会主任拉贾特·卡图里亚说，“WTO 应与时俱进，产业补贴、竞争法律劳工、数据监管等方面都应成为监管框架中的一部分。”

“在推进世贸组织改革的进程中，中国是一支非常重要的力量。”郁白说，“中国有能力共同书写这些规则，解决单边主义带来的产业补贴、技术转让等问题。”

【记者】邵一弘

【摄影】邵一弘

## 清华新闻网（1篇）

### 清华主办第八届世界和平论坛

清华新闻网 李含 王媛媛 2019-07-08

[https://www.tsinghua.edu.cn/publish/thunews/9648/2019/20190708202956428574163/20190708202956428574163\\_.html](https://www.tsinghua.edu.cn/publish/thunews/9648/2019/20190708202956428574163/20190708202956428574163_.html)

ws/9648/2019/20190708202956428574163/20190708202956428574163\_.html

清华新闻网7月8日电(记者 李含 王媛媛 摄影 李派 石加东 杨艳宾 曹文鹏)7月8日上午,由清华大学主办、中国人民外交学会协办的第八届世界和平论坛在清华大学主楼拉开帷幕。国家副主席王岐山出席论坛开幕式并致辞。

本届论坛的主题为“稳定国际秩序: 共担、共治、共享”。来自多个国家的前政要及智库领袖在为期两天的论坛上针对当今世界持续面临的安全挑战进行讨论,提出建设性应对方案,推动国际社会的安全合作。



第八届世界和平论坛开幕

阿富汗前总统卡尔扎伊、印尼前总统梅加瓦蒂、新加坡前总理吴作栋、欧洲理事会前主席范龙佩和俄罗斯前联邦安全会议秘书伊万诺夫等外国前政要应邀出席论坛。50多个国家的驻华使节出席论坛开幕式,来自24个国家的100余位智库学者将与会发言。约200名中外国际关系学者、业界嘉宾受邀出席论坛。全国人大外事委员会副主任委员傅莹,外交部副部长乐玉成、郑泽光,教育部副部长郑富芝,外交学会会长王超,清华大学校长邱勇,清华

大学党委书记、校务委员会主任陈旭，外交学会副会长李惠来，清华大学副校长郑力、校长助理彭刚等出席论坛。世界和平论坛秘书长阎学通主持开幕式。



国家副主席王岐山致辞

王岐山在致辞中表示，新中国成立以来，中国人民经过艰苦卓绝的努力，实现了从温饱不足到全面小康的历史巨变，中华民族迎来了伟大复兴的光明前景。中国的发展离不开世界，世界的发展也离不开中国。中国始终坚定不移走和平发展道路，永不称霸、永不扩张、永不谋求势力范围。面对当今国际秩序变革调整，中国主张推动构建新型国际关系和人类命运共同体，维护多边主义基石，拓宽共同发展途径，促进文明互学互鉴，携手应对人类共同新挑战。呼吁各国坚守和平发展的信念，毫不动摇地推进经济全球化，共同构建更加公正合理、稳定有效的国际秩序。

开幕式前，王岐山简短会见了阿富汗前总统卡尔扎伊、印尼前总统梅加瓦蒂、新加坡前总理吴作栋、欧洲理事会前主席范龙佩和俄罗斯前联邦安全会议秘书伊万诺夫等外国前政要。



清华大学校长、世界和平论坛主席邱勇宣布论坛开幕

清华大学校长、世界和平论坛主席邱勇在开幕式上致欢迎辞，并宣布第八届世界和平论坛开幕。邱勇首先代表清华大学和世界和平论坛组委会，对参加论坛的中外来宾表示欢迎。他说，世界和平论坛的宗旨是促进国际安全对话，激发战略思想创新，维护世界和平稳定。



自创办以来，论坛影响力日益扩大，已经成为全球战略安全人士积极参与的年度盛会。

邱勇指出，当前国际秩序处于转型调整的关键时期，不稳定因素增多、不确定性增强，特别是在筹备本届论坛的过程中，大国关系、地区局势、国际贸易、科技创新等方面都出现了一些新变化、新问题，国际秩序和全球稳定正面临新的严峻挑战。为此，本届世界和平论坛将主题确定为“稳定国际秩序：共担、共治、共享”。本届论坛将秉持创新性、开放性、包容性和前瞻性的原则，努力为思想的碰撞和交流提供良好平台。衷心希望各位代表在未来两天畅所欲言、坦诚交流，为维护国际秩序稳定和深化全球安全合作作出新的更大贡献。



印尼前总统梅加瓦蒂发言

在上午举行的大会上，印尼前总统梅加瓦蒂就国际格局与国际秩序分享了自己的看法。她谈到了自苏加诺总统带领印尼独立以来，印尼付出了巨大的努力，实现了本国和各国人民的繁荣。梅加瓦蒂表示，我们只有一个世界，因此我们必须共同地保护它。她说，如果我们愿意共同维护世界和平，那么我们就必须要共同努力，来消除冲突的根源，来消除紧张局势的根源，来消除战争的根源，消除仇恨、敌对、贪婪，我们要共同营造一个和平的心境，进行建设性的对话。



欧洲理事会前主席范龙佩发言

欧洲理事会前主席范龙佩在发言中回顾了过去十年全球发生的变化，谈到当今世界面临

的气候变化、可持续发展等多种挑战，并表示应当勇敢的携起手来应对这些挑战，实现和平共赢与和谐共处。范龙佩指出，促进全球繁荣，进一步加强合作，每个国家都应该在全球化过程当中担负起自己的义务和责任。寻求和平共处是我们需要达到的一个目标，每一个人都能够都应该从这样一个过程当中受益，而冲突只会使所有人受伤。我们没有别的选择，只能共同来促进生活水平的提升。如果没有国际贸易，不可能实现各自经济社会的发展，如果没有相互依存，不可能实现经济发展。我们需要寻求一个更好的生活标准，但是要实现这一目标，需要和平，必须要共同推动繁荣。他还介绍了欧盟的发展以及欧盟在应对气候变化等挑战中所作出的贡献。



与会嘉宾合影留念

据悉，为期两天的论坛共设 2 场大会、2 场大会讨论、1 场午餐演讲及 22 场小组讨论，涵盖全球性、地区性和专题性三类安全问题。传统安全问题中，国际秩序面临的持续性挑战、反建制主义思潮、大国关系、核不扩散、反恐问题等议题将依然成为各方焦点。非传统安全问题中，贸易冲突与经济安全成为新热点，人工智能及其国际政治影响也将纳入讨论。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，由清华大学主办，中国人民外交学会协办。论坛创建于 2012 年，迄今已举办七届，旨在为世界各国战略家和智库学者提供一个讨论国际和平与安全问题的平台，受到了社会各界的广泛关注。

## 新闻晨报（1 篇）

### 稳定国际秩序靠两极还是多极？

新闻晨报 顾文俊 2019-07-12 新闻晨报第 12 版

[http://epaper.zhoudaosh.com/html/2019-07/12/content\\_813048.html](http://epaper.zhoudaosh.com/html/2019-07/12/content_813048.html)

外交部就涉疆问题答记者问

坚决反对干涉中国内政

据新华社报道

针对22个国家联合致函联合国人权高专批评中国新疆政策一事，外交部发言人耿爽11日说，有关国家的致函罔顾事实真相，对中国新疆法律和政策的粗暴干涉，公然将人权问题政治化、工具化，粗暴干涉中国内政，中方对此表示强烈不满和坚决反对，已向有关国家提出严正交涉。

和外部势力干预，面对恐怖主义和极端主义的严峻威胁，新疆维吾尔自治区依法采取包括设立职业技能教育培训中心在内的一系列反恐和去极端化举措，扭转了新疆安全形势。新疆已连续两年多没有发生恐怖事件、社会安全稳定，民族团结、百姓安居乐业，各族群众的幸福感、获得感、安全感大幅提升，衷心拥护政府的政策举措。

发起伊核会议，美却遭“孤立”

郑昊宁（新华社专特稿）

应美国方面要求，国际原子能机构理事会10日就伊朗核问题全面会议召开特别会议。只是，伊朗和俄罗斯方面说，美方退出伊核协议、却要求伊朗遵守协议，这一情形“太过讽刺”。

重新谈判。伊方强调，突破浓缩铀存量和丰度是“不可逆”措施，愿意继续与各方对话。一些国家的代表在特别会议上说，当前伊朗核问题危机根源是美方对伊方采取极限施压政策。绝大多数理事会成员主张维护伊核协议，就美方退出协议、对伊方极限施压表达遗憾，同时呼吁伊方全面履行承诺，支持协议参与方维护协议的外交努力。

相关新闻

伊朗否认拦截英国油轮

据新华社报道

英国政府11日否认伊朗船只拦截英国油轮。英国政府11日否认伊朗船只拦截英国油轮，伊朗方面予以否认。

据新华社报道，革命卫队旗舰“波斯湾”号在波斯湾东部海域截获霍尔木兹海峡L5号革命卫队旗舰“波斯湾”号。

顾问

稳定国际秩序靠两极还是多极？

晨报首席记者 顾文俊

第八届世界和平论坛本周在京举行。来自世界多国的前政要、专家学者与媒体记者汇聚一堂，相互交流，共议时事。本届论坛的主题为“稳定国际秩序：共担、共治、共享”。

《顾问》本期访谈嘉宾：中国现代国际关系研究院前院长 太和智库高级研究员 崔立如

国际格局

走向两极？

顾问：现实的情况确实越来越显示出两极的可能。尽管有人觉得，一个两极的世界更稳定，还是多极的世界更稳定？对东来说，哪种更理想？

崔立如：两极和多极只是以不同的方式、标准、视角和立场去看待国际格局。各有各的道理。崔特指特朗普说，如果大家都能有非常清醒的头脑，世界上大部分的争议就不复存在。

还有一种观点则倾向于探索出一种更合理、更公平、大家都能够发挥作用的国际格局。这就需要观念的转变。现在总体来说，是在一个过渡期，过渡期的混乱是必然的。

特朗普现象

真有那么坏？

顾问：特朗普对世界的和平和稳定肯定不是一个坏现象。但川普个性化、善变、可是他的两年多来，真的给世界造成了很大的恶果吗？他的很多决定确实充满不确定性。但时而又充满不确定性的。而且，真正涉及战争的冲突，他其实还是不太愿意的。

崔立如：特朗普对世界的和平和稳定肯定不是一个坏现象。但川普个性化、善变、可是他的两年多来，真的给世界造成了很大的恶果吗？

崔立如：问题是不是坏现象，只能放在具体的语境中。作为现象本身，其实无所谓好坏。但有事情发展到一定阶段以后呈现出的方式，特朗普现象是美国内外政治、经济发展演变产生的结果。

多方智慧

更能稳定国际秩序？

顾问：相互借鉴，多兔存，正是本着这样的目的，亚洲各国今年聚集北京，召开了一场文明对话大会。北京对话大会，东方智慧能否为世界再开辟出一条有别于西方的道路？

崔立如：所谓亚洲智慧或者东方智慧，主要是东方哲学有关。东方哲学本身是多样的，但主要的基本是儒学。儒学在具体的语境中，作为现象本身，其实无所谓好坏。

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晨报首席记者 顾文俊第八届世界和平论坛本周在京举行。来自世界多国的前政要、专家学者与媒体记者汇聚一堂，相互交流，共议时事。本届论坛的主题为“稳定国际秩序：共担、共治、共享”。

《顾问》本期访谈嘉宾：中国现代国际关系研究院前院长 太和智库高级研究员 崔立如

## 国际格局

### 走向两极？

顾问：现实的情况确实越来越显示出两极的可能吗？您个人觉得，一个两极的世界更稳定，还是多极的世界更稳定？对未来而言，哪种更理想？

崔立如：两极和多极只是以不同的方式、标准、视角和定义来谈格局问题，各有各的道理。维特根斯坦曾说，如果大家都能够有非常清楚的定义，世界上大部分的争议就不复存在。你看争议特别激烈的地方，比如中美之间的战略对话和谈判，好多都是各说各的，交集不多。比较好的方式是，越是进入到实际的具体的问题里面，就越有产生交集的可能。但现在很多问题变得复杂，在复杂的情形下进入一个局部，犹如盲人摸象，这个局部跟整体差得很远。格局的问题与其有相似之处，得看从谁的目标出发。“两极”强调的是中美两国的实力、影响力，但我还是主张用“多极”来描绘未来的格局。

事实上，多极的概念来自两极，而两极的概念来自美苏冷战，极的意思就是力量中心。战后，美国和苏联成为两个最大的力量中心，与此同时，二者之间的意识形态和政治制度都形成了对立，被喻为南北两极，具有相互排斥的性质。此后，两极中的一极倒下，国际格局就成了一超多强。目前，世界上 GDP 超过 10 万亿的就中美两家，有人说，中国崛起之后又成另外一极。但所谓的中美“两极”跟冷战以来的两极有很大的差别，一是没有形成意识形态和政治制度的对立，二是没有形成两大联盟或阵营的抗衡，因此，并没有形成两极的结构。多极则有两个含义，一是认为极的东西还存在，二是认为全球化在一定程度上使得力量分散，这种分散不光是硬实力的分散，也有意识形态、政治发展模式的分散，与此同时，全球化的发展又带来了各力量主体间的相互依存。由此，从力量上分出了不同层次：第一层，中美；第二层，日本、欧洲大国、印度、俄罗斯等；第三层，沙特、土耳其、埃及、印尼、韩国、墨西哥等地区大国。各国不再像冷战时代那样附属于两大力量中心，而是有相当的独立性，我把它理解为一种多极的结构。

至于如何让国际秩序更稳定，一种观点认为，还是要靠一两个主要大国来管，要么美国出头，要么中国出头，否则世界就会乱；

还有一种观点则倾向于探索出一种更合理、更公平、大家都能发挥作用的结构，这就需要观念的转变。现在总体来说，是处在一个过渡期，过渡期的混乱是必然的。但是，乱了一段时间之后，它会慢慢沉淀，然后就能理出秩序。现在恰恰是不确定性风险最大的时候，在此期间，最重要的一个关键词是 management（管理），管理分歧，管理冲突，管理风险，中美之间也是这个关键词，好多问题解决不了，只能靠管控。

### 特朗普现象

#### 真有那么坏？

顾问：特朗普对世界的和平和稳定是不是一个坏现象？他虽然个性化、善变，可是他当政的两年多里，真的给世界造成了很大的恶果吗？他的很多决定确实充满不确定性，但同时又是充满可能的。而且，真正涉及战争的时候，他其实还是不太热衷的，他发起的那些军事

行动也只是象征性的。特朗普现象真有那么坏吗？

崔立如：要问是不是坏现象，只能放在具体的境况中。作为现象本身，其实无所谓好坏，得看事情发展到一定阶段以后呈现出的方式。特朗普现象是美国内外政治、经济发展演变产生的结果，从稳定国际秩序来看，它确实打破了稳定。二战后的世界秩序由美国设计、建立并维护，尽管期间曾遇到苏联和东方阵营的挑战，但最后还是回到了美国的这套秩序。而美国设计这套秩序（崇尚自由主义、市场经济、全球主义）的背后，实则有利益的推动。在这个秩序成为现实的过程中，又形成了支持这套秩序的话语，与之相辅相成。这套秩序本身并不一定是坏的，有秩序总比无秩序要好。但是，在现有秩序之上，有没有更好的秩序？什么样的秩序比之更好，这就见仁见智了。在形成更好秩序的条件尚未成熟之前，不妨先接受现有的秩序。中国的改革开放与融入世界的大前提就是接受现有的秩序，说明这套秩序在可预见的未来对我实现发展目标利大于弊。

至于特朗普现象对谁的破坏最大？其实也是见仁见智。比如在美国国内，它对建制派的利益显然形成破坏，一段时间以来，它对美国各阶层的利益关切也出现失衡，得利的这部分群体通过用脚投票把特朗普选上台，对这些人来说，特朗普现象不坏，他们很赞同他说的“美国优先”。当然，对中国而言，特朗普现象的影响也是两面的，具体我就不展开了。值得注意的是，特朗普的政策行为也不是他个人的，而是几股力量斗争博弈的结果，建制派的力量对他依然有着牵制的作用，当然，随着人事任命的去建制化，政府内部对他的牵制作用被削弱，随之而来的是右翼、鹰派力量的增强，但他们跟特朗普还是不一样的，才会出现在朝核问题上、在是否攻打伊朗的问题上的内部分歧。在谈论特朗普现象的时候，我们也得区分，哪些属于特朗普本人，哪些则是鹰派力量在发挥主导作用。东方智慧更能稳定国际秩序？

顾问：相互借鉴，多元共存，正是本着这样的目的，亚洲各国今年聚集北京，召开了一场文明对话大会。稳定国际秩序，东方智慧能否为世界开辟出一条有别于西方的路径？

崔立如：所谓亚洲智慧或东方智慧，主要和东方哲学有关。东方哲学本身是多样的，但主要还是儒教、佛教加上道教，一个基本的精神叫作顺其自然，我认为，东盟的很多做法实际上就是顺其自然的做法，它跟西方文化有很大的不同。儒教当中有一个所谓的中庸，这是非常高的境界，真正按照中庸的标准，很少有人能够达到。在实践当中，这种中庸就变成了一种折中主义，事实上，折中在实践当中有时候也是很管用的。

西方从工业化和启蒙运动以后，越来越习惯于用科学主义的方式来解决，类似于一对一、一个钉子钉一个洞眼的方法，这种方法在市场竞争中发挥过作用。但是，当世界变得越来越一体化，各行为体之间的关系越来越密切，你很难把它们截然地分开。亚太地区进入工业化、现代化以后，确实学习了西方的这种科学主义，但是，等到发展到新的阶段以后，事物开始走向反面，这个时候，传统古代东方的哲学可能会发挥更好的作用。亚太地区是一个多元化、多样性、丰富的地区，用壁垒分明、界限分明、一对一的方法，一时半会儿解决不了问题，事情就会僵持下去。而采取顺其自然、模糊的政策，有时候却能把事情往前推进，

随着时间的过渡，慢慢地，就会找到解决的途径。这就是东方的智慧。在未来的国际秩序中，最可行的办法是把东方和西方结合，根据具体情况找到合适的方式来解决问題。

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# 第八届世界和平论坛 外媒及外语报道汇编

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稳定国际秩序：共担 共治 共享

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清华大学世界和平论坛秘书处

2019年7月18日



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- Afghanistan News Agency (1 篇)

(波斯语)

هتشان داتسناغفا هعسوت رد یاهدن زرا و مهم شقن و حلص کیرش ناریا: یزرک  
اکریا ناغفا یرازگربخ تسنا

Afghanirca News Agency, 2019.07.10

[http://www.afghanirca.com/newsIn.php?id=73080&fbclid=IwAR38xagEMJ2zkLrwPRciKZzJV4RJzrbbh-Pc02sIaf\\_xzsAJPZ6veLDT5oqc](http://www.afghanirca.com/newsIn.php?id=73080&fbclid=IwAR38xagEMJ2zkLrwPRciKZzJV4RJzrbbh-Pc02sIaf_xzsAJPZ6veLDT5oqc)



روشک تیقفوم و تینما، حلص کیرش ناونع هب ناریا زانامروشک نیشیپ یرومچ سیی «یزرک دم»  
رد مه یاهدن زرا و مهم شقن تسنا لباک مهم ناگیاسمه و ناتسود زایکی مکنی رانک رد نارعت تفگ و درک دای  
تسنا هتشان داتسناغفا هعسوت

رد مبنش راهچ زور تسنا مدرک رفس نکپ هب یناهج حلص عمجم نیمتشه رد تکرش روطنم هب مک یزرک  
تابسانم میسه ناریا اب هتسود و منیری رایسب طباور یارادام درک ناشن رطاخ انریا اب مباحصم  
تسنا مدرتسگ رایسب روشک ود یاه یراکمه و میراد رگی دکی اب ییانبری رایسب  
رایسب ناتسناغفا تینما و حلص، هعسوت رد یا مقطنم تردق و مهم رگیزاب کی ناونع هب اناریا شقن یو  
روشک ود مراومه و دراد دوجو روشک ود یاه یراکمه یارب یفلتخیم یاه مصرع مک تفگ و درک فیصوت مهم  
دننک یم ینزیرار رگی دکی اب اه منیمز نی هرابرد

حلص هب ناریا دراد مهم رایسب هاگیاج کی ناتسناغفا رد ناریا: دوزفانامروشک نیشیپ یرومچ سیی  
رد روشک ود یاه یراکمه تسنا راودیما ناتسناغفا و تسنا مدرک کمک مراومه ناتسناغفا تابث و تینما و  
دبای ماماد فلتخیم یاهورملق

تیقفوم نینچمه و مصرع نیارد مک تفگ ناتسناغفا تابث یارب ناریا یاه شالت هب هراشا اب یزرک

و تسانا هدوب دشرب هب ور مشيمه تابسانم نيا و تسانا هدوب نيندز لاثم و مهم رايسب ناريا شقن ،ناتساناغفا  
ميتسه كيدزن ينزيار رد يناريا نالويئسم و ناتسود اب و دوب دهاوخ  
تسانا هتفرگ رارق ساسح طيارش كي رد نامروشك مكنيا هب هراشا اب شنانخس زاي رگيد شخب رد يو  
هب يلخاد يريگر و گنج لاس نيندز چزا دعبدنراد قح و دنهاوخ يم حلص ناتساناغفا مدرم درك ديكات  
دنبسرب شمارا  
يراكمه رب ناتساناغفا حلص ققحت دنيارف رد هياسمه يامروشك تكاراشم ترورض هب هراشا نمض يو  
درك ديكات حلص ياموگ و تفگ دنور رد هيسور و نينچ مزيو هب ناتساناغفا هياسمه يامروشك اب اكيرم  
ماجنا ناتساناغفا يربهر اب و ناتساناغفا هب قلعتم لماك روط هب دياب ناتساناغفا حلص دنور :تفگ و  
تسانا رادروخرب يداي زمه زاتاركانم تيفافش نيام نيا رد و دوش  
مراوديم و تسانا هتساد يبوخ اتبسن تفرش يپ نابل اط و اكيرم ادحتم تالاي انيب تاركانم :تفگ و  
دوش رجنم ناتساناغفا رد راديپ تابث و حلص هب تاركانم نيا  
نيا مدقت عم اريز دوش زاغانابل اط و ناتساناغفا تلود نيب تاركانم ميرواويم تيامن رد :دوزفا يزرک  
تسانا ناتساناغفا رد حلص ققحت هار اهنت ،عوضوم  
درك ناشن رطاخ زين روشك يسايس هدي ارد نابل اط شقن دروم رد نامروشك نيش يپ يرومچ س يير  
ماظن زاي شخب نابل اط ،حلص ققحت و ناتساناغفا زاي اكيرم جورخ زا دعب هك ميتسه يلح هار لابند هب  
دوش ناتساناغفا تسانايس دراو دناوت يم نابل اط دوش ناتساناغفا يسايس  
راهظا دنهاوخ يم يچراخ يامورين روضح نودب ار دوخ روشك ،ناتساناغفا مدرم مكنيا هب هراشا اب يزرک  
دنبك كرت ار ناتساناغفا نكمم نامز نيرت عيرس رد يچراخ يامورين درك يرواويم

## • Afghanistan.ru (1 篇)

(俄语) Хамид Карзай отметил необходимость переговоров между талибами и правительством

Afghanistan.ru, 2019.07.11, 15:02

<http://afghanistan.ru/doc/130593.html>



КАБУЛ, 10 июля. Для восстановления мира в Афганистане необходимы прямые переговоры между правительством страны и движением «Талибан» (запрещено в России), заявил накануне экс-президент Хамид Карзай.

Выступая на Глобальном форуме мира в Пекине, отставной глава государства поприветствовал межафганскую встречу, состоявшуюся 7 – 8 июля в Дохе при участии легальных афганских политических кругов и представителей «Талибана».

Экс-президент отметил, что катарский диалог уже является подготовительной ступенью для переговоров с правительством, и выразил надежду на грядущее взаимодействие между повстанческим движением и официальным Кабулом.

«В определённом формате переговоры идут, – сообщил Карзай. – Разумеется, впоследствии, и чем скорей, тем лучше, должны быть начаты переговоры между афганским правительством и талибами. Это единственный путь продвижения».

Стоит отметить, что до настоящего времени представители «Талибана» не согласились участвовать в переговорах с правительством. Государственные деятели, присутствовавшие на межафганской встрече, участвовали в мероприятии на правах частных лиц.

Бывший глава государства сообщил о том, что в настоящее время ведётся разработка программы включения талибов в легальную политическую систему, и осуществление данного проекта станет возможно с выводом иностранных войск.

«Это будет скорее урегулирование, нежели переворот, – уточнил экс-президент. – Необходимо, чтобы талибы вступили в афганскую политику, как и остальные афганцы, и мы должны будем это обеспечить».

Как ранее сообщал «Афганистан.Ру», в резолюции, принятой участниками межафганской встречи в Дохе, была отмечена необходимость реформ и создания в стране «исламского строя» – расплывчатость этой формулировки вкуче с печальной памятью о режиме «Талибана» успела вызвать опасения афганской общественности.

Тем не менее, впоследствии пресс-секретарь президента Афганистана Сиддик Сиддики заявил о том, что данное требование фактически уже выполнено, поскольку Ислам является государственной религией в стране. При этом официальный представитель главы государства отметил значимость демократической системы правления и проведения выборов, гарантирующий законность власти и её соответствие интересам народа.

## • AFPN (1 篇)

(波斯语)

مى نك مى من نابلاط مى لس ت ار تم وك ح:ى زرك

AFPN (Afghan Free Press News) 2019.07.11

<https://zaranjnews.com/news/34790>

روشك نكپ رهش هك حلص عمجم نى متشه رد شا ى نارنخس رد ،روشك نى شى پ رومج سى ى ر ،ى زرك دم اح

هب امن اغفا تى كل ام و تى رى دم هب دى اب نانس ن اغفا حلص دنور هك تس ا متفگ ،دوب هدش رازگرب نى چ

دوش هدر ب شى پ

دراو اکیرم و نابلاط نایم حلص ی اوگوتفگ مکی رارق: “تسا متشاد راهظا تسشن نی ارد، یزرک یاقآ  
”دوش نآ تفرشیپ ثعاب دن او تیم اوگوتفگ نی ارد تی فافش، تسا هدش دوخ رود نیمتفه  
و، دن متشاد اهتفرشیپ اوگوتفگ نی ارد اکیرم و نابلاط مک تسا هدوزفا یزرک یاقآ، لاح نیمه رد  
دوش ناتسناغفا رد یم یاد ثابت و حلص م رج نم اوگوتفگ نی ارد هجیتن مک متسا راودیما نم  
رود نیمتفه ماماد رد ناتسناغفا حلص دنور یارب اکیرم هژیو هداتسرف، دازل یلخ یملزمه، ییوس زا  
یا مظلالم لباق اهتفرشیپ اوگوتفگ رود نی ارد مک تسا متفگ نابلاط و اکیرم حلص ی اوگوتفگ  
هدش کی دزن حلص م رگی د تقو ره م تبسن امن اغفا مک تسا متشاد راهظا، دازل یلخ یاقآ، تسا متشاد  
دنا

یور، همان قفاوت کی م ندیسر و یم یاد حلص نی مات روظنم م اکیرم و نابلاط ی اوگوتفگ  
شیپ م لاجات ناتسناغفا زا یجراخ یامورین جورخ و، نابلاط یوس زا ینگفاساره دض یامن مضت  
تسا متفر

زا جورخ یارب مدحتم تالایا مک تسا متفگ یزرک یاقآ، ناتسناغفا مدنی ارد نابلاط شقن دروم رد  
یسایس مدنی ارد مک دهد مزاج نابلاط یارب دن او تب مک می تسا یراکهار ناه اوخ ام، دوش یم ماماد ناتسناغفا  
دشاب یم نابلاط و تموکح نایم میقتسم ی اوگوتفگ زاغآ تی امن رد دنشاب لیخد ناتسناغفا  
مک تسا هدوزفا یو، نانا م یملست من دوب ده اوخ نابلاط اب قفاوت کی نی ارد مک تسا متفگ یزرک یاقآ  
نآ زا دیاب ام مک تسا یزیچ نی ارد، دنوش امن اغفا مامت اب ناتسناغفا تسایس دراو م رابود نابلاط دیاب  
میوش نی مظم

یراکمه اب نی چ نکپ رهش رد، یدالیم ناو لاس یالوج هام ۹ و ۸ خیرات م، حلص یناهج عمجم نیمتشه  
تسا یتموکح ریغ ران یمس کی تسشن نی ارد، دش رازگرب نی چ هجراخ روم مسسوم و او مگن یست هاگش ناد  
دراو زکرمت یللملان یب یتینما تا عوضوم یور مک

## • Ariana News Agency (2 篇)

(波斯语)

6 مینک یم نابلاط میلست ار تموکح: یزرک

Ariana News Agency, 2019.07.11

[https://ariananews.co/news/%D8%A9%D8%B1%D8%B2%DB%8C-](https://ariananews.co/news/%D8%A9%D8%B1%D8%B2%DB%8C-%D8%AD%DA%A9%D9%88%D9%85%D8%AA-%D8%AA%D8%B3%D9%84%DB%8C%D9%85-%D8%B7%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A8%D8%A7%D9%86.html/)

[%D8%AD%DA%A9%D9%88%D9%85%D8%AA-%D8%AA%D8%B3%D9%84%DB%8C%D9%85-%D8%B7%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A8%D8%A7%D9%86.html/](https://ariananews.co/news/%D8%A9%D8%B1%D8%B2%DB%8C-%D8%AD%DA%A9%D9%88%D9%85%D8%AA-%D8%AA%D8%B3%D9%84%DB%8C%D9%85-%D8%B7%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A8%D8%A7%D9%86.html/)



هب یمیلست هن دوب ده اوخ قفاوت کی نابل اطاب حلص قفاوت هک تساهتفگ یزرک یاقآ: زوینان ایرآ  
...ن انآ

روشک نکپ رمش هک حلص عمچم نیمت شه رد شا ی نارنخس رد، روشک نیش یپ رومچ سی ی ر، یزرک دم اح  
هب ان اغفا تی کل ام و تیری دم هب دیاب ناتسن اغفا حلص دنور هک تساهتفگ، دوش هدش رازگرب نیچ  
دوش مدرب شیپ

دراو اکی رما و نابل اطاب حلص ی اوگوتفگ هکی رارق: تساهت شاد رامظا تسشن نیارد، یزرک یاقآ  
دوش نآ تفرشیپ ثعاب دنوتیم اوگوتفگ نیارد تی فافش، تساهت شاد دوخ رود نیمتفه



و، دن اهت شاد اهتفرشیپ اوگوتفگ نیارد اکی رما و نابل اطاب حلص هدوزفا یزرک یاقآ، ل اح نیمه رد  
دوش ناتسن اغفا رد یم یاد تابث و حلص هب رچنم اوگوتفگ نیاهجیتن هک متسا راودیما نم  
رود نیمتفه همادا رد ناتسن اغفا حلص دنور یارب اکی رما صاخ هداتسرف، دازل یلخ یملزمه، ییوس زا  
یا مظلالم لباق اهتفرشیپ اوگوتفگ رود نیاهک تساهتفگ نابل اطاب اکی رما حلص ی اوگوتفگ  
هدش کی دزن حلص هب رگی د تقو ره هب تبسن ان اغفا هک تساهت شاد رامظا، دازل یلخ یاقآ، تساهت شاد  
دنا

یور، همان قفاوت کی هب ندیسر و یم یاد حلص نیمات روظنم هب اکی رما و نابل اطاب ی اوگوتفگ  
شیپ هب ل احات ناتسن اغفا زا یچراخ ی اورین چورخ و، نابل اطاب یوس زا ینگفاساره دض یاهن یمضت  
تساهتفر

زاجورخ یارب مدمتم تالایا مک تسا متفگ یزرک یاقآ، ناتسن اغفا مډنی آرډ نابلاط شقن دروم رد یسایس مډنی آرډ مک دمد مزاج نابلاط یارب دن اوتب مک می تسایس اراکهار ناواوخ ام، دوشیم مډامآ ناتسن اغفا دشابیم نابلاط و تموکح نایم میقتسم یاموگوتفگ زاغآ تی اهن رد دنشاب لیخد ناتسن اغفا مک تسا موزفا یو، نانآ مبیملست هن دواب ناواوخ نابلاط اب قفاوت کی نی ا مک تسا متفگ یزرک یاقآ نازا دیاب ام مک تسایس یزیچ نی او، دنوش اهن اغفا مامت اب ناتسن اغفا تسایس دراو مرابود نابلاط دیاب میوش نی مظم.

یراکمه اب نیچ نکپ رهش رد، یوسی ع ناور لاس یالوج هام ۹ و ۸ خیرات مې، حلص یناهج عمجم نیمت شه تسایس تموکح ریغ رانیمس کی تسشن نی او، دش رازگرب نیچ هجراخ روم مسسوم و او مگنیست نوتن هوپ ډراد زکرمتم لملان یب یتینما تاغوضوم یور مک.

(普什图语)

## 2 لور یکنوکات یبیک تابث وا یحلص مې ناتسن اغفا د

Ariana News Agency, 2019.07.11

<https://ariananews.co/ps/afghanistan/%D8%AF-%D8%A7%D9%81%D8%BA%D8%A7%D9%86%D8%B3%D8%AA%D8%A7%D9%86-%D9%BE%D9%87-%D8%B5%D9%84%D8%AD%DB%90-%D8%A7%D9%88-%D8%AB%D8%A8%D8%A7%D8%AA-%DA%A9%DA%9A%DB%90-%D9%BC%D8%A7%DA%A9%D9%88%D9%86%DA%A9%DB%8C/?fbclid=IwAR3eVazxrZRWaTuzWNNLdZwEept8yCu4RQSeawDADMi8JDMEWwkeSLop9Xc>



هخوم مې نوډگ د یبیک هډنوغ مهتا مې یحلص یل او یړن د یچ یزرک دمآح حلص مې ناتسن اغفا د: زوینان ایرا د یبیک تینما وای حلص، ای خاړپ مې ناتسن اغفا د یبیک خرت مې یکریم یویدن، یللت هت گنجیب مین وی ناتسن اغفا د نارایا: لوی یو وای لابلو مهم ریډ لور نارایا د هگوت مې پراغبول وای تردق زیا مویس وی یرید یوای ترگلم ونوداوی ه وراود د وایرل یکی را مانتسود وای یو غزل یرید نارته والباک وای د یوډواک یډی خاړپ.

مل ناتسن اغفا د ییلت وایرل تیعقوم مهم ریډ یبیک ناتسن اغفا مې نارایا یچ هرک متایز یزرک هډ یرک متسرم هروپ هروپ مرس تابث وای تینما، یحلص

د نانتسن اغفا د دیاب تارکادم ی حلص د یچ مرس یربخ یه دپ ناشاد مه رشمسلو یناوخپ نانتسن اغفا د گنج نلک وخ هل سپ یچ یرل قح وایراوغ حلص کلخ نانتسن اغفا د: برکو راگنی تیشو یرشم هپ وکلخ لور یکنوکات یشک تابث وایسرو مت تنبم ارا یتبنن وای

## • ARZASHT (1 篇)

(普什图语)

یړک راگنی ت ویدیپ رژ هپ وتارکادم خنم رت ونابلط وایتموکح د یزرک دمآح  
ARZASHT, 2019.07.10

<http://arzasht.com/1877/%D8%AD%D8%A7%D9%85%D8%AF-%DA%A9%D8%B1%D8%B2%DB%8C-%D8%AF-%D8%AD%DA%A9%D9%88%D9%85%D8%AA-%D8%A7%D9%88-%D8%B7%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A8%D8%A7%D9%86%D9%88-%D8%AA%D8%B1-%D9%85%D9%86%DA%81-%D9%85%D8%B0%D8%A7%DA%A9%D8%B1%D8%A7%D8%AA%D9%88-%D9%BE%D9%87-%DA%98%D8%B1-%D9%BE%D9%8A%D9%84%D9%8A%D8%AF%D9%88-%D9%BC%DB%8C%D9%86%DA%AB%D8%A7%D8%B1-%DA%A9%DA%93%DB%8C>



ونابلط وایتموکح ن اغفا د رال ینیزاوی ویدیسر د مت یلوس، یی او یزرک دمآح رشمسلو یناوخپ داوی ه د نیچ هپ یچ یزرک. ید یړک راگنی ت ویدیپ رپ وتارکادم ید د یی هرژ رت رژ وای یربخ خمآخ خنم رت خنم رت ونابلط وایوالپ یی اکیرم د، لیوو یلوک یربخ مت سنارفنک متا یلوس یلاویرن د یی ییک یش هرال خم رپ تیفافش مروپ هپ دیاب مسورپ اد یی یربخ هپ وای یوش هنوگتخم رپ یک وربخ وناور وای ید یللب یکنووغر یربخ اد یراشا هپ مت یتسان ین اغفالان یی یوش مرسرت یک هحد هپ یزرک یربخ خمآخ خنم رت ونابلط وایتموکح ن اغفا د دیاب یش یادیک رژ هروموخ ره یچ ید یړک یی راگنی ت هدیک هیل هپ ولتو د ونوکاوخ وینرهب د نانتسن اغفا هل اکیرم سوا یچ اد، لیوو یزرک. یش لیپ یرت قح نوډگ د یک ماظن یسایس یکنولتار هپ داوی ه د مه نابلط وخ یړک دعاسم تصرف اد دیاب ناناغفا ون ییړک هسال رت

## • Didpress (2 篇)



(波斯语)

## تسا نابلاط و تموکح نیب تارکاذم زاغآ، حلص قی رط اهنت

Didpress, 2019.07.10

<https://www.didpress.com/%D8%AA%D9%86%D9%87%D8%A7-%D8%B7%D8%B1%DB%8C%D9%82-%D8%B5%D9%84%D8%AD%D8%8C-%D8%A2%D8%BA%D8%A7%D8%B2-%D9%85%D8%B0%D8%A7%DA%A9%D8%B1%D8%A7%D8%AA-%D8%A8%DB%8C%D9%86-%D8%AD%DA%A9%D9%88%D9%85%D8%AA-%D9%88/>

نونکا هچنآ هک متفگ نکپ رد حلص یناهج سالج نیمتشه رد روشک نیشیپ رومج سی یی ززرک دمآح  
تسا نابلاط مورگ و ناتسن اغفا تموکح نیب تارکاذم تسا زاین



نونکا هچنآ هک متفگ نکپ رد حلص یناهج سالج نیمتشه رد روشک نیشیپ رومج سی یی ززرک دمآح  
تسا نابلاط مورگ و ناتسن اغفا تموکح نیب تارکاذم تسا زاین

هک متفگ حلص یناهج سالج رد هتشدگ زور روشک قبسا رومج سی یی ززرک دمآح، او هنیش زالقن هب  
دشاب ناتسن اغفا مدرم یربهر و تیکلام هب لک رد دیاب ناتسن اغفا حلص دنور  
مدرک دیکآت یزرک یاقآ، یی اکی رما تاماقم و نابلاط ناگدن یامن نایم او گو تفگ متفه رود اب نامزمه  
(درک ده اوخ کمک دنور نی تفرشیپ هب یلیخ تارکاذم رد تی فافش): تسا

هک تسا زاین تیاهن رد هچنآ، متبلا: تسا مدرک دیکآت، هجود ین اغفان ایم تسشن هب مر اش اب یو  
(تسا نابلاط و ناتسن اغفا تموکح نیب تارکاذم زاغآ، دتفی ب قافتا ی دوز هب مراودیما

زا جورخ هدامآ مدحتم تالای هک روطنامه تسا مدرک ناشن رطاخ، هدی آ رد نابلاط شقن هب مطبار رد یو  
ناتسن اغفا یس ایس متسیس زایشخب نابلاط دهد مزاجا هک می تسه یلح هار لابند هب ام، تسا ناتسن اغفا  
دشاب

زایکی یزرک یاقآ و دش رازگرب نکپ رد ۲۰۱۹ لاس یالوج ۹ و ۸ خیرات هب حلص یناهج سالج نیمتشه  
دوب سالجانی ناگدنک کارتشا

(波斯语)

## می تسه تر دق رد نابلاط ندش لیخ دناه اوخ

Didpress, 2019.7.11

<https://www.didpress.com/%D8%AE%D9%88%D8%A7%D9%87%D8%A7%D9%86-%D8%AF%D8%AE%DB%8C%D9%84-%D8%B4%D8%AF%D9%86-%D8%B7%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A8%D8%A7%D9%86-%D8%AF%D8%B1-%D9%82%D8%AF%D8%B1%D8%AA-%D9%87/>

%D8%B3%D8%AA%DB%8C%D9%85/

«نکپ» رهش رد هک حلص عمجم نیمتشه ردش ایانارنخس رد روشک نیشیپ رومج سیی ریزرک دمآح هک میه اوخیم و میتسه نیبشوخ حلص یاهوگوتفگ مباب ام هک تساهتفگ ،هدش رازگرب نیچ روشک دنشاب لیخد روشک یسایس هدی آرد نابل اط



«نکپ» رهش رد هک حلص عمجم نیمتشه ردش ایانارنخس رد روشک نیشیپ رومج سیی ریزرک دمآح هک میه اوخیم و میتسه نیبشوخ حلص یاهوگوتفگ مباب ام هک تساهتفگ ،هدش رازگرب نیچ روشک دنشاب لیخد روشک یسایس هدی آرد نابل اط

حلص یاهوگوتفگ مباب «یرارق»:تس اهتساد راهظا تسشن نی ا رد یزرک یاقآ ،دی رازگربخش رازگ مباب ثعاب دن اوتیم اهوگوتفگ نی ا رد تیفافش ،تس اهتفگ دوخ رود نیمتفه دراو اکیرم و نابل اطنایم «دوش نآ تفرشیپ

و دن اهتساد ی اهتفرشیپ اهوگوتفگ نی ا رد اکیرم و نابل اط هک تساهدوزفا یزرک یاقآ ،لاح نیمه رد دوش ناتسن اغفا رد می ا د تابت و حلص هب رجنم اهوگوتفگ نی ا هجیتن هک میتسه راودیما نم یرگید لاکشا هب نابل اط و تموکح نی ا م یاهوگوتفگ زین شیپ نی ا زا هک تساهتفگ یزرک یاقآ زاغآ تی اهن رد تساهتفگ هتبل ا هک تساهدوزفا یزرک یاقآ ،تس اهتفرگ تروص دشابیم نابل اط و تموکح نی ا م میقتسم یاهوگوتفگ

زا جورخ یارب هدحتم تالی ا هک تساهتفگ یزرک یاقآ ،ناتسن اغفا هدی آرد نابل اط شقن دروم رد یسایس هدی آرد هک دهد مزاج نابل اط یارب دن اوتب هک میتسه یراکهار ناهوخ ام دوشیم هدام ناتسن اغفا دنشاب لیخد ناتسن اغفا

یراکمه اب نیچ نکپ رهش رد ،یدالیم ناور لاس یالوج هام ۹ و ۸ خیرات هب ،حلص یناهج عمجم نیمتشه تساهتموکح ریغ رانیسم کی تسشن نی ا ،دش رازگرب نیچ هجراخ روم مسسوم و اوگن یست هاگشناد براد زکرمت لمل انیب یتینما تا عوضوم یور هک

## • 阿富汗时报 (1 篇)

Editorial: Afghan-own, Afghan led solution

Afghanistan Times, July 11, 2019

<http://www.afghanistantimes.af/editorial-afghan-own-afghan-led-solution/>

Expressing satisfaction over the US brokered peace process in Afghanistan, a number of Afghan politicians believe progress is there between the United States and the Taliban, and hopefully it is one that will ensure lasting peace and stability in Afghanistan. They time and gain made it clear that the peace process “must be fully Afghan-owned and Afghan-led,” which would yield positive, fruitful and durable results. As peace talks between the Taliban and the United States have entered the 7th round, Afghan elites have stressed that transparency in negotiations will immensely help the process evolve. The U.S. special envoy for peace in Afghanistan Zalmay Khalilzad concluded the latest round of talks with the Taliban negotiators a few days ago in Qatar. He was cited by reports as saying that the Afghans are closer to reaching peace than any time in the past. Peace process is aimed at return of everlasting peace and end to violence whereas the two sides are discussing ways and means to guarantee halt to terrorism and a phased pulling US troops out of Afghanistan. Lauding efforts made to push for national reconciliation and bring about peace in Afghanistan, such as the two-day intra-Afghan dialogue opened on Sunday in Qatar’s capital Doha with the presence of a 17-member negotiating team from the Taliban, which showed there is already some format of negotiations going on (between the Taliban and the government). Of course, what’s needed is eventually, and hopefully as soon as possible, talks between the Afghan government and the Taliban to start which only the way to move forward. As the United States prepares to exit Afghanistan, we seek a solution in a manner that will allow the Taliban to be part of the Afghan political system. So it will be a settlement rather than a takeover. It should be the Taliban re-entry the Afghan politics with all the Afghans, and that is what we should be making sure. Recently the eighth World Peace Forum, held on July 8-9 in Beijing and organized by Tsinghua University in partnership with the Chinese People’s Institute of Foreign Affairs, is a non-governmental seminar focusing on international security topics. Former President Hamid Karzai attend the format, stressing for Afghan-owned peace process. Like of US, Russian Federation and other stakeholders, China Republic is also showing much more interests in early resolution of conflict in Afghanistan. For the purpose, Chinese high ups are in close contacts with several stakeholders including US. Soon after concluding the 7th round of his talks with Taliban in Doha, Khalilzad had made a trip to Beijing whereas he held talks with the Chinese authorities. The participants the 8th World Peace Forum also exchanged views on stock of proposals to help in settlement to Afghan conflict. Chinese authority’s role in implementation of Doha Afghan Conference declaration and helping Dr. Khalilzad lead peace process deserves appreciation.

- 卡尔扎伊办公室 (1 篇)

قلخ یروهم ج گنج یب رهش رد حلص یناهج سالج ا رد یزرک دمآح ینارنخس ۲۰۱۹  
یالوج ۹. نیچ

Office of Hamid Karzai, 13 July 2019

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jJlvGUlsXLg&t=375s>



سخنرانی حامد کرزی در اجلاس جهانی صلح در شهر بیجنگ جمهوری خلق چین. ۹ جولای ۲۰۱۹





视频长度 18:26

- TOLONEWS (1 篇)

- Peace Process Should Be Fully Afghan-Owned: Karzai

TOLONEWS, By News Agencies 10 JULY 2019 - Edited: 11 JULY 2019

<https://www.toloneWS.com/index.php/afghanistan/peace-process-should-be-fully-afghan-owned-karzai>



Karzai stressed that transparency in negotiations will immensely help the process evolve.

The Afghan peace process “must be fully Afghan-owned and Afghan-led,” former President Hamid Karzai said at the 8th World Peace Forum in China on Tuesday, according to Xinhua report.

“Progress is there between the United States and the Taliban, and hopefully, it is one that will ensure lasting peace and stability in Afghanistan,” Karzai said.

The US Special Representative for Afghanistan Reconciliation Zalmay Khalilzad concluded the seventh

round of talks with the Taliban negotiators on July 9 in Qatar. He was cited by reports as saying that the Afghans are closer to reaching peace than any time in the past.

Khalilzad said on July 8 that he had “lots of progress” on four key issues under debate in the negotiations.

The four issues which have been discussed by the US and the Taliban negotiators in the seven rounds of talks are counterterrorism assurances, troop withdrawal, a ceasefire and intra-Afghan talks.

Karzai lauded efforts made to push for national reconciliation and bring about peace in Afghanistan, such as the two-day intra-Afghan dialogue opened on Sunday in Qatar’s capital Doha with the presence of a 17-member negotiating team from the Taliban.

“There is already some format of negotiations going on (between the Taliban and the government). Of course, what’s needed is eventually, and hopefully as soon as possible, talks between the Afghan government and the Taliban to start,” Karzai said. “That is the only way forward.”

Karzai noted that as the US prepares to exit Afghanistan, “we seek a solution in a manner that will allow the Taliban to be part of the Afghan political system” .

“So it will be a settlement rather than a takeover. It should be the Taliban re-entry the Afghan politics with all the Afghans, and that is what we should be making sure,” he said.

The eighth World Peace Forum, held on July 8-9 in Beijing and organized by Tsinghua University in partnership with the Chinese People’s Institute of Foreign Affairs, is a non-governmental seminar focusing on international security topics.

## ■ 阿联酋（2家媒体，总计2篇报道）

### • 阿布扎比新闻网（1篇）

（阿拉伯语）

عمل اعلال سال قيقحتل لودلا وعدت امنكل وحاتفن ال اب عمزتلم نصل

أبوظبي، 2019.07.08

[https://abudhabi-news.com/breaking\\_news/amp/5030745](https://abudhabi-news.com/breaking_news/amp/5030745)

عمزتلم نصل ان، نينثال مويلا، نيكب يف يدتم يف، ناشيشت جن او ينصلال سيئرل بئان لاق  
ال سال يف ربكأ لكشب عمهاسملا لىل ىربكلا لودلا اعد منكل حاتفن ال اب  
ن. ييمل اعلال رارق تسال او  
ضاخ نأ دعب، يضا مل اعلال سيئرل ل أبئان، غنيب نيج يش سيئرل نم أ دج برقملا، غناو حبص أو  
خسارل داسفلادض قبالال يف يش لاتق

اهتضرف ييتلا ايكرمجل اتافيرعتلا اراج نصلال اب رمت ييتلا ايداصتقالا عمزالا لظ يف اذه ييتاي  
ءادوسال عمئال لىل ع اءار دلو ةينصلال يواوه عمزالا نعل ال ضف اهيلع ايكيرم ال اءادل

يواوه فتاوه عيبب حمسي من أب نابايلا يف ارخؤم تدقع يتلا نيرشعلا عمق يف نلعأ بمارت نكلو  
قيقدو سوردم لكشيب نكلو ةيكييرمأل ةدحتملا تايالولا يف

## • Eremnews (1 篇)

(阿拉伯语)

انذوفن عيسوتل يعسن الو انلزع ملاعلل نكمي ال: نصل

Eremnews, 转载自路透社, 2019.07.08

<https://www.ereemnews.com/economy/1879729>

ىلإ ىربكلا ىوقلا أي عاد، هدلب لزغ ملاعلل نكمي ال منأ، ينصلال سيئرلا بئان، ناش يشت غناو دكأ  
نصل ملاعلا رارقتسال او مالسلال لالح لإ لىبس يف تامهاسملا نم ديزم لذب

ةدحتملا تايالولا عم قريرم ةيراجت برح ةيوس تايلا نيكب هيف لواحت تقو يف لكذ يتأيو  
ةيكييرمأل.

نكيب يف، "اوه غنيس ت" ةعماج يف ملاعلا مالسلال ىدتنم مب حتتفا باطخ يف، يشت غناو لاقو  
يصقي نأ نكمي ال ملاعلا روطتو، ملاعلا يقاب يصقي نأ نكمي ال نصلال روطت "ن، نينثال موي  
ملاعلا ةيقبو هدلب نيب شيعتلا ىلع ادشم، "نصلال  
عالطضالا تريبكلال لودلا ىلع نأ، أضيأ ملاعلا هدالب جاتحت امك نصلال جاتحي ملاعلا "نأ فاضأو  
رارقتسال او مالسلال تامهاسملا نم اديزم مدقت نأ اهيلعو، مب ىدحتي جذومنك فرصتلا وامتاي لوؤسمب  
"ةكرتشملا ةيمنتل قاطن نم عسوتو نصلال ملاعلا

نلو، ةيحمل او ةيملاعلا نيتحاسلا ىلع تاروطتلا تنالك أي مالسلال راسمب مزتلتس هدالب "نأ دكأو  
نصف ملاعلا يف رقتسملا او يملسلال خانملا رفوتتي مل اذ" "منأ ىلأ آهونم، "عسوتلا و ذوفنلل ىعست  
"اهن عتدحتن ةيمنت كانه نوكت

تايالولل ودبي ام ىلع ةراشإ يف، "يموقلا نمأل مساب ةيراجتلا ةيامحلا" ةبغم نم متاذ تقولا يف رذحو  
ةدحتملا

زييمتلل ةلداع ريغ ةيراجت تاسرامم عابتاب نصلال بمارت دلانود يكييرمأل سيئرلا ةرادا تمهتاو  
تامهتا يو. ةيركفلال ةيكلملال قوقح قورسو اي جولونكتلل يرسقلا لقنلاو ةيكييرمأل تالكرشلا دض  
نكيب اهيفنت  
تادراولا ىلع ةعفترم ةيكرم موسر ضرر نائلودلا تلدابتو

ةلل عتم اي جولونكتلل ةقالم علا ةينصلال "يواوه" ةكرش ىلع تابوقع ةدحتملا تايالولا تضرر امك  
نصلال بضع راثأ ام، يموقلا نمأل ابقل عتت فواخمب

أبئان حبصأو، أردان إلا ةينلعل تاباطخب يلدي الو، غنيب نيج يش سيئرلا نم أذج برقم غناو  
ىلع حاتفنلا اب هدالب مازتلا غناو ررغو. داسفلا دض أبرح يش عم داق نأ دعب يضا ملال سيئرلل  
ملاعلا

## ■ 澳大利亚（1家媒体，总计1篇报道）

- The Global Foundation（1篇）

### ‘Ideology, Identity Politics and International Relations’

Address by Steve Howard, Secretary General of the Global Foundation.

[www.globalfoundation.org.au](http://www.globalfoundation.org.au)

‘Co-operative Globalisation’ - a strategy to secure a grand bargain for a sustainable and peaceful global future.

I would like to thank Tsinghua University and the organisers of this 8th World Peace Forum, who have brought together so many impressive international figures to discuss the great issues facing our world today and to propose solutions.

That this forum is convened and held in China is a splendid example of what I will speak about and encourage: China’s growing role as a soft power leader for global governance reform and related win-win actions, to bridge the East and West growing divide.

Much needs to be done, urgently, to avoid the growing escalation and demarcation along great power lines, a new and potentially more devastating form of Cold War. We need new and continuing ‘coalitions of the willing’, incorporating state and non-state actors who share the purpose of pursuing the global common good. China must now be at the forefront of this movement.

The topic as outlined\* presumes a kind of uniformity about the current state of Western politics, one that is capable of being described by a new theory from scholars who have had their previous theories at least contradicted, or even discredited.

It is apparent to me that there are several trends in politics at global level at present. Not all are consistent with one another or even coherent when summarised as a whole. This is completely understandable when the form and nature of the new global order does not yet have a clear construction or even a visible pathway.

For example, politics as experienced in Western countries such as Australia, Canada and some European nations, including France and Germany, has very little correlation with present political conditions in the USA and the UK, in which certain anti-global forces are dominant.



Unlikely allies need to recognise each other's strengths and together, seek global economic openness. My organisation has called for and is putting into practice, at global level, a new 'dialogue between civilisations' and a model of 'co-operative globalisation', both of which are enjoying increasing global endorsement and involvement from many quarters, including enjoying the moral authority of Pope Francis and his Secretary of State at the Vatican.

It could be argued, for instance, that Australia's view of global economic openness and integration is more closely aligned with that of China than with many other nation states, something perhaps unimaginable 10 or 20 years ago. Both nations, as it turns out, are enjoying prosperity whose benefits flow to their citizens and who, incidentally, have significant complementarity in their economic conditions. Although both have very different political systems, neither seems to be torn by domestic populist political factors.

Even with the turbulent political scene in the UK undergoing Brexit that would undoubtedly damage the British economy, London continues to enjoy immense prosperity. Yet it was the vote from the non-London areas of the UK that thought it would be better off by leaving the European Union and will suffer most if this comes to pass. Fortunately, this an unlikely prospect in political reality.

Global fracturing is real and must be transformed through deliberative action

If we pull back from the specifics of the individual political conditions of Western nations at present, to a more global view, we can see forms of fracturing along certain lines. This is more evident in some countries and societies than in others, not limited to Western compared to non-Western.

These days it is true that we can more clearly perceive the fault-lines of 'haves' and 'have nots' in and across many societies, even if the facts do not always bear this out.

Some Western democracies are also more susceptible to influence or capture by various interest groups and non-majority factions. We need to be careful about the amount of weight we attribute to these forces.

I think we also need to be careful about making assessments from the perspective only of nation states, as if these are the only accumulations of collective public thought and political expression that we should take into account. Today, there are a multitude of actors, global and local, having an impact.

## Tectonic shifts, globalism and populism

In my view, the world is undergoing a tectonic geo-political shift that, on one hand, transcends and affects nation states and binds some people into a more substantial form of globalism and economic globalisation. On the other hand, others are retreating behind boundaries, real or imagined, into populist nationalism. The latter form receives far more attention than the former, as do most old orders that are resisting eventual decline.

Yes, it is true that we have experienced forms of global arbitrage taking place across the borders of nation-states, as international cooperation and regulation has been weaker than is necessary. Some of this is quite devastating in its impacts.

Take the Global Financial Crisis, for example, a creation of Western financial arbitrage. Ten years on, it is now Google, Amazon and, worst of all, Facebook, that are achieving an even more devastating impact, with the exploitation of monopolies of data management. As a consequence, taxes that are usually levied and applied by the nation state for the purpose of the common good, are underpaid through arbitrated international tax avoidance mechanisms.

What a paradox! On one hand, many citizens are angry and express their frustrations of relative powerlessness and inadequate service delivery by national governments at the ballot box while, on the other hand, they continue their consumption of these monopoly data-capturing and non-taxpaying services. Where are the international cooperation and global governance mechanisms that will help to protect the global common good, of all citizens?

In parallel, an antidote is rising

In parallel, however, as a refreshing antidote, new coalitions of actors, governments, citizens, corporations, investors, non-government bodies etc, are coalescing and shaping effective possibilities of co-operation, seeking to out-run the old ways of the world order in search of the new. They are bound by an increasing sense of a win-win philosophy for the global common good.

The roles of key actors are changing, in some cases, inverting. China only recently has recently embraced economic globalisation as a modus operandi for the coming years. The US has, at the same time, under the current administration at least, turned away from this model, one that it had championed for the past 70 years. We should be mindful of the relative and ongoing rise and fall of great civilisations in history.

India has also selectively turned away from globalisation. It appears that India is undergoing a form of populist nationalism akin to that occurring in the US. For a society as unequal as India's, we will see if this form of political governance leads to fairer share of the benefits of economic growth, or even to economic growth as a whole, compared to what would be likely through a more open and liberal trading regime.

We are certainly seeing some disturbing impacts on critical systemic institutions in many economies. Central banks, for example, are in many places under increasing political pressure, to both deliver economic outcomes for which they were never designed and, to be more responsive to day to day political intervention by leaders of their nations. This systemic undermining of institutions, whether national or intergovernmental, is unsustainable. It will lead, if not checked, to a world in chaos.

What are we doing to change the course of history? 'Co-operative globalisation' as a unifying method for a new age.

Cooperative Globalisation is the rationale behind the global roundtable series convened over recent years, under the auspices of my organisation, most recently in London and Paris last month. These roundtable meetings follow on from our long-standing tradition of bringing together people of goodwill and in leadership positions from around the world, to discuss and address global challenges through concerted and practical action.

The London and Paris meetings followed on from a succession of other global roundtable meetings convened by the Global Foundation, in Rome (on 3 occasions), Kuala Lumpur, the Pacific Islands and in Sydney, along with previous international roundtable series our Foundation has held over the past 20 years on most continents, including in China on several occasions, also in Washington, as elsewhere. In all of these meetings, we have ensured strong Chinese participation, as we have been committed to working with China as it goes global since our formation 21 years ago.

## Encouraging China's rise and emerging global role

Ten years ago, China was not ready to assume roles of international leadership, even with positive encouragement.

Much has changed over the past decade and now China accepts that it has no other choice but to be a leader, or at least a co-leader, in shaping the world in which we will live for the years ahead.

China has moved from being perceived as a ‘villain’ in global climate action 10 years ago, to today being an admired world leader. I know, because I saw this shift take place, at first hand. It was quite something to see China rise to the challenge and embrace a new model of sustainably managing its economy and accepting its international responsibilities.

Five years ago, China took a further step, a milestone moment, when it’s President proposed the formation of a new, multilateral institution, the AIIB, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank. Today, the AIIB has nearly 100 nation states as its members. I will travel to Luxembourg in Europe in the next few days, to join its 3rd annual general meeting, in my capacity as a founding member of its International Advisory Panel.

China still has a long way to travel in assuming its global role commensurate with its international economic weight. This is made more difficult due the vacuum that presently exists in modes of international cooperation and also the deliberate actions of some who are pulling in the opposite direction.

The Belt and Road Initiative is a brilliant vision of China’s intent to work globally. Many good projects have been launched, yet there is still an important adjustment process going on, by China and the international community, to ensure true partnership and win-win by all involved. The encouraging news is that China learns quickly and is recalibrating the way in which it implements Belt and Road, even as the international governance systems that would make such a vision more effective are still lagging some way behind.

A grand bargain should be struck between willing parties in the West and the East

Let me come to the centrepiece, the conclusion of my presentation.

At the Global Foundation’s most recent global meeting, the Paris Roundtable, building upon our similar meeting two days earlier in London, a grand bargain was proposed.

What if willing parties from the East and the West, including non-state and then state actors, could agree to a simple proposition:

‘We in the West will offer to embrace China and ‘the East’ in partnership in our evolving models of best practice in operating globally; in return, we will offer to support China and ‘the East’ in the necessary reforms, balancing and strengthening of global governance systems’ .

There are many in the West who are already active in expressing our model of cooperative globalisation through many and varied practical and strategic initiatives that demonstrate to the community our genuine commitment to the global common good.

These projects and initiatives range from high-level, such as:

- the Paris Peace Forum, which is evolving new and positive methods of support and collaboration for hundreds of individual programs that support progressive win-win outcomes as a philosophy, by conducting a huge annual expo and global forum, that enjoys the personal commitment of the President of France and other world leaders;
- the World Benchmarking Alliance, that has grown to become an stand-alone entity supported by more than a hundred allies from business, civil society and beyond, that is independently measuring the sustainability performance of the world's top 2,000 companies;

There are also many initiatives that are quite specific, yet lend themselves to global application, all of which have at their core a serious commitment to both the local and global common good.

We are championing those efforts led by business, working with civil society, that demonstrate social purpose and long-term vision for the communities in which they operate, whether they are global mining companies working in South Africa or the increasing number of consumer goods corporations that also have social purpose and community benefit at the heart of their goals.

These efforts are genuine and often difficult to execute, however they achieve lasting benefits all round – a formula for ‘win-win’ by applying the model of cooperative globalisation.

We will increasingly see that social purpose and long-term vision that has genuine community endorsement will be at the heart of nearly every successful international corporation.

One can only wonder how different might be the global perception of Huawei, for example which, for all its technical brilliance, has had continuing difficulty in conveying a sense of greater purpose than just its competitive advantages and value for money proposition.

China and ‘the East’ more generally, could contribute to and benefit from this emerging cooperative globalisation methodology and it is pleasing to see a growing number of Chinese business and investment entities seeking to be involved with our work.

So here is our grand bargain:

A soft ‘technology transfer’, from corporations and civil society in the West which are doing good things in the right way across the world, and will bring the best of these examples to China for consideration and possible adoption, on a case by case basis.

In turn, these partners from the West will commit to work together, globally, in support of accelerated reforms of international governance arrangements, to more properly accommodate the growing weight and influence of China and ‘the East’.

In fact, that is what we and our allies at the Global Foundation have done for some time now and commit to continue to do. Refer to the Attachment for the Key Outcomes from the London and Paris Roundtables. We have ongoing plans to bring together advanced thinkers and actors from many walks of life, through dialogue and genuine understanding, along with commitments to real action, to help to shape the world that we would prefer to live in, for this and future generations.

Thank you for your attention.

## ATTACHMENT

Statement of Key Outcomes from London and Paris Roundtables, 19 & 21 June, 2019

A full report of these meetings is available at our website: [www.globalfoundation.org.au](http://www.globalfoundation.org.au)

‘We, as citizens, from many diverse backgrounds, cultures and disciplines, accepted both the responsibility and the opportunity to help turn around a world that is turning in on itself. We acknowledge that a tide of community anxiety, combined with political short-sightedness, risks displacing the more open and engaged global order that has brought benefits to so many and is now under serious threat.

We endorsed ‘co-operative globalisation’ as a crucial strategy, to help build community and political support and involvement for a more open and engaged world, one that operates to much higher standards and for shared benefits than previously..

We agreed that we must do all we can to avoid the clash of civilisations between East and West, particularly between China and the US. We are deeply concerned about the long-term impacts of the current fracturing.

We supported leadership efforts by enlightened business, working in partnership with civil society and other allies, for positive ‘coalitions of the willing’.

We learned about and committed to support many practical initiatives, large and small, that demon-

strate ‘cooperative globalisation’ in action. These are making a positive difference to the sustainability of our planet and the unity of its peoples, in some cases working effectively across all sorts of borders, real and imagined. This is the new model for the 21st Century and we agreed to continue to champion and illuminate these efforts. The World Benchmarking Alliance was a major highlight of the London Roundtable.

Further, we encouraged our partners who lead these initiatives to broaden their scope, to include an East-West component, to go global, to demonstrate in practice that it is possible to bring about harmony through diversity.

We proposed a Grand Bargain – if those is us in the West could welcome the East in to these many and varied practical works and vice versa, then as a corollary, we would offer to work with the East and West for a fast-track of adjustment required to global governance, one that would take better account of new realities of economic and political weight. In this regard, the continuing work of the Paris Peace Forum is a key vehicle.

The Global Foundation plans to maintain continuity of the London and Paris agendas, through communication, such as via this website and engagement with decision-makers and community and business leaders in the world.

Subject to sufficient expressions of support and local partnership, it is also proposed to convene a further Rome Roundtable, in the first half of 2020. A Beijing Roundtable and a New York Roundtable are also under development.’

## 埃及 ( 2 家媒体, 总计 2 篇报道 )

### • رجفلا ؤديرج (Elfagr News) ( 1 篇 )

( 阿拉伯语 )

يملاعل مالسلال ىدتنمب اباطخ يقلي ين يوصلال سيئرلا بئان

رجفلا ؤديرج (Elfagr News) , 2019.07.03

<https://www.elfagr.com/3645342>

يقليو رضحي فسو ناش ىشت غناو ين يوصلال سيئرلا بئان ناب اعبرالال مويلا ؤيجراخلال ؤرازو مساب شذحتم حرص  
نمائلال ىملاعل مالسلال ىدتنم حاتتفا لفتح ىمئل

نيكب يف اوغنيست ؤعماج يف ويلوي 9 و 8 يموي دق عيس ىدتنملا نل يف حص رمؤم يف غناوش جنيج شذحتملا لاقو

ؤيموكلح ريغ ؤودن ، ؤيجراخلال نوؤشلل ين يوصلال بعشلال دهعم عم ؤكارشلال اب اوغنيست ؤعماج ممظنت يذل ، ىدتنملا دعي  
يلودلا نمألل عيضاوم ىلع زكرت ىوتسملال ؤعيفر

### • Youm7 ( 1 篇 )

( 阿拉伯语 )

ارارقتس او الدع رثكأ ىلود ماظن انب ىل و عدي نيوصلال سيئر بئان

Youm7, 2019.07.08

<https://www.youm7.com/story/2019/7/8/%D9%86%D8%A7%D8%A6%D8%A8-%D8%B1%D8%A6%D9%8A%D8%B3-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B5%D9%8A%D9%86-%D9%8A%D8%AF%D8%B9%D9%88-%D8%A5%D9%84%D9%89-%D8%A8%D9%86%D8%A7%D8%A1-%D9%86%D8%B8%D8%A7%D9%85-%D8%AF%D9%88%D9%84%D9%89-%D8%A3%D9%83%D8%AB%D8%B1-%D8%B9%D8%AF%D9%84%D8%A7/4324052>

موفمب لكسمبتلاو ، ؤيددعتلا ؤيامح ىل لودلا عيجم وعدت هءالب نل ”ناش ىشت غناو“ ين يوصلال سيئرلا بئان لاق  
ؤيلاعفو ارارقتس او ؤيلووق عمو الدع رثكأ ىلود ماظن انبو ، تاتبثب ؤيداصتقالا ؤملوعلال عفدو ، ؤيملاسلال ؤيمنتلا

ىدتنملا ؤنمائلال ؤرودلل ؤيحاتتفالال ؤسلجلال يف نينئلال مويلا ين يوصلال سيئرلا بئان اهاقلأ ؤمئل يف كلذل ؤعماج  
مصاصل اب اوغنيست ؤعماج يف كلذو ، ”كراشلال سسأ ىلع موقري رقتسملال ىلودلا ماظنل“ ناونع تحت ىملاعل مالسلال  
نيكب

ؤعجاوم يف ؤيرشبلل كرتشم ريضم يذ عمتمجمو ؤديج ؤيلود تاقالاع انب زيزعت ىل و وعدت نيوصلال نأ ناش فاضأو  
ملعتلا عيجشتو ، ؤكرتشملا ؤيمنتلا قيرط عيسوتو ، ؤيددعتلا سسأ ؤيامح عم ، ىلودلا ماظنلل ىلحال عضولا  
ؤديجلال تايذحتلا ؤعجاومل اعم لمعلالو ، لدابتملا

ممظنت متي يذل ىدتنملا لثم يثي ح ، نيكبب اوغنيست ؤعماج يف دغلاو مويلا رادم ىلع ىدتنملا دق عنويو  
ىلع زكرت ىوتسملال ؤعيفر ؤيموكلح ريغ ؤيسارد ؤقلح ، ؤيجراخلال نوؤشلل ين يوصلال بعشلال دهعم عم ؤكارشلال اب  
ىلودلا نمألل اعب عتم تاعوضوم



## ■ 巴基斯坦（3家媒体，总计5篇报道）

- Business Recorder（1篇）

### Pakistan to participate in World Peace Forum in Beijing

Business Recorder, 转载自 Independent News Pakistan, JUL 6TH, 2019

<https://fp.brecorder.com/2019/07/20190706494920/>

Pakistan will participate in the 8th World Peace Forum, scheduled to be held here from July 8 to 9 at Tsinghua University. Vice President Wang Qishan will attend and address the opening ceremony of the Forum. According to the spokesperson of the Chinese Foreign Ministry Geng Suang, the forum's participants will deliberate upon the theme of "Stabilizing the International Order: Sharing, Governing, and Sharing."

During the forum, there will be foreign ministers' dialogue and several group discussions. Other topics include "the international pattern and the international order", "geopolitics and relations between major powers", "regional security", "multilateralism and unilateralism". Former Afghan President Karzai, former Indonesian President Megawati, former Singaporean Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong, former European Council President Van Rompuy and former Russian Federal Security Council Secretary Ivanov have specially been invited to attend the forum.

The envoys of more than 50 countries including Pakistan will also attend the opening ceremony of the forum. More than 100 think tank scholars from 24 countries will attend the conference. In addition, about 200 Chinese and foreign international relations scholars and industry guests have also been invited for the event. The World Peace Forum is the first high-level unofficial international security forum held by China. It is hosted by Tsinghua University and co-organized by the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. Founded in 2012, the Forum has been held for seven sessions to provide a platform for strategists and think tank scholars around the world to discuss international peace and security issues, the spokesperson added.

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- Independent News Pakistan（1篇）

### Pakistan to participate world Peace Forum in Beijing

Independent News Pakistan, July 5, 2019

<http://www.inp.net.pk/pakistan-to-participate-world-peace-forum-in-beijing/>

BEIJING, July 5 (INP): Pakistan will participate in the 8th World Peace Forum, scheduled to be held here from July 8 to 9 at Tsinghua University.

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INP//LK

## • UrduPoint (3 篇)

### China Calls For More Equitable, Stable Int’ l Order

Sumaira FH, Mon 08th July 2019 | 06:16 PM

<https://www.urdupoint.com/en/world/china-calls-for-more-equitable-stable-intl-664403.html>

BEIJING, (UrduPoint / Pakistan Point News - APP - 8th Jul, 2019 ) :China on Monday called on countries around the world to uphold peaceful development, promote economic globalization and build a more equitable, rational, stable and effective international order.

Chinese Vice President Wang Qishan made the remarks when addressing the opening ceremony of the eighth World Peace Forum at Tsinghua University in Beijing.

Organized by Tsinghua University in partnership with the Chinese People’ s Institute of Foreign Affairs, the forum is a non-governmental seminar focusing on international security topics. The theme of this year’ s forum is Stabilizing the World Order: Common Responsibilities, Joint Management, and Shared Benefits.

Wang said that since the founding of the People’ s Republic of China, the Chinese people have realized historical changes through extreme hard work, and the Chinese nation is now embracing the bright prospects of revival.

“China cannot develop without the world, nor can the world develop without China. China has constantly adhered to the path of peaceful development and will never seek hegemony, expansion or a sphere of influence,” Wang said.

He said that amid changes and adjustments in the international order, China advocates creating a new type of international relations and a community of shared future for humanity, maintaining the cornerstone of multilateralism, expanding common development, facilitating mutual learning of different civilizations and jointly tackling new common challenges.

### Chinese Vice President Urges World Community To Jointly Fight Int’ l Crime, Terrorism

Zeeshan Aziz (@imziishan) , Mon 08th July 2019 | 11:20 AM

<https://www.urdupoint.com/en/world/chinese-vice-president-urges-world-community-663993.html>

BEIJING (UrduPoint News / Sputnik - 08th July, 2019) Chinese Vice President Wang Qishan on Monday called on the global community to provide a common response to modern challenges and take active joint efforts in fight against transnational crime and terrorism.

“It is necessary to give a common response to the challenges that humankind currently faces. It is important to take common efforts to improve the global legal system and mechanisms of global governance, to strengthen international cooperation in new areas, in particular the development of the internet, artificial intelligence technologies, deep-sea and polar research .

.. It is necessary to jointly fight against any signs of transnational crime and terrorism,” Wang said at the opening of the World Peace Forum in Beijing.

According to the Chinese vice president, the international community should demonstrate joint responsibility for implementing international agreements to combat climate change, promote international cooperation in the fight against poverty and natural disasters.

## China’ s Vice Foreign Minister Meets With Former Afghan President Karzai

Muhammad Irfan Tue 09th July 2019 | 07:55 PM

<https://www.urdupoint.com/en/world/chinas-vice-foreign-minister-meets-with-form-665460.html>

BEIJING, (UrduPoint / Pakistan Point News - APP - 9th Jul, 2019 ) :China’ s Vice Foreign Minister Luo Zhaohui met with former Afghan President Hamid Karzai and exchanged views on the situation in Afghanistan and the reconciliation process, according to a statement issued by Chinese foreign ministry here on Tuesday.

Hamid Karzai is currently in the Chinese capital to attend the 8th World Peace Forum organized at Tsinghua University.

## 保加利亚 ( 1 家媒体, 总计 1 篇报道 )

- Bulgarian Telegraph Agency ( 1 篇)

(保加利亚语)

CHINA-BEIJING-WORLD PEACE FORUM-WANG QISHAN (CN)

8 юли 2019 / 16:45

<http://www.bta.bg/bg/gallery/image/5908966>

(190708) -- BEIJING, July 8, 2019 (Xinhua) -- Chinese Vice President Wang Qishan (C) poses for a group photo with guests before the opening ceremony of the eighth World Peace Forum at Tsinghua University in Beijing, capital of China, July 8, 2019. (Xinhua/Shen Hong)

Източник: XINHUA

2010-2019, БТА - Съдържанието на информационната база данни на Българска Телеграфна Агенция (БТА или Агенцията) и технологиите използвани в нея, са под закрила на Закона за авторското право и сродните му права. Всички текстови, фотографски и графични изображения публикувани в базата данни, са собственост на БТА, освен ако изрично е посочено друго. ПОЛЗВАТЕЛИТЕ и АБОНАТИТЕ на информационната база данни на БТА се задължават да използват всички материали от информационната база данни на Агенцията съгласно Общите условия за договорите на БТА и действащото в Република България законодателство.

## 波兰 ( 1 家媒体, 总计 1 篇报道 )

- Dziennik.pl ( 1 篇)

(波兰语)

Wojna handlowa Chiny-USA. Wiceprezydent ChRL: Świat nie może się odciąć od Chin

2019.07.08

<https://wiadomosci.dziennik.pl/swiat/artykuly/602067,wojna-handlowa-chiny-usa-huawei.html>

Rozwój Chin nie może być odcięty od świata, a rozwój świata nie może być odcięty od Chin – ocenił w poniedziałek wiceprezydent ChRL Wang Qishan, przestrzegając przed protekcjonizmem handlowym. Według komentatorów była to aluzja do działań administracji USA.

Chiny i USA od ponad roku toczą wojnę handlową, w ramach której odciliły już wzajemny eksport wart miliardy dolarów rocznie. Podczas niedawnego spotkania w Osace przywódcy obu krajów uzgodnili jednak rozejm i wznowienie dwustronnych negocjacji handlowych, które załamały się w maju.

Rozwój Chin nie może się odciąć od świata, a rozwój świata nie może się odciąć od Chin - powiedział wiceprezydent Wang podczas wystąpienia na Światowym Forum Pokoju na Uniwersytecie Tsinghua w Pekinie. Przestrzegł przy tym przed stosowaniem "protekcjonizmu w

imię bezpieczeństwa narodowego".

Troską o bezpieczeństwo narodowe władze w Waszyngtonie uzasadniały wprowadzanie części cel na chiński eksport oraz restrykcji wobec chińskiego koncernu telekomunikacyjnego Huawei. Został on niedawno dopisany do prowadzonej przez ministerstwo handlu USA listy podmiotów, które muszą uzyskać specjalne licencje, by kupować amerykańskie produkty.

Wang nie wymienił wprost USA, ale wezwał światowe mocarstwa do większego wkładu w pokój i stabilność na świecie. - Duże kraje muszą wziąć odpowiedzialność i dawać dobry przykład, wносить większy wkład w globalny pokój i stabilność oraz poszerzać drogę wspólnego rozwoju - powiedział.

- Rozwój jest kluczem do rozwiązania wszystkich kwestii - ocenił chiński wiceprezydent na rozpoczętym w poniedziałek dwudniowym forum, w którym uczestniczą m.in. pracujący w Pekinie zachodni dyplomaci i były przewodniczący Rady Europejskiej Herman van Rompuy.

Wang, uważany za bardzo bliskiego współpracownika przywódcy ChRL Xi Jinpinga, ponowił również zapewnienie chińskich władz o chęci dalszego otwarcia gospodarczego. Zapewnił też, że niezależnie od sytuacji międzynarodowej Chiny będą podążały drogą pokoju i nie będą dążyły do tworzenia sfer wpływów ani ekspansji.

Administracja prezydenta USA Donalda Trumpa nałożyła karne cła na chiński eksport, by nakłonić Pekin do zmiany jego polityki handlowej. Stany Zjednoczone zarzucają Chinom m.in. wymuszanie transferu technologii od amerykańskich firm, nieuczciwe dotacje dla rodzimego przemysłu oraz brak wzajemności w barierach rynkowych.

Pekin zaprzecza tym oskarżeniom, a na wprowadzane przez Waszyngton karne cła odpowiada taryfami odwetowymi. Chińskie władze deklarowały, że nie chcą wojny handlowej, ale są gotowe "walczyć do końca".

## ■ 俄罗斯 ( 3 家媒体, 总计 4 篇报道 )

- REGNUM ( 2 篇 )

( 俄语 )

В Пекине проходит Всемирный форум мира

2019.07.08 20:12

<https://regnum.ru/news/society/2662026.html>

В пекинском университете Цинхуа открылся очередной, восьмой Всемирный форум мира, сообщает 8 июля Синьхуа, отмечая, что его открыл и на нём выступил заместитель председателя КНР Ван Цишань.

Указав на великие свершения китайского народа после образования в 1949 году КНР, Ван Цишань отметил, что темпы современного развития страны отражают перспективу великого возрождения китайской нации. При этом КНР, по его словам, неотделима от остального мира и будет идти по пути мирного развития и не собирается претендовать на роль гегемона и проводить политику экспансии.

В современных условиях глубоких перемен в мировом порядке Китай поддерживает создание международных отношений нового типа, включая формирование сообщества единой судьбы человечества, объединенного принципами многосторонности и взаимных обменов различных цивилизаций.

Ван Цишань призвал участников форума к убежденности в мирном развитии планеты, в рамках которого только и возможно построение по-настоящему справедливого и эффективного мирового порядка.

(俄语)

## Экс-президент Индонезии приняла участие во Всемирном форуме мира в Пекине

2019.07.08, 15:21

<https://regnum.ru/news/polit/2661836.html>

Бывший президент Индонезии Мегавати Сукарнопутри призвала к тому, чтобы принцип достижения консенсуса был наилучшим способом урегулирования всех форм конфликтов между народами в целях обеспечения мира во всем мире на VIII Всемирном форуме мира в Пекине (КНР) 8 июля, сообщает Antaranews.

Мегавати Сукарнопутри подчеркнула, что если международное сообщество хочет мира, то каждая страна должна уважать суверенитет друг друга, даже если другие страны очень малы.

«На этом форуме я хочу задать вопрос: что именно будет разрушено в 21-м веке? Является ли это смыслом независимости, за который боролись отцы-основатели? В этом ли смысл технического прогресса? Создана ли технология для разжигания войны или для укрепления мира?» — спрашивает экс-президент Индонезии.

В связи с этим Мегавати Сукарнопутри изложила несколько принципов «мира во всем мире»: мы сами должны поддерживать и сохранять землю, поскольку это единая страна; конфликт ведет к опасности для человеческой цивилизации; каждая нация имеет право высказываться; для создания мира нужно устранить причины конфликтов и напряженности.

«Один принцип — уважать, ценить, признавать и защищать национальные права каждой нации. Это принцип, который должен быть принят, твердо поддержан и осуществлен каждой нацией», — заключила индонезийский политик.

VIII Всемирный форум мира проходит в университете Цинхуа в Пекине (Китай) 8–9 июля 2019 года.

Напомним, Мегавати Сукарнопутри занимала пост президента Индонезии с 2001 по 2004 год. В настоящее время политик занимает пост председателя Демократической партии борьбы Индонезии.

## • RIAC (Russian International Affairs Council) (1 篇)

### 8th World Peace Forum

July 9, 2019

<https://russiancouncil.ru/en/news/8th-world-peace-forum/>

On July 8–9, 2019, the 8th World Peace Forum was held in Beijing. It is one of the most representative and authoritative events on international security and strategic stability in the Asia-Pacific.

The organizers of the Forum are traditionally Tsinghua University and the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. The main theme of the Forum this year was "Stabilizing the World Order: Common Responsibilities, Joint Management, and Shared Benefits". Russian International Affairs Council (RIAC) has been participating in the event since 2012, since the Forum was launched. Igor Ivanov, RIAC President, made a report at the plenary session of the Forum "Geopolitics and Relations between Major Powers".

Other speakers at the sessions included: Andrey Denisov, RIAC Member, Ambassador Extraordinary and

Plenipotentiary of the Russian Federation to the People's Republic of China; Sergey Karaganov, RIAC Member, Dean of the Department of World Economics and World Politics, Higher School of Economics; Andrey Kortunov, RIAC Director General; and Sergei Uyanaev, Head of «Russia - China» Center, Deputy Director of the Institute of Far Eastern Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences.

## • Sputnik 卫星通讯社 (1 篇)

(波斯语)

دشاب اهن اغفا تسد هب دياب حلص دنور یربهر :یزرک

2019.07.10

<https://af.sputniknews.com/afghan/201907103593777-%D8%A9%D8%B1%D8%B2%DB%8C-%D8%B1%D9%87%D8%A8%D8%B1%DB%8C-%D8%B1%D9%88%D9%86%D8%AF+%D8%B5%D9%84%D8%AD-%D8%AF%D8%B3%D8%AA+%D8%A7%D9%81%D8%BA%D8%A7%D8%AA+%D9%87%D8%A7/>

هب اهن اغفا تیکلام و تیری دم هب دياب ناتسن اغفا حلص دنور هک تفگ نی چ رد ، ناتسن اغفا نی شی پ روم ج سی ی دوش مدرب شی پ

رد شایان رخس رد ، ناتسن اغفا نی شی پ روم ج سی ی زرک دماح ، اه مناسر زالقن هب کی نتوپسا شرازگ هب و تیری دم هب دياب ناتسن اغفا حلص دنور هک تفگ ، دوش رازگرب نی چ روشک نکپ رش مک حلص عم جم نی متشه دوش مدرب شی پ هب اهن اغفا تیکلام  
رد تی فافش ، تسا هدش دوخ رود نی متفه دراو اکیرم و نابلاط نی ام حلص ی اوگوتفگ هک یرارق : بتشاد راهظا یزک ”دوش نآ تفرشی پ ثعاب دن اوتیم اوگوتفگ نی ا  
راودیما نم و ، دنا هتشد ای متفرشی پ اوگوتفگ نی ا رد اکیرم و نابلاط هک تسا هدوزفا یزک یاقآ ، لاح نی مه رد دوش ناتسن اغفا رد میاد تابث و حلص هب رجنم اوگوتفگ نی ا هجیتن هک متسا  
ساره دض ایان میضت یور ، همانقفاوت کی هب ندیسر و میاد حلص نی مات روطنم هب اکیرم و نابلاط ی اوگوتفگ تسا متفرشی پ هب لاحات ناتسن اغفا زا یجراخ یامورین جورخ و ، نابلاط یوس زا ینگفا  
تسا مدرک لابقتسا هجود ی ناغفان ایام تسشن و حلص ندروا یارب اهشالت زا یزک یاقآ ، مه ییوس زا هدام ناتسن اغفا زا جورخ یارب مدحتم تالی ای هک تسا متفگ یزک یاقآ ، ناتسن اغفا مدنی ا رد نابلاط شقن دروم رد  
دنشاب لیخد ناتسن اغفا یسایس مدنی ا رد هک دهد مزاج نابلاط یارب دن اوتب هک می تسا یراکهار ناه اوخ ام ، دوشیم یراکمه اب نی چ نکپ رش رد ، یدالیم اور لاس الیوج هام ۹ و ۸ خیرات هب ، حلص یناهج عم جم نی متشه تسا ینتفگ یور هک تسا یتموکح ریغ رانیس کی تسشن نی ا ، دش رازگرب نی چ هجراخ روم مسسوم و اوگن نی ست هاگشناد  
دراد زکرم تیللملانیب ی تی نما تا عوضوم

## ■ 法国 ( 1 家媒体 总计 1 篇报道 )

### • News 24 法国 24 新闻台

Aux Etats-Unis, le vice-président chinois déclare que le monde ne peut exclure la Chine

By Sameh On Jul 8, 2019 news 24

<https://news-24.fr/aux-etats-unis-le-vice-president-chinois-declare-que-le-monde-ne-peut-exclure-la-chine/>



BEIJING (Reuters) – La Chine et le reste du monde doivent coexister, a déclaré lundi le vice-président chinois Wang Qishan, lors d'un affrontement indirect aux Etats-Unis avec lequel Pékin tente actuellement de résoudre une guerre commerciale acharnée.

Le 8 juillet 2019, le vice-président chinois Wang Qishan prononce un discours lors de l'ouverture du Forum mondial de la paix à l'Université Tsinghua, à Beijing (Chine). REUTERS / Jason Lee

«Le développement de la Chine ne peut exclure le reste du monde. Le développement du monde ne peut exclure la Chine », a déclaré Wang dans une allocution d'ouverture du Forum mondial de la paix, organisée par l'Université Tsinghua, une université d'élite à Pékin.

Wang a également mis en garde contre "le protectionnisme au nom de la sécurité nationale", sans mentionner les États-Unis, et a appelé les grandes puissances à apporter davantage de contributions à la paix et à la stabilité mondiales.

L'administration Trump a accusé la Chine de se livrer à des pratiques commerciales déloyales discriminatoires à l'encontre des entreprises américaines, au transfert forcé de technologies et au vol de droits de propriété intellectuelle, toutes accusations que Pékin a rejetées.

Les deux parties ont élevé des droits de douane de plus en plus sévères sur leurs importations respectives.

Les sanctions américaines contre le géant chinois de la technologie Huawei Technologies Co Ltd ont également suscité la colère des États-Unis. [HWT.UL] sur les préoccupations de sécurité nationale.

Wang, qui est très proche du président chinois Xi Jinping et ne parle que rarement en public, a réitéré l'engagement de la Chine à s'ouvrir.

Le monde a besoin de la Chine, tout autant que la Chine a besoin du monde, a déclaré Wang, devenu vice-président l'année dernière après avoir dirigé la lutte de Xi contre la corruption profondément enracinée.

«Les grands pays doivent assumer leurs responsabilités et donner l'exemple, contribuer davantage à la paix et à la stabilité mondiales et élargir la voie du développement commun», a-t-il déclaré.

"Le développement est la clé de la résolution de tous les problèmes", a déclaré M. Wang à un public composé de hauts diplomates occidentaux basés à Beijing et de l'ancien président du Conseil européen, Herman Van Rompuy.

Les plus hauts représentants des États-Unis et de la Chine organisent la reprise des négociations cette semaine afin de tenter de résoudre la guerre commerciale qui dure depuis un an entre les deux plus grandes économies du monde.

Les deux parties sont en communication par téléphone depuis le sommet du G20 du mois dernier, lorsque le président américain Donald Trump et Xi ont convenu de relancer les pourparlers qui s'étaient arrêtés en mai.

Les discussions entre les deux parties ont été rompues en mai après que des responsables américains eurent accusé la Chine de s'être retirée des engagements pris précédemment dans le texte d'un accord dont les négociateurs avaient déclaré qu'il était presque terminé.

Les deux pays ont été en désaccord sur une série d'autres questions, allant des droits de l'homme au soutien contesté de la mer de Chine méridionale et à l'appui américain à Taiwan autonome,

revendiqué par la Chine.

Wang a déclaré que peu importe l'évolution de la situation internationale ou de la Chine, elle s'engagera sur la voie de la paix et ne cherchera pas de sphères d'influence ou d'expansion.

"S'il n'y a pas d'environnement international pacifique et stable, il n'y aura pas de développement à parler."

Reportage de Ben Blanchard; Édité par Michael Perry  
Nos standards: Les principes de Thomson Reuters Trust.

## ■ 韩国 ( 14 家媒体, 总计 16 篇报道 )

### • Economicnews ( 1 篇 )

왕치산 부주석 “세계는 중국 배제 못해 ... 공존해야” ... 미중 무역전쟁 미국 견제

economicnews 2019.07.09

<http://www.econonews.co.kr/news/articleView.html?idxno=74541>

[ 이코노뉴스 = 박소연 기자 ] 미중 무역전쟁이 장기화하는 속에서 중국 왕치산 (王岐山) 국가부주석은 8 일 미국을 겨냥해 세계가 중국을 배제할 수는 없다며 중국과 공존해야 한다고 강조했다. 재신망 (財新網) 과 신화망 (新華網) 등이 보도했다.

매체에 따르면 시진핑 (習近平) 국가주석의 최측근인 왕치산 부주석은 이날 베이징 칭화 (清華) 대학에서 열린 세계평화포럼에 참석, 기조연설을 통해 “중국의 발전이 세계와 떼놓을 수 없으며 세계의 발전 역시 중국을 배제하고는 가능하지 않다” 고 주장했다.

왕 부주석은 미국을 직접 거명하지는 않았지만 ‘국가 안전보장’이라는 구실로 보호주의에 나서는 것을 비판 경고하면서 주요 각국에 세계 평화와 안정을 위해 한층 기여하라고 촉구했다.

### • Eibook5 路报纸 ( 1 篇 )

中전문가 “北비핵화 단계적 접근 필요...제재 완화 고려해야”

Eibook5 路报纸 转载自韩国联合通讯社 2019.07.08

<http://ibukodo.com/16758?ckattemp=1>

베이징서 세계평화포럼…” 비핵화 로드맵 수립에 민간 전문가 도움 필요”

북미 정상회담 판문점 회동을 계기로 교착 상태에 빠졌던 북미 대화가 재개 움직임을 보이는 가운데 북한의 비핵화를 위해서는 단계적이면서 동시적인 방식의 접근이 필요하다고 중국 전문가가 주장했다.

리빈 칭화대 국제관계학과 교수는 8일 베이징(北京)에서 열린 제8회 세계평화포럼에서 이같이 밝혔다.

리 교수는 ‘북미 대화와 한반도 평화’ 세션에 참석해 “북한의 비핵화는 하룻밤 사이에 이루어질 수 있는 것이 아니다”며 “우리는 이 목표를 위해 한발 한발 단계적으로 접근해야 한다”고 말했다.

그는 “북한 비핵화를 위해 우리가 알아야 할 두 가지가 있는데 그중 먼저 북한이 무엇을 가졌는지 파악해야 한다”면서 “북한의 플루토늄과 우라늄 등 핵연료 생산 시설, 핵실험장, 미사일 생산 시스템 등을 파악해야 한다”고 강조했다.

이어 “두 번째는 북한이 원하는 것을 파악해야 한다”며 “북한은 공식적인 종전과 북미관계 정상화, 대북제재 해제를 원한다”고 역설했다.

리 교수는 또 “북한 비핵화는 북한이 가지고 있는 것을 내어놓는 것과 북한이 원하는 것을 적절히 보상하는 것이 서로 연계돼야 한다”면서 “이를 비핵화 로드맵 설계라 부른다”고 설명했다.

그러면서 “북한 비핵화의 단계적 해결은 매우 어려운 것”이라며 “예를 들면 북한이 어느 정도 핵시설을 해체해야 북미 관계를 정상화해야 하는지를 정하기는 무척 어려운 일”이라고 덧붙였다.

리 교수는 비핵화 로드맵을 완성하기 위해서는 정부와 연관이 없는 민간 전문가들의 도움이 필요하다고 해결책을 제시했다.

그는 “하노이 북미 정상회담이 실패한 원인은 기술적인 전문가들의 협상이 부족했기 때문”이라며 “비핵화를 위해서는 충분한 인적 자원을 투입해 단계마다 구체적인 협상이 진행돼야 한다”고 강조했다.

## • INFOMAX (1 篇)

### 왕치산, 美와의 무역전쟁에도 경제적 세계화 중요성 강조

INFOMAX 정선미 2019.07.08 15:01

<http://news.einfomax.co.kr/news/articleView.html?idxno=4037773>

정선미 기자 = 중국은 미국과의 무역 전쟁으로 인한 어려움 속에도 경제적 세계화에 전념해야 한다고 왕치산 (王岐山) 국가부주석이 강조했다.

왕 부주석은 8 일 ( 현지시간 ) 베이징 칭화대에서 열린 세계평화포럼에 참석해 개막 연설을 통해 “중국의 발전은 세계와 분리될 수 없으며 세계의 발전 역시 중국과 따로 떨어질 수 없다”고 말했다.

그는 이어 “주요 국가들은 더 많은 책임을 부담해야 하며 전 세계의 안정과 평화에 크게 기여해야 한다”고 주장했다.

왕 부주석은 “그들은 공통의 이익을 추구해 공통의 안전보장을 촉구해야 하며 국가안보의 이름으로 보호주의 관행을 보이는 것에 우리는 반대한다”면서 “중국은 개혁과 혁신을 통해 발전을 추구할 것이며 다른 나라의 장점을 배우고자 개방할 의지가 있다”고 말했다.

왕 부주석은 중국이 패권을 추구하지 않을 것이라면서 각각 다른 정치 및 문화, 종교적 규범이 서로를 배제하게 만들어서는 안 된다면서 경제적 세계화를 촉진하기 위한 공동의 노력이 이뤄져야 한다고 주장했다.

그는 “경제적 세계화가 메인 트렌드” 라면서 “앞으로 어려움과 혼란이 나타날 것이다. 그러나 우리는 평화로운 발전이라는 원칙을 고수해야 하며 경제적 세계화를 추진하는 과정에서 흔들려서는 안 된다”고 강조했다.

## • News1 (1 篇)

### 왕치산 中부주석 “中 발전은 세계 가로막지 않아” …美 겨냥

news1 강민경 2019-07-08 16:30

<http://news1.kr/articles/?3665060>

“중국의 발전은 세계를 가로막지 않는다 . 세계의 발전이 중국을 가로막지도 않는다 .”

로이터통신에 따르면 , 왕치산 ( 王岐山 ) 중국 국가부주석은 8 일 베이징 칭화대 ( 清华大 ) 에서 열린 세계평화포럼 개막 연설에서 이같이 말했다 .

왕 부주석은 또 국가 안보를 명목으로 하는 보호주의 무역을 경계하고 주요 강대국들이 세계 평화와 안정에 더 많이 기여해야 한다고 주장했다 .

미국을 직접 언급하진 않았지만 사실상 도널드 트럼프 행정부를 겨냥한 발언으로 풀이된다 .

왕 부주석은 그러면서 “중국이 세계를 필요로 하는 만큼 세계도 중국을 필요로 한다” 면서 중국의 개방 의지를 거듭 강조했다 .

중국의 ‘일대일로’ ( 一帶一路 ) 구상과 관련해서는 “중국은 어떤 식으로 발전하든 평화의 길을 걸을 것” 이라면서 “영향력 확대나 팽창을 추구하지는 않을 것” 이라고 말했다 .

왕 부주석은 시진핑 ( 習近平 ) 중국 국가주석의 최측근 인사로 평가되며 , 공개 석상에서는 거의 발언하지 않는 것으로 알려져 있다 .

이런 가운데 미국과 중국은 이번 주중에 고위급 무역협상을 재개할 예정이다 .

## • NEWSIS ( 1 篇 )

[ 올댓차이나 ] 왕치산 “세계는 중국 배제 못해 ... 공존해야” ... 미국 견제

NEWSIS 2019-07-08 16:27:56

[http://www.newsis.com/view/?id=NISX20190708\\_0000704475](http://www.newsis.com/view/?id=NISX20190708_0000704475)

【서울 = 뉴시스】 이재준 기자 = 미중 무역전쟁이 장기화하는 속에서 중국 왕치산 ( 王岐山 ) 국가부주석은 8 일 미국을 겨냥해 세계가 중국을 배제할 수는 없다며 중국과 공존해야 한다고 강조했다. 재신망 ( 財新網 ) 과 신화망 ( 新華網 ) 등이 보도했다 .

매체에 따르면 시진핑 ( 習近平 ) 국가주석의 최측근인 왕치산 부주석은 이날 베이징 칭화 ( 清華 ) 대학에서 열린 세계평화포럼에 참석 , 기조연설을 통해 “중국의 발전이 세계와 떼놓을 수 없으며 세계의 발전 역시 중국을 배제하고는 가능하지 않다” 고 주장했다 .

왕 부주석은 미국을 직접 거명하지는 않았지만 ‘국가 안전보장’이라는 구실로 보호주의에 나서는 것을 비판 경고하면서 주요 각국에 세계 평화와 안정을 위해 한층 기여하라고 촉구했다.

또한 왕 부주석은 중국의 시장개방에 대한 의지가 확고하다며 중국이 세계를 필요로 하는 만큼 세계도 중국을 필요로 한다고 역설했다.

왕 부주석은 “세계의 대국이 자신의 책임을 다하는 동시에 모범을 보여 세계의 평화와 안정에 더욱 공헌하고 공동발전의 길을 넓혀가야 한다” 며 “발전이 모든 문제를 해결하는 열쇠를 쥐고 있다” 고 말했다.

그는 국제적인 상황이 어떻게 전개하거나 중국이 어떤 방식으로 발전하는 것과 관계없이 중국은 평화의 길을 걸어가고 영구히 패권이나 세력 확대, 확장을 추구하지 않겠다고 언명하기도 했다.

왕 부주석은 “지금 세계가 대발전과 대변혁, 대조정기에 있다” 며 “평화적이고 안정적인 국제 환경이 존재하지 않으면 얘기할 만한 발전도 없다” 고 지적했다.

아울러 왕 부주석은 현행 국제 시스템이 완전하지 못해 개혁할 필요가 있으며 다시 물러설 수는 없다는데 절대 다수의 국가가 공감하고 있다고 믿는다고 덧붙였다.

세계평화포럼에는 헤르만 반 롬퓌이 전 유럽연합 (EU) 상임의장과 베이징 주재 서방 각국의 외교사절이 참여했다

## • Newspic (1 篇)

### 中 观 料 “美 , 中 国 对 美 施 加 限 制 性 措 施 的 反 应 结 果”

newspic 2019.07.09 09:57

<http://www.newspic.kr/view.html?nid=2019070909572967725&pn=179>

[ 베이징 = 이데일리 김인경 특파원 ] 미국이 중국인 유학생과 학자들의 비자 발급을 제한하자 중국 당국자가 이는 재앙적 결과로 이어질 수 있다고 경고했다. 미·중 무역협상 재개를 앞두고 양국의 신경전이 이어지고 있는 것으로 풀이된다.

8일 (현지시각) 사우스차이나모닝포스트 (SCMP) 에 따르면 이날 베이징에서 열린 세계평화포럼에 참석한 러위청 부부장은 미국이 마주한 문제는 중국의 잘못이 아니라며 이같이 밝혔다.

러 부부장은 “빈부 격차가 커지고 인프라가 노후한 문제 등은 (미국에) 원인이 있는데 중국이 희생양이 되고 있다” 면서 “중국을 적으로 대하는 것은 합리적이지 않으며, 재앙적 결과를 불러올 수 있다” 고 경고했다.

지난해부터 양국 간 무역 긴장이 고조되면서 중국인 학자들과 유학생들의 미국 비자 신청은 점점 어려워지고 있다. 미국 기업들로부터 해고당하는 중국인 연구원들도 늘고 있는 상황이다.

러 부부장은 이에 대해 “중국인이라는 이유만으로 조사를 받고 괴롭힘을 당하고 일부는 심지어 일자리를 잃기까지 했다” 고 지적했다.

또 러 부부장은 미국 측 초청으로 연구를 위해 미국으로 가는 일부 중국인 학자들의 경우 공항이나 호텔에서 미국 정보 및 사법 당국 관계자들로부터 무례한 대우를 당하기도 한다고 우려했다.

지난달 말 주요 20 개국 (G20) 정상회의에서 시진핑 중국 국가주석과 만난 도널드 트럼프 미국 대통령이 미국을 찾는 중국인 유학생들을 언제나 환영한다고 강조한 것과는 대조적인 상황이 펼쳐지고 있는 것이다.

이에 대해 러 부부장은 “출생이나 인종에 따라 인적교류를 막는 것은 좋은 평가를 받기 힘들다” 고 주장했다.

아울러 러 부부장은 중국이 어느 국가와도 경제적 탈동조화 (디커플링) 를 시도하지 않을 것이며, 해외 기업에 계속 시장을 개방해 나갈 것이라고 덧붙였다.

## • 朝鮮日報网 (1 篇)

중국인 美비자 거부 급증에 中외교부 “우리를 적 취급하면 재앙 올것” 경고

朝鮮日報网 오광진 2019.07.09 11:08

[http://news.chosun.com/site/data/html\\_dir/2019/07/09/2019070901078.html](http://news.chosun.com/site/data/html_dir/2019/07/09/2019070901078.html)

미국이 중국계 스위스 과학자를 불법 기술 탈취 혐의로 인도하라고 요청한 것으로 드러났다. 화웨이 ( 華爲 ) 창업자의 딸 멩완저우 ( 孟晚舟 ) 부회장이 작년 12 월 1 일 캐나다에서 체포된 사건의 스위스판이 될 것이라는 관측이 나온다.

이런 가운데 중국 외교부의 차관급 고위인사는 미국이 중국계라는 이유로 과학자와 유학생을 차별대우하고 중국을 적으로 간주하는 게 재앙적 결과를 초래할 것이라고 경고했다. 도널드 트럼프 미국 대통령이 지난 달 시진핑 ( 習近平 ) 중국 국가주석을 만나 중국인 유학생을 환영한다고 했지만 양국 인적교류의 경색 국면이 갈수록 심화되는 양상이다.

8 일 로이터통신 등에 따르면 미국은 스위스 법원에 중국계 과학자 슈에공다를 GSK 의 제약 기밀을 훔친 혐의로 인도해달라고 요청했다. 영국계 제약회사인 GSK 의 미국 펜실바니아 법원에서 지난 2016 년까지 근무한 중국계 미국인 생화학자 조이스 슈에위가 종양세포 항체와 관련된 기밀을 빼내 오빠인 슈에공다에게 보냈고, 슈에공다는 지난 2014 년까지 자신이 근무했던 스위스 프리드리히 마이서 인스티튜트 ( FMI ) 에서 테스트한 결과를 중국에 있는 공모자에게 보냈다는 것이다.

이 같은 내역은 이날 스위스 연방법원이 슈에공다를 도주의 우려가 있다며 구금해야한다고 판결한 내용을 보여주는 문건에서 드러났다고 로이터가 전했다. 슈에위는 지난해 8 월 미국에서 유죄가 인정됐고, 슈에공다는 지난 5 월 체포됐다. 스위스 법원은 이 문건을 통해 슈에공다의 혐의가 입증되면 20 년의 징역형을 살 수 있다고 전했다.

로이터는 “슈에 남매가 훔친 기밀의 가치가 5 억 5000 만달러 ( 약 6500 억원 ) 에 이르는 것으로 추정된다” 고 전했다. 미국 검찰은 “GSK 가 이 기술을 개발하기 위해 20 년이상 수억달러를 투자했다” 며 “중국 정부가 밀고 있는 기업 레노파마는 같은 시간과 비용을 투입할 필요를 없게했다” 고 지적했다. 슈에위의 쌍둥이 자매인 슈에텐은 지난해 돈세탁 혐의로 미국에서 유죄를 인정받았는데 레노파마 설립과 관련된 것으로 알려졌다.

로이터는 스위스가 미국과 중국간 잠재적인 분쟁에 끼이게됐다고 전했다. 이란제재를 어긴 혐의로 미국의 요청에 따라 화웨이 부회장 멩완저우를 체포해 중국과 마찰을 빚고 있는 캐나다와 같은 상황에 직면할 수 있는 것이다. 하지만 스위스의 전직 외교관은 로이터에 “문제된 과학자들은 ( 지명도 등에서 ) 멩완저우의 근처에도 이르지 못한다며 멩완저우와 비교할 수 없다” 고 말했다.

그럼에도 미국의 주장은 중국이 기밀을 훔치기 위해 고도로 교육된 시민 네트워크를 활용하



고 있다는 우려를 부각시킨다고 로이터는 전했다.

같은 날 베이징 칭화(淸華)대에서 열린 8회 세계평화포럼에 참석한 러위청(樂玉成) 중국 외교부 부부장(차관)은 미국이 중국인 학자와 유학생에 대한 비자발급을 제한하고 중국을 적으로 간주하고 있다며 이는 비이성적이고 매우 멍청한 것으로 재앙적 결과를 초래할 수 있다고 경고했다고 홍콩 사우스차이나모닝포스트(SCMP)가 보도했다.

러 부부장은 “중국인 학자들이 미국 기관의 초청을 받아 연구활동을 위해 방미할 때 공항이나 호텔에서 미국 정보요원과 법 집행관리들로부터 괴롭힘을 당했다며 심지어 미국에 있는 중국계 미국인 과학자들은 그들이 중국인이라는 이유만으로 부당하게 대우받고 심지어 직장까지 잃고 있다는 보도가 있다”고 지적했다.

실제 지난 5월 미국 에모리대학은 인류유전학 전공인 2명의 중국계 미국인 교수 부부를 해고했다. 중국 정부와의 관계를 밝히지 않았다는 게 이유였다. 4월엔 미국 휴스턴에 있는 MD 앤더슨암센터가 중국 정부를 위해 스파이 행위를 한 혐의로 3명의 중국계 미국인 연구원을 해고했다.

러 부부장은 “의사나 연구자들이 생명을 구하는 질병 치료를 연구하는 데 어떻게 미국의 국가안보에 위협이 될 수 있는지 이해하기 힘들다”며 “매우 이상한 인력교류”라고 지적했다.

러 부부장의 지적은 트럼프 대통령이 지난 달 29일 일본 오사카에서 열린 주요 20개국(G20) 정상회의 때 시 주석과 회담을 갖고 중국인 학생들이 미국에 오는 것을 늘 환영한다고 말한 뒤에 나온 것이다. 시 주석은 당시 “중국 학생과 기업이 공평한 대우를 받도록 해달라”며 “양국 기업 간 경제무역·투자의 정상적 교류가 이뤄지도록 보장해야 한다”고 강조했다.

경쌍(耿爽) 중국 외교부 대변인은 8일 정례 브리핑에서 “트럼프 대통령과 시 주석이 오사카 회담에서 양자 교류를 심화하기로 중요한 합의를 이뤘다”며 “중국은 미국측이 문화 교육 교류 억압을 중단해 두 정상의 합의를 실현하기를 바란다”고 밝혔다.

중국 관영 글로벌타임스는 지난 7일 미국에서 공부하는 유학생들을 인터뷰한 보도를 통해 미국에서 중국인 학생과 학자들이 비자를 받는 것은 물론 직장을 구할 때도 거부당하고 있다고 전했다.

특히 중국 교육부에 따르면 지난해 국비로 미국에 유학간 장학생 1만 313명 가운데 3.2%인 331명의 비자 발급이 거부됐는데 올 1분기엔 1353명의 미국행 국비 유학생 가운데 13.5%인

182 명이 비자를 받지 못했다. 올들어 미국의 비자 발급 거부 비율이 지난해 전체의 4 배를 웃돈 것이다. 미국에 있는 외국인 유학생 110 만명 가운데 3 분의 1 이 중국인이다.

러 부부장은 “빈부격차와 인프라 낙후 등은 모두 그들(미국) 스스로에게 원인이 있다”며 “중국은 희생양이 아니다” 고 목소리를 높였다. “미국이 2001 년 9.11 테러나 2008 년 금융 위기 이후 겪은 문제들이 중국 잘못 때문은 아니다” 라고도 했다.

러 부부장은 “중국은 경제적으로 어느 나라와도 디커플링을 하지 않을 것” 이라며 “외국 기업의 중국 시장 접근성을 계속 개선할 것” 이라고 말했다.

왕치산(王岐山) 국가부주석도 이날 포럼 개막식 기조연설에서 “중국의 발전은 세계와 떼어 놓을 수 없고 세계의 발전은 중국과 떼어 놓을 수 없다” 며 디커플링을 부인했다.

왕 부주석은 “다른 정치 체제와 문화 역사 등 사이의 장벽을 없애고 질투와 적대시를 멀리해야 하며, 이해를 증진하고 상호 신뢰를 높여 인류 사이에 극단적인 사조가 일어나고 만연하는 것을 막아야 한다” 고 주장했다.

## • 东亚日报 (2 篇)

### 美 겨냥한 왕치산 “2 차대전 이후 국제질서 붕괴 직전”

Donga 韩国东亚日报官网 입력 2019-07-09 03:00

<http://www.donga.com/news/Inter/article/all/20190709/96383644/1>

시진핑(習近平) 중국 국가주석의 최측근 왕치산(王岐山) 국가부주석(71·사진)이 8 일 “제 2 차 세계대전 이후 국제사회 질서가 붕괴 직전에 있다는 우려가 나온다” 고 밝혔다. 중국 고위 인사가 이례적으로 ‘붕괴’란 직설적 표현을 써 가며 미국을 비판했다는 해석이 나온다. 왕 부주석은 이날 오전 베이징 칭화(淸華)대에서 열린 8 회 세계평화포럼 개막식 연설에서 이렇게 말하며 “인류가 다시 갈림길에 섰다” 고 주장했다. 그는 “제 2 차 세계대전 이후 국제 질서는 전체적으로 평화 안정을 유지했다” 면서도 “세계는 여전히 수십 년간 진영이 갈라져 있고 진영 그룹이 대립하는 국면” 이라고 지적했다. 냉전이 끝났음에도 여전히 진영 대결이 있다는 점을 강조한 것은 미국을 중심으로 한 한미 한일 등 군사동맹이 중국을 견제하고 있는 상황도 염두에 둔 것으로 보인다.

그는 이어 “역사는 장기적으로 봐야 더 멀리 내다볼 수 있다” 며 “전쟁과 평화, 생존과 발전이 인류 역사를 계속 관통해 왔다. 세계는 수천 년 동안 전체적으로 갈라져 있었고 여러 민족과 국가가 정복과 항쟁, 번영과 쇠락을 되풀이했다” 고 말했다. 이를 두고 왕 부주석이 “제

2차 세계대전 이후 국제 질서의 붕괴”를 거론한 것이 ‘미국의 쇠락’을 겨냥한 것이 아니냐는 해석이 나왔다.

왕 부주석은 또 “강대국 간 관계가 크게 조정되고 경제적 세계화가 계속되는 가운데 보호주의 및 대중영합주의(포퓰리즘)가 범람하고 있다. 글로벌 다극화(多極化)가 가속화하면서 지정학적 긴장 및 지역 내 동요도 격화되고 있다”고 지적했다.

## 米、台湾に22億ドル相当の武器売却計画を承認…中国が反発

東亜日報 东亚日报 尹完準 2019-07-10 8:28

<http://www.donga.com/jp/article/all/20190710/1785490/1/%E7%B1%B3%E3%80%81%E5%8F%B0%E6%B9%BE%E3%81%AB%EF%BC%92%EF%BC%92%E5%84%84%E3%83%89%E3%83%AB%E7%9B%B8%E5%BD%93%E3%81%AE%E6%AD%A6%E5%99%A8%E5%A3%B2%E5%8D%B4%E8%A8%88%E7%94%BB%E3%82%92%E6%89%BF%E8%AA%8D-%E4%B8%AD%E5%9B%BD%E3%81%8C%E5%8F%8D%E7%99%BA>

米国が、台湾に戦車やミサイルなど約22億2400万ドル(約2兆6千億ウォン)相当の武器売却計画を承認した。中国は強く反発している。米中は、貿易問題では一時休戦したものの、台湾と南シナ海をめぐる軍事的緊張は続いている。

米国防総省の国防安全保障協力局(DSCA)は8日、台湾に米陸軍の主力戦車M1A2エイブラムス戦車および関連装備と携帯型地对空ミサイル「スティンガー」などの売却計画を国務省が承認したと明らかにした。売却リストには、戦車の車載機関銃、弾薬、装甲車、重装備輸送車両などが含まれたという。

DSCAは、「今回の売却は台湾の要請でなされた」とし、「M1A2エイブラムス戦車などは台湾の主力戦車の現代化に貢献し、現在または未来の地域の脅威に対する対処能力を高め、国土を防衛できる能力を強化するだろう」と明らかにした。また、「ミサイルは地域の政治的安定、軍事均衡、経済発展に向けた重要な力である台湾の安保と防衛能力の改善を助け、米国の外交政策と国家安保を支援するだろう」と説明した。

これは、米国が台湾への武器売却を通じて中国を牽制するという意味とみえる。台湾に対する中国の武力示威が強まっているが、台湾は軍事力で中国に絶対的に劣勢だ。このため、台湾政府は米国の武器売却計画の承認に「心から感謝する」と明らかにした。

米国は1979年に中国と国交正常化した後、台湾との外交関係を断絶した。しかし、ト

ランプ政権は過去に米国が受け入れた「一つの中国」、すなわち台湾が中国の一部という政策を揺さぶっている。今年5月、米下院は台湾に対する武器および戦術提供を許可し、台湾の軍事作戦能力を高める「2019年台湾保証法」を可決した。

中国外務省は同日、定例会見で、米国が「一つの中国」原則を破ったとし、強く反発した。台湾の蔡英文総統は11日に始まるカリブ海友好国訪問の際、米国を経由する予定なので、台湾をめぐる米中の対立が予想される。これに先立ち、中国の楽玉成外務次官は8日、北京で開かれた第8回世界平和フォーラムで、「米国が中国を敵と見なせば、最悪の結果になるだろう」と主張した。

## • 韓国 edaily 新闻网 (2 篇)

### 무역 갈등 1년...美中 경제 분리 현실화 되나

Edaily 2019-07-08 3:30:00 PM

<https://www.edaily.co.kr/news/read?newsId=03165206622552552&mediaCodeNo=257>

[ 베이징 = 이데일리 김인경 특파원 ] 미국과 중국이 서로 관세 폭탄을 퍼붓기 시작한 것도 1년이 지나며 미국과 중국 경제의 디커플링 (탈동조화) 현상을 우려하는 목소리도 커지고 있다.

7일 홍콩 사우스차이나모닝포스트 (SCMP) 에 따르면 리상양 (李向陽) 중국 사회과학원 국제전략연구소장은 지난 6일 베이징 인민대에서 열린 심포지엄에 참석해 “미·중간 경제 분리가 현실로 되고 있다” 고 지적했다.

그는 이번 미·중 무역갈등의 핵심은 도널드 트럼프 미국 대통령이 중국을 글로벌 밸류체인에서 추방하려 하는 것이라고 지적했다. 리 소장은 “미국의 목표는 중국의 부상을 억제하는 것으로 이것은 미국의 생존까지 달린 문제” 라고 지적했다. 무역은 물론 기술이나 안보 등 모든 분야에서 미국의 압박이 가시화하며 중국이 점점 고립될 수 있다는 것이다.

리 소장은 이를 막기 위해서 중국이 미국이 아닌 서구권 국가나 개발도상국과 협력을 확대해야 한다고 강조했다. 또 글로벌 기업들이 중국 시장에서 활동할 수 있도록 시장 장벽을 낮춰 불확실성을 상쇄시켜야 하며 중국 정부도 이를 공감하고 있다고 강조했다.

쑨지에 중국 사회과학원 세계경제정치연구소 연구원 역시 미·중간 경쟁이 단 한 번의 합의

로는 해결되지 않을 것이라며 미국발 (發) 고립에 대비해 중국이 아시아 주변 국가들과 더욱 협력해야 한다고 강조했다.

미중 무역갈등은 지난해 7월 6일 미국이 중국산 수입품 340억달러 규모에 25%의 관세를 부과하면서 불붙기 시작했다. 이후 중국 상무부 역시 미국산 수입품 340억달러 규모에 25%의 관세를 부과하며 양국은 보복과 재보복을 이어갔다.

결국 미국은 올해 5월까지 네 차례에 걸쳐 총 2500억 달러 규모의 중국산 수입품에 대해 관세를 부과했다. 여기에 그치지 않고 미국 정부는 '국가안보'를 이유로 중국 통신장비업체 화웨이와 자국 기업의 거래를 금지하는 등 대중 압박을 이어가고 있다. 중국 역시 희토류 수출 금지 카드를 언급하는 등 미국에 맞서며 양국의 갈등은 해소되지 않는 상태다.

물론 지난달 29일 도널드 트럼프 미국 대통령과 시진핑 중국 국가주석이 일본 오사카에서 만나 무역전쟁 '휴전'을 선언하고 협상을 재개하기로 했다. 하지만 양국이 여전히 이견을 줄이지 못하는 만큼 최종 합의가 불발될 가능성도 열어둬야 한다.

이에 미·중 경제의 디커플링이 더욱 가속할 것이라는 전망도 힘을 얻고 있다. 이미 글로벌 기업들의 중국 엑소더스는 가시화되고 있다. 닷케이아시안리뷰에 따르면 델과 마이크로소프트(MS), 아마존, HP 등은 중국 내 생산제조시설을 태국과 베트남, 필리핀 등 동남아시아로 이전할 계획을 수립 중이다.

이에 중국 지도부가 나서서 디커플링에 대한 경고 목소리를 내고 있다. 시 주석은 지난 7일 러시아 상트페테르부르크 국제경제포럼에 참여해 "나는 중국과 미국의 디커플링을 원하지 않는다. 내가 바라는 바도 아니고 미국 친구들이 원하는 바도 아닐 것" 이라면서 "나의 친구 트럼프도 바라는 바가 아니다" 라고 말했다.

왕치산 국가부주석도 8일 중국 칭화대에서 열린 세계평화포럼 개막식에서 "중국의 발전은 전 세계와 떼려야 뗄 수 없고, 전 세계 발전도 중국과 떼려야 뗄 수 없다" 고 강조했다.

## 中 관료 “美, 중국 적대시하면 재앙적 결과”

Edaily 2019-07-09 9:57:29

<https://www.edaily.co.kr/news/read?newsId=02138566622552880&mediaCodeNo=257>

[ 베이징 = 이데일리 김인경 특파원 ] 미국이 중국인 유학생과 학자들의 비자 발급을 제한하자 중국 당국자가 이는 재앙적 결과로 이어질 수 있다고 경고했다. 미·중 무역협상 재개를 앞두고 양국의 신경전이 이어지고 있는 것으로 풀이된다.

8일 (현지시각) 사우스차이나모닝포스트 (SCMP)에 따르면 이날 베이징에서 열린 세계평화포럼에 참석한 러위청 부부장은 미국이 마주한 문제는 중국의 잘못이 아니라며 이같이 밝혔다.

러 부부장은 “빈부 격차가 커지고 인프라가 노후한 문제 등은 (미국에) 원인이 있는데 중국이 희생양이 되고 있다”면서 “중국을 적으로 대하는 것은 합리적이지 않으며, 재앙적 결과를 불러올 수 있다”고 경고했다.

지난해부터 양국 간 무역 긴장이 고조되면서 중국인 학자들과 유학생들의 미국 비자 신청은 점점 어려워지고 있다. 미국 기업들로부터 해고당하는 중국인 연구원들도 늘고 있는 상황이다.

러 부부장은 이에 대해 “중국인이라는 이유만으로 조사를 받고 괴롭힘을 당하고 일부는 심지어 일자리를 잃기까지 했다”고 지적했다.

또 러 부부장은 미국 측 초청으로 연구를 위해 미국으로 가는 일부 중국인 학자들의 경우 공항이나 호텔에서 미국 정보 및 사법 당국 관계자들로부터 무례한 대우를 당하기도 한다고 우려했다.

지난달 말 주요 20개국 (G20) 정상회의에서 시진핑 중국 국가주석과 만난 도널드 트럼프 미국 대통령이 미국을 찾는 중국인 유학생들을 언제나 환영한다고 강조한 것과는 대조적인 상황이 펼쳐지고 있는 것이다.

이에 대해 러 부부장은 “출생이나 인종에 따라 인적교류를 막는 것은 좋은 평가를 받기 힘들다”고 주장했다.

아울러 러 부부장은 중국이 어느 국가와도 경제적 탈동조화 (디커플링)를 시도하지 않을 것이며, 해외 기업에 계속 시장을 개방해 나갈 것이라고 덧붙였다.

- 韩国 NEWSPIM (1 篇)

중 세계평화포럼서 연설 중인 왕치산 中 국가부주석

韩国 NEWSPIM 转自新华网 07/08/2010 13:06

<http://www.newspim.com/news/view/20190708000539>

[ 베이징 로이터 = 뉴스핌 ] 권지언 기자 = 8 일 ( 현지시각 ) 중국 베이징에서 열린 세계평화포럼에서 왕치산 中 국가부주석이 연설 중이다 . 2019.07.08

- 韩国经济 Hankyung (1 篇)

中 “중미 , 투키디데스 함정 피할 지혜 있어…협력이 올바른 길”

韩国经济 Hankyung J2019.07.09 15:39

<https://www.hankyung.com/international/article/201907092135Y>

中외교부 부부장 , 세계평화포럼서 연설…” 무역협상 평등해야”

미중이 무역협상을 재개하기 위한 준비 작업에 들어간 가운데 중국이 미중 양국이 ‘투키디데스 함정’ 을 피할 수 있는 지혜가 있다며 협력만이 올바른 길이라고 주장했다 .

9 일 중국 외교부에 따르면 , 러위청 ( 樂玉成 ) 중국 외교부 부부장은 전날 칭화대에서 열린 제 8 회 세계평화포럼에서 이같이 밝혔다 .

‘투키디데스의 함정’ 은 기존 강대국이 신흥 강대국의 부상을 우려해 견제에 나서면서 결국 국 두 강대국이 충돌하게 된다는 국제관계 이론이다 .

- 韩国每日经济网 MK (1 篇)

中 “중미 , 투키디데스 함정 피할 지혜 있어…협력이 올바른 길”

韩国每日经济网 MK 2019.07.09 15:38:58

<https://www.mk.co.kr/news/world/view/2019/07/502404/>

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러 부부장은 “오늘날의 대국관계는 2천년 전보다 훨씬 복잡하다”면서 “중미관계는 2천년 전 투키디데스 함정으로 설명할 수 없다”고 강조했다.

그는 “인류는 역사 발전 과정에서 반드시 교훈을 얻어야 한다”며 “또 똑같은 함정을 피할 수 있어야 ‘역사 숙명론’에 빠지지 않는다”고 역설했다.

이어 “현재 세계화 시대에 각국의 이익은 상호 결합해 있다”면서 “양대 대국이 전쟁을 벌여 세계에 어떤 형태의 재난을 불러일으킨다는 것은 상상하기는 어렵다”고 말했다.

그러면서 “중미는 투키디데스 함정을 뛰어넘을 지혜가 있다고 확신한다”고 덧붙였다.

러 부부장은 조만간 재개될 미중 무역협상에 대해서도 양국이 협력해야만 상호 이익이 될 수 있다고 주장했다.

러 부부장은 “40년간 중미관계의 발전 역사를 보면서 우리가 가장 크게 깨달은 것은 양국 협력이 모두에게 이익이고, 투쟁은 상처만 남겼다는 것”이라며 “또 협력이 갈등보다 좋고, 대화가 대립보다 좋다는 것”이라고 강조했다.

그는 이어 “미국이 현재 맞닥뜨린 문제는 중국의 책임이 아니다”라면서 “관세를 부과하고, 상호 위협하는 것은 문제를 해결하는 처방전이 될 수 없다”고 촉구했다.

아울러 “무역협상은 반드시 평등하고, 결과 역시 균등해야 한다”며 “미국을 다시 위대하게 만드는 것과 중화민족의 위대한 부흥이라는 역사적 목표는 서로 어긋남이 없이 동시에 달성할 수 있다”고 덧붙였다.



## • 韩国世界日报 (1 篇)

### 무역협상 재개 앞두고 美·中 또 갈등

韩国世界日报 2019-07-09 21:56:02

<https://www.segye.com/newsView/20190709511952>

무역협상 재개를 앞두고 미국과 중국 간 갈등 수위가 갈수록 고조되고 있다. 미국은 대만에 22 억달러 (약 2 조 6000 억원) 상당 무기 판매를 추진하는 등 대중 압박을 강화했다. 이에 맞서 중국은 미국을 겨냥해 “중국을 적대하면 재앙적인 결과가 초래될 것” 이라고 경고하고 나섰다. 대만을 고리로 양국 간 갈등이 또다시 높아지면서 이번 주 재개될 예정인 무역협상에도 악영향을 끼칠 수 있다는 분석도 나온다.

미 국무부는 중국의 거센 반발을 예상하면서도 대만에 M1A2 에이브럼스 전차 108 대와 스텔터 휴대용 방공 미사일 250 기 등 무기 수출을 허용하기로 했다고 CNN 이 8 일 (현지시간) 보도했다. 미 국무부는 국방부의 대만 무기 판매 요청을 승인한 뒤 미 의회에 최종 재가를 요청했다. 미 의회는 표결을 통해 정부 측 요구를 수용할지 결정한다. 지난 3월 차이잉원 (蔡英文) 대만 총통은 미국에 무기 판매 승인을 요청하면서 “이들 무기가 대만의 지상 및 항공 방어 능력을 강화하고, 군의 사기 진작 및 미국의 대만 방어 공약 확인에 도움이 될 것” 이라고 강조한 바 있다.

이에 중국은 “즉시 판매계획을 취소하라” 며 강력히 반발했다. 경샹 (耿爽) 외교부 대변인은 9 일 정례 브리핑에서 “미국은 중국의 내정에 난폭하게 간섭하고, 중국의 주권과 안보 이익을 훼손했다” 며 “강렬한 불만과 반대를 표시하고, 미국에 엄정한 교섭을 제기했다” 고 말했다. 중국은 강력한 항의의 뜻을 전달했을 때 ‘엄정한 교섭’ 이라는 외교상 표현을 사용한다. 중국은 그동안 미국의 대만 무기 판매에 대해 매우 민감한 반응을 보여왔다. 중국은 미국이 대만 문제를 무역협상 지렛대로 삼으려 한다고 의심하고 있다.

중국도 미국을 겨냥해 “적대적인 중국 정책은 재앙적 결과를 초래할 수 있다” 고 경고하는 등 반발 수위를 높이고 있다. 홍콩 사우스차이나모닝포스트 (SCMP) 에 따르면 지난 8 일 베이징 칭화대에서 열린 세계평화포럼에 참석한 러위칭 (樂玉成) 외교부 부부장은 “미국이 직면하고 있는 문제는 중국의 잘못이 아니다” 고 지적했다. 그는 “빈부 격차와 인프라 노후 문제 등은 미국에 원인이 있지만, 중국이 희생양이 되고 있다” 며 이같이 경고했다.

## • 韩联社 Yonhap News Agency (1 篇)

中전문가 “北비핵화 단계적 접근 필요…제재 완화 고려해야”

韩联社 Yonhap News Agency 2019-07-08 17:12

<https://www.yna.co.kr/view/AKR20190708139300083>

베이징서 세계평화포럼…” 비핵화 로드맵 수립에 민간 전문가 도움 필요”

김진방 특파원 = 북미 정상회담 판문점 회동을 계기로 교착 상태에 빠졌던 북미 대화가 재개 움직임을 보이는 가운데 북한의 비핵화를 위해서는 단계적이면서 동시적인 방식의 접근이 필요하다고 중국 전문가가 주장했다.

리빈 칭화대 국제관계학과 교수는 8일 베이징(北京)에서 열린 제 8회 세계평화포럼에서 이같이 밝혔다.

리 교수는 ‘북미대화와 한반도 평화’ 세션에 참석해 “북한의 비핵화는 하룻밤 사이에 이루어질 수 있는 것이 아니다”며 “우리는 이 목표를 위해 한발 한발 단계적으로 접근해야 한다고 말했다.

그는 “북한 비핵화를 위해 우리가 알아야 할 두 가지가 있는데 그중 먼저 북한이 무엇을 가졌는지 파악해야 한다”면서 “북한의 플루토늄과 우라늄 등 핵연료 생산 시설, 핵실험장, 미사일 생산 시스템 등을 파악해야 한다”고 강조했다.

이어 “두 번째는 북한이 원하는 것을 파악해야 한다”며 “북한은 공식적인 종전과 북미관계 정상화, 대북제재 해제를 원한다”고 역설했다.

리 교수는 또 “북한 비핵화는 북한이 가지고 있는 것을 내어놓는 것과 북한이 원하는 것을 적절히 보상하는 것이 서로 연계돼야 한다”면서 “이를 비핵화 로드맵 설계라 부른다”고 설명했다.

그러면서 “북한 비핵화의 단계적 해결은 매우 어려운 것”이라며 “예를 들면 북한이 어느 정도 핵시설을 해체해야 북미 관계를 정상화해야 하는지를 정하기는 무척 어려운 일”이라고 덧붙였다.

리 교수는 비핵화 로드맵을 완성하기 위해서는 정부와 연관이 없는 민간 전문가들의 도움이 필요하다고 해결책을 제시했다.

그는 “하노이 북미 정상회담이 실패한 원인은 기술적인 전문가들의 협상이 부족했기 때문”이라며 “비핵화를 위해서는 충분한 인적 자원을 투입해 단계마다 구체적인 협상이 진행돼야 한다”고 강조했다.

## ■ 荷兰 ( 1 家媒体 总计 1 篇报道 )

### • The Daily Herald 每日先驱报

World cannot shut China out, vice president says, in jab at America

08 JULY 2019

<https://thedailyherald.sx/international/88971-world-cannot-shut-china-out-vice-president-says-in-jab-at-america>

BEIJING--China and the rest of the world must co-exist, Vice President Wang Qishan said on Monday, in an indirect jab at the United States, with which Beijing is trying to resolve a bitter trade war.

Top representatives of the world's two biggest economies are trying to resume talks this week to try and resolve their year-long trade dispute, which has seen the two countries place increasingly harsh tariffs on each other's imports. The Trump administration has accused China of engaging in unfair trade practices that discriminate against U.S. firms, forced technology transfers and intellectual property rights theft. Beijing has denied all the charges.

“China's development can't shut out the rest of the world. The world's development can't shut out China,” Wang told the World Peace Forum at Beijing's elite Tsinghua University.

He also warned against “protectionism in the name of national security,” but without mentioning the United States, and urged major powers to make greater contributions to world peace. China has also been angered by U.S. sanctions against tech giant Huawei Technologies Co Ltd over national security concerns, and U.S. visa curbs on its students and academics.

In his speech, Wang, who is extremely close to Chinese President Xi Jinping and rarely speaks in public, reiterated China's commitment to opening up. “Large countries must assume their responsibilities and set an example, make more contributions to global peace and stability, and broaden the path of joint development,” he added.

“Development is the key to resolving all issues,” Wang, who became vice president last year, after having led Xi's fight to root out corruption, told an audience that included Western diplomats based in Beijing and former European Council President Herman Van Rompuy.

The United States should not blame China for the problems it is facing, Vice Foreign Minister Le Yucheng told the forum later. “Viewing China as the enemy is not a rational action,” the foreign ministry quoted him as saying, adding that China would not put up “high walls” or “decouple itself from any country.”

China has been nervous that the United States is seeking to sever, or at least severely curb, economic links, in what has been called a “decoupling”.

Tariff, trade, finance and science and technology wars are “turning back the clock on history,” Le said. “The consequences will be extremely dangerous.”

The two sides have communicated by telephone since last month's summit of leaders of Group of 20 major nations

in Japan, at which U.S. President Donald Trump and Xi agreed to relaunch stalled talks. Talks broke down in May, after U.S. officials accused China of pulling back from commitments previously made in the text of an agreement negotiators said was nearly finished.

The countries have also been at loggerheads over issues ranging from human rights to the disputed South China Sea and U.S. support of self-ruled Taiwan, which China claims as its own.

No matter how the international situation or China developed, Vice President Wang said, the country would follow the path of peace, and not seek spheres of influence or expansion. “If there is no peaceful, stable international environment, there will be no development to talk of.”

## ■ 加拿大（2家媒体总计2篇报道）

- Global Research（1篇）

### China’s Belt and Road, Trump’s Trade War and the Future of the Global Economy

By Andrew Korybko, Global Research, July 10, 2019

<https://www.globalresearch.ca/chinas-belt-and-road-trumps-trade-war-and-the-future-of-the-global-economy/5683192>

Chinese Vice President Wang Qishan told the audience at this year’s World Peace Forum that “development is the key to resolving all issues”, remarking in the run-up to his conclusion that “China’s development can’t shut out the rest of the world” and “the world’s development can’t shut out China”. International media interpreted his remarks as a jab against Trump’s protectionist economic policies and the aggressive trade war that he’s waging in an effort to reroute the global supply chain away from China, but his words are much more important than the reactive rhetoric that they’re being presented as.

In fact, Vice President Wang’s comments are visionary because they represent a completely new model for resolving the world’s many conflicts, one which could realistically be applied through China’s Belt & Road Initiative (BRI). To explain, the previous approach to resolving international problems has been the use of force or the threat thereof, something that the US has over-relied on since World War II and especially since the end of the Cold War. Washington has also started waging hybrid wars against targeted states whereby it uses informational and economic means to undermine targeted states in order to extract concessions from them.

The American approach has destabilized the world, made it a more dangerous place, and negatively impacted the developmental prospects of the millions of people victimized by this policy, but China has now created a model for counteracting all of those consequences and repairing the damage the

the US is responsible for. The end goal of BRI is to build a community of shared destiny in which all countries have an equal stake in maintaining the emerging multipolar world order that's being pioneered by the new trade routes that China is constructing, which can imbue their people with a sense of optimism for themselves and future generations.

This is immensely important because certain at-risk demographics such as some ethnic and religious minorities are less likely to be influenced by extremist ideologies if they truly believe that they have a chance to succeed in the existing system, therefore reducing the likelihood of them committing terrorist acts in an effort to radically change the status quo that they're so dissatisfied with. Of course, there will always be some irredeemable radicals who aren't positively influenced by the visible development taking place all around them, but the majority of dissatisfied and at-risk individuals aren't blind to the many opportunities that this entails for them.

As a case in point, the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) has brought so many benefits to the host state's previously underdeveloped region of Balochistan that the founder of the "Baloch Liberation Front" Dr. Jumma Khan Marri disowned the separatist cause that he previously fought for and launched the Overseas Pakistani Baloch Unity (OPBU, nowadays rebranded simply to PBU) organization last year for peacefully reintegrating his wayward compatriots back into the national fold. He even went on record as crediting CPEC for inspiring him to lay down arms because he said that it has given the Baloch hope for their future.

The precedent trailblazed by Dr. Jumma could prospectively be applied in Myanmar's Rakhine State through the China-Myanmar Economic Corridor (CMEC) if the government worked together with the region's Rohingya minority to replicate the success that the Baloch have achieved in Pakistan through CPEC, which could in turn inspire local militants to also abandon their armed campaign against the state as long the developmental needs that they were fighting for are properly met. The same can be said for the many militant groups in India's Northeast if New Delhi made progress on the Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar (BCIM) Economic Corridor.

BRI's economic integration of peripheral minority groups into the national fabric can facilitate their assimilation into society and consequently increase the odds that political solutions can be found to their armed conflicts. That's what Vice President Wang was implying when he said that "development is the key to resolving all issues" and why he pointed out the impossibility of isolating China's development from the rest of the world's. The socio-political benefits derived from BRI's worldwide network of Silk Road economic connectivity are a key component of the

new international system and are thus indispensable for ensuring global stability.

\*

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This article was originally published on Oriental Review.

Andrew Korybko is an American Moscow-based political analyst specializing in the relationship between the US strategy in Afro-Eurasia, China's One Belt One Road global vision of New Silk Road connectivity, and Hybrid Warfare. He is a frequent contributor to Global Research.

Featured image: Chinese Vice President Wang Qishan delivers a speech at the opening of World Peace Forum at Tsinghua University, in Beijing, China, July 8, 2019 (Source: OR)

## • The Globe and Mail 环球邮报 (1 篇)

World cannot shut China out, Vice President Wang Qishan says, in an indirect jab at U.S.

BEN BLANCHARD, BEIJING, REUTERS, PUBLISHED JULY 8, 2019, UPDATED JULY 8, 2019

<https://www.theglobeandmail.com/world/article-world-cannot-shut-china-out-vice-president-wang-qishan-says-in-an/>

China and the rest of the world must co-exist, Vice President Wang Qishan said on Monday, in an indirect jab at the United States, with which Beijing is trying to resolve a bitter trade war.

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‘NOT A RATIONAL ACTION’

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No matter how the international situation or China developed, Vice President Wang said, the country would follow the path of peace, and not seek spheres of influence or expansion.

“If there is no peaceful, stable international environment, there will be no development to talk of.”

## ■ 卡塔尔（2家媒体，总计2篇报道）

- Al Jazeera 半岛电视台（1篇）

Chinese vice president: Development key to resolving all issues

8 Jul 2019

<https://www.aljazeera.com/ajimpact/chinese-vice-president-development-key->

resolving-issues-190708053319013.html

China and the rest of the world must co-exist, Chinese Vice President Wang Qishan has said, in an indirect jab at the United States with which Beijing is currently trying to resolve a bitter trade war.

"China's development can't shut out the rest of the world. The world's development can't shut out China," Wang said, in an opening address to the World Peace Forum at Beijing's Tsinghua University on Monday.

Wang also warned against "protectionism in the name of national security", without mentioning the US, and called major powers to make more contributions to global peace and stability.

The Trump administration has accused China of engaging in unfair trade practices that discriminate against US firms, forced technology transfers and intellectual property rights theft, all charges Beijing has denied.

Both sides have levelled increasingly severe tariffs on each other's imports.

China has also been angered by US sanctions against Chinese tech giant Huawei over national security concerns.

Wang, who is close to Chinese President Xi Jinping and who only rarely speaks in public, reiterated China's commitment to opening up.

The world needs China just as much as China needs the world, said Wang, who became vice president last year, having previously lead Xi's fight against deep-rooted corruption.

Assuming their responsibilities

"Large countries must assume their responsibilities and set an example, make more contributions to global peace and stability, and broaden the path of joint development," he said.

"Development is the key to resolving all issues," Wang told an audience that included senior Beijing-based Western diplomats and former European Council President Herman Van Rompuy.

Top representatives of the US and China are organising a resumption of talks for this week to try to resolve the year-long trade war between the world's two largest economies.

The two sides have been in communication by telephone since last month's G20 summit, when US President Donald Trump and Xi agreed to relaunch talks that had stalled in May.

Talks between the two sides broke down in May after US officials accused China of pulling back from commitments it had made previously in the text of an agreement that negotiators said was nearly finished.

The two countries have been at loggerheads over a series of other issues, from human rights to the disputed South China Sea and US support of self-ruled Taiwan, claimed by China as its own.

Wang said that no matter how the international situation or China developed, China would walk the path of peace, and not seek spheres of influence or expansion.

"If there is no peaceful, stable international environment, there will be no development to talk of."

SOURCE: REUTERS NEWS AGENCY



## • Gulf Times 海峡时报 (1 篇)

### World cannot shut China out, says vice president

转载自 REUTERS

July 08 2019 11:34 PM

<https://www.gulf-times.com/story/636104/World-cannot-shut-China-out-says-vice-president>

Reuters /Beijing

China and the rest of the world must co-exist, Vice President Wang Qishan said yesterday, in an indirect jab at the United States, with which Beijing is trying to resolve a bitter trade war.

Top representatives of the world's two biggest economies are trying to resume talks this week to try and resolve their year-long trade dispute, which has seen the two countries place increasingly harsh tariffs on each other's imports.

The Trump administration has accused China of engaging in unfair trade practices that discriminate against US firms, forced technology transfers and intellectual property rights theft. Beijing has denied all the charges.

"China's development can't shut out the rest of the world. The world's development can't shut out China," Wang told the World Peace Forum at Beijing's elite Tsinghua University.

He also warned against "protectionism in the name of national security", but without mentioning the United States, and urged major powers to make greater contributions to world peace.

China has also been angered by US sanctions against tech giant Huawei Technologies over national security concerns and US visa curbs on its students and academics.

In his speech, Wang, who is extremely close to Chinese President Xi Jinping and rarely speaks in public, reiterated China's commitment to opening up.

"Large countries must assume their responsibilities and set an example, make more contributions to global peace and stability, and broaden the path of joint development," he added.

"Development is the key to resolving all issues," Wang, who became vice president last year, after having led Xi's fight to root out corruption, told an audience that included Western diplomats based in Beijing and former European Council President Herman Van Rompuy.

The United States should not blame China for the problems it is facing, Vice Foreign Minister Le Yucheng told the forum later.

"Viewing China as the enemy is not a rational action," the foreign ministry quoted him as saying, adding that China would not put up "high walls" or "decouple itself from any country".

China has been nervous that the United States is seeking to sever, or at least severely curb, economic links, in what has been called a "decoupling".

Tariff, trade, finance and science and technology wars are "turning back the clock on history," Le said. "The consequences will be extremely dangerous."

The two sides have communicated by telephone since last month's summit of leaders of Group of 20 major nations in Japan, at which US President Donald Trump and Xi agreed to relaunch stalled talks.

Talks broke down in May, after US officials accused China of pulling back from commitments previously made in the text of an agreement negotiators said was nearly finished.

The countries have also been at loggerheads over issues ranging from human rights to the disputed South China Sea and US support of self-ruled Taiwan, which China claims as its own.

No matter how the international situation or China developed, Vice President Wang said, the country would follow the path of peace, and not seek spheres of influence or expansion.

"If there is no peaceful, stable international environment, there will be no development to talk of."

## 老挝 ( 1 家媒体, 总计 1 篇报道 )

- Laosdailynews ( 1 篇 )

( 老挝语 )

ຮອງຜູນກຳ ຈນ ຊື່ ໂລກບໍ່ຄວນປວດກິນກັນ ນ້ອງ ແຕ່ຄວນຮ່ວມມື

2019.07.08

<https://laosdailynews.com/2019/07/08/5866/>

ຮອງປະທານປະເທດຈນີ ກ່າວວ່າ ໂລກບໍ່ອາດປວດ ກນີ ການພັດ ທະນາຈາກຈນີ ໄດ້ ໃນຂະນະດຽວກັນ ການພັດ ທະນາຂອງໂລກໃນຕອນນີ້

ກໍ່ຂ້າດຈນີບໍ່ໄດ້ ດັ່ງນັ້ນ ທຸກພາກສ່ວນຄວນຮ່ວມມື ແລະ ອີ້ສະຖຽນລະພາບ ແລະ ສັນຕິພາບ.

ສ່ຳນກໍ່ ຂ້າວຕ່າງປະເທດລາຍງານຈາກນະຄອນຫຼວງບກໍ່ ກໍ່ ງື ປະເທດຈນີ ແມ່ນ ອີ້ວນ ຈນ ທີ່ 8 ກວ່າ ກດີ ວ່າ ທ່ານຫວັງ ຊຊື່ ານ ຮອງປະທານ

ປະເທດຈນີ ກ່າວຖະແຫຼງເປດີງານປະຊຸມສັນຕິພາບໂລກ ທ່ ມີ ຫາວທະຍາໄລຊື່ ຫວາ ໃນນະຄອນຫຼວງບກໍ່ ກໍ່ ງື ແມ່ນ ອີ້ວນ ຈນ ວ່າ ການ

ພັດ ທະນາຂອງຈນີ ໃນທຸກດ້ານ ບໍ່ສາມາດປວດ ກນີ ຈນ ຈາກໂລກພາຍນອກໄດ້ ໂລກທ່ ກີ້ ວ່າ ລັງ ພັດ ທະນາກໍ່ ບໍ່ສາມາດແບ່ງ ແຍກຕວັ ເອງຈາກ

ຈນີໄດ້ ຊໍ ນັ້ນ ກນີ

ຢ່າງໃດກໍ່ ຕ່າ ມ ກໍ່ ອໍ່ ງື ມບົາງປະເທດທ່ ສີ້ າງວາທະ “ຄວາມໝັ້ນ ອົງ ຂອງຊາດ” ເຊ່ ອີ້ ວ່າ ພ່າຍໃຕ້ ການໃຊ້ ນະໂຍບາຍກດີ ກນີ ການອາໄສປະເທດ

ອໍ່ ນີ້. ສະນັ້ນ ລັດ ຖະບານບກໍ່ ກໍ່ ງື ຫວັງ ເປນ ຢ່າງ ອໍ່ ງື ວ່າ ນານາປະເທດມະຫາອຳນາດ ແລະ ປະຊາຄມ ໂລກ ຈະແມ່ນ ມີ ຄວາມຮ່ວມມື ແລະ

ການມສີ ວນຮ່ວມແມ່ນ ອີ້ ສັນຕິພາບ ແລະ ສະຖຽນລະພາບຂອງໂລກໃນທຸກດ້ານ ລວມເຖງ ດ້ານເສດຖະກດີ ແລະ ການອາໄສ ໂດຍປະເທດ

ທ່ ມີ ຂີ້ ຫາດໃຫຍ່ ຫຼື ມຄວາມຈະເລນີ ກໍ່ ວໜ້າ ແລະ ມອດີ ທພິນີ ຫຼາຍກວ່າ ຕອ້ ສະແດງຄວາມຮັບ ຜດີ ຊອບຫຼາຍກວ່າ ແລະ ສ່າ ງ

ບັນທັດຖານ ເພີ້ ອເປັນການຂະຫຍາຍກອບຄວາມຮ່ວມມື ໃນອະນາຄົດ ເນີ້ ອງຈາກການພັດທະນາຄືກັນແຈສ່ຳຄັນ ໃນການແກ້ ໄຂຂໍ້ ພີ້

ພາດ ບໍ່ ວ່າ ຈະເປນ ປະເດນີ ໃດກໍ່ ຕ່າ ມ

ທຸງ ນີ້ ອໍ່ ກ່າວຂອງ ທ່ານຫວັງ ເຊ່ ງື ຖດີ ບນີ ໜ່ ງື ໃນບຸກຄນີ ວງ ໃນທ່ ມຄວາມໃກ້ ຊໍ ດີ ກບໍ່ ປະທານປະເທດສີ້ ຈນີ ຜູງ ຫຼາຍ ເກດີ ຂນີ ຫຼັງ ປະທາ

ນາທບີ ດີ ດນລັ ທຣຳ ຜູນ າ ສະຫະລັດ ພບ ຫາລກີ ບໍ່ ຜູນ າ ຈນີ ນອກຮອບ ການປະຊຸມສຸດຍອດຜູນ າ ກໍ່ ມປະເທດເສດຖະກດີ ຂະໜາດໃຫຍ່

“ຈີ້ 20” ທ່ ດີ ມອີ ງໂອຊາກາ ປະເທດຍ່ ປີ້ ຸນ ແມ່ ອີ້ ທາ ຍເດອີນ ມຖື ຸນາ ຜ່ານມາ ເຊ່ ງື ທຸງ ສອງຜ່ າຍຕກ ວງ “ສະຫງົບ ສງ ຄາມ” ທາງການອາໄສ

ຮອບທີ້ 2 ໂດຍເງ ື ອນໄຂໃນລະຫວ່າງ ນີ້ ລວມເຖງ ການກັບມາແຈລະຈາກນີ້ ໃໝ່ ການບໍ່ ຕັ້ງ

ກາ ແພງພາສຕີ ອບໂຕກນີ້ ແລະ ລັດ ຖະບານ

ອາເມຣິກາທະຍອຍຜ່ອນຄາຍມາດຕະການຂວ້າ

ບາດຕ່ ບໍ່ ລສີ ດ ຫວັ ຫວ່ ອີ ເທກ ໃນໂລຍ.

## 马耳他 ( 1 家媒体 总计 2 篇报道 )

- NEWSBOOK ( 2 篇 )

In jab at U.S., China vice president says world cannot exclude China

By Maria Webb | 08/07/2019, 11:23 am |

<https://www.newsbook.com.mt/artikli/2019/07/08/in-jab-at-u-s-china-vice-president-says-world-cannot-exclude-china/?lang=en>

China and the rest of the world must co-exist, Chinese Vice President Wang Qishan said on Monday, in an indirect jab at the United States with which Beijing is currently trying to resolve a bitter trade war.

“China’s development can’t shut out the rest of the world. The world’s development can’t shut out China,” Wang said in an opening address to the World Peace Forum at Beijing’s elite Tsinghua University.

Wang also warned against “protectionism in the name of national security”, without mentioning the United States, and called major powers to make more contributions to global peace and stability.

The Trump administration has accused China of engaging in unfair trade practices that discriminate against U.S. firms, forced technology transfers and intellectual property rights theft, all charges Beijing has denied.

Both sides have levelled increasingly severe tariffs on each other’s imports.

China has also been angered by U.S. sanctions against Chinese tech giant Huawei Technologies Co Ltd over national security concerns.

Wang, who is extremely close to Chinese President Xi Jinping and who only rarely speaks in public, reiterated China’s commitment to opening up.

The world needs China just as much as China needs the world, said Wang, who became vice president last year having previously lead Xi’s fight against deep-rooted corruption.

“Large countries must assume their responsibilities and set an example, make more contributions to global peace and stability, and broaden the path of joint development.” he said.

“Development is the key to resolving all issues,” Wang told an audience that included senior Beijing-based Western diplomats and former European Council President Herman Van Rompuy.

Top representatives of the United States and China are organising a resumption of talks for this week to try to resolve the year-long trade war between the world’s two largest economies.

The two sides have been in communication by telephone since last month’s G20 summit, when U.S. President Donald Trump and Xi agreed to relaunch talks that had stalled in May.

Talks between the two sides broke down in May after U.S. officials accused China of pulling back from commitments it had made previously in the text of an agreement that negotiators said was nearly finished.

The two countries have been at loggerheads over a series of other issues, from human rights to the disputed South China Sea and U.S. support of self-ruled Taiwan, claimed by China as its own.

Wang said that no matter how the international situation develops or how China develops, it will

walk the path of peace, and not seek spheres of influence or expansion.

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(马耳他语)

“Iċ-Ċina u d-dinja jridu jeżistu flimkien” – Viċi President taċ-Ċina

Maria Webb, 2019.07.08

<https://www.newsbook.com.mt/artikli/2019/07/08/in-jab-at-u-s-china-vice-president-says-world-cannot-exclude-china/?lang=en>

Iċ-Ċina u l-bqija tad-dinja jridu jeżistu flimkien, qal il-Viċi President taċ-Ċina Wang Qishan. Dan kien kumment direttat lill-Istati Uniti, peress li bħalissa bejn Beijing u l-Istati Uniti hemm għieda dwar il-kummerċ.

Dan qalu sakemm kien qed jirkellem waqt il-World Peace Forum. Wang ukoll sostna kontra protezzjoni eċċessiva fl-isem ta' sigurtà nazzjonali, mingħajr ma semma l-Istati Uniti, u qal lis-setgħat maġġuri oħra biex jagħmlu kontribuzzjoni ikbar lejn paċi globali.

Dan wara li l-amministrazzjoni tal-President tal-Amerka Donald Trump akkuża liċ-Ċina li qed topera f'kummerċ li jiddiskrimina kontra kumpaniji Amerikani, li tisforza trasferimenti ta' teknoloġija, u li tisraq proprietà intelletwali, kollha akkużi li Beijing qađdet. Iż-żewġ naħat għollew it-tariffi fuq l-importazzjoni ta' xulxin minhabba dan.

## ■ 马来西亚 ( 2 家媒体, 总计 2 篇报道 )

- Malay Mail 马来邮报 (1 篇)

In jab at US, China vice president says world cannot shut China out

Published on 08 July 2019

<https://www.malaymail.com/news/world/2019/07/08/in-jab-at-us-china-vice-president-says-world-cannot-shut-china-out/1769326>

BEIJING, July 8 — China and the rest of the world must co-exist, Chinese Vice President Wang Qishan said today, in an indirect jab at the United States with which Beijing is currently trying to resolve a bitter trade war.

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"If there is no peaceful, stable international environment, there will be no development to talk of."  
— Reuters

- **Malay Mail 马来邮报 (1 篇)**

**In jab at US, China vice president says world cannot shut China out**

Monday, 8 Jul 2019, 12:33 PM MYT, by Ben Blanchard, REUTERS

July 08 2019 11:34 PM

<https://www.thestar.com.my/news/world/2019/07/08/china-committed-to-opening-up-but-other-nations-must-contribute-more-to-world-peace--vice-president/>

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— Reuters

## 美国 ( 12 家媒体, 总计 14 篇报道 )

- VOA Korea ( 1 篇 )

### 중국 “무역전쟁 해소 노력”

VOAKorea 2019.7.8

<https://www.voakorea.com/a/4990891.html>

중국은 “무역전쟁을 해소하기 위해 현재 노력 중” 이라고 왕치산 국가 부주석이 밝혔습니다. 왕 부주석은 오늘 ( 8 일 ) 베이징 칭화대에서 열린 세계평화포럼 개막 축하에서 “중국과 나머지 세계는 반드시 공존해야 한다” 여 이같이 말했습니다.

왕 부주석은 “지금 세계가 대발전과 대변혁, 대조정의 시기에 있다” 며, “평화적이고 안정적인 국제 환경이 존재하지 않으면 얘기할 만한 발전도 없다” 고 지적했습니다.

이어 “중국의 발전이 세계에 장애가 되지 않을 것이며, 마찬가지로 세계의 발전이 중국을 가로막지 못한다” 고 말했습니다.

시진핑 정부의 역점 대외 사업인 ‘일대일로’ 에 대해서는 “어떤 식으로든 평화의 길을 걷겠다” 면서, “영향력 확대나 팽창을 추구하지는 않을 것” 이라고 말했습니다.

왕 부주석은 또 “국가안보를 명목으로 하는 보호주의 무역을 경계하고 주요 강대국들이 세계 평화와 안정에 더 많이 기여해야 한다” 며 미국을 비판했습니다.

왕 부주석은 시진핑 주석의 최측근 인사로 꼽히며, 대외 공개 발언은 흔치 않은 것으로 평가됩니다.

이번 세계평화포럼에는 베이징 주재 서방 외교사절들이 참가했습니다.

- Asia Society Policy Institute ( 1 篇 )

### Multilateralism vs. Unilateralism

Asia Society Policy Institute, July 9th, 2019

<https://asiasociety.org/policy-institute/multilateralism-vs-unilateralism>

*Daniel Russel at the World Peace Forum*



(World Peace Forum)

July 9th, 2019 by Daniel Russel

The following is the full text of ASPI Vice President Daniel Russel's prepared remarks for the World Peace Forum in Beijing.

Thank you to Professor Yan Xuetong, Tsinghua University, and the World Peace Forum for inviting me to Beijing to speak on the question of multilateralism and unilateralism.

We have just heard the Chinese perspective from Madam Fu Ying, so let me take a step back and think out loud about these two concepts.

The first thing that we should bear in mind is that unilateralism and multilateralism are matters of degree and of circumstance, not absolutes.

They can be doctrines embraced by policymakers, they can be utilitarian tools, or they can be simply biases of a culture or of a leader. And invariably a mix of unilateral or multilateral approaches makes up the foreign policy of a country – so we shouldn't think simply in terms of a binary choice between the two approaches, or in terms of a good doctrine versus a bad one.

Perhaps we can agree that unilateralism is essentially an orientation that maximizes national self-interest, at least in the short term; that seeks to limit constraints on the country's choices, and that attempts to preserve the greatest degree of national autonomy.

Other speakers at this conference have lamented America's current unilateralist trend under President Trump. And it's true that the Trump perspective sees multilateral treaties as straight jackets, sees institutions as traps, sees allies as “free-riders,” and proclaims that a doctrine of “America First” will “make America Great Again.”

American skepticism toward multilateralism has always existed to some degree in our history. So has its periodic embrace of unilateralism as an expression of national strength. But this mindset has been fed by discontent with globalization and by a certain “leadership fatigue” after a decade-and-a-half of war in Afghanistan & Iraq. It is exacerbated by a radically imbalanced distribution of wealth, by job loss and low wages from global trade competition & automation, and by anxiety over immigration and terrorism.

On top of this, and most relevant to our conversation today, there is widespread resentment in the United States towards China, based on the perception that China has unfairly taken advantage of the open



American system to appropriate American technology and intellectual property, to reap the benefits of access to American universities and research institutions, to get rich in the American marketplace... without reciprocating. And that China has used that technology and wealth and power in ways that most Americans find repressive and authoritarian. There is also a concern that China is “gaming” the international system: by playing the “developing country” card; by hiding behind a policy of non-interference to avoid tackling problems in other countries; by avoiding international obligations and responsibilities.

In other words, there is a widespread perception in the U.S., and elsewhere in the West, that China’s policies in this decade are oriented to maximizing self-interest and autonomy while limiting constraints on its national power. In other words, China has been taking a unilateralist approach. You have to admit there is a striking symmetry between “the Great Rejuvenation of the Chinese nation” and “Make America Great Again” !

Now let’s take a moment to unpack “multilateralism” .

Basically, multilateralism is a strategy that trades the acceptance of some boundaries on independent action for the benefits of community decision-making and collective action.

If we are being honest, we should acknowledge that not every multilateral arrangement or approach is a good one. Institutions can be ineffective or misguided. The Kyoto Treaty is widely accepted to have reflected “lowest-common-denominator” temporizing. By the same token, not every unilateral action is a bad one – the UN charter allows for it in terms of self-defense.

We should also recognize that multilateral institutions and instruments are typically slow to adapt to new circumstances – whether it’s a technological advance or the rise of China -- and that this lag time is particularly problematic in an era of dramatic and rapid change (as we see with the WTO).

I’d add from my own 30 years as a diplomat – as a veteran of the UN, EU and ASEAN Summits, APEC, and other forums -- multilateral diplomacy and institutions can be maddeningly frustrating and inadequate. It’s often the most urgent issues where consensus can’t be reached. That said, where it is possible, consensus is a huge force multiplier.

Historically, the impetus for creating multilateral institutions -- the urge to create regimes for ordering international society – typically comes in the aftermath of a crisis: like the Concert of Europe after Na-

poleon's defeat or the League of Nations after WWI.

Experience shows that multilateralism is only viable if the strongest players are invested in that approach and in its institutions. And the example of a strong power accepting constraints, even when not advantageous, helps reinforce the rules.

The United States, at the peak of its absolute power at the end of WWII, championed multilateralism – through Bretton Woods, the United Nations, NATO, and other instruments. This was not purely idealism or altruism. While multilateralism limited America's freedom of action, it served its interests by binding others as well. That was a key trade-off.

While multilateralism required Americans to contribute to the global good, it got others to do so as well – and burden-sharing helps strengthen countries' commitment to common values and norms. Perhaps the major benefit of multilateralism to a strong country like the U.S. in the 1940s, or to China today, is that it reduces the tendency of other countries to try to balance and constrain the preeminent power by banding together against it. That's a very significant benefit.

How should we think about the U.S. and China in terms of unilateralism and multilateralism?

Despite the factors I mentioned earlier that feed American unilateralism, other dynamics pull in the opposite direction. International travel, trade, study, and communications all foster integration and collaboration among societies and nations. Cross-border cooperation is needed to deal with transnational challenges like terrorism, migration, climate change, pandemics, cybercrime, proliferation, and nuclear security.

In addition, American values and institutions have deep internationalist roots, and the benefits of multilateral or collective action are undeniable. So I think it is reasonable to stipulate that the United States, in due course, will readjust its mix of unilateralism and multilateralism to more familiar proportions.

The bigger question is whether a rising China will operate largely as a unilateralist power over the next two decades, particularly as its relative share of global wealth and influence increases, as most people expect.

Maybe that question is surprising to some given China's loud endorsement of multilateralism and its vigorous participation and convening of international meetings. But joining or creating multilateral in-

stitutions, convening new forums, acceding to certain international conventions – none of that necessarily makes China multilateralist in practice.

Remember, multilateralism isn't "meeting-ism," and delivering speeches to an audience of world leaders isn't the same as consultation and compromise.

It is the treaties that codify international law – on the law of the sea, world trade, human rights, on the environment – that are the most vital and far-reaching manifestations of multilateralism. Accepting and respecting the spirit and letter of international rules is the essential ingredient.

The heart of multilateralism is the willingness of a strong power – China – to accept constraints and be bound by exactly the same rules that apply to smaller, weaker countries even when doing so is disadvantageous to the strong country. Even when the strong country could flout the rule with impunity. To insist that self-declared "core interests" exempt a major power from adhering to international law is the very essence of unilateralism.

I will add three more quick points:

First, that it's important to recognize that multilateralism should not be confused with the creation of blocs. In particular, regional blocs built around a single strong power risk the pitfall of spheres of influence. That is an unstable and divided world where regional hegemons dominate neighbors and closed economic systems lock in commercial advantages by excluding others.

Second, that meaningful multilateral institutions and instruments are built around values and principles. Leadership means inspiring others to follow you willingly in support of a cause in which all believe: not under duress; not as a transactional bargain to net trade benefits or infrastructure. China has expressed the intent to lead reform of the global governance system, but it has not answered the question: what are the principles and values that China seeks to advance that the world will rally around?

Third, that in the 21st century, multilateralism is flawed if it does not take into account the views of civil society. National authorities are not the exclusive decision-makers in global governance and no system will be stable if it does not give a voice to minorities or create safe space for public debate.

As wealthy and powerful nations, China and the United States share a common obligation to demonstrate to both our citizens and to the world the fairness and the value of international institutions. If we

cannot do that consistently and convincingly, we are headed towards a more unilateralist world.

- Business Insider (1 篇)

## A top Chinese diplomat warns of ‘disastrous’ consequences of the US making China an enemy

John Haltiwanger Jul. 9, 2019, 11:31 AM

<https://www.businessinsider.com/top-chinese-diplomat-us-be-stupid-make-china-an-enemy-2019-7?r=US&IR=T>

A top Chinese diplomat on Monday warned the US it would be “stupid” to make China an enemy, saying the consequences would be “disastrous.”

Amid heightened tensions between Beijing and Washington linked to an ongoing trade war, Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Le Yucheng at the World Peace Forum in the Chinese capital said, “The economic imbalance, polarization between the rich and poor, the aging of infrastructure — all of those have their own causes, but it’s not because of China. [You] shouldn’t see China as the scapegoat.”

“It’s stupid to see China as [an] enemy, and there will be disastrous consequences to do so,” he added, according to CNN.

This came as the Trump administration approved the sale of \$2.2 billion worth of arms to Taiwan, enraging the Chinese government.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesperson Geng Shuang said the sale “grossly interferes in China’s internal affairs and undermines China’s sovereignty and security interests,” the BBC reported, as the ministry called on the US to “immediately cancel” the transaction.

Taiwan occupies one of the most precarious positions in the world.

Officially known as the Republic of China, Taiwan is an island with roughly 23 million inhabitants off the southern coast of China. Since 1949, Taiwan has governed itself independently, but the People’s Republic of China (Beijing) views it as a breakaway province and has pledged to retake it — by force if it comes to that.

The China-Taiwan feud is one of the most complex political situations worldwide, as only 17 countries recognize Taiwan's democratic government. The United Nations has frozen Taiwan out and gives full diplomatic recognition to China, known as the People's Republic of China.

The US does not have formal diplomatic ties with Taiwan and doesn't officially support its independence, but is its main arms supplier and is bound to sell it arms for defense via a 1979 law.

In short, though the US is Taiwan's most crucial ally, Washington does not recognize it as a country.

## • CNN 有线电视新闻网 (1 篇)

### US would be 'stupid' to treat China as an enemy, senior diplomat says

By Ben Westcott and Yong Xiong, CNN, Updated 0625 GMT (1425 HKT) July 9, 2019

<https://edition.cnn.com/2019/07/09/asia/china-us-enemy-le-yucheng-intl-hnk/index.html>

Hong Kong (CNN) A senior Chinese diplomat told an international forum in Beijing Monday there could be "disastrous" consequences if the US treats China as an "enemy."

China's Vice Foreign Minister Le Yucheng warned against blaming Beijing for all of Washington's problems, as both sides prepare to restart talks to end the year-long trade war.

"The economic imbalance, polarization between the rich and poor, the aging of infrastructure -- all of those have their own causes, but it's not because of China. (You) shouldn't see China as the scape-goat," Le told the World Peace Forum at Tsinghua University.

"It's stupid to see China as (an) enemy and there will be disastrous consequences to do so."

US President Donald Trump announced a temporary ceasefire in the raging trade war between the two countries in June, after meeting with Chinese leader Xi Jinping at the G20 in Japan.

Talks unexpectedly stalled in early May, with both sides blaming the other.

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Le Yucheng before the United Nations (UN) Human Rights Council on November 6, 2018 in Geneva.

While trade negotiations between the two countries now seem to be back on track, tensions between Washington and Beijing are still rising on a number of fronts.

On Monday, the Trump administration approved a new \$2 billion arms sale to Taiwan, including hundreds of Stinger missiles and 108 M1A2T Abrams tanks. The Chinese government has yet to respond to the approval. But in March China's Defense Ministry said that Beijing was "firmly opposed to US arms sales to Taiwan and US military contact with Taiwan."

US approves major arms sale to Taiwan amid trade tensions with Beijing

US approves major arms sale to Taiwan amid trade tensions with Beijing

In his speech Monday, Le alluded to accusations made by China's state-run media that the US was deliberately delaying student visa approvals for applicants from China.

"This practice of using blood lineage and race as a label to hamper people-to-people exchanges between the two countries is unpopular," the Chinese diplomat said.

US President Trump told reporters after his meeting with Xi on June 29 that he wanted to see more Chinese students studying in the US.

Le is considered to be a rising figure in the Chinese Foreign Ministry. Chinese politics expert Bill Bishop said he could be next in line to be Chinese ambassador to the United States.

"Current ambassador Cui Tiankai is well past the normal term here," Bishop said, adding that there had been rumors of Cui's imminent departure before. "Le is the only (potential replacement) I hear from people I consider credible."

## • Inside Futures (1 篇)

### Heat & Dryness Put Pressure on Late-Planted Crops

by Paul Georgy of Allendale, Inc, Tuesday, July 09, 2019

<https://www.insidefutures.com/article/3122163/Heat%20&%20Dryness%20Put%20Pressure%20on%20Late-Planted%20Crops.html>

Good Morning from Allendale, Inc. with the early morning commentary for July 9, 2019.

Grain markets were mixed with corn and soybean futures higher while wheat futures finished lower after a seesaw trading session. Weather forecasts show heat building further in the next two weeks, with limited rainfall, has caused concern that late-planted corn and soybeans may be stressed.

China and the rest of the world must co-exist, Vice President Wang Qishan said. "China's development can't shut out the rest of the world. The world's development can't shut out China," Wang told the World Peace Forum.

- MENAFN (2 篇)

## Afghanistan- Peace Process Should be Fully Afghan-Owned: Karzai

MENAFN, 7/10/2019 11:22:55 PM

<https://menafn.com/1098745405/Afghanistan-Peace-Process-Should-be-Fully-AfghanOwned-Karzai>



(MENAFN - Daily Outlook Afghanistan) Karzai stressed that transparency in negotiations will immensely help the process evolve.

KABUL - The Afghan peace process ‘must be fully Afghan-owned and Afghan-led, former President Hamid Karzai said at the 8th World Peace Forum in China , according to Xinhua report.

‘Progress is there between the United States and the Taliban, and hopefully, it is one that will ensure lasting peace and stability in Afghanistan, Karzai said.

The US Special Representative for Afghanistan Reconciliation Zalmay Khalilzad concluded the seventh round of talks with the Taliban negotiators on July 9 in Qatar. He was cited by reports as saying that the Afghans are closer to reaching peace than any time in the past.

Khalilzad said on July 8 that he had ‘lots of progress on four key issues under debate in the negotiations.

The four issues which have been discussed by the US and the Taliban negotiators in the seven rounds of talks are counterterrorism assurances, troop withdrawal, a ceasefire and intra-Afghan talks.

Karzai lauded efforts made to push for national reconciliation and bring about peace in Afghanistan, such as the two-day intra-Afghan dialogue opened on Sunday in Qatar’s capital Doha with the presence of a 17-member negotiating team from the Taliban.

‘There is already some format of negotiations going on (between the Taliban and the government). Of

course, what's needed is eventually, and hopefully as soon as possible, talks between the Afghan government and the Taliban to start, Karzai said. 'That is the only way forward.

Karzai noted that as the US prepares to exit Afghanistan, 'we seek a solution in a manner that will allow the Taliban to be part of the Afghan political system.

'So it will be a settlement rather than a takeover. It should be the Taliban re-entry the Afghan politics with all the Afghans, and that is what we should be making sure, he said.

The eighth World Peace Forum, held on July 8-9 in Beijing and organized by Tsinghua University in partnership with the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, is a non-governmental seminar focusing on international security topics. (Tolo news)

## World cannot shut China out, says vice president

MENAFN, 7/8/2019 6:15:59 PM

<https://menafn.com/1098737789/World-cannot-shut-China-out-says-vice-president>



(MENAFN - Gulf Times) China and the rest of the world must co-exist, Vice President Wang Qishan said yesterday, in an indirect jab at the United States, with which Beijing is trying to resolve a bitter trade war.

Top representatives of the world's two biggest economies are trying to resume talks this week to try and resolve their year-long trade dispute, which has seen the two countries place increasingly harsh tariffs on each other's imports.

The Trump administration has accused China of engaging in unfair trade practices that discriminate



against US firms, forced technology transfers and intellectual property rights theft. Beijing has denied all the charges.

‘China’s development can’t shut out the rest of the world. The world’s development can’t shut out China, Wang told the World Peace Forum at Beijing’s elite Tsinghua University.

He also warned against ‘protectionism in the name of national security, but without mentioning the United States, and urged major powers to make greater contributions to world peace.

China has also been angered by US sanctions against tech giant Huawei Technologies over national security concerns and US visa curbs on its students and academics.

In his speech, Wang, who is extremely close to Chinese President Xi Jinping and rarely speaks in public, reiterated China’s commitment to opening up.

‘Large countries must assume their responsibilities and set an example, make more contributions to global peace and stability, and broaden the path of joint development, he added.

‘Development is the key to resolving all issues, Wang, who became vice president last year, after having led Xi’s fight to root out corruption, told an audience that included Western diplomats based in Beijing and former European Council President Herman Van Rompuy.

The United States should not blame China for the problems it is facing, Vice Foreign Minister Le Yucheng told the forum later.

‘Viewing China as the enemy is not a rational action, the foreign ministry quoted him as saying, adding that China would not put up ‘high walls or ‘decouple itself from any country.

China has been nervous that the United States is seeking to sever, or at least severely curb, economic links, in what has been called a ‘decoupling.

Tariff, trade, finance and science and technology wars are ‘turning back the clock on history, Le said. ‘The consequences will be extremely dangerous.

The two sides have communicated by telephone since last month’s summit of leaders of Group of 20 major nations in Japan, at which US President Donald Trump and Xi agreed to relaunch stalled talks.

Talks broke down in May, after US officials accused China of pulling back from commitments previously made in the text of an agreement negotiators said was nearly finished.

The countries have also been at loggerheads over issues ranging from human rights to the disputed South China Sea and US support of self-ruled Taiwan, which China claims as its own.

No matter how the international situation or China developed, Vice President Wang said, the country would follow the path of peace, and not seek spheres of influence or expansion.

‘If there is no peaceful, stable international environment, there will be no development to talk of.

- MSN News (1 篇)

## US would be ‘stupid’ to treat China as an enemy, senior diplomat says

MSN News, 转载自 CNN, By Ben Westcott and Yong Xiong, CNN 2019-07-09

<https://www.msn.com/en-ca/news/world/us-would-be-stupid-to-treat-china-as-an-enemy-senior-diplomat-says/ar-AAE4tI8>



© FABRICE COFFRINI/AFP/Getty Images Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Le Yucheng before the United Nations (UN) Human Rights Council on November 6, 2018 in Geneva.

A senior Chinese diplomat told an international forum in Beijing Monday there could be “disastrous” consequences if the US treats China as an “enemy.”

China’s Vice Foreign Minister Le Yucheng warned against blaming Beijing for all of Washington’s problems, as both sides prepare to restart talks to end the year-long trade war.

“The economic imbalance, polarization between the rich and poor, the aging of infrastructure -- all of those have their own causes, but it’s not because of China. (You) shouldn’t see China as the scapegoat,” Le told the World Peace Forum at Tsinghua University.

“It’s stupid to see China as (an) enemy and there will be disastrous consequences to do so.”

US President Donald Trump announced a temporary ceasefire in the raging trade war between the two countries in June, after meeting with Chinese leader Xi Jinping at the G20 in Japan.

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- [Nasdaq 纳斯达克 \(1 篇\)](#)

[In jab at U.S., China vice president says world cannot shut China out](#)

July 08, 2019, 12:18:00 AM 转载自路透社 By Ben Blanchard

<https://www.nasdaq.com/article/in-jab-at-us-china-vice-president-says-world-cannot-shut-china-out-20190708-00004>

BEIJING, July 8 (Reuters) - China and the rest of the world must co-exist, Vice President Wang Qishan said on Monday, in an indirect jab at the United States, with which Beijing is trying to resolve a bitter trade war.

Top representatives of the world's two biggest economies are trying to resume talks this week to try and resolve their year-long trade dispute, which has seen the two countries place increasingly harsh tariffs on each other's imports.

"China's development can't shut out the rest of the world. The world's development can't shut out China," Wang told the World Peace Forum at Beijing's elite Tsinghua University.

He also warned against "protectionism in the name of national security", but without mentioning the United States, and urged major powers to make greater contributions to world peace.

China has also been angered by U.S. sanctions against tech giant Huawei Technologies Co Ltd over national security concerns, and U.S. visa curbs on its students and academics.

In his speech, Wang, who is extremely close to Chinese President Xi Jinping and rarely speaks in public, reiterated China's commitment to opening up.

"Large countries must assume their responsibilities and set an example, make more contributions to global peace and stability, and broaden the path of joint development," he added.

"Development is the key to resolving all issues," Wang, who became vice president last year, after having led Xi's fight to root out corruption, told an audience that included Western diplomats based in Beijing and former European Council President Herman Van Rompuy.

"NOT A RATIONAL ACTION"

The United States should not blame China for the problems it is facing, Vice Foreign Minister Le Yucheng told the forum later.

“Viewing China as the enemy is not a rational action,” the foreign ministry quoted him as saying, adding that China would not put up “high walls” or “decouple itself from any country”.

China has been nervous that the United States is seeking to sever, or at least severely curb, economic links, in what has been called a “decoupling”.

Tariff, trade, finance and science and technology wars are “turning back the clock on history,” Le said. “The consequences will be extremely dangerous.”

The two sides have communicated by telephone since last month’s summit of leaders of Group of 20 major nations in Japan, at which U.S. President Donald Trump and Xi agreed to relaunch stalled talks.

Talks broke down in May, after U.S. officials accused China of pulling back from commitments previously made in the text of an agreement negotiators said was nearly finished.

The countries have also been at loggerheads over issues ranging from human rights to the disputed South China Sea and U.S. support of self-ruled Taiwan, which China claims as its own.

No matter how the international situation or China developed, Vice President Wang said, the country would follow the path of peace, and not seek spheres of influence or expansion.

- [Socialnews.xyz\(1 篇\)](#)

“If there is no peaceful, stable international environment, there will be no development to talk of.”

Socialnews.xyz

CHINA – BEIJING – WORLD PEACE FORUM – WANG QISHAN #Gallery

POSTED BY: GOPI JULY 8, 2019

<https://www.socialnews.xyz/2019/07/08/china-beijing-world-peace-forum-wang-qishan-gallery/>



## • Successful Farming (1 篇)

IN JAB AT U.S., CHINA VICE PRESIDENT SAYS WORLD CANNOT SHUT CHINA OUT

7/7/2019(Recasts, adds quotes, details) by Ben Blanchard, 转载自 REUTERS

<https://www.agriculture.com/markets/newswire/update-1-in-jab-at-us-china-vice-president-says-world-cannot-shut-china-out>

BEIJING, July 8 (Reuters) - China and the rest of the world must co-exist, Chinese Vice President Wang Qishan said on Monday, in an indirect jab at the United States with which Beijing is currently trying to resolve a bitter trade war.

“China’s development can’t shut out the rest of the world. The world’s development can’t shut out China,” Wang said in an opening address to the World Peace Forum at Beijing’s elite Tsinghua University.

Wang also warned against “protectionism in the name of national security”, without mentioning the United States, and called major powers to make more contributions to global peace and stability.

The Trump administration has accused China of engaging in unfair trade practices that discriminate against U.S. firms, forced technology transfers and intellectual property rights theft, all charges Beijing has denied.

Both sides have levelled increasingly severe tariffs on each other’s imports.

China has also been angered by U.S. sanctions against Chinese tech giant Huawei Technologies Co Ltd over national security concerns.

Wang, who is extremely close to Chinese President Xi Jinping and who only rarely speaks in public, reiterated China’s commitment to opening up.

The world needs China just as much as China needs the world, said Wang, who became vice president last year having previously lead Xi’s fight against deep-rooted corruption.

“Large countries must assume their responsibilities and set an example, make more contributions to global peace and stability, and broaden the path of joint development.” he said.

“Development is the key to resolving all issues,” Wang told an audience that included senior Beijing-based Western diplomats and former European Council President Herman Van Rompuy.

Top representatives of the United States and China are organising a resumption of talks for this week to try to resolve the year-long trade war between the world’s two largest economies.

The two sides have been in communication by telephone since last month's G20 summit, when U.S. President Donald Trump and Xi agreed to relaunch talks that had stalled in May.

Talks between the two sides broke down in May after U.S. officials accused China of pulling back from commitments it had made previously in the text of an agreement that negotiators said was nearly finished.

The two countries have been at loggerheads over a series of other issues, from human rights to the disputed South China Sea and U.S. support of self-ruled Taiwan, claimed by China as its own.

Wang said that no matter how the international situation develops or how China develops, it will walk the path of peace, and not seek spheres of influence or expansion.

“If there is no peaceful, stable international environment, there will be no development to talk of.”  
(Reporting by Ben Blanchard; Editing by Michael Perry)

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## • U.S. News 美国新闻 (1 篇)

### World Cannot Shut China Out, Vice President Says, in Jab at U.S.

U.S. News, 转载自路透社, July 7, 2019, at 10:00 p.m.

<https://www.usnews.com/news/world/articles/2019-07-07/china-committed-to-opening-up-but-other-nations-must-contribute-more-to-world-peace-vice-president>





BY BEN BLANCHARD

BEIJING (Reuters) - China and the rest of the world must co-exist, Vice President Wang Qishan said on Monday, in an indirect jab at the United States, with which Beijing is trying to resolve a bitter trade war.

Top representatives of the world's two biggest economies are trying to resume talks this week to try and resolve their year-long trade dispute, which has seen the two countries place increasingly harsh tariffs on each other's imports.

The Trump administration has accused China of engaging in unfair trade practices that discriminate against U.S. firms, forced technology transfers and intellectual property rights theft. Beijing has denied all the charges.

“China's development can't shut out the rest of the world. The world's development can't shut out China,” Wang told the World Peace Forum at Beijing's elite Tsinghua University.

He also warned against “protectionism in the name of national security”, but without mentioning the United States, and urged major powers to make greater contributions to world peace.

China has also been angered by U.S. sanctions against tech giant Huawei Technologies Co Ltd [HWT.UL] over national security concerns, and U.S. visa curbs on its students and academics.

In his speech, Wang, who is extremely close to Chinese President Xi Jinping and rarely speaks in public, reiterated China's commitment to opening up.

“Large countries must assume their responsibilities and set an example, make more contributions to global peace and stability, and broaden the path of joint development,” he added.

“Development is the key to resolving all issues,” Wang, who became vice president last year, after having led Xi's fight to root out corruption, told an audience that included Western diplomats based in Beijing and former European Council President Herman Van Rompuy.

“NOT A RATIONAL ACTION”

The United States should not blame China for the problems it is facing, Vice Foreign Minister Le Yucheng told the forum later.

“Viewing China as the enemy is not a rational action,” the foreign ministry quoted him as saying, adding that China would not put up “high walls” or “decouple itself from any country”.

China has been nervous that the United States is seeking to sever, or at least severely curb, economic links, in what has been called a “decoupling”.

Tariff, trade, finance and science and technology wars are “turning back the clock on history,” Le said. “The consequences will be extremely dangerous.”

The two sides have communicated by telephone since last month’s summit of leaders of Group of 20 major nations in Japan, at which U.S. President Donald Trump and Xi agreed to relaunch stalled talks.

Talks broke down in May, after U.S. officials accused China of pulling back from commitments previously made in the text of an agreement negotiators said was nearly finished.

The countries have also been at loggerheads over issues ranging from human rights to the disputed South China Sea and U.S. support of self-ruled Taiwan, which China claims as its own.

No matter how the international situation or China developed, Vice President Wang said, the country would follow the path of peace, and not seek spheres of influence or expansion.

“If there is no peaceful, stable international environment, there will be no development to talk of.”

(Reporting by Ben Blanchard; Editing by Michael Perry and Clarence Fernandez)

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- [Yahoo 雅虎新闻 \(2 篇\)](#)

[China should try to keep talking and stop looking for fights in US trade war, says leading professor](#)

Yahoo Finance, 转载自 South China Morning Post, July 10, 2019

<https://finance.yahoo.com/news/china-try-keep-talking-stop-093000240.html?guccounter=1>

China should be more proactive in pursuing trade talks with Washington instead of emphasising its willingness to keep on fighting the tariff war, a leading academic warned on Tuesday.

Wang Jisi, dean of international relations at Peking University, told a forum he disagreed with China's official narrative towards the trade war "that it is open to talks but remains determined to "fight till the end" " and argued its policies should be more consistent.

"The statement looks valid at the first glance, but it says nothing about China's preferences, whether it wants to fight or talk," Wang argued.

"I of course, think our preference should be talking, not fighting," Wang told the World Peace Forum at Tsinghua University.

"I think we should be more proactive in presenting China's cause and goals to the United States."

Beijing's official line has been repeatedly amplified by state media since talks with Washington broke down in May and includes frequent messages about the country's ability to withstand the pain the trade war could cause "a topic that had previously been given minimal coverage.

But Wang, one of the most prominent US specialists in China, said he did not agree with this position.

He also said that in general policies towards the US should be "stable and consistent" rather than shifting "every time there's a change of policies in Washington".

He said China should also be more proactive pursuing cooperation with Washington over issues that also concern its national interests, such as Iran's nuclear programme, the rise of right-wing politics in Europe and the rise of extremism in Southeast Asia.

Wang's comments came in response to a question about whether Chinese scholars ever disagree with Beijing's foreign policy and its approach to US-China relations.

Wang said Chinese scholars did raise different opinions about the relationship with the US, but not openly.

“In a country of such size and on matters of such importance, of course there are different opinions, but we have our own channels to voice our concerns,” Wang said.

But he added that as a member of the Communist Party, he was obliged to toe the party line in public discussions.

This article originally appeared in the South China Morning Post (SCMP), the most authoritative voice reporting on China and Asia for more than a century. For more SCMP stories, please explore the SCMP app or visit the SCMP’s Facebook and Twitter pages. Copyright © 2019 South China Morning Post Publishers Ltd. All rights reserved.

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## Globalisation is best way through the trade war, China’s Vice-President Wang Qishan says

Yahoo news, 转载自 South China Morning Post

8 July 2019

<https://sg.news.yahoo.com/globalisation-best-way-trade-war-050505529.html>

Chinese Vice-President Wang Qishan has said Beijing should remain committed to economic globalisation despite the challenges posed by the trade war with the United States.

Wang made the remarks on Monday with China and the US poised to resume their trade negotiations, which stalled in May, since the US slapped further tariffs on Chinese imports.

“China’s development can’t be separated from the world, and the world’s development cannot be separated from China,” Wang said in an opening address to the World Peace Forum at Beijing’s elite Tsinghua University.

“Major nations have to shoulder more responsibility and make greater contributions to the stability

and peace of the world,” he said.

“They should promote common security through seeking common interest, and we oppose the practice of protectionism in the name of national security.

“China will seek development through reform and innovation, and is determined to open up to learn the advantages of other nations.”

Wang said China would not seek hegemony, and that different political, cultural and religious norms should not exclude each other. Joint efforts should be made to promote economic globalisation, he argued.

“Economic globalisation is the main trend,” he said. “We will see challenges and turbulence in the path ahead. But we have to stick to the principle of peaceful development, and not be shaken in pushing ahead with economic globalisation.”

Wang advocated more dialogue about cooperation on economic, financial, technological and energy matters.

A close ally of Chinese President Xi Jinping and known as China’s “firefighter” for taking on tough jobs, 71-year-old Wang has experience of dealing with Washington as a vice-premier, having overseen financial affairs and economic ties with the US.

He became familiar with American business and political leaders – especially those with a Wall Street background such as Henry Paulson, who was treasury secretary in the George W. Bush administration – and has continued meeting them since becoming vice-president last year.

But he said last week that his main task was “ceremonial diplomacy”, amid speculation that he had played a behind-the-scenes role in trade talks with Washington.

Wang’s latest remarks came with China and the US beginning to re-establish dialogue to resolve their trade war, with Xi and US counterpart Donald Trump meeting on the sidelines of the Group of 20 summit in Japan last month.

Trump said after the presidents’ meeting that China would buy more US agriculture products and

American companies would once again be allowed to sell to Chinese telecoms maker Huawei. Chinese state media said last week that China would not purchase more American products if the US were to “flip-flop” in forthcoming trade negotiations.

Additional reporting by Kristin Huang

## ■ 蒙古（1家媒体，总计1篇报道）

- Multilingual Scrapper(1篇)

(蒙古语)

Бээжингийн дэлхийн энх тайвны форумын үеэр үг хэлэх үеэрээ Мибирати онцгой анхааруулгыг өгсөн юм.

Multilingual Scrapper 2019.07.08

<https://intraneticer.cl/?p=4558>

Зүгээр л таны .com, Бээжин – Индонезийн тав дахь Ерөнхийлөгч, Мегатат Сіхбуктутри, олон улсын хамтын нийгэмлэгүүд бїх зерчилдсенийг шийдэж, дэлхийн энх тайвныг бий болгохын тулд зөвшилцел, їр дїнтэй харилцан яриа, зарчмыг баримтлахыг уриалав.

Масавати хэлэхдээ, улс орон бүр бусад орны, бүр хамгийн жижиг улс орнуудын тусгаар тогтнолыг хүндэтгэх ёстой гэжээ.

8-р сарын 8-ны өдөр Бээжинд Цинхуа их сургуульд болсон Дэлхийн энх тайвны 8-р форум дээр Мюурати нар үг хэлэв.

## ■ 孟加拉国（1家媒体，总计1篇报道）

- Daily sun post（1篇）

China threat: Treating China as ‘enemy’ risks ‘disaster’ , diplomat tells US

By dailysunpost, July 10, 2019

<https://dailysunpost.com/china-threat-treating-china-as-enemy-risks-disaster-diplomat-tells-us/>

Li Yucheng, foreign vice-minister, stressed the dangers during the World Peace Forum at Tsinghua University in Beijing, which was attended by academics and diplomats. Mr Yucheng said: “Polarisation between the rich and the poor, the ageing of infrastructure – all of those have their own causes – but China is not the scapegoat. “Treating China as an enemy is not rational – it is very stupid and could lead to disastrous consequences.”

During his speech, he referred to concerns passed on to him by academics and diplomats who he said were facing increasing difficulties in applying for US visas.

In some cases, they had had their documents cancelled, he added.

In addition, some researchers had also been sacked by American employers in recent months, Mr Yucheng claimed.

His comments came despite US President Donald Trump telling China’s leader Xi Jinping Chinese students were always welcome to study in America, when they met at the G20 summit in Osaka, Japan, last month.

Mr Yucheng added: “There are some reports saying that some Chinese-American scientists in the US, just because they are Chinese scientists, they have been treated unfairly.

“They have been put under scrutiny, harassed, and some of them even lost their jobs.”

Some Chinese academics had even avoided transiting in the US on their way to Latin America because they feared they would be harassed, he said.

He referred to a case in May in which he said Emory University in Georgia had dismissed two Chinese-American neuroscientists over alleged undisclosed funding ties to China, and another a month earlier when the MD Anderson Cancer Centre in Houston fired three Chinese-American researchers which it accused of conducting espionage on behalf of the Chinese government.

Mr Yucheng added: “I find it difficult to understand the cancer centre case because doctors and researchers are there to find treatments for diseases to save lives.

“How can that add to the threat to US national security?”

Tensions between have been increasing as a result of a tit-for-tat trade dispute which has seen both countries slap tariffs on a range of imported goods.

China’s military expansion, particularly in the South China Sea, as well as concerns over human rights are also bones of contention.

In addition, the US State Department yesterday approved a potential \$2billion arms sale to Taiwan.

The move prompted the Chinese government to accuse Washington of interfering with its security interests.

Speaking at the same event, Vice-President Wang Qishan said Beijing need to stay committed to economic globalisation despite the escalating trade war with the US.

He added: “China’s development can’t be separated from the world, and the world’s development cannot be separated from China.”

## ■ 日本（5家媒体，总计9篇报道）

### ● NHK 日本放送协会（4篇）

「国家の安全名目の保護主義に反対」中国副主席 米をけん制

NHK 日本放送协会 2019-07-08

<https://www3.nhk.or.jp/news/html/20190708/k10011986441000.html>

アメリカと中国の貿易摩擦が続く中、中国の王岐山国家副主席は自国の市場開放を進めていくとアピールした一方「国家の安全を名目にした保護主義に反対する」と述べ、中国からの輸入品に対し関税の上乗せを続けているアメリカを改めてけん制しました。

中国の北京では8日、各国の学者や外交関係者が集まって安全保障問題などについて話し合う「世界平和フォーラム」が始まりました。



開幕にあたり王岐山国家副主席が演説し、保護主義的な政策を進めるアメリカを念頭に「われわれは揺らぐことなく経済のグローバル化を進め、より公正で安定した国際秩序を作る必要がある」と強調しました。

そのうえで「中国は市場の開放を続けてグローバル経済の潮流に乗り、各国とウィンウィンの関係を求めていく」とアピールしました。

一方、王副主席は「高い水準の開放的な世界経済を作り上げるべきで、国家の安全を名目にした保護主義に反対する」と述べ、中国からの幅広い輸入品に対し関税の上乗せを続けているアメリカを改めてけん制しました。

先月のG 20 大阪サミットに合わせて行われた米中首脳会談では、こう着状態にあった貿易交渉を再開することで合意しましたが、中国はアメリカと協調する姿勢を見せながらも、一方的な妥協はしない考えを示しています。

## China's vice president slams protectionism

NHK, Monday, July 8, 16:17

[https://www3.nhk.or.jp/nhkworld/en/news/20190708\\_25/](https://www3.nhk.or.jp/nhkworld/en/news/20190708_25/)



Chinese Vice President Wang Qishan launched a thinly veiled censure of the United States' protec-

tionist stance in his opening address at the World Peace Forum on Monday.

Scholars and diplomats from around the world gathered at the event in Beijing to discuss security and other issues.

Wang said Beijing should remain committed to economic globalization, to create a fairer and more stable international order.

He stressed that China will continue to push ahead with economic globalization and seek a win-win relationship with other nations.

He also emphasized the need to create an open and solid global economy, and said China opposes protectionism in the name of national security.

The presidents of China and the United States agreed to resume stalled trade negotiations when they met on the sidelines of the G20 summit in Osaka, western Japan, in late June.

Wang's remarks apparently indicate Beijing's determination to not make unilateral concessions, despite additional tariffs Washington has slapped on imports from China.

## 왕치산 중국 부주석, 미국의 보호주의 견제

NHK World(NHK 世界台) 2019.07.08 19:19

<https://www3.nhk.or.jp/nhkworld/ko/news/168807/>

각국의 학자와 외교 관계자가 모여 안전보장 문제 등을 논의하는 ‘세계평화포럼’이 8일 중국 베이징에서 시작됐습니다.

중국의 왕치산 국가부주석은 개막 연설에서 보호주의적 정책을 추진하는 미국을 의식해 “우리는 흔들리지 말고 경제의 세계화를 추진해야 한다”며 “보다 공정하고 안정된 국제 질서를 만들 필요가 있다”고 강조했습니다.

아울러 “중국은 시장 개방을 계속해 글로벌 경제의 조류에 맞춰 각국과 윈윈 관계를 추구해 나갈 것”이라고 역설했습니다.

한편, 왕치산 부주석은 “고도의 개방적인 세계 경제를 만들어야 한다” 고 언급한 뒤 “국가의 안전을 명목으로 한 보호주의에 반대한다” 며 중국에서 수입되는 폭넓은 품목에 대해 추가 관세를 부과하고 있는 미국을 거둬 견제했습니다 .

미국과 중국은 지난달 G20 오사카 정상회의에 맞춰 열린 미중 정상회담에서 교착 상태에 빠진 무역협상을 재개하기로 합의했지만 , 중국은 미국에 협조하는 움직임을 보이면서도 일방적인 타협은 하지 않겠다는 생각을 드러냈습니다 .

(阿拉伯语)

## عراجتلا يف ةيئامحل دقتني ينصلال سيئرلا بئان

2019.07.08

<https://www3.nhk.or.jp/nhkworld/ar/news/168869/>

متملك يف ةراجتلا يف يئامحل ةدحتملا تايا لول فقومل انطبم اداقتنا ناشيشت غناو ينصلال سيئرلا بئان ةجو نينثال موي يمل اعل مالسلا يدتتم يف ةيحاتتفال

يرخأ ايضقو نمألا ةشقانم نيكب يف تميقأ يتلا تبسانملا يف مل اعل اعانم نوي سامولبدو نوثحاب عمجتو

الدع رشكأ يمل اع ماضن سيسأتل ةيдавستقال ةملوعلا ةدابمب امزتلا لعل ةظفاحملا اهيلع يغبني نيكب ن! غناو لاقو ارارقتساو

عفنلاب دوعت تاقال ع ةمقال يعسلاو ةيдавستقال ةملوعلا ةدابمب امق عفدلا لصاوتس نيصلال نأ لعل ددشو يرخأ لودلا عم كرتشملا

نم ذختت يتلا ةيئامحل ةسايسلا ضراعت نيصلال ن! لاقو ، نيتمو حتفنم يمل اع داصتقا ءاشنإل ةجالحا لعل ددشو ةعيرذ يموقلا نمألا

لعل ايقتلا امذن ع ةفقوتملا ةيراجتلا تاضوافملا فانئتسا لعل اقفتا دق يكيرمألاو ينصلال ناسيئرلا نكو ناريزح/وينوي رهش رخاوأ يف نابايلا يبرغ الكاسوأ يف تدقع يتلا نيرشعلا ةعومجم ةمق شماه

نم مغللا لعل بناجلا ةيداحأ تالزانت ميذقت مدع لعل ودبي اميف نيكب ميصرت ل! غناو تاحيرصت ريشتو ةينيصلال تادراول لعل نطنش او اهتضرف يتلا ةيكرمجال تافيرعتلا

## • 読売新聞 读卖新闻 (1 篇)

### 中国切り離し論、王岐山氏けん制

読売新聞 读卖新闻 田川理恵 2019-07-09 1 3 版



**中国切り離し論 王岐山氏けん制**

【北京＝田川理恵】中国の王岐山国家副主席は8日、北京で行った講演の中で、「中国の発展は世界と切り離せない。世界の発展もまた中国から離れることはできない」と述べた。米国の「中国切り離し論」を根拠に「中国切り離し論」を強いた発言とみられる。一方、王氏は「国家の安全保障を名目にして保護主義を進めることには反対する」と述べ、中国からの輸入品に対し制裁関税をかけ続ける米国の暗に批判した。王氏はこの日、清華大で開幕した「世界平和フォーラム」で講演した。

● 日本経済新聞 日本经济新闻社 (2 篇)

「世界は中国を切り離せない」王岐山国家副主席  
北京・清華大学であいさつ

日本経済新聞 日本经济新闻社 羽田野主 2019/7/8 18:00

<https://www.nikkei.com/article/DGXMZO47091290Y9A700C1FF1000/>

【北京＝羽田野主】中国の王岐山国家副主席は8日、北京の清華大学で開いたフォーラムで「中国の発展は世界と離れることはできない。世界の発展もまた中国を切り離すことはできない」とあいさつした。トランプ米政権の対中強硬派が主張する中国経済を切り離す「デカップリング」論を念頭にけん制した形だ。

王氏は「保護主義の台頭や大衆迎合主義の氾濫で、世界が多極化している」と述べ、追加関税をちらつかせて相手国に譲歩を迫るトランプ米政権の通商政策を暗に批判した。「第2次世界大戦以来の国際秩序はまさに崩壊にひんしており、人類は再び十字路に立たされ

ている」とも話した。

「お互いの主権と領土を尊重し、自国のことはその国の国民が決めるべきだ」とも指摘した。習近平（シー・ジンピン）指導部には米中貿易交渉を巡る米国の要求について「中国は原則にかかわる問題では決して譲らない」（劉鶴副首相）などと反発した経緯がある。王氏は2018年、国家副主席に就任した。それ以前は習指導部の反腐敗運動を推進する司令塔だった。最近はドイツやオランダを訪問するなど外交活動が目立つ。

## 米国留学を望む中国エリート層が米国に抱く複雑な感情

日本経済新聞 日本经济新闻社 2019/7/18

<https://business.nikkei.com/atcl/NBD/19/world/00090/?P=2>

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結局のところ、中国のエリート層にとって、我が子をスタンフォードレベルの大学に入れることに勝る関心事はないのだ。7月8日と9日、筆者は北京の清華大学が主催した世界平和フォーラムに参加した。この会議には中国の指導者層と海外の高官たちが集まった。公の場での討論でもプライベートな立ち話においても、米国人参加者は中国の大臣や教授、退役軍人から何度も叱責を受けていた。西側の同盟国の大使からも小言を言われていた。米国は国家の安全という名の下、かのジョセフ・マッカーシー上院議員による魔女狩りさながらに中国の学生や学者を新たな「黄禍」として扱おうとしている、と皆が批判した。

こうした状況はプロパガンダにもってこいのネタでもある。5月に貿易交渉が決裂して以来、中国の国営メディアは米国たたきに余念がない。裕福だが問題を抱え、犯罪のはびこる米国が中国の若者にとって危険な理由をいくつも指摘する手法は、とても効果を上げている。

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- The Asahi Shimbun 朝日新聞（1 篇）

In jab at U.S., China VP says world cannot shut China out

转载自 REUTERS

July 8, 2019 at 14:10 JST

<http://www.asahi.com/ajw/articles/AJ201907080020.html>

BEIJING--China and the rest of the world must co-exist, Chinese Vice President Wang Qishan said on Monday, in an indirect jab at the United States with which Beijing is currently trying to resolve a bitter trade war.

“China’s development can’t shut out the rest of the world. The world’s development can’t shut out China,” Wang said in an opening address to the World Peace Forum at Beijing’s elite Tsinghua University.

Wang also warned against “protectionism in the name of national security,” without mentioning the United States, and called major powers to make more contributions to global peace and stability.

The Trump administration has accused China of engaging in unfair trade practices that discriminate against U.S. firms, forced technology transfers and intellectual property rights theft, all charges Beijing has denied.

Both sides have leveled increasingly severe tariffs on each other’s imports.

China has also been angered by U.S. sanctions against Chinese tech giant Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd., over national security concerns.

Wang, who is extremely close to Chinese President Xi Jinping and who only rarely speaks in public, reiterated China’s commitment to opening up.

The world needs China just as much as China needs the world, said Wang, who became vice president last year having previously lead Xi’s fight against deep-rooted corruption.

“Large countries must assume their responsibilities and set an example, make more contributions to global peace and stability, and broaden the path of joint development.” he said.

“Development is the key to resolving all issues,” Wang told an audience that included senior Beijing-based Western diplomats and former European Council President Herman Van Rompuy.

Top representatives of the United States and China are organizing a resumption of talks for this week to try to resolve the year-long trade war between the world’s two largest economies.

The two sides have been in communication by telephone since last month's Group of 20 summit, when U.S. President Donald Trump and Xi agreed to relaunch talks that had stalled in May.

Talks between the two sides broke down in May after U.S. officials accused China of pulling back from commitments it had made previously in the text of an agreement that negotiators said was nearly finished.

The two countries have been at loggerheads over a series of other issues, from human rights to the disputed South China Sea and U.S. support of self-ruled Taiwan, claimed by China as its own.

Wang said that no matter how the international situation develops or how China develops, it will walk the path of peace, and not seek spheres of influence or expansion.

“If there is no peaceful, stable international environment, there will be no development to talk of.”

## • The Japan Times 日本时报

### In jab at U.S., Chinese Vice President Wang Qishan says world cannot shut Beijing out

JUL 8, 2019 转载自路透社

[https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2019/07/08/asia-pacific/politics-diplomacy-asia-pacific/jab-u-s-chinese-vice-president-wang-qishan-says-world-cannot-shut-beijing/#.XTA\\_9ZMza9Y](https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2019/07/08/asia-pacific/politics-diplomacy-asia-pacific/jab-u-s-chinese-vice-president-wang-qishan-says-world-cannot-shut-beijing/#.XTA_9ZMza9Y)

REUTERS

BEIJING - In an indirect jab at the United States — with which Beijing is currently trying to resolve a bitter trade war — China and the rest of the world must co-exist, Chinese Vice President Wang Qishan said Monday.

“China's development can't shut out the rest of the world. The world's development can't shut out China,” Wang said in an opening address to the World Peace Forum at Beijing's elite Tsinghua University.

Wang also warned against “protectionism in the name of national security,” without mentioning the

United States, and called major powers to make more contributions to global peace and stability.

The Trump administration has accused China of engaging in unfair trade practices that discriminate against U.S. firms, forced technology transfers and intellectual property rights theft, all charges Beijing has denied.

Both sides have leveled increasingly severe tariffs on each other's imports.

China has also been angered by U.S. sanctions against Chinese tech giant Huawei Technologies Co. over national security concerns.

Wang, who is extremely close to Chinese President Xi Jinping and who only rarely speaks in public, reiterated China's commitment to opening up.

The world needs China just as much as China needs the world, said Wang, who became vice president last year having previously led Xi's fight against deep-rooted corruption.

“Large countries must assume their responsibilities and set an example, make more contributions to global peace and stability, and broaden the path of joint development.” he said.

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## ■ 瑞士（1家媒体，总计1篇报道）

- Swiss info 瑞士资讯

（俄语）

Китай намерен проводить политику открытости для всего мира независимо от международной обстановки

Swiss info 2019.07.08 - 07:13

<https://www.swissinfo.ch/rus/%D0%BA%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B0%D0%B9-%D0%BD%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%BD-%D0%BF%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%BE%D0%B4%D0%B8%D1%82%D1%8C-%D0%BF%D0%BE%D0%BB%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D1%83-%D0%BE%D1%82%D0%BA%D1%80%D1%8B%D1%82%D0%BE%D1%81%D1%82%D0%B8-%D0%B4%D0%BB%D1%8F-%D0%B2%D1%81%D0%B5%D0%B3%D0%BE-%D0%BC%D0%B8%D1%80%D0%B0-%D0%BD%D0%B5%D0%B7%D0%B0%D0%B2%D0%B8%D1%81%D0%B8%D0%BC%D0%BE-%D0%BE%D1%82-%D0%BC%D0%B5%D0%B6%D0%B4%D1%83%D0%BD%D0%B0%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%B4%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0%B9-%D0%BE%D0%B1%D1%81%D1%82%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%BA%D0%B8/45082824>

Пекин. 8 июля. ИНТЕРФАКС - В современных условиях Китай планирует проводить политику открытости и развивать сотрудничество со всеми странами мира, заявил заместитель председателя Постоянного комитета Всекитайского собрания народных представителей (ВСНП) Ван Цишань.

"Китай в своем развитии не может отгородиться от всего мира. Мир, развиваясь, не может отгородиться от Китая", - сказал он на церемонии открытия Всемирного форума мира в пекинском университете Цинхуа.

По его словам, "как Китай нуждается во всем мире, так и весь мир нуждается в Китае".

Ван Цишань отметил, что "крупные державы должны брать на себя ответственность и подавать пример, вносить более значительный вклад в глобальный мир и стабильность, расширять сферы совместного развития".

Он сказал: "Развитие - ключ к решению всех проблем".

Ван Цишань заявил, что независимо от того, как будет развиваться мировая ситуация, Китай будет следовать мирным путем, не будет стремиться к тому, чтобы заполучить сферы влияния или же проводить политику экспансии.

"Без мирных условий, без стабильной международной обстановки о развитии не может быть и речи", - подчеркнул зампред ПК ВСНП.

## ■ 泰国 ( 1 家媒体, 总计 1 篇报道 )

- 泰国 InfoQuest 通讯社 ( 1 篇 )

( 泰语 )

ผู้เชี่ยวชาญเวที World Peace Forum เผย WTO เผชิญวิกฤต จำเป็นต้องเร่งปฏิรูป

2019.07.10

<https://www.ryt9.com/s/iq29/3013519>

บรรดาผู้เชี่ยวชาญได้กล่าวในการประชุม World Peace Forum ซึ่งจัดขึ้นที่กรุงปักกิ่งในวันจันทร์และวันอังคารที่ผ่านมา องค์การการค้าโลก (WTO) ซึ่งเป็นองค์กรหลักของระบบการค้าโลก กำลังเผชิญกับภาวะวิกฤติ และจำเป็นที่จะต้องได้รับการปฏิรูปอย่างเร่งด่วน

ในระหว่างการอภิปรายนั้น บรรดาผู้เชี่ยวชาญย้ำว่า การปฏิรูปองค์กรด้านการอุทธรณ์ของ WTO นั้น เป็นสิ่งสำคัญต่อองค์กร

ขณะที่สหรัฐยังคงขัดขวางการแต่งตั้งคณะผู้พิพากษาของ WTO นั้น องค์กรด้านการอุทธรณ์อาจเผชิญกับภาวะชะงักงัน และจะไม่สามารถใช้กลไกยุติความขัดแย้งที่สำคัญๆของ WTO ได้

องค์กรอุทธรณ์ ซึ่งปกติจะประกอบด้วยผู้พิพากษา 6 คนนั้น จำเป็นต้องมีผู้พิพากษาอย่างน้อย 3 คนในการตัดสินคดีอุทธรณ์ แต่การทำงานของ WTO อาจจะประสบปัญหาอย่างใหญ่หลวง เนื่องจาก 1 ใน 3 ของผู้พิพากษาที่เหลืออยู่นั้น จะเกษียณอายุในเดือนธ.ค.ปีนี้

นายมาริโอ เทโล ประธานของสถาบันยุโรปศึกษาของมหาวิทยาลัยลิเบอร์แห่งบรัสเซลส์กล่าวว่า สหรัฐได้ขัดขวางประเทศสมาชิกในการแต่งตั้งผู้พิพากษาขององค์กรอุทธรณ์ เพื่อลดความชอบธรรมของระบบการค้าที่อิงกับกฎเกณฑ์ โดยไม่ได้เสนอข้อเสนอสู่การสร้างสรรค์สำหรับการปฏิรูป

นายราจิต คาสูเรีย ผู้อำนวยการสภาริวิจัยด้านความสัมพันธ์ทางเศรษฐกิจระหว่างประเทศของอินเดีย กล่าวว่า "หากเราไม่สามารถแก้ปัญหาดังกล่าวได้ภายในสิ้นปีนี้ กลไกการยุติความขัดแย้งของ WTO ก็จะถูกหยุดชะงัก หลังจากนั้น WTO เองก็จะไม่สามารถดำเนินงานใดๆได้"

นายนิโคลัส ซาพูอิส เอกอัครราชทูตจีนประจำสหภาพยุโรป (EU) กล่าวว่า ปัจจัยที่บั่นทอนก็คือ การที่มหาอำนาจรายหนึ่งมองข้าม WTO ในเรื่องการแก้ไขประเด็นการค้า เราคงจะไม่ไปตัดสินอะไรแต่จะระบุความจริงที่ว่า คณะบริหารของประธานาธิบดีโดนัลด์ ทรัมป์ แห่งสหรัฐดำเนินนโยบายการค้านอกกรอบ WTO"

นอกจากนี้ การค้าระหว่างประเทศในโลกปัจจุบันได้เปลี่ยนแปลงไปอย่างมากจากทศวรรษ 80 และ 90 นายเซบัสเตียน ฌอน ผู้อำนวยการของสถาบันวิจัยเศรษฐกิจ CEPII ของฝรั่งเศส กล่าวว่า จำเป็นต้องปรับกฎเกณฑ์ต่างๆของ WTO ให้สามารถรับมือกับสถานการณ์ใหม่ๆ ในการเจรจา การบังคับใช้กฎระเบียบ รวมถึงเทคโนโลยีใหม่ๆ อาทิ บิ๊กดาตา และอี-คอมเมิร์ซ

นายฌอนกล่าวว่า เสริมว่า WTO ต้องได้รับการปฏิรูป เนื่องจากเป็นองค์กรสาธารณะที่มีคุณค่าอย่างยิ่งในการวางกรอบระเบียบเพื่อสร้างความน่าเชื่อถือ และสามารถคาดการณ์เรื่องการค้าโลกได้

บรรดาผู้เชี่ยวชาญเห็นพ้องกันว่า WTO

เคยประสบความสำเร็จอย่างมากในการลดภาษีและส่งเสริมการค้าโลก  
แม้ว่าจะเกิดวิกฤตหลายครั้งในช่วงที่ผ่านมา  
นายซง ฮง นักวิจัยของสถาบันสังคมศาสตร์ของจีนกล่าวว่า  
แม้จะมีความเห็นที่แตกต่างกันเกี่ยวกับการปฏิรูป แต่ WTO  
ก็ยังคงเป็นรากฐานและเสาหลักของระบบการค้าโลก

นายมาริโอ เทโกล กล่าวเสริมว่า WTO "ไม่เพียงแต่ประสบความสำเร็จ  
แต่ยังเป็นหนึ่งในองค์กรพหุภาคีที่ดีที่สุดในปัจจุบัน  
นายเทโกล กล่าวว่า WTO  
กำหนดรูปแบบของธรรมาภิบาลระดับประเทศซึ่งมีผลผูกพันแม้แต่ประเทศมหาอำนาจรายใหญ่  
สำนักข่าวซินหัวรายงาน

## ■ 土耳其（2 家媒体，总计 2 篇报道）

### • Haberler（1 篇）

（土耳其语）

Çin'den dünyaya "ortak uluslararası düzen inşa edelim" çağırısı

2019.07.08

<https://www.haberler.com/cin-den-dunyaya-ortak-uluslararasi-duzen-insa-12221625-haberi/>

Çin Devlet Başkan Yardımcısı Vang Çişan, "Tüm ülkeleri barışçıl kalkınma inancına tutunmaya, sadık bir şekilde ekonomik küreselleşmeyi teşvik etmeye, daha adil, makul, istikrarlı, etkili uluslararası düzeni ortaklaşa inşa etmeye çağırıyoruz.

Çin Devlet Başkan Yardımcısı Vang Çişan, "Tüm ülkeleri barışçıl kalkınma inancına tutunmaya, sadık bir şekilde ekonomik küreselleşmeyi teşvik etmeye, daha adil, makul, istikrarlı, etkili uluslararası düzeni ortaklaşa inşa etmeye çağırıyoruz." dedi.

Devlet Başkan Yardımcısı Vang, başkent Pekin'deki Tsinghua Üniversitesi ev sahipliğinde "İstikrarlı Uluslararası Düzen, Ortak Sorumluluk, Ortak Yönetim, Ortak Paylaşım" temasıyla 8'incisi düzenlenen Dünya Barış Forumu'nun açılışında konuştu.

Burada Çin'in kalkınmasının dünyadan ayrılamayacağını ve dünyanın kalkınmasının Çin'den ayrı olamayacağını belirten Vang, "Çin öteden beri sapmadan barışçıl kalkınma yolunda ilerliyor, asla liderlik rolünü iddia etmiyor, genişlemiyor ve güç nüfuzu alanı arayışında değil." ifadelerini kullandı.

Mevcut uluslararası düzenin değişim ve revizyonla karşı karşıya geldiğini dile getiren Vang, Çin'in, çok taraflılığın köşe taşlarını koruduğu, insanoğlunun ortak yeni meydan okumalarına cevap veren, yeni tip uluslararası ilişkilerden yana olduğunu söyledi.

Vang, "Tüm ülkelere barışçıl kalkınma inancına tutunmaya, sadık bir şekilde ekonomik küreselleşmeyi teşvik etmeye, daha adil, makul, istikrarlı etkili uluslararası düzeni ortaklaşa inşa etmeye çağırıyoruz." diye konuştu.

Kalkınmanın tüm sorunlar için kilit öneme sahip olduğuna işaret eden Vang, ayrıca büyük ülkelerin daha fazla ortak kalkınma, barış ve istikrar için daha fazla sorumluluk alması gerektiğini kaydetti.

Vang'ın konuşmalarının Çin ve ABD'nin ticaret görüşmelerine tekrar başlama kararı vermesinin ardından gelmesi dikkati çekti. ABD Başkanı Donald Trump ve Çin Devlet Başkanı Şi Cinping, geçen haftalarda Japonya'da düzenlenen G20 Liderleri Zirvesi'nde bir araya gelmişti. İki lider, ticaret görüşmelerini devam ettirmeye karar vermişti.

Trump, mevkidaşıyla görüşmesinin ardından ülkesinin Çin'den tarım ürünlerini ithal edeceğini ve Amerikan şirketlerin Çinli teknoloji şirketi Huawei'e satış yapmasına izin verileceğini açıklamıştı.

## • Timeturk (1 篇)

(土耳其语)

### Çin'den dünyaya 'ortak uluslararası düzen inşa edelim' çağrısı

2019.07.08

<https://www.timeturk.com/cin-den-dunyaya-ortak-uluslararasi-duzen-insa-edelim-cagrisi/haber-1122569>

Çin Devlet Başkanı Yardımcısı Vang Çişan:- "Tüm ülkeleri ekonomik küreselleşmeyi teşvik etmeye, daha adil, istikrarlı uluslararası düzeni ortaklaşa inşa etmeye çağırıyoruz"- 'Çin öteden beri sapmadan barışçıl kalkınma yolunda ilerliyor, asla liderlik rolünü iddia etmiyor, genişlemiyor ve güç nüfuzu alanı arayışında değil'

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Amerikan şirketlerin Çinli teknoloji şirketi Huawei'e satış yapmasına izin verileceğini açıklamıştı.

## ■ 希腊 ( 1 家媒体, 总计 1 篇报道 )

- Kathimerini 希腊每日报

( 希腊语 )

Αυστηρό μήνυμα στις ΗΠΑ από Κινέζους αξιωματούχους

Kathimerini, JULY 9, 2019

<https://www.kathimerini.gr/1032974/article/oikonomia/die8nhs-oikonomia/aysthromhnyma-stis-hpa-apo-kihezoy-s-a3iwmatoyxoy-s>

Η Κίνα και ο υπόλοιπος κόσμος οφείλουν να συνυπάρχουν, δήλωσε χθες ο αντιπρόεδρος της κινεζικής κυβέρνησης Γουάνγκ Κισάν, αναφερόμενος εμμέσως στην τεταμένη σχέση της χώρας με τις ΗΠΑ, ενώ οι δύο πλευρές βρίσκονται εν μέσω διαπραγματεύσεων για την επίλυση του εμπορικού πολέμου. Στο πλαίσιο του Διεθνούς Φόρουμ για την Ειρήνη στο Πεκίνο ο Γουάνγκ Κισάν δήλωσε ότι η πρόοδος της Κίνας δεν μπορεί να αποκλειστεί από τον υπόλοιπο κόσμο, αλλά ούτε η παγκόσμια πρόοδος μπορεί να αποκλειστεί από την Κίνα. «Η πρόοδος είναι το κλειδί για την επίλυση όλων των προβλημάτων», δήλωσε ο Κισάν, σύμφωνα με το Reuters. «Οι μεγάλες χώρες πρέπει να αναλαμβάνουν τις ευθύνες τους και να τίθενται ως υπόδειγμα, να συμβάλλουν περισσότερο στην παγκόσμια ειρήνη και στη σταθερότητα και να διευρύνουν το μονοπάτι της κοινής προόδου», προσέθεσε.

Ο Κισάν, ο οποίος σπάνια μιλάει δημοσίως, αναφέρθηκε ευθέως στις ΗΠΑ λέγοντας μόνο ότι «δεν θα έπρεπε να επιρρίπτουν την ευθύνη στην Κίνα για τα προβλήματα που αντιμετωπίζουν». Ο Γουάνγκ Γι, υπουργός Εξωτερικών της Κίνας, ερμήνευσε το σχόλιο δηλώνοντας ότι «το να βλέπει κανείς την Κίνα ως εχθρό δεν είναι λογική κίνηση». Εκτός από τους υψηλούς δασμούς που έχουν επιβληθεί και από τις δύο πλευρές στις εισαγωγές προϊόντων, η κινεζική εταιρεία Huawei έχει δεχθεί κυρώσεις από την αμερικανική πλευρά, που ισχυρίζεται ότι τα προϊόντα της απειλούν την εθνική ασφάλεια της χώρας. Μετά τη συνάντηση του Ντόναλντ Τραμπ με τον Κινέζο ομόλογό του Σι Τζινπίνγκ στο πλαίσιο της συνόδου κορυφής του G20, οι ΗΠΑ χαλάρωσαν τους περιορισμούς εναντίον της Huawei. Εκπρόσωποι της Κίνας και των ΗΠΑ αναμένεται να επικοινωνήσουν τηλεφωνικά αυτή την εβδομάδα, προκειμένου να συνεχίσουν τις διαπραγματεύσεις.

## ■ 新加坡 ( 5 家媒体, 总计 6 篇报道 )

- CNA 亚洲新闻台 ( 2 篇 )

Countries should be ‘voice of moderation’ as US and China compete: Goh Chok Tong

CNA (channelnewsasia), Olivia Siong, 09 Jul 2019

<https://www.channelnewsasia.com/news/asia/countries-voice-moderation-us-china-tensions-goh-chok-tong-11704704>

BEIJING: With China and the United States embroiled in disputes, other countries should stand together as a “voice

of moderation”, said Emeritus Senior Minister Goh Chok Tong on Tuesday (Jul 9).

This comes against a backdrop of “strategic trust deficit” between the two superpowers, said Mr Goh, who was speaking at the World Peace Forum at Tsinghua University in Beijing.

“We are at risk of being shackled by history, blinded by suspicions, misled by misconceptions and destroyed by zero-sum superpower rivalry,” he said.

China and the US are currently engaged in a trade war, with tensions spilling into areas involving technology, Taiwan and the South China Sea.

Mr Goh warned that having “innocent parties get hurt in conflicts between the powerful”, or smaller countries watch passively from the sidelines, were not ideal scenarios.

“Smaller countries, too, are part of this world,” said Mr Goh.

“They can, and should, play an independent and positive role in shaping the international order.”

Mr Goh said countries should instead respond in a combined voice.

“When enough countries stand together, their voices can be as loud, if not louder, than the trumpet of elephants,” said Mr Goh.

He pointed out that the “voice of moderation” was not a bloc or new grouping, but simply the voice of concerned countries, leaders, institutions, media, business and people who want to “avert a catastrophic clash between the US and China”.

“It is a voice for strategic rationality, peace and stability, growth and prosperity, and an interdependent, open, inclusive, rules-based multilateral order,” said Mr Goh.

“Only by speaking in unison, will the global powers take heed of us.”

Mr Goh added that the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) can, and was willing to, play a central role in the trust-building process.

“ASEAN can be the central platform for countries in the region to speak in one voice on issues of common concern and amplify the regional ‘voice of moderation’,” said Mr Goh.

More can also be done besides speaking up, with trade agreements like the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership being examples of how shared values are translated into action.

Mr Goh added that the “voice of moderation” should facilitate the trust-building and cooperation between the US and China, even as both superpowers compete.

“There are many global challenges that would benefit from the leadership of both global powers, such as climate change and terrorism,” said Mr Goh.

“At the same time, we should work with the US and China to engage constructively with the rest of the world, to reassure the world of their intentions and enhance their global standing.”

## THE FUTURE STANDING OF US AND CHINA

Mr Goh also touched on the future standing of the US and China if current trends continue.

He noted that the US' perspective of the world has changed, where the country would like to see allies and partners contribute more to burden sharing.

This comes as it is becoming more difficult for US politicians to explain to their constituents why other countries seem to be growing at the expense of the US.

“I can understand the struggle to reconcile these differences. In fact, all leaders should put their national interests first,” said Mr Goh.

“However, I would be concerned if the US cedes its position of leadership in the world by defining its national interests too narrowly.”

Mr Goh added that friends of US should remind the country that the multilateral institutions and global rules-based order that it had a significant role in creating, has been the bedrock of unprecedented global peace and prosperity for the last 70 years.

As for China, Mr Goh said the country needed to dispel anxieties over its long-term intentions and behaviour as a global power.

One area it could do this is in its Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) – a massive infrastructure project that aims to link Asia with Europe, Africa and the Middle East.

In April, Chinese President Xi Jinping pledged to make the initiative clean, green, transparent, financially sustainable and inclusive, as the project came under criticism for being a debt trap for developing countries.

“I believe, over time, China's fulfilment of these commitments will address the negative allegations directed at the BRI,” said Mr Goh.

He added China could take on additional responsibilities and work to strengthen the international system it has benefited from, including the World Trade Organisation.

In the South China Sea, Mr Goh said China could also reassure the international community that it will observe and uphold international law.

China, Brunei, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Vietnam and Taiwan have competing claims in the resource-rich territory.

“China should continue to articulate its acceptance of the right of freedom of navigation in and overflight above the South China Sea, and its commitment towards peace, stability and peaceful resolution of disputes,” said Mr Goh.

“This will help assuage worries over China's intentions in the South China Sea, which has been an albatross around its neck in its interactions with the international community.”

Source: CNA/ad(hs)

## In jab at US, China vice president says world cannot shut China out

CNA (channelnewsasia), 转载自 Reuters/aa, 08 Jul 2019

<https://www.channelnewsasia.com/news/asia/china-us-trade-war-wang-qishan-11700510>

BEIJING: China and the rest of the world must co-exist, Chinese Vice President Wang Qishan said on Monday (Jul 8), in an indirect jab at the United States with which Beijing is currently trying to resolve a bitter trade war.

“China’s development can’t shut out the rest of the world. The world’s development can’t shut out China,” Wang said in an opening address to the World Peace Forum at Beijing’s elite Tsinghua University.

Wang also warned against “protectionism in the name of national security”, without mentioning the United States, and called major powers to make more contributions to global peace and stability.

The Trump administration has accused China of engaging in unfair trade practices that discriminate against US firms, forced technology transfers and intellectual property rights theft, all charges Beijing has denied.

Both sides have levelled increasingly severe tariffs on each other’s imports.

China has also been angered by US sanctions against Chinese tech giant Huawei Technologies Co Ltd over national security concerns.

Wang, who is extremely close to Chinese President Xi Jinping and who only rarely speaks in public, reiterated China’s commitment to opening up.

The world needs China just as much as China needs the world, said Wang, who became vice president last year having previously lead Xi’s fight against deep-rooted corruption.

“Large countries must assume their responsibilities and set an example, make more contributions to global peace and stability, and broaden the path of joint development.” he said.

“Development is the key to resolving all issues,” Wang told an audience that included senior Beijing-based Western diplomats and former European Council President Herman Van Rompuy.

Top representatives of the United States and China are organising a resumption of talks for this week to try to resolve the year-long trade war between the world’s two largest economies.

The two sides have been in communication by telephone since last month’s G20 summit, when US President Donald Trump and Xi agreed to relaunch talks that had stalled in May.

Talks between the two sides broke down in May after US officials accused China of pulling back from commitments it had made previously in the text of an agreement that negotiators said was nearly finished.

The two countries have been at loggerheads over a series of other issues, from human rights to the disputed South China Sea and US support of self-ruled Taiwan, claimed by China as its own.

Wang said that no matter how the international situation develops or how China develops, it will walk the path of



peace, and not seek spheres of influence or expansion.

“If there is no peaceful, stable international environment, there will be no development to talk of.”

Source: Reuters/aa

## • Mothership (1 篇)

### Small countries should speak up & engage global powers to build understanding: Goh Chok Tong

Mothership, Sulaiman Daud, July 10, 2019

<https://mothership.sg/2019/07/goh-chok-tong-small-country-collective/>

For an example, he says, look at ASEAN.

Emeritus Senior Minister Goh Chok Tong believes that small countries should not feel their voices are too faint to make a difference.

In fact, they have an important part to play on a global stage where superpowers are often at odds.

Out of many, one

Goh said this in a speech at the World Peace Forum, held at the elite Tsinghua University in Beijing, China on Tuesday (July 9).

He also reminded the audience that smaller countries should engage the major powers, build an understanding with each other, and play a positive role in shaping the international order.

The Straits Times quoted him saying:

“Based on this understanding, they can convey their concerns, as well as collectively spell out the shared world and future they want — a safe, secure, peaceful environment where all countries, big and small, can compete and cooperate on a consensus-driven, rules-based, multilateral system.”

He also warned of the risk of “zero-sum superpower rivalry” and getting misled by misconceptions.

For smaller countries who doubted they could do much, Goh pointed to the example of ASEAN.

Despite its diversity in terms of ethnicity, religion, political systems and languages, consensus-building has helped to create trust.

Vice-President Wang: Global powers must do more

The U.S. and China are currently embroiled in a trade war that has already caused a fall in demand in Singapore’s key export markets.

Chinese Vice-President Wang Qishan, who also attended the Forum, called upon the major powers to make greater contributions in the pursuit of peace.

Speaking on July 8, Wang said according to Reuters:

“Large countries must assume their responsibilities and set an example, make more contributions to global peace and stability, and broaden the path of joint development.”

Wang added that the world could not shut China out.

Although he did not mention the U.S. by name, Wang also warned against “protectionism in the name of security”.

Top image from Bu Mega Becerita’s Facebook page.

## • The Business Times 商业时报 (1 篇)

### In jab at US, China vice-president says world cannot shut China out

转载自路透社 , JUL 08, 2019

<https://www.businesstimes.com.sg/government-economy/in-jab-at-us-china-vice-president-says-world-cannot-shut-china-out>

[BEIJING] China and the rest of the world must co-exist, Chinese Vice-President Wang Qishan said on Monday, in an indirect jab at the United States with which Beijing is currently trying to resolve a bitter trade war.

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Mr Wang also warned against “protectionism in the name of national security”, without mentioning the United States, and called major powers to make more contributions to global peace and stability.

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The world needs China just as much as China needs the world, said Mr Wang, who became vice-president last year having previously lead Xi’s fight against deep-rooted corruption.

“Large countries must assume their responsibilities and set an example, make more contributions to global peace and stability, and broaden the path of joint development.” he said.

“Development is the key to resolving all issues,” Wang told an audience that included senior Beijing-based Western diplomats and former European Council President Herman Van Rompuy.

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The two countries have been at loggerheads over a series of other issues, from human rights to the disputed South China Sea and U.S. support of self-ruled Taiwan, claimed by China as its own.

Mr Wang said that no matter how the international situation develops or how China develops, it will walk the path of peace, and not seek spheres of influence or expansion.

“If there is no peaceful, stable international environment, there will be no development to talk of.”

## • The New Paper 新报 (1 篇)

### Chinese V-P: World cannot shut out China

转载自路透社, Jul 09, 2019

<https://www.tnp.sg/news/world/chinese-v-p-world-cannot-shut-out-china>

BEIJING : China and the rest of the world must co-exist, Chinese Vice-President Wang Qishan said yesterday, in an indirect jab at the United States, with which Beijing is currently trying to resolve a bitter trade war.

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The world needs China just as much as China needs the world, said Mr Wang, who became vice-president last year, having previously lead Mr Xi's fight against corruption.

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## • The Straits Times 海峡时报 (1 篇)

### China and world must coexist: Wang Qishan

转载自路透社, JUL 9, 2019,

<https://www.straitstimes.com/asia/east-asia/china-and-world-must-coexist-wang-qishan>

BEIJING • China and the rest of the world must coexist, Vice-President Wang Qishan said yesterday, in an indirect jab at the United States, with which Beijing is trying to resolve a bitter trade war.

Top representatives of the world's two biggest economies are seeking to resume talks to resolve their year-long trade dispute, which has seen the two countries place increasingly harsh tariffs on each other's imports.

The Trump administration has accused China of engaging in unfair trade practices that discriminate against US firms, forced technology transfers and intellectual property rights theft.

Beijing has denied all the charges.

“China's development can't shut out the rest of the world. The world's development can't shut out China,” Mr Wang told the World Peace Forum at Beijing's elite Tsinghua University.

He also warned against “protectionism in the name of national security”, without mentioning the US, and urged major powers to make greater contributions to world peace.

China has also been angered by US sanctions against tech giant Huawei Technologies over national security concerns.

In his speech, Mr Wang, who is extremely close to Chinese President Xi Jinping and rarely speaks in public, reiterated China's commitment to opening up.

“Large countries must assume their responsibilities and set an example, make more contributions to global peace

and stability, and broaden the path of joint development,” he said.

Vice-Foreign Minister Le Yucheng later told the forum that the US should not blame China for the problems it is facing.

“Viewing China as the enemy is not a rational action,” the foreign ministry quoted him as saying.

The two sides have communicated by telephone since last month’s summit of Group of 20 major nations in Japan, at which US President Donald Trump and Mr Xi agreed to resume trade talks.

Discussions broke down in May, after US officials accused China of pulling back from commitments previously made in the text of an agreement that negotiators said was nearly finished.

REUTERS

## ■ 伊朗（9家媒体，总计21篇报道）

- Alalamtv（1篇）

（波斯语）

اکیرم آ داصتقا ی اهتس ایس هب نی چ ی اه هی انک

Alalamtv, 2019.07.08

<https://fa.alalamtv.net/news/4311666/%DA%A9%D9%86%D8%A7%D-B%8C%D9%87-%D9%87%D8%A7%DB%8C-%DA%86%DB%8C%D9%86-%D8%A8%D9%87-%D8%B3%DB%8C%D8%A7%D8%B3%D8%AA-%D9%87%D8%A7%DB%8C-%D8%A7%D9%82%D8%AA%D8%B5%D8%A7%D8%AF%DB%8C-%D8%A2%D9%85%D8%B1%DB%8C%DA%A9%D8%A7>



ه عسوت هک تفگ شروشک هیلع اکیرم آ تلود داصتقا ی اهتس ایس زا حیولت داقتنا رد نی چ رومج سیئر نواعم  
تسین ادج ناهج هیقب زا نی چ  
ایس آ - مل اعل

نایم تسایا دین چ هک یداصتقا یا هشننت و اکیرم آ هب میقتسم هراشا نودب نیچ رومج سیئر نواعم «نایشی گن او» دینک یراکمه مه اب دیاب ناهج یمامت و نیچ مک تفنگ ،تسا هتفرگ تدش نکپ و نتگنشاو

تتفگ «اوهنیش» هاگشناد رد حلص یناهج عمجم زاغآ رد ینانخس رد گن او ،«زرتیور» یرازگربخ شرازگ ربانب :«تسین ادج نیچ زا مه ناهج هعسوت .درک ادج ناهج هیقب زا ناوتیم ار نیچ هعسوت»

مرابرد ،دنک هراشا اکیرم آ هب هکنیا نودب نینچیچه ،دنکیم ینانرخس یمومع عمجم رد تردن هب مک ینچیچ مقم نی ا هب ات تساوخ یناهج یلصا یا هتددق زا و داد رادشه دوش هتخادرب یلخاد تادیلوت زا تیماح هب یلم تینما مسا هب هکنیا دینک یراکمه رتشیب یناهج تابث و حلص روظنم

نیچ یتادراو یا هالاک رب یرالد درایلیم ۲۰۰ مفرعت نییعت رد پمارت مادقا لابند هب آریخا اکیرم آ و نیچ طباور (رتشیب) .تسا هتفر یریت هب ور ناویات یبلطی ادج زا تیماح رد نتگنشاو زیم آکی رحت تامادقا نینچیچه و

اپریز ار اکیرم آ عفانم هک منالداعان یناگرزاب تیل اعف هب ار نیچ ،اکیرم آ رومج سیئر «پمارت دلانود» تلود مدرک در ار تامامت نیاهمه نیچ .تسا مدرک مهتم یونعم تیکلام قوقح تقرس و یروانف ینوناقریغ لاقتنا ،درادگی بتسا

## • Arya News Agency (1 篇)

(波斯语)

ناهج رد تابث و حلص سالجا نیمتسه زاغآ

2019.07.11

<http://www.aryanews.com/News/20190711103303618/%D8%A2%D8%BA%D8%A7%D8%B2-%D9%87%D8%B4%D8%AA%D9%85%DB%8C%D9%86-%D8%A7%D8%AC%D9%84%D8%A7%D8%B3-%D8%B5%D9%84%D8%AD-%D9%88-%D8%AB%D8%A8%D8%A7%D8%AA-%D8%AF%D8%B1-%D8%AC%D9%87%D8%A7%D9%86>



زا روشک 100 زا ینادنمش یدنا و نارظن بحاص روضح اب یناهج حلص عمجم نیمتسه - ایرا یرازگربخ درک راک هب زاغآ نکپ رد ناریا هلمج

زا روشک 100 زا ینادنمش یدنا و نارظن بحاص روضح اب یناهج حلص عمجم نیمتسه ، ایرا شرازگ هب درک راک هب زاغآ نکپ رد ناریا یمالسا یرومج هلمج

کرتشم یدنم مرهب و تیریدم، یسانش تیلووسم، یللما نیب تابث عوضوم اب هک سالجانی ارد نواعم «داز بیطخ دیعس» و نیچ رد نارای مالسا یرومچ ریفس «داز زرواشک دمحم» دوشیم رازگرب دنراد روضح نامروشک هچراخ روم ترازو یللما نیب تااعلاطم زکرم هعسوت رب مراومه نیچ:تفگ نیچ رومچ سیسیر نواعم ناش «یچ گناو» سالجانی هیحاتتفا مسارم رد لیکشنت دربشپ زا، ینونک یللما نیب مظن تارییغت اب ههجاوم رد و تسا دنبیپ زیما حلص ییاریگ مبناج دنچ ساسا زاو مدرک تیماح کرتشم تشونرس اب یرشب هعماجو دیج یللما نیب طباور دنکیم تظفاحم همه دندرک مالعا امروشک یخرب ییاریگ مبناج کی اب تفلاخم نمض ناگدننک تکرش سالجانی ارد دنشاب هتشاد شقن ناهج تابث و حلص یرارقرب رد دیاب امروشک دوشیم رازگرب نکپ رد زور و تدم هب سالجانی

## • Eghtesadnews (1 篇)

نیچ رد نارای ریفس

2019.07.09

<https://www.eghtesadnews.com/%D8%A8%D8%AE%D8%B4-%D8%B3%D8%A7%DB%8C%D8%B1-%D8%B1%D8%B3%D8%A7%D9%86%D9%87-%D9%87%D8%A7-61/293322-%D9%85%D8%AA%D9%86%D8%A7%D8%B3%D8%A8-%D8%A8%D8%A7-%D8%AA%D8%B9%D9%87%D8%AF%D8%A7%D8%AA-%D8%A7%D8%B1%D9%88%D9%BE%D8%A7-%D8%A8%D9%87-%D8%A8%D8%B1%D8%AC%D8%A7%D9%85-%D9%BE%D8%A7%DB%8C%D8%A8%D9%86%D8%AF%DB%8C%D9%85>



ماجر ب هب ییاپورا یاه فرط هک ینامز ات تفگ نیچ رد نارای مالسا یرومچ ریفس: زوی نداصتق رد دننک یم لمع لباقم یاه فرط هک ینازی و مویش نامه هب و تسا دنبیپ زین نارعت دنشاب دنبیپ بدرک دهاوخ لمع قفاوت نیاربارب

حلص عم جم نی متشه رد مبنش مس رصع «هداز زرواشک دمحم»، انریا زالقن هب زوینداصتقا شرانگ هب نیازا اکیرمآ جورخ مغر هب، ماجر ب یافه رط زا یکی ناونع هب ناریا درک ناشن رطاخ نکب رد یناهج بتسا هداد ناشن هتشدگ لاس کی رد یناوارف یرادن تشیوخ، قفاوت

دننک لمع ناشتادهت هب لماک روط هب دن هتسن او تن تدم نیازا زین رگی د یافه رط هکنیا نایب اب یو مناتخسر س میرحت تحت نارعت و بتسا هتشدگ هتفرگ هدی دان ناریا یداصتقا عفانم اتسار نیازا: دوزفا بتسا هتشدن اهت یودحم یخر ب زا روبع زجب یرگی د هار و هتفرگ رارق اکیرمآ

تسا هعاشا عنم یارب یبرخم لماع اکیرمآ یی ارگ هبن اچکی

و اکیرمآ یی ارگ هبن اچکی: بتفگ شن انخس زا یرگی د شخب رد نیچ رد ناریا یمالسایروم ج ریفس بتسا هتشدگ هعاشا عنم یعمج یامشالت یارب یبرخم لماع، روشک نآ یرومج سیئر پمارت دلانود تلود

و مدرک هجاوم شلاچ اب ار هعاشا عنم یارب یعمج یامشالت یی ارگ هبن اچکی اب اکیرمآ درک دیکات وا

بتسا هتشدگ بی رخت هب ار هبن اچ دنچ یناهج یساملپیدی یامشازا

یامروشک یوس زا یتاح یلسنت لرتنک و حالس غلخ یارب هتشدگ نرق مین رد درک حیرصت هداز زرواشک فلانم ریسم رد هشیمه اکیرمآ اما بتسا هدمآ تسدب یی اهت یقیق فوم و هتفرگ تروص یناوارف یامشالت ایند بتسا مدرک تکرح امشالت نیازا

ناوتیم یناهج هعماج ربارب رد اکیرمآ تسردان یامدرب هار و اهیده عذب لمع ج زا بتفگ نیچ رد ناریا ریفس نامپ نینچمه و کی تسلا اب یاهکشوم دض هدهاعم، یدالی یم 2015 لاس یاهتسه قفاوت زا روشک نیازا جورخ هب درک هراشا «فانایا» هب موسوم درب نایم یاهتسه یکشوم

زیمآ رادشه ار یلملانیب تاقفاوت ریسم رد اکیرمآ برخم یاهتسایس رارمبتسا و یی ارگ هبن اچکی یو یتاح یلسنت لرتنک یامدرب هار اب هک یی اه یروانف هعسوت و اهتسایس نیمه: بتفگ و درک فیصوت بتسا هتشدگ لیدبت مکی و تسیب نرق رد گرزب لضعم کی هب، درادن یزاسمه

دریگ راکب یتاح یلسنت لرتنک یارب ار دوخ شالت یناهج هعماج

نیازا دوزفا هتشدگ نرق مین رد یتاح یلسنت لرتنک یاهتسایس لیلحت اب همادا رد «هداز زرواشک» یملع هعسوت یاتسار رد یی اهماگ و بتسا هدروآ تسدب یی اهت یقیق فوم اهمنیمز یرایسب رد هچرگا اهتسایس نیمه هب بتسا هتشدگ رت نردم و رتشیب تاح یلسنت تخاس بجوم رگی د یوس زا اما بتسا هتشدگ ینف و لرتنک یارب ار دوخ شالت هک بتسا یناهج هعماج هدهعرب و بتسا هتفای شیزافا امناسن اراتشک لیلد دنک فعاضم یتاح یلسنت





تاررقم و تادهاعم و امراتخاس، اهداهن مهم، يتاحيلست لرتنك فده ققحت يارب تسامزال: بتفگ همادا رد يو دريگ رارق تسارح دروم لملل انيب هعماج يوس زا طبر يذ

ييارگ هبناج دنچ مي هافم، يتاحيلست لرتنك و علخ يساملپيد رد درك ديكات نيچ رد ناريا ريفس دشاب هتشاد تقباطم اهتسايس نيا اب دياب زين يروانف دشاب لمع كالم دياب درب - درب يساملپيد و يعمج يامشالت دادن مزاج و دوش هتشاذگ رانك دياب يبرخم مناگود درادناتسا و هبناجكي تفاي مره دشكب شلاچ هبار يتينما

تيرشب يارب يديدهت يمتا تاحيلست

تاحيلست دوجو هك تسارواب نيا رب لملل انيب هعماج وضع كي ناووع هباريا هك تفگ هزازرواشك اهنت تاحيلست نيا لملاك ندرن يارب زادي آيم باسح هبار ايند رسارس رد يرشب هعماج يارب يديدهت يمتا دوشيم بسوحم ايند يارب يتينما ني مضت

هك دوزفا دشاب يمتا تاحيلست زا يراع دياب مناي مرواخ هك تسانياريا عضوم هكنيانايب اب يورده ياهتسه تاحيلست ريثكت عنم هرابرد 1995 همان عطق يارچا زا هقطنم مهم رگي زاب ناووع هباريا دنكيمي تيامح هقطنم نيا 2010 لاس مادقا همانرب و مناي مرواخ

هب ميژر نيا ظفح و يتاحيلست لرتنك ياهم انرب دربش يپ هك تفگ نياپ رد نيچ رد ناريا ريفس يورش يپ شلاچ كي دننام هبار انچه هك دوب ده اوخ يتخس راي سباراكي نيا هتبالا دراد زاي ن يعمج شالت دراد رارق لملل انيب هعماج

لمج زاناهج روشك 100 زاشيب زانادنم شيدنا و نارادمتسايس روضح اب يناهج حلص عمجم نيدهت شه دش زاغآنكپ «او هگنيچ» هاگشناد رد (هبنشود) هتشاذگ زور زاناريا يمالسا يرومچ

## • Fanousnews (1 篇)

(波斯语)

اكي رما ياهتسايس هبار نيچ روهمچس يئر نواع ياهيانك

2019.07.09

<http://www.fanousnews.com/fa/news/236355/%D%A9%D9%86%D8%A7%D-B%8C%D9%87%E2%80%8C%D9%87%D8%A7%DB%8C-%D9%85%D8%B9%D8%A7%D9%88%D9%86-%D8%B1%D8%A6%DB%8C%D8%B3%E2%80%8C%D8%AC%D9%8-5%D9%87%D9%88%D8%B1-%DA%86%D-B%8C%D9%86-%D8%A8%D9%87-%D8%B3%DB%8C%D8%A7%D8%B3%D8%AA%E2%80%8C%D9%87%D8%A7%DB%8C-%D8%A2%D9%85%D8%B1%D-B%8C%DA%A9%D8%A7>

تفنگ شروشک هیلع اکیرمآ تلود یداصتقا یاهتسایس زا حیولت داقبتنا رد نیچ رومجسیئر نواعم بتسین ادج ناهج هیقب زانیچ هعسوت هک



یاهشننت و اکیرمآ هب میقتسم هراشا نودب نیچ رومجسیئر نواعم «نانشیک گناو»، سوناف شرازگ هب اب دیاب ناهج یمامت و نیچ هک تفنگ، تساهتفرگ تدش نکپ و نتگنشاو نایم تسایدنچ هک یداصتقا دننک یراکمه مه

هاگشناد رد حلص یناهج عمجم زاغآ رد ینانخس رد گناو، «زرتیور» یرازگربخ شرازگ ربانب «بتسین ادج نیچ زامه ناهج هعسوت. درک ادج ناهج هیقب زانیچ هعسوت»: تفنگ «اوهنیش»

هراشا اکیرمآ هب مکنیا نودب نینچیچمه، دنکیم ینارنخس یمومع عمجم رد تردن هب هک ینیچ ماقم نیا یمتردق زا و داد رادشه دوش هتخادرپ یلخاد تادیلوت زانیامح هب یلم بتینما مسا هب مکنیا هرابرد، دنک دننک یراکمه رتشیب یناهج تابث و حلص روظنم هب ات تساوخ یناهج یلصا

یاهالاک رب یرالد درایلیم ۲۰۰ هفرعت نییعت رد پمارت مادقا لابند هب اریخا اکیرمآ و نیچ طباور یگیریتهب ورنایات یبلطی ادج زانیامح رد نتگنشاو زیمآکیرحت تامادقا نینچیچمه و نیچ یتادراو تساهتفر

ار اکیرمآ عفانم هک هنالداعان یناگرزاب تیلعاف هب ار نیچ، اکیرمآ رومجسیئر «پمارت دلانود» تلود نیا مهنیچ. تساهدرک مهتم یونعم تیکلام قوقح تقرس و یروانف ینوناقریغ لاقبتنا، درانگیم اپریز تساهدرک درار تاماهت

## • IRIB NEWS AGENCY 伊朗广播电视台 (2 篇)

(波斯语)

حلص عمجم نیمتشنهناج رد تابث و حلص سالج نیمتشه ،نکپ زا یصاصتخا شرازگ زاغآنکپ رد ناریا هلمج زا روشک ۱۰۰ زا ینادنمشیدن و نارظن بحاص روضح اب ینهناج درک راک هب

2019.07.10

<http://www.iribnews.ir/fa/news/2471880/%D9%87%D8%B4%D8%AA%D9%85%DB%8C%D9%86-%D8%A7%D8%AC%D9%84%D8%A7%D8%B3-%D8%B5%D9%84%D8%AD-%D9%88-%D8%AB%D8%A8%D8%A7%D8%AA-%D8%AF%D8%B1-%D8%AC%D9%87%D8%A7%D9%86>

بحاص روضح اب ینهناج حلص عمجم نیمتشه ، امیس و ادص یرازگربخ لملما نیب سیورس شرازگ هب درک راک هب زاغآنکپ رد ناریا یمالسا یرومجم هلمج زا روشک ۱۰۰ زا ینادنمشیدن و نارظن





کرتشم یدنم هرهب و تیری دم، یسانش تی لووسم، یللملان یب تابث عوضوم اب هک سالجانی رد نواعم «هداز بی طخ دی عس» و نیچ رد نارای یمالسا یروهمج ریفس «هداز زرواشک دمحم» دوش یم رازگرب دنراد روضح نامروشک هجراخ روم ترازو یللملان یب تا اعلاطم زکرم

هعسوت رب هراومه نیچ :: بتفگ نیچ رومج سی یی نواعم ناش «یچ گناو» سالجانی هیحاتتفا مسارم رد طب اور لی کشت دربش یپ زا، ینونک یللملان یب مظن تاری یغت اب هج اوم رد و تسا دنب یاپ زی مآ حلص تظفاحم یی ارگ هب ناج دنچ ساسا زاو مدرک تی امح کرتشم تشونرس اب یرشب هعماجو دیدج یللملان یب دنکی م

مه دن درک مالعا اروشک یخرب یی ارگ هب ناج کی اب تفلاخم نمض ناگدننک تکرش سالجانی رد دنشاب هتشاد شقن ناهج تابث و حلص یرارقرب رد دی اب اروشک دوش یم رازگرب نکپ رد زور ود تدم هب سالجانی

### (波斯语)

و نارظن بحاص روضح اب یناهج حلص عمجم نی متشه نیچ رد یناهج حلص شیامه درک راک هب زاغآنکپ رد نارای یمالسا یروهمج هلمج زا روشک 100 ینادنمشی دن

2019.07.10

<http://www.iribnews.ir/fa/news/2470334/%D9%87%D9%85%D8%A7%DB%8C%D8%B4-%D8%B5%D9%84%D8%AD-%D8%AC%D9%87%D8%A7%D9%86%DB%8C-%D8%AF%D8%B1-%DA%86%DB%8C%D9%86>

بحاص روضح اب یناهج حلص عمجم نی متشه، امی سوادص یرازگربخ لمللان یب سیورس شرازگ هب سالجانی رد. درک راک هب زاغآنکپ رد نارای یمالسا یروهمج هلمج زا روشک 100 ینادنمشی دن و نارظن دوش یم رازگرب کرتشم یدنم هرهب و تیری دم، یسانش تی لوئیسم، یللملان یب تابث عوضوم اب هک نیب تا اعلاطم زکرم نواعم هداز بی طخ دی عسو نیچ رد نارای یمالسا یروهمج ریفس هداز زرواشک دمحم دنراد روضح نامروشک هجراخ روم ترازو یللملان

هعسوت رب هراومه نیچ :: بتفگ نیچ رومج سی یی نواعم ناش یچ گناو سالجانی هیحاتتفا مسارم رد لی کشت دربش یپ زا، ینونک یللملان یب مظن تاری یغت اب هج اوم رد و تسا دنب یاپ زی مآ حلص

یاریارگ مبناج دنچ ساسا زاو هدرک تیا مح کترتشم تشونرس اب یرشب ه عماجو دیدج یللملانیب طباور مالعا اروشک یخرب یاریارگ مبناج کی اب تفلاخم نمض ناگدننک تکرش سالجانیاردنک یم تظفاحم رد زور ودم مبناج نیابدنشاب متشاد شقن ناهاج تابشو حلص یرارقرب رد دیاب اروشک مهم دندرک دوش یم رازگرب نکپ

## • IRNA (伊朗伊斯兰共和国通讯社) (8 篇)

(阿拉伯语)

ابوروا مازتلا عم بسانتي امب یوونلا قافتالاب مزتلن: نیصلاب ناریا ریفس اهتادهتعب

2019.07.09

<https://ar.irna.ir/news/83389253/%D8%B3%D9%81%D9%8A%D8%B1-%D8%A7%D9%8A%D8%B1%D8%A7%D9%86-%D8%A8%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B5%D9%8A%D9%86-%D9%86%D9%84%D8%AA%D8%B2%D9%85-%D8%A8%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A7%D8%AA%D9%81%D8%A7%D9%82-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%86%D9%88%D9%88%D9%8A-%D8%A8%D9%85%D8%A7-%D9%8A%D8%AA%D9%86%D8%A7%D8%B3%D8%A8-%D9%85%D8%B9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AA%D8%B2%D8%A7%D9%8>

مزتلن ناریا ناب دداز زرواشک دمحم نیکیب یف ییناریال ریفسلا دکا - انرا / ویلوی / زومت 10 / نیکیب یذلا ردقلاو بولسالا تاذب قافتالاءازا لمعتسو اهب قمزتلم یبوروالا فارطالامادام یوونلا قافتالاب یرخال فارطالاب لمعت

لاق نیکیب یینییصلامصاعلا یف دقنملا نمائلا یملاعلامالسلا یدتنم لالخالائثالامتمک یفو طبض نم ریثکلا تدب دقف یوونلا قافتالانم کریما جورخم غرو ناریا ناب دداز زرواشک ریفسلامک ماع ترتفل سفنلا

،فاضوا قلماک تروصب اهتادهت ذیفنت نم نکمتمت مل یوونلا قافتالایف یرخال فارطالاب حضواو قی کریمالارظحال تاءارجا طوغض تحت تحبصواو ییداصتقالا ناریا حلصم لهاجت مت قایسل اذہ یف منا دویقلاضعب نم روبعلا یوس امام لیبس قبی ملو قیساقلا

دووجلل ابرخم ارضنع یکریمالاسییزلاو قومکحل لبق نم درفتلا جهن ییناریال ریفسلا ربتعاو یلودلا دیعصلالاع دوغلل کریما قرخو ضقن ىلا اتفال، یوونلا راشتنالا عنم ىلا قیمارلا قیعامجالا خیراوصلالارظح قدهاعمو قیستیلابلایخیراوصلانم دحلا قدهاعمو ناریا عم یوونلا قافتالانم جورخالانمو ”فنا یأ“ مساب قفورعملایدملا طسوتم قیوونلا

قرطیسلا تاسایسنا مخر، لاقو حلستلا قریتو ىلع قرطیسلل قفعاضم دوهج لذبل یملاعلامتجملا اعدو قایس یف تاوطخ داختا متو تالاحلانم ریثکلا یف حجان تنانک یضامالارنرقلا فصن لالخال حلستلالاع ىلع یلاتلابو اروطت رثکالاحلسالانم دیزملاجاتنالا تدارخانم نکلوقی نقتلاو قیملعلا قیمنتلا

حلستلا ىلع قرطيسلل فاعاضم دوهج لذب يملاعلا عمتجمل ىلع هناف اذل دارفال لتق قدايز

عيميچ نوص يلودلا عمتجمل ىلع بجوتي حلستلا ىلع قرطيسلا نم فدهلا قيقحت لجا نمو هئا، فاضا او عوضوملاب فلصلا تاذا تارارقل او تادهاعمل او تاسسومل او تامظنملا

نا بجي حلستلا ىلع قرطيسلا او حلسال اعزن عيسامولبد عوضوم يفو هئا يناريا ريفسلا دكاو ايجولونكتلا نا امك ”حبار عيمجل“ قداق ىلع عيني بملا عيسامولبد او عي ددعتلا مي هافم راي عمل نوکي امل حمسي الو عجودملا راي عمل او درفتلا جهن نع يلختلا متي ناو تاسايسلا مده عم قباطتت نا بجي عي عامجلا عي نملا دوهجلا اما يدحتلا قلخب

عيرشبلل ديدهت عي وونلا حلسال\*

عي وونلا حلسال دوجو ناب دقتعت يلودلا عمتجمل ي ف اوضع اهتفصب ناريا ناب قداز زرواشك دكاو نم لال نامض حلسال اهله ماتلا وحملا نا، فاضا او ملاعلا اعان لك ي ف عيرشبلل عمتجمل اديدهت لكشي ملاعلا ي ف

اهتفصب ناريا نا، فاضا او عي وونلا حلسال نم طسوالا قرشلا قطنم ءالخوا وه ناريا فقوم ناب حرصو قرشلا قطنم ي ف عي وونلا حلسال اجاتنا رضح لوح 1995 رارقال ذيفنت معدت قطنملا ي ف امم ابعل قطنملا ي ف 2010 ماعلل لمعل اجم انربو طسوالا

ماظنلا اذه ظفحو حلستلا ىلع قرطيسلا اجم اربب يضملا ناب هتملك ماتخ ي ف يناريا ريفسلا حرصو عيرشبلل عمتجمل اما مئاق دحتك ىقبي عي اغلل بعص رما لالحا عي بطب وهو عي عامج دوهج ىلا عجاجب

ي ف ”اوه غنيج“ عجاج ي ف نينثال سما لوا هلامع ادب يملاعلا مالسلا ىدتنم نمثال عامتجال نا ركذي عي مالسالا عيروم جملا انمض نم ملاعلا ي ف قلود 100 نم رثكا نم نيركفم نيسي ايس روضحب نيكب عي ناريا

(波斯语)

دنک تفلاخم اکىرم آى ارگ هبن اچکى اب دى اب اى ند: نکپ هاگش ناد داتسا

2019.07.09

<https://www.irna.ir/news/83387177/%D8%A7%D8%B3%D8%AA%D8%A7%D8%AF-%D8%AF%D8%A7%D9%86%D8%B4%DA%AF%D8%A7%D9%87-%D9%BE%DA%A9%D9%86-%D8%AF%D9%86%DB%8C%D8%A7-%D8%A8%D8%A7%DB%8C%D8%AF-%D8%A8%D8%A7-%DB%8C%DA%A9%D8%AC%D8%A7%D9%86%D8%A8%D9%87-%DA%AF%D8%B1%D8%A7%DB%8C%DB%8C-%D8%A2%D9%85%D8%B1%DB%8C%DA%A9%D8%A7-%D9%85%D8%AE%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%81%D8%AA-%DA%A9%D9%86%D8%AF>

دراد زاینی عجمی ایہی راکمہ مہ نیمہ یارب و دریگی یارب رداری عجم و مومع عفانم

داحتا اب دیاب و دراد ار کاپی ژرنانی ازایم حلص مدافتساقح ایندی اهروشک مہ: درک حیرصت و ا  
مرب نازا مہ اتداد مزاج و درک یریگولج اهروشک یخرب رایتخاردی ژرنانی اراصحنانای لملمانی  
دنوش دنم

کی صتخم طقف تینما اب طبترم لئاسم و حلص درک ناشن رطاخ شنانخس زایرگی دیشخب ردیو  
لویسم، دشاب طبترم مک ییاج رہ ردی اہدی دپ نینچ ربارب رد ایندی اهروشک مہ مکلب تین روشک  
دنتسہ

ی اهروشک یراکمہ اب نیچ یوس زایشالت ار مایمرواخ رد حلص لملمانی بگرزب شیمہ یرازگرب وئاز  
تسنادناہج لک و مایمرواخ رد تینما و حلص دربشیپ یارب ایندفلتخم

و درک فیصوت مہ سالج یرازگرب رداری نیچ شقن ”اوه گنیچ“ ہاگشناد لملمانی ب طب اور داتسا  
تینما دوش متشاذگ اجرب مایمرواخ حلص و تینما رد یرتشیب ی اہ یراذگری ثأت می اہوخیم ام تفنگ  
یدودعم ای و کی عفانم طقف مک دشابن روطنی و دش دہواخ لصاصح ی عجم رکفت ساسا رب مایمرواخ رد  
دوش ہتفرگ رظن رد اهروشک

مہ یارب دیاب حلص مکنی رب ینبم نیچ قلخ یرومجم سیئر «گنیپ نیج عیش» تاراظا مہ ہراشا اب یو  
مدہ عرب دوش وربور شلاچ و لکشیم اب اهروشک زایخرب یی ارگ مہ بناجکی اب دیابن حلص: بتفنگ، دشاب  
شالت ایند طاقن رگی ات ہتفرگ مایمرواخ زاتینما یرارقرب و حلص ہعسوت یارب مک تس اهروشک  
دنک

ربارب ردیناگمہ یارآ دربشیپ ہب کمک زینار نیچ تختیپ رد تینما و حلص سالج یرازگرب «وئاز»  
دشاب رارقرب حلص و تینما مک ینامز رد مک تفنگ و تسناد اهروشک دشر مہ تدعاسم و یی ارگ مہ بناجکی  
دنک نیمأت ار لباقتم عفانم دنناوتیم اهروشک، دوش تفلتخم یی ارگ مہ بناجکی اب و

زادافتسا لابند مہ اهروشک دراد زاین حلص مہ یریگی دنامز رہ زارتشیب ایند زورم ہک دوزفا یو  
یارب یشالت چہ زانیچ دنکی کمک تینما یرارقرب و حلص دربشیپ مہ مک دنتسہ یی اہراکہار  
رگی دکی اب ریسمنی اہدی اهروشک مہ تسارودیما و درک دہواخن غی رد فادہانی مہ ندیسر  
دنشاب ہتشد یرتہدرتسگ تکرشم

(波斯语)

دنک تفلتخم اکیرم یی ارگ مہ بناجکی اب دیاب ایند: نکپ ہاگشناد داتسا

<https://www.irna.ir/news/83387177/%D8%A7%D8%B3%D8%AA%D8%A7%D8%AF-%D8%AF%D8%A7%D9%86%D8%B4%DA%AF%D8%A7%D9%87-%D9%BE%DA%A9%D9%86-%D8%AF%D9%86%DB%8C%D8%A7-%D8%A8%D8%A7%DB%8C%D8%AF-%D8%A8%D8%A7-%DB%8C%DA%A9%D8%AC%D8%A7%D9%86%D8%A8%D9%87-%DA%AF%D8%B1%D8%A7%DB%8C%DB%8C-%D8%A2%D9%85%D8%B1%DB%8C%DA%A9%D8%A7-%D9%85%D8%AE%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%81%D8%AA-%DA%A9%D9%86%D8%AF>

یا متسه دادرارق زا اکیرمآ مبناج کی جورخ مبراشا اب نکپ «اوه گنیچ» هاگشناد داتسا - انریا - نکپ اب ار دوخ تفلاخم و دنوش دحتم، دیزیخ اپب دیاب ایندیامروشک مہ درک دیکات ماجرب مہ موسوم ناریا دننک مالعا یی ارگ مبناجکی

مبنکپ ردیناهج حلص یللما نیب سنارفنک هیشاح رد مبنش مس زور (zhao kejin) «نیچک وئیژ» تسای عمج هلاس مکی نآ اب طبترم امداداراق و اامتسه یژرنا مہ طوبرم لیاسم: دوزفا انریا راگنربخ دراد زاینی عمج یاهیراکمه مبنی مہ یارب و دریگ یمربرد ار ی عمج و یومع عفانم و

داحتا اب دیاب و دنراد ار کاپ یژرنا نیازا زیمآ حلص مدافتساقح ایندیامروشک مہ: درک حیرصت و مرمب نآزا مہ ات داد مزاج و درک یریگولج امروشک یخرب رایتخا رد یژرنا نیاراصحنازا یللما نیب دنوش دنم

کی صتخم طقف تینما اب طبترم لیاسم و حلص درک ناشن رطاخ شنانخس زا یریگی دیشخب رد یو، دشاب طبترم مکی ییاج ره رد ییاههدیدپ نینچ ربارب رد ایندیامروشک مہ مکللب تسین روشک دننک لویسم

یراکمه اب نیچ یوس زا یشالت ار مینامرواخ رد حلص یللما نیب گرزب شیمه یرازگرب وئیژ. تسنادناهج لک و مینامرواخ رد تینما و حلص دربش یی یارب ایندفلتخم یامروشک

و درک فیصوت مہ سالجا یرازگرب رد ار نیچ شقن «اوه گنیچ» هاگشناد لئلما نیب طباور داتسا تینما دوش متشاذگ اجرب مینامرواخ حلص و تینما رد یرتشیب یاه یرانگریثأت میهاوخیم ام تفگ یدودعم ای و کی عفانم طقف مکل دشابن روط نی و دش دهاوخ لصاح ی عمج رکفت ساسا رب مینامرواخ رد دوش متفرگ رظن رد امروشک

یارب دیاب حلص مکنی ربنیم نیچ قلخ یرومچ سیئر «گنیپ نیج یش» تارامظا مبراشا اب یو دوش وربور شلاچ و لکشم اب امروشک زا یخرب یی ارگ مبناجکی اب دیابن حلص: تفگ، دشاب مہ ایند طاقن رگی ات متفرگ مینامرواخ زا تینما یرارقرب و حلص هعسوت یارب مکل تسامروشک مدهعرب دننک شالت

ردیناگمه یارآ دربش یی مہ کمک زین ار نیچ تخت یی اپ رد تینما و حلص سالجا یرازگرب «وئیژ» حلص و تینما مکی نامز رد مکل تفگ و تسناد امروشک دشر مہ تدعاسم و یی ارگ مبناجکی ربارب دننک نی مأت ار لباقتم عفانم دنناوتیم امروشک، دوش تفلاخم یی ارگ مبناجکی اب و دشاب رارقرب

زا مدافتسا لابند مبرامروشک دراد زاین حلص مہ یریگی نامز ره زا رتشیب ایند زورما مکل دوزفا یو یارب یشالت چیه زا نیچ دنکیم کمک تینما یرارقرب و حلص دربش یی مہ مکل دننک یی امراکهار رگی دکی اب ریس م نیازا ایندیامروشک مہ تسارودیما و درک دهاوخن غیری دفادها نی مبندی سر دنشاب متشاد یرتهدرتسگ تکراشم





یا متسه دادرارق زا اکیرمآ هبن اچ کی جورخ هب هراشا اب نکپ «اوه گنیچ» هاگشناد داتسا - انریا - نکپ  
 اب ار دوخ تفلاخم و دنوش دحتم، دنزیخ ایپب دیاب ایند یامروشک مه درک دیکات ماجرب هب موسوم ناریا  
 دنک مالعی یارگ هبن اچ کی

هب نکپ رد یناهج حلص یللملان نب سنارفنک هیشاح رد هبنش مس زور (zhao kejin) «ننچک وئاز»  
 و تسای عمج هلاس کی نآ اب طبترم امدادرارق و یامتسه یژرنا هب طوبرم لیاسم: دوزفا انریا راگنربخ

(波斯语)

قراطلا لبع ای تسارت کانرطخ زمره هگنت

2019.07.10

<https://www.irna.ir/news/83388840/%D8%AA%D9%86%DA%AF%D9%87-%D9%87%D8%B1%D9%85%D8%B2-%D8%AE%D8%B7%D8%B1%D9%86%D8%A7%DA%A9-%D8%AA%D8%B1-%D8%A7%D8%B3%D8%AA-%DB%8C%D8%A7-%D8%AC%D8%A8%D9%84-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B7%D8%A7%D8%B1%D9%82>



نیچ رد ناریا یمالسا یرومج ریفس «هداز زرواشک دمحم»

یروم جلم ج زای ج راخ روشک 100 زای ن ان امه روض ح اب مک نکپ حلص یللملانی عم جم - انریا - نکپ  
دوب مدنک تکرش نادنمشیدن و ناسانشراک هلداجم هاگ و متحابم یارب یلحم دش رازگرب نارای یمالس  
اکیرم آ یروسیم هاگشناد داتسا و سانشراک اب نیچ رد نارای ریفس هلداجم هب ناوت یم دراوم نیایلم ج زای  
درک هراشا قراطلا لبج هگنت و زمره هگنت تینما دروم رد

و تاحیلست یللملانی لرتنک» تسشن، نکپ یناهج حلص عم جم یصصخت یاهتسشن زایکی  
یروم ج ریفس «مداز زرواشک دمجم» رب موالع یصصخت تسشن نیای رد دوب «یتاحیلست یاهتباقر  
حالس غلخ تارکاذم هبناج شش تسشن رد اکیرم آ قباس مدنایمن «ینارتد فزوج»، نیچ رد نارای یمالس  
دنتشاد تکرش ییپورا و ینیچ رگید ماقم مس و اکیرم آ یروسیم هاگشناد یلعف داتسا و یلامش مرک

نینچمه و یناهج حالس غلخ ترورض تیروحم رب مک نارای یمالس یروم ج ریفس هیلوانانخس زایدعب  
راهظا دوب تحارانانخس نیای زای یوگ مک یروسیم هاگشناد داتسا ینارتد دوب مقطنم رد تابث و حلص  
دنریگن رارق هلمج دروم هگنت و سراف جیلخ مقطنم رد اهشکتفن و اهیتشک رگید مک درک یراودیم  
قراطلا لبج هگنت مک رضاح لاح رد تفگ و تشاذگن خساپ یبار یوتاراهظا نیچ رد نارای ریفس مک  
بتسا هدش مدیدزد یناریا یتشک کی یگناتب اکیرم آ روتسد هب اجناتسا زمره هگنت زارتکانرطخ

یاهمان قفاوت زای رگید دادعت و ماجرب زای جورخ رد پمارت ییاریگ هبناجکی زای داقتنا اب هداز زرواشک  
مدش لی دبت لکشیم کی هب نتگن نشا و دوخ مکلب تسین هار لابند هب اکیرم آ درک حیرصت یللملانی  
بتسا هتخادنا هار هب گنج فلتخم طاقن رد و هدرب شروی فلتخم یامروشک هب اکیرم آ تسا

اکیرم آ تسا مدرک ادیپ یمظن روض اجنآ رد و مدمآ سراف جیلخ هب رود رایسب یهار زای اکیرم آ: بتفگ و  
و یمظن، یسایس یاهلخادم ات هتفرگ اتدوک زای تسا هتشد نارای ربارب رد هابتشا زای خیرات  
لاح هار کی هن اکیرم آ تسا هدش ثعاب مک یرگید تاینج و اهتحم ازم زای رایسب و یداصتقا مسیروت  
بتسا هدوب راب تراسخ ایند یارب اکیرم آ تسردان تسایس دشاب لکشیم کی مکلب

رد مدنک تکرش راضح تبثم شنکا و اب نیچ رد نارای ریفس شنانخس زایشخب نیایمکنی زایدعب  
رارکت ار پمارت یاهاعدا رگید راب ینارتد دش هجاوم لنپ نیای رد هیسور و نیچ ناگدنایمن یتح و تسشن  
نایم هب زین انبل و هیروس، نمی، هلال بزح نوچ یرگید لیاسم دیایم هب نارایمان یتقو و درک  
دشاب هانگ یب مک تسین روطنی و تسارصقم و هدوب شلاچ کی نارای دیایم

اکیرم آ یبایزراساسا رب نارای اصخشیم یدالی ۲۰۰۳ لاس رد دراد دوجو مه یرگید لیاسم: بتفگ ینارتد  
مدشن مدنجانگ یاهتسه قفاوت هرمز رد مه نارای یکشوم لیاسم دوب یمتا تاحیلست همانرب کی یاراد  
بتسا همداین قفاوت نیای رد هیروس و هلال بزح و سامح، نمی، نارادساپ هاپس هب طوبرم لیاسم تسا

نارازه مکی اهقطنم رد تلخدی اج مبه تسارتهب اکیرم آداد باوج مه نیچ رد ناریریفیس، مداز زرواشک  
راضح قیوشت و مدنخ اب مکه دزادرپب کیزکم زرم رد یزاسراوید مبه دراد ملصاف روشک نآزا رتمولیک  
دش هجاوم

مبن اچکی روط مبه روشک کی دیا ب ارج تفگ زین ماجرب زا اکیرم آجورخ مراهبرد نیچ رد ناریریفیس  
ار مرکادم و یساملپیدی و شالات اهل اس و دنک تشپ یللما نیب مهم یاهم انقفاوت نیچ مبه یناسانی مبه  
دش کبش لاچ مبه ار ایند مهم تناقفاوت تیئوت دنچ اب و دریگب مدیدان

ناریرای ییاهنت مبه اکیرم آلکشیم مکه تفگ اکیرم آیره مچ سییر پمارت تلود یاهتسایس مبه مراهش اب یو  
مراومه و تساهنتشادن یبوخ لماعت زین هیسور و نیچ و ییاپورا رگیدی اماروشک اب نتگنش او تسین  
مومن داجای یئالکشیم زین یللما نیب یاهن امزاس و تادهاعم یارب یتح و مدرک داجای شلاچ زین اهنآ یارب  
تسا

مهمتم ار ناریرای فلتخم یاهن مبه و دنزیم مد اهنآزا اکیرم آهکی اییایزرا مراهبرد نیچ رد ناریریفیس  
دهاش مه یدالیم ۲۰۰۳ لاس رد ام: تفگ، دنکیم روظنم نی یارب شالات ای و یمتاتاح یسوت مبه  
دراوقارعه یلع تسد نیمه زا ییاهن مبه مبه دوب اکیرم آتقو تلود یوس زا یتسردان ییایزرا نیچ  
مدوب تسردان ساسا زا مبن اچکی اییایزرا نیچ مکه دیسر هجیتن نی مبه ایند اصخشیم و دندش لمع  
تسا

رد ینچی ناگدنک تکرش زا یکی لاوئیس مبه خساپ رد و شنانرخس زا یرگیدی شخب رد مداز زرواشک  
نارگشدرگ و نارفاسم تسانما نکپ دننامه نارته تفگ دیسرپ لاوئیس ناریرای تیئم دروم رد مکه تسشن  
زا یخرب برخم تاغیلبت فالخرب و دوب دنه اوخ لماک تیئم رد دنتسه ناریرای مبه رفس یهار مکه ینچی  
آلماک روشک کی ناریرای و دنرادن دوجو نارگشدرگ و نارفاسم یارب یتیئم آلکشیم چه، یبرغ یاهن اسر  
تسانما

## (波斯语)

تسا دنبی اپ ماجرب مبه اپورا تادهعت ماجنا اب بس انتم نارته: نیچ رد ناریریفیس

2019.07.09

<https://www.irna.ir/news/83388979/%D8%B3%D9%81%DB%8C%D8%B1-%D8%A7%DB%8C%D8%B1%D8%A7%D9%86-%D8%AF%D8%B1-%DA%86%DB%8C%D9%86-%D8%AA%D9%87%D8%B1%D8%A7%D9%86-%D9%85%D8%AA%D9%86%D8%A7%D8%B3%D8%A8-%D8%A8%D8%A7-%D8%A7%D9%86%D8%AC%D8%A7%D9%85-%D8%AA%D8%B9%D9%87%D8%AF%D8%A7%D8%AA-%D8%A7%D8%B1%D9%88%D9%BE%D8%A7-%D8%A8%D9%87-%D8%A8%D8%B1%D8%AC%D8%A7%D9%85>



ماجرای آب و هوای پورا یاه فرط مکین امت تفنگ نیچ رد نارای ایمالسا یرومچ ریفس -انریا -نکپ رد دننک ایم لمع لباقم یاه فرط مکین آزیم و مویش نامه هب و تسایا دنبیایپ زین نارعت دنشاب دنبیایپ درک دهاوخ لمع قفاوت نیای ربارب

هب نارایا درک ناشن رطاخ نکپ رد یناهج حلص عمجم نیمتشه رد هبنش مس رصع «مداز زرواشک دمحم» لاس کی رد یناوارف یرادن تشیوخ، قفاوت نیایا اکیرمآ جورخ مغر هب، ماجرب یاه فرط زایکی ناو نع تسایا مداد ناشن هتشذگ

دننک لمع ناشتادهعت هب لمک روط هب دنا هتسن او تن تدم نیایا رد زین رگیدی یاه فرط هکنیا نیایب اب یو مناتخسرس میرحت تحت نارعت و تسایا هتشذگ هتفرگ هتفرگ هتفرگ هتفرگ اتسار نیایا رد: دوزفا تسایا هتشادن امتی دودجم یخراب زایا روع زجب یرگیدی هار و هتفرگ رارق اکیرمآ

تسایا هتشاذن عم یارب یبرخم لمع اکیرمآ ییارگ هبناجکی و اکیرمآ ییارگ هبناجکی: تفنگ شنانخس زایا رگیدی شخب رد نیچ رد نارای ایمالسا یرومچ ریفس تسایا مدوب هتشاذن عم یعمج یاهشالت یارب یبرخم لمع، روشک نیایا یرومچ سییئر پمارت دلانود تلود و مدرک هجاوم شلاچ اب ار هتشاذن عم یارب یعمج یاهشالت ییارگ هبناجکی اب اکیرمآ درک دیکات و تسایا هتشاذن بیریخت هب ار هبناج دنچ یناهج یساملپیدی یاهشازا

یوس زایا یسالت لرتنک و حالس علخ یارب هتشذگ نرق مین رد درک حیرصت مداز زرواشک رد هشیمه اکیرمآ اما تسایا هتسذب ییامتیی قسوم و هتفرگ تروص یناوارف یاهشالت ایندی اهروشک تسایا مدرک تکرح اهشالت نیایا فلخ مریسم

ناوتیم یناهج هعماج ربارب رد اکیرمآ تسردان یامدربهار و امیدهتدب ملجم زایا تفنگ نیچ رد نارای ریفس نیینچمه و کییتسلاب یاهکشوم دض هدهاعم، یدالی ۲۰۱۵ لاس یاهتسه قفاوت زایا روشک نیایا جورخ هب درک هتشاذن «فانایا» هب موسوم درب نیایم یاهتسه یکشوم نامپ

زیم آرادشه ار یللملانیب تاقفاوت ریسم رد اکیرم آبرخم ایامتسایس رارمتسا و ییارگ هبناجکی یو  
یتاحیلست لرتنکی اهدربهار اب هکی ییاه یروانف هعسوت و امتسایس نیمه: بتفگ و درک فیصوت  
تسا هدش لیدبت مکی و تسیب نرق رد گرزب لضعم کی هب، درادن یزاسمه

دریگ راکب یتاحیلست لرتنکی یارب ار دوخ شالت یناهج هعماج

نی دوزفا متشذگ نرق مین رد یتاحیلست لرتنکی ایامتسایس لیلحت اب همادا رد «مداز زرواشک»  
یملع هعسوت یاتسار رد ییاهماگ و تسا هدروآ تسدب ییاهتی قفوم اهنیمز یرایسب رد هچرگا امتسایس  
نیمه هب تسا هدش رت نردم و رتشیب یتاحیلست تخاس بجوم رگی دیوس زا اما تسا متشادرب ینف و  
لرتنکی یارب ار دوخ شالت هک تسا یناهج هعماج هدهعرب و تسا متفای ش یازفا امناسن اراتشک لیلد  
دنک فعاضم یتاحیلست



截图(Alt + A)

و تادهاعم و امراتخاس، اهدان همه، یتاحیلست لرتنکی فده ققحت یارب تسا مزال: بتفگ همادا رد یو  
دریگ رارق تسارح دروم یللملانیب هعماج یوس زا طبر یذ تاررقم

ییارگ هبناج دنچ میهافم، یتاحیلست لرتنکی و علخ یساملپیدی رد درک دیکات نیچ رد نارای ریفس  
دشاب متشاد تقباطم امتسایس نی ایداب زین یروانف دشاب لمع کالم دیاب درب - درب یساملپیدی و  
یعمج یاهشالت دادن مزاج و دوش متشاذگ رانکی دیاب یبرخم مناگود درادناتسا و هبناجکی تفای هر ره  
دشکب شلاچ هب ار یتینما

تیرشب یارب یدیدهت یمتا تاحیلست

یتاحیلست دوچو هک تسا رواب نیارب لملانیب هعماج وضع کی ناوونع هب نارای هک بتفگ مداز زرواشک

تأسیسات نی‌ا لم‌ا ک‌ن‌درب نی‌ب‌زا دی‌آیم‌ب‌اس‌ح‌ب‌ای‌ند‌س‌اس‌ر‌د‌یر‌ش‌ب‌ه‌ع‌م‌ا‌ج‌ی‌ا‌ر‌ب‌ی‌دی‌ده‌ت‌ی‌م‌ت‌ا  
دوش‌ی‌م‌ب‌وس‌ح‌م‌ای‌ند‌ی‌ا‌ر‌ب‌ی‌ت‌ی‌ن‌م‌ا‌ن‌ی‌م‌ض‌ت‌ا‌ه‌ن‌ت

ه‌ک‌د‌وز‌ف‌ا‌د‌ش‌ا‌ب‌ی‌م‌ت‌ا‌ت‌ا‌ح‌ی‌ل‌س‌ت‌ز‌ا‌ی‌ر‌اع‌دی‌ا‌ب‌ه‌ن‌ای‌م‌رو‌ا‌خ‌ه‌ک‌ت‌س‌ا‌ن‌ی‌ا‌ن‌اری‌ا‌ع‌ض‌وم‌ه‌ک‌ن‌ی‌ا‌ن‌ای‌ب‌ا‌ب‌ی‌و  
ر‌د‌ی‌ا‌ه‌ت‌س‌ه‌ت‌ا‌ح‌ی‌ل‌س‌ت‌ر‌ی‌ث‌ک‌ت‌ع‌ن‌م‌ه‌ر‌ا‌ب‌ر‌د‌۱۹۹۵‌ه‌م‌ا‌ن‌ع‌ط‌ق‌ی‌ا‌ر‌ا‌ج‌ز‌ا‌م‌ق‌ظ‌ن‌م‌م‌ه‌م‌ر‌گ‌ی‌ز‌ا‌ب‌ا‌ن‌و‌ن‌ع‌ب‌ن‌اری‌ا  
د‌ن‌ک‌ی‌م‌ت‌ی‌ا‌م‌ح‌م‌ق‌ظ‌ن‌م‌ن‌ی‌ا‌۲۰۱۰‌ل‌ا‌س‌م‌ا‌د‌ق‌ا‌م‌ا‌ن‌ر‌ب‌و‌ه‌ن‌ای‌م‌رو‌ا‌خ

ه‌ب‌م‌ی‌ژ‌ر‌ن‌ی‌ا‌ظ‌ف‌ح‌و‌ی‌ت‌ا‌ح‌ی‌ل‌س‌ت‌ل‌ر‌ت‌ن‌ک‌ی‌ا‌ه‌م‌ا‌ن‌ر‌ب‌د‌ر‌ب‌ش‌ی‌پ‌ه‌ک‌ت‌ف‌گ‌ن‌ای‌ا‌پ‌ر‌د‌ن‌ی‌چ‌ر‌د‌ن‌اری‌ا‌ر‌ی‌ف‌س  
ی‌و‌ر‌ش‌ی‌پ‌ش‌ل‌ا‌چ‌ک‌ی‌د‌ن‌ا‌م‌ه‌ب‌ن‌ا‌ن‌چ‌ه‌ه‌ک‌د‌و‌ب‌د‌ه‌ا‌و‌خ‌ی‌ت‌خ‌س‌ر‌ای‌س‌ب‌ر‌ا‌ک‌ن‌ی‌ا‌م‌ت‌ب‌ل‌ا‌د‌ر‌ا‌د‌ز‌این‌ی‌ع‌م‌ج‌ش‌ا‌ل‌ت  
د‌ر‌ا‌د‌ر‌ا‌ر‌ق‌ی‌ل‌ل‌م‌ا‌ن‌ی‌ب‌ه‌ع‌م‌ا‌ج

ل‌م‌ج‌ز‌ا‌ن‌ا‌ه‌ج‌ر‌وش‌ک‌۱۰۰‌ز‌ا‌ش‌ی‌ب‌ز‌ا‌ی‌ن‌ا‌د‌ن‌م‌ش‌ی‌د‌ن‌ا‌و‌ن‌ا‌ر‌ا‌د‌م‌ت‌س‌ا‌ی‌س‌ر‌و‌ض‌ح‌ا‌ب‌ی‌ن‌ا‌ه‌ج‌ح‌ل‌ص‌ع‌م‌ج‌م‌ن‌ی‌م‌ت‌ش‌ه  
د‌ش‌ز‌ا‌غ‌ا‌ن‌ک‌پ‌«ا‌و‌ه‌گ‌ن‌ی‌چ‌»‌ه‌ا‌گ‌ش‌ن‌ا‌د‌ر‌د‌(ه‌ب‌ن‌ش‌و‌د)‌م‌ت‌ش‌ذ‌گ‌ز‌ور‌ز‌ا‌ن‌اری‌ا‌ی‌م‌ا‌ل‌س‌ا‌ی‌ر‌و‌ه‌م‌ج

(波斯语)

دش‌ز‌ا‌غ‌ا‌ن‌ک‌پ‌ر‌د‌ن‌اری‌ا‌ر‌و‌ض‌ح‌ا‌ب‌ی‌ن‌ا‌ه‌ج‌ح‌ل‌ص‌ع‌م‌ج‌م

Masoud Ahmadi, 2019.07.08

<https://www.irna.ir/news/83386693/%D9%85%D8%AC%D9%85%D8%B9-%D8%B5%D9%84%D8%AD-%D8%AC%D9%87%D8%A7%D9%86%DB%8C-%D8%A8%D8%A7-%D8%AD%D8%B6%D9%88%D8%B1-%D8%A7%DB%8C%D8%B1%D8%A7%D9%86-%D8%AF%D8%B1-%D9%BE-DA%A9%D9%86-%D8%A2%D8%BA%D8%A7%D8%B2-%D8%B4%D8%AF>



پکن- ایرنا- هشتمین مجمع صلح جهانی با حضور سیاستمداران و اندیشمندی از بیش از ۱۰۰ کشور جهان از جمله جمهوری اسلامی ایران امروز دوشنبه در دانشگاه «چینگ هوا» پکن آغاز شد.

ی‌د‌ن‌م‌ه‌ب‌و‌ت‌ی‌ر‌ی‌د‌م‌،‌ی‌س‌ا‌ن‌ش‌ت‌ی‌ل‌و‌ی‌ئ‌س‌م‌،‌ی‌ل‌ل‌م‌ا‌ن‌ی‌ب‌ت‌ا‌ب‌ث‌»‌ع‌و‌ض‌وم‌ا‌ب‌ه‌ک‌ن‌ک‌پ‌ی‌ن‌ا‌ه‌ج‌ح‌ل‌ص‌ع‌م‌ج‌م‌ر‌د  
ر‌د‌ن‌اری‌ا‌ر‌ی‌ف‌س‌«ه‌د‌از‌ز‌ر‌و‌ا‌ش‌ک‌د‌م‌ح‌م‌»‌ر‌ب‌م‌و‌ال‌ع‌ن‌اری‌ا‌ی‌م‌ا‌ل‌س‌ا‌ی‌ر‌و‌ه‌م‌ج‌ی‌وس‌ز‌ا‌د‌ش‌ز‌ا‌ز‌گ‌ر‌ب‌«ک‌ر‌ت‌ش‌م  
ز‌ی‌ن‌ن‌اری‌ا‌ی‌م‌ا‌ل‌س‌ا‌ی‌ر‌و‌ه‌م‌ج‌ه‌ج‌ر‌ا‌خ‌ر‌وم‌ا‌ت‌ر‌از‌و‌ی‌ل‌ل‌م‌ا‌ن‌ی‌ب‌ت‌ا‌ع‌ل‌ط‌م‌ز‌ک‌ر‌م‌ن‌واع‌م‌«ه‌د‌از‌ب‌ی‌ط‌خ‌دی‌ع‌س‌»‌،‌ن‌ی‌چ

نی چ سیسات زا سپ: درک راهظا عمجم نی اشگ نی ی آ رد نی چ یرومجم سی ی ر نواعم «ن اش ی چ گن او»  
 نانچمه نی چ تلم دنا هدی شخب ققحت ار یگرزب یخیرات تاریغت رایسب یاهشالت اب نی چ مدرم، دی دج  
 دنرادروخرب نشور یا هدی آ زا



رب هراومه نی چ دشاب نی چ زا ادج دن اوت یمن زین ناهج هعسوت و تسین ناهج زا ادج نی چ هعسوت: تفگ و  
 دربش یپ زا، ینونک یلملان یب مظن تاریغت اب هعسوت رد نی چ تسا دنب یاپ زیم آ حلص هعسوت هار  
 ساسا زا و مدرک تیماح کرتشم تشونرس اب یرشب هعماج و دی دج یلملان یب طب اور لی کشت  
 اندمت لباقتم یری گدای هب، هداد شرتسگ ار کرتشم هعسوت ریسم، دنک یم تظفاحم یی ارگه بن اچ دن چ  
 دنکی هلباقم تی رشب دی دج یاهشلاچ اب کرتشم روط هب و مدرک یرای

هعسوت هدی رب ات ده اوخ یم فل تخم یامروشک زا نی چ: درک حیرصت نی چ یرومجم سی ی ر نواعم  
 یلملان یب مظن کرتشم تروص هب و مدرک یرای داصتقا ندش یناهج هب، هدوب دنب یاپ زیم آ حلص  
 دنک داجیا رترثوم و رتتباث، رتهنالداع

یراکمه و دوش هداد تی رشب یور ش یپ یاهشلاچ هب ی کرتشم خساپ دی اب درک دی کات «گن او»  
 یغونصم شوه یژولونکت، تنرتنیا هعسوت هنی مز رد هژیو هب اهصرع یمامت رد یلملان یب  
 ددرگ تیوقت یتیلم دن چ تایانج و مسی رورت هنوگره اب کرتشم مزاربم، بطق و یی اورد تاقیقحت

دنی گب هده رب ار دوخ یاهتیلویسم دی اب گرزب یامروشک مکنیا نایب اب نی چ یرومجم سی ی ر نواعم  
 ریسم رد رتعیسو یهار و دنشاب متشاد یناهج تابث و حلص رد یرتشیب مهس دی اب ان آ درک حیرصت  
 دنک داجیا کرتشم هعسوت

رتشیب یناهج حلص رد دیاب مه یللملا نیب هعماج اما تسرا تکرارشم و یراکمه هدامأ شروشک دوزفا گن او دنک تکرارشم.

هب، یللملا نیب تالوحت هب هجوت نودب نیچ تفگ و درک ناو نع تالکشتم مامت ل ح دیلک ار هعسوت یو تسین یبلط هعسوت ای و هلخادم لابند هب و دهدیم همادا حلص ریسم رد تکرارح اب نییآ نی رد زین نکپ یناهج حلص عمجم لکریبد نواعم و «اوه نیچ» هاگشناد سیری «گنای ویچ» هب یی ارگ هبناج دنچ زا تیامح اب تساوخ ایند یامروشک همه زا یناهج حلص تیوقت ترورض هب هراشا دنزادرپب حلص تیوقت.



## Iran committed to JCPOA proportionate to what EU does

2019.07.09

<https://en.irna.ir/news/83389279/Iran-committed-to-JCPOA-proportionate-to-what-EU-does>

Speaking in the Islamic World Peace Forum in Beijing, Mohammad Keshavarzzadeh said despite US withdrawal from the JCPOA, Iran has practiced self-restraint over the past year.

He complained that that other states parties to the JCPOA have not been able to implement their commitments completely, saying that an economic war has been waged against Iran by the US unilateral sanctions.



He added that US unilateralism and Trump administration have dealt a destructive blow to the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Keshavarzzadeh reiterated that US has destroyed the values of the multilateral international diplomacy.

Various efforts have been made in line with Disarmament by countries in the world, he said adding that US has moved in the opposite direction.

He pointed to US withdrawal from Iran deal, anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty and Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF) as examples of the US renegade on International Conventions and the International Law.

Elsewhere in his remarks, Iranian envoy warned against unilateralism and continuation of US destructive policies against international agreements, saying these policies and development of technologies which are not compatible with arm controlling strategies have turned out to be a problem in the 21th century.

Analyzing the arms control policies, Keshavarzzadeh said although they have has success in many fields and the member sates have taken strides in line with scientific and technical development, but on the other hand they boosted production of arms and as a resulted increased people' s massacre.

He urged the international community to reinforce its efforts for controlling arms.

Meanwhile, he called on the international community to monitor all bodies, structure and agreements to realize arms controls aims.

Keshavarzzadeh emphasized multilateralism and win-win diplomacy to fulfill the Disarmament strategy, saying technology should also be compatible with Disarmament.

He urged to put an end to any destructive double-standard in order not to put at risk efforts in line with the international peace and security.

Iran as a member of the international community believes that atomic weapons pose a threat to humanity, and that annihilation of weapons of mass destruction will be the only guarantee for the world peace and security.

Iran's position is to free the Middle East from the nuclear arms, Iranian ambassador said adding that Iran as an important regional players supports implementation of resolution 1995 on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in the Middle East and the 2010 action plan.

## Iran partner of Afghanistan in peace, security, progress: EX-president

2019.07.10

<https://en.irna.ir/news/83389279/Iran-committed-to-JCPOA-proportionate-to-what-EU-does>

Speaking in the Islamic World Peace Forum in Beijing, Mohammad Keshavarzzadeh said despite US withdrawal from the JCPOA, Iran has practiced self-restraint over the past year.

Karazai who was visiting Beijing to participate in the 8th World Peace Forum, told Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) on Wednesday that Tehran and Kabul are enjoying good relations and broad co-operation.

He also said that there are numerous fields for Iran and Afghanistan to cooperate with each other.

Iran has an important position to for Afghanistan as Tehran has always helped Kabul to establish peace, security and stability, the former president said adding that the officials of the two countries have been in contact with each other.

Acknowledging the contribution some countries, including those neighboring Afghanistan, made to restore peace in Afghanistan, Karzai emphasized that the entire process of negotiations should be led by Kabul.

He also stressed that Afghan people do not want foreign forces to be present in their country, and expressed hope that the forces leave the country as soon as possible.

- **The Iran Project (1 篇)**

### Iran committed to JCPOA proportionate to what EU does

July 10, 2019

<https://theiranproject.com/blog/2019/07/10/iran-committed-to-jcpoa-proportionate-to-what-eu-does/>



IRNA – Iranian ambassador to China Mohammad Keshavarzzadeh said on Wednesday that Iran is committed to the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action proportionate to what the EU states parties to the nuclear deal does.

Speaking in the Islamic World Peace Forum in Beijing, Mohammad Keshavarzzadeh said despite US withdrawal from the JCPOA, Iran has practiced self-restraint over the past year.

He complained that that other states parties to the JCPOA have not been able to implement their commitments completely, saying that an economic war has been waged against Iran by the US unilateral sanctions.

He added that US unilateralism and Trump administration have dealt a destructive blow to the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Keshavarzzadeh reiterated that US has destroyed the values of the multilateral international diplomacy.

Various efforts have been made in line with Disarmament by countries in the world, he said adding that US has moved in the opposite direction.

He pointed to US withdrawal from Iran deal, anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty and Intermediate-Range Nu

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Elsewhere in his remarks, Iranian envoy warned against unilateralism and continuation of US destructive policies against international agreements, saying these policies and development of technologies which are not compatible with arm controlling strategies have turned out to be a problem in the 21th century.

Analyzing the arms control policies, Keshavarzzadeh said although they have has success in many fields and the member sates have taken strides in line with scientific and technical development, but on the other hand they boosted production of arms and as a resulted increased people' s massacre.

He urged the international community to reinforce its efforts for controlling arms.

Meanwhile, he called on the international community to monitor all bodies, structure and agreements to realize arms controls aims.

Keshavarzzadeh emphasized multilateralism and win-win diplomacy to fulfill the Disarmament strategy, saying technology should also be compatible with Disarmament.

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Iran as a member of the international community believes that atomic weapons pose a threat to humanity, and that annihilation of weapons of mass destruction will be the only guarantee for the world peace and security.

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## • Parstoday (5 篇)

(波斯语)

نکپ رد ناریا روضح اب یناهج حلص عمجم زاغآ

2019.07.08 (转载自 IRNA)

<http://parstoday.com/fa/asia-i170278>

لمچ زا ناهج روشک 100 زایشی بنادنمشیدن و نارادمتسایس روضح اب یناهج حلص عمچ نیمتسه

دش زاغآنکپ «اوه گنیچ» هاگشناد رد ناریا یمالسایس یرومچ  
نیاشیاشگ نییآ رد هبنشود زور نیچ یرومچ سیسیر نواعم «ناش یچ گن او» ،یدوت سراپ شرازگ هب  
اب ههجوم رد نکپ :تفگ ،تسا دنبیاب زیمآحلص هعسوت رب هراومه روشک نیاهکنیا اب عمچ  
اب یرشب هعماج و دیدج یلملانیا طباور لیکشیت دربشیپ زا ،ینونک یلملانیا مطن تارییغت  
دنک یمتیم کرتشم تشونرس

نیب مطن هب و دنشاب دنبیاب زیمآحلص هعسوت هدی رب ات دهاوخ یم ناهج یامروشک زا نیچ :دوزفا یو  
دنک کمک یلملا

یلملانیا یراکمه و دوش هداد تیرشب یورشیپ یامشلچ هب یکرتشم خساپ دیاب :درک دیکات گن او  
و ییایرد تاقیقحت ،یعونصم شوه یژولونکت ،تنرتنیا هعسوت نیمز رد هژیو هب اهصرع یمامت رد  
ددرگ تیوقت متفای نامزاس تایانج و مسیروت هنوگره اب کرتشم مزارابم ،بطق

و تیریدم ،یسانش تیلوئسم ،یلملانیا تبث «نکپ یناهج حلص عمچ مزور 2 تسشن عوضوم  
تسا هدش ناونع «کرتشم یدنم هب

زکرم نواعم «هداز بیطخ دیعس» و نیچ رد یمالسایس یرومچ ریفس «هداز زرواشک دمحم» ،ناریا فرطزا  
دندراد روضح عمچ نیارد هجراخ روم ترازو یلملانیا تبث

## (达里语)

### نکپ رد ناریا روضح اب یناهج حلص عمچ زاغآنکپ

2019.07.08

<http://parstoday.com/dari/news/world-i95496>

لمچ زا ناهج روشک ۱۰۰ زایشی بنادنمشیدن و نارادمتسایس روضح اب یناهج حلص عمچ نیمتسه

دش زاغآنکپ «اوه گنیچ» هاگشناد رد ناریا یمالسایس یرومچ

نیاشیاشگ نییآ رد نیچ یرومچ سیسیر نواعم «ناش یچ گن او» ،ناریا هبنشود زور شرازگ هب  
مطن تارییغت اب ههجوم رد روشک نیاهکنیا و تسا دنبیاب زیمآحلص هعسوت رب هراومه نیچ :تفگ عمچ  
تشنونرس اب یرشب هعماج و دیدج یلملانیا طباور لیکشیت دربشیپ زا ،ینونک یلملانیا  
دنک یمتیم کرتشم

نیب مطن هب و دنشاب دنبیاب زیمآحلص هعسوت هدی رب ات دهاوخ یم ناهج یامروشک زا نیچ :دوزفا یو  
دنک کمک یلملا

یراکمه و دوش هداد تیرشب یورشیپ یامشلچ هب یکرتشم خساپ دیاب ،درک دیکات «گن او»  
،یعونصم شوه یژولونکت ،تنرتنیا هعسوت نیمز رد هژیو هب اهصرع یمامت رد یلملانیا  
تیوقت متفای نامزاس تایانج و مسیروت هنوگره اب کرتشم مزارابم ،بطق و ییایرد تاقیقحت

و تیری دم، یسانش تی لویئسم، یللملان یب تابث» عوضوم اب نکپ یناهج حلص عمجم مزور 2 تسشن  
دش زاغآ نی چ تخت یاپ نکپ رد زورمازا «کرتشم یدنم هرهب  
دنراد روضح عمجم نی ا رد هجراخ روم ترازو یللملان یب تااعلاطم

(达里语)

ناتسن اغفا تابث و حلص رد نارای ا هدنک نی یعت شقن رب یزرک دیکات

2019.07.10

<http://parstoday.com/dari/news/afghanistan-i95572>

رد یا ه دنک نی یعت شقن ، نارای ا یمالسا یرومجم درک دیکات ناتسن اغفا قباس یرومجم سیئر  
. دراد ناتسن اغفا اداصتقا هعسوت و تینما نیمات و حلص یرارقررب  
رد زورما تسا مدرک رفس نکپ هب یناهج حلص عمجم نیمت شه رد تکرش روظنم هب هک یزرک دم اح  
تینما و حلص ، هعسوت رد یا هقطنم تردق و رگیزاب کی ناو نع هب ار نارای شقن انری ا اب هب احاصم  
ناتسن اغفا بوخ ناگی اسم ه زا یکی ناو نع هب نارای تفگ و درک فیصوت مهم رایسب ناتسن اغفا  
تسا مدرتسگ رایسب روشک ود یاه یراکمه و دراد ارهت اب هتاسود و هنیری رایسب طب اور و تسا  
هراومه ناتسن اغفا تابث و تینما و حلص هب و دراد ی مهم رایسب هاگی اج ناتسن اغفا رد نارای ا دوزفا یو  
. تسا مدرک ینایش کمک

مدرم و یربهر اب دیاب حلص تارکاذم هکنیا نایب اب نینچمه ناتسن اغفا قباس روهجم سیئر  
گنج لاس نیدنچ زا دعب دنراد قح و دنه اوخ یم حلص ناتسن اغفا مدرم درک دیکات دوش ماجنا ناتسن اغفا  
دنسرب شمارا هب یریگرد و

(俄语)

8-й Всемирный форум по вопросам мира и стабильности в Пекине

2019.07.11

<http://parstoday.com/ru/news/world-i103065>

Восьмой Всемирный форум мира с участием экспертов и мыслителей из 100 стран, включая  
Иран, начался в Пекине.

На церемонии открытия заместитель председателя КНР Ван Цишань сказал: «Столкнувшись

с изменениями и переменами в современном международном порядке, Китай выступает за продвижение создания международных отношений нового типа и сообщества единой судьбы человечества, защиту краеугольного камня мультилатерализма, расширение пути общего развития, содействие взаимному обучению цивилизаций и совместное реагирование на новые вызовы, стоящие перед всем человечеством”.

Ван Цишань призвал все страны придерживаться убежденности в мирном развитии,

زکرم نواعم «هداز بی طخ دی عس» و نی چ رد ی مال سا یرومچ ریفس «هداز زرواشک دمحم»، ناریا فرطزا  
неуклонно содействовать экономической глобализации и совместно строить более справедливый, рациональный, стабильный и эффективный международный порядок.

На форуме участники высказались против односторонности некоторых стран, заявив, что все страны должны сыграть свою роль в установлении мира и стабильности в мире.

Во всемирном форуме принимают участие посол Исламской Республики Иран в Китае

Мохаммад Кешаварзаде и заместитель директора Центра международных исследований

Министерства иностранных дел Ирана Саид Хатибзаде.

Двухдневный форум начался в Пекине в четверг утром.

(普什图语)

يوبول لور یکنوکات یبیک تابث وا یحلص هپ ناتسن اغفا د ناریا

2019.07.10

<http://parstoday.com/ps/news/afghanistan-i83311>



یحلص د یبیک ناتسن اغفا هپ تیرومچ ی مال سا ناریا د یچ رکبو راگنی پت رشمس لو ریت ناتسن اغفا د  
یرل لور یکنوکات یبیک ای تخارپ ی داصتقا و اولونیمات هپ تی نم د ، تبسگنی پت هپ

د یی نن ، یللت هت گنجیب هخوم هپ نوډگ د یبیک مدنوغ همتا هپ یحلص یل او یرن د یچ یزرک دمحم  
زی ا همیس وی د یبیک تی نم و ای تخارپ هپ ناتسن اغفا د یبیک هکرم موی هپ هت لایر بخ انریا  
ی دنواگ هبیس وی ناتسن اغفا د ناریا : لوی یی و و ا لابلو مهم ری د لور ناریا د هگوت هپ یراغبول و ا تردق

یرید یوایترگلم ونوداویه وراود د وایرل یکی را مناتسود واینوغزل یرید نارمت واللباک واید  
ید یخارپ

هل نانتسن اغفا دی لیت وایرل تی عقوم مهم رید یبیک نانتسن اغفا هپ نارایا یچ مرک هتایز یزرک  
هد یرک متسرم هروپ هروپ متابث وایتینما، یحلص

د نانتسن اغفا دی اب تارکاذم یحلص دی چ هرس یربخ ید هپ ناشاد مه رشمس لویناوخپ نانتسن اغفا د  
نلک و خ هل سپ یچ یرل قح وایراوغ هحلص کلخ نانتسن اغفا د: رکو راگنیت یشو یرشم هپ وکلخ  
یسرو هت تبینمارا یتبینن واکنج

## • Afkarnews (1 篇)

(波斯语)

اکیرم ایامتسایس هب نیچ رومجسیئر نواعم یاهه یانک

2019.07.08

<https://www.afkarnews.com/%D8%A8%D8%AE%D8%B4-%D8%A8%DB%8C%D9%86-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D9%84%D9%84-8/882735-%DA%A9%D9%86%D8%A7%DB%8C%D9%87-%D9%87%D8%A7%DB%8C-%D9%85%D8%B9-%D8%A7%D9%88%D9%86-%D8%B1%D8%A6%DB%8C%D8%B3-%D8%AC%D9%85%D9%87%D9%88%D8%B1-%DA%86%DB%8C%D9%86-%D8%A8%D9%87-%D8%B3%DB%8C%D8%A7%D8%B3%D8%AA-%D9%87%D8%A7%DB%8C-%D8%A2%D9%85%D8%B1%DB%8C%DA%A9%D8%A7>

تفگ شروشک هیلع اکیرم تلود یداصتقا ایامتسایس زا یحیولت داقتنار د نیچ رومجسیئر نواعم  
تسین ادج ناهج هیقب زا نیچ هعسوت هک

و اکیرم هب میقتسم هراشا نودب نیچ رومجسیئر نواعم «ناشیک گن او»، زوی نراکفا شرازگ هب  
یمامت و نیچ هک تفگ، تساهتفرگ تدش نکپ و نتگنشاو نایم تسایدنچ هک یداصتقا یامشنت  
دننک یراکمه هب اب دیاب ناهج

حلص یناهج عمچم زاغآ رد ینانخس رد گن او، «زرتیور» یرازگربخ شرازگ ربانب - لملانیب رابخا  
ادج نیچ زا مه ناهج هعسوت. درک ادج ناهج هیقب زا ناوتیمن ار نیچ هعسوت: «تفگ» «اوینیش» هاگشناد رد  
«تسین»

هراشا اکیرم هب مکنیا نودب نینچیچمه، دنکیمنانرخس یمومع عمچم رد تردن هب هک ینچیچ ماقم نیا  
یامتردق زا و داد رادشه دوش هتخادرپ یلخاد تادیلوت زایمحم هب یلم تینما مسا هب مکنیا هرابرد، دنک  
دننک یراکمه رتشیب یناهج تابث و حلص روظنم هب ات تساوخ یناهج یلصا

یاهالاک رب یرالد درایلیم ۲۰۰ مفرعت نییعت رد پمارت مادقا لابند هب آریخا اکیرم و نیچ طباور



یگریت هب ور ناویات یبلطی یادج زایام ح رد نتگنشاو زیام آکی رح ت تام ادقا نین چمه و نی چی تادراو  
تسا متفر

اکیرم آع فانم مک هنال دواعان یناگرزاب تیلاعف هب ار نی چی ،اکیرم آروم جسیئر «پمارت دلانود» تلود  
مه نی چی .تسا مدرک مهتم یونعم تیکلما قوقح تقرس و یروانف ینوناقریغ لاقتنا ،دراذگیم اپریزار  
تسا مدرک درار تامهتا نی

## ■ 意大利（3 家媒体，总计 3 篇报道）

- Agenzia NOVA（1 篇）

（意大利语）

Cina: vicepresidente Wang parteciperà a Forum mondiale per la pace  
a Pechino

2019.07.04

[https://www.agenzianova.com/a/5d1d85eda67c25\\_25233496/2516706/2019-07-04/cina-vicepresidente-wang-parteciper-a-forum-mondiale-per-la-pace-a-pechino](https://www.agenzianova.com/a/5d1d85eda67c25_25233496/2516706/2019-07-04/cina-vicepresidente-wang-parteciper-a-forum-mondiale-per-la-pace-a-pechino)AKURAT.  
CO, Presiden RI Pertama, Soekarno atau akrab disa

Pechino, 04 lug 04:36 - (Agenzia Nova) - Il vicepresidente della Cina, Wang Qishan, parteciperà e terrà un discorso alla cerimonia di apertura dell'ottavo Forum mondiale per la pace, secondo quanto riferito dal portavoce del ministero degli Esteri cinese, Geng Shuang. Il portavoce ha spiegato che il forum si terrà l'8 e il 9 luglio all'Università Tsinghua di Pechino. "Organizzato dall'Università Tsinghua in collaborazione con l'Istituto degli affari esteri del popolo cinese, il forum è un seminario non governativo di alto livello incentrato su temi di sicurezza internazionale", ha aggiunto Geng.

(Cip)

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- Ansa 安莎社新闻（1 篇）

（意大利语）

Cina auspica un ordine internazionale 'più equo e stabile'

2019.07.08

[www.ansa.it/sito/notizie/mondo/dalla\\_cina/2019/07/08/cina-auspica-un-ordine-internazionale-piu-equo-e-stabile\\_07683d7b-11f3-427f-a056-c68cc77b5776.html](http://www.ansa.it/sito/notizie/mondo/dalla_cina/2019/07/08/cina-auspica-un-ordine-internazionale-piu-equo-e-stabile_07683d7b-11f3-427f-a056-c68cc77b5776.html)

Vicepresidente a World Peace Forum: 'Noi non cerchiamo egemonia'

(ANSA-XINHUA) - PECHINO, 8 LUG - La Cina invita i Paesi di tutto il mondo a sostenere lo sviluppo pacifico,

promuovere la globalizzazione economica e a costruire un ordine internazionale più equo, razionale, stabile ed efficace.

L'invito è del vicepresidente cinese, Wang Qishan, intervenuto alla cerimonia di apertura dell'ottavo World Peace Forum, presso l'Università Tsinghua di Pechino.

Organizzato in collaborazione con il Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, il World Peace Forum è un seminario non governativo incentrato su temi di sicurezza internazionale. Quest'anno il tema è "Stabilizzare l'ordine mondiale: responsabilità comuni, gestione congiunta e benefici condivisi".

Wang ha detto che sin dalla fondazione della Repubblica Popolare, il popolo della Cina ha ottenuto cambiamenti storici attraverso il duro lavoro e che adesso la nazione sta abbracciando le prospettive brillanti di rinascita. "La Cina non può svilupparsi senza il mondo, come il mondo può svilupparsi senza la Cina. La Cina ha costantemente seguito la strada dello sviluppo pacifico e non cercherà mai l'egemonia, né l'espansione né di crearsi una sfera di influenza", ha detto Wang.

Il vicepresidente cinese ha aggiunto che, nel contesto di cambiamenti e aggiustamenti nell'ordine internazionale, la Cina sostiene la creazione di un nuovo tipo di relazioni internazionali e di una comunità dal futuro condiviso per l'umanità, mantenendo il cardine del multilateralismo, espandendo lo sviluppo comune, facilitando la reciproca comprensione tra diverse civiltà e, infine, affrontando congiuntamente nuove sfide comuni. (ANSA-XINHUA).

## • Libero 24\*7 (1 篇)

(意大利语)

### Wang Qishan alla cerimonia d'apertura del World Peace Forum

2019.07.08

<http://247.libero.it/focus/47949222/1/wang-qishan-alla-cerimonia-d-apertura-del-world-peace-forum/Economia>

Vicepresidente a World Peace Forum: 'Noi non cerchiamo egemonia'

Wang Qishan ha affermato che, dalla fondazione della Repubblica popolare, i cinesi sono riusciti con grande impegno a raggiungere importanti traguardi storici, passando da una situazione di mancanza di cibo e vestiti ad una società moderatamente ...

## ■ 印度 ( 10 家媒体 共 10 篇报道 )

- Amarujala ( 1 篇 )

(印地语)

ट्रेड वार के बीच अमेरिका को चीन का इशारा, हमें कोई नजरअंदाज नहीं कर सकता

2019.07.08

<https://www.amarujala.com/world/between-trade-war-with-america-china-says-no-one-can-ignore-them#>

चीन के उप राष्ट्रपति वांग क्वशिन ने चीन और शेष विश्व के सह अस्तित्व पर जोर देते हुए अमेरिका को संकेत दिया कि दुनिया चीन को नजरअंदाज नहीं कर सकती। फलिहाल ट्रेड वॉर के चलते बगिड़ते हालातों को सुधारने पर केंद्रित दोनों देशों की रणनीति के बीच बीजिंग की सधुआ यूनविर्सिटी में विश्व शांति मंच से वांग ने राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के नाम पर संरक्षणवाद के खिलाफ यह चेतावनी दी है।

हालांकि इस चेतावनी में अमेरिका के नाम का जिक्र नहीं किया गया, लेकिन मांग की कि प्रमुख महाशक्तियों को वैश्विक शांति और स्थिरता में अधिक योगदान देना होगा। दूसरी तरफ, ट्रंप प्रशासन ने चीन पर अमेरिकी कंपनियों के खिलाफ पक्षपाती व्यापार इरादों, जबरन तकनीक ट्रांसफर और बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों की चोरी का आरोप लगाया है। लेकिन चीन ने इन सभी आरोपों को खारजि किया है।

चीनी उप राष्ट्रपति ने कहा कि दुनिया को चीन की जरूरत है, ठीक उसी तरह चीन को भी दुनिया की आवश्यकता है। ऐसे में बड़े देशों को अपनी जम्मेदारियों का एहसास होना चाहिए और एक उदाहरण स्थापित करना चाहिए। उन्हें वैश्विक स्थिरता और शांति में अधिक योगदान देना चाहिए और संयुक्त विकास के मार्ग को चौड़ा करना चाहिए।

- Dainik savera times ( 1 篇 )

(印地语)

चीनी उप राष्ट्रपति ने आठवें विश्व शांति मंच पर भाषण दिया

2019.07.08

<https://www.dainiksaveratimes.com/international/china/news/chinese-vice-president-delivered-a-speech-on-the-eighth-world-peace-forum-243565>

अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था स्थिर बनाए: समान जम्मेदार, संयुक्त शासन और साझा लाभ के विषय पर आठवां विश्व शांति मंच 8 जुलाई को चीन की राजधानी पेइचिंग स्थिति छगिहुआ विश्वविद्यालय में आयोजित हुआ। चीनी उप राष्ट्रपति वांग छीशान ने उद्घाटन समारोह में भाषण दिया।

वांग छीशान ने कहा कि नए चीन की स्थापना के बाद चीनी लोगों ने भरसक प्रयास के बाद पर्याप्त खाने और पहनने की कमी से समग्र तौर पर खुशहाल समाज में पहुंचने का बड़ा परिवर्तन किया है। चीनी राष्ट्र के सामने महान पुनरुत्थान का उज्ज्वल भविष्य आ रहा है। चीन का विकास दुनिया से अलग नहीं हो सकता, जबकि दुनिया का विकास भी चीन पर निर्भर रहता है। चीन हमेशा से शांतिपूर्ण विकास के रास्ते पर दृढ़ता से आगे चलता है। वर्तमान अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था में हुए सुधार के मद्देनजर चीन नए प्रकार के अंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंधों और मानव समुदाय के साझे भविष्य का निर्माण करने का पक्ष लेता है और बहुपक्षीय आधार की रक्षा करता है। चीन विभिन्न देशों से शांतिपूर्ण विकास के विचार पर कायम रहते हुए दृढ़ता से आर्थिक वैश्वीकरण को बढ़ाने की अपील करता है, ताकि और न्यायपूर्ण, उचित, स्थिर और कारगर अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था की स्थापना हो सके।

- Raftaar ( 1 篇 )

(印地语)

ट्रेड वार के बीच अमेरिका को चीन का इशारा, हमें कोई नजरअंदाज नहीं कर सकता

2019.07.08

<https://news.raftaar.in/china-america-trade/detail/f4ef15fa575836bfd26f911db2a78617>

चीन के उप राष्ट्रपति वांग क्वशिन ने चीन और शेष विश्व के सह अस्तित्व पर जोर देते हुए अमेरिका को संकेत दिया कि दुनिया चीन को नजरअंदाज नहीं कर सकती। फलिहाल ट्रेड वॉर के चलते बगिड़ते हालातों को सुधारने पर केंद्रित दोनों देशों की रणनीति के बीच बीजिंग की सधुआ युनविर्सिटी में विश्व शांति मंच से वांग ने राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के नाम पर संरक्षणवाद के खिलाफ यह चेतावनी दी है। हालांकि इस चेतावनी में अमेरिका के नाम का जिक्र नहीं किया गया लेकिन मांग की प्रमुख महाशक्तियों को वैश्विक शांति और स्थिरता में अधिक योगदान देना होगा। दूसरी तरफ ट्रंप प्रशासन ने चीन पर अमेरिकी कंपनियों के

## • Samacharnama (1 篇)

(印地语)

चीन के सामने पुनरुत्थान का उज्ज्वल भविष्य : उपराष्ट्रपति वांग छीशान

2019.07.09

<http://www.samacharnama.com/the-bright-future-of-the-resurrection-in-front-of-china-vice-president-wang-chishan/>

चीनी उपराष्ट्रपति वांग छीशान ने कहा है कि नए चीन की स्थापना के बाद चीनी लोगों ने भरसक प्रयास के बाद पर्याप्त खाने और पहनने की कमी से समग्र तौर पर खुशहाल समाज में पहुंचने का बड़ा परिवर्तन किया है। चीनी राष्ट्र के सामने महान पुनरुत्थान का उज्ज्वल भविष्य आ रहा है। चीन की राजधानी पेइचिंग स्थिति छगिहुआ विश्वविद्यालय में आयोजित 'अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था स्थिर बनाए : समान जमिंदार, संयुक्त शासन और साझा लाभ' वषिय पर आठवां विश्व शांति मंच के उद्घाटन समारोह में वांग छीशान ने कहा कि नए चीन की स्थापना के बाद चीनी लोगों ने भरसक प्रयास के बाद पर्याप्त खाने और पहनने की कमी से समग्र तौर पर खुशहाल समाज में पहुंचने का बड़ा परिवर्तन किया है।

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## • VISHVATIMES (1 篇)

(印地语)

चीन के सामने पुनरुत्थान का उज्ज्वल भविष्य : उपराष्ट्रपति

2019.07.09

<https://hindi.vishvatimes.com/chinas-bright-future-of-resurrection-vice-president>

चीनी उपराष्ट्रपति वांग छीशान ने कहा है कि नए चीन की स्थापना के बाद चीनी लोगों ने भरसक प्रयास के बाद पर्याप्त खाने और पहनने की कमी से समग्र तौर पर खुशहाल समाज में पहुंचने का बड़ा परिवर्तन किया है। चीनी राष्ट्र के सामने महान पुनरुत्थान का उज्ज्वल भविष्य आ रहा है। चीन की राजधानी पेइचिंग स्थिति छगिहुआ विश्वविद्यालय में आयोजित 'अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था स्थिर बनाए : समान जमिंदार, संयुक्त शासन और साझा लाभ' वषिय पर आठवां विश्व शांति मंच के उद्घाटन समारोह में वांग छीशान ने कहा कि नए चीन की स्थापना के बाद चीनी लोगों ने भरसक प्रयास के बाद पर्याप्त खाने और पहनने की कमी से समग्र तौर पर खुशहाल समाज में पहुंचने का बड़ा परिवर्तन किया है।

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## • Money Control (1 篇)

China committed to opening up, but other nations must contribute more to world peace: Vice president Wang Qishan

转载自路透社, Jul 08, 2019

<https://www.moneycontrol.com/news/world/china-committed-to-opening-up-but-other-nations-must-contribute-more-to-world-peace-vice-president-wang-qishan-4180001.html>

Wang, who is very close to President Xi Jinping, became vice president last year, having previously run Xi's fight against deep-seated corruption.

Chinese Vice President Wang Qishan told a forum in Beijing on Monday that China was committed to opening up, but called on major countries to contribute more to world peace and stability.

Wang, who is very close to President Xi Jinping, became vice president last year, having previously run Xi's fight against deep-seated corruption.

## • The Hindu 印度报 (1 篇)

China committed to opening up, but other nations must contribute more to world peace, says Chinese Vice President

July 8, 2019

<https://www.thehindu.com/news/news-in-pictures-july-8-2019/article28316864.ece>

Chinese Vice President Wang Qishan told a forum in Beijing on Monday that China was committed to opening up, but called on major countries to contribute more to world peace and stability. Mr. Wang, who is very close to President Xi Jinping, became vice president last year, having previously run Xi's fight against deep-seated corruption.

- The Tribune 论坛报 (1 篇)

In jab at US, Chinese V-P says world cannot shut China out

Jul 8, 2019

<https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/world/in-jab-at-us-chinese-v-p-says-world-cannot-shut-china-out/798982.html>

Beijing, July 8

China and the rest of the world must co-exist, Chinese Vice-President Wang Qishan said on Monday, in an indirect jab at the United States with which Beijing is currently trying to resolve a bitter trade war.

“China’s development can’t shut out the rest of the world.

The world’s development can’t shut out China,” Wang said in an opening address to the World Peace Forum at Beijing’s elite Tsinghua University.

Wang also warned against “protectionism in the name of national security”, without mentioning the United States, and called major powers to make more contributions to global peace and stability.

The Trump administration has accused China of engaging in unfair trade practices that discriminate against US firms, forced technology transfers and intellectual property rights theft, all charges Beijing has denied.

Both sides have levelled increasingly severe tariffs on each other’s imports.

China has also been angered by US sanctions against Chinese tech giant Huawei Technologies Co Ltd over national security concerns.

Wang, who is extremely close to Chinese President Xi Jinping and who only rarely speaks in public, reiterated China’s commitment to opening up.

The world needs China just as much as China needs the world, said Wang, who became vice president last year having previously lead Xi's fight against deep-rooted corruption.

“Large countries must assume their responsibilities and set an example, make more contributions to global peace and stability, and broaden the path of joint development.” he said.

“Development is the key to resolving all issues,” Wang told an audience that included senior Beijing-based Western diplomats and former European Council President Herman Van Rompuy.

Top representatives of the United States and China are organising a resumption of talks for this week to try to resolve the year-long trade war between the world's two largest economies.

The two sides have been in communication by telephone since last month's G20 summit, when US President Donald Trump and Xi agreed to relaunch talks that had stalled in May.

Talks between the two sides broke down in May after US officials accused China of pulling back from commitments it had made previously in the text of an agreement that negotiators said was nearly finished.

The two countries have been at loggerheads over a series of other issues, from human rights to the disputed South China Sea and US support of self-ruled Taiwan, claimed by China as its own.

Wang said that no matter how the international situation develops or how China develops, it will walk the path of peace, and not seek spheres of influence or expansion.

“If there is no peaceful, stable international environment, there will be no development to talk of.”

— Reuters

- [United News of India 印度联合新闻社 \(1 篇\)](#)

  - [Chinese VP urges world community to jointly fight terrorism](#)

Jul 8, 2019

<http://www.uniindia.com/~chinese-vp-urges-world-community-to-jointly-fight-terrorism/World/news/1657880.html>

Beijing, Jul 8 (UNI) Chinese Vice President Wang Qishan on Monday called on the global community to provide a common response to modern challenges and take active joint efforts in fight against transnational crime and terrorism.

"It is necessary to give a common response to the challenges that humankind currently faces. It is important to take common efforts to improve the global legal system and mechanisms of global governance, to strengthen international cooperation in new areas, in particular the development of the Internet, artificial intelligence technologies, deep-sea and polar research ... It is necessary to jointly fight against any signs of transnational crime and terrorism," Sputnik quoted Wang as saying at the opening of the World Peace Forum in Beijing.

According to the Chinese vice president, the international community should demonstrate joint responsibility for implementing international agreements to combat climate change, promote international cooperation in the fight against poverty and natural disasters. The two-day forum will be held on July 8 and 9 at Tsinghua University in Beijing. Organized by Tsinghua University in partnership with the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, the forum is a high-level non-governmental seminar focusing on international security topics.

## • Vivekananda International Foundation (1 篇)

### The 8th World Peace Forum: Stabilizing the World Order, Beijing, 09 Jul 2019

July 15 , 2019

<https://www.vifindia.org/directorremarks/2019/july/15/the-8th-world-peace-forum-stabilizing-the-world-order-beijing>

Talk on 'International Order Transformation and Regional Conflicts', by Dr. Arvind Gupta, Director, VIF

Transformation of the international order has wide-ranging impact. This is because the change in international order involves fundamental changes in the balance of power, institutions, norms, and behavior.

The current international order is in transition. We are moving towards a new international order, but the contours of the new order are not clear. Power is getting increasingly diffused. Rising powers are challenging the dominance of existing powers. The period of transition is full of uncertainties and apprehensions. This period of uncertainties may continue for several decades. The capability of the old institutions to deal with new problems would be limited.

The characteristic of the existing order can be summarized as follows:-

A new balance of power is emerging. A unipolar world is giving rise to a multipolar world with the rise of China and other powers.

The relative weight of the US may have declined, but it remains a formidable power in terms of its military, economic, and technological strength.

The differential between the US and the next power, China is still large. China will take several decades to catch up and overtake the US in comprehensive national strength.

The US and China are emerging as competitions and rivals in many areas. The US-China trade war is, in essence, is a war which goes beyond tariffs and encompasses economic, technological dimension. The outcome of this competition is not clear due to interdependence. But both countries would suffer, and so will the global economy.

The US-China rivalry and how it is managed will have security dimensions as well as. With the



demise of the INF Treaty, a new arms race may develop. China may also get drawn in this arms race.

Russia will also have a role in the shaping of the new orders. Sino-Russian strategic combine can challenge US dominance.

Non-state actors can trigger unforeseen movements in international relations.

The question is whether the transformation of the new international order will have an impact on regional conflicts, and if so, how?

## Regional Conflicts

We may note the following tendencies:-

President Trump has begun to question the assumptions behind the established US policy of his predecessors by putting America First. This has had a huge impact on the regional situation. The US withdrawal from JCPOA has triggered a new and volatile situation in the Persian Gulf Area.

Russia's intervention in Syria in 2015 has led to a greater Russian role in the Middle East and a transformation of the situation in the region. Russia has played an important role in the fight against ISIS.

China's action in the South China Sea has transformed the situation in the region forever.

China's rise has brought forth the concept of Indo-Pacific, which is seen with some suspicion by China.

In order to cut the US' involvement in the expensive Afghanistan war, the US has begun a direct talk with the Taliban to the dismay of the Afghan government, which the US has supported all along. Russia and China are also supporting the Taliban. This will pave the way for the return of the Taliban who continue to with their attacks.

Russia's intervention in Ukraine has transformed the situation in Europe. The Chasm between Russia and the West has deepened considerably as a result.

The ongoing conflict in Libya has been due to the role played by the great power who has taken a side in the civil war.

A debilitating proxy war is being played out in Yemen. The context is that of regional supremacy between Saudi Arabia and Iran. Saudi Arabia is fully supported by the US.

The above examples bring out the following:-

Great powers play an important role in the evolution of regional conflicts. Their intervention often prolongs the conflicts.

The UN Security Council often become dysfunctional in the resolution of regional conflicts.

Quite often, the UN Security Council resolution is violated by the P-5 members themselves (e.g., Libya).

Non-state actors play an important role in the prolongation of conflicts.

Great powers take sides in conflicts, which makes their resolution even more difficult.

Postwar rehabilitation becomes a challenge.

Ungoverned spaces, which the regions of the conflict become, breed terrorism.

## Conclusion

Regional conflicts are deeply influenced by the changing international order. Big powers often flout international norms. The multilateral system is becoming dysfunctional. The international law is found to be inadequate to deal with emerging challenges. Rivalries amongst regional powers as well as big powers aggravates the conflicts. Non-state actors who are beyond any law are deeply involved in such conflicts. Some regional conflicts also impact the freedom of navigation through the seas which in turn influence global commerce and commodity prices. Climate change and other non-traditional security issues have a deep impact on the trajectory and regional conflicts.

## ■ 印尼 ( 37 家媒体, 总计 52 篇报道 )

- Akurat ( 2 篇 )

( 印尼语 )

### Bertemu Megawati, Wapres RRT: Presiden Soekarno Sangat Terkenal di Tiongkok

Deni Muhtarudin, Senin, 08 Juli 2019 13:03 WIB

<https://akurat.co/news/id-680327-read-bertemu-megawati-wapres-rrt-presiden-soekarno-sangat-terkenal-di-tiongkok>

AKURAT.CO, Presiden RI Pertama, Soekarno atau akrab disapa Bung Karno, disebut sangat terkenal di Tiongkok. Hal itu disampaikan oleh Wakil Presiden Republik Rakyat Tiongkok (RRT), Wang Qishan, saat bertemu putri Bung Karno yang juga Ketua Umum PDI Perjuangan (PDIP) sekaligus Presiden RI ke-5 Megawati Soekarnoputri di sela-sela acara The World Peace Forum (FWP) ke-8 di Universitas Tsinghua, Beijing, RRT, Senin (8/7/2019).

Sekadar informasi, Megawati Soekarnoputri melakukan pertemuan multilateral bersama empat tokoh internasional sebelum menghadiri pembukaan FWP ke-8 tersebut.

Megawati bersama mantan Perdana Menteri Singapura yang sekaligus pimpinan delegasi Singapura Goh Chok Tong, mantan Presiden Afghanistan Hamid Karzai, mantan Perdana Menteri Belgia, Herman Van Rompuy dan mantan Menlu Rusia Igor Ivanov bertemu dengan Wakil Presiden Tiongkok Wang Qishan.

Pertemuan berlangsung hampir 10 menit. Tampak Megawati berbincang akrab dengan Hamid Karzai, Herman Van Rompuy dan Igor Ivanov.

Megawati mengajak cucu perempuannya, Diah Pikatan Orissa Putri, dalam pertemuan terbatas tersebut. Dan dia memperkenalkannya kepada tiga tokoh tersebut. Kemudian tiba Goh Cok Tong. Mereka bersalaman dan berbincang-bincang.

Tak lama kemudian, Wapres RRT Wang Qishan tiba di ruangan dan menyalami mereka satu persatu. Dengan ramah, Wapres RRT mengatakan selamat datang di Tiongkok. Wapres Wang saat berdialog dengan Megawati mengingat betapa Soekarno begitu dikenal di Tiongkok.

“Presiden Soekarno sangat terkenal di Tiongkok terutama untuk generasi saya. Saat itu saya masih kecil, saya ikut di jalan untuk menyambut kedatangan Presiden Soekarno,” lanjut Wapres Wang.

Semuanya tertawa lepas mendengarkan apa yang disampaikan Wapres Wang. “Terima kasih,” jawab Megawati tersenyum.

Setelah pertemuan itu, Wapres Wang mengajak Megawati dan para pimpinan delegasi berfoto bersama dengan sejumlah pemimpin dunia dan perwakilan delegasi yang hadir di forum tersebut. Usai upacara pembukaan, Megawati bertemu dengan Presiden Universitas Tsinghua, Qiu Young.

Megawati lalu menjelaskan hasil pertemuannya kepada pers. Megawati mengaku tak bisa berbincang tentang banyak hal dengan Wapres Wang Qishan. Namun, dia mengaku terkesan dengan pengalaman Wapres Wang soal Soekarno, yang juga ayahanda Megawati.

“Bung Karno itu di Tiongkok memang sangat terkenal. Waktu Konferensi Asia Afrika pertama, Bung Karno lah yang meminta kepada Mao Zedong melalui Perdana Menteri Chou Enlai untuk masuk ke Konferensi Asia Afrika, dan sangat diterima oleh Tiongkok,” kata Megawati.

( 印尼语 )

### Megawati Sebut Dialog Konstruktif Adalah Jalan Bagi Perdamaian Dunia

Deni muhtarudin, Senin, 08 Juli 2019 18:10 WIB

<https://akurat.co/news/id-680867-read-megawati-sebut-dialog-konstruktif-adalah-jalan-bagi-perdamaian-dunia>

AKURAT.CO, Presiden RI ke-5, Megawati Soekarnoputri, mengajak kepada semua pihak agar prinsip musyawarah mufakat dan dialog konstruktif menjadi cara untuk menyelesaikan segala pertentangan demi mewujudkan perdamaian dunia.

Hal itu disampaikan oleh Megawati Soekarnoputri dalam pidatonya di acara Forum Perdamaian Dunia (World Peace Forum) ke-8 yang diselenggarakan Tsinghua University di Beijing, Republik Rakyat Tiongkok (RRT), Senin (8/7/2019).

Ketua Umum DPP PDI Perjuangan itu menjadi pembicara utama dalam pleno yang bertemakan International Configuration and World Order.

Megawati mengungkapkan, isu perdamaian menghangat biasanya seiring isu adu kekuatan yang terjadi di antara negara-negara yang dinilai maju dalam pertumbuhan ekonomi.

“Dalam forum ini, saya ingin mengajukan pertanyaan, yaitu ‘siapakah sebenarnya yang hendak dihancurkan di abad 21 ini?’ Inikah arti kemerdekaan yang dengan susah payah telah diperjuangkan oleh para pendiri bangsa kita? Inikah arti dari kemajuan teknologi? Apakah teknologi diciptakan untuk menyulut peperangan atau sebenarnya untuk memperkokoh perdamaian?,” ungkapnya dalam keterangan resmi, Jakarta, Senin (8/7/2019).

Padahal, menurut Megawati, dunia juga telah mengalami berbagai contoh kesengsaraan yang diakibatkan oleh perang. Dari perang dunia, konflik Semenanjung Korea, konflik di Timur Tengah dan lainnya. Begitu banyak juga inisiatif baik perdamaian lewat Konferensi Asia Afrika 1955, Gerakan Non-Blok, hingga kerja-kerja Persatuan Bangsa-Bangsa (PBB).

Prinsip pertama yang disampaikan Megawati, semua harus selalu ingat bahwa bumi yang kita diami ini hanyalah satu. “Maka kita sendirilah yang harus menjaga dan melestarikannya,” ujarnya.

Hal kedua, lanjut Megawati, semua harus menyadari bahwa jika setiap pertentangan selalu dimaknai sebagai perang, maka pertentangan tersebut pasti akan berujung dengan bahaya bagi peradaban manusia.

Dalam konteks itu, Megawati mengatakan, nasib umat manusia tidak dapat ditentukan oleh hanya segelintir bangsa atau golongan yang merasa dirinya besar dan kuat, paling benar dan suci. Setiap bangsa, sekecil apapun, berhak bersuara.

“Dan suara sekecil apapun, berhak untuk didengar dalam upaya keamanan dan perdamaian dunia,” katanya.

Ketiga, lanjut Megawati, jika bersepakat menciptakan perdamaian dunia, maka lenyapkanlah sebab-sebab pertikaian dan ketegangan. Dunia akan merasa damai bila sebab-sebab peperangan dilenyapkan. Jika segala kebencian, permusuhan dan keserakahan dilenyapkan. Menurut Megawati, caranya adalah dengan duduk bersama, menggunakan pikiran dan hati yang tenang.

«Lenyapkan semua itu dengan dialog konstruktif. Lenyapkan semua itu dengan musyawarah mufakat, temukan dan putus prinsip-prinsip yang disetujui secara bersama untuk menyelesaikan pertentangan,» ungkapnya.

Megawati mengatakan, ada sebuah prinsip yang sesuai dengan amanat Piagam PBB, yakni prinsip persamaan kedaulatan bagi semua bangsa. Satu prinsip untuk menghormati, menghargai, mengakui dan melindungi penggunaan hak-hak azasi setiap manusia dan hak-hak azasi nasional setiap bangsa.

«Itulah prinsip yang harus diterima, dipegang teguh dan dijalankan oleh setiap bangsa,» katanya.

Usai berpidato, Megawati memberikan kesempatan kepada peserta untuk bertanya kepadanya.

Selain Megawati, di forum ini turut hadir juga mantan Perdana Menteri Singapura yang sekaligus pimpinan delegasi Singapura Goh Chok Tong, mantan Presiden Afghanistan Hamid Karzai, mantan Perdana Menteri Belgia Herman Van Rompuy, dan mantan Menlu Rusia Igor Ivanov.

## • ANTARA 安塔拉通讯社 (8 篇)

(印尼语)

Megawati ajak pemimpin dunia di WPF wujudkan cita-cita Bung Karno

M. Irfan Ilmie, Senin, 8 Juli 2019 17:23 WIB

<https://m.antaranews.com/berita/946437/megawati-ajak-pemimpin-dunia-di-wpf-wujudkan-cita-cita-bung-karno>

Beijing (ANTARA) - Mantan Presiden RI Megawati Soekarnoputri mengajak para pemimpin dunia di Forum Perdamaian Dunia (WPF) ke-8 di Beijing, China, Senin, bersama-sama mewujudkan cita-cita Bung Karno.

“Jadilah bagian dari perjuangan untuk mewujudkan cita-cita Bung Karno. Senandung nyanyian perdamaian di hati dan jiwa kita. Mari bergandengan tangan dalam semangat persaudaraan dan solidaritas,” ujar Ketua Umum DPP Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan (PDIP) itu selaku pembicara utama di WPF itu.

Menurut putri Proklamator RI itu, ayahnya mewariskan satu cita-cita tentang perdamaian dunia yang bebas dari sengketa dan ketegangan sehingga anak-anak dapat tumbuh bebas karena keadilan dan kesejahteraan berlaku untuk semua orang.

“Satu cita-cita di mana dunia yang semua bangsa hidup damai dan bersaudara. Oleh sebab itu, yakinlah suatu hari kelak akan terbit matahari perdamaian, matahari emansipasi yang menerangi seluruh penjuru dunia baru tanpa penindasan,” ujarnya saat menjadi pembicara dalam forum tersebut.

Megawati kemudian mengutip pidato ayahnya dalam Sidang Umum Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa pada 1960 tentang stabilitas dunia yang menjadi tanggung jawab bersama dan saling menguntungkan.

“Waktu itu Bung Karno mengatakan bahwa tidak adil mengucilkan suatu negara dari pergaulan antarbangsa. Saat itu secara terbuka Bung Karno sebagai wakil dari Indonesia memperjuangkan keanggotaan RRT di PBB, memperjuangkan penyatuan kembali rakyat di Korea, Vietnam, dan Afrika yang saat itu dipecahbelah oleh imperialisme,” ujarnya dalam forum yang digelar di kampus Tsinghua University itu.

Bung Karno, lanjut dia, juga telah memperjuangkan kemerdekaan Aljazair dan kemerdekaan ekonomi bagi Kuba dan Laos.

Dalam forum yang juga dihadiri oleh mantan PM Singapura Goh Chok Tong, mantan Presiden Afghanistan Hamid Karzai, mantan PM Belgia Herman van Rompuy, mantan Menlu Rusia Igor Ivanov itu, Megawati menyatakan bahwa keterlibatan Indonesia dalam menciptakan perdamaian dunia tidak perlu diragukan.

“Indonesia aktif melakukan hal tersebut secara konkret, seperti peristiwa luar biasa yang terjadi pada 1955 yaitu Konferensi Asia Afrika. Lalu membangun Gerakan Non-Blok. Sejak 1957 sampai sekarang kami di Indonesia telah mengirimkan 23 pasukan pemelihara perdamaian yang disebut dengan Kontingen Garuda,” ujarnya memerinci.

Ia juga mendorong para pemimpin dunia mencontoh kebiasaan masyarakat Indonesia yang selalu mengedepankan musyawarah untuk mencapai mufakat dalam menyelesaikan setiap perselisihan.

Sebelum berbicara dalam forum tersebut, Megawati sempat bertemu dengan Wakil Presiden China Wang Qishan.

“Wapres Wang sangat terkesan dengan kepemimpinan Bung Karno. Hal itu disampaikannya saat bertemu Ibu Megawati tadi,” kata Duta Besar RI untuk China Djauhari Oratmangun yang turut mendampingi Megawati bertemu Wapres Wang Qishan.

(印尼语)

## MEGAWATI BERBICARA DI FORUM PERDAMAIAN DUNIA

M. Irfan Ilmie, 8/7/2019 16:0 WIB

<https://amp.antarafoto.com/peristiwa/v1562576407/megawati-berbicara-di-forum-perdamaian-dunia>

Mantan Presiden RI yang juga Ketua Umum DPP PDIP Megawati Soekarnoputri menjadi pembicara utama dalam Forum Perdamaian Dunia (WPF) ke-8 di Beijing, China, Senin (8/7/2019). Selain Megawati, WPF yang digelar di kampus Tsinghua University itu juga menghadirkan mantan PM Singapura Goh Chok Tong, mantan Presiden Afghanistan Hamid Karzai, mantan PM Belgia Herman Van Rompuy, dan mantan Menlu Rusia Igor Ivanov. ANTARA FOTO/M. Irfan Ilmie/foc.

(印尼语)

## Megawati ingatkan gagasan Soekarno soal perdamaian dunia di WPF VIII

Riza Harahap, Senin, 8 Juli 2019 17:41 WIB

<https://m.antaranews.com/berita/946495/megawati-ingatkan-gagasan-soekarno-soal-perdamaian-dunia-di-wpf-viii>

Presiden RI kelima Megawati Soekarnoputri, menjadi pembicara kunci pada acara Woeld Peace Forum (WPF) VIII, di Beijing, China, Senin (8/7/2019). (Istimewa)

Jakarta (ANTARA) - Presiden RI kelima Megawati Soekarnoputri mengingatkan kembali gagasan Proklamator RI Soekarno soal perdamaian dunia, melalui pidatonya di Perserikatan Bangsa Bangsa (PBB) tahun 1960 yakni mengajak seluruh negara-negara di dunia untuk bergandengan tangan bersama mewujudkan perdamaian dunia.

Megawati Soekarnoputri mengatakan hal itu saat menjadi pembicara kunci pada acara World Peace Forum (WPF) VIII, di Tsinghua University, Beijing, China, Senin (8/7), seperti dikutip tim PDI Perjuangan melalui siaran persnya.

Baca juga: Megawati bertemu tokoh internasional jelang pembukaan WPF VIII

Baca juga: Megawati: Musyawarah mufakat cara terbaik selesaikan pertentangan

Baca juga: Megawati ajak pemimpin dunia di WPF wujudkan cita-cita Bung Karno

Menurut Megawati Soekarnoputri, Soekarno sebagai bapak bangsa Indonesia, pernah menyampaikan gagasan perdamaian dunia melalui pidatonya di PBB tahun 1960. Melalui pidato berjudul “To Build the World Anew” tersebut, Soekarno menyerukan soal stabilisasi tatanan dunia baru yakni, pertanggungjawaban bersama, manajemen bersama, dan saling menguntungkan.

“Melalui pidato tersebut, Bung Karno mengatakan, bahwa adalah tidak adil mengucilkan suatu negara dari pergaulan antar-bangsa,” katanya.

Megawati menjelaskan, melalui pidato tersebut, Soekarno secara terbuka memperjuangkan, keanggotaan Republik Rakyat Tiongkok (RRT) di PBB, memperjuangkan penyatuan kembali rakyat di Korea, Vietnam, dan Afrika yang

dipecah-belah oleh imperialis, juga memperjuangkan kemerdekaan Aljazair, serta kemerdekaan ekonomi bagi Kuba dan Laos. “Bung Karno mengajarkan bahwa perdamaian tidak dapat dipisahkan dari kemerdekaan,” kata Megawati.

Ketua Umm DPP PDI Perjuangan itu menambahkan, Soekarno mengajarkan bahwa kemerdekaan adalah buah dari semangat pembebasan. “Spirit yang harus selalu hidup, tidak hanya untuk bangsa sendiri, tetapi juga bagi bangsa-bangsa lain. Maka, tidak ada yang perlu dikhawatirkan saat kita membantu memperjuangkan kemerdekaan dan perdamaian. Perjuangan untuk kedua hal tersebut senantiasa dibenarkan dan senantiasa benar,” katanya.

Kepada rakyat Indonesia, Menurut Megawati, Soekarno juga mewariskan satu cita-cita, yaitu cita-cita tentang perdamaian untuk mencapai perdamaian dunia yang lebih baik, suatu dunia yang bebas dari sengketa dan ketegangan. “Suatu dunia di mana anak-anak dapat tumbuh dengan bangga dan bebas, suatu dunia di mana keadilan dan kesejahteraan berlaku untuk semua orang. Suatu dunia, di mana terdapat keadilan dan kemakmuran untuk semua orang. Suatu dunia, di mana kemanusiaan dapat mencapai kejayaannya yang penuh. Suatu dunia di mana semua bangsa hidup dalam dunia damai dan persaudaraan,” jelas Megawati.

Di hadapan para peserta Forum Perdamaian Dunia VIII, dari puluhan negara di dunia itu, Megawati pun mengajak agar semuanya bersedia menjadi bagian dari perjuangan untuk mewujudkan cita-cita tersebut.

“Senandunglah nyanyian perdamaian di hati dan jiwa kita. Mari bergandengan tangan dalam semangat persaudaran dan solidaritas. Yakinkanlah, suatu hari kelak, pasti akan terbit matahari perdamaian, matahari emansipasi yang membawa terang ke seluruh penjuru dunia. Dunia baru tanpa penindasan,” tandasnya.

Pada forum tersebut, turut hadir sebagai peserta adalah mantan Perdana Menteri Singapura Goh Chok Tong, mantan Presiden Afghanistan Hamid Karzai, mantan Perdana Menteri Belgia Herman Van Rompuy, dan mantan Menteri Luar Negeri Rusia Igor Ivanov.

Pewarta: Riza Harahap  
Editor: Ruslan Burhani

(印尼语)

## Megawati ke China hadiri World Peace Forum

Riza Harahap, Minggu, 7 Juli 2019 9:17 WIB

<https://bengkulu.antarane.ws.com/berita/72031/megawati-ke-china-hadiri-world-peace-forum>

Presiden RI ke-5 Megawati Soekarnoputri, yang juga ketua umum DPP PDI Perjuangan, tiba di Beijing, China, Sabtu (6/7/2019) malam. (Dok PDIP)

Jakarta (ANTARA) -

Presiden ke-5 Republik Indonesia Megawati Soekarnoputri yang juga ketua umum PDI Perjuangan melakukan kunjungan kerja ke China untuk menghadiri kegiatan World Peace Forum (WPF) VIII dan rangkaian kegiatan lainnya, pada 6-12 Juli 2019.

Berdasarkan siaran pers dari PDI Perjuangan menyebutkan, Megawati tiba di Beijing, China, pada Sabtu (6/7) malam. Di Bandara Beijing Capital International, Megawati disambut, antara lain oleh Duta Besar Indonesia untuk China, Djauhari Oratmangun dan jajarannya.

Megawati yang didampingi Ketua DPP PDI Perjuangan Rochmin Dahuri dan beberapa staf, kemudian diantarkan

ke hotel tempatnya menginap dan menerima ucapan selamat datang dari staf Kedubes RI di Beijing China serta awak media yang meliput agenda kegiatan Megawati selama di Beijing.

Megawati tampak tersenyum lebar. “Apa kabar,” tanya Megawati kepada sejumlah awak media yang menyambutnya. Sejenak terjadi percakapan ringan antara awak media dan Megawati.

Di Beijing, Megawati akan mengawali kegiatannya melakukan pertemuan dengan Wakil Presiden China Wang Qishan, yang dijadwalkan, pada Senin (8/7).

Disebutkan, agenda utama kunjungan Megawati ke Beijing adalah untuk menghadiri kegiatan World Peace Forum (WPF) VIII di Beijing pada Senin-Selasa (8-9/7). Megawati dijadwalkan menjadi pembicara kunci dalam salah satu pleno di forum tersebut.

Megawati juga dijadwalkan akan melakukan beberapa kegiatan lainnya selama kunjungannya ke Tiongkok, seperti mengunjungi Expo Hortikultura Dunia Beijing, Stasiun Eksperimental Universitas Agrikultural Tiongkok, dan Pusat Jaringan Gempa Bumi Tiongkok.

Stasiun Eksperimental Universitas Agrikultural Tiongkok ini merupakan tempat penelitian teknologi pertanian, tempat pembinaan talenta pertanian, serta lapangan pengajaran penanaman praktis.

Megawati diketahui memiliki minat yang sangat tinggi di bidang pertanian, bahkan mengoleksi sejumlah tanaman.

Pewarta : Riza Harahap

Editor : Helti Marini S

(印尼语)

## Megawati ke China hadiri World Peace Forum

M. Irfan Ilmie, 8/7/2019 16:5 WIB

<https://amp.antarafoto.com/peristiwa/v1562576701/megawati-kunjungan-ke-beijing>

Mantan Presiden RI yang juga Ketua Umum DPP PDIP Megawati Soekarnoputri (tengah) berkunjung ke kampus Tsinghua University, Beijing, Senin (8/7/2019) didampingi Dubes RI untuk China Djauhari Oratmangun (kiri) dan Sekjen Forum Perdamaian Dunia (WPF) Yan Xuetong (kanan). Dalam WPF ke-8 di Beijing, Megawati menjadi pembicara utama bersama mantan PM Singapura Goh Chok Tong, mantan Presiden Afghanistan Hamid Karzai, mantan PM Belgia Herman Van Rompuy, dan mantan Menlu Rusia Igor Ivanov. ANTARA FOTO/M. Irfan Ilmie/19

(印尼语)

## Megawati kunjungan kerja ke China

Riza Harahap, Sabtu, 6 Juli 2019 22:51 WIB

<https://m.antaranews.com/berita/944484/megawati-kunjungan-kerja-ke-china>

Jakarta (ANTARA) -

Presiden ke-5 Republik Indonesia Megawati Soekarnoputri yang juga ketua umum PDI Perjuangan melakukan

kunjungan kerja ke China untuk menghadiri kegiatan World Peace Forum (WPF) VIII dan rangkaian kegiatan lainnya, pada 6-12 Juli 2019.

Berdasarkan siaran pers dari PDI Perjuangan menyebutkan, Megawati tiba di Beijing, China, pada Sabtu (6/7) malam. Di Bandara Beijing Capital International, Megawati disambut, antara lain oleh Duta Besar Indonesia untuk China, Djauhari Oratmangun dan jajarannya.

Megawati yang didampingi Ketua DPP PDI Perjuangan Rochmin Dahuri dan beberapa staf, kemudian diantarkan ke hotel tempatnya menginap dan menerima ucapan selamat datang dari staf Kedubes RI di Beijing China serta awak media yang meliput agenda kegiatan Megawati selama di Beijing.

Megawati tampak tersenyum lebar. “Apa kabar,” tanya Megawati kepada sejumlah awak media yang menyambutnya. Sejenak terjadi percakapan ringan antara awak media dan Megawati.

Di Beijing, Megawati akan mengawali kegiatannya melakukan pertemuan dengan Wakil Presiden China Wang Qishan, yang dijadwalkan, pada Senin (8/7).

Disebutkan, agenda utama kunjungan Megawati ke Beijing adalah untuk menghadiri kegiatan World Peace Forum (WPF) VIII di Beijing pada Senin-Selasa (8-9/7). Megawati dijadwalkan menjadi pembicara kunci dalam salah satu pleno di forum tersebut.

Megawati juga dijadwalkan akan melakukan beberapa kegiatan lainnya selama kunjungannya ke Tiongkok, seperti mengunjungi Expo Hortikultura Dunia Beijing, Stasiun Eksperimental Universitas Agrikultural Tiongkok, dan Pusat Jaringan Gempa Bumi Tiongkok.

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Megawati diketahui memiliki minat yang sangat tinggi di bidang pertanian, bahkan mengoleksi sejumlah tanaman.

(Indonesia)

## Megawati: Musyawarah mufakat cara terbaik selesaikan pertentangan

Riza Harahap

<https://theworldnews.net/id-news/megawati-musyawah-mufakat-cara-terbaik-selesaikan-pertentangan>

Jakarta (ANTARA) - Presiden kelima RI Megawati Soekarnoputri menyerukan bahwa prinsip musyawarah mufakat dan dialog konstruktif adalah cara terbaik dalam menyelesaikan segala bentuk pertentangan antar-bangsa demi mewujudkan perdamaian dunia.

Seruan tersebut disampaikan Megawati Soekarnoputri ketika menjadi pembicara kunci pada World Peace Forum (WPF) VIII, di Beijing, China, Senin (8/7), seperti dikutip tim PDI Perjuangan melalui siaran persnya.

Baca juga: Megawati terharu atas antusiasme masyarakat terhadap Soekarno

Baca juga: Megawati bicara soal beratnya pembinaan ideologi Pancasila

Baca juga: Megawati kunjungan kerja ke China

Megawati menjadi pembicara kunci pada sidang pleno bertema International Configuration and World Order. China menjadi tuan rumah WPF VIII yang diselenggarakan di Tshinghua University di Beijing, China, pada 8-9 Juli 2019.



Ketua Umum DPP PDI Perjuangan itu menegaskan, jika dunia internasional ingin damai, maka setiap negara harus menghormati kedaulatan masing-masing negara lainnya, meskipun negara lainnya itu secara geografis sangat kecil dan penduduknya sedikit.

Menurut Megawati, isu perdamaian menghangat biasanya seiring dengan adanya isu adu kekuatan yang terjadi di antara negara-negara yang dinilai maju dalam pertumbuhan ekonominya.

“Dalam forum ini, saya ingin mengajukan pertanyaan, yaitu siapakah sebenarnya yang hendak dihancurkan di abad 21 ini?. Inikah arti kemerdekaan yang dengan susah payah telah diperjuangkan oleh para pendiri bangsa kita? Inikah arti dari kemajuan teknologi? Apakah teknologi diciptakan untuk menyulut peperangan atau sebenarnya untuk memperkokoh perdamaian?” ucap Megawati.

Menurut Megawati, dunia juga telah mengalami berbagai contoh kesengsaraan akibat peperangan. “Mulai dari perang dunia, konflik semenanjung Korea, konflik di Timur Tengah, dan lainnya,” katanya.

Di sisi lain, kata Megawati, begitu banyak inisiatif telah dilakukan, baik perdamaian lewat Konferensi Asia Afrika (KAA) 1955, Gerakan Non-Blok (GNB), hingga kerja-kerja yang dilakukan PBB dan badan dunia.

Pada kesempatan tersebut, Megawati juga menyampaikan beberapa prinsip perdamaian dunia, pertama, semua negara harus selalu ingat bahwa bumi yang kita diami ini hanyalah satu. “Maka kita sendirilah yang harus menjaga dan melestarikannya,” katanya.

Kedua, semua harus menyadari jika setiap pertentangan selalu dimaknai sebagai perang, maka pertentangan tersebut pasti akan berujung dengan bahaya bagi peradaban manusia.

Dalam konteks itu, kata dia, nasib umat manusia tidak dapat ditentukan oleh hanya segelintir bangsa atau golongan yang merasa dirinya besar dan kuat, paling benar dan suci. “Setiap bangsa, sekecil apapun, berhak bersuara. Suara sekecil apapun, berhak untuk didengar dalam upaya keamanan dan perdamaian dunia,” katanya.

Ketiga, jika bersepakat menciptakan perdamaian dunia, maka lenyapkanlah sebab-sebab pertikaian dan ketegangan, karena dunia akan merasa damai jika sebab-sebab peperangan dilenyapkan. “Jika segala kebencian, permusuhan dan keserakahan dilenyapkan,” katanya.

Menurut Megawati, caranya adalah dengan duduk bersama, menggunakan pikiran dan hati yang tenang. “Lenyapkan semua perasaan kebencian, permusuhan, dan keserakahan, serta lakukan dialog konstruktif. Lakukan musyawarah mufakat, temukan dan putuskan prinsip-prinsip yang disetujui secara bersama untuk menyelesaikan pertentangan,” ujarnya.

Megawati juga mengingatkan, ada prinsip yang sesuai dengan amanat Piagam Perserikatan Bangsa Bangsa (PBB), yakni prinsip persamaan kedaulatan bagi semua bangsa.

“Satu prinsip untuk menghormati, menghargai, mengakui, dan melindungi penggunaan hak-hak azasi setiap manusia dan hak-hak azasi nasional setiap bangsa. Itulah prinsip yang harus diterima, dipegang teguh, dan dijalankan oleh setiap bangsa,” tegasnya.

## Megawati invites leaders to realize Bung Karno's ideals

M. Irfan/Eliswan Azly, 8th July 2019

<https://en.antaranews.com/news/128609/megawati-invites-leaders-to-realize-bung-karnos-ideals>

Be part of the struggle to realize the ideals of Bung Karno. Humming peace songs in our hearts and souls. Let us join hands in the spirit of brotherhood and solidarity

Beijing (ANTARA) - Former President of the Republic of Indonesia, Megawati Soekarnoputri invited world leaders at the 8th World Peace Forum (WPF) in Beijing, China Monday to jointly realize the ideals of Indonesia's first President Soekarno or popularly known as Bung Karno. “Be part of the struggle to realize the ideals of Bung Karno. Humming peace songs in our hearts and souls. Let us join hands in the spirit of brotherhood and solidarity,” said the Chairperson of the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDIP) as the main speaker at the WPF.

Her father inherited an ideal of world peace that was free from disputes and tensions so that children could grow up free because justice and welfare applied to everyone, according to the daughter of the Indonesian Proclamator.

“An ideal world where all nations live peacefully as brothers and sisters. Therefore, be assured that one day the sun of peace will emerge, the sun of emancipation that illuminates the whole new world without oppression,” she said while speaking at the forum.

Megawati then quoted her father’s speech at the United Nations General Session in 1960 on world stability which was the responsibility of the same and mutually beneficial to all.

“At that time, Bung Karno said it was unfair to isolate a country from international relations. At that time Bung Karno, as a representative of Indonesia, championed China’s membership in the United Nations, fighting for the reunification of the people in Korea, Vietnam and Africa which was divided by imperialism,” she said at a forum held at the Tsinghua University campus.

Bung Karno, she continued, had also fought for Algerian independence and economic independence for Cuba and Laos.

In the forum which was also attended by former Singapore Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong, former Afghan President Hamid Karzai, former Belgian PM Herman van Rompuy, the former Russian Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov, Megawati stated that Indonesia’s involvement in creating world peace was not to be doubted.

“Indonesia is actively doing this in a concrete way, such as the extraordinary event that took place in 1955, namely the Asia Africa Conference. Then by building the Non-Aligned Movement, since 1957 until now, we in Indonesia have sent 23 peacekeepers called the Garuda Contingent,” she said.

She also encouraged world leaders to inculcate the habits of the Indonesian people who always prioritized deliberation to reach a consensus while resolving each dispute.

Before speaking at the forum, Megawati had met with Vice President of China Wang Qishan.

“Vice President Wang was very impressed with the leadership of Bung Karno, it was said when he met with Megawati,” said the Indonesian Ambassador to China, Djauhari Oratmangun who accompanied Megawati to meet Vice President Wang Qishan.

Reporter: M. Irfan/Eliswan Azly

Editor: Bambang Purwanto

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## • Ayo bandung (1 篇)

(印尼语)

### Megawati Ajak Pemimpin Dunia di WPF Wujudkan Cita-Cita Bung Karno

Dadi Haryadi, Senin, 08 Juli 2019, Source: Antara Editor: Dadi Haryadi

<https://m.ayobandung.com/read/2019/07/08/57150/megawati-ajak-pemimpin-dunia-di-wpf-wujudkan-cita-cita-bung-karno>

BEIJING, AYOBANDUNG.COM--Mantan Presiden RI Megawati Soekarnoputri mengajak para pemimpin dunia di Forum Perdamaian Dunia (WPF) ke-8 di Beijing, China, Senin (8/7/2019), bersama-sama mewujudkan cita-cita Bung Karno.

Jadilah bagian dari perjuangan untuk mewujudkan cita-cita Bung Karno. Senandung nyanyian perdamaian di hati dan jiwa kita. Mari bergandengan tangan dalam semangat persaudaraan dan solidaritas, ujar Ketua Umum DPP Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan (PDIP) itu selaku pembicara utama di WPF itu, seperti dikutip dari Antara.

Menurut putri Proklamator RI itu, ayahnya mewariskan satu cita-cita tentang perdamaian dunia yang bebas dari sengketa dan ketegangan sehingga anak-anak dapat tumbuh bebas karena keadilan dan kesejahteraan berlaku untuk semua orang.

Satu cita-cita di mana dunia yang semua bangsa hidup damai dan bersaudara. Oleh sebab itu, yakinlah suatu hari kelak akan terbit matahari perdamaian, matahari emansipasi yang menerangi seluruh penjuru dunia baru tanpa penindasan, ujarnya saat menjadi pembicara dalam forum tersebut.

Megawati kemudian mengutip pidato ayahnya dalam Sidang Umum Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa pada 1960 tentang stabilitas dunia yang menjadi tanggung jawab bersama dan saling menguntungkan.

Waktu itu Bung Karno mengatakan bahwa tidak adil mengucilkan suatu negara dari pergaulan antarbangsa. Saat itu secara terbuka Bung Karno sebagai wakil dari Indonesia memperjuangkan keanggotaan RRT di PBB, memperjuangkan penyatuan kembali rakyat di Korea, Vietnam, dan Afrika yang saat itu dipecahbelah oleh imperialisme, ujarnya dalam forum yang digelar di kampus Tsinghua University itu.

Bung Karno, lanjut dia, juga telah memperjuangkan kemerdekaan Aljazair dan kemerdekaan ekonomi bagi Kuba dan Laos.

Dalam forum yang juga dihadiri oleh mantan PM Singapura Goh Chok Tong, mantan Presiden Afghanistan Hamid Karzai, mantan PM Belgia Herman van Rompuy, mantan Menlu Rusia Igor Ivanov itu, Megawati menyatakan bahwa keterlibatan Indonesia dalam menciptakan perdamaian dunia tidak perlu diragukan.

Indonesia aktif melakukan hal tersebut secara konkret, seperti peristiwa luar biasa yang terjadi pada 1955 yaitu Konferensi Asia Afrika. Lalu membangun Gerakan Non-Blok. Sejak 1957 sampai sekarang kami di Indonesia telah mengirimkan 23 pasukan pemelihara perdamaian yang disebut dengan Kontingen Garuda, ujarnya memerinci.

Ia juga mendorong para pemimpin dunia mencontoh kebiasaan masyarakat Indonesia yang selalu mengedepankan musyawarah untuk mencapai mufakat dalam menyelesaikan setiap perselisihan.

Sebelum berbicara dalam forum tersebut, Megawati sempat bertemu dengan Wakil Presiden China Wang Qishan. Wapres Wang sangat terkesan dengan kepemimpinan Bung Karno. Hal itu disampaikannya saat bertemu Ibu Megawati tadi, kata Duta Besar RI untuk China Djauhari Oratmangun yang turut mendampingi Megawati bertemu Wapres Wang Qishan.

## • Berita moneter (1 篇)

(印尼语)

### WPF ke 8 RRC, Wang Qishan Ingatkan Mega Soal Keakraban Indonesia-RRC

Senin 8 Jul 2019, 12 : 22 pm

<https://www.beritamometer.com/wpf-ke-8-rrc-wang-qishan-ingatkan-mega-soal-keakraban-indonesia-rrc/>

**BEIJING-Ketua Umum DPP PDI Perjuangan Megawati Soekarnoputri melakukan pertemuan multilateral bersama empat tokoh internasional sebelum menghadiri pembukaan The World Peace Forum ke 8, di**

Universitas Tsinghua, Beijing, Senin (8/7/2019).

Megawati, yang merupakan Presiden ke-5 Republik Indonesia, bersama mantan Perdana Menteri Singapura yang sekaligus pimpinan delegasi Singapura Goh Chok Tong, mantan Presiden Afghanistan Hamid Karzai, mantan Perdana Menteri Belgia, Herman Van Rompuy, dan mantan Menlu Rusia Igor Ivanov bertemu dengan Wakil Presiden Tiongkok Wang Qishan.

Pertemuan berlangsung hampir 10 menit. Tampak Megawati berbincang akrab dengan Hamid Karzai, Herman Van Rompuy dan Igor Ivanov.

Megawati mengajak cucu perempuannya, Diah Pikatan Orissa Putri, dalam pertemuan terbatas tersebut. Dan dia memperkenalkannya kepada tiga tokoh tersebut. Kemudian tiba Goh Cok Tong. Mereka bersalaman dan berbincang-bincang. Tak lama kemudian Wapres RRT Wang Qishan tiba di ruangan dan menyalami mereka satu persatu. Dengan ramah, Wapres RRT mengatakan selamat datang di Tiongkok.

Wapres Wang saat berdialog dengan Megawati mengingat betapa Presiden Pertama RI, Soekarno begitu dikenal di Tiongkok. "Presiden Soekarno sangat terkenal di Tiongkok terutama untuk generasi saya," ucap Wapres Wang.

"Saat itu saya masih kecil, saya ikut dijalan untuk menyambut kedatangan Presiden Soekarno," lanjut Wapres Wang.

Semuanya tertawa lepas mendengarkan apa yang disampaikan Wapres Wang. "Terimakasih," jawab Megawati tersenyum. Kemudian mereka lanjut ramah tamah singkat.

Setelah pertemuan itu, Presiden Wang mengajak Megawati dan para pimpinan delegasi berfoto bersama dengan sejumlah pemimpin dunia dan perwakilan delegasi yang hadir di forum tersebut. Usai upacara pembukaan, Megawati bertemu dengan Presiden Universitas Tsinghua, Mr. Qiu Young.

Megawati lalu menjelaskan hasil pertemuannya kepada pers. Megawati mengaku tak bisa berbincang tentang banyak hal dengan Wapres Wang Qishan. Namun, dia mengaku terkesan dengan pengalaman Wapres Wang soal Soekarno, yang juga ayahanda Megawati.

"Bung Karno itu di Tiongkok memang sangat terkenal. Waktu Konferensi Asia Afrika pertama, Bung Karno lah yang meminta kepada Mao Zedong melalui Perdana Menteri Chou Enlai untuk masuk ke Konferensi Asia Afrika, dan sangat diterima oleh Tiongkok," kata Megawati.

## • Beritabuzz (1 篇)

(印尼语)

### Bikin Bangga! Berpidato di World Peace Forum, Megawati Sampaikan Ide Soekarno Tentang Perdamaian Dunia

July 8, 2019

<http://beritao.com/?p=140064>

Megawati mendapatkan kesempatan emas untuk berbicara dalam World Peace Forum 2019. Kesempatan emas ini tidak disia-siakan oleh Megawati, dalam kesempatan tersebut ia beberkan buah pikir Soekarno tentang arti perdamaian dunia.

Presiden Kelima RI Megawati Soekarnoputri mengajak seluruh bangsa mewujudkan gagasan Bung Karno tentang upaya mewujudkan perdamaian dunia. Proklamator RI itu pernah menyuarakan gagasannya tentang perdamaian dunia saat menyampaikan pidato berjudul To Build the World A New dalam Sidang Umum PBB di New York, 1960.

tribunnews.com

Megawati mengutip gagasan Bung Karno itu saat menjadi pembicara kunci pada Forum Perdamaian Dunia (World Peace Forum) Kedelapan di Tsinghua University, Beijing, Senin (8/7). Ketua umum PDI Perjuangan itu menjelaskan, Bung Karno sebagai bapak bangsa Indonesia menggagas tatanan dunia

baru agar lebih stabil dengan mengedepankan tanggung jawab dan manajemen bersama yang saling menguntungkan.

Menurut Megawati, Presiden Pertama RI itu berpendapat bahwa mengucilkan suatu negara dari pergaulan antar-bangsa merupakan tindakan tak adil. Karena itu Bung Karno secara terbuka memperjuangkan keanggotaan Republik Rakyat Tiongkok di PBB, mendorong unifikasi Korea, menentang penjajahan terhadap Vietnam dan negara-negara Afrika, serta menyuarakan kemerdekaan ekonomi bagi Kuba dan Laos.

gesuri.id

“Bung Karno mengajarkan bahwa perdamaian tidak dapat dipisahkan dari kemerdekaan,” kata Megawati dalam forum yang juga dihadiri mantan Perdana Menteri (PM) Afghanistan Hamid Karzai, mantan PM Singapura Goh Chok Tong dan eks PM Belgia Herman Van Rompuy itu.

beritasatu.com

Lebih lanjut Megawati mengatakan, Bung Karno mengajarkan bahwa kemerdekaan adalah buah dari spirit pembebasan. Karena itu, spirit kemerdekaan harus selalu hidup bagi seluruh bangsa.

mediaindonesia.com

Megawati juga memaparkan ada satu warisan sang ayah, tentang perdamaian untuk mencapai suatu dunia yang lebih baik serta bebas dari sengketa dan ketegangan. Dengan deminian dunia menjati tempat anak-anak tumbuh dengan bangga dan bebas.

“Suatu dunia di mana keadilan dan kesejahteraan berlaku untuk semua orang. Suatu dunia, di mana terdapat keadilan dan kemakmuran untuk semua orang. Suatu dunia, di mana kemanusiaan dapat mencapai kejayaannya yang penuh. Suatu dunia di mana semua bangsa hidup dalam dunia damai dan persaudaraan,” beber Megawati.

beritamometer.com

Di hadapan peserta yang hadir itu Megawati mengajak semuanya bersedia menjadi bagian dari perjuangan untuk mewujudkan cita-cita tersebut. “Mari bergandengan tangan dalam semangat persaudaran dan solidaritas,” kata putri Bung Karno itu.

Megawati meyakini sesuatu hari kelak pasti terbit matahari perdamaian. “Matahari emansipasi yang membawa terang ke seluruh penjuru dunia. Dunia baru tanpa penindasan,” tandasnya.

## • Beritasatu (1 篇)

(印尼语)

### Megawati Bertemu Menteri Senior Singapura, Ini yang Dibicarakan

Markus Junianto Sihaloh, Senin, 8 Juli 2019 | 15:50 WIB

<https://www.beritasatu.com/politik/563232/megawati-bertemu-menteri-senior-singapura-ini-yang-dibicarakan>

Jakarta, Beritasatu.com - Di sela pelaksanaan World Peace Forum di Tsinghua University, Beijing, Senin (8/7/2019), Menteri Senior Emeritus Singapura Goh Chok Tong, bertemu dengan Presiden RI kelima Megawati Soekarnoputri. Pertemuan tertutup itu dilakukan di Hotel Liaoning International sekitar 30 menit.

Usai pertemuan, Megawati mengungkapkan, pembicaraan seputar persahabatan Indonesia dan Singapura, terutama menyangkut kawasan Asia Tenggara (ASEAN). Sebagai negara yang dekat secara geografis dengan Indonesia, Goh Chok Tong menyampaikan sejumlah masukan soal bagaimana Indonesia ke depan setelah Joko Widodo (Jokowi) terpilih sebagai presiden di periode kedua.

“Bagaimana Indonesia ke depan setelah Pak Jokowi terpilih kembali, segera melanjutkan program-program yang selama ini belum bisa diselesaikan,” kata Megawati Soekarnoputri saat menjawab pertanyaan wartawan.

Megawati Soekarnoputri mengatakan, Singapura berharap Indonesia dapat berjalan dengan baik. Pasalnya, jika ada sesuatu di Indonesia, akan berdampak ke Singapura.

Goh Chok Tong juga menyampaikan pengembangan teknologi di Indonesia. Kepada, Megawati menjelaskan problem yang dihadapi Indonesia soal belum seragamnya kondisi seluruh daerah di Indonesia dalam menghadapi tantangan.

Secara spesifik, Megawati menyebut bahwa Indonesia bagian timur dengan Indonesia bagian barat agak berbeda. Di bagian barat, boleh dikatakan lebih maju dibanding bagian timur.

“Jadi banyak hal yang masih harus kita dorong supaya daerah timur bisa terangkat bersama untuk menjalankan banyak program, yang saya kira Pak Jokowi rencanakan dengan cukup baik,” kata Megawati Soekarnoputri.

Pada pertemuan itu, Goh Chok Tong juga menyampaikan selamat kepada Megawati, yang juga Ketua Umum DPP PDI Perjuangan. Sebab partai berlambang kepala banteng itu menjadi pemenang Pemilu Legislatif 2019. Prestasinya meningkat dengan tambahan kursi parlemen dibanding 2014.

Megawati Soekarnoputri mengatakan, Goh Chok Tong menyampaikan harapan agar hubungan baik selama ini bisa dilanjutkan. Sebab Indonesia dan Singapura adalah satu keluarga dalam ASEAN. «Menurut saya kita harus menjaga kestabilan di kawasan,» kata Megawati Soekarnoputri.

## • Bontang times (1 篇)

(印尼语)

### Di World Peace Forum Beijing, Megawati Kembali Gelorakan Ajaran Bung Karno

2019.07.08

<https://m.bontangtimes.com/berita/81295/di-world-peace-forum-beijing-megawati-kembali-gelorakan-ajaran-bung-karno>

TIMESBONTANG, BEIJING – Presiden ke-5 RI, Megawati Soekarnoputri, mengingatkan kembali gagasan Bung Karno soal perdamaian dunia dalam pidatonya di PBB tahun 1960 berjudul ‘To Build the World Anew’ di Forum Perdamaian Dunia (World Peace Forum) ke-8 yang diselenggarakan Tsinghua University di Beijing, Senin (8/7/2019).

Megawati juga mengajak seluruh negara dunia untuk bergandengan tangan bersama mewujudkan gagasan tersebut. Hal ini disampaikan dalam pidato kunci (keynote speech) di acara forum perdamaian dunia tersebut. Kata Megawati, sebagai bapak bangsa Indonesia, Soekarno pernah menyampaikan gagasannya lewat pidato tersebut. Yakni ‘stabilizing the world order: common responsibilities, join management, and share benefit’ (Stabilisasi tatanan dunia baru: pertanggungjawaban bersama, manajemen bersama dan saling menguntungkan).

Saat itu secara terbuka, Bung Karno memperjuangkan keanggotaan Republik Rakyat Tiongkok di PBB, memperjuangkan penyatuan kembali rakyat di Korea, Vietnam, dan Afrika yang dipecah-belah oleh imperialis, juga memperjuangkan kemerdekaan Aljazair, serta kemerdekaan ekonomi bagi Kuba dan Laos.

“Bung Karno mengajarkan bahwa perdamaian tidak dapat dipisahkan dari kemerdekaan,” kata Megawati.

Dilanjutkannya, Bung Karno mengajarkan bahwa kemerdekaan adalah buah dari spirit pembebasan. Spirit yang harus selalu hidup, tidak hanya untuk bangsa sendiri, tetapi juga bagi bangsa-bangsa lain.

Maka, tidak ada yang perlu dikhawatirkan saat kita membantu memperjuangkan kemerdekaan dan perdamaian. Perjuangan untuk kedua hal tersebut senantiasa dibenarkan dan senantiasa benar.

Kepada rakyat Indonesia, lanjutnya, Bung Karno mewariskan satu cita-cita, yaitu cita-cita tentang perdamaian untuk mencapai suatu dunia yang lebih baik, suatu dunia yang bebas dari sengketa dan ketegangan.

“Suatu dunia di mana anak-anak dapat tumbuh dengan bangga dan bebas, suatu dunia dimana keadilan dan kesejahteraan berlaku untuk semua orang. Suatu dunia, dimana terdapat keadilan dan kemakmuran untuk semua orang. Suatu dunia, di mana kemanusiaan dapat mencapai kejayaannya yang penuh. Suatu dunia dimana semua bangsa hidup dalam dunia damai dan persaudaraan,” beber Megawati.

Di hadapan para peserta forum dari puluhan negara di dunia itu, Megawati pun mengajak agar semuanya bersedia menjadi bagian dari perjuangan untuk mewujudkan cita-cita tersebut.

“Senandungkanlah nyanyian perdamaian di hati dan jiwa kita. Mari bergandengan tangan dalam semangat persaudaran dan solidaritas,” papar Ketua Umum DPP PDI Perjuangan itu.

“Yakinlah, suatu hari kelak, pasti, pasti akan terbit matahari perdamaian, matahari emansipasi yang membawa terang ke seluruh penjuru dunia. Dunia baru tanpa penindasan,” imbuh Megawati.

Selain Megawati, World Peace Forum di Beijing turut dihadiri mantan Perdana Menteri Singapura yang sekaligus pimpinan delegasi Singapura Goh Chok Tong, mantan Presiden Afghanistan Hamid Karzai, mantan Perdana Menteri Belgia Herman Van Rompuy, dan mantan Menlu Rusia Igor Ivanov.

Baca Berita Peristiwa dan Politik terbaru di Indonesia dan luar negeri lainnya hanya di TIMES Indonesia.

## • Bisnis (1 篇)

(印尼语)

### Megawati Soekarnoputri Berbicara dalam Forum Perdamaian Dunia di China

Wahyu Darmawan, 08 Juli 2019

<https://foto.bisnis.com/view/20190708/1121438/megawati-soekarnoputri-berbicara-dalam-forum-perdamaian-dunia-di-china/2>

Mantan Presiden RI yang juga Ketua Umum DPP PDIP Megawati Soekarnoputri (kiri) menjadi pembicara utama

dalam Forum Perdamaian Dunia (WPF) ke-8 di Beijing, China, Senin (8/7/2019). Selain Megawati, WPF yang digelar di kampus Tsinghua University itu juga menghadirkan mantan PM Singapura Goh Chok Tong, mantan Presiden Afghanistan Hamid Karzai, mantan PM Belgia Herman Van Rompuy, dan mantan Menlu Rusia Igor Ivanov. ANTARA FOTO/M. Irfan Ilmie

Mantan Presiden RI yang juga Ketua Umum DPP PDIP Megawati Soekarnoputri (kiri) menjadi pembicara utama dalam Forum Perdamaian Dunia (WPF) ke-8 di Beijing, China, Senin (8/7/2019). Selain Megawati, WPF yang digelar di kampus Tsinghua University itu juga menghadirkan mantan PM Singapura Goh Chok Tong, mantan Presiden Afghanistan Hamid Karzai, mantan PM Belgia Herman Van Rompuy, dan mantan Menlu Rusia Igor Ivanov. ANTARA FOTO/M. Irfan Ilmie

- Detiknews (1 篇)

(印尼语)

## Kunjungi Beijing, Megawati Akan Bertemu Wapres Tiongkok-Hadiri WPF

Marlinda Oktavia Erwanti, Sabtu 06 Juli 2019, 23:30 WIB

[https://news.detik.com/berita/d-4613990/kunjungi-beijing-megawati-akan-bertemu-wapres-tiongkok-hadiri-wpf?tag\\_from=news\\_mostpop](https://news.detik.com/berita/d-4613990/kunjungi-beijing-megawati-akan-bertemu-wapres-tiongkok-hadiri-wpf?tag_from=news_mostpop)

Beijing - Ketum PDIP Megawati Soekarnoputri berkunjung ke Beijing, Tiongkok. Kunjungan Megawati itu dalam rangka menghadiri World Peace Forum (WPF) ke-8.

Dalam keterangan tertulis yang diterima, Megawati tiba hari ini, Sabtu (6/7/2019) di Beijing. Begitu tiba, Megawati disambut oleh Dubes Indonesia untuk Republik Rakyat Tiongkok Djauhari Oratmangun. Rencananya, Megawati akan berada di Tiongkok hingga 12 Juli 2019 mendatang.

Dalam WPF, Megawati dijadwalkan menjadi pembicara kunci dalam salah satu pleno. Selain menghadiri WPF, Megawati rencananya juga akan bertemu dengan Wakil Presiden Tiongkok Wang Qishan pada Senin (8/7/2019).

Selain agenda WPF, Megawati direncanakan akan melakukan beberapa kegiatan selama di Tiongkok. Turut mendampingi Megawati selama kunjungan di Beijing yakni Ketua DPP PDIP Rochmin Dahuri.

Tak hanya itu, Megawati juga akan menghadiri sejumlah agenda di Beijing. Misalnya mengunjungi Expo Hortikultura Dunia Beijing, Stasiun Eksperimental Universitas Agrikultural Tiongkok, hingga Pusat Jaringan Gempa Bumi Tiongkok.

Stasiun Eksperimental Universitas Agrikultural Tiongkok ini merupakan tempat penelitian teknologi pertanian, tempat pembinaan talenta pertanian, serta lapangan pengajaran penanaman praktis. Megawati diketahui memiliki minat yang sangat tinggi di bidang pertanian bahkan mengoleksi sejumlah tanaman.

(mae/lir)

- Garudanews (1 篇)

(印尼语)

## Ketua Umum PDIP Hadiri Kegiatan WPF di Cina



7 Jul 2019

<https://garudanews.id/2019/07/ketua-umum-pdip-hadiri-kegiatan-wpf-di-cina/>

JAKARTA (Garudanews.id) – Presiden ke-5 Republik Indonesia Megawati Soekarnoputri yang juga ketua umum PDI Perjuangan melakukan kunjungan kerja ke China untuk menghadiri kegiatan World Peace Forum (WPF) VIII dan rangkaian kegiatan lainnya, pada 6-12 Juli 2019.

Berdasarkan siaran pers dari PDI Perjuangan menyebutkan, Megawati tiba di Beijing, China, pada Sabtu (6/7) malam. Di Bandara Beijing Capital International, Megawati disambut, antara lain oleh Duta Besar Indonesia untuk China, Djauhari Oratmangun dan jajarannya.

Megawati yang didampingi Ketua DPP PDI Perjuangan Rochmin Dahuri dan beberapa staf, kemudian diantarkan ke hotel tempatnya menginap dan menerima ucapan selamat datang dari staf Kedubes RI di Beijing China serta awak media yang meliput agenda kegiatan Megawati selama di Beijing.

Megawati tampak tersenyum lebar. “Apa kabar,” tanya Megawati kepada sejumlah awak media yang menyambutnya. Sejenak terjadi percakapan ringan antara awak media dan Megawati.

Di Beijing, Megawati akan mengawali kegiatannya melakukan pertemuan dengan Wakil Presiden China Wang Qishan, yang dijadwalkan, pada Senin (8/7).

Disebutkan, agenda utama kunjungan Megawati ke Beijing adalah untuk menghadiri kegiatan World Peace Forum (WPF) VIII di Beijing pada Senin-Selasa (8-9/7). Megawati dijadwalkan menjadi pembicara kunci dalam salah satu pleno di forum tersebut.

Dilansir Antara, Megawati juga dijadwalkan akan melakukan beberapa kegiatan lainnya selama kunjungannya ke Tiongkok, seperti mengunjungi Expo Hortikultura Dunia Beijing, Stasiun Eksperimental Universitas Agrikultural Tiongkok, dan Pusat Jaringan Gempa Bumi Tiongkok.

Stasiun Eksperimental Universitas Agrikultural Tiongkok ini merupakan tempat penelitian teknologi pertanian, tempat pembinaan talenta pertanian, serta lapangan pengajaran penanaman praktis.

Megawati diketahui memiliki minat yang sangat tinggi di bidang pertanian, bahkan mengoleksi sejumlah tanaman. (Edr)

## • Gatra (1 篇)

(印尼语)

### Ini Isi Pembicaraan Menteri Senior Singapura dan Megawati

Wem Fernandez, 08 Jul 2019

<https://www.gatra.com/detail/news/427185/politic/ini-isi-pembicaraan-menteri-senior-singapura-dan-megawati>

Jakarta, Gatra. com - Di sela pelaksanaan World Peace Forum di Tsinghua University, Beijing, Senin (8/7/2019), Menteri Senior Emeritus Singapura Goh Chok Tong, meminta waktu untuk bertemu dengan Presiden RI Kelima Megawati Soekarnoputri.

Pertemuan dilakukan di sebuah ruangan di Hotel Liaoning International. Lebih dari 30 menit keduanya melakukan pertemuan tertutup.

Usai pertemuan, Megawati mengaku pembicaraan keduanya di sekitar persahabatan Indonesia dan Singapura, terutama menyangkut kawasan Asia Tenggara (ASEAN).

Sebagai negara yang dekat secara geografis dengan Indonesia, Goh Chok Tong mewakili negerinya

menyampaikan sejumlah masukan soal bagaimana Indonesia ke depan setelah Joko Widodo (Jokowi) terpilih sebagai presiden di periode kedua.

“Singapura sangat berharap Indonesia dapat berjalan dengan baik. Karena disadari sepenuhnya, jika ada sesuatu yang tak berjalan dengan baik di Indonesia, maka akan ada dampaknya hingga ke Singapura,” ujar Megawati kepada pers usai pertemuan.

Goh Chok Tong juga menyampaikan soal pengembangan teknologi di Indonesia. Kepada Megawati menjelaskan problem yang dihadapi Indonesia soal belum seragamnya kondisi seluruh daerah di Indonesia dalam menghadapi tantangan yang ada.

Secara spesifik, Megawati menyebut bahwa kondisi Indonesia bagian timur dengan Indonesia bagian barat agak berbeda. Di bagian barat, boleh dikatakan lebih maju dibanding bagian timur.

“Jadi banyak hal yang masih harus kita dorong supaya daerah timur bisa terangkat bersama untuk menjalankan banyak program, yang saya kira Pak Jokowi rencanakan dengan cukup baik,” kata Megawati.

Pada pertemuan itu, Goh Chok Tong juga menyampaikan selamat kepada Megawati, yang juga Ketua Umum DPP PDI Perjuangan. Sebab partai berlambang kepala banteng itu menjadi juara pemilu legislatif 2019. Prestasinya meningkat dengan tambahan kursi Parlemen signifikan dibanding ketika memenangkan pemilu legislatif 2014.

Kata Megawati, Goh Chok Tong menyampaikan harapan agar hubungan baik selama ini bisa dilanjutkan. Sebab Indonesia dan Singapura adalah satu keluarga dalam ASEAN.

“Menurut saya kita harus menjaga kestabilan di kawasan,” kata Megawati.

Editor: Wem Fernandez

## • Gesuri (8 篇)

(印尼语)

### Hadiri WPF ke-8, Megawati Kobarkan Semangat Perdamaian

Gabriella Thesa Widiari, Senin, 08 Juli 2019 12:22 WIB

<https://www.gesuri.id/internal/hadiri-wpf-ke-8-megawati-kobarkan-semangat-perdamaian-b1WjnZkUf>

Jakarta, Gesuri.id - Presiden ke-5 RI, Megawati Soekarnoputri kembali mengingatkan dan menghidupkan gagasan Presiden pertama RI sekaligus proklamator kemerdekaan Indonesia, Soekarno soal perdamaian dunia dalam pidatonya di PBB tahun 1960 berjudul ‘To Build the World Anew’.

Megawati menyebutkan, Bung Karno pernah mengajak seluruh dunia untuk bergandengan tangan bersama mewujudkan gagasan tersebut.

“Dalam momen bersejarah tersebut, Bung Karno mengatakan bahwa; Adalah tidak adil mengucilkan suatu negara dari pergaulan antar bangsa,” ujar Megawati saat menjadi key-note speaker di acara Forum Perdamaian Dunia (World Peace Forum) ke-8 yang diselenggarakan Tsinghua University di Beijing, Senin (8/7).

Megawati yang juga merupakan putri kandung Bung Karno mengisahkan hal itu diucapkan sang ayah secara terbuka saat memperjuangkan keanggotaan Republik Rakyat Tiongkok di PBB, memperjuangkan penyatuan

kembali rakyat di Korea, Vietnam, dan Afrika yang dipecah- belah oleh imperialis, juga memperjuangkan kemerdekaan Aljazair, serta kemerdekaan ekonomi bagi Kuba dan Laos.

“Bung Karno mengajarkan bahwa perdamaian tidak dapat dipisahkan dari kemerdekaan,” kata Megawati.

Bung Karno, kata Megawati, mengajarkan bahwa kemerdekaan adalah buah dari spirit pembebasan. Spirit yang harus selalu hidup, tidak hanya untuk bangsa sendiri, tetapi juga bagi bangsa-bangsa lain.

Maka, tidak ada yang perlu dikhawatirkan saat kita membantu memperjuangkan kemerdekaan dan perdamaian. Perjuangan untuk kedua hal tersebut senantiasa dibenarkan dan senantiasa benar.

Berdasarkan cita-cita mulia itu, Bung Karno lantas mewariskan cita-cita tentang perdamaian untuk mencapai suatu dunia yang lebih baik, suatu dunia yang bebas dari sengketa dan ketegangan kepada bangsa Indonesia.

“Suatu dunia dimana anak-anak dapat tumbuh dengan bangga dan bebas, suatu dunia dimana keadilan dan kesejahteraan berlaku untuk semua orang. Suatu dunia, dimana terdapat keadilan dan kemakmuran untuk semua orang. Suatu dunia, dimana kemanusiaan dapat mencapai kejayaannya yang penuh. Suatu dunia dimana semua bangsa hidup dalam dunia damai dan persaudaraan,” papar Megawati.

Ketua Umum PDI Perjuangan itu pun lantas mengajak para peserta forum dari berbagai negara dunia untuk bersedia menjadi bagian dari perjuangan untuk mewujudkan cita-cita tersebut.

“Senandunglah nyanyian perdamaian di hati dan jiwa kita. Mari bergandengan tangan dalam semangat persaudaran dan solidaritas,” kata Ketua Umum DPP PDI Perjuangan itu.

“Yakinlah, suatu hari kelak, pasti, pasti akan terbit matahari perdamaian, matahari emansipasi yang membawa terang ke seluruh penjuru dunia. Dunia baru tanpa penindasan,” tandasnya.

Selain Megawati, di forum ini turut hadir juga mantan Perdana Menteri Singapura yang sekaligus pimpinan delegasi Singapura Goh Chok Tong, mantan Presiden Afghanistan Hamid Karzai, mantan Perdana Menteri Belgia Herman Van Rompuy, dan mantan Menlu Rusia Igor Ivanov.

(印尼语)

## Kunjungi Beijing, Megawati Hadiri World Peace Forum Ke-8

Gabriella Thesa Widiari, Sabtu, 06 Juli 2019 23:00 WIB

<https://www.gesuri.id/internal/kunjungi-beijing-megawati-hadiri-world-peace-forum-ke-8-b1WjlZKSP>

Jakarta, Gesuri.id - Ketua Umum Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan, Megawati Soekarnoputri akan menghadiri World Peace Forum (WPF) ke- 8 di Beijing, Tiongkok. Megawati rencananya akan menjadi key-note speaker atau pembicara kunci dalam salah satu pleno di forum tersebut.

Megawati dikabarkan tiba di Bandar Udara Beijing Capital Internasional pada Sabtu (6/7) malam. Presiden RI ke 5 ini disambut langsung oleh Dubes Indonesia untuk Republik Rakyat Tiongkok Djauhari Oratmangun.

Setibanya di hotel tempatnya menginap, Megawati pun menerima ucapan selamat datang dari staf Kedubes RRT dan media yang meliput agenda Megawati selama di Beijing.

“Apa kabar?” sapa Megawati sembari tersenyum kepada awak media yang menyambutnya.

Tak hanya menghadiri WPF, Megawati juga dijadwalkan akan mengawali kegiatannya melakukan pertemuan dengan Wakil Presiden Tiongkok Wang Qishan, yang direncanakan, Senin (8/7).

Selain itu, Megawati juga akan mengunjungi Expo Hortikultura Dunia Beijing, Stasiun Eksperimental Universitas Agrikultural Tiongkok, Pusat Jaringan Gempa Bumi Tiongkok.

Stasiun Eksperimental Universitas Agrikultural Tiongkok ini merupakan tempat penelitian teknologi pertanian, tempat pembinaan talenta pertanian, serta lapangan pengajaran penanaman praktis.

Megawati diketahui memiliki minat yang sangat tinggi di bidang pertanian bahkan mengoleksi sejumlah tanaman. Selama di Beijing, Megawati akan didampingi oleh salah satu Ketua DPP PDI Perjuangan yang juga mantan Menteri KKP yaitu Rochmin Dahuri.

Megawati dan rombongan akan berada di Tiongkok hingga 12 Juli mendatang.

(印尼语)

## Megawati Gerakan Non Blok Masih Relevan Ciptakan Perdamaian

Gabriella Thesa Widiari, Senin, 08 Juli 2019 14:05 WIB

<https://www.gesuri.id/internal/megawati-gerakan-non-blok-masih-relevan-ciptakan-perdamaian-51WjnZkUr>

Ketua Umum PDI Perjuangan Megawati Soekarnoputri saat menjawab pertanyaan dari salah satu peserta acara Forum Perdamaian Dunia (World Peace Forum) ke-8 yang diselenggarakan Tsinghua University di Beijing, Senin (8/7). (Foto: Istimewa)

Jakarta, Gesuri.id - Presiden RI ke-5, Megawati Soekarnoputri menyebut Gerakan Negara Non Blok (GNB) masih penting dan relevan untuk mempromosikan perdamaian dunia. Pasalnya, menurut Megawati, masih banyak negara yang belum merdeka baik secara politik maupun ekonomi.

“Gerakan Non Blok masih relevan dan penting,” ungkap Megawati saat menjawab pertanyaan dari salah satu peserta acara Forum Perdamaian Dunia (World Peace Forum) ke-8 yang diselenggarakan Tsinghua University di Beijing, Senin (8/7).

Menurut Megawati, saat ini dunia masih mengalami berbagai macam penderitaan. Dulu hal serupa terjadi karena adanya gerakan Blok Barat dan Blok Timur.

Sebagai negara inisiator GNB, kata Megawati, Indonesia sangat paham makna gerakan tersebut, dan hal itu juga dirasa masih sangat relevan dengan kondisi dunia saat ini.

“Sekarang, di abad 21, kondisinya berbeda dengan abad 20. Dulu banyak negara belum merdeka. Sekarang banyak yang sudah merdeka, tapi secara politik dan ekonomi mereka belum merdeka. Maka mari kita mencoba hidupkan lagi Gerakan Negara Nonblok itu,” ungkap Megawati.

Menyikapi hal itu, Ketua Umum PDI Perjuangan yang juga pernah menjabat sebagai presiden RI ini mengaku kerap berdiskusi dengan Presiden Jokowi soal kondisi dunia saat ini. Megawati menyampaikan kepada Jokowi soal pentingnya sebuah konferensi tingkat dunia untuk membahas kondisi serta solusi atasnya.

“Saya berharap konferensi dunia yang bisa memberi masukan orisinal tentang apa yang sedang terjadi dan apa yang akan terjadi ke depan. Dan dalam konteks itu, GNB bisa mengambil peran,” imbuhnya.

Sebelumnya, dalam pidatonya sebagai key note speaker di WPF ke 8, Megawati banyak menyinggung prihal kondisi dunia, khususnya dalam konteks perdamaian dunia.

Megawati lantas mencontohkan beberapa kasus kesengsaraan akibat perang seperti Perang Dunia I dan II, juga masalah di Korea Selatan dan Utara, juga negara-negara di Timur Tengah yang hingga kini belum kunjung usai.

“Kita pun dikejutkan dengan tragedi kemanusiaan yang muncul di beberapa negara dengan menggunakan isu agama,” kata Mega dalam forum.

Padahal, menurut Megawati, ada banyak usaha aktif seperti pembentukan lembaga-lembaga dunia untuk perdamaian, termasuk Perserikatan Bangsa Bangsa yang terus bekerja.

“Indonesia pun dengan aktif melakukan hal tersebut secara kongkret, seperti halnya Konferensi Asia Afrika tahun 1955, membangun Gerakan Non Blok, serta sejak tahun 1957 hingga saat ini telah mengirimkan 23 pasukan pemelihara perdamaian yang disebut dengan Kontingen Garuda atau KONGA.”

(印尼语)

## Megawati Makan di Resto Tempat Mao Zedong Jamu Bung Karno

Gabriella Thesa Widiari, Kamis, 11 Juli 2019 08:50 WIB

<https://www.gesuri.id/internal/megawati-makan-di-resto-tempat-mao-zedong-jambu-bung-karno-b1WjqZkY7>

Beijing, Gesuri.id - Ketua Umum PDI Perjuangan Megawati Soekarnoputri dalam kunjungannya ke Cina menyempatkan diri untuk makan di restoran Dong Laishun, dekat dengan Distrik Dashilan, Kota Beijing. Jaraknya tak begitu jauh dari lokasi Kota Terlarang yang terkenal.

Restoran itu memiliki sisi historis dimana pemimpin besar Cina, Mao Zedong, menjamu Proklamator RI Soekarno. Foto Mao dan ayahanda Megawati itu tampak dipajang di pintu masuk restoran itu.

Bahkan yang lebih besar ditempatkan di hall utama restoran itu. Megawati pun sempat diabadikan tak jauh dari foto tersebut.

Restoran itu menyajikan makanan yang direbus dengan tungku, mirip dengan restoran hotpot di mal di Jakarta. Bedanya, bila hotpot di Jakarta menggunakan kompor listrik, restoran ini menyajikan tungku yang dipanaskan dengan arang dan api.

Megawati berkunjung ke Cina sejak akhir pekan lalu dalam rangka menjadi pembicara kunci dalam seminar World Peace Forum yang diselenggarakan Tsinghua University, salah satu universitas paling prestisius di Cina. Seperti diketahui, hubungan Indonesia dan Cina sudah terjalin erat cukup lama. Kemesaraan kedua negara itu pun makin diperkuat oleh persahabatan sang Proklamator dengan Pimpinan Partai Komunis Cina pasca Perang Dunia II yang memunculkan dua kubu, yaitu Amerika Serikat dan Inggris dengan blok baratnya melawan Cina dan Rusia dari blok timur.

(印尼语)

## Megawati dan Pesan Perdamaian Dunia

Nurfahmi Budi Prasetyo, Rabu, 10 Juli 2019 14:20 WIB

<https://www.gesuri.id/analisis/megawati-dan-pesan-perdamaian-dunia-b1WjpZkXW>

Gaya kepemimpinan Megawati yang mempersatukan dan selalu menjadi yang terdepan dalam menjalankan praktik politik rekonsiliasi

MEGAWATI Soekarnoputri adalah icon perjuangan perempuan Indonesia jauh sebelum Reformasi digulirkan. Putri biologis sekaligus ideologis dari Sang Proklamator Sukarno itu memilih berjuang melalui politik, meskipun dilaluinya dengan ‘berdarah-darah’ di masa Orde Baru.

Ia memilih untuk terus mengorganisir rakyat melalui jalan kepartaian. Berjuang meluruskan jalan demokrasi penuh manipulatif Orde Baru, hingga benar-benar mewujudkan demokrasi yang sejati, demokrasi khas Keindonesiaan bukan demokrasi ala barat. Ya, demokrasi yang dijalani dalam sebuah bingkai “Bernegara dengan Satu Keyakinan Ideologi”.

Sebagai seorang Pemimpin, Megawati bisa dibilang berhasil. Buktinya, Ia sukses melahirkan banyak pemimpin baru hasil dari sebuah pengkaderan ideologis di PDI Perjuangan.

Karena sejatinya kepemimpinan itu memang harus diciptakan. Seorang pemimpin lahir bukan karena faktor keturunan, namun ia tumbuh dari lingkungan yang mendidiknya menjadi layak untuk besar dan berpengaruh.

Megawati hadir di tengah hegemoni politik maskulin. Politik dan kekuasaan yang dikelola dengan tangan besi.

Ketua Umum PDI Perjuangan itu menjelma menjadi pemimpin politik paling berpengaruh dari sebuah partai politik terbesar di Republik. Tidak mudah untuk mencapai posisi tersebut. Megawati menjalaninya dengan penuh konsistensi. Sosok Negarawan yang teguh prinsip.

Pendirianannya kokoh seperti karang. Megawati adalah pejuang demokrasi yang mendobrak pongahnya rezim otoritarianisme. Tokoh bangsa berjiwa Pancasila sejati yang belum tergantikan hingga detik ini.

Ia dikenal sebagai pendekar demokrasi yang teduh karena menjalankan praktik politik berkeadaban. Kepemimpinannya diakui dunia. Bisa dibbilang, Megawati salah satu pemimpin perempuan di dunia yang cukup fenomenal dan tangguh dalam tiga dekade belakangan.

Presiden RI kelima itu merupakan sosok pejuang ideologis, pewaris sekaligus penjaga ideologi Pancasila 1 Juni 1945 yang digagas Bung Karno bersama tokoh bangsa lainnya.

Warisan luhur lain dari ayahnya yang tetap dijalankan dengan penuh dedikasi adalah semangat berpolitik untuk menentang segala bentuk penjajahan yang menindas rakyat. Indonesia Raya adalah tujuan utamanya dalam jalan panjang pengabdian yang penuh tantangan dari setiap zaman.

Megawati dengan pembawaannya yang selalu tenang dan terkesan kurang acuh dalam menghadapi persoalan. Tetapi sesungguhnya dalam hal-hal tertentu ia memiliki determinasi dalam kepemimpinannya. Contohnya terkait persoalan di BPPN, kenaikan harga BBM dan pemberlakuan darurat militer di Aceh Nanggroe Darussalam.

Gaya kepemimpinannya yang anti kekerasan itu tepat sekali untuk menghadapi situasi bangsa yang sedang memanas. Megawati lebih menonjolkan kepemimpinan dalam budaya ketimuran.

Ia cukup lama dalam menimbang-nimbang sesuatu keputusan yang akan diambilnya. Tetapi ketika keputusan telah diambil, ia tidak akan berubah lagi. Gaya kepemimpinan seperti itu bukanlah suatu kelemahan. Seperti yang pernah dikatakan oleh Menteri di zaman Bung Karno, Frans Seda: “Dia (Megawati) punya intuisi tajam. Sering kita berpikir, secara logika, menganalisa fakta-fakta, menyodorkan bukti-bukti, tapi tetap saja belum pas. Di saat itulah Mega bertindak berdasarkan intuisinya, yang oleh orang-orang lain tidak terpikirkan sebelumnya.”

Dalam memimpin PDI beberapa tahun menjelang kejatuhan Rezim Orde Baru hingga melanjutkan perjuangan kaum Nasionalis Marhaen dalam PDI Perjuangan, tentu Megawati jatuh bangun dalam membesarkan partai. Seperti kata bijak, kegagalan itu biasa. Seseorang diukur bukan saat ia sukses, melainkan saat jatuh dan mampu bangkit lagi.

Selama 10 tahun menjadi oposisi, PDI Perjuangan mengajarkan bangsa ini bagaimana mengelola partai yang konstruktif bukan destruktif. Sebagai kelompok oposisi, PDI Perjuangan dalam kepemimpinan Megawati Soekarnoputri berhasil menjadi bagian dari pilar demokrasi yang berperan sebagai bagian dari pengontrol pemerintah serta penjaga keseimbangan dalam kehidupan berdemokrasi.

## Perdamaian Dunia

Gaya kepemimpinan Megawati yang mempersatukan dan selalu menjadi yang terdepan dalam menjalankan praktik politik rekonsiliatif turut berkontribusi menjadikan Indonesia hingga saat ini dikenal sebagai salah satu negara dengan penduduk terbesar di dunia yang sukses menjalankan demokrasi sebagai sistem politiknya.

Hal itulah yang membawa Megawati diminta sumbang sarannya dalam sebuah forum bertaraf internasional: World Forum Perdamaian Dunia (World Peace Forum) ke-8 yang diselenggarakan Tsinghua University di Beijing, Republik Rakyat Tiongkok (RRT), Senin (8/7/2019).

Dalam menyampaikan pidato di hadapan sejumlah perwakilan negara di dunia hingga dihadiri juga mantan Perdana Menteri Singapura yang sekaligus pimpinan delegasi Singapura Goh Chok Tong, mantan Presiden Afghanistan Hamid Karzai, mantan Perdana Menteri Belgia Herman Van Rompuy, dan mantan Menlu Rusia Igor Ivanov, Megawati begitu mengagumkan dan inspiratif.

Gagasan besarnya tentang perdamaian dunia sejatinya sangat menggugah dunia. Ia berhasil membuka mata negara-negara maju dan juga berkembang untuk bersama-sama menjadi penghuni yang baik di bumi. Yang menjunjung tinggi perdamaian dunia dengan asas musyawarah mufakat yang menjadi jati diri Bangsa Indonesia dalam kesuksesannya menjalani praktik kehidupan berdemokrasi.

Megawati dalam pidatonya di World Peace Forum ke-8 itu juga seperti membawa api perjuangan Bung Karno dengan semangat anti kolonialisme dan imperialisme.

Dunia, dikatakan Megawati, juga telah mengalami berbagai contoh kesengsaraan yang diakibatkan oleh perang.

Dari perang dunia, konflik Semenanjung Korea, konflik di Timur Tengah dan lainnya. Begitu banyak juga inisiatif baik perdamaian lewat Konferensi Asia Afrika 1955, Gerakan Non-Blok yang memang merupakan ide besar Bung Karno bersama tokoh-tokoh bangsa saat itu, hingga kerja-kerja Persatuan Bangsa-Bangsa (PBB).

Bisa dibilang pertemuan internasional itu telah menyentil dua negara adi daya di dunia saat ini: Amerika Serikat dan Republik Rakyat Tiongkok (RRT) yang sedang memanas akibat perang dagang diantara keduanya.

Bahkan ditegaskan oleh Megawati: “Nasib umat manusia tidak dapat ditentukan oleh hanya segelintir bangsa atau golongan yang merasa dirinya besar dan kuat, paling benar dan suci. Setiap bangsa, sekecil apapun, berhak bersuara.”

Sebagai kader dan warga PDI Perjuangan, kita patut berbangga memiliki seorang Ketua Umum yang kepemimpinan dan gagasannya diakui dunia. Bahkan wejangannya terkait perdamaian dunia akan dikenang sebagai pengingat pesan perdamaian dunia saat ini dan di masa mendatang. Merdeka!

(Indonesia)

## Megawati Tekankan Musyawarah Mufakat Demi Perdamaian Dunia

Gabriella Thesa Widiari, Senin, 08 Juli 2019 12:30 WIB

<https://www.gesuri.id/internal/megawati-tekankan-musyawah-mufakat-demi-perdamaian-dunia-b1WjnZkUh>

Ketua Umum PDI Perjuangan Megawati Soekarnoputri (kiri) saat menjadi key-note speaker di acara Forum Perdamaian Dunia (World Peace Forum) ke-8 yang diselenggarakan Tsinghua University di Beijing, Senin (8/7). Jakarta, Gesuri.id - Presiden ke-5 RI, Megawati Soekarnoputri menekankan pentingnya prinsip musyawarah mufakat dan dialog konstruktif menjadi cara untuk menyelesaikan segala pertentangan demi mewujudkan perdamaian dunia.

Hal tersebut disampaikan Megawati saat menjadi key-note speaker di acara Forum Perdamaian Dunia (World Peace Forum) ke-8 yang diselenggarakan Tsinghua University di Beijing, Senin (8/7).

Megawati menyebut bahwa biasanya isu perdamaian menghangat itu muncul seiring dengan isu adu kekuatan yang terjadi di antara negara-negara yang dinilai maju dalam pertumbuhan ekonomi.

“Dalam forum ini, saya ingin mengajukan pertanyaan, yaitu “siapakah sebenarnya yang hendak dihancurkan di abad 21 ini?, Inikah arti kemerdekaan yang dengan susah payah telah diperjuangkan oleh para pendiri bangsa kita? Inikah arti dari kemajuan teknologi? Apakah teknologi diciptakan untuk menyulut peperangan atau sebenarnya untuk memperkokoh perdamaian?,” ujar Megawati.

Padahal, menurutnya dunia juga telah mengalami berbagai contoh kesengsaraan yang diakibatkan oleh perang. Dari perang dunia, konflik Semenanjung Korea, konflik di Timur Tengah, dan lainnya. Begitu banyak juga inisiatif baik perdamaian lewat Konferensi Asia Afrika 1955, Gerakan Non-Blok, hingga kerja-kerja PBB.

“Maka jika ingin dunia damai, maka setiap negara bangsa harus menghormati kedaulatan tiap negara bangsa lainnya, walau yang terkecil sekalipun,” ujarnya.

Dalam kesempatan tersebut, Megawati menekankan beberapa prinsip dalam menjaga perdamaian dunia. Pertama, semua harus selalu ingat bahwa bumi yang kita diami ini hanyalah satu.

“Maka kita sendirilah yang harus menjaga dan melestarikannya,” kata Megawati.

Kedua, semua harus menyadari jika setiap pertentangan selalu dimaknai sebagai perang, maka pertentangan tersebut pasti akan berujung dengan bahaya bagi peradaban manusia.

Padahal, menurut Megawati, nasib umat manusia tidak dapat ditentukan oleh hanya segelintir bangsa atau golongan yang merasa dirinya besar dan kuat, paling benar dan suci. Setiap bangsa, sekecil apapun berhak untuk bersuara.

Dan suara sekecil apapun, berhak untuk didengar dalam upaya keamanan dan perdamaian dunia,” tegas Megawati.

Ketiga, jika bersepakat menciptakan perdamaian dunia, maka lenyapkanlah sebab-sebab pertikaian dan

ketegangan. Dunia akan merasa damai bila sebab-sebab peperangan dilenyapkan. Jika segala kebencian, permusuhan dan keserakahan dilenyapkan.

Menurut Megawati hal tersebut bisa diatasi dengan duduk bersama, menggunakan pikiran dan hati yang tenang.

“Lenyapkan semua itu dengan dialog konstruktif. Lenyapkan semua itu dengan musyawarah mufakat, temukan dan putuskan prinsip-prinsip yang disetujui secara bersama untuk menyelesaikan pertentangan,” ujarnya.

Kata Megawati, ada sebuah prinsip yang sesuai dengan amanat Piagam Perserikatan Bangsa Bangsa. Yakni prinsip persamaan kedaulatan bagi semua bangsa. Satu prinsip untuk menghormati, menghargai, mengakui dan melindungi penggunaan hak-hak azasi setiap manusia dan hak-hak azasi nasional setiap bangsa.

“Itulah prinsip yang harus diterima, dipegang teguh, dan dijalankan oleh setiap bangsa,” tandasnya.

Selain Megawati, di forum ini turut hadir juga mantan Perdana Menteri Singapura yang sekaligus pimpinan delegasi Singapura Goh Chok Tong, mantan Presiden Afghanistan Hamid Karzai, mantan Perdana Menteri Belgia Herman Van Rompuy, dan mantan Menlu Rusia Igor Ivanov.

(印尼语)

## Temui Goh Chok Tong, Megawati Bicara Persahabatan

Gabriella Thesa Widiari, Senin, 08 Juli 2019 16:28 WIB

<https://www.gesuri.id/internal/temui-goh-chok-tong-megawati-bicara-persahabatan-b1WjnZkUR>

Presiden ke-5 RI, Megawati Soekarnoputri (kanan) menyempatkan diri berbincang dengan Menteri Senior Emeritus Singapura Goh Chok Tong (kiri) di sela-sela kegiatan World Peace Forum (WPF) ke 8 di Tsinghua University, Beijing, Senin (8/7).

Jakarta, Gesuri.id - Presiden ke-5 RI, Megawati Soekarnoputri menyempatkan diri berbincang dengan Menteri Senior Emeritus Singapura Goh Chok Tong di sela-sela kegiatan World Peace Forum (WPF) ke 8 di Tsinghua University, Beijing, Senin (8/7).

Megawati mengatakan pembicaraan keduanya di sekitar persahabatan Indonesia dan Singapura, terutama menyangkut kawasan Asia Tenggara (ASEAN).

“Singapura sangat berharap Indonesia dapat berjalan dengan baik. Karena disadari sepenuhnya, jika ada sesuatu yang tak berjalan dengan baik di Indonesia, maka akan ada dampaknya hingga ke Singapura,” ujar Megawati sesuai pertemuan.

Sebagai negara yang dekat secara geografis dengan Indonesia, Goh Chok Tong mewakili negerinya menyampaikan sejumlah masukan soal bagaimana Indonesia ke depan setelah Joko Widodo (Jokowi) terpilih sebagai presiden di periode kedua. Goh Chok Tong juga menyampaikan soal pengembangan teknologi di Indonesia.

Megawati lantas menjelaskan problem yang dihadapi Indonesia soal belum seragamnya kondisi seluruh daerah di Indonesia dalam menghadapi tantangan yang ada.

Megawati pun mencontohkan ketimpangan kondisi di Indonesia bagian timur dengan Indonesia bagian barat agak berbeda. Di bagian barat, boleh dikatakan lebih maju dibanding bagian timur.

“Jadi banyak hal yang masih harus kita dorong supaya daerah timur bisa terangkat bersama untuk menjalankan banyak program, yang saya kira Pak Jokowi rencanakan dengan cukup baik,” kata Megawati.

Dalam kesempatan itu, Goh Chok Tong juga mengucapkan selamat kepada Megawati selaku Ketua Umum PDI Perjuangan yang kembali menjadi partai pemenang pada Pemilu 2019. Prestasinya meningkat dengan tambahan kursi Parlemen signifikan dibanding ketika memenangkan pemilu legislatif 2014.

Megawati juga mengatakan bahwa Goh Chok Tong menyampaikan harapan agar hubungan baik selama ini bisa dilanjutkan. Sebab Indonesia dan Singapura adalah satu keluarga dalam ASEAN.



“Menurut saya kita harus menjaga kestabilan di kawasan,” kata Megawati.

Pertemuan tertutup tersebut berlangsung selama 30 menit di sebuah ruangan di Hotel Liaoning International. Rencananya, selama berada di Beijing, Megawati tidak hanya menghadiri WPF ke-8 saja.

Megawati juga akan mengunjungi Expo Hortikultura Dunia Beijing, Stasiun Eksperimental Universitas Agrikultural Tiongkok, Pusat Jaringan Gempa Bumi Tiongkok.

Stasiun Eksperimental Universitas Agrikultural Tiongkok ini merupakan tempat penelitian teknologi pertanian, tempat pembinaan talenta pertanian, serta lapangan pengajaran penanaman praktis.

Megawati diketahui memiliki minat yang sangat tinggi di bidang pertanian bahkan mengoleksi sejumlah tanaman.

(印尼语)

## Pidato Megawati Soekarnoputri di Forum Perdamaian Dunia ke-8

Heru Guntoro, Senin, 08 Juli 2019 11:15 WIB

<https://www.gesuri.id/internal/pidato-megawati-soekarnoputri-di-forum-perdamaian-dunia-ke-8-b1WjnZkTU>

Ketua umum PDI Perjuangan Megawati Soekarnoputri (kiri) berpidato saat saat menghadiri The World Peace Forum ke 8, di Universitas Tsinghua, Beijing, Senin (8/7).

Berikut petikan pidato lengkap Ibu Ketua Umum PDI Perjuangan Megawati Soekarnoputri di acara World Peace Forum, Universitas Tsinghua Beijing, Senin (8/7).

Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh,  
Semoga Tuhan damai bagi kita semua,  
Namó Buddhaya, Om Swastiastu,

Selamat pagi,

Yang terhormat,

Mr. Wang Chao, President of Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs,

Mr. Qiu Yong, Chairman of the World Peace Forum and President of Tsinghua University,

Serta para delegasi dan para undangan yang tak bisa saya sebutkan satu persatu,

Sungguh merupakan suatu kebanggaan bagi saya berada di Forum Perdamaian Dunia ke-8 dan menjadi Pembicara Utama dalam Pleno yang bertemakan International Configuration and World Order. Tema yang sangat lekat dengan isu perdamaian ini, biasanya akan menghangat seiring isu adu kekuatan yang terjadi di antara negara-negara yang dinilai maju dalam pertumbuhan ekonomi. Di abad 21 ini, ketika hampir semua negara telah mendeklarasikan diri sebagai negara yang merdeka dan berdaulat, justru atmosfer peperangan seperti selalu membayang-bayangi dunia.

Saudara-saudara sekalian,

Dalam forum ini, saya ingin mengajukan pertanyaan, yaitu “siapakah sebenarnya yang hendak dihancurkan di abad 21 ini?”

Inikah arti kemerdekaan yang dengan susah payah telah diperjuangkan oleh para pendiri bangsa kita? Inikah arti dari kemajuan teknologi? Apakah teknologi diciptakan untuk menyulut peperangan atau sebenarnya untuk memperkokoh perdamaian?

Saudara-saudara,

Indonesia adalah negara yang telah merdeka setelah penjajahan selama 350 tahun. Di alam kemerdekaan ini, para pendiri bangsa telah memberikan Pancasila sebagai Dasar Negara kami. Dan juga penting bagi Indonesia bahwa

didalam “Pembukaan Konstitusi kami telah dituliskan bahwa Indonesia akan selalu membantu aktif perdamaian dunia”.

Manusia di bumi ini telah merasakan begitu banyak kesengsaraan yang diakibatkan oleh perang. Dimasa modern ini kita telah mengalami Perang Dunia ke I dan ke II. Belum lagi masalah yang sampai saat ini belum juga selesai seperti Korea Utara dan Korea Selatan, Palestina, dan beberapa negara di Timur Tengah. Kita pun dikejutkan dengan tragedi kemanusiaan yang muncul di beberapa negara dengan menggunakan isu agama.

Padahal kita ketahui bersama telah banyak usaha aktif dari kita semua seperti pembentukan lembaga-lembaga dunia untuk perdamaian, termasuk Perserikatan Bangsa Bangsa yang terus bekerja.

Indonesia pun dengan aktif melakukan hal tersebut secara kongkret, seperti halnya Konferensi Asia Afrika tahun 1955, membangun Gerakan Non Blok, serta sejak tahun 1957 hingga saat ini telah mengirimkan 23 pasukan pemelihara perdamaian yang disebut dengan Kontingen Garuda atau KONGA.

Saudara-saudara sekalian,

Haruslah kita selalu ingat bahwa bumi yang kita diami ini hanyalah SATU, maka kita sendirilah yang harus menjaga dan melestarikannya.

Kita harus menyadari jika setiap pertentangan selalu dimaknai sebagai perang, maka pertentangan tersebut pasti akan berujung dengan bahaya bagi peradaban manusia. Padahal, kita semua pun sebenarnya tahu, nasib umat manusia tidak dapat ditentukan oleh hanya segelintir bangsa atau golongan yang merasa dirinya besar dan kuat, atau bahkan yang merasa dirinya paling benar dan suci.

Tidak ada satu agama pun yang mengajarkan umatnya untuk menggunakan hak prerogatif Tuhan Yang Maha Kuasa. Tidak seorang pun manusia berhak menggunakan bom-bom hidrogen, atau senjata biologis, atau bom nuklir seperti yang telah terjadi di Hiroshima dan Nagasaki. Tidak ada satu bangsa pun berhak untuk menyebabkan kehancuran bagi bangsa lain. Tidak ada suatu sistim politik pun, dan tidak ada suatu organisasi ekonomi pun yang layak memusnahkan dunia.

Setiap bangsa, sekecil apapun, berhak bersuara. Dan suara sekecil apapun, berhak untuk didengar dalam upaya keamanan dan perdamaian dunia.

Saudara-saudara,

Jika kita bersepakat menciptakan perdamaian dunia, maka lenyapkanlah sebab-sebab pertikaian. Lenyapkan sebab-sebab ketegangan, dan kita akan merasa tenang. Lenyapkanlah sebab-sebab peperangan, dan kita akan merasa damai. Lenyapkan segala kebencian, permusuhan dan keserakahan dengan duduk bersama, gunakan pikiran dan hati yang tenang. Lenyapkan semua itu dengan dialog konstruktif. Lenyapkan semua itu dengan MUSYAWARAH MUFAKAT, temukan dan putuskan prinsip-prinsip yang disetujui secara bersama untuk menyelesaikan pertentangan.

Ada sebuah prinsip yang sesuai dengan amanat Piagam Perserikatan Bangsa Bangsa, yaitu prinsip persamaan kedaulatan bagi semua bangsa. Satu prinsip untuk menghormati, menghargai, mengakui dan melindungi penggunaan hak-hak azasi setiap manusia dan hak-hak azasi nasional setiap bangsa. Itulah prinsip yang harus diterima, dipegang teguh, dan dijalankan oleh setiap bangsa.

Saudara-saudara,

Bapak Bangsa Indonesia, Presiden Pertama Republik Indonesia; DR. Ir. Soekarno (Bung Karno), di hadapan Sidang Umum Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa pada tahun 1960 telah menyampaikan gagasan tentang “stabilizing the world order: common responsibilities, join management and share benefit”. Gagasan yang disampaikan beliau dalam pidato yang berjudul TO BUILD THE WORLD ANEW.

Dalam momen bersejarah tersebut, Bung Karno mengatakan bahwa; Adalah tidak adil mengucilkan suatu negara dari pergaulan antar bangsa. Saat itu secara terbuka Bung Karno memperjuangkan keanggotaan Republik Rakyat Tiongkok di Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa, memperjuangkan penyatuan kembali rakyat di Korea, Vietnam, dan Afrika yang dipecah belah oleh imperialis, juga memperjuangkan kemerdekaan Aljazair, serta kemerdekaan ekonomi bagi Kuba dan Laos.

Bung Karno mengajarkan bahwa perdamaian tidak dapat dipisahkan dari kemerdekaan. Kemerdekaan adalah buah dari spirit pembebasan. Spirit yang harus selalu hidup, tidak hanya untuk bangsa sendiri, tetapi juga bagi bangsa-bangsa lain. Tidak ada yang perlu dikhawatirkan saat kita membantu memperjuangkan kemerdekaan dan perdamaian. Perjuangan untuk kedua hal tersebut senantiasa dibenarkan dan senantiasa benar.

Bung Karno mewariskan kepada kami satu cita-cita, yaitu cita-cita tentang perdamaian untuk mencapai suatu dunia yang lebih baik, suatu dunia yang bebas dari sengketa dan ketegangan. Suatu dunia dimana anak-anak dapat tumbuh dengan bangga dan bebas, suatu dunia dimana keadilan dan kesejahteraan berlaku untuk semua orang. Suatu dunia, dimana terdapat keadilan dan kemakmuran untuk semua orang. Suatu dunia, dimana kemanusiaan dapat mencapai kejayaannya yang penuh. Suatu dunia dimana semua bangsa hidup dalam dunia damai dan persaudaraan.

- **Harian Nasional (1 篇)**

(印尼语)

## Megawati Soekarno Ajak Ciptakan Perdamaian Dunia

Mulya Achdami, Senin, 08 Juli 2019 17:45 WIB

<http://www.harnas.co/2019/07/08/megawati-soekarno-ajak-ciptakan-perdamaian-dunia->

JAKARTA (HN) -Presiden RI kelima Megawati Soekarnoputri mengingatkan kembali gagasan Proklamator RI Soekarno soal perdamaian dunia, melalui pidatonya di Perserikatan Bangsa Bangsa (PBB) tahun 1960 yakni mengajak seluruh negara-negara di dunia untuk bergandengan tangan bersama mewujudkan perdamaian dunia.

Megawati Soekarnoputri mengatakan hal itu saat menjadi pembicara kunci pada acara World Peace Forum (WPF) VIII, di Tsinghua University, Beijing, Cina, Senin (8/7), seperti dikutip tim PDI Perjuangan melalui siaran persnya.

Menurut Megawati Soekarnoputri, Soekarno sebagai bapak bangsa Indonesia, pernah menyampaikan gagasan perdamaian dunia melalui pidatonya di PBB tahun 1960. Melalui pidato berjudul “To Build the World Anew” tersebut, Soekarno menyerukan soal stabilisasi tatanan dunia baru yakni, pertanggungjawaban bersama, manajemen bersama, dan saling menguntungkan.

“Melalui pidato tersebut, Bung Karno mengatakan, adalah tidak adil mengucilkan suatu negara dari pergaulan antar-bangsa,” katanya.

Megawati menjelaskan, melalui pidato tersebut, Soekarno secara terbuka memperjuangkan, keanggotaan Republik Rakyat Tiongkok (RRT) di PBB, memperjuangkan penyatuan kembali rakyat di Korea, Vietnam, dan Afrika yang dipecah-belah oleh imperialis, juga memperjuangkan kemerdekaan Aljazair, serta kemerdekaan ekonomi bagi Kuba dan Laos.

“Bung Karno mengajarkan -- perdamaian tidak dapat dipisahkan dari kemerdekaan,” kata Megawati.

Ketua Umm DPP PDI Perjuangan itu menambahkan, Soekarno mengajarkan -- kemerdekaan adalah buah dari semangat pembebasan.

“Spirit yang harus selalu hidup, tidak hanya untuk bangsa sendiri, tetapi juga bagi bangsa-bangsa lain. Maka, tidak ada yang perlu dikhawatirkan saat kita membantu memperjuangkan kemerdekaan dan perdamaian. Perjuangan untuk kedua hal tersebut senantiasa dibenarkan dan senantiasa benar,” katanya.

Kepada rakyat Indonesia, Menurut Megawati, Soekarno juga mewariskan satu cita-cita, yaitu cita-cita tentang perdamaian untuk mencapai perdamaian dunia yang lebih baik, suatu dunia yang bebas dari sengketa dan ketegangan.

“Suatu dunia di mana anak-anak dapat tumbuh dengan bangga dan bebas, suatu dunia di mana keadilan dan kesejahteraan berlaku untuk semua orang. Suatu dunia, di mana terdapat keadilan dan kemakmuran untuk semua orang. Suatu dunia, di mana kemanusiaan dapat mencapai kejayaannya yang penuh. Suatu dunia di mana semua bangsa hidup dalam dunia damai dan persaudaraan,” jelas Megawati.

Di hadapan para peserta Forum Perdamaian Dunia VIII, dari puluhan negara di dunia itu, Megawati pun mengajak agar semuanya bersedia menjadi bagian dari perjuangan untuk mewujudkan cita-cita tersebut.

“Senandunglah nyanyian perdamaian di hati dan jiwa kita. Mari bergandengan tangan dalam semangat persaudaran dan solidaritas. Yakinkanlah, suatu hari kelak, pasti akan terbit matahari perdamaian, matahari emansipasi yang membawa terang ke seluruh penjuru dunia. Dunia baru tanpa penindasan,” tandasnya.

Pada forum tersebut, turut hadir sebagai peserta adalah mantan Perdana Menteri Singapura Goh Chok Tong, mantan Presiden Afghanistan Hamid Karzai, mantan Perdana Menteri Belgia Herman Van Rompuy, dan mantan Menteri Luar Negeri Rusia Igor Ivanov.

## • Hotspot Indonesia (1 篇)

(印尼语)

### Megawati Akan Menghadiri World Peace Forum di China

2019.07.07

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZLIks8HZ3jU>

Megawati Akan Menghadiri World Peace Forum di China BEIJING - Ketua Umum DPP PDI Perjuangan, Megawati Soekarnoputri bertolak ke China untuk menghadiri sejumlah kegiatan di Negeri Tirai Bambu itu. Megawati tiba di Tiongkok pada Sabtu (6/7/2019) malam. Presiden kelima RI itu menempuh perjalanan sekitar tujuh jam dari Jakarta. Dubes Indonesia untuk Republik Rakyat Tiongkok Djauhari Oratmangun hadir menyambut kedatangan Megawati di Bandara Beijing Capital Internasional. Setibanya di hotel tempatnya menginap, Megawati pun menerima ucapan selamat datang dari staf Kedubes RRT dan media yang meliput agenda Megawati selama di Beijing. Megawati tampak memberi senyum lebar. “Apa kabar,” tanya Megawati ke sejumlah awak media yang menyambutnya. Sejenak terjadi percakapan ringan antarawak media dan Megawati. Di Beijing, Megawati akan mengawali kegiatannya melakukan pertemuan dengan Wakil Presiden Tiongkok Wang Qishan, yang direncanakan, Senin (8/7). Namun, kunjungan Megawati di Beijing utamanya dalam rangka menghadiri World Peace Forum (WPF) ke-8. Megawati dijadwalkan menjadi pembicara kunci dalam salah satu pleno di forum tersebut. Selain agenda WPF, Megawati direncanakan akan melakukan beberapa kegiatan selama di Tiongkok. Turut mendampingi Megawati selama kunjungan di Beijing yakni Ketua DPP PDIP Rochmin Dahuri. Sejumlah agenda yang direncanakan dilakukan Megawati antara lain mengunjungi Expo Hortikultura

Dunia Beijing, Stasiun Eksperimental Universitas Agrikultural Tiongkok, Pusat Jaringan Gempa Bumi Tiongkok. Stasiun Eksperimental Universitas Agrikultural China ini merupakan tempat penelitian teknologi pertanian, tempat pembinaan talenta pertanian, serta lapangan pengajaran penanaman praktis. Megawati diketahui memiliki minat yang sangat tinggi di bidang pertanian bahkan mengoleksi sejumlah tanaman. Megawati dan rombongan akan berada di China hingga 12 Juli mendatang.

- **Indopos (1 篇)**

(印尼语)

## Tiba Malam Ini, Megawati Lakukan Kerja Ke China

Sabtu, 06 Juli 2019

<https://indopos.co.id/read/2019/07/06/180556/tiba-malam-ini-megawati-lakukan-kerja-ke-china>

indopos.co.id - Presiden ke-5 Republik Indonesia Megawati Soekarnoputri yang juga Ketua umum PDI Perjuangan akan melakukan kunjungan kerja ke China menghadiri kegiatan World Peace Forum (WPF) VIII dan rangkaian kegiatan lainnya, hari ini Sabtu 6-12 Juli 2019.

Berdasarkan siaran pers PDI Perjuangan menyebutkan, Megawati tiba di Beijing, China, Sabtu malam (6/7/2019). Di Bandara Beijing Capital International, Megawati disambut, antara lain Duta Besar Indonesia untuk China, Djauhari Oratmangun dan jajarannya.

Megawati yang didampingi Ketua DPP PDI Perjuangan Rochmin Dahuri dan beberapa staf, kemudian diantarkan ke hotel tempatnya menginap dan menerima ucapan selamat datang dari staf Kedubes RI di Beijing China serta awak media yang meliput agenda kegiatan Megawati selama di Beijing.

Megawati tampak tersenyum lebar. “Apa kabar,” tanya Megawati kepada sejumlah awak media yang menyambutnya. Sejenak terjadi percakapan ringan antara awak media dan Megawati.

Di Beijing, Megawati akan mengawali kegiatannya melakukan pertemuan dengan Wakil Presiden China Wang Qishan, yang dijadwalkan, Senin besok (8/7/2019). Disebutkan, agenda utama kunjungan Megawati ke Beijing untuk menghadiri kegiatan World Peace Forum (WPF) VIII di Beijing, Senin-Selasa (8-9/7/2019).

Megawati dijadwalkan menjadi pembicara kunci dalam salah satu pleno di forum tersebut. Megawati juga dijadwalkan akan melakukan beberapa kegiatan lainnya selama kunjungannya ke Tiongkok, seperti mengunjungi Expo Hortikultura Dunia Beijing, Stasiun Eksperimental Universitas Agrikultural Tiongkok, dan Pusat Jaringan Gempa Bumi Tiongkok.

Stasiun Eksperimental Universitas Agrikultural Tiongkok ini merupakan tempat penelitian teknologi pertanian, tempat pembinaan talenta pertanian, serta lapangan pengajaran penanaman praktis. Megawati diketahui memiliki minat yang sangat tinggi di bidang pertanian, bahkan mengoleksi sejumlah tanaman. (ant)

- **INDOSIAR 印尼电视台 (1 篇)**

(印尼语)

## Bicara dalam Forum Perdamaian Dunia ke-8 di Beijing, Ini Kata Megawati - Fokus Pagi

Diunggah 9 Jul 2019

<https://www.vidio.com/watch/1698580-bicara-dalam-forum-perdamaian-dunia-ke-8-di-beijing-ini-kata-megawati-fokus-pagi>

Presiden ke-5 Indonesia, Megawati Soekarnoputri, menyebut gerakan negara-negara non blok (GNB) menjadi penting dan relevan untuk aktif mempromosikan perdamaian dunia. Menurut Megawati yang berbicara dalam forum perdamaian dunia, yang digelar di Beijing, Tiongkok, masih banyak negara belum merdeka secara politik dan ekonomi.

## • Jakartanews (1 篇)

(印尼语)

### Pidato Megawati di World Peace Forum Siapakah yang Hendak Dihancurkan di Abad 21 Ini

July 8, 2019

<http://jayakartanews.com/pidato-megawati-di-world-peace-forum-siapakah-yang-hendak-dihancurkan-di-abad-21-ini/>

JAYAKARTA NEWS— Prinsip musyawarah mufakat dan dialog konstruktif menjadi cara untuk menyelesaikan segala pertentangan demi mewujudkan perdamaian dunia. Jika ingin dunia damai, maka setiap negara bangsa harus menghormati kedaulatan tiap negara bangsa lainnya, walau yang terkecil sekalipun.

Hal itu disampaikan oleh Presiden RI Kelima, Megawati Soekarnoputri, dalam pidato kunci (keynote speech) di acara Forum Perdamaian Dunia (World Peace Forum) ke-8 yang diselenggarakan Tsinghua University di Beijing, Senin (8/7/2019). Demikian rilis yang diterima redaksi.

Ketua Umum DPP PDI Perjuangan itu menjadi pembicara utama dalam pleno yang bertemakan International Configuration and World Order.

Megawati mengatakan isu perdamaian menghangat biasanya seiring isu adu kekuatan yang terjadi di antara negara-negara yang dinilai maju dalam pertumbuhan ekonomi. “Dalam forum ini, saya ingin mengajukan pertanyaan, yaitu “siapakah sebenarnya yang hendak dihancurkan di abad 21 ini?”

Megawati Soekarnoputri di Forum Perdamaian Dunia (World Peace Forum), Beijing, Senin 8 Juli 2019—foto istimewa

Inikah arti kemerdekaan yang dengan susah payah telah diperjuangkan oleh para pendiri bangsa kita? Inikah arti dari kemajuan teknologi? Apakah teknologi diciptakan untuk menyulut peperangan atau sebenarnya untuk memperkokoh perdamaian?,” ucap Megawati.

Padaahal, menurutnya dunia juga telah mengalami berbagai contoh kesengsaraan yang diakibatkan oleh perang. Dari perang dunia, konflik Semenanjung Korea, konflik di Timur Tengah, dan lainnya. Begitu banyak juga inisiatif baik perdamaian lewat Konferensi Asia Afrika 1955, Gerakan Non-Blok, hingga kerja-kerja PBB.

Prinsip pertama yang disampaikan Megawati, semua harus selalu ingat bahwa bumi yang kita diami ini hanyalah satu. “Maka kita sendirilah yang harus menjaga dan melestarikannya,” kata Megawati.

Hal kedua, semua harus menyadari jika setiap pertentangan selalu dimaknai sebagai perang, maka pertentangan tersebut pasti akan berujung dengan bahaya bagi peradaban manusia.

Dalam konteks itu, nasib umat manusia tidak dapat ditentukan oleh hanya segelintir bangsa atau golongan yang merasa dirinya besar dan kuat, paling benar dan suci. Setiap bangsa, sekecil apapun, berhak bersuara. “Dan suara sekecil apapun, berhak untuk didengar dalam upaya keamanan dan perdamaian dunia,” kata Megawati.

Ketiga, jika bersepakat menciptakan perdamaian dunia, maka lenyapkanlah sebab-sebab pertikaian dan ketegangan. Dunia akan merasa damai bila sebab-sebab peperangan dilenyapkan. Jika segala kebencian, permusuhan dan keserakahan dilenyapkan.

Bagaimana caranya? Menurut Megawati, adalah dengan duduk bersama, menggunakan pikiran dan hati yang tenang.

“Lenyapkan semua itu dengan dialog konstruktif. Lenyapkan semua itu dengan musyawarah mufakat, temukan dan putuskan prinsip-prinsip yang disetujui secara bersama untuk menyelesaikan pertentangan,” ujarnya. Kata Megawati, ada sebuah prinsip yang sesuai dengan amanat Piagam Perserikatan Bangsa Bangsa. Yakni prinsip persamaan kedaulatan bagi semua bangsa. Satu prinsip untuk menghormati, menghargai, mengakui dan melindungi penggunaan hak-hak azasi setiap manusia dan hak-hak azasi nasional setiap bangsa.

“Itulah prinsip yang harus diterima, dipegang teguh, dan dijalankan oleh setiap bangsa,” tandasnya.

Usai berpidato, Megawati memberikan kesempatan kepada peserta untuk bertanya kepadanya.

Selain Megawati, di forum ini turut hadir juga mantan Perdana Menteri Singapura yang sekaligus pimpinan delegasi Singapura Goh Chok Tong, mantan Presiden Afghanistan Hamid Karzai, mantan Perdana Menteri Belgia Herman Van Rompuy, dan mantan Menlu Rusia Igor Ivanov.\*\*\*/ebn

## • Jurnas (1 篇)

(印尼语)

### Gagasan Bung Karno Menggema dalam World Peace Forum di Beijing

M Sahlan, Senin, 08/07/2019 14:40 WIB

<http://www.jurnas.com/artikel/55448/Gagasan-Bung-Karno-Menggema-dalam-World-Peace-Forum-di-Beijing/>

Megawati Soekarnoputri dalam World Peace Forum di Beijing

Jakarta, Jurnas.com - Presiden RI ke-5 Megawati Soekarnoputri, mengingatkan kembali gagasan Proklamator Bung Karno soal perdamaian dunia dalam pidatonya di PBB tahun 1960 berjudul `To Build the World Anew`.

Pesan yang mengajak seluruh negara dunia bergandengan tangan itu disampaikan Megawati dalam pidato kunci (keynote speech) di acara Forum Perdamaian Dunia (World Peace Forum) ke-8 yang diselenggarakan Tsinghua University di Beijing, Senin (8/7/2019).

Kata Megawati, sebagai bapak bangsa Indonesia, Soekarno pernah menyampaikan gagasannya lewat pidato tersebut. Yakni `stabilizing the world order: common responsibilities, join management, and share benefit` (Stabilisasi tatanan dunia baru: pertanggungjawaban bersama, manajemen bersama dan saling menguntungkan).

Dijelaskan Megawati, dalam momen itu, Bung Karno mengatakan bahwa; `Adalah tidak adil mengucilkan suatu negara dari pergaulan antar bangsa.`

Saat itu secara terbuka Bung Karno memperjuangkan keanggotaan Republik Rakyat Tiongkok di PBB, memperjuangkan penyatuan kembali rakyat di Korea, Vietnam, dan Afrika yang dipecah- belah oleh imperialis, juga memperjuangkan kemerdekaan Aljazair, serta kemerdekaan ekonomi bagi Kuba dan Laos.

“Bung Karno mengajarkan bahwa perdamaian tidak dapat dipisahkan dari kemerdekaan,” kata Megawati.

Dilanjutkannya, Bung Karno mengajarkan bahwa kemerdekaan adalah buah dari spirit pembebasan. Spirit yang harus selalu hidup, tidak hanya untuk bangsa sendiri, tetapi juga bagi bangsa-bangsa lain.

Maka, tidak ada yang perlu dikhawatirkan saat kita membantu memperjuangkan kemerdekaan dan perdamaian. Perjuangan untuk kedua hal tersebut senantiasa dibenarkan dan senantiasa benar.

Kepada rakyat Indonesia, lanjutnya, Bung Karno mewariskan satu cita-cita, yaitu cita-cita tentang perdamaian

untuk mencapai suatu dunia yang lebih baik, suatu dunia yang bebas dari sengketa dan ketegangan.

“Suatu dunia dimana anak-anak dapat tumbuh dengan bangga dan bebas, suatu dunia dimana keadilan dan kesejahteraan berlaku untuk semua orang. Suatu dunia, dimana terdapat keadilan dan kemakmuran untuk semua orang. Suatu dunia, dimana kemanusiaan dapat mencapai kejayaannya yang penuh. Suatu dunia dimana semua bangsa hidup dalam dunia damai dan persaudaraan,” beber Megawati.

Di hadapan para peserta forum dari puluhan negara di dunia itu, Megawati pun mengajak agar semuanya bersedia menjadi bagian dari perjuangan untuk mewujudkan cita-cita tersebut.

“Senandungkanlah nyanyian perdamaian di hati dan jiwa kita. Mari bergandengan tangan dalam semangat persaudaran dan solidaritas,” kata Ketua Umum DPP PDI Perjuangan itu.

“Yakinlah, suatu hari kelak, pasti, pasti akan terbit matahari perdamaian, matahari emansipasi yang membawa terang ke seluruh penjuru dunia. Dunia baru tanpa penindasan,” tandasnya.

Selain Megawati, di forum ini turut hadir juga mantan Perdana Menteri Singapura yang sekaligus pimpinan delegasi Singapura Goh Chok Tong, mantan Presiden Afghanistan Hamid Karzai, mantan Perdana Menteri Belgia Herman Van Rompuy, dan mantan Menlu Rusia Igor Ivanov

## • Kabar 24 (1 篇)

(印尼语)

### Megawati Kunjungi China, Ini yang Dilakukan di Negeri Panda

Saeno, 07 Juli 2019

<https://kabar24.bisnis.com/read/20190707/15/1120947/megawati-kunjungi-china-ini-yang-dilakukan-di-negeri-panda>

Bisnis.com, JAKARTA - Dalam sepekan, mulai tanggal 6 Juli 2019, Megawati Soekarnoputri melakukan kunjungan ke Negeri Panda, China.

Presiden ke-5 Republik Indonesia Megawati Soekarnoputri yang juga ketua umum PDI Perjuangan berkunjung ke China untuk menghadiri kegiatan World Peace Forum (WPF) VIII dan rangkaian kegiatan lainnya, pada 6-12 Juli 2019.

Siaran pers dari PDI Perjuangan menyebutkan, Megawati tiba di Beijing, China, pada Sabtu (6/7) malam. Di Bandara Beijing Capital International, Megawati disambut, antara lain oleh Duta Besar Indonesia untuk China, Djauhari Oratmangun dan jajarannya.

Megawati yang didampingi Ketua DPP PDI Perjuangan Rochmin Dahuri dan beberapa staf, kemudian diantarkan ke hotel tempatnya menginap dan menerima ucapan selamat datang dari staf Kedubes RI di Beijing China serta awak media yang meliput agenda kegiatan Megawati selama di Beijing.

Megawati tampak tersenyum lebar. “Apa kabar,” tanya Megawati kepada sejumlah awak media yang menyambungnya. Sejenak terjadi percakapan ringan antara awak media dan Megawati.

Di Beijing, Megawati akan mengawali kegiatannya melakukan pertemuan dengan Wakil Presiden China Wang Qishan, yang dijadwalkan berlangsung Senin (8/7).

Agenda utama kunjungan Megawati ke Beijing adalah menghadiri kegiatan World Peace Forum (WPF) VIII di Beijing pada Senin-Selasa (8-9/7). Megawati dijadwalkan menjadi pembicara kunci dalam salah satu pleno di fo-



rum tersebut.

Megawati juga dijadwalkan melakukan beberapa kegiatan lainnya selama kunjungannya ke Tiongkok, seperti mengunjungi Expo Hortikultura Dunia Beijing, Stasiun Eksperimental Universitas Agrikultural Tiongkok, dan Pusat Jaringan Gempa Bumi Tiongkok.

Stasiun Eksperimental Universitas Agrikultural Tiongkok merupakan tempat penelitian teknologi pertanian, tempat pembinaan talenta pertanian, serta lapangan pengajaran penanaman praktis.

Megawati disebutkan memiliki minat di bidang pertanian, bahkan mengoleksi sejumlah tanaman.

- kata.news (1 篇)

(印尼语)

## Bertemu Megawati, Wapres China Kenang Sosok Soekarno

MINGGU, 07 JULI 2019, Sumber: Sindonews.com

<https://nusantara.kata.news/2019/07/bertemu-megawati-wapres-china-kenang.html>

JAKARTA - Ketua Umum DPP Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan (PDIP) Megawati Soekarnoputri menggelar pertemuan multilateral dengan empat tokoh internasional.

Pertemuan yang berlangsung santai itu dilakukan Megawati bersama para tokoh luar negeri sebelum pembukaan The World Peace Forum ke-8 di Universitas Tsinghua, Beijing, China, Senin (8/7/2019).

Presiden ke-5 Republik Indonesia itu datang bersama mantan Perdana Menteri Singapura yang sekaligus pimpinan delegasi Singapura Goh Chok Tong, mantan Presiden Afghanistan Hamid Karzai, mantan Perdana Menteri Belgia Herman Van Rompuy, dan mantan Menlu Rusia Igor Ivanov bertemu dengan Wakil Presiden China Wang Qishan. Baca Juga:

Dalam pertemuan berlangsung hampir 10 menit, para mantan presiden itu berdiskusi. Megawati mengajak cucu perempuannya, Diah Pikatan Orissa Putri. Saat berdialog dengan Megawati, Wapres Wang mengenang sosok Presiden pertama RI Soekarno yang begitu dikenal di China.

“Presiden Soekarno sangat terkenal di China terutama untuk generasi saya. Saat itu saya masih kecil, saya ikut di jalan untuk menyambut kedatangan Presiden Soekarno,” lanjut Wapres Wang. Semuanya tertawa lepas mendengarkan apa yang disampaikan Wapres Wang. “Terima kasih,” jawab Megawati tersenyum. Kemudian mereka lanjut ramah tamah singkat.

Setelah pertemuan itu, Wang mengajak Megawati dan para pimpinan delegasi berfoto bersama dengan sejumlah pemimpin dunia dan perwakilan delegasi yang hadir di forum tersebut.

Usai upacara pembukaan, Megawati bertemu dengan Presiden Universitas Tsinghua, Qiu Young.

Megawati lalu menjelaskan hasil pertemuannya kepada pers. Megawati mengaku tak bisa berbincang tentang banyak hal dengan Wapres Wang Qishan. Namun, dia mengaku terkesan dengan pengalaman Wapres Wang soal Soekarno, yang juga ayahanda Megawati.

“Bung Karno itu di China memang sangat terkenal. Waktu Konferensi Asia Afrika pertama, Bung Karno lah yang meminta kepada Mao Zedong melalui Perdana Menteri Chou Enlai untuk masuk ke Konferensi Asia Afrika, dan sangat diterima oleh China,” tutur Megawati.

- Kompas (1 篇)

(印尼语)

## Kepada Megawati, Wapres China Cerita Popularitas Soekarno di Negaranya

2019.07.08 Editor : Bayu Galih

<https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2019/07/08/14280301/kepada-megawati-wapres-china-cerita-popularitas-soekarno-di-negaranya>

KOMPAS.com — Presiden kelima RI Megawati Soekarnoputri menghadiri pembukaan The World Peace Forum VIII di Universitas Tsinghua, Beijing, China, pada Senin (8/7/2019).

Sebelum acara berlangsung, Megawati melakukan pertemuan dengan empat tokoh internasional yang berbeda negara.

Dilansir dari Antara, empat tokoh internasional yang ditemui Megawati adalah mantan Perdana Menteri Singapura Goh Chok Tong, mantan Presiden Afghanistan Hamid Karzai, mantan Perdana Menteri Belgia Herman Van Rompuy, dan mantan Menteri Luar Negeri Rusia Igor Ivanov.

Mereka juga melakukan pertemuan dengan Wakil Presiden China Wang Qishan selama 10 menit.

Saat bertemu Megawati, Wang menyatakan bahwa presiden pertama RI yang juga ayah Megawati, Soekarno, begitu dikenal di China.

Wang menceritakan, saat masih anak-anak dia ikut menyambut Presiden Soekarno dengan berdiri di pinggir jalan yang dilewati Soekarno. “Presiden Soekarno sangat terkenal di China, terutama pada generasi saya,” kata Wang.

Ketua Umum PDI Perjuangan itu tersenyum dan berterima kasih saat mendengar cerita Wang.

Seusai pertemuan, kepada wartawan Megawati mengakui bahwa dia sangat terkesan dengan pengalaman Wang mengenai ayahnya.

Menurut Megawati, Soekarno memang menjaga hubungan baik Indonesia-China, termasuk saat berlangsungnya Konferensi Asia-Afrika. “Bung Karno itu di China memang sangat terkenal. Waktu Konferensi Asia-Afrika pertama, Bung Karnolah yang meminta kepada Mao Zedong melalui Perdana Menteri Chou Enlai untuk masuk ke Konferensi Asia-Afrika dan sangat diterima oleh Tiongkok,” kata Megawati.

Artikel ini telah tayang di Kompas.com dengan judul “Kepada Megawati, Wapres China Cerita Popularitas Soekarno di Negaranya”, <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2019/07/08/14280301/kepada-megawati-wapres-china-cerita-popularitas-soekarno-di-negaranya>.

### • Koran sulindo (2 篇)

(印尼语)

### Megawati Dialog dengan Wapres Tiongkok dan Sejumlah Mantan Kepala Negara

8 Juli 2019

<https://koransulindo.com/megawati-dialog-dengan-wapres-tiongkok-dan-sejumlah-mantan-kepala-negara/>

Ilustrasi: Presiden RI Kelima yang juga Ketua Umum PDI Perjuangan Megawati Soekarnoputri menghadiri pembukaan The World Peace Forum ke-8, di Universitas Tsinghua, Beijing, Senin (8/7/2019)/Istimewa

Koran Sulindo – Ketua Umum PDI Perjuangan Megawati Soekarnoputri melakukan pertemuan multilateral

bersama empat tokoh internasional sebelum menghadiri pembukaan The World Peace Forum ke-8, di Universitas Tsinghua, Beijing, Senin (8/7/2019).

Megawati, yang juga Presiden Republik Indonesia kelima bersama mantan Perdana Menteri Singapura yang sekaligus pimpinan delegasi Singapura Goh Chok Tong, mantan Presiden Afghanistan Hamid Karzai, mantan Perdana Menteri Belgia, Herman Van Rompuy, dan mantan Menlu Rusia Igor Ivanov bertemu dengan Wakil Presiden Tiongkok Wang Qishan.

Pertemuan berlangsung hampir 10 menit. Tampak Megawati berbincang akrab dengan Hamid Karzai, Herman Van Rompuy dan Igor Ivanov.

Megawati mengajak cucu perempuannya, Diah Pikatan Orissa Putri, dalam pertemuan terbatas tersebut. Dan dia memperkenalkannya kepada tiga tokoh tersebut.

Kemudian tiba Goh Cok Tong. Mereka bersalaman dan berbincang-bincang.

Tak lama kemudian wakil presiden Republik Rakyat Tiongkok Wang Qishan tiba di ruangan dan menyalami mereka satu persatu. Wapres RRT mengatakan selamat datang di Tiongkok.

Wapres Wang saat berdialog dengan Megawati, mengatakan bahwa dirinya teringat betapa Presiden Soekarno begitu dikenal di Tiongkok.

“Presiden Soekarno sangat terkenal di Tiongkok terutama untuk generasi saya,” ucap Wapres Wang.

“Saat itu saya masih kecil, saya ikut dijalan untuk menyambut kedatangan Presiden Soekarno,” ungkap Wapres Wang. Semuanya tertawa lepas mendengarkan apa yang disampaikan Wapres Wang.

“Terimakasih,” jawab Megawati tersenyum. Selanjutnya, mereka acara ramah tamah berlangsung singkat.

Setelah pertemuan itu, Presiden Wang mengajak Megawati dan para pimpinan delegasi berfoto bersama dengan sejumlah pemimpin dunia dan perwakilan delegasi yang hadir di forum tersebut.

Usai upacara pembukaan, Megawati bertemu dengan Presiden Universitas Tsinghua, Mr. Qiu Young.

Megawati lalu menjelaskan hasil pertemuannya kepada pers. Megawati mengaku tak bisa berbincang tentang banyak hal dengan Wapres Wang Qishan. Namun, dia mengaku terkesan dengan pengalaman Wapres Wang soal Soekarno, yang juga ayahanda Megawati.

“Bung Karno itu di Tiongkok memang sangat terkenal. Waktu Konferensi Asia Afrika pertama, Bung Karno lah yang meminta kepada Mao Zedong melalui Perdana Menteri Chou Enlai untuk masuk ke Konferensi Asia Afrika, dan sangat diterima oleh Tiongkok,” kata Megawati. [CHA/Didit Sidarta]

(印尼语)

## Megawati Terpincut Beijing Agricultural Expo

Didit Sidarta, 9 Juli 2019

<https://koransulindo.com/megawati-terpincut-beijing-agricultural-expo/>

Megawati Soekarnoputri disela-sela Forum Perdamaian Dunia menyempatkan diri berkunjung gelaran Beijing Agricultural Expo/Istimewa

Koran Sulindo – Di sela-sela pelaksanaan World Peace Forum di Tsinghua University, Beijing, Senin (8/7/2019), Presiden RI Kelima Megawati Soekarnoputri menyempatkan diri berkunjung ke Beijing World Horticultural Expo 2019. Ajang itu berada dekat dengan salah satu titik Tembok Besar China di distrik Yanqing, Beijing.

“Sebenarnya saya juga berpikir Indonesia bisa membuat seperti ini,” kata Megawati, di Beijing, Selasa (9/7/2019). Luas lahan lokasi expo adalah lebih dari 500 hektare. Mirip seperti Taman Mini Indonesia Indah (TMII), terdapat anjungan dari masing-masing 34 provinsi di Tiongkok. Masing-masing anjungan menampilkan kekhasan budaya dan utamanya flora. Semuanya dikelilingi oleh pepohonan hijau dan ditata apik sehingga terlihat indah serta menyejukkan.

Megawati bersama rombongan mendatangi tiga anjungan yang disebut paviliun. Hampir 80 menit dihabiskannya berjalan-jalan mengecek tanaman yang ada.

Megawati mengaku apa yang dilakukan pemerintah Tiongkok sangat impresif. Tanamannya begitu banyak dan

dipelihara dengan sangat baik. Megawati pun ingin Indonesia memiliki hal yang sama.

“Nanti kalau saya mau ngomong dengan presiden Joko Widodo, agar bisa diberikan seperti ini. Karena rakyat perlu tempat seperti ini,” katanya.

Ketua Umum PDI Perjuangan itu meyakini Indonesia memiliki jauh lebih banyak jenis flora dan fauna dibanding Tiongkok. Selain sebagai tempat pameran, Megawati menilai taman besar seperti di Beijing itu akan berguna sebagai sarana pendidikan bagi anak dan kaum muda Indonesia.

Megawati mengatakan, membawa anak ke taman demikian sama saja membuat anak akan belajar secara langsung. “Jadi sebetulnya sangat mudah kalau kita mempunyai hal seperti ini. Tidak perlu berteori lagi. Saya lihat ada tempat untuk menanam sayur-sayuran, itupun perlu diajarkan ke anak-anak. Itu sebuah pendidikan yang langsung,” kata Megawati.

Ajang Beijing Agricultural Expo 2019 dilaksanakan selama 162 hari. Setidaknya 2.500 agenda acara yang disiapkan selama pelaksanaannya. Pemerintah Tiongkok sendiri menargetkan acara itu mampu menarik setidaknya 16 juta pengunjung dari dalam dan luar negeri. [CHA/Didit Sidarta]

## • Kumparan (1 篇)

(印尼语)

### Di Forum Perdamaian Dunia, Megawati Gaungkan Cita-cita Bung Karno

8 Juli 2019 11:54 WIB

<https://kumparan.com/@kumparannews/di-forum-perdamaian-dunia-megawati-gaungkan-cita-cita-bung-karno-1rQXJbsnnHV>

Presiden ke-5 RI Megawati Soekarnoputri menghadiri Forum Perdamaian Dunia ke-8 yang digelar oleh Universitas Tsinghua di Beijing, Senin (8/7). Dalam forum bertema ‘International Configuration and World Order’ itu, Megawati mengajak seluruh negara untuk menggunakan prinsip musyawarah mufakat dan dialog konstruktif untuk menyelesaikan segala masalah.

“Dalam forum ini, saya ingin mengajukan pertanyaan yaitu, ‘siapakah sebenarnya yang hendak dihancurkan di abad 21 ini?’” tanya Megawati di hadapan para peserta, Senin (8/7).

Megawati menyebut, jika dunia ingin damai, maka setiap negara dan bangsa harus bisa menghormati kedaulatan negara lainnya, bahkan kepada yang terkecil sekali pun. Menurutnya, isu perdamaian ini biasanya menghangat seiring dengan isu adu kekuatan antar negara yang dinilai maju dalam pertumbuhan ekonomi.

“Inikah arti kemerdekaan yang dengan susah payah telah diperjuangkan oleh para pendiri bangsa? Inikah arti kemajuan teknologi? Apakah teknologi diciptakan untuk menyulut peperangan atau untuk memperkokoh perdamaian?” ucapnya.

Presiden ke-5 RI Megawati Soekarnoputri di Forum Perdamaian Dunia (World Peace Forum) ke-8 yang diselenggarakan Tsinghua University di Beijing, Senin (8/7/2019). Foto: Dok. PDIP

Menurut dia, dunia telah mengalami kesengsaraan akibat perang, misalnya saat konflik Semenanjung Korea, konflik di Timur Tengah, dan lainnya. Padahal, menurut Megawati, seluruh bangsa dan negara berbagi dengan bumi yang sama.

“Maka kita sendirilah yang harus menjaga dan melestarikannya,” kata Megawati.

Selain itu, kata Megawati, seluruh bangsa harusnya paham bahwa tidak semua pertentangan selalu dimaknai dengan peperangan yang berujung pada bahaya bagi peradaban manusia. Jika seluruh negara sudah sepakat untuk menciptakan perdamaian, maka seluruh akar pertikaian dan ketegangan harus dilenyapkan.

“Lenyapkan semua itu dengan dialog konstruktif. Lenyapkan semua itu dengan musyawarah mufakat, temukan dan putuskan prinsip-prinsip yang disetujui secara bersama untuk menyelesaikan pertentangan,” ujarnya.

Presiden ke-5 RI Megawati Soekarnoputri di Forum Perdamaian Dunia (World Peace Forum) ke-8 yang diselenggarakan Tsinghua University di Beijing, Senin (8/7/2019). Foto: Dok. PDIP

Dalam forum tersebut, Megawati juga mengingatkan soal gagasan ‘To Build the World Anew’ yang digaungkan Bung Karno di PBB tahun 1960 silam. Dalam gagasannya, Bung Karno menekankan beberapa poin, yaitu stabilizing the world order: common responsibilities, join management, and share benefit.

“Bung Karno mengatakan bahwa; ‘Adalah tidak adil mengucilkan suatu negara dari pergaulan antar bangsa’,” kata Megawati.

Dengan konsep itu, Bung Karno mengajarkan bahwa kemerdekaan adalah buah dari semangat pembebasan yang harus selalu hidup, bukan hanya untuk bangsa sendiri tapi juga bangsa lain.

Bahkan, kepada rakyat Indonesia, Bung Karno juga mewariskan cita-citanya tentang perdamaian untuk mencapai satu dunia yang lebih baik, dunia yang bebas dari sengketa.

“Suatu dunia, dimana terdapat keadilan dan kemakmuran untuk semua orang. Suatu dunia, dimana kemanusiaan dapat mencapai kejayaannya yang penuh. Suatu dunia dimana semua bangsa hidup dalam dunia damai dan persaudaraan,” beber Megawati.

Dubes Indonesia untuk Republik Rakyat Tiongkok Djauhari Oratmangun menyambut Ketua Umum DPP PDI Perjuangan yang juga Presiden ke-5 Republik Indonesia Megawati Soekarnoputri saat tiba di Beijing, Tiongkok, Sabtu (6/7). Foto: Dok. PDIP

Di hadapan para peserta forum dari puluhan negara di dunia itu, Megawati pun mengajak agar semuanya bersedia menjadi bagian dari perjuangan untuk mewujudkan cita-cita tersebut.

“Senandunglah nyanyian perdamaian di hati dan jiwa kita. Mari bergandengan tangan dalam semangat persaudaraan dan solidaritas,” kata Ketua Umum DPP PDI Perjuangan itu.

“Yakinlah, suatu hari kelak, pasti, pasti akan terbit matahari perdamaian, matahari emansipasi yang membawa terang ke seluruh penjuru dunia. Dunia baru tanpa penindasan,” tandasnya.

Selain Megawati, di forum ini turut hadir juga mantan Perdana Menteri Singapura yang sekaligus pimpinan delegasi Singapura Goh Chok Tong, mantan Presiden Afghanistan Hamid Karzai, mantan Perdana Menteri Belgia Herman Van Rompuy, dan mantan Menlu Rusia Igor Ivanov.

## • Liputan6 (2 篇)

(印尼语)

### Megawati Dialog dengan Wapres Tiongkok dan Sejumlah Mantan Kepala Negara

Lizsa Egeham, 08 Jul 2019, 11:44 WIB

[https://www.liputan6.com/news/read/4007283/megawati-dialog-dengan-wapres-tiongkok-dan-sejumlah-mantan-kepala-negara?utm\\_expid=.9Z4i5ypGQeGiS7w9arwTvQ.0&utm\\_referrer=](https://www.liputan6.com/news/read/4007283/megawati-dialog-dengan-wapres-tiongkok-dan-sejumlah-mantan-kepala-negara?utm_expid=.9Z4i5ypGQeGiS7w9arwTvQ.0&utm_referrer=)

Liputan6.com, Jakarta - Presiden kelima RI Megawati Soekarnoputri menggelar pertemuan multilateral bersama sejumlah tokoh internasional mulai dari, Wakil Presiden Tiongkok Wang Qishan hingga mantan Presiden Afghanistan Hamid Karzai. Pertemuan sebelum pembukaan The World Peace Forum ke-8 di Universitas Tsinghua Beijing, Senin (8/7/2019).

Selain keduanya, Presiden ke-5 RI itu juga sempat bertemu dengan mantan Perdana Menteri Singapura yang

sekaligus pimpinan delegasi Singapura Goh Chok Tong, mantan Perdana Menteri Belgia Herman Van Rompuy, dan mantan Menlu Rusia Igor Ivanov. Pertemuan berlangsung sekitar 10 menit.

Megawati tampak berbincang akrab dengan Hamid Karzai, Herman Van Rompuy, dan Igor Ivanov. Tak sendiri, Ketua Dewan Pengarah Badan Pembinaan Ideologi Pancasila (BPIP) itu juga mengajak cucu perempuannya, Diah Pikatan Orissa Putri, dalam pertemuan terbatas.

Megawati juga memperkenalkannya kepada tiga tokoh internasional tersebut. Kemudian, tiba Goh Cok Tong. Mereka lalu bersalaman dan berbincang-bincang.

Tak lama kemudian, Wapres RRT Wang Qishan tiba di ruangan dan menyalami mereka satu persatu. Saat berdialog dengan Megawati, Wapres Wang menyampaikan bahwa Presiden pertama RI Sukarno begitu terkenal di Tiongkok.

“Presiden Sukarno sangat terkenal di Tiongkok terutama untuk generasi saya,” ucap Wapres Wang, dikutip dari keterangan resmi yang diterima, Senin (8/7/2019).

“Saat itu saya masih kecil, saya ikut dijalan untuk menyambut kedatangan Presiden Sukarno,” lanjut Wapres Wang.

Semuanya pun tertawa lepas mendengarkan apa yang disampaikan Wapres Wang. “Terima kasih,” jawab Megawati tersenyum.

Megawati Soekarnoputri dalam pembukaan The World Peace Forum ke-8 di Universitas Tsinghua, Beijing. (foto: istimewa)

2 dari 3 halaman

Foto Bersama

Setelah pertemuan itu, Wapres Wang mengajak Megawati dan para pimpinan delegasi untuk berfoto bersama dengan sejumlah pemimpin dunia dan perwakilan delegasi yang hadir di forum tersebut.

Usai upacara pembukaan, Megawati bertemu dengan Presiden Universitas Tsinghua, Mr. Qiu Young.

Megawati mengaku tak bisa berbincang tentang banyak hal dengan Wapres Wang Qishan. Namun, dia mengaku terkesan dengan pengalaman Wapres Wang soal Soekarno, yang juga ayahanda Megawati.

“Bung Karno itu di Tiongkok memang sangat terkenal. Waktu Konferensi Asia Afrika pertama, Bung Karno lah yang meminta kepada Mao Zedong melalui Perdana Menteri Chou Enlai untuk masuk ke Konferensi Asia Afrika, dan sangat diterima oleh Tiongkok,” kata Megawati.

(印尼语)

## Megawati: Dialog Konstruktif Jalan Bagi Perdamaian Dunia

Putu Merta Surya Putra, 09 Jul 2019, 11:21 WIB

[https://www.liputan6.com/news/read/4008133/keinginan-megawati-setelah-kunjungi-beijing-world-horticultural-expo?utm\\_expid=.9Z4i5ypGQeGiS7w9arwTvQ.0&utm\\_referrer=](https://www.liputan6.com/news/read/4008133/keinginan-megawati-setelah-kunjungi-beijing-world-horticultural-expo?utm_expid=.9Z4i5ypGQeGiS7w9arwTvQ.0&utm_referrer=)

Keinginan Megawati Setelah Kunjungi Beijing World Horticultural Expo

Liputan6.com, Jakarta - Di sela-sela pelaksanaan World Peace Forum di Tsinghua University, Beijing, Senin (8/7/2019), Presiden RI Kelima Megawati Soekarnoputri menyempatkan diri berkunjung ke Beijing World Horticultural Expo 2019.

Lokasinya berada dekat dengan salah satu titik Tembok Besar China di distrik Yanqing, Beijing. Luas lahan lokasi expo lebih dari 500 hektare. Mirip seperti Taman Mini Indonesia Indah (TMII), terdapat anjungan dari masing-masing 34 propinsi di China. Masing-masing anjungan menampilkan kekhasan budaya dan utamanya flora.

BACA JUGA

- Megawati Dialog dengan Wapres Tiongkok dan Sejumlah Mantan Kepala Negara

Semuanya dikelilingi oleh pepohonan hijau dan ditata sedemikian rupa sehingga indah serta menyejukkan.

Megawati bersama rombongan mendatangi tiga anjungan yang disebut paviliun. Hampir 80 menit dihabiskannya berjalan-jalan mengecek tanaman yang ada.

Megawati mengaku apa yang dilakukan China sangat impresif. Tanamannya begitu banyak dan dipelihara dengan sangat baik. Megawati pun ingin Indonesia memiliki hal yang sama.

“Sebenarnya saya juga berpikir Indonesia bisa membuat seperti ini,” kata Megawati, dalam keterangannya, Selasa (9/7/2019).

Dia pun akan menyampaikan ke Presiden Joko Widodo atau Jokowi, agar bisa membuat seperti ini di Indonesia.

“Jadi nanti kalau saya mau ngomong dengan presiden, agar bisa diberikan seperti ini. Karena rakyat perlu tempat seperti ini,” jelas Ketua Umum DPP PDI Perjuangan itu.

2 dari 3 halaman

Diterapkan di Indonesia

Megawati meyakini Indonesia memiliki jauh lebih banyak jenis flora dan fauna dibanding Tiongkok. Selain sebagai tempat eksibisi, Megawati menilai taman besar seperti di Beijing itu akan berguna sebagai sarana pendidikan bagi anak dan kaum muda Indonesia.

Menurut dia, membawa anak ke taman demikian sama saja membuat anak akan belajar secara langsung.

“Jadi sebetulnya sangat mudah kalau kita mempunyai hal seperti ini. Tidak perlu berteori lagi. Saya lihat ada tempat untuk menanam sayur-sayuran, itupun perlu diajarkan ke anak-anak. Itu sebuah pendidikan yang langsung,” pungkasnya.

Gelaran Beijing Agricultural Expo 2019 dilaksanakan selama 162 hari. Akan ada setidaknya 2.500 agenda acara yang disiapkan selama pelaksanaannya. Pemerintah China sendiri menargetkan acara itu mampu menarik setidaknya 16 juta pengunjung dari dalam dan luar negeri.

## • Medcom 美都新闻网 (2 篇)

(印尼语)

### Pembangunan Belum Merata, Tantangan Perkembangan Teknologi Indonesia

Marcheilla Ariesta , 08 Juli 2019 16:55

<https://www.medcom.id/internasional/asia/yNL7QyvK-pembangunan-belum-merata-tantangan-perkembangan-teknologi-indonesia>

Beijing: Mantan Presiden Megawati Soekarnoputri bertemu dengan Menteri Senior Emeritus Singapura Goh Chok Tong di sela pelaksanaan World Peace Forum di Tsinghua University, Beijing. Keduanya membahas mengenai perkembangan teknologi di Indonesia.

Megawati menjelaskan masih ada beberapa masalah yang dihadapi Indonesia, termasuk belum seragamnya kondisi di seluruh negeri. Secara spesifik, Megawati menyebutkan bahwa kondisi Indonesia bagian timur dengan barat agak berbeda.

“Jadi banyak hal yang masih harus kita dorong supaya daerah timur bisa terangkat bersama, untuk menjalankan banyak program. Saya kira Pak Jokowi rencanakan dengan cukup baik,” tuturnya, dikutip dari pernyataan tertulis yang diterima Medcom.id, Senin, 8 Juli 2019.

Bagaimana tanggapan anda mengenai artikel ini?Happy Inspire Confuse Sad

Dalam pertemuan tersebut, Goh Chok Tong juga menyampaikan selamat kepada Megawati, yang juga Ketua Umum DPP PDI Perjuangan karena memenangkan pemilu legislatif 2019.

Goh Chok Tong juga menuturkan harapan agar hubungan baik selama ini bisa dilanjutkan. Sebab, Indonesia dan Singapura merupakan satu keluarga dalam ASEAN.

“Menurut saya kita harus menjaga kestabilan di kawasan,” kata Megawati.

Pertemuan keduanya berlangsung selama 30 menit di Hotel Liaoning International. Goh mengatakan sangat berharap hubungan dengan Indonesia berjalan semakin baik ke depannya.

“Singapura sangat berharap Indonesia dapat berjalan dengan baik. Karena disadari sepenuhnya, jika ada sesuatu yang tak berjalan dengan baik di Indonesia, maka akan ada dampaknya hingga ke Singapura,” pungkas Megawati.

## World Leaders Encouraged to Realize Bung Karno’ s Ideals

转载自 Antara, 08 Juli 2019

<https://www.medcom.id/english/world/8kogJJWk-world-leaders-encouraged-to-realize-bung-karno-s-ideals>

Beijing: Former President of the Republic of Indonesia, Megawati Soekarnoputri invited world leaders at the 8th World Peace Forum (WPF) in Beijing, China Monday to jointly realize the ideals of Indonesia’s first President Soekarno or popularly known as Bung Karno.

“Be part of the struggle to realize the ideals of Bung Karno. Humming peace songs in our hearts and souls. Let us join hands in the spirit of brotherhood and solidarity,” said the Chairperson of the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDIP) as the main speaker at the WPF.

Her father inherited an ideal of world peace that was free from disputes and tensions so that children could grow up free because justice and welfare applied to everyone, according to the daughter of the Indonesian Proclamator.

“An ideal world where all nations live peacefully as brothers and sisters. Therefore, be assured that one day the sun of peace will emerge, the sun of emancipation that illuminates the whole new world without oppression,” she said while speaking at the forum.

Megawati then quoted her father’s speech at the United Nations General Session in 1960 on world stability which was the responsibility of the same and mutually beneficial to all.

“At that time, Bung Karno said it was unfair to isolate a country from international relations. At that time Bung Karno, as a representative of Indonesia, championed China’s membership in the United Nations, fighting for the reunification of the people in Korea, Vietnam and Africa which was divided by imperialism,” she said at a forum held at the Tsinghua University campus.

Bung Karno, she continued, had also fought for Algerian independence and economic independence for Cuba and Laos.

In the forum which was also attended by former Singapore Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong, former Afghan



President Hamid Karzai, former Belgian PM Herman van Rompuy, the former Russian Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov, Megawati stated that Indonesia's involvement in creating world peace was not to be doubted.

"Indonesia is actively doing this in a concrete way, such as the extraordinary event that took place in 1955, namely the Asia Africa Conference. Then by building the Non-Aligned Movement, since 1957 until now, we in Indonesia have sent 23 peacekeepers called the Garuda Contingent," she said.

She also encouraged world leaders to inculcate the habits of the Indonesian people who always prioritized deliberation to reach a consensus while resolving each dispute.

Before speaking at the forum, Megawati had met with Vice President of China Wang Qishan.

"Vice President Wang was very impressed with the leadership of Bung Karno, it was said when he met with Megawati," said the Indonesian Ambassador to China, Djauhari Oratmangun who accompanied Megawati to meet Vice President Wang Qishan. (Antara)

## • Media Indonesia (2 篇)

(印尼语)

### Bertemu Megawati, Wapres Tiongkok: Soekarno Terkenal di Sini

Penulis: Insi Nantika Jelita Pada: Senin, 08 Jul 2019, 10:57 WIB INTERNASIONAL

<https://mediaindonesia.com/read/detail/245753-bertemu-megawati-wapres-tiongkok-soekarno-terkenal-di-sini>

Presiden kelima Indonesia Megawati (keenam dari kanan) menghadiri pembukaan The World Peace Forum ke-8, di Universitas Tsinghua, Beijing, S

KETUA Umum DPP PDI Perjuangan Megawati Soekarnoputri melakukan pertemuan multilateral bersama empat tokoh internasional sebelum menghadiri pembukaan The World Peace Forum ke-8, di Universitas Tsinghua, Beijing, Senin (8/7).

Dengan ramah, Wakil Presiden Tiongkok Wang Qishan menyambut Megawati.

Saat berdialog dengan Megawati, Wang mengingat betapa Presiden Pertama RI, Soekarno, begitu dikenal di Tiongkok.

"Presiden Soekarno sangat terkenal di Tiongkok terutama untuk generasi saya. Saat itu saya masih kecil. Saya ikut di jalan menyambut kedatangan Presiden Soekarno," ucap Wang dalam keterangan resmi, Senin (8/7).

"Terima kasih," jawab Megawati tersenyum. Kemudian mereka lanjut ramah tamah singkat.

Baca juga: Megawati Ungkap Duka Cita Atas Meninggalnya Pak Topo

Setelah pertemuan itu, Wang mengajak Megawati dan para pimpinan dleegeasi berfoto bersama dengan sejumlah pemimpin dunia dan perwakilan delegasi yang hadir di forum tersebut.

Usai upacara pembukaan, Megawati bertemu dengan Presiden Universitas Tsinghua Qiu Young.

Megawati lalu menjelaskan hasil pertemuannya kepada pers. Megawati mengaku tidak bisa berbincang tentang banyak hal dengan Wang. Namun, dia mengaku terkesan dengan pengalaman Wang soal Soekarno yang juga ayahanda Megawati.

"Bung Karno itu di Tiongkok memang sangat terkenal. Waktu Konferensi Asia-Afrika pertama, Bung Karnolah yang meminta kepada Mao Zedong melalui Perdana Menteri Chou Enlai untuk masuk ke Konferensi Asia-Afrika,

dan sangat diterima oleh Tiongkok,” kata Megawati.

Megawati, yang merupakan Presiden ke-5 Republik Indonesia, bersama mantan Perdana Menteri Singapura Goh Chok Tong, mantan Presiden Afghanistan Hamid Karzai, mantan Perdana Menteri Belgia Herman Van Rompuy, dan mantan Menlu Rusia Igor Ivanov bertemu dengan Wapres Tiongkok Wang Qishan. (OL-2)

(印尼语)

## Megawati Sebut Dialog Konstruktif Jalan bagi Perdamaian Dunia

Insi Nantika Jelita, Senin, 08 Jul 2019, 15:30 WIB

<https://mediaindonesia.com/read/detail/245779-megawati-sebut-dialog-konstruktif-jalan-bagi-perdamaian-dunia>

PRESIDEN kelima RI Megawati Soekarnoputri mengatakan, pada prinsipnya, musyawarah mufakat dan dialog konstruktif menjadi cara untuk menyelesaikan segala pertentangan demi mewujudkan perdamaian dunia.

Hal itu disampaikan Megawati, dalam pidato kunci (keynote speech) di acara Forum Perdamaian Dunia (World Peace Forum) ke-8 yang diselenggarakan Tsinghua University di Beijing, Senin (8/7).

Megawati mengatakan isu perdamaian menghangat biasanya seiring isu adu kekuatan yang terjadi di antara negara-negara yang dinilai maju dalam pertumbuhan ekonomi.

“Dalam forum ini, saya ingin mengajukan pertanyaan, yaitu ‘siapakah sebenarnya yang hendak dihancurkan di abad 21 ini?’ Inikah arti kemerdekaan yang dengan susah payah telah diperjuangkan oleh para pendiri bangsa kita? Apakah teknologi diciptakan untuk menyulut peperangan atau sebenarnya untuk memperkokoh perdamaian?,” ucap Megawati dalam keterangan resminya, Jakarta, Senin (8/7)

Padahal, menurutnya, dunia juga telah mengalami berbagai contoh kesengsaraan yang diakibatkan perang. Dari perang dunia, konflik Semenanjung Korea, konflik di Timur Tengah, dan lainnya. Begitu banyak juga inisiatif baik perdamaian lewat Konferensi Asia Afrika 1955, Gerakan Non-Blok, hingga kerja-kerja PBB.

Prinsip pertama yang disampaikan Megawati, semua harus selalu ingat bahwa Bumi yang kita diami ini hanyalah satu.

“Maka kita sendirilah yang harus menjaga dan melestarikannya,” kata Megawati.

Hal kedua, semua harus menyadari jika setiap pertentangan selalu dimaknai sebagai perang, pertentangan tersebut pasti akan berujung dengan bahaya bagi peradaban manusia.

Dalam konteks itu, nasib umat manusia tidak dapat ditentukan oleh hanya segelintir bangsa atau golongan yang merasa dirinya besar dan kuat, paling benar dan suci. Setiap bangsa, sekecil apapun, berhak bersuara.

“Dan suara sekecil apapun, berhak untuk didengar dalam upaya keamanan dan perdamaian dunia,” kata Megawati.

Pesan berikutnya, jika bersepakat menciptakan perdamaian dunia, lenyapkanlah sebab-sebab pertikaian dan ketegangan. Dunia akan merasa damai bila sebab-sebab peperangan dilenyapkan. Jika segala kebencian, permusuhan dan keserakahan dilenyapkan.

“Lenyapkan semua itu dengan dialog konstruktif. Lenyapkan semua itu dengan musyawarah mufakat, temukan dan putus prinsip-prinsip yang disetujui secara bersama untuk menyelesaikan pertentangan,” tandasnya.

Selain Megawati, di forum ini turut hadir juga mantan Perdana Menteri Singapura yang sekaligus pimpinan delegasi Singapura Goh Chok Tong, mantan Presiden Afghanistan Hamid Karzai, mantan Perdana Menteri Belgia Herman Van Rompuy, dan mantan Menlu Rusia Igor Ivanov.

- Merahputih (1 篇)

(印尼语)

## Jelang WPF VIII, Megawati Bertemu 4 Tokoh Internasional

Zaimul Haq Elfan Habib, Jul 08 2019

<https://merahputih.com/post/read/jelang-wpf-viii-megawati-bertemu-4-tokoh-internasional>

MerahPutih.com - Ketua Umum DPP PDI Perjuangan, Megawati Soekarnoputrimelakukan pertemuan dengan empat tokoh internasional sebelum menghadiri pembukaan The World Peace Forum (WPF) VIII di Universitas Tsinghua, Beijing, China, Senin (8/7).

Beberapa tokoh internasional tersebut, yakni mantan Perdana Menteri Singapura Goh Chok Tong, mantan Presiden Afghanistan Hamid Karzai, mantan Perdana Menteri Belgia Herman Van Rompuy dan mantan Menlu Rusia Igor Ivanov.

Mereka juga bertemu dengan Wakil Presiden Tiongkok Wang Qishan selama sekitar 10 menit. Megawati pada pertemuan terbatas tersebut, mengajak cucu perempuannya, Diah Pikatan Orissa Putri dan memperkenalkannya kepada para tokoh internasional tersebut.

Megawati Soekarnoputri saat berpidato pada Rakornas PDIP. (AntaraneWS)

Tidak lama kemudian, Wapres China Wang Qishan tiba di ruangan dan menyalami mereka satu persatu. Dengan ramah, Wapres China itu mengatakan selamat datang di Beijing, China.

Wang Qishan saat berdialog dengan Megawati mengatakan, Presiden pertama RI, Soekarno, begitu dikenal di China. "Presiden Soekarno sangat terkenal di China, terutama pada generasi saya," katanya seperti dilansir Antara.

Wang menambahkan, saat masih anak-anak, dirinya ikut berdiri di pinggir jalan menyambut kedatangan Presiden Soekarno. Semuanya tertawa lepas mendengarkan apa yang disampaikan Wapres Wang.

"Terimakasih," jawab Megawati tersenyum. Kemudian mereka melanjutkan ramah-tamah singkat.

Setelah pertemuan itu, Wang mengajak Megawati dan para pimpinan delegasi berfoto bersama dengan sejumlah pemimpin dunia dan perwakilan delegasi yang hadir di forum tersebut.

Usai upacara pembukaan WPF VIII, Megawati bertemu dengan Presiden Universitas Tsinghua, Mr Qiu Young.

Megawati lalu menjelaskan hasil pertemuannya kepada pers. Megawati mengatakan, tidak bisa berbincang tentang banyak hal dengan Wang Qishan.

Namun dia mengaku terkesan dengan pengalaman Wapres Wang soal Soekarno, yang juga ayahanda Megawati.

"Bung Karno itu di China memang sangat terkenal. Waktu Konferensi Asia Afrika pertama, Bung Karno lah yang meminta kepada Mao Zedong, melalui Perdana Menteri Chou Enlai untuk masuk ke Konferensi Asia Afrika dan sangat diterima oleh Tiongkok," kata Megawati. (\*)

### • Merdeka (1 篇)

(印尼语)

## Mega Dialog dengan Wapres Tiongkok dan Sejumlah Eks Kepala Negara

Senin, 8 Juli 2019 11:34

<https://www.merdeka.com/peristiwa/mega-dialog-dengan-wapres-tiongkok-dan-sejumlah-eks-kepala-negara.html>

Merdeka.com - Ketua Umum DPP PDIP Megawati Soekarnoputri menggelar pertemuan multilateral bersama sejumlah tokoh internasional mulai dari Wakil Presiden Tiongkok Wang Qishan hingga mantan Presiden Afghanistan Hamid Karzai. Pertemuan itu sebelum pembukaan The World Peace Forum ke-8 di Universitas Tsinghua Beijing, Senin (8/7).

duanya, Presiden ke-5 RI itu juga sempat bertemu dengan mantan Perdana Menteri Singapura yang sekaligus pimpinan delegasi Singapura Goh Chok Tong, mantan Perdana Menteri Belgia Herman Van Rompuy, dan mantan Menlu Rusia Igor Ivanov. Pertemuan berlangsung sekitar 10 menit.

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Megawati juga memperkenalkannya kepada tiga tokoh internasional tersebut. Kemudian, tiba Goh Cok Tong. Mereka lalu bersalaman dan berbincang-bincang.

Tak lama kemudian, Wapres RRT Wang Qishan tiba di ruangan dan menyalami mereka satu persatu. Saat berdialog dengan Megawati, Wapres Wang menyampaikan bahwa Presiden pertama RI Soekarno begitu terkenal di Tiongkok.

“Presiden Soekarno sangat terkenal di Tiongkok terutama untuk generasi saya,” ucap Wapres Wang, dikutip dari keterangan resmi yang diterima, Senin (8/7).

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Semuanya pun tertawa lepas mendengarkan apa yang disampaikan Wapres Wang. “Terima kasih,” jawab Megawati tersenyum.

Setelah pertemuan itu, Wapres Wang mengajak Megawati dan para pimpinan delegasi untuk berfoto bersama dengan sejumlah pemimpin dunia dan perwakilan delegasi yang hadir di forum tersebut.

Usai upacara pembukaan, Megawati bertemu dengan Presiden Universitas Tsinghua, Mr. Qiu Young.

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## • Monitor (1 篇)

(印尼语)

### Jadi Pembicara Kunci, Megawati Beri Pesan Damai di Beijing

Tsani Ariant, Senin, 8 Juli, 2019 / 16:20 WIB

<https://monitor.co.id/2019/07/08/jadi-pembicara-kunci-megawati-beri-pesan-damai-di-beijing/>

MONITOR, Jakarta – Presiden kelima RI Megawati Soekarnoputri menjadi pembicara kunci di acara Forum Perdamaian Dunia (World Peace Forum), di Tsinghua University Beijing, Senin (8/7).

Disana, putri proklamator Soekarno itu berkesempatan berjumpa dengan tokoh-tokoh dari negara lain.

Diantara tokoh yang bertemu dengan Mega, yaitu yaitu Wakil Presiden RRT Wang Qishan, mantan Perdana Menteri Singapura yang sekaligus pimpinan delegasi Singapura Goh Chok Tong, mantan Presiden Afghanistan Hamid Karzai, mantan Perdana Menteri Belgia, Herman Van Rompuy dan mantan Menlu Rusia Igor Ivanov.

Pada kesempatan itu, Megawati berpesan agar semuanya harus bersama-sama merawat dan melindungi bumi

ini. Ketua Umum PDI Perjuangan ini juga mengimbau agar semua elemen bangsa menghindari pertikaian dan ketegangan di muka bumi ini.

“Maka kita sendirilah yang harus merawat dan melestarikannya. Oleh sebab itu, jika kita bersepakat menciptakan perdamaian dunia, maka lenyapkanlah sebab-sebab pertikaian dan ketegangan dengan cara duduk bersama dengan pikiran dan hati yang tenang, yaitu musyawarah mufakat,” kata Megawati, seperti yang diulas kembali oleh putrinya Puan Maharani, Senin (8/7).

EDITOR :Tsani Ariant

LAPORAN :Nurhandi Farouq

## • Nawacita (1 篇)

(印尼语)

### Megawati Gelar Pertemuan Dengan Tokoh Internasional

By redaksi - 08/07/2019

<http://nawacita.co/index.php/2019/07/08/megawati-gelar-pertemuan-dengan-tokoh-internasional/>

JAKARTA, Nawacita – Ketua Umum DPP Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan (PDIP) Megawati Soekarnoputri menggelar pertemuan multilateral dengan empat tokoh internasional.

Pertemuan yang berlangsung santai itu dilakukan Megawati bersama para tokoh luar negeri sebelum pembukaan The World Peace Forum ke-8 di Universitas Tsinghua, Beijing, China, Senin (8/7/2019).

Presiden ke-5 Republik Indonesia itu datang bersama mantan Perdana Menteri Singapura yang sekaligus pimpinan delegasi Singapura Goh Chok Tong, mantan Presiden Afghanistan Hamid Karzai, mantan Perdana Menteri Belgia Herman Van Rompuy, dan mantan Menlu Rusia Igor Ivanov bertemu dengan Wakil Presiden China Wang Qishan. Dalam pertemuan berlangsung hampir 10 menit, para mantan presiden itu berdiskusi. Megawati mengajak cucu perempuannya, Diah Pikatan Orissa Putri. Saat berdialog dengan Megawati, Wapres Wang mengenang sosok Presiden pertama RI Soekarno yang begitu dikenal di China.

“Presiden Soekarno sangat terkenal di China terutama untuk generasi saya. Saat itu saya masih kecil, saya ikut di jalan untuk menyambut kedatangan Presiden Soekarno,” lanjut Wapres Wang. Semuanya tertawa lepas mendengarkan apa yang disampaikan Wapres Wang. “Terima kasih,” jawab Megawati tersenyum. Kemudian mereka lanjut ramah tamah singkat.

Setelah pertemuan itu, Wang mengajak Megawati dan para pimpinan delegasi berfoto bersama dengan sejumlah pemimpin dunia dan perwakilan delegasi yang hadir di forum tersebut.

Usai upacara pembukaan, Megawati bertemu dengan Presiden Universitas Tsinghua, Qiu Young.

Megawati lalu menjelaskan hasil pertemuannya kepada pers. Megawati mengaku tak bisa berbincang tentang banyak hal dengan Wapres Wang Qishan. Namun, dia mengaku terkesan dengan pengalaman Wapres Wang soal Soekarno, yang juga ayahanda Megawati.

“Bung Karno itu di China memang sangat terkenal. Waktu Konferensi Asia Afrika pertama, Bung Karno lah yang meminta kepada Mao Zedong melalui Perdana Menteri Chou Enlai untuk masuk ke Konferensi Asia Afrika, dan sangat diterima oleh China,” tutur Megawati.

## • Nusantarav (2 篇)

(印尼语)

## Mega Bumi Hanya Satu, Ciptakan Perdamaian Dunia

Rizki, Jul 9 2019, 12:20 WIB

<https://nusantaratv.com/asia-pasifik/megawati-bumi-hanya-satu-ciptakan-perdamaian-dunia>

Tangkapan layar akun Instagram Puan Maharani

Jakarta, Nusantaratv.com -Presiden ke-5 RI Megawati Soekarnoputri menjadi pembicara utama di forum internasional, Senin (8/7/2019). Perempuan yang karib disapa Mega, menjadi pembicara Forum Perdamaian Dunia yang digelar Tsingua University, Beijing. Informasi ini disampaikan putri Megawati, Puan Maharani melalui akun Instagram-nya, @puanmahariri.

“Hari ini Ibu Presiden ke-5 RI, ibu kita tercinta Megawati Soekarnoputri hari ini (8/7/2019) menjadi keynote speaker di acara Forum Perdamaian Dunia (World Peace Forum) di Tsingua University Beijing,” tulis Puan dikutip Selasa (9/7/2019).

Dalam pesannya, Mega meminta agar seluruh umat manusia menjaga bumi. Salah satu caranya dengan menghadirkan perdamaian.

“Pada kesempatan ini, beliau berpesan bahwa semua harus selalu ingat bumi yang kita diami ini hanyalah satu. Maka kita sendiri lah yang harus merawat dan melestarikannya. Oleh sebab itu kita bersepakat menciptakan perdamaian dunia,” tutur Puan.

Ketua Umum PDI Perjuangan (PDIP) mengajak seluruh pihak menghilangkan perselisihan guna mewujudkan perdamaian. Solusinya dengan menyelesaikan segala persoalan yang muncul, melalui jalur dialog.

“Lenyapkan lah sebab-sebab pertikaian dan ketegangan dengan cara duduk bersama dengan pikiran dan hati yang tenang, yaitu musyawarah mufakat,” kata Mega disampaikan Puan.

Sebelum forum berlangsung, Mega kata Puan, berjumpa dengan Wakil Presiden Republik Rakyat Tiongkok (RRT) Wang Qishan, mantan Perdana Menteri Singapura sekaligus pimpinan delegasi Singapura Goh Chok Tong, mantan Presiden Afghanistan Hamid Karzai, mantan Perdana Menteri Belgia Herman Van Rompuy.

“Dan mantan Menlu (Menteri Luar Negeri) Rusia Igor Ivanov,” tandas Menteri Koordinator Pembangunan Manusia dan Kebudayaan. (Rizk)

(印尼语)

## Wakil Presiden China China dan Seluruh Dunia Harus Hidup Berdampingan

Sarah, Jul 8 2019, 13:38 WIB

<https://nusantaratv.com/bilateral/wakil-presiden-china-china-dan-seluruh-dunia-harus-hidup-berdampingan>

Bendera China

Beijing , Nusantaratv.com -China dan seluruh dunia harus hidup berdampingan, Wakil Presiden Cina Wang Qishan mengatakan pada hari Senin (8/7/19), di Amerika Serikat saat ini berusaha menyelesaikan perang perdagangan yang pahit.

“Perkembangan China tidak dapat menutup seluruh dunia. Perkembangan dunia tidak dapat menutup China, “kata Wakil Presiden Wang Qishan dalam pidato pembukaan untuk World Peace Forum di Universitas Tsinghua elit di Beijing.

Wang juga memperingatkan terhadap proteksionisme atas nama keamanan nasional, tanpa menyebut Amerika

Serikat, dan menyerukan negara-negara besar untuk berkontribusi lebih banyak bagi perdamaian dan stabilitas global.

Pemerintahan Trump menuduh Cina terlibat dalam praktik perdagangan tidak adil yang mendiskriminasi perusahaan AS, transfer teknologi paksa, dan pencurian hak kekayaan intelektual, semua tuduhan yang dibantah Beijing.

Kedua belah pihak telah menaikkan tarif yang semakin parah pada impor masing-masing. China juga marah oleh sanksi A.S. terhadap raksasa teknologi Cina Huawei Technologies Co Ltd [HWT.UL] atas masalah keamanan nasional.

Wang, yang sangat dekat dengan Presiden Tiongkok Xi Jinping dan yang jarang berbicara di depan umum, menegaskan kembali komitmen Tiongkok untuk membuka diri. Dunia membutuhkan Cina sama seperti Cina membutuhkan dunia, kata Wang, yang menjadi wakil presiden tahun lalu setelah sebelumnya memimpin perjuangan Xi melawan korupsi yang mengakar.

“Negara-negara besar harus memikul tanggung jawab mereka dan memberi contoh, memberikan lebih banyak kontribusi pada perdamaian dan stabilitas global, dan memperluas jalur pengembangan bersama,” katanya.

“Pembangunan adalah kunci untuk menyelesaikan semua masalah,” Wang mengatakan kepada audiensi yang termasuk senior diplomat Barat yang berbasis di Beijing dan mantan Presiden Dewan Eropa Herman Van Rompuy.

Perwakilan penting Amerika Serikat dan China mengorganisir dimulainya kembali pembicaraan untuk minggu ini untuk mencoba menyelesaikan perang perdagangan selama setahun antara dua ekonomi terbesar dunia

Kedua belah pihak telah berkomunikasi melalui telepon sejak KTT G20 bulan lalu, ketika Presiden AS Donald Trump dan Xi sepakat untuk memulai kembali perundingan yang macet pada Mei.

Pembicaraan antara kedua pihak macet pada Mei setelah para pejabat AS menuduh China menarik kembali dari komitmen yang telah dibuat sebelumnya dalam teks perjanjian yang dikatakan para perunding hampir selesai.

## • Obsessionnews (2 篇)

(印尼语)

### Megawati Dialog Konstruktif Adalah Jalan Bagi Perdamaian Dunia

Syarif Hasan, Senin, 8 Juli 2019

<https://www.obsessionnews.com/megawati-dialog-konstruktif-adalah-jalan-bagi-perdamaian-dunia/>

Presiden RI kelima Megawati Soekarnoputri, dalam pidato kunci (keynote speech) di acara Forum Perdamaian Dunia (World Peace Forum) ke-8 yang diselenggarakan Tsinghua University di Beijing, Senin (8/7/2019). (Foto: dok PDIP)

Beijing, Obsessionnews.com – Presiden RI kelima Megawati Soekarnoputri mengajak agar prinsip musyawarah mufakat dan dialog konstruktif menjadi cara untuk menyelesaikan segala pertentangan demi mewujudkan perdamaian dunia.

Maka jika ingin dunia damai, maka setiap negara bangsa harus menghormati kedaulatan tiap negara bangsa lainnya, walau yang terkecil sekalipun.

Hal itu disampaikan oleh Megawati Soekarnoputri dalam pidato kunci (keynote speech) di acara Forum Perdamaian Dunia (World Peace Forum) ke-8 yang diselenggarakan Tsinghua University di Beijing, Senin (8/7/2019).

Ketua Umum DPP PDI Perjuangan itu menjadi pembicara utama dalam pleno yang bertemakan International Configuration and World Order.

Megawati mengatakan isu perdamaian menghangat biasanya seiring isu adu kekuatan yang terjadi di antara

negara-negara yang dinilai maju dalam pertumbuhan ekonomi.

“Dalam forum ini, saya ingin mengajukan pertanyaan, yaitu “siapakah sebenarnya yang hendak dihancurkan di abad 21 ini?”

Inikah arti kemerdekaan yang dengan susah payah telah diperjuangkan oleh para pendiri bangsa kita? Inikah arti dari kemajuan teknologi? Apakah teknologi diciptakan untuk menyulut peperangan atau sebenarnya untuk memperkokoh perdamaian?,” ucap Megawati.

Padahal, menurutnya dunia juga telah mengalami berbagai contoh kesengsaraan yang diakibatkan oleh perang. Dari perang dunia, konflik Semenanjung Korea, konflik di Timur Tengah, dan lainnya. Begitu banyak juga inisiatif baik perdamaian lewat Konferensi Asia Afrika 1955, Gerakan Non-Blok, hingga kerja-kerja PBB.

Prinsip pertama yang disampaikan Megawati, semua harus selalu ingat bahwa bumi yang kita diami ini hanyalah satu. “Maka kita sendirilah yang harus menjaga dan melestarikannya,” kata Megawati.

Hal kedua, semua harus menyadari jika setiap pertentangan selalu dimaknai sebagai perang, maka pertentangan tersebut pasti akan berujung dengan bahaya bagi peradaban manusia.

Dalam konteks itu, nasib umat manusia tidak dapat ditentukan oleh hanya segelintir bangsa atau golongan yang merasa dirinya besar dan kuat, paling benar dan suci. Setiap bangsa, sekecil apapun, berhak bersuara. “Dan suara sekecil apapun, berhak untuk didengar dalam upaya keamanan dan perdamaian dunia,” kata Megawati.

Ketiga, jika bersepakat menciptakan perdamaian dunia, maka lenyapkanlah sebab-sebab pertikaian dan ketegangan. Dunia akan merasa damai bila sebab-sebab peperangan dilenyapkan. Jika segala kebencian, permusuhan dan keserakahan dilenyapkan.

Bagaimana caranya? Menurut Megawati, adalah dengan duduk bersama, menggunakan pikiran dan hati yang tenang.

“Lenyapkan semua itu dengan dialog konstruktif. Lenyapkan semua itu dengan musyawarah mufakat, temukan dan putuskan prinsip-prinsip yang disetujui secara bersama untuk menyelesaikan pertentangan,” ujarnya.

Kata Megawati, ada sebuah prinsip yang sesuai dengan amanat Piagam Perserikatan Bangsa Bangsa. Yakni prinsip persamaan kedaulatan bagi semua bangsa. Satu prinsip untuk menghormati, menghargai, mengakui dan melindungi penggunaan hak-hak azasi setiap manusia dan hak-hak azasi nasional setiap bangsa.

“Itulah prinsip yang harus diterima, dipegang teguh, dan dijalankan oleh setiap bangsa,” tandasnya.

Usai berpidato, Megawati memberikan kesempatan kepada peserta untuk bertanya kepadanya.

Selain Megawati, di forum ini turut hadir juga mantan Perdana Menteri Singapura yang sekaligus pimpinan delegasi Singapura Goh Chok Tong, mantan Presiden Afghanistan Hamid Karzai, mantan Perdana Menteri Belgia Herman Van Rompuy, dan mantan Menlu Rusia Igor Ivanov. (Has)

(印尼语)

## Megawati Ingatkan Gagasan Bung Karno di World Peace Forum di Beijing

Syarif Hasan, Senin, 8 Juli 2019

<https://www.obsessionnews.com/megawati-ingatkan-gagasan-bung-karno-di-world-peace-forum-di-beijing/>

Presiden RI kelima Megawati Soekarnoputri, dalam pidato kunci (keynote speech) di acara Forum Perdamaian Dunia (World Peace Forum) ke-8 yang diselenggarakan Tsinghua University di Beijing, Senin (8/7/2019). (Foto: dok PDIP)

Beijing, Obsessionnews.com – Presiden RI kelima Megawati Soekarnoputri mengingatkan kembali gagasan Proklamator Bung Karno soal perdamaian dunia dalam pidatonya di PBB tahun 1960 berjudul ‘To Build the World Anew’. Seluruh negara dunia diajak untuk bergandengan tangan bersama mewujudkan gagasan tersebut.

Hal itu disampaikan Megawati dalam pidato kunci (keynote speech) di acara Forum Perdamaian Dunia (World Peace Forum) ke-8 yang diselenggarakan Tsinghua University di Beijing, Senin (8/7/2019).



Kata Megawati, sebagai bapak bangsa Indonesia, Soekarno pernah menyampaikan gagasannya lewat pidato tersebut. Yakni ‘stabilizing the world order: common responsibilities, join management, and share benefit’ (Stabilisasi tatanan dunia baru: pertanggungjawaban bersama, manajemen bersama dan saling menguntungkan).

Dijelaskan Megawati, dalam momen itu, Bung Karno mengatakan bahwa; ‘Adalah tidak adil mengucilkan suatu negara dari pergaulan antar bangsa.’

Saat itu secara terbuka Bung Karno memperjuangkan keanggotaan Republik Rakyat Tiongkok di PBB, memperjuangkan penyatuan kembali rakyat di Korea, Vietnam, dan Afrika yang dipecah- belah oleh imperialis, juga memperjuangkan kemerdekaan Aljazair, serta kemerdekaan ekonomi bagi Kuba dan Laos.

“Bung Karno mengajarkan bahwa perdamaian tidak dapat dipisahkan dari kemerdekaan,” kata Megawati.

Dilanjutkannya, Bung Karno mengajarkan bahwa kemerdekaan adalah buah dari spirit pembebasan. Spirit yang harus selalu hidup, tidak hanya untuk bangsa sendiri, tetapi juga bagi bangsa-bangsa lain.

Maka, tidak ada yang perlu dikhawatirkan saat kita membantu memperjuangkan kemerdekaan dan perdamaian. Perjuangan untuk kedua hal tersebut senantiasa dibenarkan dan senantiasa benar.

Kepada rakyat Indonesia, lanjutnya, Bung Karno mewariskan satu cita-cita, yaitu cita-cita tentang perdamaian untuk mencapai suatu dunia yang lebih baik, suatu dunia yang bebas dari sengketa dan ketegangan.

“Suatu dunia dimana anak-anak dapat tumbuh dengan bangga dan bebas, suatu dunia dimana keadilan dan kesejahteraan berlaku untuk semua orang. Suatu dunia, dimana terdapat keadilan dan kemakmuran untuk semua orang. Suatu dunia, dimana kemanusiaan dapat mencapai kejayaannya yang penuh. Suatu dunia dimana semua bangsa hidup dalam dunia damai dan persaudaraan,” beber Megawati.

Di hadapan para peserta forum dari puluhan negara di dunia itu, Megawati pun mengajak agar semuanya bersedia menjadi bagian dari perjuangan untuk mewujudkan cita-cita tersebut.

“Senandunglah nyanyian perdamaian di hati dan jiwa kita. Mari bergandengan tangan dalam semangat persaudaran dan solidaritas,” kata Ketua Umum DPP PDI Perjuangan itu.

“Yakinlah, suatu hari kelak, pasti, pasti akan terbit matahari perdamaian, matahari emansipasi yang membawa terang ke seluruh penjuru dunia. Dunia baru tanpa penindasan,” tandasnya.

Selain Megawati, di forum ini turut hadir juga mantan Perdana Menteri Singapura yang sekaligus pimpinan delegasi Singapura Goh Chok Tong, mantan Presiden Afghanistan Hamid Karzai, mantan Perdana Menteri Belgia Herman Van Rompuy, dan mantan Menlu Rusia Igor Ivanov. (Has)

## • Pdi Perjuangan-Jatim (1 篇)

(印尼语)

### Wapres China Cerita Popularitas Soekarno di Negeranya

DPD PDI Perjuangan Jawa Timur, Goekpri, 08 Juli 2019

<https://pdiperjuangan-jatim.com/wapres-china-cerita-popularitas-soekarno-di-negaranya/>

BEIJING — Presiden kelima RI Megawati Soekarnoputri menghadiri pembukaan The World Peace Forum VIII di Universitas Tsinghua, Beijing, China, pada Senin (8/7/2019). Sebelum acara berlangsung, Megawati melakukan pertemuan dengan empat tokoh internasional yang berbeda negara.

Empat tokoh internasional yang ditemui Megawati adalah mantan Perdana Menteri Singapura Goh Chok Tong, mantan Presiden Afghanistan Hamid Karzai, mantan Perdana Menteri Belgia Herman Van Rompuy, dan mantan Menteri Luar Negeri Rusia Igor Ivanov. Mereka juga melakukan pertemuan dengan Wakil Presiden China Wang Qishan selama 10 menit.

Saat bertemu Megawati, Wang menyatakan bahwa presiden pertama RI yang juga ayah Megawati, Soekarno,

begitu dikenal di China.

Wang menceritakan, saat masih anak-anak dia ikut menyambut Presiden Soekarno dengan berdiri di pinggir jalan yang dilewati Soekarno. “Presiden Soekarno sangat terkenal di China, terutama pada generasi saya,” kata Wang. Megawati tersenyum dan berterima kasih saat mendengar cerita Wang. Seusai pertemuan, kepada wartawan, Ketua Umum PDI Perjuangan itu mengakui bahwa dia sangat terkesan dengan pengalaman Wang mengenai ayahnya.

Menurut Megawati, Soekarno memang menjaga hubungan baik Indonesia-China, termasuk saat berlangsungnya Konferensi Asia-Afrika.

“Bung Karno itu di China memang sangat terkenal. Waktu Konferensi Asia-Afrika pertama, Bung Karnolah yang meminta kepada Mao Zedong melalui Perdana Menteri Chou Enlai untuk masuk ke Konferensi Asia-Afrika dan sangat diterima oleh Tiongkok,” kata Megawati.

Dia mengatakan ketika Konferensi Asia-Afrika pertama, Bung Karno meminta kepada Mao Zedong melalui Perdana Menteri Chou Enlai untuk masuk ke Konferensi Asia-Afrika. Dan permintaan Bung Karno itu direspon positif oleh China.

Kedekatan Bung Karno dengan China memang fakta sejarah. Sosok Bung Karno pun memang sangat dihormati di China. Hal ini tampak saat kunjungan kenegaraan Bung Karno ke negeri tirai bambu pada 15 September 1956. Ketika Bung Karno menginjakkan kakinya di Beijing, ratusan ribu rakyat China mengadakan pawai raksasa guna menyambut Sang Proklamator Kemerdekaan RI. Selain rakyat, para pimpinan Negeri China pun menyambut Bung Karno.

Di bandar udara tempat pesawat yang ditumpangi Bung Karno dan rombongan Indonesia mendarat, tampak pemimpin China Mao Zedong, Perdana Menteri Chou Enlai; Wakil Ketua Komisi Militer Pusat Marsekal Zhu De serta istri Presiden Republik Tiongkok Pertama Dr. Sun Yatsen, Song Qingling.

Bung Karno ada di China selama setengah bulan kala itu, yakni mulai dari 30 September hingga 14 Oktober 1956. Dalam pidatonya di Negeri Tirai Bambu itu, Bung Karno menegaskan dirinya ingin memperkuat persahabatan rakyat Indonesia dan Tiongkok guna mewujudkan kemerdekaan yang sejati dan perdamaian dunia yang abadi.

“Saya berada di sini demi untuk menguatkan hubungan persahabatan di antara rakyat Indonesia dan Tiongkok. Saya sangat percaya bahwa kerjasama persahabatan yang baik ini sangat mudah untuk dilaksanakan karena cita-cita rakyat Tiongkok dan Indonesia begitu banyak persamaannya. Mari kita bersama-sama untuk maju, wujudkan kemerdekaan yang seutuhnya, dan wujudkan dunia yang damai abadi. Terima kasih!” ucap Bung Karno. (goek)

## • Poskaltim (1 篇)

(印尼语)

### Ketum PDIP Megawati Hadiri World Peace Forum di Cina

Nurcholis / Yuliawan A, 7 July 2019

<https://poskaltim.com/ketum-pdip-megawati-hadiri-world-peace-forum-di-cina/>

Ketua Umum PDI Perjuangan Megawati Soekarnoputri melakukan kunjungan kerja ke Cina untuk menghadiri kegiatan Word Peace Forum (WPF) VIII dan rangkaian kegiatan lainnya, pada 6-12 Juli 2019.

Oleh: Nurcholis / Yuliawan A

Poskaltim.com, Jakarta — Ketua Umum PDI Perjuangan Megawati Soekarnoputri melakukan kunjungan kerja ke Cina untuk menghadiri kegiatan Word Peace Forum (WPF) VIII dan rangkaian kegiatan lainnya, pada 6-12 Juli 2019.

Berdasarkan siaran pers dari PDI Perjuangan menyebutkan, Megawati tiba di Beijing, Cina, pada Sabtu (6/7) malam. Di Bandara Beijing Capital Internasional, Megawati disambut, antara lain oleh Duta Besar Indonesia untuk Cina, Djauhari Oratmangun dan jajarannya.

Megawati yang didampingi Ketua PDI Perjuangan Rochim Dahuri dan beberapa staf, kemudian diantarkan ke hotel tempatnya menginap dan menerima ucapan selamat datang dari staf Kedubes RI di Beijing Cina serta awak media yang meliput agenda kegiatan Megawati selama di Beijing.

Megawati tampak tersenyum lebar. “Apa kabar,” tanya Megawati kepada sejumlah awak media yang menyambutnya. Sejenak terjadi percakapan ringan antara awak media dan Megawati.

Di Beijing, Megawati akan mengawali kegiatannya melakukan pertemuan dengan Wakil Presiden Cina Wang Qishan, yang dijadwalkan, pada Senin (8/7).

Disebutkan, agenda utama kunjungan Megawati ke Beijing adalah untuk menghadiri kegiatan World Peace Forum (WPF) VIII di Beijing pada Senin-Selasa (8-9/7/2019). Megawati dijadwalkan menjadi pembicara kunci dalam salah satu pleno di forum tersebut.

Megawati juga dijadwalkan akan melakukan beberapa kegiatan lainnya selama kunjungannya ke Tiongkok, seperti mengunjungi Expo Hortikultura Dunia Beijing, Stasiun Eksperimental Universitas Agrikultural Tiongkok, dan Pusat Jaringan Gempa Bumi Tiongkok.

Stasiun Eksperimental Universitas Agrikultural Tiongkok ini merupakan tempat penelitian teknologi pertanian, tempat pembinaan talenta pertanian, serta lapangan pengajaran penanaman praktis.

Megawati diketahui memiliki minat yang sangat tinggi di bidang pertanian, bahkan mengoleksi sejumlah tanaman.(YAN/INI Network).

## • Radarcirebon (1 篇)

(印尼语)

### Ketum PDI Perjuangan Megawati Soekarniputri Kunjungi Tiongkok, Ada Apa?

07 jul 2019

<https://www.radarcirebon.com/ketum-pdi-perjuangan-megawati-soekarnoputri-kunjungi-tiongkok-ada-apa.html>



ANDA DAERAH JAWA BARAT NASIONAL INTERNASIONAL KOMBIS OTOMOTIF OLAHRAGA

### Ketum PDI Perjuangan Megawati Soekarnoputri Kunjungi Tiongkok, Ada Apa?

07 Jul 2019

Megawati tiba di Beijing (Foto: Dok. PDIP)

#### Berita Terkini

- Kapolda Majalengka Imbau Jangan Mudah Percaya Modus Penggandaan Uang 18 menit lalu
- Kepergok, Pencuri Telanjang Jadi Bulan-bulanan Warga 47 menit lalu
- Jawa Barat Pemprov Jabar Genjot Pariwisata di Jatiluhur 1 jam lalu

Megawati tiba di Beijing (Foto: Dok. PDIP)

**Insiden 24 Jam**

- Kapolres Majalengka Imbau Jangan Mudah Percaya Modus Penggandaan Uang**  
18 menit lalu
- Kepergok, Pencuri Telanjang Jadi Bulan-bulan Warga**  
47 menit lalu
- Apes, Baru Saja Belanja Miras, Eh..Malah Digerebek Satpol PP**  
1 jam lalu
- Tipu Pencari Kerja, Pegawai Pertamina Gadungan Dibekuk**  
2 jam lalu
- Kasus Pengeroyokan Siswa SD, Polisi Bakal Kumpulkan Pihak yang Terlibat**  
2 jam lalu

BEIJING-Presiden ke-5 Republik Indonesia Megawati Soekarnoputri yang juga Ketua umum PDI Perjuangan akan melakukan kunjungan kerja ke China menghadiri kegiatan World Peace Forum (WPF) VIII dan rangkaian kegiatan lainnya, hari ini Sabtu 6-12 Juli 2019.

Berdasarkan siaran pers PDI Perjuangan menyebutkan, Megawati tiba di Beijing, China, Sabtu malam (6/7/2019). Di Bandara Beijing Capital International, Megawati disambut, antara lain Duta Besar Indonesia untuk China, Djauhari Oratmangun dan jajarannya. Rencananya, Megawati akan berada di Tiongkok hingga 12 Juli 2019 mendatang.

Dalam WPF, Megawati dijadwalkan menjadi pembicara kunci dalam salah satu pleno. Selain menghadiri WPF, Megawati

**Jawa Barat**  
Pemprov Jabar Genjot Pariwisata di Jatiluhur  
1 jam lalu

**Sport**  
Tim Dance SMAN 1 Palimanan, Kuncinya adalah Komunikasi  
2 jam lalu

**Populer 24 Jam**

- Nasional**  
Gerhana Bulan 17 Juli, Kemenag Ajak Salat Khusus, Begini Tata Caranya  
16 Jul 2019
- Konferensi Pers**  
Belasan ABG Dijanjikan Kerja di Pabrik Roti, Ditemukan di Kafe Jadi PL  
16 Jul 2019
- Teknologi**  
Dini Hari, Gerhana Bulan

**Kasus Pengeroyokan Siswa SD, Polisi Bakal Kumpulkan Pihak yang Terlibat**  
2 jam lalu

Dalam WPF, Megawati dijadwalkan menjadi pembicara kunci dalam salah satu pleno. Selain menghadiri WPF, Megawati rencananya juga akan bertemu dengan Wakil Presiden Tiongkok Wang Qishan pada Senin (8/7/2019).

Selain agenda WPF, Megawati direncanakan akan melakukan beberapa kegiatan selama di Tiongkok. Turut mendampingi Megawati selama kunjungan di Beijing yakni Ketua DPP PDIP Rochmin Dahuri.

Tak hanya itu, Megawati juga akan menghadiri sejumlah agenda di Beijing. Misalnya mengunjungi Expo Hortikultura Dunia Beijing, Stasiun Eksperimental Universitas Agrikultural Tiongkok, hingga Pusat Jaringan Gempa Bumi Tiongkok.

Stasiun Eksperimental Universitas Agrikultural Tiongkok ini merupakan tempat penelitian teknologi pertanian, tempat pembinaan talenta pertanian, serta lapangan pengajaran penanaman praktis. Megawati diketahui memiliki minat yang sangat tinggi di bidang pertanian bahkan mengoleksi sejumlah tanaman. (\*)

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**Kerja di Pabrik Roti Ditemukan di Kafe**  
16 Jul 2019

**Teknologi**  
Dini Hari, Gerhana Bulan Dapat Disaksikan Indonesia  
22 jam lalu

**Anak SD Trauma Sekolah Diduga Dikeroyok Melit Ortu Siswa**  
16 Jul 2019

**Gempa Magnitudo 5.0 Guncang Bali, Bantul, dan Yogyakarta**  
16 Jul 2019

- **Republika (2 篇)**

(印尼语)

Megawati: Dialog Konstruktif Jalan Bagi Perdamaian Dunia

2019.07.08

<https://nasional.republika.co.id/berita/pubbjd428/megawati-dialog-konstruktif-jalan-bagi-perdamaian-dunia>

REPUBLIKA.CO.ID, JAKARTA -- Presiden Kelima RI Megawati Soekarnoputri mendorong agar prinsip musyawarah mufakat dan dialog konstruktif menjadi cara untuk menyelesaikan segala pertentangan. Menurutnya, cara itu masih relevan digunakan demi mewujudkan perdamaian dunia.

“Di abad 21 ini, ketika hampir semua negara telah mendeklarasikan diri sebagai negara yang merdeka dan berdaulat, justru atmosfer peperangan seperti membayangi-bayangi dunia,” kata Megawati dalam keterangan resmi yang diterima di Jakarta, Senin (8/7).

Hal tersebut diungkapkan Megawati Soekarnoputri saat menjadi pembicara dalam Forum Perdamaian Dunia kedelapan yang diselenggarakan Tsinghua University di Beijing. Ketua Umum PDIP itu mengatakan, menjadi pembicara utama dalam pleno yang bertemakan International Configuration and World Order.

Megawati mengatakan isu perdamaian menghangat biasanya seiring isu adu kekuatan yang terjadi di antara negara-negara yang dinilai maju dalam pertumbuhan ekonomi. Dia melanjutkan, setiap negara harus menghormati kedaulatan tiap negara lainnya walau yang terkecil sekalipun agar tercipta perdamaian dunia.

Dia mengungkapkan, dunia telah mengalami berbagai kesengsaraan yang diakibatkan oleh berbagai perang yang terjadi. Dia meminta negara dunia harus menghinglangkan setiap pertentangan yang menjadi penyebab timbulnya peperangan.

Dalam konteks itu, dia mengatakan, nasib umat manusia tidak dapat ditentukan oleh hanya segelintir bangsa atau golongan yang merasa dirinya besar dan kuat, paling benar dan suci. Dia melanjutkan, setiap bangsa sekecil apapun berhak bersuara.

“Dan suara sekecil apapun, berhak untuk didengar dalam upaya keamanan dan perdamaian dunia,” kata Mega lagi.

Megawati Soekarnoputri sedang melakukan kunjungan kerja ke China untuk menghadiri kegiatan World Peace Forum (WPF) VIII. Mega juga akan mengikuti sejumlah rangkaian kegiatan lainnya, pada 6 hingga 12 Juli 2019. Agenda utama kunjungan Megawati ke Beijing adalah untuk menghadiri kegiatan World Peace Forum (WPF) VIII di Beijing pada Senin-Selasa (8-9/7). Megawati dijadwalkan menjadi pembicara kunci dalam salah satu pleno di forum tersebut.

(印尼语)

## Megawati Lakukan Pertemuan dengan Empat Tokoh Internasional

Esthi Maharani, Senin 08 Jul 2019 15:02 WIB

<https://www.republika.co.id/berita/nasional/umum/19/07/08/pubd08335-megawati-lakukan-pertemuan-dengan-empat-tokoh-internasional>

Pertemuan itu sebelum menghadiri pembukaan The World Peace Forum di Cina

REPUBLIKA.CO.ID, JAKARTA - Ketua Umum DPP PDI Perjuangan Megawati Soekarnoputri melakukan pertemuan dengan empat tokoh internasional sebelum menghadiri pembukaan The World Peace Forum (WPF) VIII di Universitas Tsinghua, Beijing, China, Senin (8/7).

Beberapa tokoh internasional tersebut, yakni mantan Perdana Menteri Singapura Goh Chok Tong, mantan Presiden Afghanistan Hamid Karzai, mantan Perdana Menteri Belgia Herman Van Rompuy dan mantan Menlu Rusia Igor Ivanov. Mereka juga bertemu dengan Wakil Presiden Tiongkok Wang Qishan selama sekitar 10 menit.

Megawati pada pertemuan terbatas tersebut, mengajak cucu perempuannya, Diah Pikatan Orissa Putri dan memperkenalkannya kepada para tokoh internasional tersebut.

Tidak lama kemudian, Wapres China Wang Qishan tiba di ruangan dan menyalami mereka satu persatu. Dengan

ramah, Wapres China itu mengatakan selamat datang di Beijing, China. Wang Qishansaat berdialog dengan Megawati mengatakan, Presiden pertama RI, Soekarno, begitu dikenal di China.

“Presiden Soekarno sangat terkenal di China, terutama pada generasi saya,” kata nya.

Wang menambahkan, saat masih anak-anak, dirinya ikut berdiri di pinggir jalan menyambut kedatangan Presiden Soekarno. Semuanya tertawa lepas mendengarkan apa yang disampaikan Wapres Wang.

“Terimakasih,” jawab Megawati tersenyum. Kemudian mereka melanjutkan ramah-tamah singkat.

Setelah pertemuan itu, Wang mengajak Megawati dan para pimpinan delegasi berfoto bersama dengan sejumlah pemimpin dunia dan perwakilan delegasi yang hadir di forum tersebut. Usai upacara pembukaan WPF VIII, Megawati bertemu dengan Presiden Universitas Tsinghua, Mr Qiu Young.

Megawati lalu menjelaskan hasil pertemuannya kepada pers. Megawati mengatakan, tidak bisa berbincang tentang banyak hal dengan Wang Qishan. Namun dia mengaku terkesan dengan pengalaman Wapres Wang soal Soekarno, yang juga ayahanda Megawati.

“Bung Karno itu di China memang sangat terkenal. Waktu Konferensi Asia Afrika pertama, Bung Karno lah yang meminta kepada Mao Zedong, melalui Perdana Menteri Chou Enlai untuk masuk ke Konferensi Asia Afrika dan sangat diterima oleh Tiongkok,” kata Megawati.

## • Rmco (2 篇)

(印尼语)

### Wapres China Ternyata Ngefans Sama Soekarno

Senin, 8 Juli 2019, 13:34 WIB

<https://rmco.id/baca-berita/top-world-news/12849/world-peace-forum-viii-beijing-wapres-china-ternyata-engefans-sama-soekarno>

RMco.id Rakyat Merdeka - Ketua Umum DPP PDI Perjuangan Megawati Soekarnoputri melakukan pertemuan dengan empat tokoh internasional, sebelum menghadiri pembukaan The World Peace Forum (WPF) VIII di Universitas Tsinghua, Beijing, China, Senin (8/7).

Beberapa tokoh internasional tersebut antara lain adalah mantan PM Singapura Goh Chok Tong, mantan Presiden Afghanistan Hamid Karzai, mantan PM Belgia Herman Van Rompuy dan mantan Menlu Rusia Igor Ivanov.

Baca Juga : PPP : Presiden Butuh Menteri yang Gesit

Mereka juga bertemu dengan Wakil Presiden Tiongkok Wang Qishan selama sekitar 10 menit. Dalam pertemuan terbatas tersebut, Megawati mengajak cucu perempuannya, Diah Pikatan Orissa Putri dan memperkenalkannya kepada para tokoh internasional tersebut.

Tidak lama kemudian, Wapres China Wang Qishan tiba di ruangan dan menyalami mereka satu per satu. Dalam dialognya dengan Megawati, Wang mengatakan, Presiden pertama RI Soekarno begitu dikenal di China. “Presiden Soekarno sangat terkenal di China, terutama pada generasi saya,” katanya, seperti dilansir ANTARA, Senin (8/7).

Baca Juga : Muhammadiyah Terjunkan Tim Asistensi ke Lokasi Gempa Halmahera Selatan

Wang menambahkan, saat masih anak-anak, dirinya ikut berdiri di pinggir jalan menyambut kedatangan Presiden Soekarno. Semuanya tertawa lepas mendengarkan apa yang disampaikannya. Setelah pertemuan itu,

Wang mengajak Megawati dan para pimpinan delegasi berfoto bersama dengan sejumlah pemimpin dunia dan perwakilan delegasi yang hadir di forum tersebut.

Usai upacara pembukaan WPF VIII, Megawati bertemu dengan Presiden Universitas Tsinghua, Mr Qiu Young. Megawati lalu menjelaskan hasil pertemuannya kepada pers. Megawati mengaku tak bisa berbincang tentang banyak hal dengan Wang. Namun, Presiden ke-5 RI ini mengaku terkesan dengan pengalaman Wapres Wang soal Soekarno, yang juga ayahanda Megawati.

Baca Juga : Gregor Lolos ke Babak Kedua

“Bung Karno itu di China memang sangat terkenal. Waktu Konferensi Asia Afrika pertama, Bung Karno lah yang meminta kepada Mao Zedong, melalui PM Chou Enlai untuk masuk ke Konferensi Asia Afrika, dan sangat diterima oleh China,” kata Megawati. [HES]

(印尼语)

## Wapres Wang Qishan Bicara Di World Peace Forum—China Butuh Dunia, Dunia Butuh China

Selasa, 9 Juli 2019, 04:24 WIB

<https://rmco.id/baca-berita/top-world-news/12885/wapres-wang-qishan-bicara-di-world-peace-forum-china-butuh-dunia-dunia-butuh-china>

Wan Qishan memberikan pidato berisi masukan dalam acara diskusi di sela acara World Peace Forum, kemarin. (Foto : AFP).

RMco.id Rakyat Merdeka - Tensi perang dagang China-Amerika Serikat (AS) terus naik turun. Masalah sempat mereda usai pertemuan Presiden AS Donald Trump dengan Presiden Xi Jinping di KTT G20 di Osaka, Jepang. Belakangan, tensi kembali memanas.

Halini terjadi setelah AS mengecam China yang menekan aksi protes di Hong Kong. Sementara China juga mengkritisi sikap AS yang terlalu ramah pada Taiwan, yang merupakan bagian dari China.

Dalam pidato pembukaan untuk World Peace Forum di Universitas Tsinghua di Beijing, Wakil Presiden (Wapres) China Wang Qishan seperti menyindir AS.

Wang memperingatkan proteksionisme atas nama keamanan nasional, tanpa menyebut AS, dan menyerukan negara-negara besar untuk berkontribusi lebih banyak bagi perdamaian dan stabilitas global.

“Perkembangan yang terjadi di China tidak bisa dihentikan oleh negara manapun. Dan perkembangan yang terjadi di dunia juga tidak bisa menghentikan China,” ucap Wang.

Wang yang jarang berbicara di depan umum, menegaskan, semua negara kudu hidup berdampingan. Wang menekankan kembali komitmen negaranya untuk membuka diri. “Dunia membutuhkan China sama seperti China membutuhkan dunia,” kata Wang.

“Negara-negara besar harus memikul tanggung jawab mereka dan memberi contoh, memberikan lebih banyak kontribusi pada perdamaian dan stabilitas global, dan memperluas jalur pengembangan bersama,” imbuhnya.

“Apapun situasi global yang tengah terjadi, China akan terus berusaha mengembangkan diri lewat jalur damai. Kami siap bekerja sama dengan negara yang bersedia,” lanjutnya seperti dikutip Reuters.

Mereka menuduh AS sudah kelewat paranoid. Kedua belah pihak telah menaikkan tarif yang semakin parah pada impor masing-masing. China juga marah atas sanksi AS terhadap raksasa teknologi China: Huawei Technologies Co Ltd atas masalah keamanan nasional.

Perwakilan penting AS dan China mengorganisir dimulainya kembali pembicaraan pekan ini untuk mencoba menyelesaikan perang dagang ini.

Kedua belah pihak telah berkomunikasi melalui telepon sejak KTT G20 bulan lalu, ketika Trump dan Jinping

sepakat untuk memulai kembali perundingan yang macet pada Mei.

Pembicaraan macet setelah para pejabat AS menuduh China menarik kembali dari komitmen yang telah dibuat sebelumnya dalam teks perjanjian yang dikatakan para perunding hampir selesai. [DAY]

- RMOL (1 篇)

(印尼语)

## Di World Peace Forum, Megawati Bicara Gagasan Perdamaian Soekarno Untuk Dunia

AZAIRUS ADLU, SENIN, 08 JULI 2019, 18:06 WIB

<https://politik.rmol.id/read/2019/07/08/395340/di-world-peace-forum-megawati-bicara-gagasan-perdamaian-soekarno-untuk-dunia>

Megawati Soekarnoputri/NET

Presiden RI kelima Megawati Soekarnoputri berbicara soal gagasan Presiden RI pertama Soekarno soal perdamaian dunia saat menjadi keynote speaker pada acara World Peace Forum (WPF) VIII, di Tsinghua University, Beijing, China, Senin (8/7),

Pada kesempatan itu, Megawati mengingatkan kepada para hadirin soal pidato Soekarno di Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa (PBB) tahun 1960 yang mengajak seluruh negara-negara di dunia untuk bergandengan tangan bersama mewujudkan perdamaian dunia.

Megawati menceritakan, pada 1960, Soekarno melalui pidato berjudul “To Build the World Anew” menyerukan soal stabilisasi tatanan dunia baru yakni, pertanggungjawaban bersama, manajemen bersama, dan saling menguntungkan.

“Melalui pidato tersebut, Bung Karno mengatakan, bahwa adalah tidak adil mengucilkan suatu negara dari pergaulan antar-bangsa,” kata Megawati di Beijing.

Megawati menjelaskan, melalui pidato tersebut, Soekarno secara terbuka memperjuangkan, keanggotaan Republik Rakyat Tiongkok (RRT) di PBB, memperjuangkan penyatuan kembali rakyat di Korea, Vietnam, dan Afrika yang dipecah-belah oleh imperialis, juga memperjuangkan kemerdekaan Aljazair, serta kemerdekaan ekonomi bagi Kuba dan Laos.

“Bung Karno mengajarkan bahwa perdamaian tidak dapat dipisahkan dari kemerdekaan,” kata Megawati, yang juga Presiden Wanita pertama di Indonesia ini.

Ia menambahkan, Soekarno mengajarkan bahwa kemerdekaan adalah buah dari semangat pembebasan. “Spirit yang harus selalu hidup, tidak hanya untuk bangsa sendiri, tetapi juga bagi bangsa-bangsa lain. Maka, tidak ada yang perlu dikhawatirkan saat kita membantu memperjuangkan kemerdekaan dan perdamaian. Perjuangan untuk kedua hal tersebut senantiasa dibenarkan dan senantiasa benar,” katanya.

Kepada rakyat Indonesia, Menurut Megawati, Soekarno juga mewariskan satu cita-cita, yaitu cita-cita tentang perdamaian untuk mencapai perdamaian dunia yang lebih baik, suatu dunia yang bebas dari sengketa dan ketegangan.



“Suatu dunia di mana anak-anak dapat tumbuh dengan bangga dan bebas, suatu dunia di mana keadilan dan kesejahteraan berlaku untuk semua orang. Suatu dunia, di mana terdapat keadilan dan kemakmuran untuk semua orang. Suatu dunia, di mana kemanusiaan dapat mencapai kejayaannya yang penuh. Suatu dunia di mana semua bangsa hidup dalam dunia damai dan persaudaraan,” jelas Megawati.

Di hadapan para peserta Forum Perdamaian Dunia VIII, dari puluhan negara di dunia itu, Megawati pun mengajak agar semuanya bersedia menjadi bagian dari perjuangan untuk mewujudkan cita-cita tersebut.

“Senandungkanlah nyanyian perdamaian di hati dan jiwa kita. Mari bergandengan tangan dalam semangat persaudaran dan solidaritas. Yakinkanlah, suatu hari kelak, pasti akan terbit matahari perdamaian, matahari emansipasi yang membawa terang ke seluruh penjuru dunia. Dunia baru tanpa penindasan,” tandas Ketua Umum PDI Perjuangan ini.

Pada forum tersebut, turut hadir sebagai peserta adalah mantan Perdana Menteri Singapura Goh Chok Tong, mantan Presiden Afghanistan Hamid Karzai, mantan Perdana Menteri Belgia Herman Van Rompuy, dan mantan Menteri Luar Negeri Rusia Igor Ivanov.

Editor: Azairus Adlu

## • SCTV 印尼泗水电视台 (1 篇)

(印尼语)

### Megawati Hadiri Forum Perdamaian Dunia di Beijing - Liputan 6 Pagi

Diunggah 9 Jul 2019

<https://www.vidio.com/watch/1698545-megawati-hadiri-forum-perdamaian-dunia-di-beijing-liputan-6-pagi>

Menyelesaikan masalah dengan musyawarah untuk mufakat, disampaikan Presiden ke-5 Megawati Soekarnoputri sebagai solusi untuk menjaga perdamaian dunia.





- Sinar Indonesia Baru (1 篇)

(印尼语)

## Megawati Sebut Dialog Konstruktif Jalan bagi Perdamaian Dunia

Selasa, 09 Juli 2019 10:17 WIB

<https://hariansib.com/Headlines/Megawati-Sebut-Dialog-Konstruktif-Jalan-bagi-Perdamaian-Dunia>

Beijing (SIB) -Presiden kelima RI Megawati Soekarnoputri mengatakan, pada prinsipnya, musyawarah mufakat dan dialog konstruktif menjadi cara untuk menyelesaikan segala pertentangan demi mewujudkan perdamaian dunia.

Hal itu disampaikan Megawati, dalam pidato kunci (keynote speech) di acara Forum Perdamaian Dunia (World Peace Forum) ke-8 yang diselenggarakan Tsinghua University di Beijing, Senin (8/7).

Megawati mengatakan isu perdamaian menghangat biasanya seiring isu adu kekuatan yang terjadi di antara negara-negara yang dinilai maju dalam pertumbuhan ekonomi.

“Dalam forum ini, saya ingin mengajukan pertanyaan, yaitu ‘siapakah sebenarnya yang hendak dihancurkan di abad 21 ini?’ Inikah arti kemerdekaan yang dengan susah payah telah diperjuangkan oleh para pendiri bangsa kita? Apakah teknologi diciptakan untuk menyulut peperangan atau sebenarnya untuk memperkokoh

perdamaian?,” ucap Megawati dalam keterangan resminya, Jakarta, Senin (8/7)

Padahal, menurutnya, dunia juga telah mengalami berbagai contoh kesengsaraan yang diakibatkan perang. Dari perang dunia, konflik Semenanjung Korea, konflik di Timur Tengah, dan lainnya. Begitu banyak juga inisiatif baik perdamaian lewat Konferensi Asia Afrika 1955, Gerakan Non-Blok, hingga kerja-kerja PBB.

Prinsip pertama yang disampaikan Megawati, semua harus selalu ingat bahwa Bumi yang kita diami ini hanyalah satu.

“Maka kita sendirilah yang harus menjaga dan melestarikannya,” kata Megawati.

Hal kedua, semua harus menyadari jika setiap pertentangan selalu dimaknai sebagai perang, pertentangan tersebut pasti akan berujung dengan bahaya bagi peradaban manusia.

Dalam konteks itu, nasib umat manusia tidak dapat ditentukan oleh hanya segelintir bangsa atau golongan yang merasa dirinya besar dan kuat, paling benar dan suci. Setiap bangsa, sekecil apapun, berhak bersuara.

“Dan suara sekecil apapun, berhak untuk didengar dalam upaya keamanan dan perdamaian dunia,” kata Megawati.

Pesan berikutnya, jika bersepakat menciptakan perdamaian dunia, lenyapkanlah sebab-sebab pertikaian dan ketegangan. Dunia akan merasa damai bila sebab-sebab peperangan dilenyapkan. Jika segala kebencian, permusuhan dan keserakahan dilenyapkan.

“Lenyapkan semua itu dengan dialog konstruktif. Lenyapkan semua itu dengan musyawarah mufakat, temukan dan putuskan prinsip-prinsip yang disetujui secara bersama untuk menyelesaikan pertentangan,” tandasnya.

Selain Megawati, di forum ini turut hadir juga mantan Perdana Menteri Singapura yang sekaligus pimpinan delegasi Singapura Goh Chok Tong, mantan Presiden Afghanistan Hamid Karzai, mantan Perdana Menteri Belgia Herman Van Rompuy, dan mantan Menlu Rusia Igor Ivanov. (mediaindonesia.com/d)

## • Sindonews (3 篇)

(印尼语)

### Bertemu Megawati, Wapres China Kenang Sosok Soekarno

Senin, 8 Juli 2019

<https://nasional.sindonews.com/read/1418274/12/bertemu-megawati-wapres-china-kenang-sosok-soekarno-1562565248>

JAKARTA - Ketua Umum DPP Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan (PDIP) Megawati Soekarnoputri menggelar pertemuan multilateral dengan empat tokoh internasional.

Pertemuan yang berlangsung santai itu dilakukan Megawati bersama para tokoh luar negeri sebelum pembukaan The World Peace Forum ke-8 di Universitas Tsinghua, Beijing, China, Senin (8/7/2019).

Presiden ke-5 Republik Indonesia itu datang bersama mantan Perdana Menteri Singapura yang sekaligus pimpinan delegasi Singapura Goh Chok Tong, mantan Presiden Afghanistan Hamid Karzai, mantan Perdana Menteri Belgia

Herman Van Rompuy, dan mantan Menlu Rusia Igor Ivanov bertemu dengan Wakil Presiden China Wang Qishan. Dalam pertemuan berlangsung hampir 10 menit, para mantan presiden itu berdiskusi. Megawati mengajak cucu perempuannya, Diah Pikatan Orissa Putri. Saat berdialog dengan Megawati, Wapres Wang mengenang sosok Presiden pertama RI Soekarno yang begitu dikenal di China.

“Presiden Soekarno sangat terkenal di China terutama untuk generasi saya. Saat itu saya masih kecil, saya ikut di jalan untuk menyambut kedatangan Presiden Soekarno,” lanjut Wapres Wang. Semuanya tertawa lepas mendengarkan apa yang disampaikan Wapres Wang. “Terima kasih,” jawab Megawati tersenyum. Kemudian mereka lanjut ramah tamah singkat.

Setelah pertemuan itu, Wang mengajak Megawati dan para pimpinan delegasi berfoto bersama dengan sejumlah pemimpin dunia dan perwakilan delegasi yang hadir di forum tersebut.

Usai upacara pembukaan, Megawati bertemu dengan Presiden Universitas Tsinghua, Qiu Young.

Megawati lalu menjelaskan hasil pertemuannya kepada pers. Megawati mengaku tak bisa berbincang tentang banyak hal dengan Wapres Wang Qishan. Namun, dia mengaku terkesan dengan pengalaman Wapres Wang soal Soekarno, yang juga ayahanda Megawati.

“Bung Karno itu di China memang sangat terkenal. Waktu Konferensi Asia Afrika pertama, Bung Karno lah yang meminta kepada Mao Zedong melalui Perdana Menteri Chou Enlai untuk masuk ke Konferensi Asia Afrika, dan sangat diterima oleh China,” tutur Megawati.

(Indonesia)

## Megawati Akan Menghadiri World Peace Forum di Tiongkok

Rakhmatulloh, Minggu, 7 Juli 2019 - 07:56 WIB

<https://nasional.sindonews.com/read/1418014/15/megawati-akan-menghadiri-world-peace-forum-di-tiongkok-1562460966>

JAKARTA - Ketua Umum DPP PDIP, Megawati Soekarnoputri bertolak ke Tiongkok untuk menghadiri sejumlah kegiatan di Negeri Tirai Bambu itu. Megawati tiba di Tiongkok pada Sabtu (6/7/2019) malam.

Presiden kelima RI itu menempuh perjalanan sekitar tujuh jam dari Jakarta. Dubes Indonesia untuk Republik Rakyat Tiongkok Djauhari Oratmangun hadir menyambut kedatangan Megawati di Bandara Beijing Capital Internasional.

Setibanya di hotel tempatnya menginap, Megawati pun menerima ucapan selamat datang dari staf Kedubes RRT dan media yang meliput agenda Megawati selama di Beijing. Megawati tampak memberi senyum lebar.

“Apa kabar,” tanya Megawati ke sejumlah awak media yang menyambutnya. Sejenak terjadi percakapan ringan antarawak media dan Megawati.

Di Beijing, Megawati akan mengawali kegiatannya melakukan pertemuan dengan Wakil Presiden Tiongkok Wang Qishan, yang direncanakan, Senin (8/7). Namun, kunjungan Megawati di Beijing utamanya dalam rangka menghadiri World Peace Forum (WPF) ke-8.

Megawati dijadwalkan menjadi pembicara kunci dalam salah satu pleno di forum tersebut. Selain agenda WPF, Megawati direncanakan akan melakukan beberapa kegiatan selama di Tiongkok. Turut mendampingi Megawati selama kunjungan di Beijing yakni Ketua DPP PDIP Rochmin Dahuri.

Sejumlah agenda yang direncanakan dilakukan Megawati antara lain mengunjungi Expo Hortikultura Dunia Beijing, Stasiun Eksperimental Universitas Agrikultural Tiongkok, Pusat Jaringan Gempa Bumi Tiongkok.

Stasiun Eksperimental Universitas Agrikultural Tiongkok ini merupakan tempat penelitian teknologi pertanian, tempat pembinaan talenta pertanian, serta lapangan pengajaran penanaman praktis.

Megawati diketahui memiliki minat yang sangat tinggi di bidang pertanian bahkan mengoleksi sejumlah tanaman. Megawati dan rombongan akan berada di Tiongkok hingga 12 Juli mendatang.(kri)

(印尼语)

## Megawati Soekarnoputri Tegaskan Gerakan Nonblok Masih Relevan

Rakhmatulloh, Selasa, 09 Juli 2019 - 11:24 WIB

<https://sumut.sindonews.com/read/2398/1/megawati-soekarnoputri-tegaskan-gerakan-nonblok-masih-relevan-1562645276>

JAKARTA - Presiden kelima RI, Megawati Soekarnoputri menegaskan bahwa Gerakan Nonblok (GNB) dinilai masih begitu penting dan relevan untuk mempromosikan perdamaian dunia.

Menurutnya, gerakan yang diinisiasi oleh Presiden pertama RI, Soekarno dan para pemimpin dunia itu diharapkan bisa membantu negara-negara yang belum merdeka secara ekonomi dan politik.

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Hal tersebut disampaikan Megawati ketika menjawab pertanyaan peserta acara Forum Perdamaian Dunia (World Peace Forum) ke-8 yang diselenggarakan Tsinghua University di Beijing, Senin 8 Juli 2019.

Menurut Megawati, Indonesia adalah inisiator GNB sehingga paham makna gerakan tersebut. Lanjut dia, itu masih relevan dengan kondisi dunia saat ini.

Baginya, dunia saat ini masih mengalami berbagai penderitaan. Dulu penderitaan dipicu oleh adanya Blok Barat dan Blok Timur.

“Sekarang, di abad 21, kondisinya berbeda dengan abad 20. Dulu banyak negara belum merdeka. Sekarang banyak yang sudah merdeka, tapi secara politik dan ekonomi mereka belum merdeka. Maka mari kita mencoba hidupkan lagi Gerakan Negara Nonblok itu,” kata Megawati.

“Gerakan Nonblok masih relevan dan penting,” jelas perempuan yang juga Ketua Umum DPP PDIP itu.

Megawati mengaku kerap berdiskusi dengan Presiden Jokowi soal kondisi dunia saat ini. Megawati juga menyampaikan kepada Jokowi soal pentingnya sebuah konferensi tingkat dunia untuk membahas kondisi serta solusi atasnya.

“Saya berharap konferensi dunia yang bisa memberi masukan orisinil tentang apa yang sedang terjadi dan apa yang akan terjadi ke depan,” tambah Megawati seraya berkata dalam konteks itu, GNB bisa mengambil peran.

• Terkini (1 篇)

(印尼语)

Megawati Musyawarah mufakat cara terbaik selesaikan pertentangan –  
Politik Terkini

Riza Harahap, 8 Juli 2019

<https://terkini.com/megawati-musyawah-mufakat-cara-terbaik-selesaikan-pertentangan-politik-terkini/>

Jakarta (Terkini.com) – Presiden kelima RI Megawati Soekarnoputri menyerukan bahwa prinsip musyawarah mufakat dan dialog konstruktif adalah cara terbaik dalam menyelesaikan segala bentuk pertentangan antar-bangsa demi mewujudkan perdamaian dunia.

Seruan tersebut disampaikan Megawati Soekarnoputri ketika menjadi pembicara kunci pada World Peace Forum (WPF) VIII, di Beijing, China, Senin (8/7), seperti dikutip tim PDI Perjuangan melalui siaran persnya.

Baca juga: Megawati terharu atas antusiasme masyarakat terhadap Soekarno

Baca juga: Megawati bicara soal beratnya pembinaan ideologi Pancasila

Baca juga: Megawati kunjungan kerja ke China

Megawati menjadi pembicara kunci pada sidang pleno bertema International Configuration and World Order. China menjadi tuan rumah WPF VIII yang diselenggarakan di Tshinghua University di Beijing, China, pada 8-9 Juli 2019.

Ketua Umum DPP PDI Perjuangan itu menegaskan, jika dunia internasional ingin damai, maka setiap negara harus menghormati kedaulatan masing-masing negara lainnya, meskipun negara lainnya itu secara geografis sangat kecil dan penduduknya sedikit.

Menurut Megawati, isu perdamaian menghangat biasanya seiring dengan adanya isu adu kekuatan yang terjadi di Terkini.com negara-negara yang dinilai maju dalam pertumbuhan ekonominya.

“Dalam forum ini, saya ingin mengajukan pertanyaan, yaitu siapakah sebenarnya yang hendak dihancurkan di abad 21 ini?. Inikah arti kemerdekaan yang dengan susah payah telah diperjuangkan oleh para pendiri bangsa kita? Inikah arti dari kemajuan teknologi? Apakah teknologi diciptakan untuk menyulut peperangan atau sebenarnya untuk memperkokoh perdamaian?” ucap Megawati.

Menurut Megawati, dunia juga telah mengalami berbagai contoh kesengsaraan akibat peperangan. “Mulai dari perang dunia, konflik semenanjung Korea, konflik di Timur Tengah, dan lainnya,” katanya.

Di sisi lain, kata Megawati, begitu banyak inisiatif telah dilakukan, baik perdamaian lewat Konferensi Asia Afrika (KAA) 1955, Gerakan Non-Blok (GNB), hingga kerja-kerja yang dilakukan PBB dan badan dunia.

Pada kesempatan tersebut, Megawati juga menyampaikan beberapa prinsip perdamaian dunia, pertama, semua negara harus selalu ingat bahwa bumi yang kita diami ini hanyalah satu. “Maka kita sendirilah yang harus menjaga dan melestarikannya,” katanya.

Kedua, semua harus menyadari jika setiap pertentangan selalu dimaknai sebagai perang, maka pertentangan tersebut pasti akan berujung dengan bahaya bagi peradaban manusia.

Dalam konteks itu, kata dia, nasib umat manusia tidak dapat ditentukan oleh hanya segelintir bangsa atau golongan yang merasa dirinya besar dan kuat, paling benar dan suci. “Setiap bangsa, sekecil apapun, berhak bersuara. Suara sekecil apapun, berhak untuk didengar dalam upaya keamanan dan perdamaian dunia,” katanya.

Ketiga, jika bersepakat menciptakan perdamaian dunia, maka lenyapkanlah sebab-sebab pertikaian dan ketegangan, karena dunia akan merasa damai jika sebab-sebab peperangan dilenyapkan. “Jika segala kebencian, permusuhan dan keserakahan dilenyapkan,” katanya.

Menurut Megawati, caranya adalah dengan duduk bersama, menggunakan pikiran dan hati yang tenang. “Lenyapkan semua perasaan kebencian, permusuhan, dan keserakahan, serta lakukan dialog konstruktif. Lakukan

musyawarah mufakat, temukan dan putuskan prinsip-prinsip yang disetujui secara bersama untuk menyelesaikan pertentangan,” ujarnya.

Megawati juga mengingatkan, ada prinsip yang sesuai dengan amanat Piagam Perserikatan Bangsa Bangsa (PBB), yakni prinsip persamaan kedaulatan bagi semua bangsa.

“Satu prinsip untuk menghormati, menghargai, mengakui, dan melindungi penggunaan hak-hak azasi setiap manusia dan hak-hak azasi nasional setiap bangsa. Itulah prinsip yang harus diterima, dipegang teguh, dan dijalankan oleh setiap bangsa,” tegasnya.

Ulama berperan ciptakan perdamaian dunia

Pewarta: Riza Harahap

Editor: Ruslan Burhani

## • TIMESINDONESIA (1 篇)

(印尼语)

### Di World Peace Forum Beijing, Megawati Kembali Gelorakan Ajaran Bung Karno

Hasbullah, Senin, 08 Juli 2019

<https://www.timesindonesia.co.id/read/219615/20190708/191344/di-world-peace-forum-beijing-megawati-kembali-gelorakan-ajaran-bung-karno/>

Presiden ke-5 RI, Megawati Soekarnoputri, di acara Forum Perdamaian Dunia (World Peace Forum) ke-8 yang diselenggarakan Tsinghua University di Beijing, Senin (8/7/2019). (FOTO: Istimewa)

SENIN, 08 JULI 2019 - 19:13

TIMESINDONESIA, BEIJING – Presiden ke-5 RI, Megawati Soekarnoputri, mengingatkan kembali gagasan Bung Karno soal perdamaian dunia dalam pidatonya di PBB tahun 1960 berjudul ‘To Build the World Anew’ di Forum Perdamaian Dunia (World Peace Forum) ke-8 yang diselenggarakan Tsinghua University di Beijing, Senin (8/7/2019).

Megawati juga mengajak seluruh negara dunia untuk bergandengan tangan bersama mewujudkan gagasan tersebut. Hal ini disampaikan dalam pidato kunci (keynote speech) di acara forum perdamaian dunia tersebut.

Kata Megawati, sebagai bapak bangsa Indonesia, Soekarno pernah menyampaikan gagasannya lewat pidato tersebut. Yakni ‘stabilizing the world order: common responsibilities, join management, and share benefit’ (Stabilisasi tatanan dunia baru: pertanggungjawaban bersama, manajemen bersama dan saling menguntungkan).

Saat itu secara terbuka, Bung Karno memperjuangkan keanggotaan Republik Rakyat Tiongkok di PBB, memperjuangkan penyatuan kembali rakyat di Korea, Vietnam, dan Afrika yang dipecah-belah oleh imperialis, juga memperjuangkan kemerdekaan Aljazair, serta kemerdekaan ekonomi bagi Kuba dan Laos.

“Bung Karno mengajarkan bahwa perdamaian tidak dapat dipisahkan dari kemerdekaan,” kata Megawati.

Dilanjutkannya, Bung Karno mengajarkan bahwa kemerdekaan adalah buah dari spirit pembebasan. Spirit yang harus selalu hidup, tidak hanya untuk bangsa sendiri, tetapi juga bagi bangsa-bangsa lain.

Maka, tidak ada yang perlu dikhawatirkan saat kita membantu memperjuangkan kemerdekaan dan perdamaian. Perjuangan untuk kedua hal tersebut senantiasa dibenarkan dan senantiasa benar.

Kepada rakyat Indonesia, lanjutnya, Bung Karno mewariskan satu cita-cita, yaitu cita-cita tentang perdamaian untuk mencapai suatu dunia yang lebih baik, suatu dunia yang bebas dari sengketa dan ketegangan.

“Suatu dunia di mana anak-anak dapat tumbuh dengan bangga dan bebas, suatu dunia dimana keadilan dan kesejahteraan berlaku untuk semua orang. Suatu dunia, dimana terdapat keadilan dan kemakmuran untuk semua

orang. Suatu dunia, di mana kemanusiaan dapat mencapai kejayaannya yang penuh. Suatu dunia dimana semua bangsa hidup dalam dunia damai dan persaudaraan,” beber Megawati.

Di hadapan para peserta forum dari puluhan negara di dunia itu, Megawati pun mengajak agar semuanya bersedia menjadi bagian dari perjuangan untuk mewujudkan cita-cita tersebut.

“Senandunglah nyanyian perdamaian di hati dan jiwa kita. Mari bergandengan tangan dalam semangat persaudaran dan solidaritas,” papar Ketua Umum DPP PDI Perjuangan itu.

“Yakinlah, suatu hari kelak, pasti, pasti akan terbit matahari perdamaian, matahari emansipasi yang membawa terang ke seluruh penjuru dunia. Dunia baru tanpa penindasan,” imbuah Megawati.

Selain Megawati, World Peace Forum di Beijing turut dihadiri mantan Perdana Menteri Singapura yang sekaligus pimpinan delegasi Singapura Goh Chok Tong, mantan Presiden Afghanistan Hamid Karzai, mantan Perdana Menteri Belgia Herman Van Rompuy, dan mantan Menlu Rusia Igor Ivanov.

- Tirto (1 篇)

(印尼语)

## Megawati Serahkan Urusan Kabinet ke Presiden Jokowi

Jay Akbar, 10 Juli 2019

<https://tirto.id/megawati-serahkan-urusan-kabinet-ke-presiden-jokowi-ed29>

Oleh: Jay Akbar - 10 Juli 2019

Megawati menyatakan pemilihan menteri akan diputuskan Jokowi. Menurut dia, PDIP hanya sebatas mengusulkan nama calon menteri yang akan masuk di kabinet Jokowi-Ma'ruf.

tirto.id - Ketua Umum DPP PDIP Megawati Soekarnoputri mengatakan urusan terkait koalisi dan pembentukan kabinet seharusnya ditanyakan langsung ke Presiden Joko Widodo.

Sebab sebagai ketua umum parpol, ia sebatas bertugas mencari kembali pasangan capres-cawapres untuk dipilih rakyat. Tugas itu dipenuhi dengan keputusan PDIP mengusung Jokowi dan Ma'ruf Amin di Pilpres 2019.

Menurut Megawati, urusan lain setelahnya, termasuk pembentukan Tim Kampanye Nasional (TKN) ditangani oleh Jokowi.

“Sama sekali saya menyerahkannya ke presiden,” kata Megawati menjawab pertanyaan wartawan di Beijing, Tiongkok, Rabu (10/7/2019) sebagaimana siaran pers yang diterima Tirto.

Megawati menambahkan, Jokowi juga yang akan memutuskan pemilihan menteri. Partai pendukung seperti PDIP, kata dia, hanya akan sebatas menyarankan dan mengusulkan nama calon menteri.

“Tetapi tidak ada sebuah bentuk perhitungan yang proporsional bahwa seharusnya begini, begitu,” ujar Megawati.

Soal kemungkinan perubahan komposisi koalisi di di Pemerintahan Jokowi-Ma'ruf, Megawati kembali menegaskan hal itu bisa ditanyakan ke Jokowi, meskipun dirinya juga akan memberi masukan.

“Kalau untuk urusan itu, saya nanti akan ngomong, tapi tidak di sini,” ujar Megawati.

menarik lainnya Jay Akbar

(tirto.id - Politik)



Penulis: Jay Akbar  
Editor: Addi M Idhom

## • Tribunnews (2 篇)

(印尼语)

### BERITA TERKINI Kabinet Jokowi, TGB dan Wasekjen PKB Diusulkan, Mega: Saya Ngga Tahu, Jawaban Faldo?

Chrysnha, Glerly Lazuardi, Srihandriatmo Malau, Gita Irawan, Taufik Ismail, Kamis, 11 Juli 2019 21:45 WIB

<https://www.tribunnews.com/nasional/2019/07/11/berita-terkini-kabinet-jokowi-tgb-dan-wasekjen-pkb-diusulkan-mega-saya-ngga-tahu-jawaban-faldo>

Biro Pers Setpres/Intan

Presiden Joko Widodo menyambut kehadiran para pimpinan lembaga negara, salah satunya Wakil Ketua DPR Fahri Hamzah saat menggelar buka puasa bersama pimpinan lembaga negara, menteri Kabinet Kerja, tokoh agama Islam, dan tokoh-tokoh lainnya di Istana Negara, Jakarta, Jumat (19/5/2018)

Inilah berita terkini kabinet Jokowi. Mulai dari TGB dan Wasekjen PKB diusulkan hingga Mega sebut tidak tahu, Jawaban Faldo

TRIBUNNEWS.COM - Isu kabinet pemerintahan Joko Widodo (Jokowi) untuk periode 2019-2024 terus berhembus setelah Pilpres 2019.

Termasuk kabar tokoh-tokoh nasional yang sering dikaitkan untuk mengisi kursi menteri dalam kabinet Jokowi. Sejumlah fakta terungkap, muai dari Tuan Guru Bajang (TGB) HM Zainul Majdi dan Wasekjen PKB diusulkan, pernyataan Megawati Soekarnoputri menyebut tidak tahu-menahu, hingga jawaban Faldo Maldini.

Seperti diketahui, pasangan Joko Widodo-Ma'ruf Amin secara sah ditetapkan sebagai calon presiden dan wakil presiden terpilih periode 2019—2024 oleh KPU RI.

Putusan ini ditetapkan oleh Komisi Pemilihan Umum (KPU) RI berdasarkan Surat Keputusan KPU nomor 987/PL.01.8-Kpt/06/KPU/V/2019.

Jokowi-Ma'ruf ditetapkan sebagai pasangan calon terpilih lewat perolehan suara 85.607.362 atau 55,50% dari total suara nasional.

“Keputusan ini mulai berlaku pada tanggal ditetapkan. Ditetapkan di Jakarta, 30 Juni 2019, Ketua KPU, Arief Budiman,” kata Ketua KPU RI Arief Budiman saat membacakan surat keputusan di Gedung KPU RI, Jakarta Pusat, Minggu (30/6/2019).

Inilah fakta-fakta terbaru berita terkini kabinet Jokowi dirangkum dari berbagai sumber:

1. TGB diusulkan

Diberitakan Tribunnews.com, Gubernur Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB) periode 2008-2018 TGB HM Zainul Majdi merupakan salah satu nama yang diusulkan. Pencapaian TGB semasa menjabat sebagai gubernur membuat dia layak untuk masuk bahan pertimbangan Joko Widodo-KH Maruf Amin.

“Saya menilai sudah saatnya TGB ini menjadi milik Indonesia. Bukan lagi milik NTB semata,” kata Direktur Lembaga Kajian Sosial dan Politik M16 Mataram, Bambang Mei Finarwanto, dalam keterangannya, Kamis (11/7/2019).

Menurut dia, TGB sebagai permata bagi NTB, namanya sanggup menarik perhatian seluruh Indonesia. Dan warga NTB secara tidak langsung bisa dikenal karena TGB.

Selama menjabat sebagai gubernur, kata dia, banyak hal luar biasa yang sudah dilakukan untuk NTB. Mulai dari peningkatan SDM, pengembangan pariwisata, pemberdayaan ekonomi, sampai sektor pertanian dan kelautan.

“Semestinya kita warga NTB satu suara mendukung TGB masuk pemerintahan Pak Jokowi dan Pak Kiai Ma’ruf Amin. Jadi wajar ketika saya ke Jawa kemudian ditanya, dari mana? Ketika saya jawab NTB, orang akan menjawab, oh TGB ya,” kata dia.

Selama tahapan kampanye di Pemilu 2019, dia melanjutkan, TGB terbukti sanggup berselancar di kerasnya pertarungan politik Pilpres 2019. Bahkan, Koordib Keummatan DPP Partai Golkar itu menjadi salah satu komunikator Jokowi-Ma’ruf Amin yang handal.

Pria asli Surabaya ini menyebut, mengikuti pemberitaan aktivitas TGB mulai dari Pulau Jawa, Pulau Sumatera, Pulau Kalimantan, bahkan hingga Pulau Sulawesi. Ajakan TGB untuk meletakkan politik secara wajar itu sudah tepat.

“Ketika ada isu soal agama, TGB mendinginkan situasi. Salah satu pernyataannya yang cukup baik adalah jangan sampai kontestasi politik merusak persaudaraan. Karena kata TGB, persaudaraan adalah aset tak terlihat milik Indonesia,” sambungnya.

Dia menilai, TGB mempunyai modal bagus dalam merawat keberagaman di Indonesia yaitu konsep Wasathiyatul Islam atau islam di tengah. Mempererat kembali ukhuwah islamiyah dan ukhuwah wathoniah yang terbelah usai Pilpres.

Selain itu, Ketua Umum PB Nahdlatul Wathan (PBNW) itu sanggup berjejaring dengan bagus ketika bertemu ulama dari Nahdlatul Ulama, Muhammadiyah, ataupun organisasi masyarakat lainnya.

“Sosok TGB yang saya kenal itu model politikus apa adanya. Tak terlalu mengumbar pencitraan, fokus pada kerja nyata. Itulah pentingnya kita suarakan, ini kebanggaan bersama. TGB memiliki kelebihan dalam merajut persaudaraan,” tambahnya.

## 2. Usulan Ikatan Gus-Gus Indonesia

Ikatan Gus-Gus Indonesia (IGGI) mendukung keinginan Presiden Joko Widodo yang akan memasukkan politisi dan profesional milenial dalam jajaran kabinet berikutnya.

Secara spesifik, IGGI memiliki figur yang diusulkan.

Ketua IGGI KH Ahmad Fahrur Rozi (Gus Fahrur) mengatakan, menteri muda diharapkan bisa membantu mempercepat pembangunan.

“Para menteri milenial ini yang nanti bisa menopang kerja Pak Jokowi-Kiai Ma’ruf agar lebih cepat lagi memajukan bangsa,” kata Gus Fahrur ketika dikonfirmasi di Surabaya, Rabu (10/7/2019).

Pengasuh pesantren An Nur I, Bululawang Malang ini mengatakan, kalangan nahdliyin (sapaan Jamaah Nahdlatul Ulama) juga memiliki politisi milenial. Figur ini siap untuk membantu kerja cepat pemerintahan Jokowi-Ma’ruf.

Muhaimin Iskandar di acara peluncuran buku anggota Fraksi PKB DPR RI Lukmanul Khakim berjudul ‘Adempol’ di ruang rapat Fraksi PKB, Senin (15/4/2019). (TRIBUNNEWS/VINCENTIUS JYESTHA)

Di antaranya, Lukmanul Khakim, pria yang kini menjabat Wakil Sekretaris Jenderal (Wasekjen) PKB.

“Beliau adalah tokoh yang moncer dan cakap. Dia muda alumni pesantren Denanyar Jombang serta dari keluarga santri,” kata Gus Fahrur.

Kecakapan Lukmanul Khakim, kata Gus Fahrur juga bisa dilihat dari masuknya dia di urutan teratas hasil survei lembaga Arus Survei Indonesia (ASI).

Dalam survei yang digelar pada bulan 26-12 Maret 2019 itu, nama Lukman masuk dalam top 10 milenial yang layak masuk jajaran kabinet Jokowi.

Survei ASI digelar dengan menggunakan metode uji kelayakan dengan tiga tingkatan. Yakni, meta-analisis, forum group discussion dan penilaian para pakar. Pengambilan sample dilakukan dengan metode purposive sampling.

“Jadi kami tidak kaget ketika nama Lukman masuk dalam survei ASI. Dia pengalaman di eksekutif dan legislatif, pernah mendampingi menteri PDT dan Menristekdikti juga,” kata Gus Fahrur.

Meski masih muda, Lukman saat ini juga sudah dinilai kaya pengalaman politik sehingga pergaulan lintas parpol juga sangat luas.

“Kalau disuruh milih, kami menginginkan Lukman bisa menjabat sebagai Menteri Pemuda dan Olahraga atau Menteri Pariwisata dan Ekonomi Kreatif,” kata Gus Fahrur.

## 3. Mega tak tahu

Masih dari Tribunnews.com, Ketua Umum DPP PDI Perjuangan, Megawati Soekarnoputri mengaku sedang fokus memikirkan kongres partainya yang rencananya akan digelar Agustus mendatang.

Selain itu juga belum ada ajakan dari Presiden Joko Widodo (Jokowi) dan parpol koalisi lainnya untuk berbicara soal pemerintahan ke depan, termasuk terkait kabinet.

“Belum ada berita. Saya nggak tahu, paling juga nanti dikabari,” ujar Megawati di sela kunjungannya dalam Forum Perdamaian Dunia di Beijing, China, seperti disampaikan dalam keterangan resminya, Kamis (11/7/2019). Untuk diketahui, sejumlah petinggi parpol koalisi Jokowi-KH Maruf Amin sudah menyatakan bahwa soal pemerintahan ke depan khususnya soal kabinet, akan dibicarakan oleh Jokowi dengan para ketua umum parpol. Dan karena dianggap sebagai pimpinan koalisi parpol, sikap PDI Perjuangan akan ditunggu siapapun.

Ketua Umum PDI Perjuangan Megawati Soekarnoputri saat menjawab pertanyaan wartawan di Beijing, Rabu (10/7/2019). / Istimewa (Istimewa)

Megawati tak membuat pernyataan yang menolak hal itu. Puteri Presiden Pertama RI, Soekarno itu hanya mengisyaratkan, semua ada waktunya.

Saat ini, dirinya justru lebih sibuk memikirkan kongres partai yang akan berlangsung pada Agustus tahun ini. “Saya kan lagi heboh mau urusan kongres,” kata Megawati.

Namun, soal bagaimana persiapan jelang kongres, Megawati memilih menjawab singkat. “Ya nanti saja deh,” ucapnya sambil tersenyum.

#### 4. Menhan: Terserah Tuhan

Menteri Pertahanan RI Jenderal TNI (Purn) Ryamizard Ryacudu menanggapi pertanyaan wartawan terkait kemungkinannya untuk menjadi Menteri Pertahanan pada Pemerintahan Presiden RI terpilih Joko Widodo (Jokowi) dan Wakil Presiden terpilih Maruf Amin.

Ryamizard Ryacudu menegaskan dirinya tidak pernah bertanya terkait hal tersebut kepada Jokowi.

“Saya tidak pernah nanya-nanya itu,” jawab Ryamizard Ryacudu di kantor Kementerian Pertahanan RI Jakarta Pusat pada Selasa (9/7/2019).

Wartawan kemudian bertanya lagi apakah sudah ada yang membisiki dirinya terkait hal tersebut.

“Tidak ada yang bisikin, kalau ngomong sama saya harus dengan jelas, begitu,” jawab Ryamizard berkelakar.

Menteri Pertahanan RI Ryamizard Ryacudu saat acara silaturahmi dan halal bihalal di Mabes TNI Cilangkap, Jakarta Timur, Rabu (19/6/2019). (Fransiskus Adhiyuda/Tribunnews.com)

Wartawan pun kemudian menanyakan kesiapannya jika dirinya kembali ditawarkan menjadi Menteri Pertahanan.

“Terserah Tuhan lah, apa yang diberikan kita laksanakan dengan sebaik-baiknya itu prinsip. Dulu waktu pertama kali saya juga kan tidak tahu juga,” jawab Ryamizard Ryacudu.

Wartawan pun kembali menanyakan harapannya terkait Menteri Pertahanan yang akan dipilih Jokowi dan Amin setelah dirinya

“Hari ini harus lebih baik dari kemarin, yang di depan harus lebih baik dari hari ini,” kata Ryamizard.

Ryamizard sendiri adalah Menteri Pertahanan pada Kabinet Kerja yang dibentuk Jokowi.

Mantan Kepala Staf Angkatan Darat ke-23 itu mulai menjabat sejak 27 Oktober 2014.

#### 5. Dompok Mega

Politikus PDI Perjuangan Masinton Pasaribu menyebutkan ada banyak nama yang beredar di internal partainya untuk menjadi calon menteri kabinet Jokowi-Maruf Amin.

Hanya saja nama nama tersebut masih dirahasiakan dan masih berada di tangan Ketua Umum PDI Perjuangan, Megawati Soekarnoputri.

“Ada banyak nama, nah itu masih di dompetnya ibu Mega,” kata Masinton di Kompleks Parlemen, Senayan, Jakarta, Selasa, (9/7/2019).

Menurut Masinton partainya tidak akan mengajukan nama-nama tersebut kepada Presiden Jokowi.

Melainkan Jokowi yang meminta kepada partai.

PDIP menurutnya menyerahkan sepenuhnya mengenai komposisi kabinet kepada Jokowi.

Megawati Soekarnoputri usai mencoblos (TRIBUNNEWS.COM/Fransiskus Adhiyuda)

“PDIP tidak mengajukan, nanti pak Presiden Jokowi yang akan menyampaikan ke partai berapa yang dibutuhkan oleh beliau,” katanya.

Menurut Masinton, meski partainya meraih kursi terbanyak di Pemilu Legislatif 2019, bukan berarti harus mendapatkan jatah kursi menteri yang banyak.

Dalam menyusun kabinet, Masinton yakin, Jokowi memiliki pertimbangan tertentu, selain kapabilitas dan

integritas.

Salah satunya yakni kebersamaan atau gotong royong yang salah satu caranya yakni mengakomodir berbagai elemen untuk membantu menjalankan roda pemerintahan.

“Nah elemen yang diakomodir ini tentu orang yang punya semangat yang sama dengan presiden, tentunya sebagai pemilik prerogatif untuk mengangkat kabinet yang profesional, punya integritas baik ya dan bekerja cepat,” katanya.

## 6. NasDem yakin

Anggota Dewan Pakar Partai Nasdem Teuku Taufiqulhadi yakin Presiden terpilih, Joko Widodo (Jokowi) tidak akan mengurangi jatah kursi menteri untuk partainya.

Hal itu dikatakannya menanggapi dinamika terkait pembicaraan jatah kursi menteri di kabinet pemerintahan Jokowi jilid II.

“Jadi persoalan apapun yang terjadi sudah pasti terhitung dengan sangat baik di dalam konteks kultur politik kita, jadi bukan persoalan harus menuntut berapa,” katanya di Kompleks Parlemen, Senayan, Jakarta, Senin (8/7/2019). Anggota Komisi III DPR ini menyatakan belum ada pembicaraan khusus terkait kursi menteri dengan Presiden Joko Widodo.

“Jadi sejauh ini tidak pernah pimpinan Partai Nasdem mengajukan menteri membicarakan hal itu secara teknis,” jelasnya.

Namun demikian, ia mengatakan kabinet yang akan datang harus diisi oleh partai-partai yang memiliki kesolidan dalam bertugas.

“Kalau solid berarti apa? Berarti harus diisi mereka yang memiliki perspektif yang sama. Partainya juga yang memiliki perspektif yang sama,” katanya.

## 7. Jatah PKB dan NU

Wasekjen Partai Kebangkitan Bangsa (PKB), Daniel Johan minta jatah kursi menteri partainya dengan Nahdlatul Ulama (NU) dalam kabinet Koalisi Indonesia Kerja (KIK) jilid II, dipisah porsinya.

“Karena memang kan PKB itu dilahirkan oleh NU tapi kan PKB bukan NU, tentu itu suatu yang terpisah,” kata Daniel dalam diskusi Polemik di Menteng, Jakarta Pusat, Sabtu (6/7/2019).

Ketua Umum Partai Kebangkitan Bangsa (PKB) Muhaimin Iskandar atau Cak Imin saat bertemu dengan Wakil Presiden terpilih Ma'ruf Amin di Jalan Situbondo, Menteng, Jakarta Pusat, Jumat (5/7/2019) (Tribunnews.com/ Fransiskus Adhiyuda)

Menurutnya, baik NU maupun PKB sama-sama bekerja keras dalam kampanye memenangkan Jokowi-Maruf pada Pilpres tahun ini.

Sehingga merupakan hal wajar jika keduanya mendapat porsi bagian dalam struktur kabinet Koalisi Indonesia Kerja (KIK) jilid II.

“Karena NU kan juga menjadi bagian yang sangat bekerja keras kemarin sehingga itu dua hal yang berbeda,” ungkap Daniel.

Tapi meski menyarankan jatah kursi PKB dengan NU dipisah, Daniel Johan menyerahkan seluruh keputusan ke tangan Presiden Joko Widodo (Jokowi) yang memiliki hak prerogatif.

“Pada akhirnya kita serahkan kepada pak Jokowi. Kami hanya menyediakan Kader terbaik, tapi nanti itu akan melalui hasil pertimbangan mendalam,” pungkask dia.

## 8. PKB minta 10 kursi

Partai Kebangkitan Bangsa (PKB) sebelumnya secara terang-terangan meminta jatah 10 kursi menteri masuk ke dalam komposisi kabinet Jokowi-Ma'ruf periode 2019-2024.

Beberapa pos menteri yang diminta oleh PKB diantaranya ialah Menteri Desa Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal dan Transmigrasi (Mendes PDPT), Menteri Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan (Mendikbud), Menteri Ketenagakerjaan, Menteri Kelautan dan Perikanan, hingga Menteri Pertanian.

Namun khusus soal kursi Menaker, Wasekjen DPP PKB Daniel Johan menjelaskan belum mendengar pembahasan tersebut dalam internal partai.

“Mendes mungkin karena memang sudah berjalan, di bidang pendidikan. Kalau menaker nggak tau belum denger. Mudah-mudahan basis nahdliyin, yaitu petani dan nelayan,” ungkap Wasekjen DPP PKB Daniel Johan, dalam diskusi Polemik di kawasan Kebon Sirih, Menteng, Jakarta Pusat, Sabtu (6/7/2019).

calon wakil presiden 01 Ma'ruf Amin di Pondok Pesantren An-Nawawi Tanara, Serang, Banten, Minggu (24/3/2019). (Dennis Destryawan)

Sementara soal apakah PKB kembali meminta posisi Menteri Pemuda dan Olahraga (Menpora), Daniel menolak. Ia mempersilakan pos tersebut diberikan kepada mereka yang masih dan punya jiwa muda.

Padahal, saat ini Menpora diduduki oleh kader PKB yakni Imam Nahrawi. Tapi belakangan, Imam terseret kasus suap pengucuran dana hibah KONI.

“(Menpora?) Kasih yang muda aja” kata dia sambil tertawa.

Diketahui, dalam kabinet kerja pemerintah Jokowi saat ini, pos menteri yang diisi oleh kader PKB, diantaranya Menaker Hanif Dhakiri, Menpora Imam Nahrawi, dan Mendes PDDT, Eko Putro Sandjojo.

Sedangkan Menristekdikti Mohammad Nasir kerap disebut representasi PKB.

## 9. Jawaban Faldo Maldini

TribunJakarta.com menuliskan, politikus Partai Amanat Nasional (PAN) Faldo Maldini ditodong pertanyaan soal pihaknya ingin kursi apa di Kabinet Jokowi-Maruf Amin.

Pertanyaan tersebut diberikan oleh Karni Ilyas, saat Faldo Maldini hadir sebagai narasumber di acara Indonesia Lawyers Club (ILC).

PAN sendiri diketahui memberikan sinyal untuk bergabung dengan pemerintahan Jokowi-Maruf Amin.

Hal tersebut disampaikan langsung oleh Wakil Ketua Umum PAN, Bara Hasibuan.

“Ada aspirasi seperti dikemukakan oleh rekan saya Viva Yoga Mauladi, mayoritas DPW menyatakan kesetujuannya kalau PAN nanti mengambil langkah untuk bergabung dengan pemerintahan pak Jokowi. Jadi trennya itu ke arah situ,” kata Bara Hasibuan saat ditemui di Gedung DPR, Senayan, Jakarta Pusat, Selasa (9/6/2019).

Mulanya Faldo Maldini memberikan pandangannya terkait wacana koalisi Prabowo Subianto dan Jokowi.

Tiba-tiba Karni Ilyas memotong pembicaraan, dan menodong pertanyaan soal kursi apa yang diinginkan PAN di kabinet Jokowi-Maruf Amin.

“Kalau jadi koalisi KIK, kursi apa yang diharapkan oleh PAN?” ucap Karni Ilyas tegas.

Mendengar pertanyaan itu, Faldo Maldini langsung tersentak sambil menggaruk-garuk kepala.

“Wess,” ucapnya.

Karni Ilyas kembali bertanya, apa PAN menginginkan jabatan sebagai Ketua MPR atau menteri.

“Apakah Menteri? Apakah tetap ketua MPR?” tanya Karni Ilyas.

Sambil tersenyum, Faldo Maldini mengaku pihaknya tak merasa kegeeran soal jabatan di kabinet Jokowi-Maruf Amin.

Pasalnya ia menilai segala keputusan berada di tangan Jokowi sebagai presiden terpilih.

“Kita enggak kegeeran, kita enggak kepedean Bang Karni,” kata Faldo Maldini.

“Kalau kita berpikir yang tahu ini semua adalah Pak Jokowi, karena beliau adalah presiden terpilih,” tambahnya.

Karni Ilyas memberikan sindiran kepada Faldo Maldini.

“Tapi berharap dong sekian krusi,” ujar Karni Ilyas.

Politikus muda itu mengaku tidak berharap, mengingat di Pemilu 2019 PAN memperoleh suara rendah.

“No karena kita enggak kegeeran, angka kita 6,9%, kalau ibarat bola ini terancam degradasi,” jelas Faldo Maldini.

“Kita percaya ke semua ke Presiden terpilih,” imbuhnya.

Mengenai sikap resmi PAN, Faldo Maldini mengaku hal tersebut akan diputuskan saat rakernas.

Hal tersebut karena PAN ingin mendengar pendapat dari seluruh anggotanya yang berasal dari berbagai daerah.

“Kita akan memutuskan di rakernas,” ucap Faldo Maldini.

Simak videonya:

Apa mau Jokowi?

Diberitakan Kompas.com, Presiden Joko Widodo mengaku tidak akan membedakan latar belakang profesional atau partai politik dalam menyusun kabinet pemerintah 2019-2024.

Sebab, banyak juga kader partai politik yang merupakan profesional di bidangnya.

“Kabinet diisi oleh orang ahli di bidangnya. Jangan sampai dibeda-bedakan ini dari profesional dan ini dari (partai) politik.”

“Jangan seperti itulah, karena banyak juga politisi yang profesional,” kata Jokowi dalam wawancara khusus

dengan harian Kompas, Senin (1/7/2019).

Sikap Jokowi berbeda dengan saat pertama kali ia terpilih menjadi Presiden RI pada 2014.

Saat itu, Jokowi membagi dua menteri menjadi dua kategori, yakni 16 dari partai politik dan 18 dari profesional.

Namun, kini menurut Jokowi tak penting lagi apakah menteri itu berasal dari kalangan profesional atau parpol.

“Yang penting setiap kementerian diisi oleh orang-orang yang ahli di bidangnya.”

“Mengerti masalah-masalah yang ada di dalamnya sehingga gampang mengeksekusi program, gampang menyelesaikan masalah-masalah yang ada,” kata Jokowi.

Menurut dia, saat ini pembahasan mengenai kabinet ke depan masih dibahas dengan parpol Koalisi Indonesia Kerja yang mengusung Jokowi-Ma'ruf Amin pada Pilpres 2019.

Namun, Jokowi juga tak menutup pembicaraan dengan parpol oposisi yang hendak bergabung.

“Sudah sering saya sampaikan, kami terbuka untuk siapa pun yang ingin bersama-sama, yang ingin bekerja sama memajukan negara ini, membangun negara ini, secara terbuka,” kata politisi PDI-P ini.

(Tribunnews.com/Chrysnha, Glery Lazuardi, Srihandriatmo Malau, Gita Irawan, Taufik Ismail/TribunJatim.com/Kompas.com, TribunJakarta.com)

Megawati di Forum Perdamaian Dunia di Beijing: Gagasan Bung Karno dan Gerakan Non Blok

(印尼语)

## Megawati di Forum Perdamaian Dunia di Beijing: Gagasan Bung Karno dan Gerakan Non Blok

2019.07.08

<https://www.tribunnews.com/internasional/2019/07/08/megawati-di-forum-perdamaian-dunia-di-beijing-gagasan-bung-karno-dan-gerakan-non-blok?page=2>

Presiden Kelima yang juga Ketua Umum DPP PDI Perjuangan Megawati Soekarnoputri di acara Forum Perdamaian Dunia (World Peace Forum) ke-8 yang diselenggarakan Tsinghua University di Beijing, Senin (8/7/2019) waktu setempat.

RIBUNNEWS.COM, BEIJING-Gerakan Negara-negara Non Blok (GNB) menjadi penting dan relevan untuk semakin aktif mempromosikan perdamaian dunia. Masih banyak negara yang masih belum merdeka secara politik dan ekonomi.

Hal itu disampaikan Presiden RI Kelima, Megawati Soekarnoputri, menjawab pertanyaan peserta acara Forum Perdamaian Dunia (World Peace Forum) ke-8 yang diselenggarakan Tsinghua University di Beijing, Senin (8/7/2019) waktu setempat.

Selain Megawati, di forum ini turut hadir mantan Perdana Menteri Singapura yang sekaligus pimpinan delegasi Singapura Goh Chok Tong, mantan Presiden Afghanistan Hamid Karzai, mantan Perdana Menteri Belgia Herman Van Rompuy, dan mantan Menlu Rusia Igor Ivanov.

Dalam penjelasannya yang disampaikan, Megawati menjelaskan Indonesia adalah inisiator GNB sehingga paham makna gerakan tersebut. Dan itu masih relevan dengan kondisi dunia saat ini.

Baginya, dunia saat ini masih mengalami berbagai penderitaan. Dulu penderitaan dipicu oleh adanya Blok Barat dan Blok Timur.

“Sekarang, di abad 21, kondisinya berbeda dengan abad 20. Dulu banyak negara belum merdeka. Sekarang

banyak yang sudah merdeka, tapi secara politik dan ekonomi mereka belum merdeka. Maka mari kita mencoba hidupkan lagi Gerakan Negara Nonblok itu. Gerakan Non Blok masih relevan dan penting,” kata Megawati.

Sebagai presiden RI kelima, Megawati mengaku kerap berdiskusi dengan Presiden Jokowi soal kondisi dunia saat ini. Dan Megawati menyampaikan kepada Jokowi soal pentingnya sebuah konferensi tingkat dunia untuk membahas kondisi serta solusi atasnya.

“Saya berharap konferensi dunia yang bisa memberi masukan orisinal tentang apa yang sedang terjadi dan apa yang akan terjadi ke depan,” kata Megawati.

Megawati, mengingatkan kembali gagasan Proklamator Bung Karno soal perdamaian dunia dalam pidatonya di PBB tahun 1960 berjudul ‘To Build the World Anew’. Seluruh negara dunia diajak untuk bergandengan tangan bersama mewujudkan gagasan tersebut.

Sebagai bapak bangsa Indonesia, Soekarno pernah menyampaikan gagasannya lewat pidato tersebut. Yakni ‘stabilizing the world order: common responsibilities, joint management, and share benefit’ (Stabilisasi tatanan dunia baru: pertanggungjawaban bersama, manajemen bersama dan saling menguntungkan).

Dijelaskan Megawati, dalam momen itu, Bung Karno mengatakan bahwa; ‘Adalah tidak adil mengucilkan suatu negara dari pergaulan antar bangsa.’

Saat itu, secara terbuka Bung Karno memperjuangkan keanggotaan Republik Rakyat Tiongkok di PBB, memperjuangkan penyatuan kembali rakyat di Korea, Vietnam, dan Afrika yang dipecah- belah oleh imperialis, juga memperjuangkan kemerdekaan Aljazair, serta kemerdekaan ekonomi bagi Kuba dan Laos.

“Bung Karno mengajarkan bahwa perdamaian tidak dapat dipisahkan dari kemerdekaan,” kata Megawati.

Bung Karno mengajarkan, kemerdekaan adalah buah dari spirit pembebasan. Spirit yang harus selalu hidup, tidak hanya untuk bangsa sendiri, tetapi juga bagi bangsa-bangsa lain.

Maka, tidak ada yang perlu dikhawatirkan saat kita membantu memperjuangkan kemerdekaan dan perdamaian. Perjuangan untuk kedua hal tersebut senantiasa dibenarkan dan senantiasa benar.

Kepada rakyat Indonesia, lanjutnya, Bung Karno mewariskan satu cita-cita, yaitu cita-cita tentang perdamaian untuk mencapai suatu dunia yang lebih baik, suatu dunia yang bebas dari sengketa dan ketegangan.

“Suatu dunia dimana anak-anak dapat tumbuh dengan bangga dan bebas, suatu dunia dimana keadilan dan kesejahteraan berlaku untuk semua orang. Suatu dunia, dimana terdapat keadilan dan kemakmuran untuk semua orang,” ujarnya.

Presiden Kelima Megawati Soekarnoputri yang juga Ketua Umum DPP PDI Perjuangan bertemu dengan Wapres RRT Wang Qishan. Keduanya bertemu di Forum Perdamaian Dunia (World Peace Forum) ke-8 yang diselenggarakan Tsinghua University di Beijing, Senin (8/7/2019) waktu setempat.

“Suatu dunia, dimana kemanusiaan dapat mencapai kejayaannya yang penuh. Suatu dunia dimana semua bangsa hidup dalam dunia damai dan persaudaraan,” katanya.

Di hadapan para peserta forum dari puluhan negara di dunia itu, Megawati pun mengajak agar semuanya bersedia menjadi bagian dari perjuangan untuk mewujudkan cita-cita tersebut.

“Senandungkanlah nyanyian perdamaian di hati dan jiwa kita. Mari bergandengan tangan dalam semangat persaudaran dan solidaritas,” kata Ketua Umum DPP PDI Perjuangan itu.

“Yakinlah, suatu hari kelak, pasti, pasti akan terbit matahari perdamaian, matahari emansipasi yang membawa terang ke seluruh penjuru dunia. Dunia baru tanpa penindasan,” tegasnya.

- **Voinews (1 篇)**

(印尼语)

## Megawati bertemu tokoh internasional jelang pembukaan WPF VIII

09 July 2019 09:17 Written by Sugiyanto

<http://voinews.id/indonesian/index.php/component/k2/item/9705-megawati-bertemu-tokoh-internasional-jelang-pembukaan-wpf-viii>

Presiden kelima RI Megawati Soekarnoputri menjelang pembukaan World Peace Forum (WPF) VIII di Beijing, China, Senin (8/7/2019). Foto : antaranews.com

Ketua Umum Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan Megawati Soekarnoputri melakukan pertemuan dengan empat tokoh internasional sebelum menghadiri pembukaan The World Peace Forum (WPF) KE-8 di Universitas Tsinghua, Beijing, China, Senin.

Beberapa tokoh internasional tersebut, yakni mantan Perdana Menteri Singapura Goh Chok Tong, mantan Presiden Afghanistan Hamid Karzai, mantan Perdana Menteri Belgia Herman Van Rompuy dan mantan Menlu Rusia Igor Ivanov. Mereka juga bertemu dengan Wakil Presiden Tiongkok Wang Qishan. Antara.

- **Wartadata (2 篇)**

(印尼语)

## Di WPF ke 8, Megawati Ajarkan Prinsip Musyawarah

08/07/2019

<https://wartadata.com/internasional/di-wpf-ke-8-megawati-ajarkan-prinsip-musyawah/>

BEIJING, wartadata.com- Presiden RI ke5 Megawati Soekarnoputri mengajak agar prinsip musyawarah mufakat dan dialog konstruktif menjadi cara untuk menyelesaikan segala pertentangan demi mewujudkan perdamaian dunia.

Maka jika ingin dunia damai, maka setiap negara bangsa harus menghormati kedaulatan tiap negara bangsa lainnya, walau yang terkecil sekalipun.

Hal itu disampaikan oleh Presiden RI Kelima, Megawati Soekarnoputri, dalam pidato kunci (keynote speech) di acara Forum Perdamaian Dunia (World Peace Forum) ke-8 yang diselenggarakan Tsinghua University di Beijing, Senin (8/7/2019).

Ketua Umum DPP PDI Perjuangan itu menjadi pembicara utama dalam pleno yang bertemakan International



Configuration and World Order.

Megawati mengatakan isu perdamaian menghangat biasanya seiring isu adu kekuatan yang terjadi di antara negara-negara yang dinilai maju dalam pertumbuhan ekonomi.

“Dalam forum ini, saya ingin mengajukan pertanyaan, yaitu “siapakah sebenarnya yang hendak dihancurkan di abad 21 ini?”

Inikah arti kemerdekaan yang dengan susah payah telah diperjuangkan oleh para pendiri bangsa kita? Inikah arti dari kemajuan teknologi? Apakah teknologi diciptakan untuk menyulut peperangan atau sebenarnya untuk memperkokoh perdamaian?,” ucap Megawati.

Padahal, menurutnya dunia juga telah mengalami berbagai contoh kesengsaraan yang diakibatkan oleh perang. Dari perang dunia, konflik Semenanjung Korea, konflik di Timur Tengah, dan lainnya. Begitu banyak juga inisiatif baik perdamaian lewat Konferensi Asia Afrika 1955, Gerakan Non-Blok, hingga kerja-kerja PBB.

Prinsip pertama yang disampaikan Megawati, semua harus selalu ingat bahwa bumi yang kita diami ini hanyalah satu. “Maka kita sendirilah yang harus menjaga dan melestarikannya,” kata Megawati.

Hal kedua, semua harus menyadari jika setiap pertentangan selalu dimaknai sebagai perang, maka pertentangan tersebut pasti akan berujung dengan bahaya bagi peradaban manusia.

Dalam konteks itu, nasib umat manusia tidak dapat ditentukan oleh hanya segelintir bangsa atau golongan yang merasa dirinya besar dan kuat, paling benar dan suci. Setiap bangsa, sekecil apapun, berhak bersuara. “Dan suara sekecil apapun, berhak untuk didengar dalam upaya keamanan dan perdamaian dunia,” kata Megawati.

Ketiga, jika bersepakat menciptakan perdamaian dunia, maka lenyapkanlah sebab-sebab pertikaian dan ketegangan. Dunia akan merasa damai bila sebab-sebab peperangan dilenyapkan. Jika segala kebencian, permusuhan dan keserakahan dilenyapkan.

Bagaimana caranya? Menurut Megawati, adalah dengan duduk bersama, menggunakan pikiran dan hati yang tenang.

“Lenyapkan semua itu dengan dialog konstruktif. Lenyapkan semua itu dengan musyawarah mufakat, temukan dan putuskan prinsip-prinsip yang disetujui secara bersama untuk menyelesaikan pertentangan,” ujarnya.

Kata Megawati, ada sebuah prinsip yang sesuai dengan amanat Piagam Perserikatan Bangsa Bangsa. Yakni prinsip persamaan kedaulatan bagi semua bangsa. Satu prinsip untuk menghormati, menghargai, mengakui dan melindungi penggunaan hak-hak azasi setiap manusia dan hak-hak azasi nasional setiap bangsa.

“Itulah prinsip yang harus diterima, dipegang teguh, dan dijalankan oleh setiap bangsa,” tandasnya.

Usai berpidato, Megawati memberikan kesempatan kepada peserta untuk bertanya kepadanya.

Selain Megawati, di forum ini turut hadir juga mantan Perdana Menteri Singapura yang sekaligus pimpinan delegasi Singapura Goh Chok Tong, mantan Presiden Afghanistan Hamid Karzai, mantan Perdana Menteri Belgia Herman Van Rompuy, dan mantan Menlu Rusia Igor Ivanov.

(印尼语)

## Ditanya Perkembangan Tekonologi, Ini Jawaban Megawati kepada Menteri Senior Singapura

08/07/2019

<https://wartadata.com/internasional/ditanya-perkembangan-tekonologi-ini-jawaban-megawati-kepada-menteri-senior-singapura/>

BEIJING, wartadata.com- Disela pelaksanaan World Peace Forum di Tsinghua University, Beijing, Senin (8/7/2019), Menteri Senior Emeritus Singapura Goh Chok Tong, meminta waktu untuk bertemu dengan Presiden RI Kelima Megawati Soekarnoputri.

Pertemuan dilakukan di sebuah ruangan di Hotel Liaoning International. Lebih dari 30 menit keduanya melakukan

pertemuan tertutup.

Usai pertemuan, Megawati mengaku pembicaraan keduanya di sekitar persahabatan Indonesia dan Singapura, terutama menyangkut kawasan Asia Tenggara (ASEAN).

Sebagai negara yang dekat secara geografis dengan Indonesia, Goh Chok Tong mewakili negerinya menyampaikan sejumlah masukan soal bagaimana Indonesia ke depan setelah Joko Widodo (Jokowi) terpilih sebagai presiden di periode kedua.

“Singapura sangat berharap Indonesia dapat berjalan dengan baik. Karena disadari sepenuhnya, jika ada sesuatu yang tak berjalan dengan baik di Indonesia, maka akan ada dampaknya hingga ke Singapura,” ujar Megawati kepada pers usai pertemuan.

Goh Chok Tong juga menyampaikan soal pengembangan teknologi di Indonesia. Kepada Megawati, Megawati menjelaskan problem yang dihadapi Indonesia soal belum seragamnya kondisi seluruh daerah di Indonesia dalam menghadapi tantangan yang ada.

Secara spesifik, Megawati menyebut bahwa kondisi Indonesia bagian timur dengan Indonesia bagian barat agak berbeda. Di bagian barat, boleh dikatakan lebih maju dibanding bagian timur.

“Jadi banyak hal yang masih harus kita dorong supaya daerah timur bisa terangkat bersama untuk menjalankan banyak program, yang saya kira Pak Jokowi rencanakan dengan cukup baik,” kata Megawati.

Pada pertemuan itu, Goh Chok Tong juga menyampaikan selamat kepada Megawati, yang juga Ketua Umum DPP PDI Perjuangan. Sebab partai berlambang kepala banteng itu menjadi juara pemilu legislatif 2019. Prestasinya meningkat dengan tambahan kursi Parlemen signifikan dibanding ketika memenangkan pemilu legislatif 2014.

Baca Juga Bantuan Kemanusiaan ACT Sudah Diterima Pengungsi Suriah

Kata Megawati, Goh Chok Tong menyampaikan harapan agar hubungan baik selama ini bisa dilanjutkan. Sebab Indonesia dan Singapura adalah satu keluarga dalam ASEAN.

“Menurut saya kita harus menjaga kestabilan di kawasan,” kata Megawati.(hdt)

## ■ 英国（4家媒体，总计8篇报道）

- The Economist, 经济学人（1篇）

Few things worry China's elite more than getting their kids into Harvard

Jul 11th 2019

<https://www.economist.com/china/2019/07/11/few-things-worry-chinas-elite-more-than-getting-their-kids-into-harvard>

Many think Donald Trump is targeting their children for racist reasons.



Dizzied by trumpian flip-flops and clashing policy announcements, China's ruling classes no longer know quite what to expect from America—with one exception. Chinese elites appear sure that President Donald Trump's America is willing to hurt their children, as part of a racist scheme to keep China down.

Outsiders might think it odd to spend time fretting about the roughly 360,000 Chinese youngsters studying in America, and whether they face tougher visa rules or unfair scrutiny from FBI agents hunting spies on college campuses. After all, tariffs worth billions of dollars are at stake in the trade war. Depending on what Mr Trump's dealmaking gut tells him, America may or may not be bent on crushing Huawei, the telecommunications giant key to China's hopes of becoming a technological superpower.

(Please read the subscription section for World Peace Forum coverage.)

- Express（1篇）

China threat: Treating China as 'enemy' risks 'disaster', diplomat tells US

CIARAN MCGRATH, Jul 10, 2019

<https://www.express.co.uk/news/world/1151616/china-threat-enemy-disaster-trade-war->

donald-trump-xi-jinping-united-states

A SENIOR Chinese diplomat has told the United States not to “scapegoat” his country - adding ominously that treating China as the “enemy” risked “disastrous consequences.

Treating China as an enemy is not rational – it is very stupid and could lead to disastrous consequences -Li Yucheng

Li Yucheng, foreign vice-minister, stressed the dangers during the World Peace Forum at Tsinghua University in Beijing, which was attended by academics and diplomats. Mr Yucheng said: “Polarisation between the rich and the poor, the ageing of infrastructure – all of those have their own causes – but China is not the scapegoat. “Treating China as an enemy is not rational – it is very stupid and could lead to disastrous consequences.”

During his speech, he referred to concerns passed on to him by academics and diplomats who he said were facing increasing difficulties in applying for US visas.

In some cases, they had had their documents cancelled, he added.

In addition, some researchers had also been sacked by American employers in recent months, Mr Yucheng claimed.

His comments came despite US President Donald Trump telling China’s leader Xi Jinping Chinese students were always welcome to study in America, when they met at the G20 summit in Osaka, Japan, last month.

Mr Yucheng added: “There are some reports saying that some Chinese-American scientists in the US, just because they are Chinese scientists, they have been treated unfairly.

“They have been put under scrutiny, harassed, and some of them even lost their jobs.”

Some Chinese academics had even avoided transiting in the US on their way to Latin America because they feared they would be harassed, he said.

He referred to a case in May in which he said Emory University in Georgia had dismissed two Chinese-American neuroscientists over alleged undisclosed funding ties to China, and another a month earlier when the MD Anderson Cancer Centre in Houston fired three Chinese-American researchers which it accused of conducting espionage on behalf of the Chinese government.

Mr Yucheng added: “I find it difficult to understand the cancer centre case because doctors and researchers are there to find treatments for diseases to save lives.

“How can that add to the threat to US national security?”

Tensions between have been increasing as a result of a tit-for-tat trade dispute which has seen both countries slap tariffs on a range of imported goods.

China’s military expansion, particularly in the South China Sea, as well as concerns over human rights are also bones of contention.

In addition, the US State Department yesterday approved a potential \$2billion arms sale to Taiwan.

The move prompted the Chinese government to accuse Washington of interfering with its security interests.

Speaking at the same event, Vice-President Wang Qishan said Beijing need to stay committed to economic globalisation despite the escalating trade war with the US.

He added: “China’s development can’t be separated from the world, and the world’s development cannot be separated from China.”

- Reuters (5 篇)

## World cannot shut China out, vice president says, in jab at U.S.

Ben Blanchard, JULY 8, 2019

<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-china-diplomacy/world-cannot-shut-china-out-vice-president-says-in-jab-at-u-s-idUSKCN1U303U>

BEIJING (Reuters) - China and the rest of the world must co-exist, Vice President Wang Qishan said on Monday, in an indirect jab at the United States, with which Beijing is trying to resolve a bitter trade war.

Top representatives of the world’s two biggest economies are trying to resume talks this week to try and resolve their year-long trade dispute, which has seen the two countries place increasingly harsh tariffs on each other’s imports.

The Trump administration has accused China of engaging in unfair trade practices that discriminate against U.S. firms, forced technology transfers and intellectual property rights theft. Beijing has denied all the charges.

“China’s development can’t shut out the rest of the world. The world’s development can’t shut out China,” Wang told the World Peace Forum at Beijing’s elite Tsinghua University.

He also warned against “protectionism in the name of national security”, but without mentioning the United States, and urged major powers to make greater contributions to world peace.

China has also been angered by U.S. sanctions against tech giant Huawei Technologies Co Ltd [HWT.UL] over national security concerns, and U.S. visa curbs on its students and academics.

In his speech, Wang, who is extremely close to Chinese President Xi Jinping and rarely speaks in public, reiterated China’s commitment to opening up.

“Large countries must assume their responsibilities and set an example, make more contributions to global peace and stability, and broaden the path of joint development,” he added.

“Development is the key to resolving all issues,” Wang, who became vice president last year, after having led Xi’s fight to root out corruption, told an audience that included Western diplomats based in Beijing and former European Council President Herman Van Rompuy.

“NOT A RATIONAL ACTION”

The United States should not blame China for the problems it is facing, Vice Foreign Minister Le Yucheng told the forum later.

“Viewing China as the enemy is not a rational action,” the foreign ministry quoted him as saying, adding that China would not put up “high walls” or “decouple itself from any country”.

China has been nervous that the United States is seeking to sever, or at least severely curb, economic links, in what has been called a “decoupling”.

Tariff, trade, finance and science and technology wars are “turning back the clock on history,” Le said. “The consequences will be extremely dangerous.”

The two sides have communicated by telephone since last month’s summit of leaders of Group of 20 major nations in Japan, at which U.S. President Donald Trump and Xi agreed to relaunch stalled talks.

Talks broke down in May, after U.S. officials accused China of pulling back from commitments previously made in the text of an agreement negotiators said was nearly finished.

The countries have also been at loggerheads over issues ranging from human rights to the disputed South China Sea and U.S. support of self-ruled Taiwan, which China claims as its own.

No matter how the international situation or China developed, Vice President Wang said, the country would follow the path of peace, and not seek spheres of influence or expansion.

“If there is no peaceful, stable international environment, there will be no development to talk of.”

Reporting by Ben Blanchard; Editing by Michael Perry and Clarence Fernandez

## China committed to opening up, but other nations must contribute more to world peace - vice president

JULY 8, 2019

<https://www.reuters.com/article/china-diplomacy/china-committed-to-opening-up-but-other-nations-must-contribute-more-to-world-peace-vice-president-idUSB9N21K02D>

BEIJING, July 8 (Reuters) - Chinese Vice President Wang Qishan told a forum in Beijing on Monday that China was committed to opening up, but called on major countries to contribute more to world peace and stability.

Wang, who is very close to President Xi Jinping, became vice president last year, having previously run Xi’s fight against deep-seated corruption. (Reporting by Ben Blanchard; Editing by Michael Perry)

(阿拉伯语)

اندالب لزاع مل اعلل نكمي ال: ينيصلال سيئرلا بئان

2019.07.08

<https://ara.reuters.com/article/idARAKCN1U30OM>

شيعتلا مل اعلل اتيقبو مدالب ملع نل نينثال اموي ينيصلال سيئرلا بئان ناش يشت غناو لاق - (زرتيور) نيكب

اهعم قيرم ةيراجت برح ةيوسن ايلاح نيكب لواحت يتلا ءدحتمل تايالولل رشابم ريغ عيرقت يف لكلذو

موي نيكب يف اوهغنيسن ءعماج يف يملاعل مالسلال ىدنن مام ءمك يقلي ينيصلال سيئرل ابئان ناش يشن غناو زرتيور - يل نوسيج: ريوصت. نينثالال  
ال نيصلال روطت "نيكب يف ءومرمل اوهغنيسن ءعماج يف يملاعل مالسلال ىدنن ماب حتتفا باطخ يف غناو لاقو  
"نيصلال يصقي نأ نكمي ال ملاعل روطتو. ملاعل يقاب يصقي نأ نكمي

يوقل اءو ءارص ءدحتمل تايالولل ركذي نأ نود "يموقل نأ ماب ءيراجتلا ءياملال" ءبغم نم اضيأ غناو رءو  
نيملاعل رارقنسلال مالسلال لال لليبس يف تامهاسمل نم ديزم لذبل ىربكلال

تالفرشلال دض زي يملتلل ءلءاع ريغ ءيراجت تاسرامم عابتاب نيصلال بمارت دلانود يكييرمألال سيئرل اءرادل تمهتالو  
نيكب اهيفنن تامهتالو هو ءيركفلال ءيكملال قوقح قورسو ايءولونكئلل ىرسقلا لقنل او ءيكيرمألال  
تاءرلوال ىلع ءعفترم ءيكيرم ج موسر ضررف انتلولل تلدابتو  
قلعتت فواخمب ءللعتم ايءولونكئلل ءقالملعلا ءينيصلال يواوه ءفرش ىلع تابوقع ءدحتمل تايالولل تضررف امك  
نيصلال بضع رانءا امم يمولل نأ ماب

يضماملال مالال سيئرل ابئان حبص او اردان ال ءينلعل تاباطخب يلدي الو غنيب نيغ يش سيئرل نم اءج برقم غناو  
ملاعل ىلع ءانفنالاب مءالب مازنل غناو رركو. ءاسفلا دض اببرح يش عم ءاق نأ ءعب

اهتاي لوؤس مبال طظنلال ءري بئلال لولل ىلع "فاض او. اضيأ ملاعل مءالب جاتحت امك نيصلال جاتحي ملاعل نال لاقو  
قطن نم عسوتو نيملاعل رارقنسلال مالسلال تامهاسمل نم ديزم مءقت نأ اهيلعو.. مبال ىءتحي ءءومنك فرصتلالو  
"ءكترتشمال ءيمنتلال

ءوفنلل ىعست نلو ءيلءمل او ءيملاعل نيءءاسل ىلع تاروطنل تنالك اي مالسلال راسمب مزلتست مءالب نأ غناو ءكأو  
عسوتللو

"اننع ءءنن ءيمنت لكانه نولءن لفل ملاعل يف رقتسمل او يملسلال ءانمل رفوتني مل اءل" لاقو

## 世界は中国を締め出すことはできない = 副主席

2019.07.08

<https://jp.reuters.com/article/china-wang-open-market-idJPKCN1U305X>

【北京 8日 ロイター】 - 中国の王岐山国家副主席は8日、北京の清華大学で開かれた世界平和フォーラムで「世界は中国を締め出すことはできない」と述べ、中国とその他の国々は共存する必要があると訴えた。貿易戦争の相手国である米国が念頭にあるとみられる。

副主席は「中国の発展が世界の他の地域を締め出すことはできない。世界の発展も中国を締め出すことはできない」と強調。

また、米国を名指しすることはせず、「国家安全保障の名を借りた保護主義」についても警告した。その上で、主要国に世界の平和と安定にさらに貢献するよう呼びかけた。

王氏が公的な場で発言するのは珍しい。同氏は習近平国家主席に非常に近い存在とされており、昨年に副主席に就任する前は習政権の腐敗撲滅運動を推進する役割を担っていた。

王氏は中国の市場開放への決意をあらためて表明し、中国が世界を必要としているのと同じくらい世界も中国を必要としていると語った。

「世界の大国は責任を果たすとともに模範を示し、世界の平和と安定にさらに貢献し、協調的発展の道を広げるべきだ」と強調。「発展が全問題を解決する鍵を握る」と述べた。

フォーラムにはファンロンパイ欧州連合（EU）前大統領や北京駐在の西側諸国の外交当局者らが参加した。

王副主席は国際的な状況がどのように展開しようと、中国がどのような方法で発展しようとも、中国は平和の道筋を歩むことになり、勢力圏の確保や拡大を求めるとはしないと声明した。

「平和で安定的な国際環境が存在しなければ語るべき発展もなくなる」とした。

\* 内容を追加しました。

## 来週はドル 108 円台を軸にもみ合い、トランプ氏の不規則発言注視

2019.07.12

<https://jp.reuters.com/article/tokyo-frx-wklyoutlook-idJPKCN1U700O>

〔東京 12日 ロイター〕 - 来週の外為市場でドルは108円台を中心とするもみ合いとなりそうだ。良好な米経済指標や米長期金利の上昇を背景にドル高の余地がある一方、イランを巡る地政学リスクや米中通商交渉の停滞、高値圏にある米国株が下方調整する可能性などのリスク要因も枚挙に暇がない。最大のリスクは、トランプ大統領による不規則発言とみられている。

予想レンジはドルが107.50—109.50円、ユーロが1.1150—1.1350ドル。

トランプ米大統領は3日「中国や欧州は為替操縦ゲームを派手に楽しんでおり、米国と張り合うために金融システムにお金をつぎ込んでいる。われわれも『対抗』すべきだ」と持論を繰り返した。9日には、ドル高に懸念を強めるトランプ氏が側近にドルを引き下げる方法を相談していると報じられた。ドル指数.DXYは6月25日につけた直近の安値95.84から反発し7月9日に高値97.588をつけた。現在は97付近。

「最近のドル/円の変動パターンでは、円高は一気に1円ほど進み、ドル高はじわじわ進む。円高リスクとしては、イランを巡る不穏な動き、米中通商交渉の先行き懸念、高値圏にある米国株の調整などあるが、最大のリスクはトランプ大統領による不規則発言だろう」とトウキョウフォレックス上田ハーローの営業推進室長 □ 阪井勇蔵氏は言う。

市場は不規則発言の中でも対中政策に関するものに警戒感をもっている。[nL4N24C30U]

日本が休日となる15日には、中国4—6月GDP、6月鉱工業生産と小売売上高、1—6月固定資産投資など中国で経済指標の発表が目白押しだ。

中国の王岐山国家副主席は8日、北京の清華大学で開かれた世界平和フォーラムで「世界は中国を締め出すことはできない」と述べ、中国とその他の国々は共存する必要があると訴えた。貿易戦争の相手国である米国が念頭にあるとみられる。

習近平国家主席に非常に近い存在とされている王氏が公的な場で発言するのは珍しい。同日、上海株.SSECは大幅な落ち込みをみせたが、これは「中国が世界から締め出されるリスクを投資家が意識しはじめたためだろう」（中国担当アナリスト）という。

中国経済について、「投資と輸出の落ち込みがひどいが、国土が広いため、地方によってばらつきがある。消費が本格的に落ち込むのは来年になる」（同）という。

中東ではイランと米国との間で緊張感が高まっており、地政学リスクもテーマとなりうる。

### • Sharecast News (1 篇)

#### China's Wang argues for country to stay course on global integration

Alexander Bueso, 08 Jul, 2019

<https://www.sharecast.com/news/international-economic/chinas-wang-argues-for-country-to-stay-course-on-global-integration--6801734.html>

A top Chinese official called on Monday for greater global economic integration, arguing that the best path forward for his country was to seek to develop through reform and innovation and that it was "determined to open up to learn the advantages of other nations".



"Economic globalisation is the main trend," Chinese vice-premier Wang Qishan said, according to the South China Morning Post.

"We will see challenges and turbulence in the path ahead. But we have to stick to the principle of peaceful development, and not be shaken in pushing ahead with economic globalisation," he reportedly added.

Delivering the opening address at Tsinghua University's World Peace Forum, Wang said that China's development was inseparable from that of the rest of the world and vice-versa.

"Major nations have to shoulder more responsibility and make greater contributions to the stability and peace of the world," Wang said.

"They should promote common security through seeking common interest, and we oppose the practice of protectionism in the name of national security."

## 越南媒体（12家媒体，总计12篇报道）

- 越南《新报》（Baomoi）（1篇）

（越南语）

'Thế giới cần Trung Quốc nhiều như Trung Quốc cần thế giới'

2019.07.08

<https://baomoi.com/the-gioi-can-trung-quoc-nhieu-nhu-trung-quoc-can-the-gioi/c/31382118.epi>

Phát biểu tại Diễn đàn Hòa bình Thế giới ở Bắc Kinh (Trung Quốc) ngày 8/7, Phó Chủ tịch Trung Quốc Vương Kỳ Sơn cho rằng 'thế giới cần Trung Quốc nhiều như Trung Quốc cần thế giới', đồng thời kêu gọi các cường quốc đóng góp nhiều hơn cho sự ổn định và hòa bình thế giới.

Cũng tại sự kiện, ông Vương nêu rõ Trung Quốc cam kết mở cửa nền kinh tế, đồng thời khuyến cáo về chủ nghĩa bảo hộ thương mại dưới danh nghĩa an ninh quốc gia.

“Sự phát triển là chìa khóa để giải quyết tất cả vấn đề”, nhà lãnh đạo Trung Quốc khẳng định.

Trung Quốc đã nhiều lần cáo buộc Mỹ không tuân thủ các quy tắc của Tổ chức Thương mại Thế giới (WTO) và phớt lờ những lời kêu gọi giảm thuế từ chính các doanh nghiệp Mỹ. Trung Quốc cho rằng các hành động của Mỹ đại diện cho "chủ nghĩa đơn phương" và "chủ nghĩa bảo hộ".

Trên bề mặt, cuộc đối đầu của hai nền kinh tế lớn nhất thế giới xoay quanh vấn đề công bằng thương mại. Tuy nhiên, nhiều chuyên gia cho rằng thực chất nó là một phần của cạnh tranh địa chính trị giữa hai nước.

Giới chức Trung Quốc luôn tỏ ra ngờ vực rằng động thái đánh thuế nhập khẩu của Tổng thống Mỹ Donald Trump nằm trong kế hoạch lớn hơn nhằm kìm hãm sự trỗi dậy của Trung Quốc, khi nước này đang mở rộng ảnh hưởng trên toàn thế giới, thách thức vị thế siêu cường hàng đầu của Mỹ.

Bắc Kinh đặt ra một điều kiện tiên quyết trước khi đi đến bất kỳ thỏa thuận nào với Mỹ, đó là Washington phải dỡ bỏ hàng rào thuế quan hiện thời áp lên 250 tỷ USD hàng hóa Trung Quốc.

Về phía Mỹ, ông Larry Kudlow, cố vấn kinh tế trưởng của Tổng thống Trump, đã khẳng định rằng Mỹ sẽ không gỡ bỏ thuế quan trong quá trình đàm phán.

Căng thẳng thương mại Mỹ-Trung tăng nhiệt sau khi Tổng thống Mỹ Donald Trump hồi tháng 5 tăng thuế lên 25% với 200 tỷ USD hàng hóa Trung Quốc và dọa sẽ áp thêm thuế lên 300 tỷ USD hàng hóa Trung Quốc nữa.

Đáp lại, Bắc Kinh trả đũa bằng việc nâng thuế với 60 tỷ USD hàng hóa Mỹ đã chịu thuế từ năm ngoái.

Sau cuộc gặp giữa Tổng thống Mỹ Donald Trump và Chủ tịch Trung Quốc Tập Cận Bình nhân dịp dự Hội nghị Thượng đỉnh Nhóm Các nền kinh tế phát triển và mới nổi hàng đầu thế giới (G20) ở Osaka, Nhật Bản cuối tháng 6 vừa qua, hai bên đã nhất trí nối lại các cuộc đàm phán thương mại.

Tổng thống Mỹ đã đồng ý chưa áp thuế với số hàng hóa Trung Quốc trị giá 300 tỷ USD và giảm bớt lệnh cấm với Huawei. Tuy nhiên, ông Trump vẫn giữ nguyên các mức thuế hiện tại – 25% với 250 tỷ USD hàng Trung Quốc, từ nội thất đến chất bán dẫn.

## • 越南多媒体通讯总公司 (VTC) (1 篇)

(越南语)

Nhà ngoại giao Trung Quốc cảnh báo 'hậu quả thảm khốc' nếu Mỹ coi Trung Quốc như 'kẻ thù'

Thứ Ba, 2019.07.09

<https://vtc.vn/nha-ngoai-giao-trung-quoc-can-bao-hau-qua-tham-khoc-neu-my-coi-trung-quoc-nhu-ke-thu-d485670.html>

"Đối xử với Trung Quốc như một kẻ thù là không hợp lý - điều đó rất ngu ngốc và có thể dẫn đến hậu quả tai hại" - Thứ trưởng Ngoại giao Trung Quốc Lạc Ngọc Thành (Le Yucheng) phát biểu tại Diễn đàn Hòa bình thế giới, Đại học Thanh Hoa ở Bắc Kinh, nơi có sự tham gia của các học giả và nhà ngoại giao.

Ông Lạc cho rằng các vấn đề mà Mỹ gặp phải không phải là lỗi của Trung Quốc, và người Trung Quốc đang gặp khó khăn hơn trong việc trao đổi với các đối tác Mỹ. Ngày càng có nhiều báo cáo về việc các học giả và sinh viên Trung Quốc gặp khó khăn trong việc xin thị thực Mỹ, và trong một số trường hợp thị thực bị hủy, trong khi một số nhà nghiên cứu đã bị các nhà sử dụng lao động Mỹ sa thải trong những tháng gần đây.

"Ngăn cản sự giao lưu giữa người dân Mỹ và Trung Quốc vì dòng máu và chủng tộc của họ là đi ngược lại quyền lợi của họ" - ông Lạc nói thêm.

Bình luận của ông Lạc được đưa ra sau khi Tổng thống Mỹ Donald Trump gặp Chủ tịch Tập Cận Bình bên lề Hội nghị thượng đỉnh Nhóm 20 tại Osaka, Nhật Bản vào tháng trước, nói rằng các sinh

viên Trung Quốc luôn được chào đón sang Mỹ học tập.

Ông Lạc cho biết một số học giả Trung Quốc đã bị các quan chức tình báo và thực thi pháp luật Mỹ quấy rối tại các sân bay và khách sạn khi họ tới nước này làm các hoạt động nghiên cứu theo lời mời của các đối tác Mỹ. Có một số báo cáo nói rằng một số nhà khoa học người Mỹ gốc Hoa, chỉ vì họ là nhà khoa học gốc Trung Quốc, đã bị đối xử bất công, ông nói. "Họ đã bị đặt dưới sự giám sát, quấy rối và một số trong số họ thậm chí mất việc."

Ông Lạc nói rằng một số học giả Trung Quốc đã tránh quá cảnh ở Mỹ trên đường đến Mỹ Latinh để tránh bị quấy rối. Vào tháng 5, Đại học Emory ở Georgia đã sa thải hai nhà thần kinh học người Mỹ gốc Hoa vì cáo buộc có mối quan hệ không được tiết lộ với Trung Quốc. Một tháng trước đó, Trung tâm Ung thư MD Anderson ở Houston đã sa thải ba nhà nghiên cứu người Mỹ gốc Hoa, với cáo buộc đang thực hiện hoạt động gián điệp thay mặt cho chính phủ Trung Quốc.

"Tôi cảm thấy khó hiểu bởi vì các bác sĩ và nhà nghiên cứu đang ở đó để tìm ra phương pháp điều trị bệnh cứu người", ông Lạc nói. "Làm thế nào mà điều đó có thể tạo ra mối đe dọa đối với an ninh quốc gia Mỹ?"

Cũng tại diễn đàn này, Phó chủ tịch Trung Quốc Vương Kỳ Sơn cho biết Bắc Kinh sẽ tiếp tục cam kết toàn cầu hóa kinh tế bất chấp những thách thức đặt ra từ cuộc chiến thương mại với Mỹ. "Sự phát triển của Trung Quốc không thể tách rời khỏi thế giới và sự phát triển của thế giới không thể tách rời khỏi Trung Quốc", ông Vương nhấn mạnh.

## • 越南快报 (VnExpress) (1 篇)

(越南语)

Trung Quốc cảnh báo về hậu quả nghiêm trọng nếu bị Mỹ đối xử như 'kẻ thù'

Ngọc Ánh, 2019.07.09

<https://vnexpress.net/the-gioi/trung-quoc-can-bao-ve-hau-qua-nghiem-trong-neu-bi-my-doi-xu-nhu-ke-thu-3949962.html>

"Sự phân chia giàu nghèo, sự xuống cấp của cơ sở hạ tầng, tất cả đều có nguyên nhân, nhưng Trung Quốc không phải đối tượng để đổ lỗi. Đối xử với Trung Quốc như kẻ thù là hành động vô lý, ngu ngốc và có thể dẫn đến những hậu quả nghiêm trọng", Thứ trưởng Ngoại giao Trung Quốc Lạc Ngọc Thành phát biểu tại Diễn đàn Hòa bình Thế giới được tổ chức ở Đại học Thanh Hoa, Bắc Kinh, ngày 8/7.

Ông khẳng định những vấn đề mà Mỹ gặp phải hiện nay không phải là lỗi của Trung Quốc và cho hay nhiều người Trung Quốc đang gặp khó khăn ngày càng lớn trong việc trao đổi với các đồng nghiệp, đối tác ở Mỹ.

Theo Thứ trưởng Ngoại giao Trung Quốc, ngày càng có nhiều thông tin về việc học giả và sinh viên Trung Quốc gặp khó khăn trong vấn đề xin visa Mỹ, một số trường hợp bị hủy thị thực, trong khi số khác bị các doanh nghiệp, cơ quan Mỹ sa thải.

Ông nói rằng một số học giả còn bị các quan chức tình báo và thực thi pháp luật Mỹ quấy rầy tại sân bay và khách sạn khi họ tới nước này để hoạt động nghiên cứu theo lời mời từ đối tác Mỹ. Một số học giả Trung Quốc đã tránh quá cảnh ở Mỹ trên đường tới Mỹ Latin để không bị làm phiền.

Hồi tháng 5, Đại học Emory ở Georgia, Mỹ sa thải hai nhà thần kinh học gốc Hoa với cáo buộc không công khai khoản tài trợ từ chính phủ Trung Quốc. Một tháng trước đó, Trung tâm Ung thư MD Anderson ở Houston cũng sa thải ba nhà nghiên cứu gốc Hoa và buộc tội họ làm gián điệp cho Trung Quốc.

"Tôi cảm thấy khó hiểu về trường hợp của trung tâm ung thư vì các bác sĩ và nhà nghiên cứu đang ở đó để tìm phương pháp trị bệnh cứu người. Tại sao có thể gọi hành động đó là đe dọa tới an ninh quốc gia Mỹ?", ông Lạc nói và nhận xét cách hành xử của Washington trong vấn đề giao lưu, trao đổi văn hoá giữa Mỹ và Trung Quốc "rất khác thường".

Quan hệ Mỹ - Trung trở nên căng thẳng kể từ khi chính quyền Tổng thống Donald Trump phát động chiến tranh thương mại nhắm vào nước này. Cuộc chiến thương mại dần lan sang các lĩnh vực khác như công nghệ, giáo dục và được dự báo sẽ khó có thể sớm kết thúc, khi Mỹ - Trung đang lâm vào thế cạnh tranh chiến lược trên phạm vi toàn cầu.

## • 越南通讯社 (Vietstock) (1 篇)

(越南语)

Trung Quốc tuyên bố “thế giới không thể đóng cửa với Trung Quốc”

An Huy, 2019.07.09

<https://vietstock.vn/2019/07/trung-quoc-tuyen-bo-the-gioi-khong-the-dong-cua-voi-trung-quoc-772-689679.htm>

Trung Quốc và phần còn lại của thế giới phải cùng nhau tồn tại - Phó chủ tịch Trung Quốc Vương Kỳ Sơn tuyên bố ngày 8/7, trong một phát biểu được xem là ngầm chỉ trích Mỹ.

"Sự phát triển của Trung Quốc không thể đóng kín với phần còn lại của thế giới. Sự phát triển của thế giới cũng không thể đóng kín với Trung Quốc", hãng tin Reuters dẫn lời ông Vương phát biểu khai mạc Diễn đàn Hòa bình Thế giới (WPF) tại Đại học Thanh Hoa, trường đại học danh tiếng nhất của Trung Quốc.

Ngoài ra, ông Vương cũng cảnh báo về "chủ nghĩa bảo hộ dưới danh nghĩa an ninh quốc gia", nhưng không đề cập đến Mỹ, và kêu gọi các nước lớn đóng góp nhiều hơn và hòa bình và ổn định của thế giới.

Trong cuộc chiến thương mại chưa có hồi kết giữa Mỹ và Trung Quốc, chính quyền Tổng thống Donald Trump đưa ra nhiều cáo buộc đối với Bắc Kinh, bao gồm phân biệt đối xử với các công ty Mỹ, ép buộc chuyển giao công nghệ, đánh cắp tài sản trí tuệ... Trung Quốc bác bỏ tất cả những cáo buộc này.

Ngoài ra, Mỹ cũng khiến Trung Quốc "nổi đóa" khi áp các biện pháp trừng phạt lên Huawei vì lý do an ninh quốc gia. Huawei là tập đoàn công nghệ tiêu biểu hàng đầu của Trung Quốc, đại diện cho sức mạnh công nghệ ngày càng lớn của quốc gia đông dân nhất thế giới.

Sau nhiều đợt áp thuế quan "ăn miếng trả miếng" lên hàng hóa của nhau, Mỹ-Trung hiện đang "đình chiến" để nói lại đàm phán. Tuy nhiên, chưa có dấu hiệu nào cho thấy hai bên sẵn sàng nhượng bộ để đi đến một thỏa thuận nhằm kết thúc cuộc chiến.

Ông Vương, người được cho là rất gần gũi với Chủ tịch Trung Quốc Tập Cận Bình và hiếm khi phát biểu trước công chúng, nhắc lại cam kết của Trung Quốc về mở cửa. Ông nói thế giới cần Trung Quốc cũng giống như Trung Quốc cần thế giới.

"Các nước lớn cần gánh vác trách nhiệm của mình và nêu gương cho nước khác, đóng góp nhiều hơn vào hòa bình và ổn định của thế giới, đồng thời mở rộng đường lối phát triển chung", Phó chủ tịch Trung Quốc nhấn mạnh. "Phát triển là chìa khóa giải quyết tất cả các vấn đề".

Khán giả của buổi lễ khai mạc WPF bao gồm nhiều nhà ngoại giao cấp cao phương Tây ở Bắc Kinh và cựu Chủ tịch Hội đồng châu Âu (EC) Herman Van Rompuy.

Ông Vương nói cho dù tình hình quốc tế có diễn biến thế nào và Trung Quốc phát triển ra sao, nước này vẫn sẽ đi theo đường lối hòa bình và sẽ không tìm kiếm trường ảnh hưởng hay bành trướng.

"Nếu không có một môi trường quốc tế hòa bình và ổn định, sẽ không có sự phát triển nào để nói đến", ông Vương phát biểu.

- Bnews (1 篇)

(越南语)

## Trung Quốc cam kết mở cửa nền kinh tế

Anh Quân, 2019.07.08

<https://bnews.vn/trung-quoc-cam-ket-mo-cua-nen-kinh-te/127429.html>

Phát biểu tại Diễn đàn Hòa bình Thế giới ở Bắc Kinh (Trung Quốc) ngày 8/7, Phó Chủ tịch Trung Quốc Vương Kỳ Sơn nêu rõ Trung Quốc cam kết mở cửa nền kinh tế, đồng thời khuyến cáo về chủ nghĩa bảo hộ thương mại dưới danh nghĩa an ninh quốc gia.

Ông Vương Kỳ Sơn cho rằng "thế giới cần Trung Quốc nhiều như Trung Quốc cần thế giới" và "sự phát triển là chìa khóa để giải quyết tất cả vấn đề" và kêu gọi các cường quốc đóng góp nhiều hơn cho sự ổn định và hòa bình thế giới.

Theo kế hoạch, các đại diện hàng đầu của Mỹ và Trung Quốc có kế hoạch nói lại các cuộc đàm phán để giải quyết căng thẳng thương mại song phương trong tuần này. Đàm phán thương mại giữa Mỹ và Trung Quốc đã đình trệ trong tháng 5/2019 sau khi các quan chức Mỹ cho rằng Trung Quốc đã không thực hiện đầy đủ các cam kết trước đó.

Đầu tháng Sáu vừa qua Quỹ Tiền tệ Quốc tế (IMF) đã hạ dự báo tăng trưởng kinh tế của Trung Quốc trong năm 2019 và 2020 vì những "bất ổn" do cuộc chiến thương mại giữa Trung Quốc và Mỹ gây ra. IMF dự báo nền kinh tế lớn thứ hai thế giới này chỉ tăng 6,2% trong năm 2019 và 6% năm 2020, thấp hơn so với dự báo đưa ra trước đây, lần lượt là 6,3% và 6,1%.

Trong một tuyên bố, IMF cho biết những bất ổn do căng thẳng thương mại vẫn ở mức cao và các

rủi ro phát sinh khiến thể chế tài chính này hạ dự báo tăng trưởng kinh tế của Trung Quốc. Tuy nhiên, dự báo mới nhất của IMF vẫn nằm trong mục tiêu tăng trưởng kinh tế được Chính phủ Trung Quốc đề ra là dao động trong phạm vi từ 6-6,5% trong năm 2019, thấp hơn so với mức tăng trưởng 6,6% năm 2018./.

## • CUNGCAU (1 篇)

(越南语)

Nhà ngoại giao cấp cao: Mỹ là "kẻ ngốc" nếu coi Trung Quốc là kẻ thù

MINH TUẤN, 2019.07.09

<https://cungcau.vn/nha-ngoai-giao-cap-cao-my-la-ke-ngoc-neu-coi-trung-quoc-la-ke-thu-d178555.html>

Nhà ngoại giao cấp cao Trung Quốc ngày 8/7 chỉ trích Mỹ rằng có thể có những hậu quả "thảm khốc" nếu Mỹ coi Trung Quốc là "kẻ thù".

"Đối xử với Trung Quốc như một kẻ thù là không hợp lý - điều đó rất ngu ngốc và có thể dẫn đến hậu quả tai hại", Thứ trưởng Ngoại giao Trung Quốc Lạc Ngọc Thành (Le Yucheng) phát biểu tại Diễn đàn Hòa bình thế giới, Đại học Thanh Hoa ở Bắc Kinh, nơi có sự tham gia của các học giả và nhà ngoại giao, theo CNN.

Ông Lạc cho rằng các vấn đề mà Mỹ gặp phải không phải là lỗi của Trung Quốc, và người Trung Quốc đang gặp khó khăn hơn trong việc trao đổi với các đối tác Mỹ. Ngày càng có nhiều báo cáo về việc các học giả và sinh viên Trung Quốc gặp khó khăn trong việc xin thị thực Mỹ, và trong một số trường hợp thị thực bị hủy, trong khi một số nhà nghiên cứu đã bị các nhà sử dụng lao động Mỹ sa thải trong những tháng gần đây.

Tổng thống Mỹ Donald Trump tuyên bố tạm ngưng cuộc chiến thương mại giữa hai nước vào hồi tháng 6, sau cuộc gặp với nhà lãnh đạo Trung Quốc Tập Cận Bình tại G20 Nhật Bản. Sau khi cuộc đàm phán vào đầu tháng 5 không có kết quả tốt đẹp khi cả hai bên đổ lỗi cho nhau trong các điều khoản của thỏa thuận thương mại.

Trong khi các cuộc đàm phán thương mại giữa hai nước dường như đã trở lại đúng hướng, căng thẳng giữa Washington và Bắc Kinh vẫn đang gia tăng trên một số mặt trận.

Hôm 8/7, chính quyền Trump đã phê duyệt một vụ bán vũ khí trị giá 2 tỷ USD cho Đài Loan, bao gồm hàng trăm tên lửa Stinger và 108 xe tăng M1A2T Abrams. Chính phủ Trung Quốc vẫn chưa có động thái phản ứng nào. Nhưng vào tháng 3, Bộ Quốc phòng Trung Quốc đã nói rằng Bắc Kinh "kiên quyết phản đối việc bán vũ khí của Mỹ cho Đài Loan và liên lạc quân sự của Mỹ với Đài Loan".

Ông Lạc cho biết một số học giả Trung Quốc đã bị các quan chức tình báo và thực thi pháp luật Mỹ quấy rối tại các sân bay và khách sạn khi họ tới nước này làm các hoạt động nghiên cứu theo lời mời của các đối tác Mỹ. Các báo cáo nói rằng một số nhà khoa học người Mỹ gốc Hoa, chỉ vì họ là nhà khoa học gốc Trung Quốc, đã bị đối xử bất công, ông nói. "Họ đã bị đặt dưới sự giám sát, quấy rối và một số trong số họ thậm chí mất việc".

Ông Lạc nói rằng một số học giả Trung Quốc đã tránh quá cảnh ở Mỹ trên đường đến Mỹ Latinh để

hạn chế bị quấy rối. Vào tháng 5, Đại học Emory ở Georgia đã sa thải hai nhà thần kinh học người Mỹ gốc Hoa vì cáo buộc có mối quan hệ không được tiết lộ với Trung Quốc. Một tháng trước đó, Trung tâm Ung thư MD Anderson ở Houston đã sa thải ba nhà nghiên cứu người Mỹ gốc Hoa, với cáo buộc đang thực hiện hoạt động gián điệp thay mặt cho chính phủ Trung Quốc.

"Tôi cảm thấy khó hiểu bởi vì các bác sĩ và nhà nghiên cứu đang ở đó để tìm ra phương pháp điều trị bệnh cứu người", ông Lạc nói. "Làm thế nào mà điều đó có thể tạo ra mối đe dọa đối với an ninh quốc gia Mỹ?"

Trước đó, Tổng thống Mỹ Donald Trump nói với các phóng viên sau cuộc gặp với ông Tập ngày 29/6 rằng ông muốn thấy nhiều sinh viên Trung Quốc học tập tại Mỹ.

Ông Lạc được coi là một nhân vật đang lên trong Bộ Ngoại giao Trung Quốc. Chuyên gia chính trị Trung Quốc Bill Bishop cho biết ông có thể là người tiếp theo trở thành đại sứ Trung Quốc tại Mỹ.

## • DANVIET (1 篇)

(越南语)

Phó Chủ tịch Trung Quốc: “Thế giới không thể đóng cửa với chúng tôi”

Viet Anh, 2019.07.08

<http://danviet.vn/the-gioi/pho-chu-tich-trung-quoc-the-gioi-khong-the-dong-cua-voi-chung-toi-995023.html>

Trong bối cảnh cuộc chiến thương mại vẫn chưa có chuyển biến tích cực, Phó Chủ tịch Trung Quốc Vương Kỳ Sơn trong ngày hôm nay đã lên tiếng kêu gọi Trung Quốc và thế giới nên cộng sinh với nhau

“Sự phát triển của Trung Quốc không thể đóng cửa với thế giới, cũng như sự phát triển của thế giới không thể đóng cửa với Trung Quốc,” ông Vương cho biết trong bài phát biểu khai mạc Diễn đàn Hòa bình Thế giới, được tổ chức tại trường Đại học Thanh Hoa danh giá của thủ đô Bắc Kinh, Trung Quốc.

Phó Chủ tịch Trung Quốc cũng đồng thời cảnh báo về “chủ nghĩa bảo hộ nhân danh an ninh quốc gia”, dù không đề cập đến Mỹ, đồng thời kêu gọi các cường quốc cùng đóng góp cho hòa bình và ổn định toàn cầu.

Phó Chủ tịch Vương Kỳ Sơn, người có mối quan hệ mật thiết với Chủ tịch Trung Quốc Tập Cận Bình và từng trực tiếp chỉ đạo các chiến dịch chống tham nhũng trong Chính phủ Trung Quốc, vốn rất kín tiếng trước dư luận. Nhưng lần này, đích thân ông đã khẳng định lại cam kết của Trung Quốc trong việc mở cửa với thế giới.

“Thế giới cần tới Trung Quốc nhiều như việc Trung Quốc cần tới thế giới. Các nước lớn cần phải đảm bảo trách nhiệm của mình để làm gương trong việc đóng góp nhiều hơn cho hòa bình và ổn định trên toàn cầu, và mở rộng con đường phát triển chung. Phát triển chính là chìa khóa để giải quyết mọi vấn đề,” ông Vương cho biết trước đám đông khán giả, bao gồm các nhà ngoại giao

phương Tây cao cấp đang làm việc tại Bắc Kinh, và nguyên Chủ tịch Hội đồng châu Âu Herman Van Rompuy.

Phó chủ tịch Trung Quốc cho rằng dù tình hình thế giới có phát triển như thế nào hay tình hình Trung Quốc có phát triển ra sao, nước này vẫn sẽ đi theo hướng hòa bình, và sẽ không mưu cầu bất kỳ phạm vi ảnh hưởng hoặc bành trướng nào.

Giới chức cấp cao Mỹ và Trung Quốc hiện đang tổ chức lại các vòng đàm phán trong tuần này để nỗ lực giải quyết cuộc chiến thương mại vốn đã kéo dài suốt năm qua giữa 2 nền kinh tế số 1 thế giới này.

Hai bên đã điện đàm với nhau kể từ hội nghị thượng đỉnh G20 diễn ra vào tháng trước, khi Tổng thống Mỹ Donald Trump và Chủ tịch Trung Quốc Tập Cận Bình nhất trí sẽ tái khởi động các vòng đàm phán, vốn đang gặp bế tắc kể từ tháng 5 vừa qua.

## • Motthegioi (One World) (1 篇)

(越南语)

### Ông Vương Kỳ Sơn khẳng định thế giới không thể thiếu Trung Quốc

Minh Hằng, 2019.07.08

<https://motthegioi.vn/the-gioi-c-79/ong-vuong-ky-son-khang-dinh-the-gioi-khong-the-thieu-trung-quoc-116694.html>

Phó chủ tịch nước Trung Quốc Vương Kỳ Sơn hôm 8.7 tuyên bố rằng Trung Quốc và phần còn lại của thế giới phải cùng nhau tồn tại.

"Sự phát triển của Trung Quốc không thể thiếu phần còn lại của thế giới. Sự phát triển của thế giới không thể thiếu Trung Quốc", Reuters dẫn phát biểu của ông Vương trong bài diễn văn khai mạc Diễn đàn Hòa bình thế giới tại Đại học Thanh Hoa, Bắc Kinh hôm nay ngày 8.7.

Dù không trực tiếp đề cập tới Mỹ, nhưng Phó chủ tịch Trung Quốc đã cảnh báo về "chủ nghĩa bảo hộ dưới danh nghĩa an ninh quốc gia", đồng thời kêu gọi các cường quốc thế giới phải đóng góp nhiều hơn cho hòa bình và ổn định toàn cầu.

Ông Vương Kỳ Sơn – quan chức thân cận với Chủ tịch Trung Quốc Tập Cận Bình, hiếm khi phát biểu trước công chúng, đã tái khẳng định cam kết của Trung Quốc về việc tiếp tục mở cửa.

"Phát triển là chìa khóa giải quyết tất cả các vấn đề", ông Vương nói trước đông đảo quan chức tham dự Diễn đàn Hòa bình Thế giới, trong đó có sự tham dự của các nhà ngoại giao cấp cao phương Tây thường trú tại Bắc Kinh và cựu Chủ tịch Hội đồng Châu Âu Herman Van Rompuy.

Chính quyền Tổng thống Mỹ Donald Trump thời gian qua đã cáo buộc Trung Quốc tham gia các hoạt động thương mại không công bằng, phân biệt đối xử với các công ty Mỹ, ép buộc chuyển giao công nghệ và đánh cắp tài sản trí tuệ.

Tuy nhiên, Bắc Kinh đã nhiều lần bác bỏ tất cả cáo buộc trên. Cả hai bên đã áp thuế hàng trăm tỉ USD lên hàng hóa nhập khẩu của nhau trong cuộc thương chiến kéo dài 1 năm qua. Trung Quốc cũng giận dữ về việc Mỹ đã chế tài Tập đoàn công nghệ Huawei vì lý do an ninh quốc gia.



Sau cuộc gặp giữa Tổng thống Mỹ Donald Trump và Chủ tịch Trung Quốc Tập Cận Bình bên lề thượng đỉnh G-20 tại Nhật Bản, cuối tháng trước, đại diện cấp cao của Mỹ và Trung Quốc hiện đang nói lại các cuộc đàm phán trong tuần này nhằm nỗ lực giải quyết cuộc thương chiến kéo dài vốn không chỉ gây ảnh hưởng đến hai nước này mà còn cả nền kinh tế toàn cầu.

Ngoài thương mại, hai nền kinh tế lớn nhất thế giới hiện cũng đang đối đầu nhau ở nhiều vấn đề khác từ nhân quyền tới tranh chấp trên Biển Đông cũng như sự ủng hộ của Mỹ với Đài Loan – nơi Bắc Kinh vẫn luôn coi là một phần lãnh thổ và bảo lưu phương án dùng vũ lực để thu hồi hòn đảo tự trị này.

Trong Diễn đàn Hòa bình Thế giới lần này, Phó chủ tịch Trung Quốc Vương Kỳ Sơn cũng nhấn mạnh rằng dù tình hình quốc tế phát triển theo hướng nào hay tình hình Trung Quốc phát triển thế nào đi nữa, Bắc Kinh vẫn theo đuổi lộ trình hòa bình và không tìm kiếm các kế hoạch gây ảnh hưởng hoặc bành trướng.

"Nếu không có môi trường quốc tế hòa bình và ổn định thì chẳng có sự phát triển để nào để đề cập tới", ông Vương khẳng định

## • Tintucvietnam (1 篇)

(越南语)

### Ông Vương Kỳ Sơn: Thế giới không thể thiếu Trung Quốc

2019.07.09

<https://tintucvietnam.vn/ong-vuong-ky-son-the-gioi-khong-the-thieu-trung-quoc-74351>

Trung Quốc và phần còn lại của thế giới phải cùng tồn tại, Reuters dẫn lời Phó Chủ tịch Trung Quốc Vương Kỳ Sơn phát biểu hôm 8/7.

"Sự phát triển của Trung Quốc không thể ngăn cản phần còn lại của thế giới. Sự phát triển của thế giới không thể loại bỏ Trung Quốc", ông Vương Kỳ Sơn phát biểu tại Diễn đàn Hòa bình Thế giới tại Đại học Thanh Hoa ở Bắc Kinh.

Theo Reuters, ông Vương là người cực kỳ thân cận với Chủ tịch Trung Quốc Tập Cận Bình, một trong những người đóng góp to lớn vào chiến dịch chống tham nhũng của ông Tập.

Ông Vương chỉ trích "chủ nghĩa bảo hộ dưới danh nghĩa an ninh quốc gia" và kêu gọi các cường quốc đóng góp nhiều hơn cho hòa bình và ổn định toàn cầu. Phát ngôn này dù không nêu đích danh nhưng được cho là nhằm ám chỉ các chính sách của Mỹ.

Chính quyền Trump đã cáo buộc Trung Quốc thực hiện các hoạt động thương mại không công bằng, phân biệt đối xử với các công ty Mỹ, buộc chuyển giao công nghệ và trộm cắp quyền sở hữu trí tuệ.

Trung Quốc cũng tỏ ra tức giận với các lệnh trừng phạt của Mỹ đối với gã khổng lồ công nghệ Huawei với lý do lo ngại về an ninh quốc gia.

Cũng trong bài phát biểu ngày 8/7, ông Vương Kỳ Sơn nhắc lại cam kết của Trung Quốc về việc

mở cửa.

Theo ông Vương, thế giới cần Trung Quốc cũng giống như Trung Quốc cần thế giới. “Các nước lớn phải đảm nhận trách nhiệm của mình và làm gương, đóng góp nhiều hơn cho hòa bình và ổn định toàn cầu, mở rộng con đường phát triển chung”, ông nói.

“Phát triển là một chìa khóa để giải quyết tất cả các vấn đề”, ông Vương nhấn mạnh trước những người tham dự diễn đàn, bao gồm các nhà ngoại giao phương Tây cao cấp đang làm việc tại Bắc Kinh và cựu Chủ tịch Hội đồng Châu Âu Herman Van Rompuy.

Trong khi đó, đại diện hàng đầu của Mỹ và Trung Quốc đang tổ chức nối lại các cuộc đàm phán trong tuần này để cố gắng giải quyết cuộc chiến thương mại kéo dài một năm giữa hai nền kinh tế lớn nhất thế giới.

Ông Vương nói rằng cho dù tình hình quốc tế hay Trung Quốc diễn biến thế nào, nó sẽ phải đi theo con đường hòa bình, không tìm kiếm phạm vi ảnh hưởng hay bành trướng.

“Nếu không có môi trường quốc tế hòa bình, ổn định, sẽ không có sự phát triển nào”, Phó Chủ tịch Trung Quốc nói.

## • TRITHUCVN (1 篇)

(越南语)

### Phó Chủ tịch Trung Quốc: Thế giới không thể đóng cửa với Trung Quốc

Xuân Th ã nh, 2019.07.08

<https://trithucvn.net/trung-quoc/pho-chu-tich-trung-quoc-the-gioi-khong-the-dong-cua-voi-trung-quoc.html>

Phát biểu tại một diễn đàn đa phương hôm thứ Hai (8/7), Phó Chủ tịch Trung Quốc Vương Kỳ Sơn đã nói rằng Trung Quốc và phần còn lại của thế giới phải đồng tồn.

Trong bài phát biểu khai mạc Diễn đàn Hòa bình Thế giới tại Đại học Thanh Hoa, Bắc Kinh hôm 8/7, Phó Chủ tịch Trung Quốc Vương Kỳ Sơn nói: “Sự phát triển của Trung Quốc không thể đóng cửa với phần còn lại của thế giới. Sự phát triển của thế giới không thể đóng cửa với Trung Quốc.”

Ông Vương cũng cảnh báo chống lại “chủ nghĩa bảo hộ nhân danh an ninh quốc gia”. Không trực tiếp đề cập tới Mỹ, nhưng Phó Chủ tịch Trung Quốc đã kêu gọi các cường quốc thế giới phải đóng góp nhiều hơn cho hòa bình và ổn định toàn cầu.

Ông Vương – đồng minh thân cận của Chủ tịch Trung Quốc Tập Cận Bình và rất ít khi phát biểu trước công chúng, đã lên tiếng tái khẳng định Trung Quốc cam kết tiếp tục mở cửa.

Phó Chủ tịch Trung Quốc nhấn mạnh rằng thế giới cần Trung Quốc cũng nhiều như Trung Quốc cần thế giới.

“Những nước lớn phải đảm đương trách nhiệm của họ và phải nêu gương, phải đóng góp nhiều hơn

cho hòa bình và ổn định toàn cầu, và mở rộng con đường phát triển chung,” ông Vương nói.

“Phát triển là chìa khóa giải quyết tất cả các vấn đề,” ông Vương nói trước đông đảo quan chức tham dự Diễn đàn Hòa bình Thế giới, trong đó có sự hiện diện của các nhà ngoại giao cấp cao phương Tây thường trú tại Bắc Kinh và cựu Chủ tịch Hội đồng Châu Âu Herman Van Rompuy.

Ông Vương nói rằng dù tình hình quốc tế phát triển theo hướng nào hoặc tình hình Trung Quốc phát triển thế nào đi nữa, thì Trung Quốc vẫn sẽ bước đi trên con đường hòa bình và không theo đuổi các kế hoạch gây ảnh hưởng hoặc bành trướng.

“Nếu không có môi trường quốc tế hòa bình và ổn định, thì cũng chẳng có phát triển nào để mà nói tới,” ông Vương khẳng định.

Cho dù không nêu thẳng tên Mỹ, nhưng những phát biểu của ông Vương nêu trên là nhằm ám chỉ Mỹ hãy chấp nhận đồng tồn phát triển cùng Trung Quốc.

Chính quyền Trump thời gian qua đã cáo buộc Trung Quốc tham gia vào các hoạt động thương mại không công bằng, phân biệt đối xử với các công ty Mỹ, ép buộc chuyển giao công nghệ và đánh cắp quyền sở hữu trí tuệ. Chế độ Bắc Kinh nhiều lần lên tiếng bác bỏ tất cả các cáo buộc này.

Cả hai bên từ mùa hè năm ngoái đã bước vào cuộc chiến thuế quan qua lại, đánh thuế hàng trăm tỷ USD lên hàng hóa nhập khẩu của nhau.

Trung Quốc cũng giận dữ về việc Mỹ đã chế tài Tập đoàn công nghệ Huawei vì lý do an ninh quốc gia.

Vài tuần qua, các đại diện cấp cao của Mỹ và Trung Quốc đang tổ chức nói lại các cuộc đàm phán có thể diễn ra vào tuần này để nỗ lực giải quyết thương chiến kéo dài hàng năm giữa hai nền kinh tế lớn nhất thế giới.

Hai bên đã liên lạc qua điện thoại kể từ Thượng đỉnh G-20 tại Nhật Bản hồi tháng trước. Tại cuộc họp bên lề G-20, Tổng thống Mỹ Donald Trump và Chủ tịch Trung Quốc Tập Cận Bình đã đồng ý tái khởi động các cuộc đàm phán thương mại song phương bị đình trệ từ tháng Năm.

Đàm phán Mỹ – Trung đổ vỡ vào tháng Năm sau khi các quan chức Mỹ cáo buộc Trung Quốc rút lại những cam kết cải cách kinh tế mang tính cấu trúc mà họ đã đồng ý trong nhiều vòng đàm phán trước đó.

Ngoài thương mại, Mỹ và Trung Quốc cũng gặp bất đồng lớn ở nhiều vấn đề khác từ nhân quyền tới tranh chấp Biển Đông và Mỹ ủng hộ Đài Loan – lãnh thổ mà chế độ Bắc Kinh luôn coi là tỉnh ngoài khơi xa của mình.

## • VIETNAMPLUS (越南 PLUS) (1 篇)

(越南语)

Trung Quốc khuyến cáo về chủ nghĩa bảo hộ thương mại

Anh Quân, 2019.07.08

<https://www.vietnamplus.vn/trung-quoc-khuyen-cao-ve-chu-nghia-bao-ho-thuong-mai>

mai/581094.vnp

Phát biểu tại Diễn đàn Hòa bình Thế giới ở Bắc Kinh (Trung Quốc) ngày 8/7, Phó Chủ tịch Trung Quốc Vương Kỳ Sơn nêu rõ Trung Quốc cam kết mở cửa nền kinh tế, đồng thời khuyến cáo về chủ nghĩa bảo hộ thương mại dưới danh nghĩa an ninh quốc gia.

Ông Vương Kỳ Sơn cho rằng “thế giới cần Trung Quốc nhiều như Trung Quốc cần thế giới” và “sự phát triển là chìa khóa để giải quyết tất cả vấn đề” và kêu gọi các cường quốc đóng góp nhiều hơn cho sự ổn định và hòa bình thế giới.

Theo kế hoạch, các đại diện hàng đầu của Mỹ và Trung Quốc có kế hoạch nối lại các cuộc đàm phán để giải quyết căng thẳng thương mại song phương trong tuần này.

Đàm phán thương mại giữa Mỹ và Trung Quốc đã đình trệ trong tháng 5/2019 sau khi các quan chức Mỹ cho rằng Trung Quốc đã không thực hiện đầy đủ các cam kết trước đó.

Đầu tháng Sáu vừa qua Quỹ Tiền tệ Quốc tế (IMF) đã hạ dự báo tăng trưởng kinh tế của Trung Quốc trong năm 2019 và 2020 vì những "bất ổn" do cuộc chiến thương mại giữa Trung Quốc và Mỹ gây ra.

IMF dự báo nền kinh tế lớn thứ hai thế giới này chỉ tăng 6,2% trong năm 2019 và 6% năm 2020, thấp hơn so với dự báo đưa ra trước đây, lần lượt là 6,3% và 6,1%.

Trong một tuyên bố, IMF cho biết những bất ổn do căng thẳng thương mại vẫn ở mức cao và các rủi ro phát sinh khiến thể chế tài chính này hạ dự báo tăng trưởng kinh tế của Trung Quốc.

Tuy nhiên, dự báo mới nhất của IMF vẫn nằm trong mục tiêu tăng trưởng kinh tế được Chính phủ Trung Quốc đề ra là dao động trong phạm vi từ 6-6,5% trong năm 2019, thấp hơn so với mức tăng trưởng 6,6% năm 2018./.

## • ZING (越南语门户网站) (1 篇)

(越南语)

Vương Kỳ Sơn: Thế giới không thể tách khỏi Trung Quốc được

Trọng Thuấn, 2019.07.08

<https://news.zing.vn/vuong-ky-son-the-gioi-khong-the-tach-khoi-trung-quoc-duoc-post964704.html>

Bắc Kinh và thế giới phải cùng tồn tại - đó là thông điệp từ Phó chủ tịch Trung Quốc Vương Kỳ Sơn ngày 8/7 giữa lúc nước này cố giải quyết cuộc chiến gay gắt với Mỹ.

“Sự phát triển của Trung Quốc sẽ không thể tách biệt khỏi thế giới. Sự phát triển của thế giới cũng sẽ không thể tách khỏi Trung Quốc”, ông Vương phát biểu tại Diễn đàn Hòa bình Thế giới ở ĐH Thanh Hoa của thủ đô Bắc Kinh, theo Reuters.

Ông Vương cũng cảnh báo về “chủ nghĩa bảo hộ dưới danh nghĩa an ninh quốc gia”, dù không trực tiếp nhắc đến Mỹ, và kêu gọi các cường quốc đóng góp nhiều hơn vào hòa bình, ổn định thế giới.

“Trung Quốc sẽ phát triển theo hướng cải cách và sáng tạo, quyết tâm mở cửa để học hỏi điềm mạnh của các quốc gia khác”, ông phát biểu.

Theo South China Morning Post, ông Vương cũng nói Trung Quốc không có tham vọng thống trị thế giới và các quy chuẩn về chính trị, văn hóa, tôn giáo khác nhau không nhất thiết phải đối đầu. Ông kêu gọi các nỗ lực chung để thúc đẩy toàn cầu hóa, tăng cường đối thoại về hợp tác kinh tế, tài chính, công nghệ và năng lượng.

Các tuyên bố thân thiện trên được ông Vương đưa ra giữa lúc đại diện của hai nền kinh tế lớn nhất thế giới đang lên lịch nổi lại đàm phán tuần này nhằm giải quyết cuộc chiến thương mại đã kéo dài một năm.

Sau cuộc gặp bên lề thượng đỉnh G20 vừa qua giữa lãnh đạo hai nước, Trung Quốc đồng ý mua thêm nông sản và các công ty Mỹ được phép tạm thời bán linh kiện, phần mềm cho Huawei, tập đoàn công nghệ hàng đầu đang bị Tổng thống Trump cấm vận.

Phó chủ tịch Vương Kỳ Sơn là cố vấn thân cận của Chủ tịch Trung Quốc Tập Cận Bình và là người dẫn đầu cuộc chiến chống tham nhũng rộng khắp ở Trung Quốc.

Trước đó, vào tháng 5, đối thoại giữa hai bên về thương mại đi đến bế tắc. Các quan chức Mỹ cáo buộc Trung Quốc rút lại các cam kết được phác thảo trong bản thỏa thuận sơ bộ mà hai bên sắp sửa ký kết.

Tổng thống Trump ra lệnh đánh thuế 25% lên 200 tỷ hàng hóa Trung Quốc, buộc Bắc Kinh đáp trả bằng việc tăng thuế lên tới 25% đối với 60 tỷ USD hàng Mỹ.

Chính quyền Tổng thống Trump từ lâu đã cáo buộc Trung Quốc gian lận thương mại, phân biệt đối xử với công ty Mỹ, ép buộc chuyển giao công nghệ và đánh cắp tài sản trí tuệ. Bắc Kinh phủ nhận tất cả cáo buộc.

## ■ 俄罗斯、伊朗、中亚五国共有媒体（1家媒体，总计1篇报道）

- CA-IRnews 伊朗，中亚和俄罗斯记者论坛（1篇）

（哈萨克语）

Дүниежүзілік бейбітшілік форумы Бейжіңде Иранның қатысуымен өтті

ca-irnews2019.07.10

<http://www.ca-irnews.com/kz/politics/70294-%D0%B4%D2%AF%D0%BD%D0%B8%D0%B5%D0%B6%D2%AF%D0%B7%D1%96%D0%BB%D1%96%D0%BA-%D0%B1%D0%B5%D0%B9%D0%B1%D1%96%D1%82%D1%88%D1%96%D0%BB%D1-%D0%BA-%D1%84%D0%BE%D1%80%D1%83%D0%BC%D1%8B-%D0%B1%D0%B5%D0%B9%D0%B6%D1%96%D2%A3%D0%B4%D0%B5-%D0%B8%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%BD%D1%8B%D2%A3-%D2%9B%D0%B0%D1%82%D1%8B%D1%81%D1%83%D1%8B%D0%BC%D0%B5%D0%BD>

%D3%A9%D1%82%D1%82%D1%96

«Халықаралық тұрақтылық, жауапкершілік, басқару және ортақ пайда» атты Бейжіңдегі бейбітшілік форумы шілде айының 8-9 күндері өтті деп хабарлайды «IRNA» ақпарат агенттігі.

Форумға Қытайдағы Иран елшісі Мұхаммад Кешаварз-заде және Иран Ислам Республикасының Сыртқы істер министрлігінің халықаралық зерттеулер орталығының орынбасары Саид Хатибзаде қатысты.

Форум барысында Қытай вице-президенті Ван Цишань: «Қытай халқы ұлы тарихи өзгерістерге қол жеткізді және келешекте де жарқын болашаққа қол жеткізеді», - деді.

Сондай-ақ, Ван Цишань сөзінде: «Қытайдың дамуы әлемнен оқшауланбайды және бүкіл әлемді Қытайдан бөле алмайды. Қытай әрдайым бейбіт дамуды қолдайды», - деп қуаттады.

## ■ 委內瑞拉、古巴、厄瓜多尔、玻利维亚、尼加拉瓜和乌拉圭 (1 家媒体, 总计 2 篇报道)

- TeleSUR 南方电视台 (2 篇)

(西班牙语)

En Foro por la Paz, China aboga por un nuevo orden mundial más justo

teleSUR 南方电视台 . Lunes 8 de julio de 2019





El gobierno de China abogó por la construcción de un nuevo orden mundial basado en la equidad y el multilateralismo, en el marco del Foro por la Paz que se realiza en Beijing. teleSUR.

## Chinese VP Says World Cannot Shut China Out

8 July 2019

<https://www.telesurenglish.net/news/Chinese-VP-Says-World-Cannot-Shut-China-Out-20190708-0001.html>

“China’s development can’t shut out the rest of the world. The world’s development can’t shut out China.”

Chinese Vice President Wang Qishan took an indirect jab at the United States during his opening

address to the World Peace Forum Beijing's Tsinghua University.

The Chinese Vice President pointed out the faults of the U.S. administration's pressure on China, while highlighting the fact that Beijing plays a critical role in the world's economic development. "China's development can't shut out the rest of the world. The world's development can't shut out China," Wang stated.

Wang also warned against "protectionism in the name of national security", without mentioning the United States, and called major powers to make more contributions to global peace and stability.

The Trump administration has accused China of engaging in unfair trade practices that discriminate against U.S. firms, forced technology transfers and intellectual property rights theft, all charges Beijing has denied.

Both sides have leveled increasingly severe tariffs on each other's imports.

China has also been angered by U.S. sanctions against Chinese tech giant Huawei Technologies Co Ltd [HWT.UL] over national security concerns.

Wang, who is extremely close to Chinese President Xi Jinping and who only rarely speaks in public, reiterated China's commitment to opening up.

The world needs China just as much as China needs the world, said Wang, who became vice president last year having previously led Xi's fight against deep-rooted corruption.

"Large countries must assume their responsibilities and set an example, make more contributions to global peace and stability, and broaden the path of joint development," he said.

"Development is the key to resolving all issues," Wang told an audience that included senior Beijing-based Western diplomats and former European Council President Herman Van Rompuy.

Top representatives of the United States and China are organizing a resumption of talks for this week to try to resolve the year-long trade war between the world's two largest economies.

The two sides have been in communication by telephone since last month's G20 summit, when U.S. President Donald Trump and Xi agreed to relaunch talks that had stalled in May.

Talks between the two sides broke down in May after U.S. officials accused China of pulling back from commitments it had made previously in the text of an agreement that negotiators said was nearly finished.

The two countries have been at loggerheads over a series of other issues, from human rights to the disputed South China Sea and U.S. support of self-ruled Taiwan, claimed by China as its own.



## 第二部分 港澳台报道及 海外媒体中文报道

### 中国香港（8家媒体，总计62篇报道）

- 凤凰新闻（11篇）

世界和平论坛大会讨论之一：“多边主义与单边主义”

凤凰财经（来源：观察者网） 责任编辑：谢伟 PF123 2019年07月10日 07:45

<https://feng.ifeng.com/c/7oBi9195mTM>

2019年7月9日，第八届世界和平论坛举办主题为“多边主义与单边主义”的大会讨论，由世界和平论坛秘书长阎学通主持，原澳大利亚外交部长鲍勃·卡尔、清华大学战略与安全研究中心主任傅莹和原美国助理国务卿丹尼尔·拉塞尔分别做主旨发言，并回答了现场观众的提问。

在主旨发言阶段，鲍勃·卡尔表示，尽管美澳同盟关系是澳大利亚外交政策的一个基石，但目前仅有不到30%的澳大利亚公民认为美国当前的所作所为是正确的。当前美国的外交政策和两党政治倾向都发生了很大的变化，特朗普政府几乎完全放弃了美国政府之前关于多边主义的承诺，例如在贸易上推行保护主义，发动贸易战；在气候变化问题上退出《巴黎协定》，试图否认气候变化问题的存在；在军控方面退出《武器贸易条约》，这将为国际社会尤其是部分发展中国家带来致命的打击；在环境污染问题上，美国也拒绝签署七国集团提出的《海洋塑料宪章》。对多边主义条约的放弃表明了美国立场正在转变，这对美国和世界而言都具有重大影响，美国应及时回归多边主义履行以往的承诺。

傅莹在发言中说，中国政府一向支持多边主义，习近平主席谈到，“单边主义的冲击让许多国家都感到压力和担忧。但是，国际社会支持多边主义的声音仍是主导力量。要确保既有多边进程不停顿，已经取得的成果不倒退。”在前不久的大阪G20峰会上，中方的基调也是“高举多边主义旗帜，倡导伙伴合作精神，践行互利共赢理念，阐释共同发展主张”。

傅莹说，作为新中国外交政策基石之一的和平共处五项原则，就包含了多边主义的内涵。中国始终是多边主义的践行者，支持联合国发挥积极作用，维护联合国权威和地位，坚持“结伴不结盟”，积极推进与多国的战略合作。

针对“多边主义”、“单边主义”这类政治概念，傅莹表示，它们的本意和渊源都有复杂的背景，中国既需要不断丰富自己参与国际事务的经验，也需要发展自己的国际关系理论。对从西方拿来的概念，在消化吸收过程中也要融入中国自己的理解和价值。

傅莹说，习近平主席提出的构建人类命运共同体理念，就体现了中国智慧。当前世界形势的变化很快，世界的未来取决于今天的选择，是要继续维护和平与发展，还是走向战争与冲突；是继续推进经济全球化，还是倒退回集团割据、零和游戏的状态，这些是需要认真面对的大问题。从中国的角度看，世界大势依然是和平发展，我们有责任维护和平合作这个国际交往的正确路径。

丹尼尔·拉塞尔认为单边主义和多边主义都是相对的，不是绝对的，“单边”和“双边”的混合是大多数国家的对外政策。多边主义的核心是大国愿意接受规则对自己的束缚，即使这些规则不利于自己，但有效率低下的特点。美国对于单边主义的青睐，来自于其对自身利益最大化和力量展示的渴望，这是长期存在的，而最近得以凸显，是由于对全球化的不满以及对长期领导世界的疲劳。他说，尽管如此，仍然存在许多遏制单边主义的因素，如各国间的相互依赖，以及美国价值观与制度中根深蒂固的国际主义观念。同时，中国作为崛起中的大国，选择走单边主义还是多边主义道路会对世界产生深刻的影响。

傅莹与其他主讲嘉宾回答了现场学者和观众提出的问题。关于国际体系的弹性与脆弱性问题，傅莹认为，美国“退群”的做法带来的冲击不可小觑，但是国际秩序不会坍塌，国际社会应该坚定信心。国际体系需要修补和完善，但这需要大家共同努力。卡尔认为国际体系在很多方面都比较脆弱，特朗普的“退群”也进一步加剧了这种脆弱性，中国才是全球气候治理的希望所在。

关于中国对国际秩序的看法，傅莹说，中国是联合国主导的国际秩序的重要成员，但由美国主导的军事同盟和政治价值体系是排斥中国的。中国主张构建人类命运共同体，各国需要有更多的相互包容和学习，在相互尊重、平等协商的基础上来解决纠纷。拉塞尔认为国际秩序必须是建立在共识之上、在不同文化中都可以传播的。

## 外交部：多国前政要将出席第八届世界和平论坛

凤凰财经（来源：环球网） 责任编辑：谢伟 PF123 2019年07月04日 16:47

<https://finance.ifeng.com/c/7o2NgbaehmG>

7月4日，外交部发言人耿爽主持例行记者会。有记者就第八届世界和平论坛即将开幕一事提问。

耿爽回应称，第八届世界和平论坛将于7月8日至9日举行，主题是“稳定国际秩序：共担、共治、共享”。论坛期间将举办三场大会的讨论、两场午餐会、一场外长对话、一场晚餐会和多场小组讨论。议题包括国际格局与国际秩序、地缘政治与大国关系、地区安全、多边主义、单边主义等。

此前发的消息，国家副主席王岐山将出席7月8日上午举行的论坛开幕式并致辞，阿富汗前总统卡尔扎伊、印尼前总统梅加瓦蒂、新加坡前总理吴作栋、欧洲理事会前主席范龙佩和俄罗斯前联邦安全会议秘书伊万诺夫等外国前政要将应邀出席论坛。五十多个国家的驻华使节也会出席论坛开幕式；来自24个国家的100余位智库学者将会与会发言；此外还有约200名中外国际关系学者、业界的嘉宾受邀出席。

我这里顺便介绍一下，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，由清华大学主办，中国人民外交学会协办。论坛创建于2012年，迄今已经举办了七届，旨在为世界各国战略家和智库学者提供一个讨论国际和平与安全问题的平台，前国务委员唐家璇担任前六届的论坛主席，清华大学校长邱勇担任了第七届和第八届的论坛主席。

## 华裔科学家在美遭不公对待 外交部副部长：美国太没自信了

凤凰财经（来源：中国日报网） 责任编辑：谢伟 PF123 2019年07月09日 09:22:47

<https://finance.ifeng.com/c/7oA9C6Vr8aW>

7月8日，在第八届世界和平论坛活动现场，外交部副部长乐玉成表示，近期中美人员交流方面存在一些不正常现象。许多华裔科学家遭到不公正对待，受到监控、歧视，甚至为此丢掉工作。近期，有研究癌症的学者被解聘，难道从事防病治病、救死扶伤的工作，也对美国的安全构成威胁吗？还有十几岁的小留学生被送到美国，美国人怕他们去进行文化渗透，把所有留学生当成间谍。我觉得美国人太没有自信了！国之交在于民相亲，如果人文交流这个中美关系的基础被动摇、被破坏，中美关系怎么向前发展、怎么维护。（记者 胡雨濛）



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LI Xiao-jiang (left) and LI Shihua (right). COURTESY OF LI XIAO-JIANG

## Terminated Emory researcher disputes university's allegations about China ties

By Jon Cohen | May 24, 2019, 1:55 PM



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## 外交部副部长乐玉成：中国的关税水平会更低，负面清单更短

凤凰财经（来源：证券时报网） 责任编辑：谢伟 PF123 2019年07月08日 15:40

<https://finance.ifeng.com/c/7o8va3uw3k0>

外交部副部长乐玉成在第八届世界和平论坛午餐会上演讲时表示，中国的发展对世界是机遇和贡献，决不是什么挑战和威胁。中国开放的大门不会关上，只会越开越大。相信世界

将见证，中国不会构筑任何高墙，也不会和任何国家脱钩。

相反，中国的关税水平会更低，负面清单更短，市场准入更便利，市场规则更透明。一个更加开放的中国，将同世界形成更加积极的互动，也将给世界创造更多机遇，作出更大贡献。

## 华裔科学家在美遭不公对待 外交部副部长：美国太没自信了

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中国日报 54分钟前 来自 微博 weibo.com

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By Jon Cohen | May 24, 2019, 1:55 PM

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## 王岐山：中国永不称霸、永不扩张、永不谋求势力范围

凤凰财经（来源：中国新闻网） 责任编辑：谢伟 PF123 2019 年 07 月 08 日 15:28

<https://finance.ifeng.com/c/7o8vImpwaBx>

中新社北京 7 月 8 日电（黄钰钦）以“稳定国际秩序：共担、共治、共享”为主题的第八届世界和平论坛 8 日在清华大学举行，中国国家副主席王岐山出席开幕式并致辞。

王岐山表示，新中国成立以来，中国人民经过艰苦卓绝的努力，实现了从温饱不足到全面小康的历史巨变，中华民族迎来了伟大复兴的光明前景。中国的发展离不开世界，世界的发展也离不开中国。中国始终坚定不移走和平发展道路，永不称霸、永不扩张、永不谋求势力范围。面对当今国际秩序变革调整，中国主张推动构建新型国际关系和人类命运共同体，维护多边主义基石，拓宽共同发展途径，促进文明互学互鉴，携手应对人类共同新挑战。呼吁各国坚守和平发展的信念，毫不动摇地推进经济全球化，共同构建更加公正合理、稳定有效的国际秩序。（完）

## 美国前助理国务卿：美国对伊朗的“极限施压”恐难奏效

凤凰网 2019 年 07 月 09 日 21:00

<http://news.ifeng.com/c/7oAz39ygvAl>

7 月 8 日，以“稳定国际秩序：共担、共治、共享”为主题的第八届世界和平论坛在清华大学举行。来自多个国家的前政要、专家、智库学者针对当今世界面临的新安全挑战交换意见，共同商讨维护全球稳定与世界和平的方案。美国前助理国务卿丹尼尔·拉塞尔在小组讨论结束后接受了采访。

宋东泽：当前美国对伊朗和朝鲜均采用“极限施压”政策，然而伊朗并没有屈服的迹象，反而加紧提升浓缩铀丰度，进一步撕毁伊核协议，朝鲜也没有表现出与美国进行核协议谈判的意愿。有学者表示，美国目前的“极限施压”政策陷入了两难境地，对此您如何评价？

拉塞尔：目前，美国在没有伊核协议其他签署国支持的情况下对伊朗施加巨大压力，我认为在这种压力下，美国几乎不可能得到一个比之前特朗普政府所撕毁的伊核协议更好的协议。

对于朝鲜，特朗普将朝鲜领导人视为朋友，表现出尊重，然而朝鲜，与伊朗相反，却持续制造核武器和弹道导弹，直接威胁到美国及其盟友——日韩的安全。美国对不仅没有核武器且同意限制核原料生产的伊朗施加最大压力，却对拥有核武器且对地区稳定构成威胁的朝鲜采

取纵容态度，这其中的逻辑很难理解。

宋东泽：您认为美国下一步会采取什么措施来打破和伊朗的僵局？

拉塞尔：特朗普政府接下来会怎么做，军事问题，我也不好说。

丹尼尔·拉塞尔（Daniel Russel），现任美国亚洲协会政策研究所（Asia Society Policy Institute）副主席，主要负责国际安全与外交政策研究。1985年，拉塞尔进入美国国务院驻外事务处，曾在国务院主管日本事务，担任过美国驻日本大阪—神户总领事等职务。2009年至2011年，他在白宫国家安全委员会主管日本、韩国和朝鲜事务，2011年至2013年担任总统特别助理和国家安全委员会亚洲事务高级主管。受美国总统奥巴马提名，拉塞尔于2013-2017年任负责东亚和太平洋事务的助理国务卿。

## 乐玉成：美国当前经济社会问题各有其因 别把中国当替罪羊

凤凰网（来源：外交部网站） 2019年07月08日 19:28

<https://news.ifeng.com/c/7o9BSXFvxMu>

大变局中的中国外交：使命与担当——在第八届世界和平论坛午餐会上的演讲

（乐玉成，2019年7月8日）

尊敬的陈旭主任，

尊敬的各位嘉宾，

女士们，先生们，朋友们，

很高兴再次出席世界和平论坛，与各位新老朋友相聚一堂。本届世界和平论坛的主题是“稳定国际秩序：共担、共治、共享”。我依然清晰记得，去年，也是在这里，我们纵论天下大势和中国外交，大家对形势最突出的感受是“三不”：不确定、不稳定、不可预测。遗憾的是，一年过去了，国际局势依然乱变交织、阴云密布，各种不稳定不确定因素还在蔓延，世界仍面临着何去何从的艰难选择。

人类对于未来的选择，总是基于对过去的理解。回首100年前，一战的确烟刚刚散去就建立

了以国际联盟为支柱的凡尔赛体系，以期“开辟永久和平”。然而，“理想很丰满，现实很骨感”，仅仅20年，第二次世界大战就爆发了。凡尔赛体系未能有效制止战争的一个重要原因是，有关国家唯本国利益至上，甚至相互以邻为壑，竞相转嫁危机。国联形同虚设，多边协调失效。教训极其深刻。

今天，世界又一次面临乱变交织的危机和挑战。我们该如何应对？上世纪凡尔赛体系失败的教训殷鉴不远。我们不能再重蹈历史的覆辙，不能再上演单边主义和保护主义的老剧本。更何况我们已经生活在各国相互依存不断加深的全球化时代，人类已经形成休戚与共的命运共同体。如果把世界多年形成的网络化联系和产业链协同当作威胁的武器，国家间大搞关税战、贸易战，甚至金融战、科技战，那就是开历史的倒车，后果极其危险。我们切不可因一时的短视而犯下不可挽回的历史性错误，将人类带入灾难的深渊。

事实上，面对前所未有的挑战，多边主义日益成为国际社会的广泛共识。刚刚结束的二十国集团领导人大阪峰会又一次发出了支持多边主义的主流声音。如何践行多边主义？我认为，首先要有制度保障。没有制度也就没有秩序。要维护以联合国为核心、以国际法为基础的国际体系，维护以世界贸易组织为核心、以规则为基础的多边贸易体制。现行的国际秩序虽然不尽完美，需要改革完善，但不能全盘推翻、各行其事、为所欲为，那样将会天下大乱。其次要有合作精神。全球性问题需要全球性合作应对，没有哪个大力士能够包打天下。必须同舟共济、共同划桨，才能乘风破浪到达彼岸。三是要有共赢意识。国际社会就是一个大家庭，应该有难同当、有福同享。零和博弈、赢者通吃行不通，追求利益最大化和本国利益至上的结果只能是冲突和战争。

多边主义与习近平主席倡导的人类命运共同体内涵一致、理念相通，符合共商共建共享的全球治理观，有利于推动建设相互尊重、公平正义、合作共赢的新型国际关系。实践已经并将进一步证明，践行多边主义是人间正道，构建人类命运共同体是大势所趋。

女士们，先生们，朋友们，

中国讲究知行合一。中国始终是世界和平的建设者、全球发展的贡献者、国际秩序的维护者。过去一年，尽管自身遇到一系列难题和挑战，但中国外交致力于同各国加强互利合作的承诺没有变，维护世界和平、促进共同发展的使命担当没有变，而且更有作为，更有实效。

我们坚定捍卫多边主义和自由贸易。面对逆全球化思潮上升、保护主义和单边主义蔓延的严峻挑战，习近平主席在二十国集团领导人峰会、亚太经合组织领导人非正式会议、首届中国国际进口博览会等场合，铿锵有力发出了中国坚定捍卫多边主义和自由贸易的时代强音，主



动引领全球治理体系变革方向。积极推动合作共赢的经济全球化，建设开放型世界经济。携手各方落实 2030 年可持续发展议程和气候变化《巴黎协定》，谋求各国共同发展与繁荣。

我们致力于高质量共建“一带一路”。坚持共商共建共享原则，践行开放、绿色、廉洁理念，努力实现高标准、惠民生、可持续目标。最近世界银行发布“‘一带一路’经济学”报告，认为“一带一路”交通项目全部完成后，沿线国家交通时间将减少 12%，贸易增长 2.8-9.7%，实际收入增长 1.2 - 3.4%，760 万人将摆脱极端贫困。这表明，“一带一路”有效促进了有关国家和地区经济增长、民生改善、基础设施联通，甚至改变了很多普通人的命运。在马拉维北部的齐姆科贝尔村，近一个世纪以来，村民们一直是头顶水桶到一公里外的水源打水。是中国工人来到该村修建起崭新的水井。在地下水涌出井口的那一刻，村民们激动地说“我们再也不用光着脚走山路了。”中国援建的马拉维 600 眼水井项目为当地 6 个地区 15 万人提供了清洁的饮用水。

我们开启中俄关系新时代。今年 6 月初，在中俄建交 70 周年的历史节点，习近平主席访问俄罗斯，实现两国元首 6 年来近 30 次会晤。此访为中俄关系确立新定位、实现新拓展、树立新目标。中俄宣布发展新时代全面战略协作伙伴关系，持续推进战略性大项目，扩大科技创新合作深度和广度，推动双边贸易额向 2000 亿美元迈进。中俄关系处于历史最好时期，政治互信和战略协作达到前所未有新高度。

我们与欧洲合力应对全球性挑战。习近平主席将欧洲作为今年出访的首站，中法德欧领导人同台聚首，就全球治理、多边主义、自由贸易等问题达成广泛共识，一致同意加强在联合国框架内的协调合作，充分发挥二十国集团等多边机制的建设性作用，在推动政治解决国际争端、应对气候变化、促进可持续发展等方面积极担当有为。中欧领导人向世界发出了加强互信、深化合作、合力应对全球挑战的有力信号。

我们着力构建周边命运共同体。中国同日本、印度关系获得双提升。习近平主席出席二十国集团领导人大阪峰会期间同安倍晋三首相举行会晤，达成推动两国关系进一步发展的十点共识。安倍晋三首相邀请习近平主席明年春天对日本进行国事访问。中印领导人年内将举行非正式会晤，擘画中印关系新蓝图。中国—东盟战略伙伴关系进入成熟期，区域全面经济伙伴关系协定谈判驶入快车道，中日韩自贸协定谈判进程加快推进。上海合作组织影响持续扩大，成为团结互信、安危共担、互利共赢、包容互鉴的地区合作机制典范。

我们推动南南合作迈上新台阶。在去年 9 月举行的中非合作论坛北京峰会上，中非双方 50 多位领导人共聚一堂，共商中非合作大计，共度“中非友好黄金周”。峰会成果正在积极落实并呈现出“早见效、高标准、惠民生”的可喜态势。我们用铁一般的事实向世界证明，中

非友谊牢不可破。依托 77 国集团加中国、金砖国家等重要的南南合作平台，中国同阿拉伯、拉美、南太等各地区发展中国家的友好合作不断获得新动力。

我们积极促进政治解决热点问题。习近平总书记、国家主席对朝鲜进行国事访问，是党的十八大以来中国最高领导人首次访朝，有力巩固和传承了中朝传统友谊，也为推动半岛问题政治解决进程、维护半岛和平稳定发挥了重要而独特的作用。我们坚定站在国际法和国际道义一边，坚定维护伊朗核全面协议，维护中东地区和平与稳定。我们还积极劝和促谈，推动缅北、阿富汗、叙利亚、巴以等问题政治解决进程。

过去一年，中国一直坚定地与世界并肩前行，一直执着地与各国同心协力，直面变革与动荡的考验，培育和平与增长的力量，尤其是元首外交发挥了不可替代的战略引领作用。刚刚过去的 6 月，习近平主席前所未有地接连四次出访，出席双、多边峰会等各类活动上百场，为世界和平而奔波，为全球治理而操劳，以实际行动坚守中国外交的初心与使命，展现中国的大国责任与担当。

女士们，先生们，朋友们，

今年是中美建交 40 周年。40 年中美关系的发展变化超过了当年任何最大胆的预测，不仅给两国带来巨大利益，也在很大程度上改变了世界。40 年中美关系发展历程给我们最大的启示就是中美合则两利，斗则俱伤，合作比摩擦好，对话比对抗好。当前中美关系正处于建交以来最复杂敏感的时期，中美关系未来走向攸关两国和世界的前途命运。正如习近平主席所指出的，我们有一千个理由把中美关系搞好，没有一条理由把它搞坏。借此机会我想指出：

第一，美国当前面临的问题，不是中国之过。9·11 事件后，美国发动阿富汗和伊拉克战争，深陷中东乱局，耗资数万亿美元，导致战略透支。2008 年国际金融危机暴露了美国经济社会深层次矛盾，经济失衡、贫富分化、基础设施老化等问题都各有其因，但都不是中国造成的，不能把中国当替罪羊。

第二，以加税、脱钩相威胁，不是解决问题的“药方”。中方一直诚心诚意同美方进行经贸谈判，管控分歧，但谈判应该是平等的，结果应是平衡的、互利的，体现相互尊重、互谅互让，照顾各自合理关切。在涉及中国主权和尊严的问题上，中国必须维护自己的核心利益。中国决不会接受一个限制自身发展、阻挡中华民族复兴的屈辱协议。中方维护自身正当合法利益的决心和意志是坚定的。极限施压也好，冷战威胁也罢，都吓不倒我们。

第三，把中国当敌人，不是理性之举。中美经贸摩擦的背后，是一个如何从战略上认识对方

的问题。中美两国作为世界第一大和第二大经济体，利益高度交融，合作领域广阔，应该相互促进、共同发展，把中国视为敌人是十分愚蠢的，后果也将是灾难性的。“让美国再次伟大”和中华民族伟大复兴这两个历史进程完全可以并行不悖，中美完全可以相互成就，共同“伟大”。

日前，习近平主席与特朗普总统在大阪举行成功会晤，两国元首就事关中美关系发展的根本性问题交换了意见，为下阶段两国关系发展定向把舵。双方同意继续推进以协调、合作、稳定为基调的中美关系，并宣布重启经贸磋商。这些重要共识向国际社会发出了积极和正面信号，也受到各方的欢迎和支持。我们要按照两国元首确定的原则共识，牢牢把握双边关系发展的正确方向，在相互尊重、互利互惠的基础上加强战略沟通，增进相互了解，拓展各领域合作，妥善管控分歧，推动中美关系行稳致远，造福两国和世界。

女士们，先生们，朋友们，

今年是中华人民共和国成立70周年。70年砥砺奋进，70年风雨兼程。在中国共产党的领导下，中国人民自力更生、艰苦奋斗，创造了举世瞩目的伟大成就。中国跃升为世界第二大经济体，4亿多人跨入中等收入行列，近8亿人脱贫。到2020年年底要实现现有标准下农村贫困人口全部脱贫。中国从此将告别绝对贫困，这是人类发展和减贫史上的伟大奇迹。明年，我们将全面建成小康社会，实现第一个百年奋斗目标，中国人民对美好生活的向往正逐渐变成现实。

中国的发展对世界是机遇和贡献，绝不是什么挑战和威胁。习近平主席已多次向世界庄严承诺，中国开放的大门不会关上，只会越开越大。日前在二十国集团领导人大阪峰会上，习近平主席又宣布了一系列对外开放新举措。相信世界将见证，中国不会构筑任何高墙，也不会和任何国家脱钩。相反，中国的关税水平会更低，负面清单更短，市场准入更便利，市场规则更透明。一个更加开放的中国，将同世界形成更加积极的互动，也将给世界创造更多机遇，作出更大贡献。

女士们，先生们，朋友们，

“登高壮观天地间，大江茫茫去不还。”站在21世纪第三个十年的历史关口，面对激流险滩和狂风骤雨，中国这艘巨轮将继续乘风破浪、坚定笃行，为世界大变局注入更多稳定性、为国际秩序变革贡献更强正能量、为全球发展提供更大新动力。

谢谢大家！

## 外交部副部长回应“中国留美学生被拒签、孔子学院被关”

凤凰网（来源：新京报即时新闻） 2019年07月08日 16:23

<https://news.ifeng.com/c/7o8yoZAiTD6>

外交部副部长乐玉成在清华大学主办的第八届世界和平论坛午餐会上回答现场提问时指出，近来中美人文交流出现一些十分反常的现象。中国专家学者赴美交流频频受阻。在美的华裔科学家也备受歧视、骚扰、虐待，有的被无故解聘。不少在美留学的中国学生，被以各种理由监控甚至拒签。孔子学院也被勒令关闭。这种以血统和种族为标签来阻挠两国人文交流的做法不得人心。中美民间友好交往是中美关系的基础。如果正常的人员往来被人为割断了，两个大国的关系还怎么维持和发展呢？

### 乐玉成：中国不会构筑任何高墙，也不会和任何国家脱钩

凤凰网（来源：新京报即时新闻） 2019年07月08日 15:27

<https://news.ifeng.com/c/7o8uuclsHnk>

7月8日，外交部副部长乐玉成在第八届世界和平论坛午餐会上演讲时表示，中国的发展对世界是机遇和贡献，决不是什么挑战和威胁。中国开放的大门不会关上，只会越开越大。相信世界将见证，中国不会构筑任何高墙，也不会和任何国家脱钩。相反，中国的关税水平会更低，负面清单更短，市场准入更便利，市场规则更透明。一个更加开放的中国，将同世界形成更加积极的互动，也将给世界创造更多机遇，作出更大贡献。

### 王岐山：现有的国际体系需要改革 但不能推倒重来

凤凰卫视 倪晓雯 侯有运 2019年07月08日 17:35

<https://news.ifeng.com/c/7o93iogJ3mC>

第八届世界和平论坛8号在北京开幕。王岐山出席开幕式并发表致辞，他强调，在当前国际背景下，中国将坚持和平发展，坚定不移推进经济全球化。

今年的世界和平论坛，邀请到欧盟、印度尼西亚、阿富汗等多国前政要，以及上百名专家学者出席，共同探讨“稳定国际秩序”，这在当前地缘博弈、地区动荡加剧的大背景下，重要性凸显。王岐山在8号上午的开幕致辞中就开门见山地指出，当前世界正处于大发展大变革大调整，保护主义抬头，民粹思潮泛滥。但他强调，全球化是大势所趋，面临这些挑战，中

国将坚持和平发展，毫不动摇推进经济全球化。

王岐山还在演讲中多次强调和平与发展的重要性，重申中国将坚持做好自己的事，坚持走和平发展道路，永不称霸。

对于现有的国际体系，王岐山指出，需要改革，但不能推倒重来，他重申中国主张维护多边主义，主张以发展解决发展中的问题，并反对一些国家以国家安全之名行保护主义之实。

世界和平论坛到今年已经是第八届，作为一个非官方的国际安全高级论坛，历届论坛的主题基本聚焦国际安全挑战，安全合作等，但今年的主题确定为“稳定的国际秩序”，也反映出在当前国际背景下，各方对于地缘政治和大国关系的关注，以及对于一个公正合理稳定的国际秩序的期待。

凤凰卫视倪晓雯侯有运北京报道

## • 中评社（43 篇）

### 福田康夫为第八届世界和平论坛致辞

中评社 2019-07-11 15:46:49

<http://www.crntt.com/doc/1054/8/3/4/105483400.html?coluid=325&kindid=19933&docid=105483400&mdate=0711155443>

中评社北京 7 月 11 日电 / 日本前首相福田康夫 7 月 8 日为第八届世界和平论坛致辞，主题为人类命运共同体是践行和平的通道。致辞如下：

为感谢阎学通秘书长的盛情邀请，请允许我使用成功的打造出汉字文化圈的区域和平与繁荣的公用语 / 汉语予以回应。

女士们、先生们，

近年的亚洲不仅在政经领域，而且在文化和习俗等方面也引起了西方广泛的关注。尽管日本也随之而被瞩目，那是因为日本列岛古往今来凭借与中国大陆一衣带水的地利，才得以应运而成。然而，如此日本在 20 世纪的某一阶段误陷迷途。基于这一深刻的教训和反省，战败后的日本决意和平立国，为修复与中国和亚洲以及世界的关系而不懈努力。为此，日本与中国相向而行，缔结了日中和平友好条约等四个重要文件。最近，两国领导人又达成了十点共识，将两国关系推向了新的进程。

日本的摸索与实践足以验证，与人类互为“命运共同体”是确保和平的正确通道。因此，我们支持习近平国家主席提出的“构筑人类命运共同体”的倡议，与世界各国携手应对国际形势的变局挑战，与本次论坛共同求索时代赋予我们的责任与课题。最后，谨向本次会议的主办方以及参会同仁致敬，愿会议成果启引万象，奉献世界和平！

日本前首相福田康夫代表

日本法政大学教授

王敏

2019 年 7 月 8 日于北京

### 中评关注：印太概念是遏制还是共荣？

中评社 记者：郭至君 2019-07-11 00:15:41

<http://www.crntt.com/doc/1054/8/2/2/105482225.html?coluid=325&kindid=19935&docid=105482225&mdate=0711001541>

中评社北京 7 月 11 日电（记者 郭至君）印太概念在近两三年成为了国际关系之中的热词，不同声音对此概念的解读都有不同，日前，在第八届世界和平论坛上，来自中国、印度、日本、美国的四方学者齐聚一堂，讨论“印太”概念的形成以及其意涵。

日本防卫厅前事务次官 Akiyama Masahiro 表示，安倍晋三首相是最先推出自由开放“印太”战略的，他是在 2013 年的时候就首先提出了这个战略。这个战略的目的是为了推动“印太”地区的和平和繁荣，能够通过共同享有的价值观，包括航行自由、法治、人权自由、国际秩序，所有基于这样的价值观。最初这样一个“印太”战略传递了几个信息，首先，它扩大了从亚太的地区，也就是包括亚洲东亚到太平洋地区，以及延伸到印度洋地区。我们应当注意到“印太”地区包含了两大海洋以及相关的领海地区，这与欧亚的这种概念是不一样的。

第二，为促进该地区的和平和稳定，这个战略非常地重视共同的价值观，比如说航行自由、法治、自由、人权、民主以及国际秩序。这些价值以及国际秩序始终都是人类非常倡导的。第三，这一战略为的是遏制中国，因为中国正在该地区扩大影响力，而且中国也有自己的一套价值观。

“印太”战略之所以被创造出来，并且被推动，而且是四方安全对话的国家（美、日、澳、印）共同提出的这样一个战略，当然还有一些东盟国家也参与其中。然而这个战略的内涵最近也发生了变化。这也体现在这个词的用法，一开始是“战略”，后来被改成了“构想”或者说“愿景”。而且它被塑造成一个全面包容性的愿景，在2019年1月，日本外务厅在它的官方网站上发布了一个关于自由开放的“印太”的相关文件，在原始资料当中，自由开放的“印太”被视为是一种愿景，而不是一个战略。此外，这样的一个愿景也被说成是一个全面的包容性的愿景，而不是一个排他的愿景。

Akiyama Masahiro 说，他认为日本政府认为遏制或者是将中国排出在该地区之外或者是遏制中国是不妥当的。日本政府认为它需要与所有该地区的国家进行合作，从而来寻求共同的价值以及该地区的国际秩序，他们可能决定不要用“战略”这个词，因为“战略”这个词似乎让人觉得它好像是针对于某些国家的，比如说中国。这个构想是要包容性的，而不是排他性的，这就意味着它对所有的国家都开放，包括中国。我认为美国和日本现在还是比较警惕中国的，尤其是在“印太”地区。我认为霸权其实并不是一个好的概念，它并不能够帮助我们实现和平和稳定的公共产品，而且这样的公共产品也不是一个国家能够提供的，这就意味着一个自由开放的“印太”地区在没有中国参与的情况下是没有办法实现的。中日在自由开放的“印太”地区应当进行合作，我希望中国和日本能够携手合作，共同推动一个自由开放的“印太”地区。

印度中国研究所所长 Kantha Ashok 大使指出，在这个全球化的世界，跨国的利益已经远超越地理的分布，这就是为什么像“印太”这样的一个概念是重要的，因为我们不能排除掉印度。从印度的角度来探讨这个问题，我想引用莫迪总理在香格里拉对话中所说：“印太”从非洲的边缘一直延伸到美国的边缘。当然，美国的定义就更加狭窄，他说的是从好莱坞到宝莱坞，这个地域的范围止于印度的西岸。但是我们知道“印太”说的不仅仅是地理，我们要通过双边的磋商，各种领导人的会面来进一步定义“印太”，当然也包括通过像咱们论坛这样的渠道，让我们回到莫迪总理在香格里拉对话所说。我想他当时不仅是想要把这个问题给定义清楚，他同时也是想做回应，因为之前有一些声音提出了不一样的想法，莫迪总理提出的这个愿景是开放的、包容的，以东盟为中心的基于规则的，希望能实现安全、开放、繁荣，希望能够遵守国际规则和秩序。我想这是一个比较民主的发展这个概念的方式，而不是由一些“主角儿”来决定这个“印太”要怎么发展。

在“印太”地区我们面临的安全局势很复杂，这个所谓的自由的国际秩序受到挑战，而新的秩序还没有出现，我们还不知道最终会形成什么样的新秩序。我想竞争并不一定要堕落为对抗，我们可以寻找良好的解决方式。“印太”地区的未来可以落脚于东盟的中心地位，我们希望形成一个权力平衡的区域。当然，这个话说着容易做起来难，大家都说要实现多边主义，希望构建新的权力架构。但是今天往往人们做决定的时候没有用逻辑，我们希望看到一个权力更平衡的秩序，但是目前很遗憾我们没有看到。

Kantha Ashok 表示，“四边”是中方非常关切的，“印太”和“四边”这两个概念实际上是相互矛盾的，因为“四边”可以说是一个“印太”战略的箭头，就是我之前谈到印度的官方立场，就是“印太”不是一个战略，它并不是想要反对或者是遏制任何国家，印度诚挚地认为我们是不可能遏制像中国这样的国家的，我想这是历史的一个逻辑，遏制的这种做法是不可行的。所以在我们不断细化“印太”这个定义的时候，我们要着重来推出一些积极性的因素，而不要把它定义为一个负面的架构，不要把它看作是一个大国之间的敌对的机制，

这会带来非常复杂的后果。

复旦大学国际问题研究院院长吴心伯说，“印太”存在一些局限性。第一个局限性，现在每个人都在谈中美贸易竞争，这个竞争在太平洋是有所体现的，“印太”，包括日本、澳大利亚和印度参加这个“四边”机制，但是我想“印太”实际上还是主要围绕中美的，包括日本、印度、澳大利亚其他的国家，他们发挥着一定的作用，但并不是一个关键的作用。实际上它还是一个中美的战略竞争。第二个局限性，这个竞争主要是体现在西太平洋，尤其是这个岛链，包括台湾海峡到南海，之所以要包含印度洋，就是希望印度能够参与。所以在“印太”当中我们把印度洋放在前面，但是实际上印度洋仅仅是作为太平洋一个附属，它实际上反映的还是中美之间的对立。第三个局限性，还是想谈一谈东盟国家的立场，他们刚刚公布了关于这个“印太”的展望报告，实际上东盟是想和美国的“印太”的想法保持距离的，并不是美国的想法或者“四边”的想法。

东盟认为应该关注经济和社会的发展，包括《2030 可持续发展议程》等等，所以东盟国家对于大国之间的战略对立是不感兴趣的，他们不想参与其中，可能其中的一个或者几个东盟国家，像越南可能看到了同意美国这个“印太”想法是有机可乘的，但是总体来说东盟是不想要参加这种大国的战略对立的。我们就要提一个问题，从这个当中究竟会出现什么样的地区安全架构呢？它会是一个“印太”区域安全架构吗？首先我并不认为这其中会出现一个地区安全架构，比如说“四边”机制，它并不会出现一个以美国为中心的，由同盟关系为基础的网络，我并不认为会发生这样的事情，主要是因为中国、东盟、其他的一些国家并不认为这是地区安全框架的中心。

吴心伯说，我认为地区的安全架构应当是多边的、非正式的，其中包括一系列非正式和正式的安全安排，能够反映不同国家的安全要求，能够实现和平和竞争之间的平衡，当然就合作方面我们有着盟友之间、伙伴之间的合作，我们也有地区国家的安全合作，以应对传统和非传统的安全问题。我们也看到了不同层面的竞争，比如说中美之间的竞争，而中日至今在太平洋可能也有一些竞争。另外中印之间这方面也有一些竞争，甚至中国和越南之间在更少的程度上也会有一些竞争，所以竞争是不同层次的。最后，我们也需要实现平衡，中国希望能够对冲美国在该地区的霸权地位，而美国也希望能够确保它能够保证在该地区的主导地位。东盟国家希望能够在地区的参与方之间实现一个平衡，印度、日本和澳大利亚，他们也希望能够实现某种平衡，希望能够对冲中国的崛起。所以我觉得这将会是一个非常多边的地区安全架构，而不是一个以“四边”国家或者以美国为中心的安全架构。

美国约翰霍普金斯大学国际问题研究院高级研究员 Daniel Markey 指出，“印太”并不是一个新的理念，而且也并不是华盛顿方面的理念。我觉得这个构想随着时间也在不断地演变。特朗普政府对于“印太”战略是怎么看的？我们在华盛顿多年以来一直都在努力地推动这样一个“印太”战略，在奥巴马政府期间他们就认识到了亚太的重要性，他们实行了亚太再平衡战略，另外，印度的崛起也是好几个政府都已经认识到的，比如说在布什总统期间就与印度签署了相关的协议，而特朗普政府现在称美中之间的关系是竞争关系，而且他们也将“印太”地区作为中美竞争的一个主要场所，这就体现在国防部最近发布的《报告》当中。在 2017 年 11 月我们能够看到特朗普总统关于“印太”发表了一个演讲，他说到我们应当实现一个自由开放的“印太”地区，这个构想首先是日本提出的，之后他的关注点转移到了贸易规则，而且特朗普总统后来又谈到了知识产权窃取，政府的一些不当行为等等。之后他也谈到了法治的重要性，航行自由的重要性，这也是刚刚其他几个发言人谈到的。但是其中被漏掉的重要因素就是应当如何应对这些问题，美国将会采取怎样的行动，与奥巴马政府以及其他的美国总统所采取的行动有所不同地来应对这些问题。美国将会采取怎样的贸易政策，很重要的就是特朗普政府认为他们应当在该地区实现经济的领导力。

Daniel Markey 认为，第一，要让“印太”真正成为我们的重心，我们需要把自己从中东地区拔出来，要把注意力更多地分配到“印太”这边来，我们现在还没有能够很好地做到。第二，现实地讲，我们不能对印度有太高的指望，其中有一系列的政治因素，我们对印度的投入过大，我想我们现在恐怕确实是这样，这可能会让印度过于自满，这是具有潜在危险性的，



因为这会影响到他对这个区域风险的接受程度，包括涉及中国的问题。美国想要在贸易领域重新夺回领导力，包括在科技领域，我并不认为美国现在的政策能够帮助他们达到这个目标。

“我想美国需要三思如何让它的政策本地化，这个政策不应该仅限于一个国家是反中国还是挺中国，应该关注的是这些特定国家，他们自己的愿望和目标，要找到明智的选择，让他们能够接受美国的领导力，因为只有这样，美国才能继续在这个地区受到欢迎，才能有能力继续给予这个地区支援，给他提供其他选择，才能够实现和平的合作。” Daniel Markey 说。

## 中评关注：中美走向影响世界秩序？

中评社 郭至君 2019-07-11 00:10:25

<http://www.crntt.com/doc/1054/8/0/3/105480394.html?coluid=325&kindid=19932&docid=105480394&mdate=0711001025>

中评社北京7月11日电（记者 郭至君）有关中美关系的研讨会总是会吸引很多注目，作为世界和平论坛上最重要的一个平行论坛，关于“中美关系与世界秩序”的讨论吸引了来自各界的高度关注。在论坛上，几位资深“中国通”和“美国通”畅所欲言，就现在的中美关系以及其是否会给世界秩序带来影响进行了充分的探讨。

原中央外办副主任、空军原副司令员陈小工将军表示，特朗普执政以来，美国对华政策进行了非常大的调整，将中国确定为战略竞争对手和修正主义国家，实际上采取的是打击和遏制的做法。主要的集中在经贸和科技领域，在其他的领域也有不少动作，这种情况在我看来是中美建交40年以来非常少见的。正如大家所知道的，美国对华贸易战是有两条线的，一个是提高关税，另一个就是进一步地加强技术管制。技术管制我认为既是这次贸易战的一部分，但是也可以分开来看，中美建交以后，中美的科技关系谈的人不多，其实一直是非常复杂的。美国加强对华的科技管制并不是突然发生的，是长期以来美国在科学技术领域限制、封锁和打击中国政策的继续。如果说有不同的话，就是现在美国对华的科技管制更加具有一种竞争的性质，更加具有一种防止被中国超越的性质。从“5G之争”中可以看得很清楚，这是非常典型的。美国以国家之力打压中国的华为公司，但是迄今没有拿出合法的证据，这也说明美国对华科技脱钩的政策相较于他提高关税的做法更具有明显的政治性和战略性的考虑。

“总之，中美贸易战我认为既是在中美两国实力对比发生变化之际，美国调整对华政策的结果，也是中美两国在经济和科技领域长期存在的矛盾和斗争的继续，是这种矛盾和斗争的一次大的爆发。我认为这个斗争将会时紧时松、长期持续，即便是达成了一个协议，这个矛盾并没有解决，美国对华的竞争战略也不会改变。”陈小工说。

陈小工说，中美贸易战表明世界贸易体系的碎片化是有可能的，全球的产业链将经历大的调整，中国的经济发展肯定会受到影响，同时由于美国无视产业转移和国际分工的规律，用强权手段干预全球的产业链和价值链，也会给自身带来恶果。“我认为美国现政府的政策是朝科技脱钩这个方向走的，而且采取了所谓全政府的做法，甚至对科技和教育交流、正常的人员交往也进行了限制，在这方面美国到底要走多远现在还不好说，最坏的情况就是现在很多人谈到的，世界的技术体系要发生分裂，甚至互联网都不能互相操作，这是最坏的可能。”

陈小工也表示，由于中美关系不仅对中美两国，而且对世界的前途影响重大，因此把中美关系逐渐地稳定到一个既有竞争又有合作的新的制度性的框架内仍然是一个应该争取的方向，如果中美之间失去了合作的可能，对世界将是一个很大的灾难。当今世界正处在一个大的变局之中，也可能这个变化才刚刚开始，国际体系和世界秩序到底走向何方？会不会发生颠覆性的改变？这个还需要我们持续关注。

卡内基国际和平基金会的高级研究员史文（Michael Swaine）说，对于美国政府来说，现在面临的世界地缘政治挑战非常明显，就是中俄、伊朗和西方之间的冲突。这对我们来说是威胁了战后的自由主义的秩序，而且美国作为支持民主、尊重国际法这样一个领导地位可能会受到威胁，而且中俄、伊朗可能会威胁到这样一种国际的秩序。这是非常容易理解的挑战。要应对这样的挑战，美国政府也提出了一个很容易理解的政策，就是要实现美国的振兴各复兴，以双边的方式解决贸易之间的争端，为那些不符合世贸组织规则的贸易争端以双边方式进行解决。另外就是关于移民方面的威胁，美国政府会利用这些问题来恐吓他的人民，还有就是推出了所谓的“印太政策”来遏制中国。我认为这样一个自由开放的印太战略的确就是针对中国的，在中国这个问题上，首先从美国的视角来看这种修正主义的道路实际上是意味着中国政权的削弱，这对美国的利益是有好处的。在所有这种言论之后实际上是脱离了对实际的理解。但是特朗普政府并没有看到这个现实的重要性。

史文提到，中国的崛起的确是挑战了一些旧有的权力体系、一些旧有的准则，但是很多人认为中方所宣扬的世界振兴、世界发展是没有证据的，而且中国实际上是想要控制亚洲，而且中国是想要削减美国在亚洲的军事威胁，中方现在非常依赖于仍然由西方所控制的世界经济。现在还是有很多人宣扬中等收入陷阱，但是所有这些并不意味着中国要推翻过去的世界秩序，在过去30年中中国都不是这样的，中国并不是想要取代美国成为世界的一极。我并不认为这些目标是可以实现的，即便是在最理想的状态之下。现在华盛顿有各种各样试图将中国妖魔化的做法，如果能够脱离这种做法，可能可以更好地解决这个问题。

史文强调，现在需要中美合作来应对越来越多的问题越来越多，包括气候变化、世界秩序、核战略以及地区热点，像朝鲜半岛这样的问题上面，需要中美合作。另外，中美在一些地区，尤其是西太平洋地区应该更好地进行合作，在这个地区权力架构在不断地变化，从基于日本和美国的盟友关系发展到一个三角的关系、一个平衡的关系。如果双方不能够实现更好的相互了解，更好的了解包括朝鲜以及南海这样关键问题的话就有可能发生一些危机。对那些鼓吹中美对手论的人来说，这样的攻击会成为他们的弹药，在这种情况下有可能会产生“冷战”，尤其是中美关系不断地恶化。带来的影响是破坏性的，会影响到所有相关的国家，因为在一些领域，中美之间是相互融合的、相互交织的。在“冷战”时期从来没有目前的状况。

史文说，现在美国越来越感到不安全、不够自信，内部的分歧越来越大，经济的实力在削弱，而且更加依赖这个世界的发展，在“冷战”时期美国并不是这样的。因此，美国的反制措施会比起“冷战”时期更加强烈，但中美双方是不可能相互削弱的，在“冷战”时期可能可以做到，但是现在无法做到。现在各方面面临的挑战就是要实现一种双边关系能够真正地面对现实，而不是一种夸大的对对方的担忧和关切，我们应该看到真实的需要合作的需求，尽管现在中美关系在不断恶化，但是双方都应该找到一个中间的道路，不然就是自毁门面，我们希望能够回到一种更加容易的、更加合作的道路上，这对于中美关系的未来有深远的影响，这会使得这个关系能够变得更加坚实，长期来说就是这样。我认为狭隘的沙文主义的做法，在这样一个全球化的世界是格格不入的。霸权主义应该让位给更加平衡的全球的发展，能够更好地反映一体化的世界经济，尤其是在科技、服务以及网络服务。我们不会回到过去的相处模式，而是更加融合、更加平衡和合作互利的。

北京大学国际战略研究院院长王缉思表示，Michael Swaine 博士日前牵头联名签署了一封公开信，登载在《华盛顿邮报》上写给特朗普政府和国会的，这是一个很重要的迹象，说明美国对中国的态度其实还是多元的，不是由一个人或者一个集团来代表的，至少可以说这封联名的公开信代表了一种很现实的观点，就是中国的存在和中国的力量上升是一个没法否认的事实，所以中美应该在竞争的同时合作，但是它又不是华盛顿现在对华政策的主流，我也不知道怎么形容现在华盛顿对华政策的主流，我想至少有两种不同的视角代表华盛顿，一个

是以利益为核心的，比如说中美之间的经济利益、其他方面的利益，是逐利的，但是并不是想把中国打垮，因为中国经济的发展对美国 and 全球都是有益的，至少还有一部分美国人，包括在特朗普政府内部也有一些人对这个是有认识的。但是又不能否认还有第三种看法，除了现实主义和经济现实主义的看法以外，确实有人想遏制中国，认为中国的强大对美国形成一个根本性的挑战，所以可能要把中国打垮或者把中国压垮，或者全面施压，我认为这第三种观点还是相当消极的，是不正确的。

王缉思也指出，我们讨论中美关系的时候常忘记了全球还有很多的问题，甚至非常重要的问题摆在两国面前。比如说核不扩散的问题，还有中东现在出现的乱局，以及欧洲的难民问题和特朗普政府不大愿意谈论的气候变化的问题等等，如果中美总是聚焦在一些根本没有办法解决的一些问题上，这对于全球稳定是不利的。“中美之间，特别是在两国政府之间存在一个深深的不信任，我们总希望两个国家政府可以通过更多的对话来解释相互之间的意图，这种努力已经做了很多年，但效果不大。所以我觉得在这些战略意图上再继续去说原来已经说过的话意义不是很大，我觉得，更大的意义在于我们怎么样面对一系列全球性的挑战，中美两国之间在很多问题上利益是可以相互融合的。没有一个国家愿意在中美之间选边站队，所以我希望这些国家也能够多提出一些多边机制框架，使中美两国能够真正坐下来去讨论一些跟两国的长远利益非常有关系的全球治理的问题。”王缉思强调。

CIA 公司副主席冯德威 (David M.Finkelstein) 表示，显然中美关系当中的竞争面现在越来越凸显，而且会持续一段时间，但这并不意味着中美关系是非黑即白的，而相反的，合作仍然是符合双方利益的，但是这意味着我们双方关系当中的矛盾是无法掩盖的，尤其是美国方面，中国方面也非常大声地说出自己的关切。我想引用一下毛泽东主席的一个说法，就是不要再有幻想，我们要管控好分歧，也要做好斗争的准备。在这样一个新的时期，我们应该看到新的现实，我们应该进行更好的外交，双方的领导人都应该展现出更好的领导水平，我并不认为双方会进入新的“冷战”，一些西方的学者已经说这个论点说了一段时间，甚至有整个会议来讨论这个话题，我认为美国前苏联之间的“冷战”只是世界历史非常特殊的一段，我并不认为美国和中国之间会发生这样的事情，因为现在我们的世界是一个相互联系的世界。

冯德威也说，美中关系的发展会影响到未来的世界秩序，但是其他的一些关系也会影响到世界秩序。美中关系的历史已经有两百多年了，非常复杂，我们有的时候非常轻易地相互抹黑、妖魔化，我们有过合作、有过竞争。我们在战争时期是盟友，但是我们也通过代理人战争曾经开战过。我们希望能够回到一个平衡和积极的发展渠道，尽管我们目前面临着一些问题和挑战，我仍然认为美国人民和中国人民之间有着深厚的友谊。

## 王岐山和平论坛讲话：中国永不称霸

中评社 记者：郭至君 徐梦溪 实习记者：叶甘霖 刘华峰 2019-07-09 00:12:55  
<http://www.crntt.com/doc/1054/7/9/7/105479767.html?coluid=325&kindid=19932&docid=105479767>

中评社北京7月9日电（中评社报道组）中国国家副主席王岐山昨日早上出席第八届世界和平论坛开幕式并发表题为《坚持和平与合作 构建人类命运共同体》的讲话，他表示，中华文明绵延不断，坚持达己达人，和平包容，期盼和平大同。中国将坚持做好自己的事，坚定不移走和平发展道路，无论国际形势如何变化，无论自身如何发展，中国永不称霸，永不扩张，永不谋求势力范围。中国会维护世界和平发展自己，通过自身发展维护世界和平，主要依靠改革创新实现发展，也坚持扩大开放，学习借鉴别国长处，同国际社会一道努力建设持久和平普遍安全共同繁荣开放包容，清洁美丽的世界。以下是致辞全文：

各位嘉宾：

大家好！很高兴出席第八届世界和平论坛。

当今世界正处于大发展大变革大调整之中，国际环境总体稳定，大国关系深入调整；经济全球化持续发展，保护主义抬头、民粹思潮泛滥；世界多极化加速推进，地缘博弈和地区动荡加剧；新科技新思潮不断涌现，人类生产生活方式深刻变化。有人回望百年，忧心二战结束以来的国际秩序正濒于崩溃，说人类再次走到了十字路口。

从更长的历史中才能获得更远的预见。战争与和平、生存和发展始终贯穿人类历史。世界在几千年里总体分隔，不同民族、国家在各自的时空反覆上演着征服与抗争、繁荣和衰落。500多年前，大航海时代开启了人类历史上第一轮全球化，也带来了西方地中海文明的殖民扩张。二战结束后建立的国际秩序，维持了全球总体和平稳定，但世界在几十年间仍处于阵营分割、集团对立的局面。冷战结束和新技术兴起为新一轮经济全球化创造了条件，跨国公司追求利益最大化、在全球进行资源配置，发达国家获益巨大，发展中国家和新兴经济体群体性崛起，各国利益深度融合，世界已经成为了“地球村”。

和平弥足珍贵，发展是人心所向，经济全球化是大势所趋。前进道路上会出现曲折，面对挑战，最大的恐惧是恐惧本身。我们要坚守和平发展的信念，毫不动摇地推进经济全球化，共同构建更加公正合理、稳定有效的国际秩序。

各位嘉宾，

继承和发展，以继承为主。现有国际体系并不完美，需要加以改革，但不能推倒重来，这是绝大多数国家的共识。着眼人类共同利益，中国主张推动构建新型国际关系和人类命运共同体。

——维护多边主义基石。要维护以联合国为核心的多边主义、恪守国际法和国际关系基本准则，彼此尊重主权独立和领土完整，国内事务由本国人民自己决定，国际事务由各国平等协商，使各国和各国人民都享有尊严和安全保障。大国要展现担当、作出表率，为维护世界和平稳定多做贡献。

——拓宽共同发展途径。发展是解决一切问题的总钥匙，要在政治、经济、社会、文化和生态文明全面发展中平衡好发展与安全的关系。要秉持共商共建共享理念，加强经济、金融、科技、能源等各领域对话合作，构建更高水平的开放型世界经济，以利益融合促进共同安全，反对以国家安全之名行保护主义之实。

——促进文明互学互鉴。文明多元、道路多样是人类社会发展的必然，也是人类进步的源泉。不同政治体制、历史文化、宗教信仰之间应摒弃隔阂、排他、猜忌和仇视，不断加深了解、增进理解、培育互信、倡导宽容，从根源上防范各类极端思潮的滋生和蔓延。

——携手应对人类共同新挑战。要寻求最大公约数，健全国际法体系和全球治理机制，让互联网、人工智能、外空、深海、极地等新课题成为国际合作新领域。要共担责任，落实应对气候变化国际共识，加强减贫减灾、公共卫生等领域国际合作，共同打击各类跨国犯罪和恐怖主义。

各位嘉宾，

世界和平论坛成立八年来，影响日益扩大。本次论坛汇聚各方专家，就稳定国际秩序深入讨论，希望大家相互启迪，凝聚共识，为推动世界和平发展贡献智慧。

预祝论坛取得圆满成功!

## 美公开信倡议者答中评 忧台湾问题

中评社 郭至君 徐梦溪 2019-07-10 00:13:31

<http://www.crntt.com/doc/1054/8/0/8/105480872.html?coluid=325&kindid=19932&docid=105480872>

中评社北京7月10日电(记者 郭至君 徐梦溪)日前,一封在华盛顿邮报上百位美国各界“中国通”联名写给特朗普的公开信引起中国舆论的热议,这封公开信的主要推动者之一,美国著名智库——卡内基国际和平研究院资深研究员史文(Michael D. Swaine)日前出席了第八届世界和平论坛并召开了新闻发布会,在会上他不仅讲述了公开信的一些背后故事,也回答了很多记者的问题,对于中评社记者提问的在台海危机呈日渐上升趋势之时,中美双方应该如何管控问题以确保和平的问题,史文强调,中美交恶对台湾来讲是坏消息。

史文对中评社表示,这样一个非常复杂的问题想要讲清楚的话是需要很长时间的,我尽量言简意赅。在我看来,对美方而言一中政策没有其他选择,而对中方而言,强调和平解决台湾问题也没有其他选择,这两点也就是美方的一中政策和中方对于和平解决台湾问题的承诺应该是中美关系的基础。而且我认为,双方都应该意识到这一点的重要性。与此同时,我们还需注意到美方也有义务对台湾提供足够的援助及保持不受中国大陆胁迫的自由度,这是美国的政策。当然很多中国人对这一政策表示深度的怀疑,他们认为美国对台军售主要是为了破坏稳定,转移中方的注意力,削弱中方。但我并不认为这是美方的目的,因为这样的政策已经持续数年了。

“另外,我想补充一下我的一个担心,如果美中两国的关系持续恶化,有可能会影响到双方对于台湾问题的一些认识和谅解,这有可能改变相关的一些政策,不管是中方还是美方,可能会将台湾视作一个极为重要的战略资产,要么获得对台的控制,要么要让其与中国大陆越来越远,这样一个情况在我看来很有可能成为对抗和冲突的主要原因。此前台湾方面有官员在华盛顿访问时我对他表示,中美关系交恶实际上对台湾也是坏消息。”史文说。

对于特朗普批准美国对台军售一事,史文回应,实际上美国对台军售已经不是什么新闻了,美国多年来都在对台军售,而且在未来可能会保持这样的一个做法,美国对台军售的决策依据主要是台湾方面保持相关能力的需求,实际上是美国对台湾政策非常基本的组成部分,这也体现在了台湾关系法当中,而中方的反应通常是反对和坚决的反对,但是我认为,这样的问题本身并不会成为中美关系的一个巨大危险的一个来源,在我看来更大的危险可能体现在,第一、中方认为没有必要耐心等待而去加速统一的进程。第二、美方的基本政策如果出现转变,也就是抛弃一中政策的话,在我看来是中美关系的一个巨大灾难。

## 王岐山将出席第八届世界和平论坛

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中评社北京7月4日电/外交部发言人耿爽3日宣布:第八届世界和平论坛将于7月8日至9日在清华大学举行。国家副主席王岐山将出席论坛开幕式并致辞。

## 被问美对台军售 卡尔扎伊：阿富汗只认一中

中评社 记者 李娜 实习记者：叶甘霖 刘华峰 吴紫萱 2019-07-10 00:24:16  
<http://www.crntt.com/doc/1054/8/1/0/105481041.html?coluid=325&kindid=19935&docid=105481041&mdate=0710002416>

中评社北京7月10日电（中评社报道组）7月9日，在第八届世界和平论坛大会现场，原阿富汗总统卡尔扎伊发表主题演讲后的提问环节，有在场记者向他提问如何看待美国对台军售的问题。听到这个问题，卡尔扎伊先是再次询问确认，是否是美国批准了对台军售？得到确认后，卡尔扎伊直接回答说，阿富汗支持一个中国，只承认中华人民共和国政府，不承认其他的。

据媒体报道，7月8日，美国国防安全合作局（DSCA）发布消息称，美国国务院批准了向台湾出售总值约22亿美元武器装备的对台军售案。

我国外交部发言人耿爽9日回应，台湾是中国领土不可分割的一部分。任何人都不要低估中国政府和人民捍卫国家主权和领土完整、反对外来干涉的坚强意志和坚定决心。中方敦促美方恪守一个中国原则和中美三个联合公报规定，立即撤销上述对台军售计划，停止美台军事联系，以免对中美关系和台海和平稳定造成进一步损害。

（记者 李娜 实习记者：叶甘霖 刘华峰 吴紫萱）

## 姚云竹析国际军事形势和中国安全环境

中评社 记者：李娜 2019-07-11 00:20:16  
<http://www.crntt.com/doc/1054/8/2/1/105482155.html?coluid=325&kindid=19935&docid=105482155&mdate=0711002016>

中评社北京7月11日电（记者 李娜）第八届世界和平论坛7月8-9日在北京举行。中国军事科学学会高级顾问、军事科学院前中美防务关系中心主任、退役少将姚云竹参加论坛举行的“国际军控和军备竞赛”分论坛时表示，当前中国面临着更加复杂的安全环境，中国希望军控、裁军和核不扩散机制必须是完整的，但目前除了在裁军和军备竞赛、不扩散机制方面的挑战，还存在一些更深层次的各国政府的理念问题。姚云竹认为我们必须要有冷战后的共识，即核战争没有赢家。在维持现有机制的问题上，我们可以尝试督促美国遵守《中导条约》精神，至少把《新削减战略武器条约》再延长五年，也可以敦促伊朗和美国在核不扩散问题上谈判出一个解决方案。

姚云竹主要从以下四个问题展开对国际军事形势评估和中国安全环境的看法。

第一个问题，世界军控和核不扩散机制现在面临的挑战是什么？姚云竹认为，目前在裁军和军备竞赛、不扩散机制方面的挑战，还有一些更深层次的各国政府的理念问题，比如如何看待核武器，如何定义核武器的所发挥的作用，尤其是对于国防安全。

首先关于军控以及裁军方面的挑战，美国和俄罗斯没有继续军控的进程，现在美俄也在商讨是否要进一步削减武器，但姚云竹认为现在看来在未来一段时间内不太可能实现。同时《新削减战略武器条约》是否能够再延期五年也是一个问题，普京总统和特朗普总统在日本大阪G20会面之后，他们已经同意要开启对话，也许会条约再延期五年，让我们拭目以待。

二是美国已经开始并最终会退出《中导条约》，这个条约是冷战之后裁军的主要成就，针对美国的行动，俄罗斯也开始不再履行这个条约的相关义务。姚云竹认为《中导条约》是

不扩散机制非常重要的基石，我们不应该毁坏。现在美国对伊朗采取单方面制裁，而伊朗也已经决定终止部分伊核协议下的义务，而中国和欧洲国家希望伊核协议能够持续生效，但现在看来，可能《伊核协议》最终失效是不可避免的。

三是在国家安全战略中，似乎核武器被提到日程上来。去年美国发布的《核态势报告》提出，削减核武器并停止发展新的核武器来应对大规模的冲突，降低了核武器发展的门槛。姚云竹表示，军控机制一旦崩溃或者受到一些挫折，核武器在国际军备竞赛中发挥更加显著作用的时候，我们没有理由不担忧核武器扩散，以及核武器使用的更高风险，无论是有意的还是无意。

第二个问题，现在这些负面变化对中国有什么影响？姚云竹表示，尽管全球最重要的核互动是在美俄两个超级核大国之间，但他们的互动会定义全球核语境。中国是一个不断发展的核大国，是全球第二大经济体，是联合国安理会成员，也是不扩散核武器条约的缔约国，我们有责任来维护全球和区域的和平稳定。如果由军控和裁军机制来支持的和平和稳定遭到破坏，对中国的国家利益都是不利的，中国希望军控、裁军和核不扩散机制必须是完整的。

而在东亚，核武器使用的可能，会对中国首先不使用核武器的政策公信力造成威胁，中国周边的防御体系以及未来《中导条约》可能会有限制地基巡航导弹部署，会对中国的安全造成影响，而且也会改变军备的态势。现在伊朗情况的恶化以及朝鲜半岛情况的焦灼，也会使得中国的安全环境更加复杂。现在中国已经有四个拥核的邻国，而且是接壤的邻国，如果不能实现朝鲜无核化，会给东北亚国家带来深刻的影响，可能会使得韩国、日本甚至台湾都拥有核武器。

第三个问题，针对上述问题和挑战，可以做什么呢？姚云竹认为，强化核禁忌是现在必须要做的。见过核武器毁灭的那一代已经凋零了，现在制订核战略的人对核禁忌的辩论和讨论都在减少，接受度也在降低。为了避免核末日，我们必须要有冷战后的共识：即核战争没有赢家，并且永远不能够使用核武器来作为应对常规的手段。所以需要更加严肃认真的推进不首先使用核武器的辩论。

第四个问题是是否还有能力来保持这些制度和机制？姚云竹认为只有保住现在取得的成果，才能取得更多的成就，我们可以尝试督促美国来遵守《中导条约》的精神，至少把《新削减战略武器条约》再延长五年。在核不扩散方面，可以敦促伊朗和美国谈判一个解决方案，来共同努力降低紧张态势，并且减少区域的军事冲突。同时《伊核协议》也可以帮助我们解决朝鲜核问题，虽然三次特金会并没有取得多少实质性成果，但所有国家包括中国在内的支持和决心，来实现朝鲜半岛无核化。

## 中评关注：各国专家论人工智能技术治理

中评社 记者：李娜 2019-07-11 00:16:17

[http://www.crntt.com/doc/1054/8/1/0/105481072\\_2.html?coluid=93&kindid=18931&docid=105481072&mdate=0710171740](http://www.crntt.com/doc/1054/8/1/0/105481072_2.html?coluid=93&kindid=18931&docid=105481072&mdate=0710171740)

中评社北京7月11日电（记者 李娜）第八届世界和平论坛7月8-9日在北京举行。论坛期间举办以“人工智能：技术与治理”主题的小组讨论，邀请来自国内外学界、业界共数十位重量级嘉宾共同讨论人工智能的技术发展、潜在风险和挑战、规范治理等。会议由清华大学国际关系研究院荣誉院长傅莹主持。

傅莹表示，近年来人工智能走进了我们生活的方方面面，研发、应用都加快了步伐，一方面期待我们期待人工智能会大幅度的改善、完善生产和生活方式，同时也对它可能带来的挑战和风险惴惴不安，譬如人工智能的武器化是否会改变战争的形态，甚至威胁人类生存；机器人的广泛应用是否威胁到就业；公共信息被滥用是否会影响社会安定等等。每一项新技术的突破，都会带来潜在风险，而且这个挑战是跨国界的，所以近年来，对于人工智能的安全问题和人工智能的国际治理的讨论非常热络。对于人工智能伦理规范必要性，中国也是走在了前列，6月17日中国国家新一代人工智能治理专业委员会发布了“新一代人工智能智能治理的八条原则”，提出要发展负责任的人工智能。

她强调，中国国家主席习近平在大阪 G20 峰会上表示，中国愿意积极参与国际合作，要共同完善数据治理规则，确保数据的安全、有序利用，要促进数字经济和实体经济融合发展，弥合数字鸿沟，保持社会市场开放，实现互利共赢。对我们参与这方面的研究和讨论是很重要的指导

中国科学院院士、清华大学人工智能研究院院长张钹表示，关于人工智能的治理可从三方面入手，一是企业家、研究人员和技术人员的自律问题，必须本着以人为中心做工作；二是必须建立严格的规章制度，比如对人工智能技术的评价标准、数据应用等等；三是致力于研究、开发、可靠、可控的安全的人工智能技术。

张钹强调，恶意的利用人工智能技术进行国与国的对抗，结果必然是两败俱伤，没有赢家。

电气与电子工程师协会全球自主和智能系统伦理倡议执行主任约翰·哈文斯表示，人工智能技术的发展、设计和研究应该一开始就考虑伦理问题，认真的思考基于价值的决策，尽量让其有实践性、实用性，可以造福人类。此外，还有一个重要的标准就是，应该欢迎所有的人参与进来，就他所在的 AI 研究领域单位，有很多中国同事在参与研究与标准制定，他认为要打造和平标准，应欢迎各个国家不同的人融入到讨论中来。

耶鲁大学生物伦理学跨学科中心科技与伦理学科主任温德尔·瓦拉赫认为我们应该有一个技术监管委员会，不仅仅是在国家层面，也在国际层面，应该将不同的利益攸关者聚集到一起建立一个国际监管组织来鼓励最佳实践，并且惩罚违反规则的人。

中国电子信息产业发展研究院政策法规所所长、赛迪工业和信息化法律服务中心主任栾群表示，人工智能伦理基本准则的有三个，一是立足于发展的实际情况；二是促进创新与产业的发展；三是突出公共利益。而对于伦理原则的选择则应该，遵守法律的底线；保护和促进技术创新；重视安全；政府企业以及学界的协同治理。

香港中文大学系统工程与工程管理学系教授蒙美玲认为，人类和人工智能有一种共生的关系，就像小丑鱼和海葵一样的生态方式，互相依赖、互相保护。她提出三种方法，来驾驭 AI 和人类的共生，一是人类开始设计的一些新的 AI 能力；二是人和 AI 在复杂的决策过程中进行合作，人类可以根据直觉以及判断力指导其作出决定；三是人类和 AI 能够促进创新，AI 主要提供自动化支持，人类提供创新，两者合作互动，不断创造新的内容。

中国科学院自动化研究所的类脑智能研究中心副主任曾毅表示，大多数 AI 专家采取以人为本、以伦理为中心的方式，他表示我们也需要关注环境，采取一种以生态为中心的视角去思考 AI 未来发展。上个月北京发布的“新一代人工智能智能治理的八条原则”，为我们下一代 AI 发展指明的方向，同时也希望与世界共同打造一个共享的未来。

第八届世界和平论坛论坛主题为“稳定国际秩序：共担、共治、共享”，讨论重点议题



包括大国关系和 AI 技术。会议期间举办了三场大会和两场大会讨论，以及 22 场小组讨论。其中有关人工智能的讨论比重上升，美方发起贸易战的目的不是平衡贸易赤字，矛盾焦点现在集中在 5G 技术上，实际反映出中美战略竞争和过去冷战的不同，其深层次原因是数字经济迅速发展，大国之间的博弈已经发生改变，世界进入数字经济时代，数据资源正在成为人类财富的最主要来源

## 中评关注：中国年轻一代关于人工智能的声音

中评社 李娜 2019-07-11 00:18:14

<http://www.crntt.com/doc/1054/8/1/9/105481942.html?coluid=325&kindid=19935&docid=105481942&mdate=0711001815>

中评社北京 7 月 11 日电（记者 李娜）第八届世界和平论坛 7 月 8 - 9 日在北京举行。论坛期间举办以“人工智能：技术与治理”主题的小组讨论，当天现场，清华大学电子工程系学生为在场嘉宾介绍其调研团队在过去一个月时间内对作为 AI 使用者的中国青年对 AI 的风险和治理的调研结果，引起在座中外嘉宾的关注。

首先，由清华大学电子工程系学生腾龙介绍，他们之所以发起此次调研关注中国年轻人对 AI 的治理和看法，是因为年轻人是最快使用 AI 技术的群体；二是，在未来 6 - 70 年的人生中，年轻人都与 AI 技术相伴，可以说是受到 AI 治理影响最大的一个群体。第三，在传统的政策制定过程中，年轻人往往是沉默的群体，很少参与到治理的设计和政策的制定过程中，但年轻人早已聚焦于 AI 的大潮中。

根据现场的调研结果显示，有超过 70% 的受访者在生活中使用过三项以上的 AI 技术，分别是语音识别、指纹识别和推荐系统。他们在描绘自己心中的人工智能的时候，做关键词是方便性。但是，在方便性的同时，更多提到和 AI 相关的技术，比如说深度学习、大数据、机器人等，体现了样本群体对人工智能的了解已经有了一定的深度。

因为 AI 的便捷性，超过 80% 的受访者认为，AI 对他们个人生活的影响是利大于弊。但把相同的问题扩展到社会秩序、国家安全和国际局势的时候，有一个令人惊讶的结果是，认为 AI 利大于弊的人降到了 60%，当放到国家安全和国际局势层面时，年轻人觉得利大于弊的比例骤减到了 40%，所以说年轻人针对 AI 风险的关切还是理性的。

调查结果同时体现了年轻人对人工智能的认识的特点，主要是以下三方面，第一，年轻人最关心风险是经济和社会类的风险，首当其冲就是失业风险，主要是担心中低收入群体的失业问题，此外还担心大数据杀熟，即价格歧视和贫富分化等问题。第二，年轻人非常关注一切和数据使用不正当的问题。第三，相较于 AI 的军备竞赛，我们会发现年轻人更担心 AI 的武器化。

同时，法制、有作为的政府和教育是青年人谈论人工治理三个关键词，青年人一是希望通过积极有为的政府和职业教育，帮助失业人群转岗就业；二是通过教育和法律，唤醒公众对 AI 风险和治理的认识，约束人工智能相关企业和主体的行为。

研究调查者认为，调研结果已经显示出青年人的看法与政策制定者、学界的看法都有较大的分歧和差异，比如青年人关切的是隐私、伦理、失业和价格启示等问题，并没有引起学界的关注。这些差异显示作为 AI 技术最直接受影响的群体，为了保证治理的合理性、可持续性，有必要将青年人纳入到整个人工智能治理的风险的整体的框架和讨论中来。

## 巴勒斯坦驻华大使：巴方意愿应被尊重

中评社 实习记者：刘华峰 2019-07-11 00:21:19

<http://www.crntt.com/doc/1054/8/1/9/105481951.html?coluid=325&kindid=19935&docid=105481951&mdate=0711002119>

中评社北京7月11日电（中评社报道组）9日上午，巴勒斯坦驻华大使艾哈迈德·拉马丹参加世界和平论坛“地缘政治与中东局势”主题分论坛，并在论坛中从巴勒斯坦国的角度发表了对中东局势的看法。他表示，中东问题很复杂，大家需要现实地看待，巴勒斯坦会在地区博弈中取得胜利。

大使表示，将以色列视为地区和平主导者，是不合理的。大使认为，国际社会不应该将巴勒斯坦问题仅仅视为一个人道主义问题，不能将政治议题抛开，只谈经济议题。50年来，巴勒斯坦人最大的心结是以色列的军事占领。

所谓经济议题，是美国总统特朗普在巴以和谈长期僵持不下的背景下，于2018年提出的解决方案。他要求海湾国家在加沙地区投资10亿美元，缓和安局局势，帮助在加沙和约旦河西岸部分地区建立一个巴勒斯坦国家。这一提议是在特朗普将美国驻以色列大使馆由特拉维夫迁到争议城市耶路撒冷后提出的，由于体现着商人思维，被国际舆论戏谑地冠以“世纪交易”之名。

此前，国际社会普遍接受的是“两国方案”，即以以色列让渡1967年占领的阿拉伯地区领土，帮助巴勒斯坦建立独立的主权国家，但具体的让渡方式，双方始终难以达成共识。

大使认为，美国的中东政策非常不受欢迎。尽管阿拉伯人内部存在分歧，但他们对以色列的不满态度一致。美国的过激做法让这些中东国家很尴尬。巴勒斯坦地区人口的50%是巴勒斯坦人，这些人有理由继续留在那里。

大会主持人，埃及前外交部助理部长Hizay肯定了巴勒斯坦人诉求的合理性。参会的中国前中东问题特使吴思科和中国国际问题研究院院长董漫远也都呼吁国际社会关注巴以问题，尊重巴勒斯坦的利益关切。

## 德学者答中评：世界需要中欧合作

中评社 实习记者：刘华峰 2019-07-11 00:27:12

<http://www.crntt.com/doc/1054/8/1/3/105481320.html?coluid=325&kindid=19934&docid=105481320&mdate=0711002712>

中评社北京7月11日电（中评社报道组）8日下午，德国国际和安全事务研究所主席佩尔特斯在第八届世界和平论坛上接受中评社记者采访时表示，中欧之间的分歧可以通过协商谈判解决，世界需要中欧合作解决问题。

佩特里尔表示，中国和欧盟在国家治理方式和治理理念上存在不同想法，但是中欧之间也存在共同利益，这种利益把中欧乃至世界维系在一起。欧洲国家依然把中国视为一个可以谈判的对象和经济伙伴。中欧只是技术上的竞争者，双方可以在谈判中平衡利益、解决分歧。

佩特里尔说，欧盟不会放弃对国际事务的关注和引领，欧盟不在乎是否占据世界政治议程的首要位置，欧盟希望在未来的多极化世界中成为“一极”，未来世界不应该是单极的。

在本届论坛的“跨大西洋关系和世界秩序”分论坛中，佩尔特斯教授表达了对中欧合作的乐观态度。

## 中评现场：学者呼吁欧洲在中美间找准位置

中评社 实习记者：刘华峰 2019-07-11 00:25:48

[http://www.crntt.com/doc/1054/8/1/9/105481947\\_4.html?coluid=7&kindid=0&docid=105481947&mdate=0710143959](http://www.crntt.com/doc/1054/8/1/9/105481947_4.html?coluid=7&kindid=0&docid=105481947&mdate=0710143959)

中评社北京7月11日电(中评社报道组)9日下午,第八届世界和平论坛“欧洲安全挑战与反馈”主题讨论登场。清华大学“一带一路”研究院主任史志钦主持会议,中国原驻欧盟大使杨燕宜、原西班牙驻华大使BREGOLAT、法国国际关系研究所主任GOMART以及英国肯特大学政治和国际关系研究院教授SAKWA担任讨论嘉宾。

杨燕宜：欧洲安全道阻且长

杨燕宜根据多年担任驻欧盟大使的经验,认为容克担任欧盟主席期间,欧盟制定了一系列的政策提高应对挑战的有效性,取得了进展,包括能够进一步加强欧盟成员国合作,打击恐怖主义和有组织犯罪,实现信息的交流和分享,保证网络安全,解决移民危机,提高欧盟防务能力。杨燕宜认为,2014年到2017年,欧洲的安全形势已经有了一些好转,相对来说比较稳定,但是仍然还有很多挑战。

杨燕宜直言,挑战在于以下三个方面:一是关于欧洲共同的战略目标和利益,以及欧洲面临的安全挑战,欧洲各国难以达成共识。一些国家认为欧盟周边国家带来的挑战严峻,一些人则认为是移民问题或气候变化更严重。二是一些欧盟国家对待防务问题的态度不够认真,只希望自己能够掌握更大的话语权,不希望被欧盟控制。三是欧盟解决安全问题韧性不足,难以形成强有力的安全联盟。

基于此,杨燕宜提出欧盟安全构建的几点看法:一是要获得更多民众的支持。二是关注一体化尤其是欧洲人更多关注的这些问题,比如投资、工作还有社会问题,移民,减少安全威胁以及解决数字和能源转型的问题。三是聚焦气候、人口、环境、社会等中长期发展议题。四是超国家的威胁只有在超国家层面才能解决,欧盟必须继续坚持多边主义,维护联合国的作用。

BREGOLAT：欧洲独立性很关键

年长的BREGOLAT从几个方面阐述了欧洲安全的情况,而所有情况下,欧洲的独立性都至关重要。

他见证了欧盟安全机制的演变和完善过程,他指出欧洲的原则时必须拥有自己独立的声音,28个成员国必须充分表达各自的意见。后来,欧盟通过多数投票的办法,在成员众多的情况下达成了协议。BREGOLAT认为,德国和法国的领导力在欧盟决策中也起到关键作用,两国的共识保证欧洲安全可决策可以向着一个方向迈进。

在复杂的中美欧关系下,BREGOLAT发现美国退出《巴黎气候协定》、伊核协议、对欧盟加征关税的做法都体现着与欧盟“脱钩”的意愿,而欧盟反而在经贸问题和全球化议题上

同中国有更多的相似之处。BREGOLAT 认为，中国是技术上的竞争对手，但不是战略上的竞争对手，欧洲不应该紧跟美国的脚步去构建两极世界，而要形成独立的力量，打造多极世界。

SAKWA：欧洲要积极参与秩序构建

SAKWA 认为，500 年前开始西方就占据了世界主要的地位，同时把西方国家的价值观和意识形态深深融合在国际的系统当中。现在可以说，国际的系统、国际的机制不属于任何一个国家，也不属于任何一个国家集团，而应该是属于全世界。当今的问题是，这种既成的国际秩序是否能够在变革浪潮中存续下来。

而从 1919 年开始，欧洲就参与到了将自己价值观融入国际秩序的过程中，不断探索如何在这一整套国际秩序里发挥自己的作用，形成欧洲独特的视角。到第二次世界大战结束后，欧洲通过建立安全理事会、订立安全条约来强化欧洲对国际安全事务的影响力。

SAKWA 认为，冷战结束后，在欧洲地区没有形成过包容性的、完整的秩序，诸如克里米亚危机这样的地区性冲突，其实是新秩序未形成的表现，而不是秩序遭到破坏的原因。比如，面对俄罗斯，欧盟和“北约”一直在扩张，这种扩张没有节制，仍然体现着冷战的思维。

所以，在这个历史发展的进程当中，欧洲也需要进一步发展和完善自己的角色。SAKWA 表示，国际秩序不应该再建立在自由、民主的意识形态基础上，“北约”也可以尝试将俄罗斯纳入其中。

作为英国学者，SAKWA 也谈及了英国脱欧问题给欧盟未来在国际秩序中的地位产生的不确定性影响，英国和欧盟未来的关系定位、英美关系都会对欧盟构建何种国际秩序产生影响。

## 埃官员答中评：开放让世界看到中国反恐成果

实习记者：吴紫萱 2019-07-11 00:27:53

[http://www.crntt.com/doc/1054/8/1/3/105481321\\_2.html?coluid=7&kindid=0&docid=105481321&mdate=0710143401](http://www.crntt.com/doc/1054/8/1/3/105481321_2.html?coluid=7&kindid=0&docid=105481321&mdate=0710143401)

中评社北京 7 月 11 日电（中评社报道组）埃及前外交部长助理穆罕默德·希加兹参加了第八届世界和平论坛“国际反恐形势的新发展与新特点”小组讨论会，发表讲话并且进行现场交流互动。他在论坛现场接受中评社采访时表示，中国要通过开放来让世界看到新疆地区反恐成果，消除西方舆论带来的刻板印象。

今年 3 月，国务院新闻办公室发表《新疆的反恐、去极端化斗争与人权保障》白皮书，介绍了新疆的反恐、去极端化斗争与人权保障的相关情况。西方舆论中抹黑新疆的特别多，拿中国的民族宗教事务说事，称中国在新疆搞“宗教迫害”、非法监禁穆斯林；西方一些媒体和政客则将之称为“搞集中营”“侵犯人权”。给一些不了解中国内部事务的西方民众造成了刻板印象。

希加兹认为通过社交媒体收到一些关于新疆的信息，很多都不是真实的信息。中国应该通过多种方式向国际社会传递新疆真实的情况。比如邀请一些人去新疆参观，或者是邀请一些新疆地区的代表在其他平台发言，表达他们的想法。中国不能坐视不管，既然通过社交媒体接收到这样的负面信息，中国就有这样一个责任，让外人看到新疆地区，看到新疆地区所获得发展。

希加兹提到“一个中国”的政策和民族国家的概念，并且提到难民现象，从叙利亚偷渡到欧洲的难民们远离自己的国家，同时德国民众对叙利亚难民有很多怨言。希加兹说，我们都梦想有一个地方能让我们和孩子和平地生活，所以民族国家的概念非常的重要。

中国要做什么来对抗抹黑言论？希加兹再次强调中国应当邀请更多的外交友人到新疆看一看，在国际媒体上更多报道新疆地区的情况，使民众认识到社交媒体的一些言论是错误的。总之中国不能坐以待毙，要采取行动来反击。

希加兹指出中国当前正在发展，比如中国的“一带一路”给第三世界的国家和人民提供了一个新的选择，使之能够获得技术帮助，这是中国帮助其他第三世界发展中国家的一种努力。别人会觉得中国的“一带一路”是一个“陷阱”，埃及还有其他的一些国家积极地参与到“一带一路”建设当中，是因为并没有看到“陷阱”存在。尽管有一些人警告或者建议这些国家，不要掉进中国的陷阱里，但是很多中东、非洲国家都愿意参与到“一带一路”合作中，因为对于它们来说是一种新的参与全球化的方式。希加兹最后强调中国需要到国外去开更多的国际性会议，使西方亲眼看到中国的成功，并没有抹黑信息中的现象存在，这些言论是错误的。

土耳其前外长亚夏尔·亚克什表示完全同意希加兹先生所说的观点。开放的心态能够解决新疆的很多问题。亚克什先生去过新疆很多地方，认为开放会解决绝大多数的新疆的问题，但不是全部都解决。中国政府在这方面也作出了很多努力，亚克什先生提到了中国少数民族高考加分政策，少数民族没有像汉族一样好的机会学好普通话，这项政策对他们有所帮助，这是一种政策的倾斜。亚克什认为这世界上没有任何一个国家少数民族得到了这样的保护，如果不通过这种方式，少数民族上不了大学的人数会增加，无法掌握很好的技能，找不到工作维持生存。他们可能将会采取各种各样的激进手段。

亚克什提到几天前土耳其总统访问中国，两位领袖互相交流，之间是有一个共识的，就是不要只看问题表面上的现象，要看它的根源。就像刚才希加兹先生提到的，让他们去新疆看一看，用自己的眼睛去感受到底是怎么样的一个情况。他们受到了教育，学很好的普通话，而且他们能够学到谋生的本领，这个非常重要。

亚克什认为不应该允许鼓励恐怖主义者，应该去卸除他们的武器，解除他们的武装，既然生活在中国，就要为这个国家作出贡献，并且他们能够获益。让他们更积极地去社会作出贡献，创造一个更美好的生活。

## 俄智囊：俄罗斯不会用技术干扰美国大选

中评社 实习记者：吴紫萱 2019-07-11 00:22:15

[http://www.crntt.com/doc/1054/8/1/9/105481950\\_2.html?coluid=7&kindid=0&docid=105481950&mdate=0710150934](http://www.crntt.com/doc/1054/8/1/9/105481950_2.html?coluid=7&kindid=0&docid=105481950&mdate=0710150934)

中评社北京7月11日电（中评社报道组）2018年7月9日，世界和平论坛第十二小组讨论的“俄罗斯与西方的关系”。讨论会由清华大学武大会教授主持讨论，三位国内外专家出席并参与讨论。讨论围绕当今时代俄罗斯与西方国家的关系变化展开，并提出未来发展愿景。讨论中讲到了“技术”对俄罗斯与西方国家关系进程有一定影响。

俄罗斯外交与国防政策委员会主席团名誉主席谢尔盖·卡拉加诺夫首先发表意见，他认为俄罗斯与西方关系的紧张的根源来自于西方、来自于北约东扩。他得出的一个结论：当今世界俄罗斯与西方关系之间战略稳定性虽然低，但是爆发战争的可能性也很低。他表示如果

俄罗斯不发展，将会有更多问题，经济与军事要同时发展。同时他谈到了一个很有趣的话题，老欧洲国家的影响力在下降。

西班牙新任驻华大使拉法埃尔·德斯卡利亚尔·德·玛萨雷多出席会议并提出观点。他认为俄罗斯与西方应该实现和平，在和平的基础之上应该建立友好的关系，在经济能源领域应该建立广泛的合作。中国社会科学院俄罗斯东欧中亚研究所所长李永全出席并参加讨论。他提到俄罗斯与西方的关系主要是军事与政治的关系，而不是经济的关系。俄罗斯与美国的关系不是简单的双边关系，涉及很多方面。未来俄美争夺的重点还是在欧亚地区。

欧亚集团主席克利夫·库普乾认为俄美关系的恶化，主要是由于2016年美国大选受到了俄罗斯干预，另外还有俄罗斯的网络入侵。并且谈到了一个新的说法：俄罗斯是最大的修正主义国家，而不是中国。他认为俄罗斯支持欧洲的民粹主义，对抗西方世界的自由主义。他认为只要普京当政，这种状况就会持续下去。最后他得出结论：俄罗斯与美国关系的恶化，减少的世界体系的韧性。2008年各国团结一致，来应对危机的那种局面将不复存在。

2016年7月美国民主党全国委员会遭黑客袭击，而在大选之前一个月，黑客将希拉里个人邮件被公之于众。时任美国总统的奥巴马命令情报机构判断俄罗斯是否曾试图干预美国大选。奥巴马对情报部门官员称，要在他离开白宫前就外国可能干预大选一事提交报告。美国中央情报局（CIA）、联邦调查局（FBI）和国家安全局在1月解密的一份报告中称，俄罗斯总统普京下令采取一系列行动，不仅要破坏对美国选举制度的信心，而且要影响选举结果。这些情报机构称，普京和俄罗斯政府“明显偏好”特朗普入主白宫。但该报告未评估俄罗斯是否成功地左右了这次选举结果。普京和其他俄罗斯官员再三否认干预美国大选。

小组讨论期间，一位澳大利亚的前外长参与其中，发表观点并提出疑问。克里姆林宫在2016年在技术上取得了重大的进展，使得特朗普当选为美国的总统，他认为这可能是目前为止一个关于“地缘政治”最大的笑话，但是美国方面的反应是：认为要做的首先要能够对宪法进行进一步修订。同时要阻止任何国外势力的干扰，包括是来自俄罗斯的干扰。而在美国的选举当中存在着歧视，比如对穷人和对有色人种的歧视，于是参加选举投票出现率在不断降低。美国对资本进行进一步的控制，希望能够采取一些其他的措施改变目前选举的扭曲状况。这对于美国实行民主来说非常的重要。这其实对欧洲和澳大利亚的民主也会产生很大的影响。在美国最重要的其实是表达的自由，这个是他民主主要的内容，这点肯定和欧洲还有澳大利亚有一点点不同。美国也非常担心俄罗斯可能会干涉大选，可能2016年出现的情况在2020年是否会再次出现。

卡拉加诺夫表明态度，这个说法大概只是有1%的可信度，但是实际上俄罗斯并没有去干扰美国的大选，并没有去干涉美国的大选。

库普乾认为美国目前的选举制度的确有很多的问题，很多其实都是跟社交媒体、黑客有关的，在穆勒的报告当中也有体现。美国情报部门一直在讨论这个问题。脸书和推特，实际上也在清理他们的平台，希望创立一个新的平台。可以看到这样的一个平台的势力有多大，它的力量有多大可以左右一个国家的大选。这在种情况下其实需要一种新的国际标准：怎么样来控制社交媒体，怎么样控制通过黑客的行为来得到这个政治上和经济上的收益，因为这种做法是不可接受的。

（实习记者 吴紫萱）

## 中评关注：国际反恐新形势与新趋势如何？

中评社 实习记者：吴紫萱 2019-07-11 00:25:00

[http://www.crntt.com/doc/1054/8/1/9/105481948\\_2.html?coluid=7&kindid=0&docid=105481948&mdate=0710145313](http://www.crntt.com/doc/1054/8/1/9/105481948_2.html?coluid=7&kindid=0&docid=105481948&mdate=0710145313)

中评社北京7月11日电（中评社报道组）2019年7月9日下午，第八届世界和平论坛的“国际反恐形势的新发展与新特点”分论坛在京召开。原土耳其外交部长亚夏尔·亚克什，英国安全与防务研究所潘睿凡等人出席了会议并就“国际反恐新特点、新动向，反恐形势新发展”这一主题各自发表了观点。

首先进行发言的是原土耳其外交部长亚克什。他认为恐怖主义的定义有共同点，即恐怖主义的本质和目的都是政治性的，他们试图通过法律禁止的方法实现政治目标。关于会议主题“国际反恐新趋势”，亚克什将其阐释为两个方面，其一是国际恐怖主义将会如何演变，其二是各国间为打击国际恐怖主义进行的合作。亚克什认为，只要其根本原因不被消除，国际恐怖主义将会持续下去，科技的进步、全球化的进程、社会与政治中复杂多变的情况，都会成为恐怖主义活动产生的温床。要打击恐怖主义，需要国际合作，一类是联合国主导下进行的反恐行动，另一类是由国家或者多个国家联盟开展的双边或者多边合作。其中联合国主导的一些行动虽然是最全面的合作。但是它会有含糊与不圆满之处，只给出了一套最低的标准，无法应对国际恐怖主义的所有错综复杂的情况。

根据埃及抗击恐怖主义威胁的经验，原埃及外交部的部长助理穆哈默德·希加兹就如何直面恐怖主义威胁并将其铲除提出了自己的观点。希加兹看来，面对恐怖主义，除了安全和军事措施之外还需要采取全面的方法，包括政治、意识形态和发展的多维度。他从四个方面对埃及的经验进行了阐释：全面直面恐怖主义就意味着要去直面所有的恐怖组织不加区别；全面对抗恐怖主义需对抗恐怖主义的方方面面，包括财务、武器、政治和意识形态方面的一些支持；切断恐怖组织招募新战士的能力；填补国家动荡带来的政治真空，采取一切的努力来重塑人民之间的团结、独立和效率，并且更加要促进国家机构的高效性。希加兹也提出，埃及、中国以及其他的国家一道，在中东建立和平、开放包容各个民族和国家文化方面起到非常重要的作用。我们需要直面恐怖主义的挑战建立一个和平的世界，尊重各国不同的文化、宗教、文明。

随后，来自英国安全与防务研究所的潘睿凡先生进行发言。他指出，恐怖主义活动在很多新地区，以新面目出现。技术改变了恐怖主义的形式，利用这些技术他们可以将信息传递给国际社区，在很短的时间内就可以传递他们的思想；许多政府与官方组织没有及时关注国内的紧张状况，造成恐怖事件的发生。恐怖主义是一个威胁、一个问题，但不是所有的国家都将其作为最首要关注的事情，不同国家对恐怖主义的对待有不同情况。在潘睿凡看来，如何改变法律系统让他们受到惩罚，在什么阶段要阻止他们做出恐怖主义行径，都是政府的职责；跨越由对恐怖主义不同定义带来的障碍，进行反恐合作，也是至关重要的。

最后，陆忠伟就会议主题提出自己的见解，对恐怖主义活动与反恐活动的历史做出了一番概述。他认为，在伊斯兰国气数已尽后，现在的恐情新动向、新特点，尤其值得关注，并将其归纳为七点：后伊斯兰国时代的反恐格局和战争轴线发生了变化；后伊斯兰国时代的恐情特殊性和复杂性，表现在恐怖组织从死守城池向游击圣战的恐怖形态转变；伊斯兰国建政立国向基地网络型蜕变，他们在化整为零潜入地下还乡蛰伏，人质为恐，这种隐蔽性以及分散性导致恐怖袭击的威胁呈多维性；伊斯兰国的技术队伍在不断提高；伊斯兰国覆灭之后，正在按照他们的B方案，它的残部向北非、东南亚、南亚以及中亚流窜，并且向非洲布基纳法索、尼日尔以及特立尼达和多巴哥渗透；本土恐怖势力与伊斯兰国重新整合，互传伎俩；远洋行

情形势严峻，在非洲除了索马里、亚丁湾之外，近几年出没于几内亚湾和莫山比克海峡的海盗越来越多，成为一个方案的热点。陆忠伟强调，这七点新变化和 ISIS 安排的后事密切相关，对于反恐活动，要做制度性的绸缪，交叉来往，多重备份。为了使各国人民能够生活在安全祥和的家园，应坚持法治精神，创新治理方式，更新科技手段，通过双边和多边的合作加大反恐情报交流，提升整体治反能力，长谋城市安全之道，常备恐怖袭击之战，加快实现各个国家间的尊严共享，发展共享以及安全共享。

## 阎学通：170 余外交官已报名世界和平论坛

中评社 徐梦溪 2019-06-29 00:12:48

<http://www.crntt.com/doc/1054/6/8/5/105468525.html?coluid=325&kindid=19935&docid=105468525&mdate=0707230057>

中评社北京 6 月 29 日电（记者 徐梦溪）世界和平论坛秘书长、清华大学国际关系学院院长阎学通 28 日上午出席第八届世界和平论坛新闻发布会。他表示，截至目前，已有 170 多位使馆外交官报名论坛，有 74 个国家使领馆接受大会邀请，已有 54 位驻华大使确认出席开幕式。

第八届世界和平论坛将于 7 月 8 日到 9 日在清华大学举行。本届论坛主题为“稳定国际秩序：共担、共治、共享”，讨论重点议题包括大国关系和 AI 技术。会议期间将举办三场大会和两场大会讨论，以及 22 场小组讨论。

截至 6 月 28 日，六名外国前政要和七名外国前外长出已确定将出席论坛，包括印尼前总统梅加瓦蒂·苏加诺、欧洲理事会前主席赫尔曼·范龙佩、阿富汗前总统卡尔扎伊、新加坡前总理吴作栋、俄罗斯总统办公厅前主任谢尔盖·鲍里索维奇·伊万诺夫。

阎学通表示，今年大会内容将呈现以下变化：

一是讨论集中在大国关系。由于中美贸易战产生了全球性影响，甚至对地区关系和大国关系都带来影响，今年小组讨论或会更集中于中美贸易战的问题。

二是有关人工智能的讨论比重将上升。美方发起贸易战的目的是平衡贸易赤字，矛盾焦点现在集中在 5G 技术上，实际反映出中美战略竞争和过去冷战的不同，其深层次原因是数字经济迅速发展，大国之间的博弈已经发生改变，世界进入数字经济时代，数据资源正在成为人类财富的最主要来源。地缘政治这个概念，从自然地理角度分析国际关系，恐怕已经没法适应网络世界。

世界和平论坛创办于 2012 年，是由清华大学主办、中国人民大学外交学会协办、清华大学国际关系研究院承办的中国第一个高级别非官方年度国际安全论坛。

## 阎学通答中评：习访朝 让地区问题降温

中评社 徐梦溪 2019-06-29 00:13:49

<http://www.crntt.com/doc/1054/6/8/8/105468806.html?coluid=325&kindid=19932&docid=105468806&mdate=0707225937>

中评社北京 6 月 29 日电（记者 徐梦溪）世界和平论坛秘书长、清华大学国际关系学院院长阎学通 28 日上午出席第八届世界和平论坛新闻发布会。期间应询记者提问表示，中国领导人对朝鲜的访问，进一步使地区安全问题降温。



阎学通表示，朝鲜半岛威胁正在下降。去年河内会晤没有达到任何结果，但是显示出双方发生军事冲突的威胁大规模下降，矛盾集中到经济制裁方面。现在，各方都认为东北亚地区的安全威胁不会增大。

阎学通指出，中国领导人对朝鲜的访问，进一步使地区安全问题降温，而不是更加热络。“越危险的和越不确定的事情才会引起媒体注意，东北亚地区变得平静，危险性下降了。”

他强调，东北亚地区面临的首要问题不是安全问题，而是如何解决政治关系问题，而不是解决军事冲突危险的问题。

第八届世界和平论坛将于7月8日到9日在清华大学举行。本届论坛主题为“稳定国际秩序：共担、共治、共享”。会议期间将组织以“东北亚安全”为主题的讨论。

## 中评关注：世界和平论坛产生哪些新观点？

中评社徐梦溪 2019-07-10 00:15:04

<http://www.crntt.com/doc/1054/8/1/0/105481032.html?coluid=325&kindid=19935&docid=105481032&mdate=0710001504>

中评社北京7月10日电（记者 徐梦溪）世界和平论坛秘书长、清华大学当代国际关系研究院院长阎学通9日下午举行记者会，介绍论坛情况，表示两日期间，与会嘉宾提出了六点具有创新性的，启发性的观点：

第一，人工智能对于人类生的影响成为诸多与会学者共同关心的话题，有的与会嘉宾认为国际社会应该看到人工智能发展在给人类带来便利的同时，也给人类的政治、经济生活带来诸多弊端，人工智能的潜在风险已经成为一些嘉宾的共同担忧。

第二，贸易冲突可能存在长期化趋势，并且有向其他领域蔓延和扩散的势头。一些与会嘉宾在会上达成其识，需要通过共同努力，预防和阻止贸易冲突滑向意识形态冲突的风险。

第三，与会代表对于多边和双边主义的关有了新的认识，有嘉宾提出，两者区别在于性质，而非形式。多边主义在于大国自我约束，双边主义在于提高解决问题的效率。

第四，与会代表共同探讨了全球治理的新模式，随着国际秩序不确定性的增强，传统国际体系受到挑战。在主导国家全球领导力不断下降的情况下，国际治理可考虑采取自下而上的治理路径。

第五，科技竞争和人才竞争受到与会学者的广泛关注，传统的国际政治视角难以有效认识现有的这种竞争模式的性质，与会学者普遍认为，我们处在一个新的竞争时代，缺乏历史相似经验的现实难题要求我们加强有关科技竞争和人才竞争的研究，运用新的范式理解和解决问题。

第六，与会嘉宾认为，在关注大国竞争的同时，对于地区问题的探讨有所减少，应该加强对于区域发展合作的相关研究。

阎学通表示，相比往届，本届论坛体现了一些新的变化：一是使馆参与踊跃，无论是大使发言，还是使馆参会，都是往届之最；二是媒体关注度上升，有些新闻甚至在数小时内达到了上百万的点击量；三是与会嘉宾对于论坛大会和小会的质量表示高度肯定，许多场次因

为嘉宾讨论热烈而延长。

阎学通指出，世界和平论坛创办八年以来，影响目扩大，本届论坛汇聚各方专家，就稳定国际政治秩序和当前的热点问题深刻交流了看法。尽管各方专家针对具体问题存在不同的见解，但是正如某位欧洲参会代表所言，世界和平论坛的多元开放特色，已经让其成为一个以产生思想为目的的重要国际智识平台。

## 中日学者热议“中日+”合作与第三方市场

中评社 实习记者：徐梦溪 2019-07-10 00:23:25

<http://www.crntt.com/doc/1054/8/1/3/105481320.html?coluid=325&kindid=19934&docid=105481320&mdate=0711002712>

中评社北京7月10日电（记者 徐梦溪）第八届世界和平论坛8日下午举行以“‘中日+’合作与中日关系”为主题的小组讨论，邀请到两位中方专家和两位日方专家，研讨中日关系和中日第三方市场合作。

谈及“中日+”合作，日本安全与外交政策学会主席秋山昌广认为，这主要关系到中日和第三方市场合作。那么第三国市场合作最大的要点是什么？根据他的理解，主要是最近的日中关系的改善，必须要显示改善成果的合作，而今后两国关系，必须确保能够按照良好的稳定方向去发展，进一步推动它的发展，这是两国合作的意义所在。

秋山昌广具体谈到，中国的优势在于资金实力、快速决策以及政治实力；日本的优势在于技术和人才和符合国际标准的投资活动或者企业活动。这就需要日本尊重中国的优势，中国尊重日本的优势，双方彼此承认，能否做到这一点并不简单，但是确实是最重要的事情之一。

中国社会科学院日本研究所副所长杨伯江表示，看好“一带一路”框架下的中日第三方合作，尽管有很多具体的问题要解决，好在这些具体的问题不属于战略层面，而是属于战术层面，关键看我们的脑筋动的够不够。中日要就第三方市场务实合作，就需要做到两点：一是双方要有充分的实际措施来体现我们强烈的政治意愿；要有社会的参与，包括政府也包括企业，包括智库机构，包括社会团体。

杨伯江强调，在务实合作中，增加中日之间，特别是两国社会之间面对面的触碰或者是接触非常重要，中日应该从国交走向社交时代。

东京大学法学院教授小原雅野回顾了大阪 G20 期间，中日两国领导人发布的十点共识，其中第八项特别重要，内容包括两国妥善处理好两国敏感问题，共同管控摩擦和分歧达成同时，双方就中国海相关的原则共识，这是 2008 年双方达成东海共同开发的共识，进一步推动这个共识的实施，然后为实现东海的和平稳定，使东海成为和平合作友好之海。两国已经充分感受到过去十年对峙的痛苦，怎么样避免刺激民族感情的敏感问题，特别是需要双方的克制，对日本方面来说第八项原则共识，能不能确保日中关系取得长期稳定发展的要素，把这些共同原则去落实在行动上，双方需要相互的战略克制。

中国国际问题研究院副院长荣鹰表示，“中日+”是一种创新。这种形式把中日竞争这一面的关系转换为合作或者是协调的方式来，更重要的是，把中日互为合作伙伴，互不构成威胁这个政治共识转化为实际的行动。要推进中日第三方合作，首先就需要政府、官方在日中第三方市场合作中发挥好作用，既不能缺位，也不能越位，最好要到位；其次，考虑到第三方的关切是非常重要的；三是因为这是一个新生事物，所以我们对第三方合作应该有一个合理的期待。

## 中评现场：世界和平论坛开幕 王岐山致辞

中评社记者：郭至君 徐梦溪 实习记者：叶甘霖 刘华峰 2019-07-08 10:50:43  
<http://www.crntt.com/doc/1054/7/8/8/105478845.html?coluid=325&kindid=19933&docid=105478845>

中评社北京7月8日电（中评社报道组）第八届世界和平论坛于今日早上开幕，国家副主席王岐山出席开幕式并致辞。王岐山在开幕致辞中强调，中华文明绵延不断，坚持达己达人，和平包容，期盼和平大同。中国将坚持做好自己的事，坚定不移走和平发展道路，无论国际形势如何变化，无论自身如何发展，中国永不称霸，永不扩张，永不谋求势力范围。中国会维护世界和平发展自己，通过自身发展维护世界和平，主要依靠改革创新实现发展，也坚持扩大开放，学习借鉴别国长处，同国际社会一道努力建设持久和平普遍安全共同繁荣开放包容，清洁美丽的世界。

王岐山也强调，当今世界处于大发展、大变革、大调整时代。国际环境总体稳定，大国关系深入调整，经济全球化继续，保护主义抬头，民粹主义泛滥，地缘博弈加剧，新科技新思潮涌现，人类生产生活方式改变。很多人忧心二战以来的秩序濒临崩溃。中国主张推动构建新型国际关系和人类命运共同体，维护以联合国为核心的多边主义，彼此尊重主权独立和领土完整，国内事务有本国人民自己决定，国际事务由各国平等协商。大国要做出担当表率，拓宽合作渠道。发展是解决一切问题的总钥匙，平衡好发展安全的关系。

第八届世界和平论坛于7月8日至9日举行，开幕式由清华大学校长邱勇主持，主题是“稳定国际秩序：共担、共治、共享”。据介绍，论坛期间将举办三场大会的讨论、两场午餐会、一场外长对话、一场晚餐会和多场小组讨论。议题包括国际格局与国际秩序、地缘政治与大国关系、地区安全、多边主义、单边主义等。

阿富汗前总统卡尔扎伊、印尼前总统梅加瓦蒂、新加坡前总理吴作栋、欧洲理事会前主席范龙佩和俄罗斯前联邦安全会议秘书伊万诺夫等外国前政要将应邀出席论坛。五十多个国家的驻华使节也会出席论坛开幕式；来自24个国家的100余位智库学者将会与会发言；此外还有约200名中外国际关系学者、业界的嘉宾受邀出席。

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，由清华大学主办，中国人民外交学会协办。论坛创建于2012年，迄今已经举办了七届，旨在为世界各国战略家和智库学者提供一个讨论国际和平与安全问题的平台，前国务委员唐家璇担任前六届的论坛主席，清华大学校长邱勇担任了第七届和第八届的论坛主席。

## 中评专访阎学通：中美竞争走向何方

中评社 徐梦溪、郭至君 2019-07-08 00:10:43  
<http://www.crntt.com/doc/1054/7/8/6/105478635.html?coluid=325&kindid=19931&docid=105478635&mdate=0709205718>

中评社北京7月8日电（记者 徐梦溪 郭至君）第八届世界和平论坛举办前夕，论坛秘书长、清华大学当代国际关系研究院院长阎学通接受中评社专访，他在此深度剖析了中美关系现状、中美竞争未来的走势和对世界产生的影响，并分享了对中美贸易冲突、中美竞争中的台湾因素和数字经济时代的大国战略竞争的看法。

精彩观点：

- 中美贸易摩擦将是长期的，特朗普执政期内结束的可能性不大。中美贸易冲突向其他领域的扩散的势头不可阻挡。

- 中美竞争看起来表现在经济领域，但背后更深层次是技术创新的竞争。

- 我们现在进入一个新的竞争时代，而且是一个缺乏历史相似竞争经验的时代。

- 我们必须放弃传统地缘战略观念，运用新的范式理解无线领域的大国战略竞争。

- 随着数字经济的发展，技术变化速度加快，对社会影响的速度加快，社会变化速度就会加快，这要求纠偏速度和创新速度也要加快。

- 在台湾问题和香港问题上，我们要特别明确对主权的认定。我们说台湾是中国的一部分，那怎么确定它的主权范围，就是哪些算作主权，哪些算治权，恐怕我们得有区分。

- 大国在制定外交政策时减少考虑意识形态的趋势下，越不考虑意识形态的，越能有利于保护自己的国家利益；越考虑意识形态的，越不能最好地制定维护自己本国利益的外交政策。

- 未来向对手搞经济制裁的现象会越来越多。

世界和平论坛由清华大学主办、中国人民大学外交学会协办、清华大学国际关系研究院承办，是中国第一个高级别非官方年度国际安全论坛。本届论坛以“稳定国际秩序：共担、共治、共享”为主题，讨论聚焦大国关系和AI技术。论坛将于7月8日至9日在清华大学举办，吸引多国驻华使领馆关注，已有50余位驻华大使确认出席。

中评社：您如何评价今年中美关系的紧张程度？您觉得为什么会出现这样的情况？

阎学通：首先，中美贸易冲突仍在继续，这是因为双方还没有解除已增加的关税。中美贸易冲突从去年5月份正式开始到现在，实际经历了一个跌宕起伏的过程，眼前的状态是继前两次起伏后暂时停止升级。有人说现在中美之间达成了贸易休兵，这个说法不太恰当。实际是，中美之间的贸易冲突仍在进行中，双方达成了一个共识，冲突暂时保持在目前的水平上不再升级，即中美贸易冲突进一步升级得到缓解。打个比方，如果在战场上，双方现在的冲突仍然在师团建制的水平上小规模开展，还没上升到集团军对抗的水平。

第二，现在中美贸易冲突向其他领域扩散的势头不可阻挡。中美贸易冲突已不仅是贸易领域里的贸易赤字平衡的问题，而开始扩散到了技术领域。典型的例子就是美国开始要在世界范围内“封杀”华为，在某些领域里要阻止跟中国的技术交流合作，以遏制中国的技术创新能力的上升速度。下一步有可能扩散进入的领域是金融领域。

第三，中美贸易冲突对世界的影响已经不是潜在危险，而变成了一个现实。中美之间发生了贸易冲突，很多国家今年的对外出口和进口都受到影响，连阿根廷的铜出口收入明显减少。也就是说今天中美之间的贸易冲突对世界的影响是现实的，证明中美关系确实是世界上最重要的双边关系，他们之间的冲突和合作对全球的经济都会产生影响。

中评社：去年世界和平论坛上，大家担忧中美贸易摩擦引起的世界经济危机是否将要到来？各国会采取什么样的反应？

阎学通：今年跟去年的形势不太一样。去年大家担心中美贸易冲突可能会导致全球经济危机，危机感非常强；今年由于中美贸易冲突对各国乃至全世界的影响已经发生了，大家看到影响比预期的要小，所以现在大家对中美贸易冲突的全球性影响的体会更接近实际情况，恐慌心理比去年要弱一些。去年的恐慌源自于大家怀疑会发生跳水式的或硬着陆式的危机，而现在认识到，它对全球经济的影响一定是负面的，经济增长会缓慢，但不会立即引发全球性的经济危机。

再者，由于中美两个经济体量太大，这些国家既没有能力来推动中美两家和解，也没有能力加速中美之间的冲突，所以多数国家都是在被动接受冲突影响，采取策略减少冲突带来的伤害，和利用冲突给他们带来的机会。

中评社：您如何判断中美贸易摩擦的走向？要结束中美贸易摩擦需要哪些条件？

阎学通：我不认为中美贸易摩擦能结束，中美贸易摩擦将是长期的，虽然是有时限的，但至少特朗普在任期间难以结束。中美贸易冲突的趋势应该是个上升趋势，不会是一个下降和缓解趋势。

特朗普执政期内结束的可能性也不大，这意味着，无论中美双方在贸易谈判中是否达成协议，都很难解决中美之间的贸易冲突问题，因为特朗普很有可能不执行达成的协议。当一个达成的协议得不到有保障的执行时，那么协议达成和达不成的效果基本是一样的。所以客观来讲，特朗普的战略目标是“让美国更伟大”、“美国第一”，其基本战略是单边主义策略，即集中美国的全部优势压迫对方，迫使对方让步的策略。他的目标和他实现目标的策略意味着，中美之间的贸易冲突将持续，程度将更严重。那么达成和达不成协议，对双边关系就不会产生重大的战略影响差别。

中评社：您曾说过中美竞争的核心是在经济竞争而不是在军事竞争上，为什么会出现这样的变化？

阎学通：第一，国际社会、战略界和政治家们对核武器是终极武器的认识越来越成为一个常识。人们对核武器的认识是不断深化的：刚有核武器时，人们以为核武器和其他的武器在性质上是相同的，只是威力大一点；后来逐渐认识到，核武器是一种终极武器，用这种武器进行战争的话，双方都没有赢家，这是一个新的认识进展；再往后，人们认识到非但没有赢家，这种武器很危险，可能会把全人类消灭掉。当核武器是终极武器成为一种常识，就决定了有核武器国家之间不会进行直接战争，因此，核武器保证了中美之间不发生直接战争。

第二，代理人战争不适宜今天的国际战略竞争。原因是用这种战争方式不能增加国家财富，也不能增强国家实力。而大国竞争的就是实力，实力比别人强大，权力才能多。在数字经济时代，战争不能增强实力，这就是为什么运用代理人战争的方式来竞争的手段变得越来越不适宜。

第三，为什么代理人战争对增加大国实力的作用在下降，其中很重要一点是，因为现在财富更多来源于数字经济，不是来自于自然资源。自然资源在财富增长中的所起的作用呈下降趋势，而不是上升趋势；现在数据成为资源，有运用数据能力就能使之变成财富，大国竞争需要自身有运用数据的能力，于是，运用数据的技术能力变成了一个竞争核心。而代理人战争无法帮助一个国家提高自身的网络技术能力，所以代理人战争手段不适合今天这个时代。现在，竞争看起来表现在经济领域，但实际上背后更深层次是技术创新的竞争。

中评社：您认为中美经济竞争重心在数字经济上，尤其是在通讯技术上，这会对地缘政

治产生什么影响？

阎学通：这个问题特别的好。我们现在进入一个新的竞争时代，而且是一个缺乏历史相似竞争经验的时代。

地缘政治的概念始于第一次世界大战前。人们在地图上分析和认识国际政治，所以地缘政治的概念是一个基于平面的战略概念。人类有了飞行能力后，竞争开始进入空中，地缘政治的概念就显现出其认识缺陷，原来的一些地理障碍消失了，地缘政治的概念也开始发生变化。

今天，人类来到“无线世界”（Wireless World），类似一个四维世界。无线世界不受地理和自然资源限制，人们在网络中的活动空间受自然地理环境的影响大幅下降，而且数据越用越多，这意味着，用当年那些自然环境影响地缘政治概念，是无法理解网络中的竞争的。

所以任正非说过去人类理解的只是在大气层内的资源，现在是往太空去了，那是几千公里。如果把地球上最高点珠穆朗玛峰约 8.9 公里和 2000 公里以下的低轨卫星相比，就像在比较一个纸板和一个箱子，后者的竞争的空间是前者的 200 多倍。这就出现了原来的地缘政治概念无法用于理解今天的战略竞争，也无法用于设计今天的竞争战略的情况，所以我们得放弃传统地缘战略观念，运用新的范式理解无线领域的大国战略竞争。

现在我们需要不断从具体的竞争中总结经验，发现规律。比如美国通过网络方式破坏委内瑞拉的水坝、电站，网络战天天在发生，这在地缘政治中是无法理解的。我们需要从研究的角度理解无线领域中的大国战略竞争和自然地理中的区别。

所以这次世界和平论坛期间，我们组织了多场关于人工智能的讨论，这是因为人工智能在改变人类生活的同时，很可能改变大国竞争背后的某些规律，创造一些新的规律。这新规律我们没认识到，还没观察不出来，所以更没有解释能力。

中评社：对于这样的变化，中国应该如何做准备？

阎学通：每个时代的大国战略竞争都处于历史上不曾有过的一个时代，它的特殊性在每个时期是不一样的。那么共性什么？就是需要创新，有纠错能力，及时发现自己制定的战略的错误并进行调整，创造新的办法来应对。简而言之，就是要创新再纠错，纠错再创新，不断循环。尤其是现在这个时代，从数字经济角度看，技术变化速度加快，对社会影响的速度加快，社会变化速度也会加快，就要求纠偏速度得加快和创新速度得加快。

中评社：在中美关系中，台湾因素是美国牵制中国的重要手段之一。在中美竞争越演越烈之际，台海形势会如何变化？

阎学通：美国利用台湾问题给中国制造困难，这一点是必然的，但目前美国利用台湾问题也是有限度的，限度就在于它也不愿意因为利用过度，导致在台海地区跟中国发生战争。所以美国会把握这个度，既要给中国制造困难，还不能够引起双方发生战争。所以从这意义来讲，台湾问题是我们崛起过程中的一个重大障碍，目前为止，这个障碍我超越了我们的和平统一能力。所以，这个问题未来有两个方向，一是下决心武力解决，另一个是继续拖下去。

中评社：您曾说如不能武力阻止“台独”，不排除台湾“和平独立”的可能性，现在您如何看待这种可能性？大陆应该如何应对这样的情况？

阎学通：台湾“和平独立”的可能性依然存在的，因为双方都不想发生战争，如果不发生战争，实际台湾搞“和平独立”的机会就来了。此外，总体来看，台湾在“和平独立”的道路上仍然在向前发展，没有停滞，速度是有时候快一点，有时候慢一点——民进党执政期间就快一点，国民党时期就慢一点。也就是说，不会因为国民党执政，“台独”的势力就停滞不前，只能说它发展速度缓慢，但仍然在向前发展。

现在应该说找不出特别好的办法能阻止台湾渐进主义的“台独”政策，有一点能做的就是台湾问题和香港问题上，我们要特别明确对主权的认定。我们说台湾是中国的一部分，那怎么确定它的主权范围，就是哪些算作主权，哪些算作治权，恐怕我们得有区分。也就是说，在台湾问题上，我们在主权问题上要坚持原则和立场，在治权问题上，我们可以没有必要为这个事情与台湾行政当局发生冲突。

中评社：随着中国实力的提升，中小国家面临在中美之间选边站队的情况。这会如何影响全球地缘政治？

阎学通：在两极格局下，中小国家都必然面临着选边的政治压力，只是这次中小国家做出的选择和冷战期间在美苏之间做出的选择不一样。美苏时期，他们的选择原则是以意识形态划界；这次中小国家的选边不以意识形态为基本原则，所以我们现在看到越来越多的国家是根据具体问题上的利益，选择支持中国还是美国，就是问题型选边。比如，德国在5G问题上跟中国一致，就站在中国一边，在关于中国以市场换技术问题上跟美国利益一致，就站在美国一边。而且不仅西方国家这样做社会主义国家也这样。所以现在国家外交政策的制定对意识形态的关注，或者受本国政府意识形态的影响呈下降趋势。

在大国制定外交政策时减少意识形态的考虑这个趋势下，越不考虑意识形态的，越能有利保护自己的国家利益；越考虑意识形态的，越不能最好地制定维护自己本国利益的外交政策。

## 乐玉成：不能再上演单边主义和保护主义老剧本

中评社 中评社报道组 2019-07-08 13:49:47

<http://www.crntt.com/doc/1054/7/9/2/105479236.html?coluid=325&kindid=19931&docid=105479236&mdate=0708134947>

中评社北京7月8日电（中评社报道组）外交部副部长乐玉成8日出席清华大学主办的第八届世界和平论坛午餐会并致辞。

乐玉成表示，100年前的凡尔赛体系未能有效制止战争爆发的一个重要原因是，有关国家唯本国利益至上，甚至相互以邻为壑，竞相转嫁危机。国联形同虚设，多边协调失效。教训极其深刻。我们不能再重蹈历史的覆辙，不能再上演单边主义和保护主义的老剧本。如果把世界多年形成的网络化联系和产业链协同当作成胁的武器，国家间大搞关税战、贸易战，甚至金融战、科技战，那就是开历史的倒车，后果极其危险。

## 乐玉成：中国不会构筑任何高墙

中评社 中评社报道组 2019-07-09 00:28:55

<http://www.crntt.com/doc/1054/7/9/2/105479211.html?coluid=325&kindid=19935&docid=105479211&mdate=0709002817>

中评社北京7月9日电（中评社报道组）外交部副部长乐玉成在第八届世界和平论坛午餐会上演讲时表示，中国的发展对世界是机遇和贡献，决不是什么挑战和威胁。中国开放的大门不会关上，只会越开越大。相信世界将见证，中国不会构筑任何高墙，也不会和任何国家脱钩。

相反，中国的关税水平会更低，负面清单更短，市场准入更便利，市场规则更透明。一个更加开放的中国，将同世界形成更加积极的互动，也将给世界创造更多机遇，作出更大贡献。

## 跨大西洋关系：竞合之中，各方取态不定

中评社 中评社报道组 2019-07-09 00:18:50  
<http://www.crntt.com/doc/1054/7/9/8/105479813.html?coluid=325&kindid=19935&docid=105479813&mdate=0709001850>

中评社北京7月9日电（中评社报道组）8日下午，第九届世界和平论坛“跨大西洋关系与国际秩序”分组讨论举行。会议由清华大学社会科学院副院长赵可金主持。中联部原副部长、中国人民争取和平与发展协会副会长于洪君、法国国际战略关系研究所主席博尼费斯、美国加州圣地亚哥分校政治学教授大卫·拉克和德国国家安全事务研究所主席佩尔特斯·福尔克参加讨论。中美德法四方专家分别就跨大西洋关系、国际局势以及中国的作用论述了自己的观点。

于洪君：大国关系健康稳定是重中之重

于洪君首先发言，他首先简单梳理了国际关系的发展历程，并明确了国际秩序应该是以《联合国宪章》为原则的一套国际法体系和可以被普遍确认的国际关系准则，以及全球治理的机制。

他指出，现在的世界力量对比正发生变化，处于剧烈的动荡改组时期，权力重心从西方转移到东方，智能技术、人类繁殖技术等非传统安全威胁越来越多，文明互动更加复杂、剧烈。世界处于国际秩序重构时期。

这样的背景下，欧洲国家想要加强自己的立场整合，加强自己的独立自主地位，在多极化进程提升自己的作用和影响，甚至和美国并驾齐驱，于洪君认为这是不符合国际关系主流的，跨大西洋关系已经过时，应该让位于全球伙伴关系，以保证各国面对复杂的新问题可以合作，凝聚共识。

博尼费斯：欧洲不该成为冲突前沿

“北约”是美国和欧洲合作在军事领域和政治领域的典型表现。特朗普上任以来，一度质疑北约存在的必要性，并要求欧洲各国增加防务开支，引发外界关于“北约衰退、解体”的议论。

博尼费斯阐述了“北约”框架下美国和欧洲的态度。他认为，冷战结束后，“北约”仍然存在，而且一直在发展。欧洲国家已经习惯了有美国保护的机制，面对曾经苏联的严重军事威胁，这也是欧洲国家不得不做出的唯一选择。

当然，他也坦言，对手“华约”解体后，“北约”依然存在，属于战略史上的例外。在“北约”内部也存在诸多分歧。历史上，法国曾经希望代替美国，给整个欧洲提供核保护伞，但是这一直很难实现。面对俄罗斯，博尼费斯认为“北约”采取的政策非常奇怪：他认为俄罗斯短期内不是欧洲的安全威胁，但是“北约”的扩张让俄罗斯愈发警惕，双方关系也愈加冷淡。



博尼费斯也直言，在贸易领域，欧洲和美国之间存在矛盾，欧洲国家也不应该盲目紧跟美国的政策，使其变成“文明冲突”的战场。欧洲没有短期内紧迫的敌人，不能盲目相信军事行为可以解决问题，哪怕是恐怖主义威胁。

拉克：传统自由秩序遭受挑战

拉克说，在威斯特伐利亚体系之外，还有一套以美国和欧盟为主导的、以自由贸易和民主价值观为基础的国际自由秩序。他坦言，由于美国和欧盟自身的原因，这种秩序虽然还会继续存在几十年，但是已经遭受挑战。

原因之一，是冷战结束后，欧盟忙于吸收东欧国家，重建地区秩序，产生了“向内看”的惯性，导致美欧之间出现了裂痕。而美国拉拢欧盟介入中东地区，不仅没有成功推销其政治体制，还产生了很强的负面“后坐力”，导致欧洲内部的难民问题、恐怖袭击问题加剧，这让欧洲感到自己获益不多，无心恋战。

原因之二则是美国内部民粹主义的兴起。经济的全球化导致大量美国制造业外迁，国内大量蓝领工人失业，拉大社会贫富差距，这个问题又在很大程度上被民主共和两党政府忽略，于是累积掀起了民粹主义思潮，造成了今天美国的单边主义、保护主义的倾向。

这些因素导致美国质疑自由秩序的合理性，并希望重新谈判解决问题，由此对现有的跨大西洋关系产生了很大的负面影响。

## 乐玉成：大变局中的中国外交 使命与担当

中评社 中评社报道组 2019-07-09 00:25:41

<http://www.crntt.com/doc/1054/7/9/2/105479204.html?coluid=325&kindid=19935&docid=105479204&mdate=0709002541>

中评社北京7月9日电（中评社报道组）尊敬的陈旭主任，尊敬的各位嘉宾，女士们，先生们，朋友们，

很高兴再次出席世界和平论坛，与各位新老朋友相聚一堂。本届世界和平论坛的主题是“稳定国际秩序：共担、共治、共享”。我依然清晰记得，去年，也是在这里，我们纵论天下大势和中国外交，大家对形势最突出的感受是“三不”：不确定、不稳定、不可预测。遗憾的是，一年过去了，国际局势依然乱变交织、阴云密布，各种不稳定不确定因素还在蔓延，世界仍面临着何去何从的艰难选择。

人类对于未来的选择，总是基于对过去的理解。回首100年前，一战硝烟刚刚散去就建立了以国际联盟为支柱的凡尔赛体系，以期“开辟永久和平”。然而，“理想很丰满，现实很骨感”，仅仅20年，第二次世界大战就爆发了。凡尔赛体系未能有效制止战争的一个重要原因是，有关国家唯本国利益至上，甚至相互以邻为壑，竞相转嫁危机。国联形同虚设，多边协调失效。教训极其深刻。

今天，世界又一次面临乱变交织的危机和挑战。我们该如何应对？上世纪凡尔赛体系失败的教训殷鉴不远。我们不能再重蹈历史的覆辙，不能再上演单边主义和保护主义的老剧本。更何况我们已经生活在各国相互依存不断加深的全球化时代，人类已经形成休戚与共的命运共同体。如果把世界多年形成的网络化联系和产业链协同当作威胁的武器，国家间大搞关税战、贸易战，甚至金融战、科技战，那就是开历史的倒车，后果极其危险。我们切不可因一时的短视而犯下不可挽回的历史性错误，将人类带入灾难的深渊。

事实上，面对前所未有的挑战，多边主义日益成为国际社会的广泛共识。刚刚结束的二十国集团领导人大阪峰会又一次发出了支持多边主义的主流声音。如何践行多边主义？我认为，首先要有制度保障。没有制度也就没有秩序。要维护以联合国为核心、以国际法为基础的国际体系，维护以世界贸易组织为核心、以规则为基础的多边贸易体制。现行的国际秩序虽然不尽完美，需要改革完善，但不能全盘推翻、各行其事、为所欲为，那样将会天下大乱。其次要有合作精神。全球性问题需要全球性合作应对，没有哪个大力士能够包打天下。必须同舟共济、共同划桨，才能乘风破浪到达彼岸。三是要有共赢意识。国际社会就是一个大家庭，应该有难同当、有福同享。零和博弈、赢者通吃行不通，追求利益最大化和本国利益至上的结果只能是冲突和战争。

多边主义与习近平主席倡导的人类命运共同体内涵一致、理念相通，符合共商共建共享的全球治理观，有利于推动建设相互尊重、公平正义、合作共赢的新型国际关系。实践已经并将进一步证明，践行多边主义是人间正道，构建人类命运共同体是大势所趋。  
女士们，先生们，朋友们，

中国讲究知行合一。中国始终是世界和平的建设者、全球发展的贡献者、国际秩序的维护者。过去一年，尽管自身遇到一系列难题和挑战，但中国外交致力于同各国加强互利合作的承诺没有变，维护世界和平、促进共同发展的使命担当没有变，而且更有作为，更有实效。

我们坚定捍卫多边主义和自由贸易。面对逆全球化思潮上升、保护主义和单边主义蔓延的严峻挑战，习近平主席在二十国集团领导人峰会、亚太经合组织领导人非正式会议、首届中国国际进口博览会等场合，铿锵有力发出了中国坚定捍卫多边主义和自由贸易的时代强音，主动引领全球治理体系变革方向。积极推动合作共赢的经济全球化，建设开放型世界经济。携手各方落实 2030 年可持续发展议程和气候变化《巴黎协定》，谋求各国共同发展与繁荣。

我们致力于高质量共建“一带一路”。坚持共商共建共享原则，践行开放、绿色、廉洁理念，努力实现高标准、惠民生、可持续目标。最近世界银行发布“‘一带一路’经济学”报告，认为“一带一路”交通项目全部完成后，沿线国家交通时间将减少 12%，贸易增长 2.8-9.7%，实际收入增长 1.2 - 3.4%，760 万人将摆脱极端贫困。这表明，“一带一路”有效促进了有关国家和地区经济增长、民生改善、基础设施联通，甚至改变了很多普通人的命运。在马拉维北部的齐姆科贝尔村，近一个世纪以来，村民们一直是头顶水桶到一公里外的水源打水。是中国工人来到该村修建起崭新的水井。在地下水涌出井口的那一刻，村民们激动地说“我们再也不用光着脚走山路了。”中国援建的马拉维 600 眼水井项目为当地 6 个地区 15 万人提供了清洁的饮用水。

我们开启中俄关系新时代。今年 6 月初，在中俄建交 70 周年的历史节点，习近平主席访问俄罗斯，实现两国元首 6 年来近 30 次会晤。此访为中俄关系确立新定位、实现新拓展、树立新目标。中俄宣布发展新时代全面战略协作伙伴关系，持续推进战略性大项目，扩大科技创新合作深度和广度，推动双边贸易额向 2000 亿美元迈进。中俄关系处于历史最好时期，政治互信和战略协作达到前所未有新高度。

我们与欧洲合力应对全球性挑战。习近平主席将欧洲作为今年出访的首站，中法德欧领导人同台聚首，就全球治理、多边主义、自由贸易等问题达成广泛共识，一致同意加强在联合国框架内的协调合作，充分发挥二十国集团等多边机制的建设性作用，在推动政治解决国际争端、应对气候变化、促进可持续发展等方面积极担当有为。中欧领导人向世界发出了加强互信、深化合作、合力应对全球挑战的有力信号。

我们着力构建周边命运共同体。中国同日本、印度关系获得双提升。习近平主席出席二十国集团领导人大阪峰会期间同安倍晋三首相举行会晤，达成推动两国关系进一步发展的十点共识。安倍晋三首相邀请习近平主席明年春天对日本进行国事访问。中印领导人年内将举行非正式会晤，擘画中印关系新蓝图。中国—东盟战略伙伴关系进入成熟期，区域全面经济伙伴

关系协定谈判驶入快车道，中日韩自贸协定谈判进程加快推进。上海合作组织影响持续扩大，成为团结互信、安危共担、互利共赢、包容互鉴的地区合作机制典范。

我们推动南南合作迈上新台阶。在去年9月举行的中非合作论坛北京峰会上，中非双方50多位领导人共聚一堂，共商中非合作大计，共度“中非友好黄金周”。峰会成果正在积极落实并呈现出“早见效、高标准、惠民生”的可喜态势。我们用铁一般的事实向世界证明，中非友谊牢不可破。依托77国集团加中国、金砖国家等重要的南南合作平台，中国同阿拉伯、拉美、南太等各地区发展中国家的友好合作不断获得新动力。

我们积极促进政治解决热点问题。习近平总书记、国家主席对朝鲜进行国事访问，是党的十八大以来中国最高领导人首次访朝，有力巩固和传承了中朝传统友谊，也为推动半岛问题政治解决进程、维护半岛和平稳定发挥了重要而独特的作用。我们坚定站在国际法和国际道义一边，坚定维护伊朗核全面协议，维护中东地区和平与稳定。我们还积极劝和促谈，推动缅北、阿富汗、叙利亚、巴以等问题政治解决进程。

过去一年，中国一直坚定地与世界并肩前行，一直执着地与各国同心协力，直面变革与动荡的考验，培育和平与增长的力量，尤其是元首外交发挥了不可替代的战略引领作用。刚刚过去的6月，习近平主席前所未有地接连四次出访，出席双、多边峰会等各类活动上百场，为世界和平而奔波，为全球治理而操劳，以实际行动坚守中国外交的初心与使命，展现中国的大国责任与担当。

女士们，先生们，朋友们，

今年是中美建交40周年。40年中美关系的发展变化超过了当年任何最大胆的预测，不仅给两国带来巨大利益，也在很大程度上改变了世界。40年中美关系发展历程给我们最大的启示就是中美合则两利，斗则俱伤，合作比摩擦好，对话比对抗好。当前中美关系正处于建交以来最复杂敏感的时期，中美关系未来走向攸关两国和世界的前途命运。正如习近平主席所指出的，我们有一千个理由把中美关系搞好，没有一条理由把它搞坏。借此机会我想指出：

第一，美国当前面临的问题，不是中国之过。9·11事件后，美国发动阿富汗和伊拉克战争，深陷中东乱局，耗资数万亿美元，导致战略透支。2008年国际金融危机暴露了美国经济社会深层次矛盾，经济失衡、贫富分化、基础设施老化等问题都各有其因，但都不是中国造成的，不能把中国当替罪羊。

第二，以加税、脱钩相威胁，不是解决问题的“药方”。中方一直诚心诚意同美方进行经贸谈判，管控分歧，但谈判应该是平等的，结果应是平衡的、互利的，体现相互尊重、互谅互让，照顾各自合理关切。在涉及中国主权和尊严的问题上，中国必须维护自己的核心利益。中国决不会接受一个限制自身发展、阻挡中华民族复兴的屈辱协议。中方维护自身正当合法利益的决心和意志是坚定的。极限施压也好，冷战威胁也罢，都吓不倒我们。

第三，把中国当敌人，不是理性之举。中美经贸摩擦的背后，是一个如何从战略上认识对方的问题。中美两国作为世界第一大和第二大经济体，利益高度交融，合作领域广阔，应该相互促进、共同发展，把中国视为敌人是十分愚蠢的，后果也将是灾难性的。“让美国再次伟大”和中华民族伟大复兴这两个历史进程完全可以并行不悖，中美完全可以相互成就，共同“伟大”。

日前，习近平主席与特朗普总统在大阪举行成功会晤，两国元首就事关中美关系发展的根本性问题交换了意见，为下阶段两国关系发展定向把舵。双方同意继续推进以协调、合作、稳定为基调的中美关系，并宣布重启经贸磋商。这些重要共识向国际社会发出了积极和正面信号，也受到各方的欢迎和支持。我们要按照两国元首确定的原则共识，牢牢把握双边关系发展的正确方向，在相互尊重、互利互惠的基础上加强战略沟通，增进相互了解，拓展各领

域合作，妥善管控分歧，推动中美关系行稳致远，造福两国和世界。

女士们，先生们，朋友们，

今年是中华人民共和国成立 70 周年。70 年砥砺前行，70 年风雨兼程。在中国共产党的领导下，中国人民自力更生、艰苦奋斗，创造了举世瞩目的伟大成就。中国跃升为世界第二大经济体，4 亿多人跨入中等收入行列，近 8 亿人脱贫。到 2020 年年底要实现现有标准下农村贫困人口全部脱贫。中国从此将告别绝对贫困，这是人类发展和减贫史上的伟大奇迹。明年，我们将全面建成小康社会，实现第一个百年奋斗目标，中国人民对美好生活的向往正逐渐变成现实。

中国的发展对世界是机遇和贡献，绝不是什么挑战和威胁。习近平主席已多次向世界庄严承诺，中国开放的大门不会关上，只会越开越大。日前在二十国集团领导人大阪峰会上，习近平主席又宣布了一系列对外开放新举措。相信世界将见证，中国不会构筑任何高墙，也不会和任何国家脱钩。相反，中国的关税水平会更低，负面清单更短，市场准入更便利，市场规则更透明。一个更加开放的中国，将同世界形成更加积极的互动，也将给世界创造更多机遇，作出更大贡献。

女士们，先生们，朋友们，

“登高壮观天地间，大江茫茫去不还。”站在 21 世纪第三个十年的历史关口，面对激流险滩和狂风骤雨，中国这艘巨轮将继续乘风破浪、坚定笃行，为世界大变局注入更多稳定性、为国际秩序变革贡献更强正能量、为全球发展提供更大新动力。

谢谢大家！

## 乐玉成：中美有足够智慧跨越修昔底德陷阱

中评社 中评社报道组 2019-07-09 00:25:41  
<http://www.crntt.com/doc/1054/7/9/2/105479204.html?coluid=325&kindid=19935&docid=105479204&mdate=0709002541>

中评社北京 7 月 9 日电（中评社报道组）外交部副部长乐玉成 8 日出席在清华大学主办的第八届世界和平论坛午餐会，期间谈到中美关系。他表示，人类应该不断从历史发展进程中汲取教训、增长智慧，不可重复掉进同一个陷阱，否则就陷入了“历史宿命论”。中美有足够的智慧跨越“修昔底德陷阱”。

中美有足够的智慧跨越“修昔底德陷阱”

乐玉成强调，今天的大国关系比两千年前要复杂得多，中美关系不能用 2500 年前的“修昔底德陷阱”来解释。人类应该不断从历史发展进程中汲取教训，不可重复掉进同一个陷阱，否则就陷入了“历史宿命论”。现在是全球化时代，各国利益相互交融，很难想像两个大国如果发生战争会给世界带来什么样的灾难。日前，美国近百名学者联名发表公开信，指出美国敌视中国将适得其反，我相信中美有足够的智慧跨越“修昔底德陷阱”。

以血统和种族为标签阻挠中美人文交流不得人心

乐玉成指出，近来中美人文交流出现一些十分反常的现象。中国专家学者赴美交流频频受阻。

在美的华裔科学家也备受歧视、骚扰、虐待，有的被无故解聘。不少在美留学的中国学

生，被以各种理由监控甚至拒签。

孔子学院也被勒令关闭。这种以血统和种族为标签来阻挠两国人文交流的做法不得人心。中美民间友好交往是中美关系的基础。如果正常的人员往来被人为割断了，两个大国的关系还怎么维持和发展呢？

## 两极还是多极？各国学者论国际秩序走向

中评社 中评社报道组 2019-07-09 00:20:47

<http://www.crntt.com/doc/1054/7/9/7/105479767.html?coluid=325&kindid=19932&docid=105479767>

中评社北京7月9日电（中评社报道组）第八届世界和平论坛于7月8日-9日在北京举行，会议期间举行了以“国际秩序走向：两极还是多极”为主题的小组讨论，邀请到来自中国、美国、德国、俄罗斯等前政要和专家学者共同讨论。

德国外交关系委员会主席SCHWARZER认为，九十年代时我们很多人可能犯了一个错误就是国际体系不够具有包容性，因为二战之后建立的一系列的体系和机构是由西方国家主导的。亚投行建立之后，从欧洲国家的角度来看，忽然感受到这个体系出现了一个新的行为体在崛起，而这些行为体可能不会按照现行同样的一系列的规则和准则来行事。

SCHWARZER还提到，目前在欧洲越来越多的声音认为应该让各国肩负起更多有关责任，有人认为欧洲一体化走得太快太着急了，其在力量转移方面出现一些很强劲的势头，但是也面临着很大的挑战，比如说新的安全威胁、恐怖主义等，很难来明确的指出任何国家能够通过一己之力来应对这些挑战。SCHWARZER认为就欧洲面临的内部挑战而言，应该通过合作，来努力的引导全球的秩序发展，而不应该把国家主权让渡给多边组织。

从德国的角度来看，SCHWARZER表示德国仍然认为现在伴随着欧洲一体化所建立的单一市场的架构和政策是最符合国家利益的，所以也会继续下去。有些倡议呼吁德国能够加强欧盟以外的其他关系来塑造新的秩序，此外还有就是超越欧盟，和一些不在欧洲但是共同的利益或者意愿相近的国家进行更加紧密的合作，SCHWARZER表示德国希望加强同日本、澳大利亚等其他国家的对话和合作，不仅仅保留现在的秩序，也希望能给很多实际的秩序找到解决方案。

阿根廷驻华大使盖铁戈（Diego Ramiro Guelar）在发言中表示，两极或是多极世界是非常重要的一个矛盾，但要解决这样的矛盾，他认为并不是两者取一，而是两者相辅相成的共存于当今世界中。同样中美两国，作为守成大国与崛起大国能否共存，如果中美发生冲突的话，要通过战争来决定某一种意识形态的胜利，其代价是十分惨痛的，所以需要不断的探索在这方面真正的领导力，但现在还没有看到有明显的领导力出现来向我们展示未来会走向什么方向。

盖铁戈认为，应该采取马克思辩证法和保罗·麦卡锡《Let It Be》歌曲所表达的这两种态度，最重要的是必须要保持信心，通过合作而不是通过冲突来度过一个混乱的时期。

亚太安全合作理事会中国委员会会长、原国务院外事办副主任、前中国驻英大使马振岗表示，当前世界正处于大发展大变革大调整时期，面临着百年未有之大变局，实践在的发展过程中不断的调整和变革，最终形成新的世界格局，也就是说决定大变局的根本因素是发展变化，所以实践在大发展当中必然会出现不平衡，所以将来世界格局究竟是两极还是多极，是由发展结果来决定的。

马振岗认为，现在谈到多极主要是美国、欧盟、俄罗斯、中国这四个国家，就目前来看，很有可能这四家还会保持优势地位，并且将来格局化中可能增加新的成员，这些新成员最有潜力的就是发展中大国或国家集团，比如墨西哥、巴西、东盟等。马振岗认为两极不利于世界的和平发展，中国不相信霸权，也不相信世界的事务有一两个国家来决定。我们认为不论国家大小都一律平等，这也是中国一贯的立场，也是中国对世界治理观的表达——主张共商、共建、共享。

美国负责亚太外交事务的前助理国务卿拉塞尔表示，目前美国所领导的战后世界体系的可行性遭到质疑，比如美国优先政策，这个提法其实有着适得其反的作用，事实上美国更多从合作伙伴和盟友关系当中受益。但美国现在似乎对领导力出现了一种疲劳，也就是美国现在越来越倾向于自我孤立。拉塞尔认为其实现在正在走向一个无极的世界。

拉塞尔强调，当今世界可能会超越双极化走向一种更加危险形势的多极化，也就是划分各自的势力范围，如果没有国家能够拥有实力和价值吸引力吸引其他的国家来建立国际体系的话，可能各国倾向于追逐自己的利益来进行交易，拉塞尔表示这是非常危险的，如果大家都追逐各自势力范围，那么霸权将会各自周边产生，可能会影响普遍权利以及国际法公平的使用，也同时意味着会建立一些封闭的经济帝国。

## 王缉思：国际秩序需更多代表发展中国家利益

中评社 记者：李娜 实习记者：叶甘霖 刘华峰 2019-07-09 00:21:15  
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中评社北京7月9日电（中评社报道组）2019年7月8日，第八届世界和平论坛在清华大学举办，在8号下午的新闻发布会上，中国国际政治学家、北京大学博雅讲席教授、北京大学国际战略研究院院长王缉思表示现存国际秩序有不少可取之处，但是需要对发展中国家的利益，给予更多重视。

王缉思表示，总体而言，现存的秩序有很多可取之处，比如说一些国际贸易规则：反对贸易保护主义、降低关税等。在国际金融秩序方面，稳定的国际金融秩序、对一些国家进行财政监管也至关重要。除此之外，王缉思也赞同核不扩散的原则。

但是，王缉思也提到，当前国际政治经济秩序应该更多代表包括中国在内的发展中国家的利益和愿望。至于具体怎么做，王缉思表示在经济领域、贸易领域、金融领域、气候变化领域等非传统安全领域，和传统的核安全领域做法各不相同，不能一概而论。王缉思还强调，更重要的秩序是规则问题，现在世界主要国家之间力量的对比已经发生了深刻变化，国际秩序或者国际规则也要按照力量对比的变化进行相应调整。王缉思提出，二三十年前的中国不会提出现在的关于国际秩序的看法，但伴随着中国力量和影响力的增强，中国会对国际规则这个问题有更多的重视和思考。

另一方面，王缉思提出国际政治经济秩序在执行层面上的一些问题：贸易保护主义在上升、民粹主义思想在某些国家占据更高的地位等。这些问题对国际安全也提出了更大的挑战。

（记者：李娜 实习记者：叶甘霖 刘华峰）

## 王缉思：美国对华政策已发生质变 仍有转机

中评社 中评社报道组 2019-07-09 00:21:51

<http://www.crntt.com/doc/1054/7/9/7/105479735.html?coluid=325&kindid=19935&docid=105479735&mdate=0709002152>

中评社北京7月9日电（中评社报道组）第八届世界和平论坛于7月8日－9日在北京举行，大会第一场新闻发布会邀请了中国知名国际政治学家、北京大学博雅讲席教授、北京大学国际战略研究院院长王缉思，就中外媒体记者关注的中美关系、美国对华政策等焦点议题作出回答。

王缉思表示，美国对华政策发生质变，从原来的合作与牵制并重发展到现在对中国全面施压的一个严重失衡的局面。虽然当前情景不甚乐观，但从长远来看，中美关系还是会有转机，将会出现一些积极因素逐渐把中美双方重新连到一起。

发布会伊始，王缉思首先回顾了中美关系发展历史。从1972年到1989年，是中美关系发展初级阶段，中美两国在当时的世界战略形势下，特别是反对苏联霸权主义，拉近了中美两国距离。1989－2008年的这段时间里中美关系有起有落，有过一些碰撞、危机，比如发生了三次比较大的危机：一是1995－1996年由李登辉访美引起；二是1999年北约飞机轰炸中国驻南斯拉夫使馆；三是2001年南海附近上空发生中美撞机相撞事件，但总体来说两国国家关系是逐渐向好的方向发展。特别是“911事件”后，两个国家在反恐方面有了共同点，中美经贸关系飞速发展，使两个国家经济相互依存在一起。但从2009年到现在，虽然中美关系发展相对平稳，也没有再出现重大危机，情况却是向比较差的方向发展，或者逐渐向下滑，特别是从去年特朗普政府决定对中国开展贸易摩擦或者贸易战以来，两个国家关系出现了更大的逆转——美国对华政策发生质变，从原来的合作与牵制并重发展到现在对中国全面施压的一个严重失衡的局面。

“文明冲突论”影响了美国对华政策？

“文明冲突论”由美国著名学者亨廷顿于1993年提出，王缉思表示，自己并不重视这种论述在中美关系里所起的作用，原因是此论点主要是针对冷战之后，文明之间的关系或者说文明冲突可能替代大国意识形态和战略的冲突。

王缉思表示，把中美关系所出现的摩擦、碰撞与文明冲突相连接起来的看法是完全错误的。值得注意的是，美国国内现在出现的一种政治倾向，因为美国国内族群矛盾和贫富悬殊加大，所以美国族群之间矛盾跟阶级矛盾结合在一起，产生了一种排外情绪，这种情绪涉及到中国，也涉及到墨西哥及其他国家，但这与亨廷顿所说的文明冲突没有直接关系。

美国百名专家联名信效果几何？

7月3日，由5位美国的中国问题专家领衔撰写并得到95位美国专家、学者和前官员联署的致美国总统特朗普和国会议员的公开信在《华盛顿邮报》发表，这封题为《美国与中国为敌事与愿违》(Making China a U.S. enemy is counterproductive)的公开信指出，美国许多对华行动正直接导致中美关系螺旋式下降，论述了美中对抗并不符合美国利益。

王缉思表示，100名美国专家学者和前政要联名所写的公开信，他们所表达的主要观点是对特朗普政府对华政策的一种批评，他们认为中国不像他们所想象的充满侵略性，中美之间的冲突也不是一个根本完全不可超越的障碍，所以主张美国与中国继续交往，其所表达的积极态度值得肯定，但王缉思表示也要看到消极的一个方面，即他们对中国现行的内政和外交政策也有批评的态度。

王缉思认为这封公开信对于特朗普政府的对华政策，基本上不会产生影响。而且特朗普政府的对华政策不但不受这些美国专家学者的影响，也不受体制内很多专家学者的影响。

中美战略态势转圜的悲观因素和积极因素？

王缉思认为特朗普团队相对过去的执政者来说是比较封闭的，不愿意接受外部意见，缺少在美国国内跟其他人的对话，也缺少部门之间的相互对话，更缺乏跟外部世界的沟通，包括跟中国的沟通，这也是当前其对中美关系比较悲观的一个原因。

但相对乐观的是，这 100 名美国专家学者的公开信所表达的相对客观的意见在美国国内会产生一些在思想、文化、以及对华政策氛围上的理性声音。

王缉思注意到还有另外一种理性的声音，出自于商界。中美贸易战越打越激烈的话，美国企业界会受到很大的损伤，他们在一定时机用一定的方式来表示意见，现在已经有不少企业家给特朗普写信说中美贸易战不符合美国长远的利益。还有就是在国际社会，许多国家特别跟中美两国都有利益交往的人，如果中美关系出现大的碰撞、冲突的话，对他们来说也是不利的，他们不愿意在中美之间选边站，所以这是一个比较复杂的情况，总体来说国际社会并不愿意看到中美之间发生激烈的战略上的长久冲突，这也是发展中美关系可以利用的一个积极因素。

王缉思认为当前最重要的是应该坚持中国对美政策，虽然美国对华政策发生很多消极变化，但是从我国官方声明和领导人讲话中，体现出我国对美政策的连续性，我们要以协调、合作、稳定为基调的中美关系，这种态度符合中国长远发展利益，也是中美关系发展中最重要的一个积极因素。

美国对华政策有缓和迹象？

王缉思表示最近美国对华政策有一些向积极方向转变的迹象，但目前对中国全面施压的态势没有发生比较明显的变化。在具体经贸问题上，特朗普提出说可以让华为继续跟美国的供应商进行一段时间的打交道，会多长时间还不知道。但按照现在中美贸易冲突继续发展下去，美国企业会受到损失，他们会对政府产生更大的影响，但目前还没有看到这样的一个迹象。

虽然当前情景不甚乐观，但王缉思认为，从长远来看，中美关系还是会有转机，将会出现一些积极因素逐渐把中美双方重新连接到一起，但是需要多长时间，还有待观察。

（记者 李娜 实习记者 叶甘霖 刘华峰）

## 王缉思：中美关系未来尚不明确

中评社 中评社报道组 2019-07-09 00:17:50

<http://www.crntt.com/doc/1054/7/9/8/105479809.html?coluid=325&kindid=19935&docid=105479809&mdate=0709001750>

中评社北京 7 月 9 日电（中评社报道组）8 日下午，北京大学国际关系学院教授王缉思召开新闻发布会，就媒体有关中美关系的问题发表自己的看法。在回答有关中美经贸谈判前景和 2020 年美国总统选举的问题时，王缉思坦言很难预测，双方关系的不确定因素还有很多。

王缉思表示，之所以选举结果难以预测，一是由于目前尚不清楚民主党可能会推选什么样的候选人同特朗普竞逐，二是由于，历来美国总统选举，经济是关键因素，特别是 2020 年夏季美国的经济情况，尤为关键。他说，目前美国经济表现比较好，但存在隐忧，所以难以预判明年的状况。



而对于未来的中美关系，王缉思表示，美国对华的基本态势不会发生很大变化，即便是民主党人上台，也只能在具体做法和政策上有调整，比如不再像特朗普这样把主要精力放在贸易问题上，而会同时关注气候变化、医疗、卫生、打击贩毒走私等。但这种变化是积极还是消极的，难以确定。

王缉思还强调，贸易谈判只是中美关系中的一部分，甚至未必是主要部分。中美关系还包括安全、政治领域，这些领域同样存在不确定因素。而经贸摩擦即使达成最终协议，执行的障碍仍然很多。

这是本届世界和平论坛的首场新闻发布会，王缉思梳理了中美关系的发展历程，认为长期来看，可能会存在转机和乐观积极因素，但目前而言，美国对中国全面施压，情况比较沉重。

王缉思还回答了有关文明冲突论调、韬光养晦战略以及台海方面的问题。

(实习记者 刘华峰 叶甘霖 记者 李娜)

## 王缉思答中评：美对台政策不会有根本性变化

中评社 中评社报道组 2019-07-09 00:14:46  
<http://www.crntt.com/doc/1054/7/9/4/105479411.html?coluid=325&kindid=19935&docid=105479411&mdate=0709001446>

中评社北京7月9日电（中评社报道组）7月8日，中国知名国际政治学家、北京大学博雅讲席教授、北京大学国际战略研究院院长王缉思在第八届世界和平论坛举行的新闻发布会上就美国对台政策回答中评社记者提问时表示，美国对台政策不会发生根本性变化，不会走向公开支持“台独”，或者否定一个中国政策的时候，美国对台政策并不会像对中国大陆政策一样发生大的变化。

王缉思表示，美国对台政策不是一个简单的政策，美国一直说坚持一个中国政策，而不说坚持一个中国原则，意思就是在中美建交公报和其他文件里面说的，在外交上承认中华人民共和国，不承认有另外一个中国，不会承认台湾作为一个“中华民国”实体在国际法上的地位，只承认一个中国，这就是美国的一个中国政策，这跟我们说的台湾是中国领土一部分，中华民族要实现和平统一，两者之间还是有很大差距。

王缉思判断，现在美国对台湾政策出现一些变化，但还不是一个根本性变化。虽然这种变化需要进行更多的防范，比如美国可能向台湾出售更多的武器，比如F16战斗机，还有台湾领导人蔡英文要过境美国等。他认为我们需要警惕美国和台湾之间的军事、政治关系都可能会比过去有所发展，这也值得我们去思考下一步应该怎么做。

发布会上，王缉思重点回答了中外媒体记者针对美国对华政策的看法，他表示，从去年特朗普政府决定对中国开展贸易摩擦或者贸易战以来，两个国家关系出现了更大的逆转——美国对华政策发生质变，从原来的合作与牵制并重发展到现在对中国全面施压的一个严重失衡的局面。但从长远来看，中美关系还是会有转机，将会出现一些积极因素逐渐把中美双方重新连接到一起，但是需要多长时间，还有待观察。

(记者 李娜 实习记者 叶甘霖 刘华峰)

## 中评现场：世界和平论坛探讨美朝双边与半岛

中评社 中评社报道组 2019-07-09 00:14:02

<http://www.crntt.com/doc/1054/7/9/5/105479512.html?coluid=93&kindid=3851&docid=105479512&mdate=0709001332>

中评社7月9日电（中评社报道组）在突如其来的板门店特金会和习近平主席国事访问朝鲜之后，第八届世界和平论坛这个多边二轨对话的国际性平台及时地召开了“美朝对话和朝鲜半岛和平”的分论坛，来自中国和韩国的专家共同讨论了美朝此后进一步就无核化协商的可能性和方法。韩国高等教育财团事务总长、首尔国立大学国际问题研究生院客座教授朴仁国主持了这场论坛。

韩国外交部前副部长KIM Sung-han在分论坛上表示，朝鲜会和韩国保持最低层次的合作，朝鲜会做最大的努力来让美国同意在特朗普总统竞选连任期间阶段性实现朝鲜无核化。朝鲜希望成为美国外交议题上的重要问题也希望在某种程度上实现一个一揽子的协议。板门店峰会之后，金正恩委员长获得了重开谈判的机会，特朗普总统不太可能在竞选连任期间去“惩罚”朝鲜，因此美国对朝政策可能不会像之前那样强硬了。

KIM Sung-han也说，文在寅总统在这次美朝领导人对话之间起到了斡旋的作用，为其自身明年4月的大选创造了一个好的环境。这次板门店特金会有助于改善美国 and 韩国之间的关系，僵局得到了暂且的缓和，三方有望能达成突破，如果美国、韩国和朝鲜能够进行三方机制化的交流，积极地博弈，是有可能解决这个问题的。

中国外交部外交政策咨询委员会委员杜起文表示，2018年年初以来，朝鲜的变化是真实的、转折性的，为半岛和平进程创造了重要的新的条件。特金两人新加坡会晤以来，朝美领导人一年之内进行了三次会晤，虽然美朝自开始探讨以来跌宕起伏，充满了戏剧性，但总体走势可以说是趋好的。韩国在此期间发挥了举足轻重的作用，尽管有的时候美朝对谈会让人产生挫折感，但他有着促进半岛和平稳定的强烈愿望，还是对此抱有信心的。不可否认的是，东北亚地区在进一步朝着和平稳定的趋势发展，希望朝美关系不要出现逆转和大幅度倒退。

杜起文表示，在朝鲜和半岛和平问题上有关各方应该坚定信心，排除干扰，坚持政策方向，从不同角度积极的加以推动。第二，要照顾朝方合理安全和发展关切，认证考虑安理会的制裁这样一个问题，制裁是手段，目的是推动朝改变在核导问题上的政策，促进谈判进程，这也是安理会本身所明确规定的。第三，韩方在半岛问题的作用是无可替代的，韩方希望妥善的处理半岛核问题，实现南北关系的新突破，进一步走出半岛安全困境，在我们看来，韩国方面他所追寻的总体目标是明确的，应该多想一些办法，应该着眼于朝核问题近期、中期、远期的发展前景，制定方案，扎扎实实多做积累工作，中国的古话锲而不舍，金石可镂。第四，在朝核问题上，如果美朝对话增进互信，减少猜疑，安全问题取得进展是在做减法的话，我认为有关各方也应该用一切可以利用的积极条件做加法。

韩国首尔国立大学教正在浩（音）表示，特金河内峰会说明两个问题，第一、自下而上不一定比自上而下好；第二、一揽子的大协议可能负担太重，一步一步用小协议会比较好一点；第三、目前没有办法来衡量朝鲜的真正意图，因此他个人比较倾向于逐步实现最终的弃核。

“中国现在在这个问题中的作用是越来越明显的，习近平主席与金正恩委员长15个月内4次会面，不同寻常。”正在浩说。

清华大学国际关系学院教授李彬表示，朝鲜确实有可裂变物质的生产体系，同时他也有武器设计的场所，也有导弹生产的体系，也有可以在朝鲜境内运作核武器的军队。此外，根据朝鲜的宪法和官方的文件，他们也是在呼吁要进行发展核计划。我的想法是，我们应该要呼吁朝鲜去解除所有核武器计划当中的元素，同时也要对关于核能力武器化的文件措词进行

修改。朝鲜希望能够正式结束战争的状态，同时实现和美国的关系正常化，并解除所有对他的制裁，我认为这两个轨道的工作应该是相辅相成的，在一个轨道有进展以后，在另一个轨道也应该有进展来促进他们之间的互动。我们应该设计这样一个路线图来推动这两个轨道，现在的情况是朝鲜跟美国都希望对方能够做的更多，取得更大的进展，这是在任何的磋商中都是非常常见的，在分步走的过程当中，一个巨大的真正存在的挑战就是我们怎么样来衡量这两个轨道所取得的进展，能够使得他们之间的进展是平衡的。

“美朝的领导人都是很擅长达成讨论大协议，比如一些讨价还价战略性的磋商，但是我不知道他们是不是能够动员足够的人力资源和资本进行技术性的磋商。因此，我认为双方都需要更多的智力支持来计算成本和进展，我也希望利用这次机会来呼吁中国和朝鲜、美国，和其他国家的领导人，我们现在都做好一些技术性的准备和讨论。”李彬说。

(记者：郭至君 徐梦溪 李娜 实习记者：叶甘霖 刘华峰)

## 中评现场：亚太局势不稳 东盟如何施力？

中评社 中评社报道组 2019-07-09 00:19:15

<http://www.crntt.com/doc/1054/7/9/7/105479794.html?coluid=325&kindid=19935&docid=105479794&mdate=0709210310>

中评社北京7月9日电（中评社报道组）7月8日，由清华大学主办、中国人民外交学会协办的第八届世界和平论坛在清华大学拉开帷幕。在下午的第三组小组讨论中，泰国外交部高级外交官培训中心主任 Sriratanaban、马来西亚国际关系研究所主席和首席执行官 Mohd Isa、日本驻华大使馆首席公使 Shikata、中国现代国际关系研究院前院长崔立如以及加拿大卡尔顿大学政治学教授 Paltiel 就“亚太安全合作与东盟的作用”这一主题各自发表了看法。

泰国外交部高级外交官培训中心主任 Sriratanaban 首先说明了东盟如今面临的挑战。他指出亚太地区合作出现了倒退，尤其体现在逆全球化的潮流、贸易保护主义以及多边主义的侵蚀等问题上。除此之外，还有对科技的阻碍、网络空间的摩擦以及各种挑战相互交织等问题。此外，Sriratanaban 认为更重要的是全球力量的转变，中美之间科技以及贸易的竞争和摩擦带来众多不确定性。Sriratanaban 担心东南亚成为大国决裂的战场，东盟不得不面临选边的问题。但是一方面中国是东盟最大的贸易伙伴，另一方面美国是东盟第四大贸易伙伴，美国对东盟的投资超过了中国和印度对东盟投资的总额。

Sriratanaban 表示今年东盟会进一步加强他们的能力建设，尤其是在一些重要问题上，例如数字化的发展、边境灾难的管理，还有网络空间的问题，同时东盟也将进一步推动区域全面经济伙伴关系协定的签署，来应对全球经济的不确定性。

此外，Sriratanaban 认为东盟首先要向外看，通过东亚峰会等会议、东盟地区论坛等场合进行信任建设，各方求同存异，共同合作，加强主要大国之间的战略互信，促进合作共赢。此外，Sriratanaban 认为行为准则至关重要，她提到1976年签署的《东南亚友好合作条约》，通过这一条约加强战略互信，在国际准则基础上，建立更加具有建设性的竞争关系。关于东盟的主体性问题，Sriratanaban 提到东盟印太愿景，希望能够把这个愿景变为具体的现实，和外部合作伙伴进行合作，把东盟面临的挑战变成机遇，把潜在的对抗变为未来合作的机会。

马来西亚国际关系研究所的主席和首席执行官 Mohd Isa 表示东盟主导的机制已经建立，只是是否足以应对未来亚太或者印太的安全合作，还有待商榷。此外，她还提到东盟不仅仅是联系体，在2016年东盟已经成为一个共同体，现在这个共同体的建设在持续推进。Mohd Isa 提到和60年代处于美苏之间，东盟希望独善其身保持中立的想法不同，现在东盟对印太地区的前景有清晰的愿景。

## 俄前外长：中俄关系独特 没有先例

中评社 中评社报道组 2019-07-10 00:22:47

<http://www.crntt.com/doc/1054/7/9/5/105479500.html?coluid=325&kindid=19935&docid=105479500&mdate=0710002247>

中评社北京7月10日电（中评社报道组）俄联邦国际事务委员会主席，兼任莫斯科国立国际关系学院教授伊戈尔·伊万诺夫（Igor Ivanov）出席第八届世界和平论坛并在大会上发言，他提醒大家世界秩序已经出现的不稳定，并强调中俄关系对现有的国际关系体系非常重要。

伊万诺夫表示，俄中之间的伙伴关系是一种完全新型的伙伴关系，在历史上是没有先例的，两国的伙伴关系并不是针对第三国的，两国关系有其内部的驱动力量，而且也有其自己的逻辑，同样这样的伙伴关系与所谓的分裂欧亚大陆也是没有任何关系的，它并没有带来任何的威胁或者挑战。俄罗斯和中国并没有相互制衡而是在政治经济人道主义和其他领域相互补充，可能俄中关系有一些不对称，但这并没有使其成为一种等级性的关系，相反我们两国更多是在寻找一种利益的平衡。大国之间关系更多需要是一种制度的框架，但是中俄则更多是一种灵活的互动，双方可以相互考量和调整，双方并没有被细节的官僚程序或是冗长的决策机制或者是国家主权等来局限。新型大国关系不仅仅是两国层面的，它还包括商业、公民社会组织、教育、媒体以及其他的非国家实体，这种复杂性说明了现代国际政治的精髓，也说明在现代的国际政治中，安全的挑战跟发展密切相关。经济发展如果没有在社会领域的合作也是不可能实现。俄中关系当然不是完美的，我们仅处在一个漫长道路的开端，路上有很多阻力、不确定性、模糊。但如果我们不反思怎样做到更好，那就不是明智的，我相信未来基本的原则进一步细化以及中俄合作的领域不仅对两国重要，对现有的国际关系体系也非常重要。

伊万诺夫也说，全球化迅速发展，但这个过程也是混乱的，产生了消极的影响，包括社会和文化的两极分化，个人更有可能极端化，以及采取极端的政治观点。正在发生的技术革命使我们面临着众多的机遇，但是，各个国家还没有准备好来规范技术的革命，使得它潜在的危险得以控制。我们看到，传统的国家体系正在经历一场深刻的危机，越来越多的国家正在失去主权，失败的国家变成了国家恐怖主义、宗教极端主义以及难以控制的跨国移民的源泉。全球地区的经济和金融市场的不确定性和动荡性给我们所有人带来了威胁，无论是国家、社会还是个人，都无法控制他们自己的经济前景，甚至受到了很大的影响。在国家内部也出现了经济和社会的两极分化，这种两极分化就助长了民粹主义、极端主义和宗教的激进主义。现在，越来越多的国际组织影响力下降，没有能够找出应对这些问题的有效办法。非国家实体也在上升，对国家主权形成挑战，对我们现代国际体系的最根本原则形成了挑战，很难控制的、具有潜在危险的环境和气候变化对于生物多样性和环境的稳定也形成了挑战。

伊万诺夫指出，今天，大家很关注特朗普，因为他可以说是国际关系中最显而易见的也是最强大的麻烦制造者，首先，在他两年半的总统任期中，他已经向全世界显示了美国会不惜代价保护自己的短期利益——不惜以全球的共同利益为代价。今天的白宫不仅愿意对敌人，也愿意对盟国施加压力。第二，特朗普的政治显示现在的国际体系是非常脆弱的，而这种体系建立是国际社会努力了五十年的结果，而且对于全球的金融与贸易体系也是如此。今天没有任何人可以预测全球金融与贸易体系的前景。第三，我们不应该有一个幻想，如果特朗普不当总统，一个新的世界秩序中就会出现稳定，事实上我们的世界秩序已经是不稳定的，是动荡的和危险的。第四，特朗普对于政府意见领袖以及知识分子可谓是一剂警醒，我们都要发挥我们的想象力来摒弃旧的做法，共同努力来为我们共同面临的挑战和机遇来寻找答案，对世界形势的重新估计。

伊万诺夫问现场观众，我们应该怎么做才能克服国际关系中的危机呢？他认为，今天最关键的任务是要重振和加强今天已经四分五裂的全球治理，如果不能解决这个问题我们就不

能在任何其他问题上取得成功。要建立一个国际体系，它的核心就是民族国家，因此主权国家必须得到全面的尊重，而且应该被认为是最重要原则，相互依存和融合只有在不侵犯主权的原则下才能被接受。

伊万诺夫最后说，中国的崛起很有可能改变美国在冷战后独占的局面，有可能对未来几十年形成中美共治的局面，所以整个国际体系很有可能在未来十年保持不变，我们需要一个更加稳定的国际秩序，但是如果我们不能稳定国际秩序的话，对于美国和中国来说就不可能建立起新的国际规范，所以在未来十年里，国际体系在这种状态下就不可能产生实质性的提升，所以我们应该更好地相互理解，世界和平论坛恰恰给了我们一个很好的平台。

（记者：郭至君 李娜 实习记者：叶甘霖 刘华峰）

## 傅莹：多边主义是中国外交的价值取向

中评社 中评社报道组 2019-07-10 00:15:53

<http://www.crntt.com/doc/1054/8/1/1/105481111.html?coluid=325&kindid=19935&docid=105481111&mdate=0710001553>

中评社北京7月10日电（中评社报道组）以“稳定国际秩序：共担、共治、共享”为主题的第八届世界和平论坛在北京举行。9日下午，清华大学战略与安全研究中心主任傅莹出席以“多边主义与单边主义”为主题的大会讨论。傅莹表示，多边主义可以被看作是中国外交的价值取向。

在大会讨论上，傅莹首先谈到了上月通过的《二十国集团领导人大阪峰会宣言》。该宣言强调，各方致力于实现自由、公平、非歧视性、透明、可预见、稳定的贸易和投资环境，并保持市场开放。谈到中国外交部对G20峰会成果的表态，她说，“我认为多边主义可以被看作是中国外交的价值取向。”

傅莹表示，“中国是现代国际政治的后来者，在相当长的一段时间内曾只是一个看客，甚至只是一些国际条约的承受者。而现在中国则是国际政治当中重要的组成部分，同时也在积极参与。”

在谈及在实践多边主义过程中面临的实际问题时，傅莹表示，“在平等互利的基础上，为了维护共同的利益，参与多边机制的所有成员有可能要在一定程度上对自身利益做出让步。”但她强调，“多边主义机制不能成为一些大国侵犯他国利益的载体，多边主义也不能无视国家主权的存在。”

“当今世界在很多问题上都出现了一种好似‘连根拔起’的动荡感和不确定感，我们在面临许多问题的选择时，就不是一个简单地选多边主义还是单边主义，或选自由主义还是保守主义的问题。更重要的选择是要维护和平发展，还是让世界再次走向战争和冲突；是经济与经济全球化包容聚合，还是退回过去的阵营对立、集团隔离、零和游戏的状态？”她说。

最后，她表示，这是我们现在面临的严峻问题和挑战。从中国的角度来讲，我们还是相信和平发展是世界的大趋势，我们应该顺势而为。

## 激化或缓和？ 四国学者论国际秩序对区域影响

中评社 郭至君 徐梦溪 2019-07-10 00:17:36

<http://www.crntt.com/doc/1054/8/1/1/105481145.html?coluid=325&kindid=19935&docid=105481145&mdate=0710001736>

7月9日下午，第八届世界和平论坛进行分组讨论，图为第16组的专家学者们（中评社叶甘霖摄）

中评社北京7月10日电（中评社报道组）第八届世界和平论坛7月9号下午继续展开小组讨论，在“秩序转型和地区冲突”这一话题的探讨中，来自印度、美国、伊朗和沙特阿拉伯的四位专家学者各自发表了看法。

印度维维卡南达国际基金会主任 Gupta 指出目前国际秩序正在发生改变，国家社会新的力量平衡正在出现，这带来一些不稳定因素，此外，美国的绝对力量下降了，但仍然是军事、经济和技术的强国，不论美国做什么都会产生全球的影响，同时，美国和中国之间的差距在逐渐缩小。

Gupta 认为国际秩序的改变能够影响国家内部和国际之间的移民、战后重建以及极端主义和宗教激进化等问题，有积极影响，也有消极影响。同时，国际合作的作用既可能是积极的，也可能是消极的。但总体而言还是应该进行国际合作，但是由于各国之间难以达成一致，所以国际合作所能实现的程度也是有限的。

美国斯坦福大学教授 Mcfaul 指出人们对国际秩序存在一些误解。人们认为世界贸易组织使世界更加现代化，美国通过国际秩序垄断世界领导权，中国想要取代美国成为自由世界秩序的领导者，Mcfaul 表示这些想法都是不正确的。

此外，Mcfaul 还提到俄罗斯是一个修正主义国家，但是它没有盟友也没有足够的力量。好消息是欧洲国家正在努力维持当今世界秩序，致力于国际自由主义，但是欧洲国家力量有限。Mcfaul 指出，从单极到多极，要给予多极秩序更多时间，当前国际秩序极不稳定，有一些真空地带需要填补。

伊朗政治国际研究机构高级顾问 Khatibzadeh 认为国际秩序充满了霸权，不是自由的，并且认为国际秩序要变革。Khatibzadeh 指出当今世界关于国际秩序的变革的两种看法，一是国际秩序一直在变化，这种变化非常重要但不是灾难性的，第二种看法是这种变化不仅仅是重要的而且是灾难性的。就目前国际秩序的国际满意度而言，Khatibzadeh 表示美国的盟国或者说国际秩序的支柱对于当前国际秩序也不满意，边缘国家不满意中心国家，而中心国家也不满意自己以前的做法，

关于区域如何促进国际秩序的建立，Khatibzadeh 认为首先需要一种新的秩序，在这个秩序的基础上可以超越以美国为主的国际秩序，要回到联合国这个框架，建立安全机制。此外，Khatibzadeh 表示霸权主义需要被超越，他认为一个强大的地区比地区的强有力的领导人更好。

来自沙特阿拉伯的学者 Alsaud 指出全球的自由贸易遭到冲击，一些国家进行新的军事联盟，这些问题都需要全球合作来解决。面对众多挑战，要加强地区性联盟从而防御外部入侵，同时全球和地区力量都有责任维护地区秩序，从而维持全球的秩序。并且 Alsaud 强调，大国要参与到地区秩序的维护中。

Alsaud 认为在新的国际秩序的转变过程中，中东变得国际化，而中东的稳定对于国际社会的稳定发挥重要作用，尤其是在油价难民和反恐问题方面。Alsaud 同意要建立一个新的国际安全秩序的说法，并且认为现在当务之急是采取行动，包括地区的利益攸关方需要解决本地区的战争问题。

(实习记者：叶甘霖)

## 卡尔扎伊：望中国成为阿富汗和平进程保护者

中评社 中评社报道组 2019-07-10 00:21:25

<http://www.crntt.com/doc/1054/8/0/4/105480472.html?coluid=325&kindid=19935&docid=105480472&mdate=0710002125>

中评社北京7月10日电(中评社报道组)第八届世界和平论坛7月8-9日在北京举行。原阿富汗总统卡尔扎伊9日上午出席论坛大会并发表以“地区安全”为主题的演讲，他表示，在阿富汗和平进步的道路上，与地区邻国及地区之外的国家发展友善关系是符合阿富汗国家利益，比如希望美国和地区其他国家进行合作，将中国、俄罗斯、伊朗、印度、巴基斯坦等国都纳入进来，他强调了中国、俄罗斯两国的作用，认为中俄作为区域内的大国，可以通力合作给阿富汗带来其所需要的帮助。

他表示，阿富汗是地区安全的重要组成部分，当前全球秩序正在重新调整，需要我们严肃考虑这对集体和个别国家以及地区安全的影响。当前非传统安全威胁正在兴起，逐渐变成主流问题，并与越来越多与旧问题交织，比如气候变化等，现在看到不同国家对安全威胁、经济发展进行深入思考。卡尔扎伊认为，安全方面的挑战不能被当成单独的问题来解决，需要有多管齐下的战略来解决多元问题，现在也没有任何一个国家拥有足够的资源来解决所有问题，需有着共同诉求、有意愿的国家一起合作解决。

卡尔扎伊表示，国家是否强大，要看其最薄弱环节的力量够不够强大。当前我们面临着许多跨国界的挑战，其中消除极端主义和恐怖主义可以说是最显而易见的一个问题。

众所周知，阿富汗正在面临严重的恐怖主义安全挑战。卡尔扎伊表示，阿富汗问题不是由阿富汗造成的，历史已经证明阿富汗仅仅是个受害者。阿富汗国内极端主义和恐怖主义的崛起，与外部施加的力量密切相关，尤其是“9·11事件”发生后，美军进入阿富汗，当时得到阿富汗当地支持，但美国在阿富汗18年的军事存在和军事活动并没有帮助阿富汗遏制极端主义、恐怖主义，战争与冲突绵延不绝，美国的行为也遭到当地的质疑。

卡尔扎伊表示，阿富汗在地缘政治上有着无可比拟的重要性，外国势力在阿富汗长期存在，极端势力的存在不是说消失就可以消失，但当前正在向着正确的目标前进：2018年阿富汗内部和平会议莫斯科召开，塔利班前往参加，这被看为一次“破冰行为”；今年4月塔利班所有领导人都参加了和平会谈；今年7月8日美国与阿富汗塔利班在卡塔尔的第七轮谈判取得“实质进展”，这是阿富汗和地区人民的福音。

卡尔扎伊认为，阿富汗政府提出的和平倡议有两个基本要求，一是和平进程必须有一个前提条件，即确保一个稳定、进步、前瞻性的阿富汗，同时也是一个切切实实的主权国家；二是美国撤军是负责任的行为。最近美国、中国和俄罗斯三国就阿富汗和平进程达成谅解，希望在这一轮以及今后的讨论中能看到更过邻国参与解决阿富汗问题的商谈。同时也要遵循四个原则：一是和平会谈必须由阿富汗主导；二是确保和平进程是透明的，怎么推进是至

关重要的，尤其是美国应该拿出更多的诚意和努力；第三，和平协议必要得到邻国或更大区域的支持，确保不再深陷冲突必须要与大国合作；第四，第三方达成关于阿富汗的协议，绝不应该成为阻挡阿富汗和平进程的障碍。

## 美国公开信作者史文：签名人数超过 150 位

中评社 中评社报道组 2019-07-10 00:20:14

<http://www.crntt.com/doc/1054/8/1/0/105481096.html?coluid=325&kindid=19935&docid=105481096&mdate=0710002014>

中评社北京 7 月 10 日电（中评社报道组）“我们签名的人数，之前就达到了 100 位，现在还在不断上涨，已经超过了 150 位。”“这样大量的签名在我看来已经证明我们之前一直重复的一点，即在美国有一个非常清楚的相关的共识，不管是政界还是商界人士都认为对华的敌对态度是错误的。”

卡内基国际和平基金会高级研究员史文 9 日在出席于北京举办的第八届世界和平论坛期间举办个人记者会，说明日前火遍媒体的联名信一事。

美国百名专家学者及政商界人士 3 日在美国媒体上发表了一封致总统特朗普及美国国会的联名公开信。这封信以“中国不是敌人”为题，由美国麻省理工学院教授傅泰林、前美驻华大使芮效俭、卡内基国际和平基金会高级研究员史文、美国国务院前代理助理国务卿董云裳和哈佛大学荣誉退休教授傅高义执笔。联名信主要表达了敌视中国对美国无益，这种做法或将孤立美国的内容。

“这封公开信最初的目的是希望召集各界有知识且有相关经验的人士，对特朗普政府对华采取的敌对态度采取一个值得尊重的批评”，谈及发表公开信的目的，史文在记者会上开门见山说。

他表示，在美国，有一些来自不同领域的非常重要的人士，他们反对美国政府对华的极端政策，同时在美国国会，也有一些人持类似态度。“实际上，根据民调结果显示，美国的大众也不持有这样的态度。”

公开信发表后，一些人批评其目的是让美国回归之前的对华政策，对此，史文反驳说，这样的声音仿佛认为美国的政策选择就只有当下特朗普政府的对华政策和之前的对华政策，这是错误的。

他指出，我们持续且深入的与中国的接触，但并不一定要在上述两种政策中做选择，美国应该更好地发展与中国的关系。他强调，这封信也充分证明，现在的政策和过去的政策之间有一个理性区域，我们可以在这些领域中采取一些新方法，这可能会带来更多的竞争，但我们也必须认识到，两个国家还可以在很多方面开展合作。

距离公开信发表已有 5 天时间，史文透露，特朗普政府还没联系他，“我不知道他有没有联系其他参与签名的同仁”。

“我也不希望去猜测特朗普政府对于这个公开信的态度”，他说。根据他的预想，这封公开信的不仅是写给特朗普政府的，写信的目的也不是批评特朗普政府本身，而是希望能够尽量纠正推崇对华极端政策的观点。这观点广泛存在于美国两党、国会和其他政策区域。

但史文也澄清，这封信并非是指中国对美国没有任何威胁或是挑战。他说：“这一点是



非常确定的——中国对美国的挑战甚至是在一些非常根本、严肃的方面。”

他重申，这封信的关注点是根据美国的一些政策、观点提出批评，并针对一些政策和态度提供指引。同时他也希望，这封联名信能够在海外、包括在中国产生一些影响，让大家了解到，美国的政策其实并没有那么极端，以及相关政策对中国极端性的描述并不准确。

## 印尼首位女总统：最重要的梦想是世界和平

中评社 中评社报道组 2019-07-10 00:22:01

<http://www.crntt.com/doc/1054/7/9/2/105479290.html?coluid=325&kindid=19935&docid=105479290&mdate=0710002201>

中评社北京7月10日电（中评社报道组）印尼前总统梅加瓦蒂在第八届世界和平论坛上发表主旨演讲，她强调，要在心灵中高歌和平，携手促进兄弟情谊和团结精神，为实现朋加诺的理想共同奋斗。

梅加瓦蒂表示，她的父亲传递了一个梦想，要创造没有争端和紧张局势的世界和平，让孩子们可以自由成长，因为正义和福利适用于每一个人。要相信有一天太阳会升起，和平的阳光将照亮整个新世界。梅加瓦蒂随后引述朋加诺1960年在联合国大会上的讲话，维护世界稳定的互惠互利的共同责任。当时朋加诺说，把一个国家排除在国际关系之外是不公平的。朋加诺作为印度尼西亚的代表争取让中国加入联合国，让韩国，越南和非洲人民重新统一，而当时，这些国家被帝国主义分裂。

梅加瓦蒂接着说，朋加诺也曾为阿尔及利亚争取独立，为古巴和老挝争取经济独立。印尼为参与创造世界和平所做的努力不容置疑。梅加瓦蒂还鼓励世界各国效仿印尼，在解决每一次争端时总是优先考虑通过协商达成共识。

梅加瓦蒂，生于1947年，印尼首位总统苏加诺之女，现任印尼民主斗争党主席。2001年，当选为印尼首位女总统。从小生活在尔虞我诈的政治环境中，梅加瓦蒂学会了用沉默来保护自己。她自己曾说，“对我来说，沉默就是政治行为”，因此也得了一个外号——沉默的雌狮子。

（记者：郭至君 徐梦溪 实习记者：叶甘霖 刘华峰）

## 范龙佩：中欧关系应该更加强劲

中评社 中评社报道组 2019-07-10 00:18:58

<http://www.crntt.com/doc/1054/7/9/2/105479289.html?coluid=325&kindid=19935&docid=105479289&mdate=0710001858>

中评社北京7月10日电（中评社报道组）7月8日，在世界和平论坛大会上，原欧洲理事会主席、比利时前首相范龙佩表示，各国的发展都离不开和平的环境，当前国际机构在促进和平方面还需要有所改进，而最关键的是各国要携起手来进一步推进世界发展的共同繁荣。

范龙佩指出，随着全球化的发展，一方面各国日益关联，但是由于全球化发展成果不均衡，导致各国更加关注自己的利益，自利的倾向更加严重；近年来世界贸易速度放缓，民族国家地位不断增强，独立和关联之间开始出现一种微妙的张力，甚至出现一种去全球化的现象。

“全球化被越来越少的人认为是一种双赢的选择。”他表示，面对这种保护主义抬头的

现象，全球各国都应该认识到，促进全球繁荣离不开开放的贸易。各国必须加强进一步合作，也更需要勇气和策略来解决保护主义问题，促进全球经济长久的稳定和繁荣。“不管是移民问题还是技术变革都不能依靠一国的力量单打独斗。”他强调。

范龙佩称，中国与欧盟都是多边主义的受益者，目前欧盟中有一些大国与中国有很好的双边关系。“但是我们不仅需要双边关系，更重要的是我们需要有更强劲的中欧关系”，他明确表示，真正把舵定向的还是欧盟，中欧应该进一步处理好中欧双方的分歧。

他还特别提到，今年4月，中欧已经就中欧投资协定达成共识，“如果能够在2020年谈成，将进一步有助于解决好我们之间的分歧。”范龙佩说。

赫尔曼·范龙佩（Herman Van Rompuy），首任欧洲理事会常任主席，比利时前首相，出任首相后，凭借其谨慎踏实的工作作风及高超的协调技巧，使比利时政府空前团结，因而广受比利时民众和政界拥护，被誉为是“创造奇迹之人”。范龙佩爱好文学，尤其喜爱日本短诗——俳句，经常用荷兰文写俳句，内容大都关于歌颂大自然。他喜欢乡村生活，被比利时人称为“极简主义圣人”。

（记者：郭至君 徐梦溪 实习记者：叶甘霖 刘华峰）

## 中评现场：身份政治下，是团结还是猜忌？

中评社 中评社报道组 2019-07-10 00:18:09

<http://www.crntt.com/doc/1054/8/1/1/105481135.html?coluid=325&kindid=19935&docid=105481135&mdate=0710001810>

中评社北京7月10日电（中评社报道组）7月9号上午，在第八届世界和平论坛的小组讨论环节中，第13组以“意识形态、身份政治和国际关系”为主题展开讨论，探讨了自由主义在当今世界面临的挑战以及身份政治对国际关系的影响。北京外国语大学国际关系学院院长谢韬主持小组讨论。

英国伦敦政治经济学院荣誉教授Buzan提出由于在全球化的世界出现了不平等、不稳定以及一系列对民主的威胁因素，西方的力量和财富相对下降，非自由主义力量上升，以及在英美等自由主义的腹地，自由主义思潮受到抵制，我们需要对自由主义的未来有更多考虑。

Buzan解释自由主义并不是现代化和资本主义的同义词，现代化有很多不同面孔，自由主义并不完全代表现代化；而资本主义其实相当于经济自由主义，它只是自由主义的一部分。

Buzan还提到，尽管自由主义现在受到一些冲击，但是在和重商主义和保护主义的博弈中，自由主义在大部分时间里都是处于上风。自由主义推动人类尊重人权，推动了西方的自由思潮，也使市场成为了管制和生产生活当中的一种主要形式。

此外，自由主义是不是意味着一定要遵从市场的规则，Buzan教授表示这是中国等国家必须要面对、要考虑的问题。

来自美国加州大学圣迭戈分校的教授Lake表示每个人有不同的身份，身份认同是由各样的社会或者是政治利益产生。当两者之间存在共同利益的时候，一方可能不会把自己的伙伴称作异类，但利益分化会改变人们的想法。Lake认为身份本身不是有害的，但是根据社会地位对不同的种族进行区分的时候，种族容易成为种族主义，民族认同可能会成为民族主

义。如果我们认为自己的民族优于其它民族，会把原本健康的社会交往推向冲突，转变成冲突的源泉。

Lake 提出美国的党派身份认同正在兴起。来自中国的竞争减少了美国蓝领们的工作机会，使美国蓝领们的身份认同发生改变，特朗普政府利用这一现实调动心怀不满的蓝领工人支持自己的政治主张。就中美双方而言，Lake 表示美国的民粹主义者认为他们受到了制度的不公平待遇，包括不公平的贸易秩序，工作因此被别人取代，因而有找替罪羊的强烈倾向，想要让外国人特别是中国人来当替罪羊。而中国方面，Lake 认为中国近代受到的屈辱使得中国有种“受害者”的身份认同，使得中国既有民族自豪感，但是又对别人的评论非常敏感。中国人对西方持有怀疑态度，觉得西方不想让中国腾飞，不想让中国负担国际的责任。Lake 认为美国的政治党派化和中国的新民族主义让中美关系的缓和更加艰难。

来自澳大利亚的 Howard 指出现今国际社会的两个政治趋势，一是新的世界秩序还没有明确的格局，再就是全球正在分裂。因此，Howard 希望在西方和非西方国家之间达成一种联盟来确保包容的合作，共赢的合作。让中国接受全球优良的最佳实践，同时西方也愿意支持中国和东方的一些国家推进改革。Howard 表示希望能够更好地通过务实的合作和战略性的倡议来推动合作性的全球化。同时，Howard 也承认要实现共赢并不容易，要形成共识并通过具体的策略来推动共赢合作成为全球化合作的基础。

来自比利时的 Telo 教授认为新自由主义面临的挑战有：民粹主义，极端主义，欧洲出现的反对移民浪潮和一些中产阶级的不满和抗议，以及俄国总统普京等反自由主义思想的群体。为应对这些挑战，Telo 认为必须要加强民主，多层的民主，政治、社会上的民主，在国家层面、地方层面、欧洲层面的民主。此外，要认同多种身份，包括国家的身份、地方身份等，创造共同的归属感。

北京大学国际关系学院前院长贾庆国也就身份政治的积极面和消极面发表了自己的看法。在积极方面，贾庆国总结到身份政治能够使人们团结起来，捍卫自身利益，推动实现共同目标。在消极方面，贾庆国认为身份政治制造仇恨和猜忌等情绪，导致不理性行为；此外，身份政治要求的是忠诚而不重视对与错。相比积极影响，贾庆国认为身份政治在消极方面的影响在当今世界政治中更为明显，国家、民族和宗教的极端主义和分离主义的抬头都是身份政治使然。

（实习记者 叶甘霖）

## 中评关注：中东乱局 期盼相互尊重合作

中评社 实习记者：刘华峰 2019-07-11 00:11:03

<http://www.crntt.com/doc/1054/8/1/9/105481949.html?coluid=325&kindid=19935&docid=105481949&mdate=0711001103>

中评社北京7月11日电（中评社报道组）9日上午，第九届世界和平论坛“地缘冲突与中东稳定”主题分组讨论举行。原中国中东问题特使吴思科、中国国际问题研究院副院长董漫远以及沙特阿拉伯费萨尔国王、伊斯兰研究中心安全研究主任阿瓦德·阿卜杜拉、亚洲研究中心主任苏戴瑞分别发言。埃及原助理外交部长 Higazy 主持会议。

地区大国难有共识

两位沙特学者都指出，在中东地区，沙特阿拉伯和伊朗是两个地区性大国，两个国家都

希望能够主导地区秩序，但是双方的构想和理念不同导致了绵延不绝的矛盾和冲突。

阿瓦德说，历史上伊朗不断展现出自己在核武器方面的企图，建立民兵组织派驻到中东各地，他认为这使得伊朗对地区的和平承诺变得不确定。而沙特阿拉伯作为保守主义的伊斯兰国家，致力于增进国内人民福祉，更具有正当性。

苏戴瑞说，外界对于中东地区矛盾冲突根源的认识其实是不充分的。宗教派别、种族的差异不是全部的原因。沙特是一个君主制国家，而伊朗的体制带有不完整的民主共和性质，政治制度的区隔也是一个因素。另外，两国规模相当、地理位置接近，沙特资源丰富但人口密度小，伊朗此方面情况则恰恰相反，这也会导致两国的矛盾。但最重要的是两个大国对于地区的秩序有着不同的愿景和设想。

而场下的伊朗德黑兰研究所的学者在提问环节则提出了不同意见：他认为沙特也在支持部分地区国家，也从美国购买了很多武器，并在美国入侵伊拉克以后试图接手管理，扩大自己的影响力，同样是造成地区紧张局势的源头。

## 建立新地区框架或有效

面对中东地区复杂的局势，学者们都认为，外部势力的介入不利于问题的解决，海湾国家必须自己解决自己的问题。

阿瓦德指出，美国在特朗普领导下正在减少在中东的军事存在，不希望和地区国家发生冲突；俄罗斯虽然有心主导推动谈判，但囿于经济实力不足，能够发挥的作用也难以预测；土耳其近年来也希望在中东地区发挥影响力，但是自身还有很多问题没有解决。

阿瓦德认为，即使沙特和伊朗的关系不好，在地区问题内部解决的观点下，沙特也不应该同伊朗切割。他主张中东国家和美俄共同构建起地区局势的新框架。对于伊核协议，阿瓦德不抱正面态度，他认为那只是把核武器这个根本性的问题推迟到十年以后再解决，又把伊朗对邻国的政策问题抛开。

阿瓦德和苏戴瑞同时提出，过去，伊朗会与诸如穆斯林兄弟会在内的地区次国家实体保持沟通，甚至支持它们，这不利于中东地区的稳定和一体化。苏戴瑞认为，阿拉伯地区政治从来都没有统一性，这是混乱的一个重要表现。

## 中国倡导尊重包容发展

董漫远指出，要稳定中东局势，世界必须尊重各国的道路价值观和选择，恪守和平共处五项原则；联合国要发挥消除战争、缔造和平、推动稳定的作用，抵制单边主义肆意妄为，支持多边主义释放正能量；国际社会尊重地区国家意愿，尝试发挥促和平、合作促发展的理念，试一试，才知道办法管不管用；同时英国高度关注巴勒斯坦问题，聚焦公正合理解决。

吴思科依据多年处理中东问题的经验判断，海湾地区不会发生战争，因为美国和俄罗斯都清楚战争后的系列问题难以解决。但是，要想解决中东的乱局，还必须找到问题根源。

吴思科指出，正如王岐山副主席所言，发展是解决一切问题的总钥匙，促进经济发展，给年轻人提供更多就业机会，去处极端化思想滋生的土壤非常重要；同时要推动问题政治解决，避免用军事冲突这种解决方式。吴思科说，中东混乱局势的外溢效应给中国新疆地区也会造成危害，所以中东地区局势稳定，大家都能获益。

对于伊核协议，吴思科不同意美国宣称的“协议不完善”说法，他认为协议都是妥协的

产物，在达成之时就是最好的。美国退出并采取极限施压的做法，不利于问题的解决，也会导致世界其他国家难以自处。

如吴思科所言，邻居是不能选择的，能选择的是和邻居打交道的方法。中东各方在想到自己问题的时候，也要想到对方怎么想象，这样才能更好地找到双方都能接受的解决办法。我觉得在这个地区，有共同的历史和共同宗教连在一起，更重要的一条就是这个地区的国家，都要同地区整体安全考虑，相互之间为对方考虑，相互尊重。

对于国际社会的角色，吴思科呼吁，国际社会应该尊重这个地区国家他们的意愿和选择，适合他们自己的文化和传统，而不是把自己的强加给别人。这个地区的国家和伊朗和沙特，也是从自己的需要考问题，要借助外界的力量，这是达成双方都能够有利的框架和秩序更好的方法。

## • TVB 香港有线电视 (1 篇)

王岐山指國家有定力及自信 應對外部環境不確定性

TVB 2019-07-08 19:59

<http://news.tvb.com/greaterchina/5d233023e6038372665f07fb/%E7%8E%8B%E5%B2%90%E5%B1%B1%E6%8C%87%E5%9C%8B%E5%AE%B6%E6%9C%89%E5%AE%9A%E5%8A%9B%E5%8F%8A%E8%87%AA%E4%BF%A1-%E6%87%89%E5%B0%8D%E5%A4%96%E9%83%A8%E7%92%B0%E5%A2%83%E4%B8%8D%E7%A2%BA%E5%AE%9A%E6%80%A7>



國家副主席王岐山指，反對以國家安全之名，行保護主義之實，又指中國有定力和自信，應對外部環境不確定性。

國家副主席王岐山出席世界和平論壇，強調國際體系需要改革，但不能推倒重來；又強調無論中國自身如何發展，都永不稱霸和謀求勢力範圍。

中美兩國官員有望恢復貿易談判之際，國家副主席王岐山在北京清華大學出席第八屆世界和平論壇開幕式並致辭，指現時大國關係深入調整、保護主義抬頭、地緣博弈和地區動盪加劇，形容世界正處於大發展、大變革、大調整的時代。

王岐山指，無論國際形勢如何變化，中國將堅持做好自己的事，以戰略定力和自信應對外部環境的不確定性，堅定不移走和平發展道路。無論自身如何發展，中國永不稱霸、永不擴張、永不謀求勢力範圍。

王岐山又指，當今國際體系，西方有媒體聲稱中國有取而代之之意。他強調現有的國際秩序並不完美，需要加以改革，但不能推倒重來，這亦是多數國家共識。中國承諾繼續開放，呼籲其他大國應加強維護全球和平穩定。

清華大學自 2012 年起，每年舉辦世界和平論壇，亦是由中國非官方組織舉辦的國際安全高級論壇，為國際探討安全問題提供平台。今年主題為「穩定國際秩序：共擔、共治、共享」，多個國家的前政要及智庫負責人等出席。

## • 東方日報 (1 篇)

### 轟英外相指手畫腳 前駐英大使指旨在撈選票

東方日報 2019-07-10

[https://orientaldaily.on.cc/cnt/news/20190710/00176\\_015.html](https://orientaldaily.on.cc/cnt/news/20190710/00176_015.html)

【本報綜合報道】英國外相侯俊偉近日就港府修訂《逃犯條例》多次發表意見，惹來中方不滿。繼中國駐英國大使劉曉明批評他「站錯邊」後，前中國駐英大使馬振崗亦批評侯俊偉想借這個話題爭取競逐英保守黨魁的選票。

脫歐前景難料 應與中國合作

馬振崗周一在北京舉行的第八屆世界和平論壇上受訪時表示，英方對香港的事務指手畫腳是老問題，並指英國一直單方面認為對香港「還有責任」、「還要管事」，英國議會的香港小組更經常發表一些謬論。至於近期英方就香港的表態比較集中，馬振崗對此認為可能與英國內政因素有關。

馬振崗又稱，當前英國政界和社會嚴重分裂，一派堅決要脫歐，另一派想留歐，假如約翰遜當選，英國脫歐的前景更難預測。

從未來中英關係的前景看，無論是否有協定脫歐，英國都需要在全世界尋找更多新的強有力的合作夥伴，因此客觀現實是英國將來愈來愈需要與中國合作。

英媒亦質疑 醉翁之意不在酒

有英媒亦認為侯俊偉發表關於香港的言論是「醉翁之意不在酒」，試圖展示自己是能夠在世界舞台高談闊論、移山倒海的競爭者。

## • 明報 (1 篇)

### 世界和平論壇開幕 王岐山：永不稱霸

明報 2019-07-09

<https://news.mingpao.com/pns/%E4%B8%AD%E5%9C%8B/article/20190709/s00013/1562610045165/%E4%B8%96%E7%95%8C%E5%92%8C%E5%B9%B3%E8%A%B%96%E5%A3%87%E9%96%8B%E5%B9%95-%E7%8E%8B%E5%B2%90%E5%B1%B1-%E6%B0%B8%E4%B8%8D%E7%A8%B1%E9%9C%B8>

【明報專訊】由清華大學主辦、中國人民外交學會協辦的第八屆世界和平論壇昨日在北京舉行，國家副主席王岐山出席論壇開幕式並致辭。王岐山強調，中國將堅持做好自己的事，以戰略定力和自信應對外部環境的不確定性；堅定不移走和平發展道路，無論國際形勢如何變化，無論自身如何發展，中國永不稱霸、永不擴張、永不謀求勢力範圍。外交部副部長樂玉成在同一場合則批評美國一些針對中國的反常現象，認為以血統和種族為標籤，阻撓中美人文交流不得人心。

樂玉成斥美標籤血統 阻兩國人文交流

新華社報道，王岐山以《堅持和平與合作，構建人類命運共同體》為題致辭。王岐山說，中國的發展離不開世界，世界的發展也離不開中國。沒有和平穩定的國際環境，發展就無從談起。中國將堅持做好自己的事，以戰略定力和自信應對外部環境的不確定；堅定不移走和平發展道路，無論國際形勢如何變化，無論自身如何發展，中國永不稱霸、永不擴張、永不謀求勢力範圍。

樂玉成在論壇午餐會上答問時，則針對中美關係作出評論。中新社報道，樂玉成表示，近來中美人文交流出現一些十分反常的現象，中國專家學者赴美交流頻頻受阻，在美的華裔科學家也備受歧視、騷擾、虐待，有的被無故解聘。不少在美留學的中國學生，被以各種理由監控甚至拒簽。孔子學院也被勒令關閉。

樂玉成指出，這種以血統和種族為標籤來阻撓兩國人文交流的做法不得人心。中美民間友好交往是中美關係的基礎。「如果正常的人員往來被人為割斷了，兩個大國的關係還怎麼維持和發展呢？」

回應威脅論 樂指中國發展屬世界機遇

在昨日的演講中，樂玉成還回應了所謂「中國威脅論」等說法。他表示，中國的發展對世界是機遇和貢獻，絕不是什麼挑戰和威脅。相信世界將見證，中國不會構築任何高牆，也不會和任何國家脫鉤。相反，中國的關稅水平會更低，負面清單更短，市場准入更便利，市場規則更透明。一個更加開放的中國，將同世界形成更加積極的互動，也將給世界創造更多機遇，作出更大貢獻。

## • 中外新聞（1 篇）

中外新聞社高層出席第八屆世界和平論壇 國家副主席王岐山在開幕式致辭

中外新聞社 2019-07-13 10:10:32

<http://www.zwxw.net/zwxw/List.asp?ID=2079&from=singlemessage>

國家副主席王岐山在第八屆世界和平論壇開幕式致辭

（中外新聞社 中外新聞網北京報道）7 月 8 日，第八屆世界和平論壇在清華大學舉行，國家副主席王岐山出席開幕式並致辭。阿富汗前總統卡爾扎伊、印尼前總統梅加瓦蒂、新加坡前總理吳作棟、歐洲理事會前主席范龍佩和俄羅斯前聯邦安全會議秘書伊萬諾夫等外國前政要應邀出席論壇。50 多個國家的駐華使節出席論壇開幕式，來自 24 個國家的 100 余位智庫學者將與會發言。約 200 名中外國際關係學者、業界嘉賓受邀出席論壇。全國人大外事委員會副主任委員傅瑩，外交部副部長樂玉成、鄭澤光，教育部副部長鄭富芝，外交學會會長王超，清華大學校長邱勇，清華大學黨委書記等出席論壇，世界和平論壇秘書長閻學通主持開幕式。論壇上發出的信息，備受矚目。

世界和平論壇是中國舉行的第一個高級別非官方國際安全論壇，由清華大學主辦，中國人民外交學會協辦。旨在為世界各國戰略家和智庫學者提供一個討論國際和平與安全問題的平台。

王岐山在開幕致辭中談到：“中國的發展離不開世界，世界的發展也離不開中國”。他表示，發展是解決一切問題的總鑰匙，要在政治、經濟、社會、文化和生態文明全面發展中平衡好發展與安全的關係。要秉持共商共建共享理念，加強經濟、金融、科技、能源等各領域對話合作，構建更高水平的開放型世界經濟，以利益融合促進共同安全，反對以國家安全之名行保護主義之實。

中國領導人在講話中沒有點名美國，呼喚大國要展現擔當、作出表率，為維護世界和平穩定多做貢獻。

“保護主義不會保護經濟，也不會保護人民。”歐洲理事會前主席范龍佩在主旨演講中表示，各國應以對話的形式、以遵守 WTO 規則的方式解決分歧，而不是貿易戰。他認為，如果沒有國際貿易，沒有國家間的相互依存，就不能實現共同發展，而這種合作要超越大洲的範疇。

印尼前总统梅加瓦蒂在主旨演讲中表示，人们需要认识到，如果大家用战争的方式来解决所有冲突，那么冲突本身就已经构成了对人类的威胁。不论多小的国家，都有发声和倾听的权利，都可以参与对世界和平的维护，一起消除冲突和紧张局势的根源。

中国外交部副部长乐玉成在论坛午餐会上发表演讲。他表示，回首 100 年前，一战硝烟刚刚散去就建立了以国际联盟为支柱的凡尔赛体系，以期“开辟永久和平”。然而，“理想很丰满，现实很骨感”，仅仅 20 年，第二次世界大战就爆发了。凡尔赛体系未能有效制止战争的一个重要原因是，有关国家唯本国利益至上，甚至相互以邻为壑，竞相转嫁危机。国联形同虚设，多边协调失效。教训极其深刻。谈及中美关系时，乐玉成指出，美国当前面临的问题，不是中国之过；以加税、脱钩相威胁，不是解决问题的“药方”；把中国当敌人，不是理性之举。“让美国再次伟大”和中华民族伟大复兴这两个历史进程完全可以并行不悖，中美完全可以相互成就，共同“伟大”。

美国前助理国务卿丹尼尔·罗素在论坛讨论中表示，“美国优先”的说法将起到适得其反的效果，因为“美国优先”意味着美国不想再进一步团结其他国家，也意味着我们将可能走向一个“无极”的世界，即一种形势更加危险的多极化。在这样的世界秩序下，大国越来越倾向于在周边争取霸权，以自己的利益为基础进行交易，这将会为国家权利及国际法的公平带来负面影响。

俄罗斯瓦尔代国际辩论俱乐部创始人谢尔盖·卡拉加诺夫在论坛上表示，未来 10 年，世界面临的最主要任务是解决不稳定的问题，“防止一场大的战争出现”，而这需要通过各国间的密切接触来实现。“我不知道未来的国际秩序究竟会变成什么样，是会更平等、公正、合理？还是会变得更平衡？还是会变成一个多国都拥有核威慑力的多极体系？”他表示，中俄可以在各个国际机构中展开合作，在尽可能保留现有多边经济体系要素的同时，携手建立一个新的多边体系，欧洲也会参与到这一进程中。

南开大学学术委员会主任、中国新一代人工智能发展战略研究院执行院长龚克，南开大学哲学院副教授陶锋等南开学者受邀参加本届世界和平论坛，并在人工智能技术与治理分论坛上发言

第八届世界和平论坛主题：稳定国际秩序：共担、共治、共享！为期两天的论坛共设 2 场大会、2 场大会讨论、1 场午餐演讲及 22 场小组讨论，涵盖全球性、地区性和专题性三类安全问题。

中外新闻社总裁韦燕、执行社长刘登臣、副社长黄晓君、副社长包中校、首席翻译刘诗朦等全程参加采访。

## • Action Forex (1 篇)

Wang: China can't shut out the world, world can't shut out China

By ActionForex.com - Jul 08, 07:05 GMT

<https://www.actionforex.com/live-comments/214280-wang-china-cant-shut-out-the-world-world-cant-shut-out-china/>

Chinese Vice President Wang Qishan said in the World Peace Forum that “China’s development can’t shut out the rest of the world. The world’s development can’t shut out China”. Without naming any country, he warned against



“protectionism in the name of national security”

Wang also called on major powers to contribute more to global peace and stability. He added, “large countries must assume their responsibilities and set an example, make more contributions to global peace and stability, and broaden the path of joint development.”

And he emphasized that “development is the key to resolving all issues” . At the same time, Wang pledged that China will walk the path of peace, as “if there is no peaceful, stable international environment, there will be no development to talk of.”

Wang is an extremely close ally of President Xi Jinping but rarely speaks in the public regarding public issues. It remains to be seen if he’ s speech was part of the campaign in stronger rhetorics in Sino-US relationships. Recently, China has warned that all punitive tariffs have to be removed to complete a trade deal. Also, it’ s reported that purchases of US agricultural products are tied to how Huawei ban would be lifted.

- EJ Insight 信報財經新聞 (1 篇)

## World cannot shut China out, Vice President Wang says

Ejinsight

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<http://www.ejinsight.com/20190709-world-cannot-shut-china-out-vice-president-wang-says/>

China and the rest of the world must co-exist, Vice President Wang Qishan said, in an indirect jab at the United States, Reuters reports.

Top representatives of the world’ s two biggest economies are trying to resume talks this week to try and resolve their year-long trade dispute, which has seen the two countries place increasingly harsh tariffs on each other’ s imports.

The Trump administration has accused China of engaging in unfair trade practices that discriminate against US firms, forced technology transfers and intellectual property rights theft. Beijing has denied all the charges.

“China’ s development can’ t shut out the rest of the world. The world’ s development can’ t shut out China,” Wang told the World Peace Forum at Beijing’ s elite Tsinghua University on Monday.

He also warned against “protectionism in the name of national security” , but without mentioning the US, and urged major powers to make greater contributions to world peace.

China has also been angered by US sanctions against tech giant Huawei Technologies Co. Ltd. over national security concerns, and US visa curbs on its students and academics.

In his speech, Wang, who is extremely close to Chinese President Xi Jinping and rarely speaks in public, reiterated China's commitment to opening up.

“Large countries must assume their responsibilities and set an example, make more contributions to global peace and stability, and broaden the path of joint development,” he added.

“Development is the key to resolving all issues,” Wang, who became vice president last year, after having led Xi's fight to root out corruption, told an audience that included Western diplomats based in Beijing and former European Council President Herman Van Rompuy.

‘Not rational’

The US should not blame China for the problems it is facing, Vice Foreign Minister Le Yucheng told the forum later.

“Viewing China as the enemy is not a rational action,” the foreign ministry quoted him as saying, adding that China would not put up “high walls” or “decouple itself from any country” .

China has been nervous that the US is seeking to sever, or at least severely curb, economic links, in what has been called a “decoupling” .

Tariff, trade, finance and science and technology wars are “turning back the clock on history” , Le said. “The consequences will be extremely dangerous.”

The two sides have communicated by telephone since last month's summit of leaders of Group of 20 major nations in Japan, at which US President Donald Trump and Xi agreed to relaunch stalled talks.

Talks broke down in May, after US officials accused China of pulling back from commitments previously made in the text of an agreement negotiators said was nearly finished.

The countries have also been at loggerheads over issues ranging from human rights to the disputed South China Sea and US support of self-ruled Taiwan, which China claims as its own.

No matter how the international situation or China developed, Vice President Wang said, the country would follow the path of peace, and not seek spheres of influence or expansion.

“If there is no peaceful, stable international environment, there will be no development to talk of.”

- South China Morning Post 南华早报 (3 篇)

China should try to keep talking and stop looking for fights in US trade war, says leading professor

South China Morning Post

Jun Mai

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<https://www.scmp.com/news/china/diplomacy/article/3017903/china-should-try-keep-talking-and-stop-looking-fights-us-trade>

Peking University's dean of international relations Wang Jisi warns that country should be 'more proactive' about promoting its cause and goals

China should be more proactive in pursuing trade talks with Washington instead of emphasising its willingness to keep on fighting the tariff war, a leading academic warned on Tuesday.

Wang Jisi, dean of international relations at Peking University, told a forum he disagreed with China's official narrative towards the trade war – that it is open to talks but remains determined to “fight till the end” – and argued its policies should be more consistent.

Wang Jisi said he disagreed with the emphasis on China's willingness to fight rather than talk. Photo: Baidu

Wang Jisi said he disagreed with the emphasis on China's willingness to fight rather than talk. Photo: Baidu

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Wang Jisi, dean of international relations at Peking University, told a forum he disagreed with China's official narrative towards the trade war – that it is open to talks but remains determined to “fight till the end” – and argued its policies should be more consistent.

“The statement looks valid at the first glance, but it says nothing about China's preferences, whether it wants to fight or talk,” Wang argued.

“I of course, think our preference should be talking, not fighting,” Wang told the World Peace Forum at Tsinghua University.

“I think we should be more proactive in presenting China's cause and goals to the United States.”

Beijing's official line has been repeatedly amplified by state media since talks with Washington broke down in May and includes frequent messages about the country's ability to withstand the pain the trade war could cause – a topic that had previously been given minimal coverage.

But Wang, one of the most prominent US specialists in China, said he did not agree with this position.

He also said that in general policies towards the US should be “stable and consistent” rather than shifting “every time there’s a change of policies in Washington” .

He said China should also be more proactive pursuing cooperation with Washington over issues that also concern its national interests, such as Iran’s nuclear programme, the rise of right-wing politics in Europe and the rise of extremism in Southeast Asia.

Wang's comments came in response to a question about whether Chinese scholars ever disagree with Beijing's foreign policy and its approach to US-China relations.

Wang said Chinese scholars did raise different opinions about the relationship with the US, but not openly.

“In a country of such size and on matters of such importance, of course there are different opinions, but we have our own channels to voice our concerns,” Wang said.

But he added that as a member of the Communist Party, he was obliged to toe the party line in public discussions.

## Globalisation is best way through the trade war, China’s Vice-President Wang Qishan says

South China Morning Post

Catherine Wong

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<https://www.scmp.com/news/china/diplomacy/article/3017667/globalisation-best-way-through-trade-war-says-chinas-vice>

Protectionism should be opposed, he says, with US and China set to resume trade talks

China is ‘determined to open up to learn the advantages of other nations’

Chinese Vice-President Wang Qishan has said Beijing should remain committed to economic globalisation despite the challenges posed by the trade war with the United States.

Wang made the remarks on Monday with China and the US poised to resume their trade negotiations, which stalled in May, since the US slapped further tariffs on Chinese imports.

“China’s development can’t be separated from the world, and the world’s development cannot be separated from China,” Wang said in an opening address to the World Peace Forum at Beijing’s elite Tsinghua University.

“Major nations have to shoulder more responsibility and make greater contributions to the stability and peace of the world,” he said.

“They should promote common security through seeking common interest, and we oppose the practice of protectionism in the name of national security.

“China will seek development through reform and innovation, and is determined to open up to learn the advantages of other nations.”

Wang said China would not seek hegemony, and that different political, cultural and religious norms should not exclude each other. Joint efforts should be made to promote economic globalisation, he argued.

“Economic globalisation is the main trend,” he said. “We will see challenges and turbulence in the path ahead. But we have to stick to the principle of peaceful development, and not be shaken in pushing ahead with economic globalisation.”

Wang advocated more dialogue about cooperation on economic, financial, technological and energy matters.

A close ally of Chinese President Xi Jinping and known as China’s “firefighter” for taking on tough jobs, 71-year-old Wang has experience of dealing with Washington as a vice-premier, having overseen financial affairs and economic ties with the US.

He became familiar with American business and political leaders – especially those with a Wall Street background such as Henry Paulson, who was treasury secretary in the George W. Bush administration – and has continued meeting them since becoming vice-president last year.

But he said last week that his main task was “ceremonial diplomacy”, amid speculation that he had played a behind-the-scenes role in trade talks with Washington.

Wang’s latest remarks came with China and the US beginning to re-establish dialogue to resolve their trade war, with Xi and US counterpart Donald Trump meeting on the sidelines of the Group of 20 summit in Japan last month.

Trump said after the presidents’ meeting that China would buy more US agriculture products and American companies would once again be allowed to sell to Chinese telecoms maker Huawei. Chinese state media said last week that China would not purchase more American products if the US were to “flip-flop” in forthcoming trade negotiations.

Additional reporting by Kristin Huang

## Forget about waiting out the Donald Trump era for a more cordial US president, former top American diplomat warns China

South China Morning Post

Catherine Wong

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Beijing has misjudged politics’ impact on China policy in the US, says Daniel Russel, former assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs

Superpowers’ rivalry has made it difficult for moderate voices in both countries to be heard, he says

A former top US diplomat warned China on Monday not to believe it can wait out the Trump administration to get a better trade deal from a friendlier US

president, saying Beijing has misjudged the importance of politics in China policymaking in the United States government.

“I don’ t think the Chinese government has any better record of understanding US politics, particularly US politics in the Trump era, than the Trump administration has in understanding Chinese politics,” said Daniel Russel, the former US assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs.

“The misfires over the US-China trade talks is evidence of that,” Russel said in an interview on the sidelines of an international relations forum in Beijing, referring to recent breakdowns in trade negotiations.

In May, former White House chief strategist Steve Bannon told the South China Morning Post that China should give up any hope it could wait out the Donald Trump years for a less antagonistic administration.

Bannon predicted that the US relationship with China would be a central issue in the 2020 presidential election and that the next president – whoever won – would get tough on Beijing.

“The China relationship is going to be the central theme of this election of 2020,” Bannon said. “The person who wins the election, be it a Democrat or not, will be as big or a bigger hawk than Donald Trump.”

Russel, extending the debate on the issue, also warned that while the coming election could play a significant role in Trump’ s decision-making, Chinese officials would be “in danger of outsmarting themselves if they think that they can make a calculus on how the upcoming US presidential election will work to their advantage” .

“It’ s not a simple binary question,” Russel said. “It’ s not a ‘yes’ or ‘no’ .

“And President Trump has already shown that he is willing to allow his supporters to absorb a great deal of pain from the tariffs on US agricultural exports, et cetera, and he’ s convinced that at the end of the day, he can compensate that by a combination of rhetoric and subsidies.”

Russel, now vice-president for international security and diplomacy at the Asia Society Policy Institute, said the bitter rivalry between the two powers has made it difficult for moderate voices in both countries to be heard.

“The extended headbutting contest between the Trump administration and the Xi Jinping leadership” has limited both countries’ flexibility to compromise and created a “chilling atmosphere that makes it harder for traditional champions of the strong US-China relationship to be heard and to be persuasive,” he said.

Russel, who served in the administration of Trump’ s White House predecessor, Barack Obama, said he and many other American officials have been disappointed by China’ s reluctance to push forward on meaningful economic reforms.

“I’ ll tell you that throughout eight years of the Obama administration, my colleagues and I tried the conventional methods of negotiations and persuasion and so on to try to engineer change,” Russel said.

“In some cases, we were successful. I’ ll admit that we thought that in [2013] with the 18th [Communist] Party congress ... we thought that China was moving in the direction of opening and reform and that we, like many other Americans, were sorely disappointed when, in fact, China reverted to a more state-led economic

model, not to mention some of the other political problems,” he said.

Trump, whose administration has adopted a combative position on Beijing’s alleged improper trade practices, has often criticised Obama for being soft on China.

But Russel said that while the current level of anger and frustration in Washington against China is “out of proportion” and “dangerous and toxic”, it is not without cause.

Politicians from both sides of the aisle agree that the US needs to be more assertive in demanding that China act to halt intellectual property theft, subsidies for state-owned enterprises and restrictions on market access for American firms.

During his tenure from 2013 through 2017, Russel played a pivotal role in formulating Obama’s strategic “pivot” or “rebalance towards Asia”.

The intention, Russel said, was to build “a balanced, constructive relationship with China” and “reconcile both the competitive parts of our relationship with the benefits of practical cooperation on global challenges” such as cybersecurity and environmental protection.

As the two world powers continue to vie for regional influence, Russel said, the Trump administration should recalibrate its China policy.

The administration’s Indo-Pacific strategy is widely regarded as a rival to China’s Belt and Road Initiative, which Russel said contradicts Trump’s “America first” agenda.

The administration faces an uphill battle trying to get other nations on its side as it seeks to isolate China while raising questions about its own commitment to Asian friends and partners with its recent actions, he said.

“If the Indo-Pacific strategy as we’ve seen is centred around checkmating China and attempting to get third countries to withdraw and to reduce their relationship and engagement with China and to instead join a boycott – and at the same time, the United States is raising real questions in the minds of our Asian friends and partners of our commitments and our values, and even the efficacy of our defence agreements that has been done several times – then pretty quickly we find ourselves alone,” Russel said.

“‘America first’ is not a flag around which other countries can rally. So on paper, yes there is an Indo-Pacific strategy, but in practice, it’s very hard to rally the Indo-Pacific against China or in support of an America-first policy,” he said.

## 中国台湾（4家媒体，总计8篇报道）

### • 東森 ETtoday 新聞雲 (1 篇)

避「修昔底德陷阱」 陸副外長：中美可互相成就偉大

ETtoday 新聞雲 魏有德 2019 年 07 月 08 日 17:52  
<https://www.ettoday.net/news/20190708/1485140.htm>

記者魏有德／綜合報導

第八屆世界和平論壇 8 日在北京清華大學舉行，大陸外交部副部長樂玉成於午餐會前受訪表示，現今大國關係比兩千年前要複雜得多，中美關係不能用 2500 年前的「修昔底德陷阱」來解釋；「人類應該不斷從歷史發展進程中汲取教訓，不可重複掉進同一個陷阱，否則就陷入了『歷史宿命論』。」

樂玉成提到，現在是全球化時代，各國利益相互交融，很難想像兩個大國如果發生戰爭會給世界帶來什麼樣的災難。他表示，日前，美國近百名學者聯名發表公開信，指出美國敵視中國將適得其反，「我相信中美有足夠的智慧跨越『修昔底德陷阱』。」

樂玉成並在第八屆世界和平論壇上發表演說，他指出，40 年中美關係發展歷程給我們最大的啟示就是中美合則兩利、鬥則俱傷，合作比摩擦好、對話比對抗好，「美國當前面臨的問題，不是中國之過。」

樂玉成表示，「以加稅、脫鉤相威脅，不是解決問題的『藥方』」，中美經貿談判應該是平等的，結果應是平衡的、互利的，中美兩國利益高度交融，合作領域廣闊，應該相互促進、共同發展。

樂玉成強調，「讓美國再次偉大」和「中華民族偉大復興」這兩個歷史進程完全可以並行不悖，「中美完全可以相互成就，共同『偉大』。」

「修昔底德陷阱」是古希臘史學家、思想家修昔底德（Thucydides）闡述西元前 5 世紀雅典和斯巴達兩國發生的戰爭時提出來的論點，一個新崛起的大國必然要挑戰現存大國，而現存大國也必然來回應這種威脅，這樣戰爭變得不可避免。他認為，「當一個崛起的大國與既有的統治霸主競爭時，雙方面臨的危險多數以戰爭告終。」



## • 聯合報（4 篇）

### 中共國家副主席王岐山：中國永不稱霸、永不擴張

聯合報 林則宏 2019-07-08 14:39

<https://udn.com/news/story/7331/3916397>

大陸國家副主席王岐山 8 日上午在北京一場演講中，再度公開闡述大陸當前對外政策。他強調，「中國將堅持做好自己的事，以戰略定力和自信應對外部環境的不確定性，堅定不移走和平發展道路。無論國際形勢如何變化，無論自身如何發展，中國永不稱霸，永不擴張，永不謀求勢力範圍。」

據財新網報導，王岐山 8 日在北京清華大學出席第八屆世界和平論壇開幕式並致辭。他表示，當今世界正處於大發展、大變革、大調整的時代。

王岐山對當前國際總體情勢的描述為：國際環境總體穩定，大國關係深入調整，經濟全球化持續發展，保護主義抬頭，民粹思潮氾濫，世界多極化加速推進，地緣博弈和地區動盪加劇；新科技，新思潮不斷湧現，人類生產、生活方式深刻變化。

他說，如今世界已成為地球村。和平彌足珍貴，發展是人心所向，經濟全球化是大勢所趨。前進道路上會出現曲折，「面對挑戰，最大的恐懼是恐懼的本身」。

王岐山強調，要堅守和平發展的信念，絲毫不動搖地推進經濟全球化，共同構建更加公正、合理、穩定、有序的國際秩序。中國的發展離不開世界，世界的發展也離不開中國。沒有和平穩定的國際環境，發展就無從談起。

王岐山指出，中國的和平發展道路歸結起來就是：通過維護世界和平發展自己，又通過自身發展維護世界和平。他並提出，「現有國際體系並不完美，需要加以改革，但不能推倒重來。這是絕大多數國家的共識。」

他重申，中國主張推動構建新型國際關係和人類命運共同體，維護多邊主義的基石。

王岐山說，要維護以聯合國為核心的多邊主義，恪守國際法與國際關係基本準則，彼此

尊重主權獨立和領土完整。「國內事務由本國人民自己決定，國際事務由各國平等協商，使各國和各國人民都享有尊嚴和安全保障。大國要展現擔當，做出表率，為維護世界和平穩定多做貢獻，拓寬共同發展的道路和途徑。」

王岐山說，發展是解決一切問題的總鑰匙。要秉持共商、共建、共用理念，加強經濟、金融、科技、能源等各領域的對話合作，構建更高水平的開放型世界經濟，以利益融合促進共同安全，反對以國家安全之名行保護主義之實。

他建議，各方要尋求最大公約數，健全國際法體系和全球治理機制，讓互聯網、人工智能、外空、深海、極地等新課題，成為國際合作的新領域。要共擔責任，落實應對氣候變化國際共識，加強減貧減災、公共衛生等領域的國際合作，共同打擊各類跨國犯罪和恐怖主義。

## 大陸學者閻學通：仍堅信中國 2023 年成為超級大國

聯合報 羅印冲 2019-07-08 12:35

<https://udn.com/news/story/7331/3916145>

北京清華大學國際關係學院院長閻學通最近接受環球時報專訪表示，他仍堅信過去的主張，即中國 2023 年將成為超級大國。

閻學通指出，他在 2013 年出版「歷史的慣性」這本書，預測中國 10 年內成為超級大國，當時很多人認為是無稽之談，根本不可能。如今已過去 6 年，現在他看到的情況是，國際社會越來越多人說中國是超級大國。

他仍堅信，到 2023 年，中國成為超級大國應該是沒有問題的。他預測 2023 年中國能成為超級大國，是以中美兩個國家會在 2023 年前，進一步拉大和世界其他國家的實力差距為前提，因此也預測了 2023 年形成兩極格局是不可避免的。

如果預測今後 10 年，即到 2029 年，閻學通認為，10 年裡比較大的變化將是兩極格局變得更加穩固。穩固說的是格局形態，即發生變化的可能性小了，不是說衝突就少了。穩固的兩極格局意味著，中美之間的戰略競爭將更加激烈。

他還說，美國要維護它在世界上的主導地位，它就必然會阻止、至少要減緩中國在科技創新方面趕上美國的步伐。中國要爭取技術領先地位，在某些技術領域也會防範美國。

## 學者閻學通：中美是「假朋友」關係且越來越假

聯合報 羅印冲 2019-07-08 12:35

<https://udn.com/news/story/7331/3916130>

中美關係在貿易戰延燒下越來越緊張，中國知名鷹派學者、北京清華大學國際關係學院院長閻學通最近接受環球時報專訪時坦言，中美仍是假朋友關係，且這種假朋友關係變得更假了。閻學通指出，他寫過一篇文章叫中美之間的假朋友關係，今天他認為中美仍然是假朋友關係，只不過這種假朋友關係變得更假了。表面上講合作，實際上競爭是本質，今後仍然是這種假象。他認為，專業人士普遍認為中美戰略衝突加劇不是始於川普，而是從歐巴馬的重返亞太戰略開始，中美戰略關係開始一點點地緊張，只不過它的變化速度是漸進的，川普時期不過是加快了惡化速度。

至於未來中美之間的戰略競爭會達到一個什麼程度？閻學通說，如果以川普執政兩任為時間限定，往最壞的方面預測，可以排除中美發生直接戰爭的危險。中美都有核武器，發生直接戰爭的可能性非常小。在川普任期，中美之間發生代理人戰爭的危險也不大。但這不意味著中美之間的戰略競爭不會日益加劇。

他還說，美國戰略信譽的下降，使得全世界沒有人敢相信大國了。大國之間相互不信任在上升，小國與大國之間的互不信任也在上升。今後的趨勢是互不信任呈上升趨勢，相互信任是下降趨勢。

## 中共副外長：美國面臨的問題非中國之過

聯合報 羅印冲 2019-07-08 14:39

<https://udn.com/news/story/7331/3916741>

中共外交部副部長樂玉成今天說，美國當前面臨的問題，不是中國之過。以加稅、脫鉤相威脅，不是解決問題的「藥方」。

據香港電台報導，樂玉成今天在第八屆世界和平論壇午餐會上演講時表示，中美經貿談判應該是平等，結果應是平衡互利。中美兩國完全可以相互成就，共同偉大。

他又說，中國的發展對世界是機遇和貢獻，絕對不是挑戰和威脅。中國開放的大門不會關上，只會越開越大。相信世界將見證，中國不會構築任何高牆，也不會和任何國家脫鉤。一個更加開放的中國，將同世界形成更加積極的互動，也將對世界創造更多機遇，作出更大貢獻。

## • 中国时报 (2 篇)

### 閻學通稱陸應堅持主權 防漸進台獨

中國時報 呂佳蓉 2019/07/09 4:10

<https://www.chinatimes.com/newspapers/20190709000540-260108?chdtv>

北京清華大學國際關係研究院院長閻學通近日表示，大陸找不出特別好的辦法能阻止台灣漸進主義的台獨政策，但是在台灣問題上，大陸在主權問題上要堅持原則和立場；在治權問題上，他則認為，「大陸可以沒有必要為這個事情與台灣行政當局發生衝突。」

第八屆世界和平論壇舉辦前夕，論壇秘書長閻學通接受媒體採訪。在談及中美競爭越演越烈

之際，台海形勢如何變化，以及台灣「和平獨立」的問題時，閻學通表示，台灣「和平獨立」的可能性依然存在的，因為雙方都不想發生戰爭，若不發生戰爭，台灣就有機會搞「和平獨立」。

閻學通表示，現在找不出特別好的辦法阻止台灣漸進主義的台獨政策，不過有一點能做的是，在台灣與香港問題上，大陸要特別明確對主權的認定，「我們說台灣是中國的一部分，那怎麼確定它的主權範圍，就是哪些算作主權，哪些算作治權，恐怕我們得有區分。」

閻學通也指出，總體來看，台灣在「和平獨立」的道路上仍然在向前發展，沒有停滯。台獨勢力不會因為國民黨執政就停滯不前，只能說它發展速度緩慢，但仍在向前發展。

## 美對台政策 不會發生根本變化

中國時報 呂佳蓉 2019/07/10 4:10

<https://www.chinatimes.com/newspapers/20190710000652-260108?chdtv>

北京大學國關學院教授王緝思 8 日表示，美國對台政策不會發生根本變化，不會走向公開支持台獨，美國對台政策並不會像對大陸政策一樣發生大的變化；他也表示，中美關係不確定的因素還是有很多。

第八屆世界和平論壇 8 日舉行新聞發布會，王緝思受媒體詢問有關於美國對台政策的問題。王緝思指出，美國對台政策不是一簡單的政策，美方一直說堅持一個中國政策，而非一個中國原則，意思為在中美建交公報和其他文件裡說的，在外交上承認中華人民共和國，不承認有另外一個中國，不會承認台灣作為一個中華民國實體在國際法上的地位，只承認一個中國，這是美方的一個中國政策。

王緝思指出，「這跟我們說的台灣是中國領土一部分，中華民族要實現和平統一，兩者之間還是有很大差距。」現今美國對台政策出現一些變化，但並非根本性變化。他指出，大陸需要警惕美國和台灣之間的軍事、政治關係都可能會比過去有所發展。

至於中美關係與美國的對華政策，王緝思表示，美國對華的基本態勢不會發生很大變化，即便是美國民主黨人士上台，也可能僅是在具體作法和政策上有調整。譬如，不再像川普把主要精力放在貿易問題上，而會同時關注氣候變化、醫療、衛生、打擊販毒走私等議題，但是這種變化是積極還是消極的，難以確定。

## • 中央社 (1 篇)

### 王岐山暗批美保護主義 稱中國有定力與自信

中央社 2019/07/08 16:46

<https://www.cna.com.tw/news/acn/201907080177.aspx>

(中央社台北 8 日電) 中國國家副主席王岐山今天意有所指地表示，中國將以戰略定力和自信應對外部環境的不確定，反對以國安之名行保護主義之實。被視為中美貿易戰中的「隱藏人物」，王岐山的表態被高度關注。

香港經濟日報報導，王岐山 8 日在在清華大學出席第 8 屆世界和平論壇開幕式致辭演說，主軸為中國與世界的關係。王岐山表示，中國的和平發展道路便是通過維護世界和平發展自己，又通過自身發展維護世界和平。中國主要依靠改革、創新實現發展，也堅持擴大開放，學習借鑒別國長處。

他說，中國將堅持做好自己的事，以戰略定力和自信應對外部環境的不確定性，堅定走和平發展道路。「無論國際形勢如何變化，無論自身如何發展，中國永不稱霸，永不擴張，永不

謀求勢力範圍。」

王岐山也表示，現有國際秩序並不完美，需加以改革，但不能推倒重來，這是多數國家共識。中國主張推動建構新型國際關係和人類命運共同體，維護多邊主義基石，並認為要恪守國際法與國際關係的基本準則，彼此尊重主權獨立和領土完整。

他稱，發展是解決一切問題的總鑰匙，要構建更高水平的開放型世界經濟，以利益融合促進共同安全，並反對以國家安全之名行保護主義之實。中國的發展離不開世界，世界的發展也離不開（開）中國，沒有和平穩定的國際環境，發展就無從談起。

中美貿易戰仍前景未明，王岐山的演講提及「外部環境的不確定性」和「以國家安全之名行保護主義之實」，外界認為顯在針對美國。

王岐山有豐富金融背景，任國務院副總理期間，與美方進行過3輪中美戰略與經濟對話。中美貿易戰中，除了已經被指名為中美全面經濟對話中方牽頭人的中國國務院副總理劉鶴，外界一度認為王岐山是中方談判代表團的核心人物。（編輯：翟思嘉 / 邱國強）

## 海外媒体中文报道（6家媒体，总计11篇报道）

### • 多维新闻（3篇）

王岐山會晤印尼高層：小時候我曾站路邊歡迎蘇加諾來訪

多維新聞 2019-07-08 23:34:38

<http://news.dwnews.com/global/big5/news/2019-07-08/60140458.html>

第八屆世界和平論壇北京時間7月8日至9日在清華大學舉行，中國國家副主席王岐山出席了這次論壇並發表了演講。一些其他國家的高層也應邀出席了這次論壇，其中就包括印尼前總統、斗爭民主黨總主席梅加瓦蒂（Megawati Sukarnoputri）。梅加瓦蒂7月8日在論壇上發表了主旨演講，並同王岐山舉行了會晤。王岐山與梅加瓦蒂的會晤進行了大約10分鐘。王岐山在與梅加瓦蒂交談中表示歡迎他們來到中國北京，並提到印尼首任總統蘇加諾（Bung Sukarno）是中國人民的老朋友。他說：“蘇加諾總統在中國非常有名，特別是在我這一代。”

王岐山補充說：“小時候也曾站在路邊歡迎蘇加諾總統的到來。”此言引得在場的所有人開懷大笑。梅加瓦蒂禮貌地微笑著回答：“謝謝你。”會見結束後，王岐山邀請梅加瓦蒂和出席論壇的一些世界領導人和代表團代表一起合影留念。

出席第八屆世界和平論壇開幕式後，梅加瓦蒂會見了清華大學校長邱勇，接著舉行新聞發布會，梅加瓦蒂說明由於時間有限，她不能和王岐山副主席談論很多事情。梅加瓦蒂表示對王岐山提到關於蘇加諾的經歷感到印象深刻，因為蘇加諾是她的父親。她接著說，蘇加諾確實在中國非常有名。第一屆亞非會議時，蘇加諾通過周恩來總理要求毛澤東主席參加亞非會議，中國政府欣然接受。

王岐山發表主旨演講 王岐山7月8日還在論壇上發表了主旨演講。王岐山說，當今世界正處於大發展大變革大調整之中，國際環境總體穩定，大國關係深入調整；經濟全球化持續發展，保護主義抬頭、民粹思潮泛濫；世界多極化加速推進，地緣博弈和地區動蕩加劇；新科技新思潮不斷湧現，人類生產生活方式深刻變化。有人回望百年，憂心二戰結束以來的國際秩序正瀕於崩潰，說人類再次走到了十字路口。他還說，從更長的历史中才能獲得更遠的預見。戰爭與和平、生存和發展始終貫穿人類历史。世界在几千年里總體分隔，不同民族、國家在各自的時空反復上演著征服與抗爭、繁榮和衰落。500多年前，大航海時代開啟了人類历史上第一輪全球化，也帶來了西方地中海文明的殖民擴張。二戰結束後建立的國際秩序，維持了全球總體和平穩定，但世界在几十年間仍處於陣營分割、集團對立的局面。冷戰結束和新技術興起為新一輪經濟全球化創造了條件，跨國公司追求利益最大化、在全球進行資源配置，發達國家获益巨大，發展中國家和新興經濟體群體性崛起，各國利益深度融合，世界已經成為了“地球村”。和平彌足珍貴，發展是人心所向，經濟全球化是大勢所趨。王岐山還指出，

中國的发展離不開世界，世界的发展也離不開中國。沒有和平穩定的國際環境，发展就無從談起。中國將堅持做好自己的事，以戰略定力和自信應對外部環境的不確定性；堅定不移走和平发展道路，無論國際形勢如何變化，無論自身如何发展，中國永不稱霸、永不擴張、永不謀求勢力範圍。中國的和平发展道路歸結起來就是，通過維護世界和平发展自己，又通過自身发展維護世界和平。

## 中美贸易战症结缘何难解 中国遭警告对美发生误判

多維新聞 2019-07-09 3:34:38

<http://news.dwnnews.com/global/news/2019-07-09/60140501.html>

据香港《南华早报》7月9日报道，曾在美国国务院负责东亚与太平洋事务的助理国务卿拉塞尔（Daniel Russel）警告中国，不要指望等待特朗普（Donald Trump）政府下台，然后从一位对华更为友好的总统那里得到一份更好的贸易协议。

他说，北京误判了政治在美国政府制定对华政策中的重要性。拉塞尔说，中国政府未能很好地理解美国政治，尤其是特朗普时代的美国政治，在这一点上，不如特朗普政府对中国政治的了解。拉塞尔说，如果中国认为能够计算出即将举行的美国总统大选能够使北京获得某种好处，这种自鸣得意的想法是危险的。现在在亚洲协会政策研究所（Asia Society Policy Institute）担任国际安全与外交事务副主席的拉塞尔说，两个大国之间的激烈对抗，使得各自国内温和的声音很难被听到。他说，美中两国政府之间正进行旷日持久的斗争，这限制了两国达成妥协的灵活性，创造了一种令人不寒而栗的气氛，使得各自国内美中关系拥护者的声音更难得到倾听，也不再具有说服力。

虽然美中贸易谈判有望于本周重启，但多家媒体分析认为，双方分歧依旧，阻碍达成协议的问题依然存在。英国路透社7月9日报道称，在中断两个月之后，美中本周将重启贸易谈判，但在贸易战持续了一年之后，双方分歧几乎没有缩小的迹象。

熟悉6月特习会情况的消息人士和华盛顿的中国贸易观察人士表示，此次峰会基本上没有为高层谈判代表解决僵局扫清障碍。美国《华尔街日报》7月8日也报道称，关注美中谈判进程的人士指出，两个月前阻碍谈判的问题依然存在。

这些问题包括美国要求中国购买更多的美国农产品和工业品、加强知识产权保护，以及中国坚持要求美国取消对价值2,500亿美元中国商品征收的关税。白宫前首席战略顾问班农（Steve Bannon）说，特朗普正承受压力，需要达成一项让中国经济实现结构性改革的协议，但北京方面好像越来越抗拒这样的协议。此外，特朗普也被认为有望赢得2020年总统大选。美国有线电视新闻网（CNN）7月9日报道称，特朗普有能力在2020年美国总统大选中大获全胜。通过民调数字来看，特朗普很有可能击败民主党最终的候选人。CNN于6月5日报道称，一项由SSRS进行的CNN最新民调显示，54%的美国受访者称，他们最佳猜测是特朗普将赢得2020年的美国总统大选。

## 王岐山外交角色吃重 破“礼仪性外交”的自我定位

多維新聞 2019-07-08 23:34:38

<http://news.dwnnews.com/global/big5/news/2019-07-08/60140458.html>

2018年3月王岐山以普通党员身份当选中国国家副主席曾经引发舆论热议，这样一个曾经在反腐上雷厉风行的强势人物会在看似虚职的国家副主席职位上做出什么样的举动备受关注。

随着国际形势风云变幻，中美贸易战愈演愈烈，王岐山出马同美国谈判的声音也不时有媒体曝出。但是王岐山在谈到自己的角色定位时说，“我现在负责协助主席做一点礼仪性外交”。这是7月1日他在中南海紫光阁会见到访的墨西哥外长埃布拉德（Marcelo Ebrard）时说的。现实似乎也确实如王岐山所说，他鲜有在中美贸易战这些热门话题上发言，平日也只是例行会见各国领导人，尽力做好国家副主席的本分职责。

但在观察人士看来，在一些重大和关键问题上王岐山的重要性依然不言而喻。王岐山首次以中国国家副主席身份参加第八届世界和平论坛（World Peace Forum）。实际上打破了其“礼仪性外交”的自我定位。

王岐山高规格与会这次在北京清华大学召开的世界和平论坛并未引起外界太多关注，因为，今年已是该论坛的第八届，还是非官方层面的论坛。这一论坛仅是为世界各国战略家和智库学者提供一个讨论国际和平与安全问题的平台。所以，王岐山7月8日发表了重要讲话后，中国官方媒体只是刊发了全文并无更多评论，而英文主流媒体只有香港《南华早报》和英国路透社象征性地拎出了映射王岐山就中美贸易战暗批美国的段落，其他再无更多跟进。

不容忽视的是世界和平论坛占据了几个第一。其一、该论坛第一届是习近平担任中国国家副主席时主持的。其二、该论坛是中国举办的第一个高级别非官方国际安全论坛。第三，王岐山出席该论坛为近年来中国官方参与该论坛的最高规格。第一届论坛是习近平担任国家副主席时亲自操刀。此后几年，中国国务院副总理刘延东、原国务委员、世界和平论坛主席唐家璇都曾主持过这一论坛。去年，中共中央政治局委员、中央外事工作办公室主任杨洁篪主持并致辞。2018年3月，中共中央印发了《深化党和国家机构改革方案》，将中央外事工作领导小组改为中央外事工作委员会。习近平担任中共中央外事工作委员会主任，王岐山担任该委员会委员，杨洁篪担任该委员会办公室主任。王岐山既是中国国家副主席，同时也是中共外事委员会委员，他出席该论坛的外交层面含义很重。

王岐山演讲的题目为《坚持和平与合作 构建人类命运共同体》，讲话掐去头尾的客套寒暄，大体可以分为三个部分：第一、世界格局的认知和历史性；第二、中国外交路线和“三不原则”；第三、中国外交的四点具体举措，即维护多边基石、拓宽发展途径、促进文明和应对新挑战。若想进一步读懂王岐山的讲话就要回到中共两份重要报告涉及外交的表述部分。中共十八大报告中有一个专门章节“继续促进人类和平与发展的崇高事业”阐述中共对于世界局势的看法。在中共十九大报告中也有专门章节论述“坚持和平发展道路 推动构建人类命运共同体”。王岐山在讲话的开篇称“当今世界正处于大发展大变革大调整之中”。十八大和十九大两份报告也都曾谈到中共对“当今世界正处于大发展大变革大调整之中”这一重要研判。从主题和内容看，王岐山的讲话绝对不是简单的礼节性外交，而是中国最核心的外交理念的宣示。

世界和平论坛虽然是一个非官方的论坛，但它的设立明显有着中国官方色彩。中国外交部新闻发言人早在7月3日例行记者会一开场就公开宣布，“第八届世界和平论坛将于7月8日至9日在清华大学举行。中国国家副主席王岐山将出席论坛开幕式并致辞”。能够被中国外交部主动宣布的活动，其“主场外交”的意义不言而喻。

此次活动不只是智库学者参与，五十多个国家的驻华使节也出席了论坛开幕式。阿富汗前总统卡尔扎伊（Hamid Karzai）、印尼前总统梅加瓦蒂（Megawati Sukarnoputri）、新加坡前总理吴作栋、欧洲理事会前主席范龙佩（Herman Van Rompuy）和俄罗斯前联邦安全会议秘书伊万诺夫等外国前政要也出席了论坛。本质上此次活动既有台上的人（驻华使节、中国官员等），同时也有台下的人参与。这样的场合可以开诚布公讨论很多问题。

王岐山出席和平论坛活动时还会见了印尼前总统、斗争民主党总主席梅加瓦蒂等领导人。会见结束后，王岐山邀请梅加瓦蒂和出席论坛的一些世界领导人和代表团代表一起合影留念。非常有意思的细节是，在会见梅加瓦蒂时，王岐山补充说，我小时候也曾站在路边欢迎苏加诺（Bung Sukarno）总统的到来，此言引得在场的所有人开怀大笑。这种风趣幽默能够达到的外交效果并不虚。这是中国以强国身份同其他国家打交道必不可少的软姿态。

事实上，王岐山国家副主席的外交角色既有辅助性的礼仪外交，也有必不可少的软实力外交，同时还有灵活的国家外交。

## • 世界日報 (1 篇)

### 王岐山暗批美：無論國際形勢如何變化 中國永不稱霸

世界日報 中國新聞組 2019/07/09 4:10

<https://www.worldjournal.com/6381543/article-%E7%8E%8B%E5%B2%90%E5%B1%B1%E6%9A%97%E6%89%B9%E7%BE%8E%E7%BC%9A%E7%84%A1%E8%AB%96%E5%9C%8B%E9%9A%9B%E5%BD%A2%E5%8B%A2%E5%A6%82%E4%BD%95%E-8%AE%8A%E5%8C%96-%E4%B8%AD%E5%9C%8B%E6%B0%B8%E4%B8%8D%E7%A8%B1/>

中國國家副主席王岐山昨天意有所指地表示，中國將以戰略定力和自信應對外部環境的不確定，反對以國安之名行保護主義之實。中美貿易戰仍前景未明，外界認為王岐山的談話顯然是在針對美國。

綜合媒體報導，王岐山 8 日在北京清華大學出席第八屆世界和平論壇開幕式並致辭。他強調，「中國將堅持做好自己的事，無論國際形勢如何變化，無論自身如何發展，中國永不稱霸，永不擴張，永不謀求勢力範圍。」

王岐山 8 日演說主軸為中國與世界的關係。王岐山表示，中國的和平發展道路便是通過維護世界和平發展自己，又通過自身發展維護世界和平。中國主要依靠改革、創新實現發展，也堅持擴大開放，學習借鑑別國長處。

他說，中國將堅持做好自己的事，以戰略定力和自信應對外部環境的不確定性，堅定走和平發展道路。「無論國際形勢如何變化，無論自身如何發展，中國永不稱霸，永不擴張，永不謀求勢力範圍。」

王岐山也表示，現有國際秩序並不完美，需加以改革，但不能推倒重來，這是多數國家共識。中國主張推動建構新型國際關係和人類命運共同體，維護多邊主義基石，並認為要恪守國際法與國際關係的基本準則，彼此尊重主權獨立和領土完整。

他稱，發展是解決一切問題的總鑰匙，要構建更高水平的開放型世界經濟，以利益融合促進共同安全，並反對以國家安全之名行保護主義之實。中國的發展離不開世界，世界的發展也離不開（開）中國，沒有和平穩定的國際環境，發展就無從談起。

王岐山指出，中國的和平發展道路歸結起來就是：通過維護世界和平發展自己，又通過自身發展維護世界和平。

他重申，中國主張推動建構新型國際關係和人類命運共同體，維護多邊主義的基石。王岐山說，要維護以聯合國為核心的多邊主義，恪守國際法與國際關係基本準則，彼此尊重主權獨立和領土完整。

中央社報導，王岐山有豐富金融背景，任國務院副總理期間，與美方進行過三輪中美戰略與經濟對話。中美貿易戰中，除了已經被指名為中美全面經濟對話中方牽頭人的中國國務院副總理劉鶴，外界一度認為王岐山是中方談判代表團的核心人物。



## • 俄罗斯卫星通讯社（1 篇）

专家：亚洲国家比欧洲更需要俄非原料商品

2019.07.09

<http://sputniknews.cn/economics/201907091028961704/>

俄罗斯卫星通讯社北京 7 月 9 日电 俄罗斯政治学家谢尔盖·卡拉加诺夫在接受卫星通讯社采访时表示，亚洲国家比欧洲更需要俄罗斯的非原料商品。

卡拉加诺夫在第八届世界和平论坛期间谈到该问题。论坛于 7 月 8 号到 9 号在北京举行，主题是“稳定国际秩序，共担共治共享”。

专家表示：“我认为，5-10 年后，考虑到亚洲国家的经济潜力，与欧洲相比，俄罗斯将加大与亚洲的贸易联系。在俄罗斯对外贸易结构逐渐变化、油气出口份额减少的背景下，这是合理的。亚洲国家比欧洲国家更需要俄罗斯食品、非原料和非能源产品。欧洲国家需要俄罗斯的原料，更多天然气，其需求量将增长。”2018 年俄罗斯对外贸易额较 2017 年增长 17.5%，达 6875 亿美元。同时，去年俄罗斯的 5 个主要贸易伙伴名单中有中国、德国、荷兰、白俄罗斯和意大利。

俄罗斯经济发展部的 2018 年对外贸易报告中称，欧盟在俄对外贸易中所占份额为 42.8%，等价为 2942 亿美元，俄罗斯与欧盟的年贸易额增长 19.3%。而亚太合作国家（包括中国）占俄对外贸易额的 31%，为 2132 亿美元，年贸易额增长 19.8%。

2018 年，俄罗斯非原料非能源产品出口额达 1493 亿美元，较上一年增加 11.7%。

2018 年 9 月，俄罗斯政府表示，打算每年增加 9.4% 的非原料产品出口，希望到 2024 年这一数据达 2500 亿美元。

## • 联合早报（4 篇）

### 中国副外长：大搞关税战科技战是开历史倒车

联合早报 2019 年 7 月 8 日 17:31

<https://www.zaobao.com.sg/realtime/china/story20190708-970747>

中国外交部副部长乐玉成在清华大学主办的第八届世界和平论坛午餐会上表示，不能再上演单边主义和保护主义的“老剧本”，国家间大搞关税战、贸易战后果极其危险，是开历史的倒车。

据中国外交部网站今天（8 日）发布的新闻，乐玉成表示，100 年前的凡尔赛体系未能有效制止战争爆发的一个重要原因是，有关国家唯本国利益至上，甚至相互以邻为壑，竞相转嫁危机。国联形同虚设，多边协调失效。教训极其深刻。

乐玉成称，“我们不能再重蹈历史的覆辙，不能再上演单边主义和保护主义的老剧本。如果把世界多年形成的网络化联系和产业链协同当作威胁的武器，国家间大搞关税战、贸易战，甚至金融战、科技战，那就是开历史的倒车，后果极其危险。”

### 王岐山：国际体系不完美却不能推倒重来 中国要毫不动摇推动经济全球化

联合早报 林展霆 2019 年 7 月 9 日 3:30

<https://www.zaobao.com.sg/special/report/politic/fincrisis/story20190709-970832>

王岐山昨天在清华大学世界和平论坛上，不点名批评美国以国家安全之名实行保护主义。（路透社）

中国国家副主席王岐山重申中国对维护经济全球化和多边主义的承诺。他说：“中国的发展离不开世界，世界的发展离不开中国”，同时强调无论中国自身如何发展，“中国永不称霸、永不扩张、永不谋求势力范围。”

中国国家副主席王岐山说，现有国际体系不完美而须加以改革，却不能推倒重来。他不点名批评美国以国家安全之名行保护主义之实，表明中国要毫不动摇地推动经济全球化。

王岐山昨天（7 月 8 日）在清华大学世界和平论坛发表主旨演讲，向来自美国和其他多国政界与学界人士作出上述表态。

他阐述中国的和平发展理念时说，中国通过自身发展维护世界和平，主要依靠改革创新实现发展，同时也坚持扩大开放。他认为，经济全球化是大势所趋，前进道路上会出现曲折，中国必须坚守和平发展信念，丝毫不动地推动经济全球化，构建更公正、合理、稳定、有序的国际秩序。

王岐山进而不点名批评美国说：“现有的国际体系虽然不完美，也需要加以改革，但也不能推倒重来，这是绝大多数国家的共识……（要）反对以国家安全之名，行保护主义之实。”

王岐山重申中国对维护经济全球化和多边主义的承诺。他说：“中国的发展离不开世界，世界的发展离不开中国”，同时强调无论中国自身如何发展，“中国永不称霸、永不扩张、永不谋求势力范围。”

中国副外长：国家大搞关税后果危险

中国外交部副部长乐玉成在另一场分论坛重申，现行国际秩序不能“全盘推翻、各行其事、为所欲为，那样将会天下大乱。”他以当前的中美博弈为例警告，国家之间大搞关税战、贸易战，甚至金融战、科技战，那是开历史的倒车，后果极其危险。

在中美贸易谈判团队本周恢复电话谈判之时，乐玉成重申中方要求与底线。他说，谈判应该是平等的，结果应该平衡互利，“中国决不会接受一个限制自身发展、阻挡中华民族复兴的屈辱协议。”

乐玉成说，把中国视为敌人是“十分愚蠢”的，更指美国总统特朗普提出“让美国再次伟大”和“中华民族伟大复兴”这两个历史进程“完全可以并行不悖”，中美完全可以相互成就并共同伟大。

在问答环节中，乐玉成被问到近期赴美中国学生与学者有签证受阻或被取消的情况；他形容中美文化交流近期出现“不正常”现象，并抨击美国当局说：“我们的小留学生是才十几岁的娃娃，我们把他们送到美国，不怕他们被美国洗脑，反而美国人怕他们搞文化渗透，把他们视为间谍，美国太没自信了！”

不过，乐玉成仍对中美关系的长远走向，表示乐观。他说，中美关系不能用2000多年前的“修昔底德陷阱”解释，毕竟当今大国关系比当时复杂得多，“很难想象两个大国如果爆发战争会给世界带来什么样的灾难。”他相信中美有足够智慧跨越修昔底德陷阱，避免崛起大国与守成大国的争霸或开战。

（记者是《联合早报》北京特派员）

## 吴作栋：小国应集体发出“中道之声”

联合早报 林展霆 2019年7月10日 3:30

<https://www.zaobao.com.sg/znews/singapore/story20190710-971092>

荣誉国务资政吴作栋昨天在北京清华大学世界和平论坛上说，小国应在塑造国际秩序方面发挥积极作用。（林展霆摄）

中美之间出现战略信任赤字，我国荣誉国务资政吴作栋认为，其他国家无论是被无辜殃及或静观其变都不是理想状态，小国应在塑造国际秩序方面扮演积极作用，包括集体发出中道之

声 (voice of moderation) 。

吴作栋昨天 (7月9日) 在北京清华大学世界和平论坛的“地区安全”主题分论坛上演讲时提到, 今年的世界和平论坛在中美战略信任出现赤字的背景下举行: 一方面, 美国公开将中国称作战略竞争对手和修正主义势力; 另一方面, 中国则指出中美贸易赤字的结构性问题, 反驳美国各种指责。

他认为, 中美之间对峙可能为其他国家带来两种局面: 一、所谓“大象打架, 小草遭殃”, 大国之间的冲突往往殃及无辜者; 二、小国也可静观其变, 选择被动地旁观事态发展再决定下一步行动。

吴作栋认为, 上述这两种情况都不尽理想。他指出, 较小的国家可以也应该在塑造国际秩序方面发挥独立和正面的作用, 与世界大国接触并以朋友身份理解它们的地缘政治雄心、性情特质、力量和可靠性。

如此一来, 小国可共同勾勒它们所希望看见的共同世界和未来: 一个安全、有保障、和平的环境, 无论大国小国, 都能在一个由共识驱动和基于规则的多边体系中竞争与合作。

吴作栋说: “当足够多国家站在一起时, 它们的声音可以和象吼叫声一样大, 甚至更响亮。我把这把集体声音称为中道之声。”

他进一步解释, “中道之声”不是一个集团或新组织, 而是关心时局的国家、领袖、机构、媒体、企业和民众所发出的声音, 他们都希望避免中美发生灾难性冲突。

他形容, 这把中道之声支持战略理性、和平稳定、增长与繁荣、以及相互依存、开放、包容、以规则为基础的多边国际秩序。“我们只有一起发声, 世界大国才会注意我们。”

吴作栋: 亚细安可作为各国发声核心平台

在本区域范围内, 吴作栋说, 亚细安可以是各国就共同关心的课题齐声发表看法, 并放大中道之声的核心平台。

吴作栋也就中美应如何建立互信和维持全球秩序提出了几点建议。他指出, 无论是美国共和党或民主党, 越来越多美国政治人物把美国面对的问题归咎于全球化。但吴作栋认为, 美国的朋友必须提醒美国, 美国当年扮演重要角色开创的多边主义机构和以规则为基础的全球秩序, 是过去70年世界得以享有空前和平与繁荣的基石, 时代虽然在变, 旧规则也须更新, 但中美应该与各国合作更新规则, 而不是颠覆整个体制。

至于中国, 吴作栋认为, 中国必须设法消解外界对其崛起的担忧, 例如中国国家主席习近平今年4月承诺, “一带一路”倡议将坚持廉洁、绿色、透明、在经济上可持续以及具包容性的原则, 而随着时间推移, 中国对这些承诺的兑现将回应外界对一带一路的负面指责。

其次, 他认为, 中国应该承担更多责任, 进一步加强数十年来让中国与全世界受惠的国际体系, 包括和其他国家合作推动世贸组织现代化和改革。

最后, 他建议中国在南中国海问题上向国际社会重申会遵守并维护国际法, 继续表明接受南中国海海域的航行自由和飞越自由, 并表达对维护和平与稳定以及通过和平方式解决争端的承诺。

虽然中美两国处于竞争状态，但吴作栋认为，中道之声能促进两国的同时也建立战略互信与合作。他指出，气候变化和恐怖主义等多项全球挑战能在中美两个大国的领导下更好地得到处理；反之，中美若发生全面冲突，对许多国家的生存都构成威胁，无论它们是否选边站。

吴作栋前天也在一场小组会议中，与中国国家副主席王岐山和其他外国领导人会见。

（记者是《联合早报》北京特派员）

## 从不同角度得出同样结论 美俄前高官：未来世界会更危险

联合早报 游润恬 2019年7月9日 3:30

<https://www.zaobao.com.sg/special/report/politic/sino-us/story20190709-970833>

美国和俄罗斯的前高官昨天（8日）在北京的一场活动上，从不同角度展望未来时都得到同样的结论：未来的世界会更危险。

清华大学昨天起举行为期两天的世界和平论坛。俄罗斯联邦安全会议原秘书伊万诺夫（Igor Ivanov）在大会发言时，毫不客气地向美国特朗普政府和西方国家的外交政策开炮。

他表示，很多人注意到美国总统特朗普是“世界上最高调、最有权力的捣乱者”。

他批评特朗普政府为保护本国利益不惜牺牲全球利益，不但向对手施压，对盟国也施压，罔顾国际法和国际舆论。他指美国三两下就把国际社会辛辛苦苦用数十年时间建立起的战略武器管控机制和全球金融贸易体系拆毁。

“无论特朗普会否连任，我们都无法回到过去。我们对‘后特朗普世界’不抱有幻想。那将是一个不稳定、危险的世界。”

他认为国际关系今天的局面，是长期的社会、经济趋势、“个人政治野心、不成熟思想和人为失误”等因素综合造成的“完美风暴”。他批评西方国家在冷战后不切实际地希望能建立以西方为中心的世界，选择性地使用国际法，处理国际关系时充满双重标准和虚伪。

作为大会发言嘉宾，伊万诺夫对西方和美国的批评，似乎说出了北京的心声。他为克服国际关系危机提出的建议，也与中国一贯主张的外交原则不谋而合。

伊万诺夫认为，当务之急是恢复并巩固支离破碎的全球治理，而任何国际秩序必须尊重各国的主权，也必须反映力量对比的变化。他认为现代化的定义，是必须允许不同于西方模式的文化和经济模式，也能有机会发光发亮。

未来大国或靠武力主宰势力

原美国助理国务卿丹尼尔·拉塞尔（Daniel Russel）昨天在世界和平论坛大会没有发言的机会，但他在小组讨论会从另一个角度论述未来的世界会更危险。

他表示，中美在军事、贸易、科技和经济领域上趋向两极化的竞争；但在政治领域，中国和美国的价值观都难以对他国产生吸引力，这意味未来大国可能是靠武力或威慑主宰各自的势力范围，而不是靠普世价值或国际法的公平执行。

他解释，中国难以输出“中国梦”，“中华民族伟大复兴”不是能感召其他非华裔国家的口号，津贴其他国家建基础设施不能算是一种意识形态；在美国方面，特朗普政府对领导全球意兴阑珊，“美国优先”的旗帜对其他国家没有感召力。“当没有任何一个国家有足够的国力、思想魅力和传播价值观的动力时，未来各国之间的关系，将以本国利益为主，属于交易性的安排。”

拉塞尔认为，如果大国各自建立封闭的经济帝国，经济增长将放缓，这将形成总体小于部分之和的体制。“我们没有理由相信这是一个稳定的格局，因为这种体制无法长期让任何国家满足。”

他担心，中美的战略博弈无论怎么演变，结果都是所有国家无法接受的。

在中美战略竞争背景下，清华大学与协办单位中国人民外交学会举行第八届世界和平论坛，邀请外国学者和前官员与中国官员和学者围绕“稳定国际秩序：共担、共治、共享”的主题，进行两天的交流。

(记者是《联合早报》北京特派员)

## · 好报 (1 篇)

### 出席第八届世界和平论坛期间 梅嘉娃蒂与数名国际人物会面

好报 2019-07-09 第一版

<http://www.haobaodaily.co.id/e-paper/2019-07-09/files/assets/common/downloads/page0001.pdf>



印尼匯率		
Kurs Rapiak	Unit	Rate
Mata Uang	Rupiah	10000
美元(USD)	14.150	14.200
澳元(AUD)	9.900	9.970
英镑(GBP)	17.700	18.000
港币(HK)	1.820	1.830
日元(JPY)	130	132
新加坡(SGD)	10.440	10.475
欧元(EUR)	15.900	16.000
人民币(CNY)	2.060	2.070
新台币(NTD)	455	460
马币(MYR)	3.445	3.460
泰铢(THB)	483	486

#### 美联储取消调降利率 印尼盾兑汇率再趋疲软

【好报】雅加达讯：印尼央行对美元兑印尼盾汇率下调利率的可能性下降。周二(8日)早市下跌66点(0.47%)为一美元14,149点。

经济观察员拉娜(Lana Soelistianingsih)阐明，非农业数据增加导致利率下降的预期降低。六月消费者信心指数增加2.7%，是十九年以来最低的比率。但是非农业数据增加224,000，超过市场预期约150,000。央行中间汇率显示印尼盾为14,147盾兑一美元。

雅加达利率普卡普(Pulogadung)商品中心的PT Aneka Tambang Tbk (Antam) 黄金价格下跌1,000盾，每克700,000盾。Antam黄金回购价处于829,000盾。黄金价格已经连续22个交易日下跌0.9%。若想到较低的利率，即0.45%必须在交易时手续费及指示回购人登记号NPWP。以下是在8月7日周一的Antam黄金价格。

【好报】雅加达讯：在科威总统周一在内阁全体会议上，要求相关部长继续推动海外出口。总统认为，印尼可以同美国与中国之间的贸易战，提高国家的出口率。

总统说，在科威总统周一在内阁全体会议上，要求相关部长继续推动海外出口。总统认为，印尼可以同美国与中国之间的贸易战，提高国家的出口率。总统说，在科威总统周一在内阁全体会议上，要求相关部长继续推动海外出口。总统认为，印尼可以同美国与中国之间的贸易战，提高国家的出口率。

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建立酒店，已有许多企业家开始办理许可。有许多国内游客都期待到万隆旅游度假。只是，土地与空间规划部副部长兼国家土地局在办证过程非常复杂。

总统说，在科威总统周一在内阁全体会议上，要求相关部长继续推动海外出口。总统认为，印尼可以同美国与中国之间的贸易战，提高国家的出口率。

### 出席第八届世界和平论坛期间 梅嘉娃蒂与数名国际人物会面



梅嘉娃蒂访问清华大学

【好报】雅加达讯：印尼总统梅嘉娃蒂(Megawati Soekarnoputri)周一(8日)在中国北京清华大学出席第八届世界和平论坛(World Peace Forum/WFPF)之前，与4名国际人物会面。

#### 菲律宾南部的恐怖行动有所增加 请我国所有方面保持警惕与戒备！

【好报】雅加达讯：国际部长普里米托(Primo Setiawan)呼吁所有方面对菲律宾南部地区持续上升的恐怖主义活动保持警惕。伊斯兰激进组织(Deulatun)或ISIS组织在该地区一系列自杀式爆炸、绑架和袭击事件，使菲律宾未来的安全局势依然动荡。那些恐怖分子没有执行伊斯兰教的真正意义，而是在一些存在冲突的国家所

、比利时前总理范龙佩(Herman Van Rompuy)和俄罗斯前外交部长伊万诺夫(Igor Ivanov)。

梅嘉娃蒂在会中谈及许多事情，尽管如此，王岐山谈及与苏雅诺即其父有关的话题，让梅嘉娃蒂印象深刻。

梅嘉娃蒂说，苏雅诺在中国确实很有名，第一次亚非会议举行时，就是苏雅诺(苏雅诺)通过苏雅诺总理要求与苏雅诺参与会议，中国方面也非常愿意接受。(shfint)

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印尼共和国第五任总统亦即斗争民主党 PDIP 总主席梅加娃蒂周一在印尼驻中国大使赵哈利 Djauhari Oratmangun (左) 及世界和平论坛秘书长阎学通的陪同下访问北京清华大学校园。梅加娃蒂在出席世界和平论坛期间与新加坡前总理吴作栋、阿富汗前总统哈米德 Hamid Karzai、比利时前总理赫尔曼·范龙佩 Herman Van Rompuy 及俄罗斯前外交部长伊戈爾·伊萬諾夫 Igor Ivanov 成为主要发言人。(安打拉图片)

【好报】雅加达讯。印尼斗争民主党 (PDIP) 总主席梅嘉娃蒂 (Megawati Soek-arnoputri) 周一 (8/7) 在中国北京清华大学出席第八届世界和平论坛 (World Peace Forum/WPF VIII) 之前, 与 4 名国际人物举行会晤。4 名国际人物即新加坡前总理吴作栋、阿富汗前总统哈米德 (Hamid Karzai)、比利时前总理范龙佩 (Herman Van Rom-puy) 和俄罗斯前外交部长伊万诺夫 (Igor Iva-nov)。

他(她)们期间与中国国家副主席王岐山进行了约 10 分钟的会面。梅嘉娃蒂邀请孙女出席会晤, 并向国际人物们介绍了她。过后, 中国国家副主席王岐山抵达大厅, 然后逐一与大家握手。中国国家副主席亲切地对他(她)们表示欢迎前来中国北京。王岐山与梅嘉娃蒂进行交谈时表示, 印尼首任总统苏家诺在中国广泛被认识, 特别是被我这一代人认识。据王岐山说, 当他还是一名孩子时, 也跟着站在道路旁边迎接苏家诺总统的到来。大家听了王岐山的这番话后也放声笑了起来, 梅嘉娃蒂也笑着说“谢谢”。会晤结束后, 王岐山邀请梅嘉娃蒂和代表团团长们与出席论坛的若干国际领导人和代表团代表一同拍合照。第八届世界和平论坛开幕式结束后, 梅嘉娃蒂也与清华大学校长邱勇举行会晤。梅嘉娃蒂对媒体发布信息时表示, 他与王岐山未能在会晤中谈及很多事情, 尽管如此, 王岐山谈及的与苏家诺即其父亲有关的经历, 让她印象深刻。梅嘉娃蒂说, 苏家诺在中国确实很有名, 第一次亚非会议举行之时, 就是朋加诺(苏家诺)通过周恩来总理要求毛泽东参与亚非会议, 中国方面也非常愿意接受。

## • 印尼商报 (1 篇)

王岐山出席第八届世界和平论坛开幕式并致辞 美佳娃蒂出席并在会议上致词

印尼商报 2019-07-09 第一版

[https://shangbao.s3.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com/epaper\\_pdfs/2019-07-09\\_09%20Juli%202019ok\\_.pdf](https://shangbao.s3.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com/epaper_pdfs/2019-07-09_09%20Juli%202019ok_.pdf)



2019年7月9日(星期二) 己亥年六月初七 加强全民团结 促进经济繁荣 2000年创刊 第19年5603号 零售价:4,500盾 每月订费:100,000盾

# 美佳娃蒂出席并在会议上致词 王岐山出席第八届世界和平论坛开幕式并致辞



中国国家副主席王岐山与出席第八届世界和平论坛的外国嘉宾合影留念。

【新华社北京7月8日电】以“稳定国际秩序：共担、共治、共享”为主题的第八届世界和平论坛8日在清华大学举行，国家副主席王岐山出席开幕式并致辞。



王岐山表示，新中国成立以来，中国人民经过艰苦卓绝的努力，实现了从温饱不足到全面小康的历史巨变，中华民族迎来了伟大复兴的光明前景。

**中国始终坚定不移走和平发展道路，永不称霸、永不扩张、永不谋求势力范围。**

面对当今国际秩序变革调整，中国主张推动构建新型国际关系和人类命运共同体，维护多边主义基本框架，坚持共



印尼五任总统美佳娃蒂·苏加

效的国际秩序。第八届世界和平论坛于7月8日至9日举行，开幕式由清华大学校长邱勇主持。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，由清华大学主办，中国人民外交学会协办。论坛创建于2012年，迄今已经举办了七届，旨在为世界各

任了第七届和第八届的论坛主席。前总统美佳娃蒂、阿富汗总统卡尔扎伊、新加坡前总理吴作栋、欧洲理事会前主席范龙佩和俄罗斯外长拉夫罗夫等外国家领导人出席了论坛开幕式。来自24个国家的100多名



## 第三部分 境内媒体外文报道

- CCTV Video News Agency CCTV-Plus (7 篇)

China Calls for More Equitable, Stable International Order

2019/07/08

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4zB5DHpmzAs>



China Calls for More Equitable, Stable International Order

China on Monday called on countries around the world to uphold peaceful development, promote economic globalization and build a more equitable, rational, stable and effective international order.

Chinese Vice President Wang Qishan made the remarks when addressing the opening ceremony of the eighth World Peace Forum at Tsinghua University in Beijing.

## China calls for more equitable, stable international order

2019/07/08

<http://www.cctvplus.com/news/20190708/8115495.shtml#!language=1>



### Shotlist

- Beijing, China - July 8, 2019 (CGTN - No access Chinese mainland)
1. World Peace Forum in progress
  2. Chinese Vice President Wang Qishan delivering speech at forum

3. SOUNDBITE (Chinese, dubbed with English) Wang Qishan, Chinese Vice President (starting with shot 2):

“China will firmly walk on the path of peaceful development. China will never seek hegemony in the world, or try to expand its territory or its sphere of influence. Countries should facilitate economic globalization, and construct a more fair, reasonable, stable and effective international order.”

4. Guest speaking at forum

5. SOUNDBITE (English) Herman Van Rompuy, former president, European Council (partially overlaid with shot 6/ending with shots 7-8):

“But we have to solve the problems, not by waging a trade war but by dialogue. Everybody is firm in the defense of his national interests, there is nothing wrong with that, as long as you try to understand the position of the others and as long as you want an agreement. That’s why this couple of firmness and dialogue is that important.”

++SHOT OVERLAYING SOUNDBITE++

6. Various of attendees

++SHOT OVERLAYING SOUNDBITE++

7. Logo of World Peace Forum

8. Attendees at forum

Beijing, China - July 8, 2019 (CCTV - No access Chinese mainland)

9. Various of forum in progress

## Storyline

China on Monday called on countries around the world to uphold peaceful development, promote economic globalization and build a more equitable, rational, stable and effective international order.

Chinese Vice President Wang Qishan made the remarks when addressing the opening ceremony of the eighth World Peace Forum at Tsinghua University in Beijing.

Organized by Tsinghua University in partnership with the Chinese People’s Institute of Foreign Affairs, the forum is a non-governmental seminar focusing on international security topics. The theme of this year’s forum is Stabilizing the World Order: Common Responsibilities, Joint Management, and Shared Benefits.

Wang said that since the founding of the People’s Republic of China, the Chinese people have realized historical changes through extremely hard work, and the Chinese nation is now embracing the bright prospects of revival.

China cannot develop without the world, nor can the world develop without China, Wang said.

“China will firmly walk on the path of peaceful development. China will never seek hegemony in the world, or try to expand its territory or its sphere of influence. Countries should facilitate economic globalization, and construct a more fair, reasonable, stable and effective international order,” said Wang.

He said that amid changes in and adjustments to the international order, China advocates creating a new type of international relations and a community of shared future for humanity, maintaining the cornerstone of multilateralism, expanding common development, facilitating mutual learning of different civilizations and jointly tackling new common challenges.

China has long been an advocate of multilateralism which the former president of the European Coun-

cil, Herman Van Rompuy has also championed.

“But we have to solve the problems, not by waging a trade war but by dialogue. Everybody is firm in the defense of his national interests, there is nothing wrong with that, as long as you try to understand the position of the others and as long as you want an agreement. That’s why this couple of firmness and dialogue is that important,” said Van Rompuy.

The World Peace Forum was created in 2012. It is China’s first non-official high-level annual forum on international security.

(西班牙语)

## China-Foro Mundial de Paz: China llama a orden internacional más equitativo y estable

2019.07.08

<http://www.cctvplus.com/news/20190708/8115495.shtml#!language=2>

### Shotlist

Beijing, China - 8 de julio de 2019 (CGTN - No acceso a la parte continental de China)

1. Foro Mundial de la Paz en curso
2. Vicepresidente chino Wang Qishan pronunciando discurso en foro
3. SONIDO SINCRÓNICO (chino, doblado en inglés) Wang Qishan, vicepresidente de China (empieza con plano 2):

“China se mantendrá firmemente en el camino de desarrollo pacífico. China nunca buscará la hegemonía en el mundo, ni tratará de expandir su territorio o esfera de influencia. Los países deberían fomentar la globalización económica, y construir un orden internacional más justo, razonable, estable y efectivo”.

4. Invitado hablando en foro
5. SONIDO SINCRÓNICO (inglés) Herman Van Rompuy, ex presidente del Consejo Europeo (parcialmente intercalado con plano 6, finaliza con planos 7-8):

“Pero tenemos que resolver los problemas, no a través de iniciar una guerra comercial, sino mediante un diálogo. Todos son firmes en la defensa de sus intereses nacionales, no hay nada de malo en eso, siempre que se intente entender la posición ajena y se quiera un acuerdo. Eso es la razón por la que esta firmeza y diálogo son tan importantes”.

++PLANO INTERCALADO CON SONIDO SINCRÓNICO++

6. Serie de planos de asistentes
- ++PLANO INTERCALADO CON SONIDO SINCRÓNICO++

7. Logo del Foro Mundial de la Paz
8. Asistentes en foro

Beijing, China - 8 de julio de 2019 (CCTV - No acceso a la parte continental de China)

9. Serie de planos de foro en curso

### Storyline

El vicepresidente de China, Wang Qishan, asistió y pronunció hoy lunes un discurso en la ceremonia inaugural del 8º Foro Mundial de la Paz realizada en Beijing.

El foro se llevará a cabo entre el lunes y el martes en la Universidad de Tsinghua.

El desarrollo chino no se puede separar del mundo, y viceversa, afirmó Wang, quien destacó que China siempre se mantendrá firmemente en el camino de desarrollo pacífico y nunca buscará la hegemonía, la expansión y la esfera

de influencia.

El vicepresidente señaló que frente al cambio del orden internacional actual, China aboga por promover la construcción de un nuevo tipo de relaciones internacionales y una comunidad de destino de la humanidad, salvaguardar la base del multilateralismo, ampliar las vías de desarrollo común e impulsar los intercambios y el aprendizaje mutuo entre civilizaciones para abordar conjuntamente los nuevos desafíos compartidos de la humanidad.

China llama a todos los países a defender la creencia del desarrollo pacífico, fomentar resueltamente la globalización económica y construir juntos un orden internacional más justo, racional, estable y efectivo, agregó Wang.

El foro, organizado por la Universidad de Tsinghua en asociación con el Instituto de Asuntos Exteriores del Pueblo Chino, es un seminario no gubernamental de alto nivel enfocado en temas de seguridad internacionales.

(法语)

## Chine-Forum mondial pour la paix: La Chine appelle à un ordre international plus équitable

2019.07.08

<http://www.cctvplus.com/news/20190708/8115495.shtml#!language=2>

Beijing, Chine - 8 juill. 2019 (CGTN - Pas d'accès dans la partie continentale de Chine)

1. Forum mondial pour la paix en cours
2. Le vice-président chinois Wang Qishan prononçant un discours lors du forum
3. SONORE (chinois, doublé par l'interprétation en anglais) - Wang Qishan, vice-président chinois (commencée avec plan 2) :  
"La Chine s'en tient fermement à la voie de développement pacifique. Elle ne prétend jamais à l'hégémonie, ni à l'expansion ni à la conquête d'une sphère d'influence. Les pays doivent faciliter la mondialisation économique et construire un ordre international plus équitable, raisonnable, stable et efficace."
4. Invité prenant la parole lors du forum
5. SONORE (anglais) - Herman Van Rompuy, ancien président du Conseil européen (partiellement couverte par plan 6/terminée avec plans 7-8) :  
"Mais nous devons résoudre les problèmes, non pas en menant une guerre commerciale, mais en dialoguant. Chacun défend fermement ses intérêts nationaux. Il n'y a rien de mal à cela, tant que vous essayez de comprendre la position des autres et tant que vous voulez un accord. C'est pourquoi la fermeté et le dialogue sont si importants."
- ++ PLAN DE COUPE SUR SONORE ++
6. Divers plans de l'audience
- ++ PLAN DE COUPE SUR SONORE ++
7. Logo du Forum mondial pour la paix
8. Audience

Beijing, Chine - 8 juill. 2019 (CCTV - Pas d'accès dans la partie continentale de Chine)

9. Divers plans du forum en cours

Storyline

Le vice-président chinois, Wang Qishan, a prononcé un discours lors de la cérémonie inaugurale du huitième

Forum mondial pour la paix qui s'est tenu lundi à Beijing à l'Université Tsinghua.

Des diplomates d'une cinquantaine de pays et des centaines d'experts et d'universitaires internationaux ont participé à cet événement pour analyser les problèmes de sécurité mondiaux et chercher des moyens pour les résoudre.

Dans son discours, M. Wang a déclaré que depuis la fondation de la République populaire de Chine, le peuple chinois avait, grâce à des efforts inlassables, réalisé d'importants changements historiques.

“La Chine s'en tient fermement à la voie de développement pacifique. Elle ne prétend jamais à l'hégémonie, ni à l'expansion ni à la conquête d'une sphère d'influence. Les pays doivent faciliter la mondialisation économique et construire un ordre international plus équitable, raisonnable, stable et efficace”, a-t-il indiqué.

Face au changement de l'ordre international actuel, la Chine préconise la promotion d'un nouveau type de relations internationales et d'une communauté de destin ; elle sauvegarde le multilatéralisme, élargit la voie du développement commun, favorise l'apprentissage mutuel et travaille avec les autres pays pour relever les nouveaux défis de l'humanité, a-t-il selon le vice-président.

La Chine est depuis longtemps un défenseur du multilatéralisme, a affirmé l'ancien président du Conseil européen, Herman Van Rompuy.

“Mais nous devons résoudre les problèmes, non pas en menant une guerre commerciale, mais en dialoguant. Chacun défend fermement ses intérêts nationaux. Il n'y a rien de mal à cela, tant que vous essayez de comprendre la position des autres et tant que vous voulez un accord. C'est pourquoi la fermeté et le dialogue sont si importants”, a noté M. Van Rompuy.

Organisé par l'Université Tsinghua en partenariat avec l'Institut des affaires étrangères du peuple chinois, le forum est un séminaire non gouvernemental de haut niveau axé sur des sujets liés à la sécurité internationale.

(俄语)

## Китай-8-й Всемирный форум мира Открытие: Зампредседателя КНР Ван Цишань Китай не претендует на гегемонию

2019.07.08

<http://www.cctvplus.com/news/20190708/8115495.shtml#!language=2>

Shotlist

Пекин, Китай – 8 июля 2019 (CGTN – Недоступно материковой части Китая)

1. Проходящий Всемирный форум мира
2. Зампредседателя КНР Ван Цишань, выступающий с речью
3. СИНХРОННЫЙ ЗВУК (китайский, дублированный на английский) Ван Цишаня, заместителя председателя КНР:

“Китай будет решительно следовать по пути мирного развития. Он никогда не будет претендовать на гегемонию и сферы влияния, никогда не будет стремиться к экспансии. Страны должны продвигать экономическую глобализацию, сообща строить более справедливый, разумный, стабильный и эффективный международный порядок”.

4. Участники форума, выступающие с речью

5. СИНХРОННЫЙ ЗВУК (английский) Хермана Ван Ромпея, бывшего президента Европейского совета:

“Но мы должны решить проблемы не путем ведения торговой войны, а путем диалога. Каждый твердо защищает свои национальные интересы, в этом ничего плохого нет, если вы пытаетесь понять позицию

других и хотите соглашения. Вот почему решительность и диалог так важны”.

6. Серия планов участников форума
7. Логотип Всемирного форума мира
8. Участники форума

Пекин, Китай – 8 июля 2019 (CCTV – Недоступно материковой части Китая)

9. Серия планов проходящего форума

Storyline

Китай никогда не будет претендовать на гегемонию и сферы влияния и никогда не будет стремиться к экспансии. Об этом заявил заместитель председателя КНР Ван Цишань 8 июля в своем выступлении на церемонии открытия 8-го Всемирного форума мира в Пекине.

По его словам, развитие Китая невозможно без мира, развитие мира также не обходится без Китая. Китай неизменно следует по пути мирного развития.

На фоне реформирования международного порядка Китай выступает за продвижение создания нового типа международных отношений и Мирового сообщества с единой судьбой, защиту мультилатерализма, расширение путей совместного развития, содействие межцивилизационному обучению и заимствованию и совместное противостояние общим вызовам.

В конце выступления замглавы китайского государства призвал страны мира придерживаться концепции мирного развития, неуклонно продвигать экономическую глобализацию, сообща строить более справедливый, разумный, стабильный и эффективный международный порядок.

Как отметил бывший президент Европейского совета Херман Ван Ромпей на форуме, Китай всегда решительно отстаивает мультилатерализм.

“Но мы должны решить проблемы не путем ведения торговой войны, а путем диалога. Каждый твердо защищает свои национальные интересы, в этом ничего плохого нет, если вы пытаетесь понять позицию других и хотите соглашения. Вот почему решительность и диалог так важны”, – заверил Херман Ван Ромпей

Всемирный форум мира проходит с 8 по 9 июля в университете Цинхуа. Главная тема – совместное разделение ответственности, совместное управление и совместное пользование.

(德语)

## China - Weltfriedensforum: China fordert gerechtere und stabilere internationale Ordnung

2019.07.08

<http://www.cctvplus.com/news/20190708/8115495.shtml#!language=2>

Shotlist

Beijing, China - 8. Juli 2019 (CGTN - Für das chinesische Festland nicht verfügbar)

1. Während des Weltfriedensforums
2. Der chinesische Vizepräsident Wang Qishan hält eine Rede beim Forum
3. SOUNDBITE (Chinesisch, in Englisch synchronisiert) Wang Qishan, chinesischer Vizepräsident (beginnt mit Bild 2):

„China wird entschieden den Weg der friedlichen Entwicklung gehen. China wird niemals die Weltvorherrschaft

anstreben oder versuchen, sein Territorium bzw. seinen Einflussbereich zu erweitern. Länder der Welt sollen die wirtschaftliche Globalisierung fördern, und an einer internationalen Ordnung arbeiten, die gerechter, vernünftiger, stabiler und effektiver ist.“

4. Gast spricht beim Forum

5. SOUNDBITE (Englisch) Herman Van Rompuy, ehemaliger Präsident des Europäischen Rates (teilweise von Bild 6 überlagert und endet mit Bild 7-8):

„Wir müssen die Probleme aber nicht dadurch lösen, dass wir einen Handelskrieg führen, sondern durch Dialog. Jedes Land ist standhaft darin, seine Interessen zu verteidigen. Daran ist nichts auszusetzen, solange man versucht, die Position des jeweils andern zu verstehen, und solange man eine Vereinbarung haben will. Das ist der Grund, weshalb dieses Paar Standhaftigkeit und Dialog so wichtig ist.“

++BILD ÜBERLAGERT SOUNDBITE++

6. Bilder von Teilnehmern

++BILD ÜBERLAGERT SOUNDBITE++

7. Logo des Weltfriedensforums

8. Teilnehmer des Forums

Beijing, China - 8. Juli 2019 (CCTV - Für das chinesische Festland nicht verfügbar)

9. Bilder vom Forum

Storyline

Das achte Weltfriedensforum hat am Montag in der Qsinghua-Universität stattgefunden. Der stellvertretende chinesische Staatspräsident Wang Qishan nahm an der Eröffnungszeremonie teil und hielt dabei eine Rede.

Die Entwicklung Chinas sei auf die der Welt angewiesen. Andererseits könne die Entwicklung der Welt auch nicht von der Entwicklung der Volksrepublik getrennt werden, sagte Wang. China begehe unbeirrt einen Weg der friedlichen Entwicklung und strebe nie nach Hegemonie, Expansion oder einem Einflussbereich. Angesichts der Reformen und Umstellung der internationalen Ordnung habe China aktiv den Aufbau der neuartigen internationalen Beziehungen und der Gemeinschaft der geteilten Zukunft für die Menschheit gefördert. China plädiere für die Gewährleistung des Multilateralismus und den Ausbau der Wege zur gemeinsamen Entwicklung. Das gegenseitige Lernen zwischen den Kulturen sollten vorangetrieben werden, um den neuen Herausforderungen der Menschheit gemeinsam zu begegnen. China rufe alle Länder zur Bewahrung des Gedankens der friedlichen Entwicklung und zur Förderung der wirtschaftlichen Globalisierung auf, um gemeinsam eine fairere, angemessenere, stabilere und effektivere internationale Ordnung zu gestalten, sagte der stellvertretende Staatspräsident Chinas weiter.

Das Weltfriedensforum wurde 2012 ins Leben gerufen. Es ist Chinas erstes inoffizielles hochrangiges jährliches Forum für internationale Sicherheit.\*

\*Den Artikel haben wir von der Website von China Radio International (CRI) mit freundlicher Genehmigung des Verfassers übernommen und teilweise geändert

(阿拉伯语)

تین القوعو الدع رثكأ یلود ماظن یلإ وعدت نیصلأ یملاعلا مالسلأ یدتنم-نیصلأ

2019.07.08

<http://www.cctvplus.com/news/20190708/8115495.shtml#!language=2>



(CGTN - No access Chinese mainland)

(يسريئرا نىصلال رب يف ثبلال عونمم)

1. يملالال مالسلال ىدتنم

2. ىدتنملا يف قملك يقلى ناش يشت غناو ينىصلال سىئرا بئان

3. عم أدبى) ينىصلال سىئرا بئان، ناش يشت غناو (ئىزىلجنالاب جلبدم، ئىنىصلال) تاطقلال عم نمازتملا توصلال (2)للا قطلال:

عيمج ىلع نىعتىو. ادبأ ذوفنلاو عسوتلاو قنمىهلل ىعسلال مدعو، ئىمسلال ئىمىنتلا قىرط مزنتلا نىصلال تلظ“  
”ئىلأعفو ارارقستساو ئىلوقعمو الددع رثكأ يلود ماظن ءانبل، تابثب ئىداصتقالا قملوعلا زىزعت نادبلال

4. ىدتنملا يف ثدحتى فىض

5. اىئزج ىطغى) ببوروالا سلجلل قبالال سىئرا، ببور ناف نامرىه (ئىزىلجنالال) تاطقلال عم نمازتملا توصلال (8)للاو 7-للا نىتطلال عم يهتنى/6للا قطلال عم

نع عافدلا يف نومزاح عىمجلال! راولا قىرط نكلاو ئىراجت برح نش قىرط نكلا، لكاشملا لىل انىل ع نىعتى“  
قافتا لىل لصوتلا يف بقرت تنك الماطو نىرخالا فقوم مهف لواحت كن الماطلكلذ يف أطخ الو، ئىنطولال مهحل اصم

”نامم راولا مزحلأا يف ببسلال وه اذو

++تاطقلال عم نمازتملا توصلال قنرتقملال قطلال++

6. روضلل تاطقلال نم قلسلس

++تاطقلال عم نمازتملا توصلال قنرتقملال قطلال++

7. يملالال مالسلال ىدتنم راعش

8. ىدتنملا يف روضحل

2019 وىلوى 8 - نىصلال، نىكب

(CCTV - No access Chinese mainland)

(يسريئرا نىصلال رب يف ثبلال عونمم)

9. ىدتنملا تاطقلال نم قلسلس

Storyline

ئىمىنتلا موهمب لكس متلاو، ئىددعتلا ئىامح لىل لودلا عىمج وعدت هالاب ن! ناش يشت غناو ينىصلال سىئرا بئان لاق  
ئىلأعفو ارارقستساو ئىلوقعمو الددع رثكأ يلود ماظن ءانبو، تابثب ئىداصتقالا قملوعلا عفدو، ئىمسلال

نماثلا يملالال مالسلال ىدتنملا ئىحاتتفالال قسلجلال يف ىراجلال وىلوى 8 / نىنثالال موى غناو اهاقلا قملك يف كلذ عاج

رقستملا يلودلا ماظنل!، ناونعو، وىلوى 9 لىل! 8 نم قرتفلا لال خ نىكب يف او غنىست عمج يف دقغى يذلا

”مساقتلاو، ئىكرتشملا قملوحو، ئىكرتشملا ئىلوؤسملال

دووجلال لال خ نم قرىبك ئىخىرات تارىيغى نىصلال بعشلا دهش، ئىبعشلا نىصلال ئىرومىج سىسأت ذنم ن! غناو لاقو  
نىصلال نىصلال ئىمىنت لىل نىصلال، ملالال نىصلال ئىمىنت لىل نىصلال، نىصلال نىصلال، نىصلال

ىلع نىعتىو. ادبأ ذوفنلاو عسوتلاو قنمىهلل ىعسلال مدعو، ئىمسلال ئىمىنتلا قىرط مزنتلا نىصلال تلظ“: لاقو

”ئىلأعفو ارارقستساو ئىلوقعمو الددع رثكأ يلود ماظن ءانبل، تابثب ئىداصتقالا قملوعلا زىزعت نادبلال عىمج

تاقالال نم دىدج عون ءاشن! لىل نىصلال وعدت، ئىلأعلا يلودلا ماظنلا ادهشى يىتلا تالئىدعتلا ئىجوام يف ن! غناو ركذو

، ئىكرتشملا ئىمىنتلا قىرط عىسوتو، ئىددعتلا سسأ ئىامحو، ئىرشبلل كرتشم رىصم يذ عمجم ءانبو ئىلودلا

ئىدىدجالا تالئىدعتلا يىدعتلا لىل عم لىل عم، تاراضحلال فلتنم نىل قلدابتملا ئىدافتسالاو لىل دابتملا لىل عىجش تو

ئىرشبلال هجاوت يىتلا

ئىداصتقالا قملوعلا اب امدق يىضملاو، ئىمسلال ئىمىنتلا موهمب مازنتلال لىل نادبلال عىمج وعدت نىصلال ن! فاضأو

ئىلأعفو ارارقستساو ئىلوقعمو الددع رثكأ يلود ماظن ءانبل، تابثب

ئىعاد قلىوط قرتف ذنم نىصلال ن! ىدتنملا لال خ ببوروالا سلجلل قبالال سىئرا، ببور ناف نامرىه لاقو

ئىددعتلا

ن. راوحلا قيرطنع نكلو ءيراجت برح نش قيرطنع سيل، لكاشملا لحنيلع ني عتي نكل: “يوبمور ناف لاقو تنك املاطو نيرخال فوقوم مهف لواحت كئنا املاط كلذيف اطح الو، ءين طولا مه حل اصم نع عافدلا يف نومزاح عيمجلا ”. نامم راوحلا او مزحلا نأ يف ببسلا وه اذو. قافتا ىل لصوتلا يف بغرت

ءيسارد ققلا ح، ءيجراخلا نوؤشلل ينصللا بعشلا ده عم عم كارتشالاب او ءنيس ءعماج همظنت يذلا ىدتنملا لشميو يلودلا نمألاب ققلا عتم تا عوضوم ىلع زكرت ىوتسملا ءعيفر ءيموكح ريغ

## • CGTN(6 篇)

### WTO ‘in danger of death’ without reform, EU envoy to China warns

CGTN, By John Goodrich, 11:07, 12-Jul-2019

<https://news.cgtn.com/news/2019-07-12/WTO-in-danger-of-death-without-reform-EU-envoy-to-China-warns-IgeH4dopX2/index.html>

The European Union’s ambassador to China has stressed the importance of Sino-EU cooperation on reform of the World Trade Organization (WTO), warning the future of the body is in peril unless changes are made.

Nicolas Chapuis, speaking at a press conference in Beijing on Thursday evening to mark the start of Finland’s presidency of the Council of the European Union, said joint efforts between the EU and China to reform the organization that helps regulate global trade were “very important, because the WTO is in danger of death.”

At a China-EU summit in April, the sides agreed to continue working to resolve a crisis in the WTO appellate body and cooperate on other areas of reform of the organization.

The appellate body, the organization’s dispute settlement mechanism, requires at least three judges to rule on appeals but the United States has blocked new appointments. Only three judges remain and one of those is scheduled to retire in December, a move which threatens to curb the WTO’s ability to settle disputes.

Earlier in the week, at the World Peace Forum in Beijing, Chapuis argued the U.S. was bypassing the WTO on trade issues. “Not to judge but to state a fact: The Trump administration carries out its trade policies outside the WTO,” Xinhua quoted the ambassador as saying.

Talks continued in the China-EU Joint Working Group on WTO reform this week, and Chapuis said he was hopeful of significant progress before the end of the year. “The fact that the EU and China are in a position to work together to find solutions is very significant globally,” he added.

Chapuis also expressed confidence of headway in other areas of the “very close” bilateral relationship, saying after a busy first half of the year there was “ambition to do more over the months to come.”

The long-running talks over a proposed EU-China Comprehensive Investment Agreement were now moving at a faster pace, the ambassador said, with lengthier negotiations and a broader scope. He added that an “ambitious EU-China market access agreement, paving the way for the next 10-20 years” is being targeted but ways to find a level playing field must be found.

Chapuis also dismissed concerns about the prospective new EU leadership team, which will take office in November and December if approved. He insisted relations between China and the EU are dependent on interests and values rather than personalities, and that no matter who eventually takes the top jobs in Brussels “China will be at the top of the agenda.”

The Frenchman added that work was continuing on implementing the China-EU Civil Aviation Safety Agreement and a deal on protection of geographical indicators by 2020, and stressed there would be a high level of Sino-EU cooperation on climate change ahead of the upcoming climate conferences in New York and Santiago.

## Global Political Calendar: Another big week for Johnson and Hunt

CGTN, 07:45, 07-Jul-2019

<https://news.cgtn.com/news/2019-07-07/Global-Political-Calendar-Another-big-week-for-Johnson-and-Hunt-I4LNpboIIo/index.html>

Chinese Vice President Wang Qishan will attend and deliver a speech at the opening ceremony of the eighth World Peace Forum to be held in Beijing on Monday and Tuesday, and Brexit campaigner Boris Johnson and Foreign Secretary Jeremy Hunt will hold TV debate in the race to become next British prime minister.

World Peace Forum

Chinese Vice President Wang Qishan will attend and deliver a speech at the opening ceremony of the eighth World Peace Forum, which will be held on July 8 and 9 in Beijing.

Organized by Tsinghua University in partnership with the Chinese People’s Institute of Foreign Affairs, the forum is a high-level non-governmental seminar focusing on international security topics.

UK’s next prime minister

As the contest to be the next UK’s prime minister was down to the final two, Boris Johnson and Jeremy Hunt are set to face each other at a TV debate on July 9.

Johnson is still the standout favorite among the bookmakers, so is the result now a foregone conclusion?

Trump to host Qatar’s emir

Qatari Emir Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani is expected to meet U.S. President Donald Trump for talks on regional politics, security and counter-terrorism.

Iran-U.S. relations had further worsened as Iran shot down a U.S. drone over the Gulf waters, following attacks on oil tankers in the Gulf that the U.S. and its allies have blamed on Iran.

Amid fears of military escalation and further sanctions from the U.S., Iran warned to exceed its uranium enrichment limitation, U.S. and Qatar will discuss the issue as part the bilateral meeting.

Day-by-day

Monday: EU-Ukraine summit is held in Kiev, Beijing holds eighth World Peace Forum, Chinese State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi visits Poland, Slovakia and Hungary from July 7 to 13.

Tuesday: U.S. President Donald Trump and the Emir of Qatar, Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani, confer at the White House, Palestine marks the 14th anniversary of a World Court ruling that Israel's walls and fences in the West Bank were illegal, South Sudan celebrates the anniversary of independence.

Wednesday: British Foreign Secretary Jeremy Hunt and Canadian Foreign Minister Chrystia Freeland co-host a two-day conference in London about media freedom around the world.

Thursday: Japan Princess Masako Owada visits Peru to meet President Martin Vizcarra, Defense ministers from Southeast and East Asian Nations (ASEAN) gather in Bangkok for the 13th ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting, United Nations celebrates World Population Day.

Friday and Saturday: Two quiet days in politics.

Sunday: France marks Bastille Day, the common name given in English-speaking countries to the French National Day.

(Cover photo by CGTN's Li Yueyun)

## World Peace Forum: Event on intl. security issues begins in Beijing

CGTN, Wang Hui, 21:20, 08-Jul-2019

<https://news.cgtn.com/news/3055444d784d4464776c6d636a4e6e62684a4856/index.html>



The World Peace Forum has begun in Beijing. Attendees to the two-day meeting will take a close look at international security issues. Wang Hui has more.

Diplomats from more than 50 countries, as well as hundreds of international experts and academics are in the Chinese capital this week for the World Peace Forum, a meeting which analyses global security issues and looks for ways to resolve them. Chinese Vice President Wang Qishan addressed the opening ceremony, in which he reiterated Beijing's position on global security and economic development.

WANG QISHAN CHINESE VICE PRESIDENT "China will firmly walk on the path of peaceful de-

velopment. China will never seek hegemony of the world, expansion and sphere of influence. Countries should facilitate economic globalization, and construct a more fair, reasonable, stable and effective international order.”

China has long been an advocate of multilateralism and this is something former president of the European Council, Herman Van Rompuy also championed.

WANG HUI BEIJING “The World Peace Forum was created in 2012. It’s China’s first non-official high-level annual forum on international security.”

## Discarding One-China policy would be a ‘major disaster’

CGTN, Liu Jianxi, 21:03, 09-Jul-2019

<https://news.cgtn.com/news/2019-07-09/Discarding-One-China-policy-would-be-a-major-disaster--IbVX2Yrh3q/index.html>

Editor’s Note: The article is based on interviews with Wang Yong, a professor at the School of International Studies, Peking University; Michael Swaine, a senior fellow at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and former Afghanistan president Hamid Karzai. The article reflects the experts’ opinions, and not necessarily the views of CGTN.

Not long after China and the United States agreed to resume stalled trade negotiations, the U.S. State Department approved major arms sales – Abrams tanks and Stinger missiles – to Taiwan. The move immediately triggered strong opposition from China’s Defense Ministry.

The issue about Taiwan is not new in China-U.S. relations. For years, anti-China hawks in the White House have been playing the Taiwan card to contain the Chinese mainland. Unwilling to accept China’s rapid rise, these so-called American elites have been manipulating every possible means to distract the Chinese government and undermine the country’s fast-paced growth, Wang Yong, a professor at Peking University’s School of International Studies and a member of the academic committee of the Pangoal Institution, told CGTN.

The situation deteriorated especially after the influence of anti-Beijing hawks grew in the White House. From National Security Advisor John Bolton to Secretary of State Mike Pompeo, anti-China hawks are exerting increasing influence on Donald Trump’s China policy.

A prosperous China is the last thing they want to see. While the world is anticipating a fundamental trade deal between the world’s largest two economies, anti-China hawks are attempting to use the Taiwan issue to discourage the upcoming trade negotiations, Wang said.

But these hawks can never represent U.S. President Donald Trump, Wang emphasized. With the clock ticking for the 2020 presidential election, Trump is eager to reach a fundamental trade deal with China. Provocations on the Taiwan issue will only make an agreement harder.

Moreover, Trump, despite his “art of the deal,” has the common sense about the Chinese mainland’s determination and capability to safeguard its territorial integrity. Since assuming office, Trump has reiterated Washington’s firm stance on the One-China policy.

Washington’s politics has long been a wrestle among different forces. The arms sale to Taiwan, to a

large extent, is a result of the rising influences of the hawks and does not necessarily reflect Trump's true intention, Wang said.

Despite hawkish provocations, experts believe the sale is unlikely to ruin the China-U.S. relationship. "That [Taiwan] issue alone, I don't think, is a source of real danger in the relationship between the U.S. and China," Michael Swaine, a senior fellow at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, told CGTN on the sidelines of the 8th World Peace Forum held in Beijing this week.

The real danger, according to Swaine, would be, on the one hand, the U.S. "fundamentally modifies the One-China policy" and, on the other, the Chinese central government presses the reunification of Taiwan.

Two elements – Washington's adherence to the One-China policy and China's commitment to the peaceful resolution of the Taiwan issue – are the foundation of China-U.S. relations. Maintaining that understanding is essential for both countries, Swaine emphasized, warning that to do away with the One-China policy would be "a major disaster" in China-U.S. ties.

Swaine is not the only speaker at the World Peace Forum who emphasized the importance of the One-China policy. In response to CGTN's question on the arms sale, former Afghan president Hamid Karzai emphasized that Afghanistan stands firmly on the One-China policy. It is an irrefutable fact that Taiwan is an inseparable part of China.

The arms sale, as many experts believe, is to satisfy American hawks' private gain, not for the so-called protection of Taiwan. Provocations on the Taiwan issue will only bring multi-lose results. Taiwan would be the biggest victim, not the winner, of a deterioration in China-U.S. ties, Swaine said.

The Chinese government strives to achieve peaceful reunification with Taiwan, but, in the meantime, reserves the right to unite Taiwan with force. Anti-China hawks should never underestimate China's determination in safeguarding its territorial integrity before any further provocations.

(西班牙语)

## Comienza en Beijing el evento dedicado a la seguridad internacional

Jul 8, 2019

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Mb7geH-McRE>

El lunes, 8 de julio, comenzó en Beijing el Foro Mundial de la Paz. El evento, de dos días de duración, se centra en los asuntos de seguridad internacional. Representantes de más de 50 países y cientos de expertos y académicos de todas las partes del mundo se han dado cita en la capital de China para asistir al Foro Mundial de la Paz. #China

(法语)

## 55 ans vus d'ici : Interview de Pascal BONIFACE

CGTN Français, Jul 9, 2019

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M2iBm8Cgoag>

Le 8ème Forum mondial pour la paix s'est tenu les 8 et 9 juillet à Beijing. Il s'agit du seul forum sur la sécurité internationale mis en place par des organisations chinoises non-gouvernementales. C'est une plateforme qui propose aux experts, stratèges et dirigeants de think tanks issus du monde entier des clés pour une meilleure compréhension des questions de sécurité internationale, ainsi que des solutions constructives pour affronter les

défis modernes. Fondateur et directeur de l'Institut de relations internationales et stratégiques, Pascal Boniface était présent à Beijing pour participer à cette nouvelle édition du Forum. A cette occasion, il a accepté de répondre aux questions de l'émission « 55 ans vus d'ici » pour la chaîne CGTN Français.



- China Daily (2 篇)

## VP urges global teamwork, warns of protectionism

By Mo Jingxi, 2019-07-09 03:04

<http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/a/201907/09/WS5d2393d8a3105895c2e7c573.html>

China's development cannot be separated from the rest of the world, and the world's development cannot be separated from China, Vice-President Wang Qishan said on Monday.

He also warned against protectionism in the name of national security when delivering a speech at the opening ceremony of the 8th World Peace Forum.

"The interests of all countries have been deeply intertwined and economic globalization is the main trend, even though there could be setbacks during the process," Wang said.

When faced with challenges, the biggest fear is fear itself, he added.

Dialogue and cooperation in economy, finance, science and technology and energy should be strengthened in order to build a higher level of global economy, Wang said.

The vice-president called for efforts to build a more fair, reasonable, stable and well-organized international order because "without a peaceful and stable global environment, there will be no development to speak of".

Major countries should assume their responsibilities and play an exemplary role, (and) make more

contributions to world peace and stability, he said.

Wang also reaffirmed China's commitment to never seek hegemony, expansion or spheres of influence, saying that China will stick to its path of peaceful development.

To walk the path of peace, China will expand development through reform and innovation and learn from the advantages of other countries through opening-up, he said.

"It's not possible for one country to develop without connecting with the world. Protectionism should be avoided so all players are equal and are given the space and time to protect their interests," said Sarah Serum, Kenyan ambassador to China, who attended the opening ceremony.

Herman Van Rompuy, former president of the European Council and a former prime minister of Belgium, said the most important message sent by Wang's speech is that China wants to engage in the world community, not retreat as some others are doing.

"It is a positive message, very much in line with what the European Union means to do. The EU is a great, great supporter of multilateralism and international economic order," he said after listening to the speech.

Wu Shicun, president of the National Institute for South China Sea Studies, said there is a misunderstanding in global society that China's proposals such as the Belt and Road Initiative are intended to challenge the world order.

"Against such a background, the vice-president emphasized in his speech that China is a member of the international society that safeguards multilateralism and international order," Wu said.

Le Yucheng, vice-minister of foreign affairs, said at a luncheon of the World Peace Forum on Monday that China's development is an opportunity and contribution to the world, but by no means any kind of challenge or threat.

China will neither build a high wall nor decouple with any country, Le said, instead China will only further open up to the rest of the world.

## World Peace Forum calls for joint effort to common benefits

Guan Xiaomeng and Sun Ru, 2019-07-10 20:22

[http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/a/201907/10/WS5d25d87ca3105895c2e7cc9b\\_1.html](http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/a/201907/10/WS5d25d87ca3105895c2e7cc9b_1.html)

Politicians and scholars gathered in Beijing for the Eighth World Peace Forum to exchange their views on world security challenges and extend their suggestions for world peace on Monday and Tuesday.

The annual forum, organized by the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs and Tsinghua University, was themed "Stabilizing World Order: Common Responsibilities, Joint Management and Shared Benefits" this year and held against the backdrop of improving the situation on the Korean Peninsula, the ever-changing China-US trade talks and other security uncertainties around the world. Chinese Vice-President Wang Qishan attended the opening ceremony and made a speech on Monday.



More than 200 international relations scholars from 24 countries and over 50 foreign ambassadors in China attended the forum. VIP guests including former Indonesian President Megawati Soekarnoputri, former Secretary of the Security Council of the Russian Federation Igor Ivanov, former Afghanistan President Hamid Karzai and former Singapore Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong. They were invited to give speeches at plenary meetings. Over 100 members from global think tanks attended 22 different group panels. The speeches and group panels covered different topics, from international configuration to regional affairs, and artificial intelligence technology and governance. The following are selections of opinions from the forum attendees.

## US-DPRK dialogue and peace on the Korean Peninsula

Du Qiwen, former deputy minister of the CPC Central Foreign Affairs Office, China

Du suggested enhancing mutual trust between parties concerned about the DPRK through non-governmental cooperation. "In this way, the DPRK will feel more confident in denuclearization and then the Northeast Asian integration cooperation. For China, Japan and South Korea, they need to take the peninsula situation more into consideration when planning regional cooperation, which will provide a favorable and important international environment for peninsula peace," Du said.

Kim Sung-han, former minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of South Korea

Kim said the three-party mechanism really works to ease tension on the peninsula, judging by the Trump-Kim Panmunjom meeting in June, and the DPRK is likely to continue with this kind of third party liaison. "Under these circumstances, I think China and South Korea should further work together to help enhance US-DPRK talks in a constructive manner."

## Sino-US relations and world order

Le Yucheng, vice-minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China

Le said the development of the past 40 years of Sino-US relations has proved that "united, we stand; divided we fall". He continued by making three points: "First, China is not to be blamed for the troubles the US is facing; second, Using a tariff as threat is not the solution; third, it is stupid to take China as the enemy and the consequence will be disastrous."

Swaine Michael, senior fellow, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, US

Swaine is one of the US scholars who signed an open letter to US President Donald Trump and members of Congress published in Washington Post several days after top leaders of China and the US met on the sidelines of the G20 Leaders' Summit in Japan. The number of the signed writers of the letter has increased from 100 to more than 500, according to Swaine.

"The increasing number of letter writers shows a repeated and wide consensus in the US that people in scholarly, foreign policy, military or business (fields), think it is not right take China as an enemy and confront China," Swaine said. He hoped those in the US who support extremist policies to China will think twice because of the letter and Chinese people will understand not all US people are extreme to China.

## Multilateralism versus unilateralism

Fu Ying, chair of the Center of International Security and Strategy, Tsinghua University, China

Fu said China is in favor of maintaining and improving the current mechanism and order of multilateralism. "As a late-comer, China should have its own understanding of multilateralism out of its interests, needs, and values," Fu said, but it is not an excuse to violate countries. That's because the most important values of multilateralism are joint interests and a peaceful and stable environment, and avoiding a zero-sum game when facing conflicts and challenges.

## Geopolitics, major powers and regional security

Igor Ivanov, former secretary of the Security Council of the Russian Federation

Ivanov said the experience from China-Russian ties has influenced the international system in terms of some multilateral mechanism, including BRICS and the SCO. "These mechanisms were built under the same principles that China-Russian ties depend on. However, the SCO is not competing with the Belt and Road Initiative or with regional organizations like ASEAN. "We are not imposing our own will on others through a mechanism but developing it to benefit all," he said

Hamid Karzai, former president of Afghanistan

Karzai made four points he believes are key to the Afghanistan peace process: 1. The peace talks should be Afghanistan-led and owned; 2. The peace process and how to push it forward must be transparent; 3. The peace agreement must be supported by neighboring countries and even regions beyond; 4. Third-party agreements should not be the criterion to judge the peace process.

## Future of the SCO

Khokhar Riaz Hussain, distinguished visiting fellow, National Defense University, Islamabad, Pakistan

Khokhar said it is important for the world to share experiences and coordinate policies by various multilateral organizations, like the SCO, with China rising and Russia re-developing, and that the Asia-Pacific region is the new center of global geographical politics and economy.

Sun Zhuangzhi, director of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China

"SCO is crucial to China's diplomacy as it is a beginning of China truly promoting multilateral cooperation and diplomatic practice, and it is also a platform for China, Russia and Central Asian countries to develop effective cooperation," Sun said. It needs some new mechanism to deal with crisis management, particularly with regard to military mutual trust in borders between countries in case of conflicts and confrontations between member states.

## BRICS and world order

Estivallet De Mesquita Paulo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary Embassy of Brazil

Estivallet said BRICS has proven it is an advanced mechanism, which is not only constructive but also creative. Although BRICS countries cannot reach agreement each time regarding each matter,

it offers power to cooperate with each other. Peace and safety are the most crucial factors for all BRICS countries, despite their different histories, backgrounds and national conditions.

Li Yongquan, president of the School of International Relations, University of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China

Li believes BRICS was an economic cooperative mechanism at the very beginning without too many other contents. BRICS, as a cooperative mechanism, can develop better in the future, but it may be better to make BRICS focus on some key fields for better results instead of trying to cover everything.

- 新华社 / 新华网 (16 篇)

## Foreign officials, experts call for upholding multilateralism at Beijing forum

Xinhua Silk Road, July 10, 2019  
<https://en.imsilkroad.com/p/306662.html>

Abstract : All countries should unite to safeguard multilateralism in the face of mounting challenges posed by protectionism and unilateralism, officials and experts said here during a just-concluded two-day forum on global peace and prosperity.

BEIJING, July 9 (Xinhua) -- All countries should unite to safeguard multilateralism in the face of mounting challenges posed by protectionism and unilateralism, officials and experts said here during a just-concluded two-day forum on global peace and prosperity.

While the 8th World Peace Forum, organized by China's Tsinghua University, covered topics ranging from the World Trade Organization reform to Africa's development and regional security, there was a consensus among participants that multilateralism and the rules-based international order are increasingly under assault.

Noting that in the era of fast-paced globalization, a gaping division between cities and rural areas, and between highly-educated people and their less-educated peers has emerged, Herman Van Rompuy, former prime minister of Belgium and former president of the European Council, said that globalization is unfortunately being seen by some as less than a win-win situation.

Even though globalization has its limits, Van Rompuy said, many challenges facing the world -- including the migration crisis and climate change -- cannot be solved by a single country.

"Without international cooperation, we can not succeed," he said, urging political courage from leaders to resist such "easy solutions" as protectionist measures in all varieties.

In international relations, multilateralism remains as a contrast to the practice of unilateralism, in which a state, usually a more powerful one, acts without considering the interests of others.

"From the perspective of developing or emerging markets, multilateralism is the best system, since it allows countries that didn't have a voice in the rule-making process to come onto the stage," said

Rajat Kathuria, director at the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations.

One example of multilateralism is the global effort to prevent nuclear proliferation. Speaking at a panel discussion, Ambassador of Iran to China Mohammad Keshavarz Zadeh said that the international community must uphold the idea of multilateralism and win-win cooperation, which are at the heart of global arms control and nonproliferation diplomacy.

Any unilateral action or double standards in such circumstances, he warned, can only lead to disastrous consequences and are far from the goal of collective security.

## Peace process in Afghanistan should be Afghan-owned and led: ex-president

Source: Xinhua| 2019-07-09 18:28:58|Editor: xuxin  
[http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2019-07/09/c\\_138212227.htm](http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2019-07/09/c_138212227.htm)

BEIJING, July 9 (Xinhua) -- Afghanistan's peace process "must be fully Afghan-owned and Afghan-led," said Hamid Karzai, former president of the country, at the 8th World Peace Forum held here on Tuesday.

As peace talks between the Taliban and the United States have entered the 7th round, Karzai stressed that transparency in negotiations will immensely help the process evolve.

"Progress is there between the United States and the Taliban, and hopefully it is one that will ensure lasting peace and stability in Afghanistan," he said.

U.S. special envoy for peace in Afghanistan Zalmay Khalilzad concluded the latest round of talks with the Taliban negotiators a few days ago in Qatar. He was cited by reports as saying that the Afghans are closer to reaching peace than any time in the past.

The U.S.-Taliban negotiations are aimed at securing a lasting peace agreement which would include the Taliban's guarantees regarding terrorism and a phased withdrawal of American troops from Afghanistan.

Karzai lauded efforts made to push for national reconciliation and bring about peace in Afghanistan, such as the two-day intra-Afghan dialogue opened on Sunday in Qatar's capital Doha with the presence of a 17-member negotiating team from the Taliban.

"There is already some format of negotiations going on (between the Taliban and the government). Of course, what's needed is eventually, and hopefully as soon as possible, talks between the Afghan government and the Taliban to start," the former president said. "That is the only way forward."

On the Taliban's role in the future, Karzai noted that as the United States prepares to exit Afghanistan, "we seek a solution in a manner that will allow the Taliban to be part of the Afghan political system."

"So it will be a settlement rather than a takeover. It should be the Taliban re-entry the Afghan politics with all the Afghans, and that is what we should be making sure," he said.

The eighth World Peace Forum, held on July 8-9 in Beijing and organized by Tsinghua University

in partnership with the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, is a non-governmental seminar focusing on international security topics.

## Experts say urgent reform needed at WTO

by Yang Dingdu, Sui Lixi, Wang Dier Source: Xinhua| 2019-07-09 18:44:12|Editor: xuxin  
[http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2019-07/09/c\\_138212245.htm](http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2019-07/09/c_138212245.htm)

BEIJING, July 9 (Xinhua) -- The World Trade Organization (WTO), an anchor of the global trading system, is mired in crisis and urgently needs to be reformed, experts said at the World Peace Forum held here on Monday and Tuesday.

During panel discussions, experts stressed that the reform of WTO's appellate body is of existential importance to the organization.

As the United States continues to block the appointment of its judges, the WTO appellate body could grind to a halt, disabling the organization's vital dispute settlement mechanism, experts warned.

The appellate body, which normally has six judges, needs at least three to rule on appeals. The threat of a dysfunctional WTO looms large with the upcoming retirement of one of the remaining three judges in December.

The U.S. has been blocking the appointments of members to the WTO appellate body to delegitimize a rule-based trading system, without offering constructive proposals for reform, said Mario Telo, emeritus president of the Institute for European Studies at the University Libre of Brussels.

"If we can not solve the problem by the end of the year, the WTO dispute settlement mechanism will come to a halt. Then the WTO itself won't be functional," said Rajat Kathuria, director of Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations.

A crippling factor is that "one major power" is bypassing the WTO on trade issues, according to EU ambassador to China Nicolas Chapuis. "Not to judge but to state a fact: the Trump administration carries out its trade policies outside the WTO," he said.

In addition, international trade in today's world has evolved dramatically from that of the 1980s and 1990s.

According to Sebastien Jean, director of CEPII, a leading French institute for economics research, rules need to be made or revised in the WTO to cope with new realities in negotiation, enforcement as well as new technologies such as big data and e-commerce.

The WTO must be reformed, as it is an "extremely valuable public goods," providing a framework of rules to lend predictability and reliability to world trade, Jean added.

Experts agreed that the WTO has been hugely successful in reducing tariffs and promoting global trade in spite of the recent crisis.

Although people have differences on the reform of WTO, the multilateral body remains the

"baseline and anchor" of the global trading system, said Song Hong, a researcher with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

Mario Telo added that "the WTO is not only successful but also one of the best multilateral organizations" in existence today, he said.

According to Telo, the WTO sets a model of super-national governance that is binding even for big powers.

## Full text of Vice President Wang Qishan's address at the Opening Ceremony of the Eighth World Peace Forum

Source: Xinhua| 2019-07-08 22:57:49|Editor: Liangyu  
[http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2019-07/08/c\\_138209772.htm](http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2019-07/08/c_138209772.htm)

BEIJING, July 8 (Xinhua) -- Chinese Vice President Wang Qishan addressed the opening ceremony of the Eighth World Peace Forum on Monday in Beijing.

Translation

Upholding Peace and Cooperation and  
Building a Community with a Shared Future for Mankind

Address by H.E. Wang Qishan  
Vice President of the People's Republic of China  
At the Opening Ceremony of the Eighth World Peace Forum

Beijing, 8 July 2019

Distinguished Guests,

Good Morning! It is my great pleasure to attend the Eighth World Peace Forum.

We meet at a time of major development, transformation and adjustment in the world. While the international environment remains generally stable, profound shifts are taking place in the relations between major countries. Continued advancement of economic globalization is accompanied by mounting protectionism and populist ideologies. Accelerated movement toward a multipolar world goes hand in hand with intensifying geopolitical rivalry and regional turbulence. The emergence of new technologies and new thinkings is profoundly changing the way people live and work. A review of the past century has led some to express fears that the post-war international order is teetering on the edge and that humanity has once again come to a crossroads.

Under such circumstances, one must look further back into history to gain a longer-term perspective for the future. The history of mankind is all about war and peace, survival and development. For several thousand years, countries and nations developed largely in mutual isolation. They rose and fell though repeated conquest and resistance in their own time and space. More than 500 years ago, the Age of Discovery brought about the first round of globalization in human history and the colonial expansion of the western Mediterranean Civilization. The international order established after the end of Second World War contributed to peace and stability in the following decades, but the world remained largely divided into opposing camps and blocs.

The end of the Cold War and the emergence of new technologies created conditions for a new round of economic globalization where multinationals allocated resources globally to maximize profits. While this process generated enormous benefits for the developed countries, it also led to the collective rise of the developing countries and emerging economies, and linked the interests of all countries ever closer, making the world a truly global village.

We live in an age where people cherish peace and yearn for development, and economic globalization represents the trend of our times. There will always be twists and turns on the road ahead, but the greatest fear is fear itself in the face of challenges. We must stay committed to peaceful development, unswervingly advance economic globalization and jointly build an international order that is more fair, equitable, stable and effective.

Distinguished Guests,

The more than 5000 years of uninterrupted Chinese civilization saw great sufferings as well as glories of the Chinese nation. The Chinese people believe that one should help others to succeed while seeking one's own success. They honor harmony, cooperation and inclusiveness and aspire to build a peaceful world for all. After 1840, the Chinese nation had been mired in a century of humiliation. Since then, numerous patriots had risen up and fought valiantly for national independence and liberation. With the founding of New China, the Chinese people, through their extraordinary efforts, established from scratch an independent and relatively complete industrial system and national economic system, and embarked on the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics as they explored ways to promote development, reform and opening up. Today, the Chinese people have achieved the historic progress from struggling for subsistence to a moderately prosperous society in all respects, heralding bright prospects for the great renewal of the Chinese nation.

People's aspirations for a better life are what drive us forward. China cannot develop by shutting itself from the world, nor can the world develop by shutting out China. Without a peaceful and stable international environment, there will be no development to speak of. China will continue to run its own affairs well and maintain strategic focus and confidence in response to external uncertainties. Committed to the path of peaceful development, China will never seek hegemony, expansion or sphere of influence no matter how the international situation changes or how developed it may become.

Let me try to put it this way: China's path of peaceful development is about developing China through promoting world peace while upholding world peace through China's development. It is about pursuing development mainly through reform and innovation while staying committed to opening up to learn from others. It is about following the trend of economic globalization and promoting development for all through mutually beneficial cooperation. It is about working with the rest of the international community for an open, inclusive, clean, and beautiful world that enjoys lasting peace, universal security, and common prosperity.

Distinguished Guests,

To achieve further development, we must build on past achievements. It is the consensus of the overwhelming majority of countries that while the existing international system is less than perfect and needs to be reformed, it would be ill-advised to cast it aside and start all over again. With the common interests of all humanity in mind, China has come up with the proposition to build a new type of international relations and a community with a shared future for mankind.

- We must consolidate multilateralism as a cornerstone. We must uphold multilateralism with the United Nations at its core, abide by international law and basic norms governing international relations, and respect each other's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. While the internal affairs of a country should be determined by its own people, global affairs need to be handled by all countries through consultations on an equal footing, so that all countries and peoples can enjoy dignity and security. In this regard, major countries need to set an example by demonstrating their sense of responsibility and contributing more to world peace and stability.

- We must explore more avenues to achieve development for all. Development is the master key to address all problems. We must strike a good balance between development and security in the process of advancing political, economic, social, cultural and ecological progress. We need to follow the principle of extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits in strengthening dialogue and cooperation in economy, finance, science and technology, energy and other areas in a bid to build an open world economy of higher standards. This way, we will be better able to promote common security through greater convergence of interests while rejecting protectionism practiced in the name of national security.

- We must promote mutual learning among civilizations. Diversity of civilizations and of development paths is both a natural result and a driving force of human progress. People from different political systems and with different historical, cultural and religious backgrounds need to reject estrangement, exclusion, suspicion and hostility, and promote greater mutual knowledge, mutual understanding, mutual trust and inclusiveness. This approach will be conducive to fundamentally forestalling the breeding and spreading of extremist ideologies.

- We must jointly respond to new challenges facing humanity. We must seek the largest possible common ground as we set out to improve the international legal system and global governance mechanisms, and extend international cooperation to new areas such as the Internet, artificial intelligence, outer space, deep sea and polar affairs. We must stand up to our shared responsibilities to implement the international consensus on climate change, strengthen international cooperation in poverty reduction, disaster relief and public health, and combat transnational crime and terrorism in all its forms.

Distinguished Guests,

In its eight-year history, the World Peace Forum has gained growing influence. At this year's Forum, experts from all over the world will have in-depth discussions on stabilizing the international order. I hope you will provide each other much food for thought, build consensus, and contribute your wisdom to world peace and development.

To conclude, I wish the Forum a full success.

## China calls for more equitable, stable int'l order

Source: Xinhua| 2019-07-08 20:30:57|Editor: ZX  
[http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2019-07/08/c\\_138209438.htm](http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2019-07/08/c_138209438.htm)

BEIJING, July 8 (Xinhua) -- China on Monday called on countries around the world to uphold peaceful development, promote economic globalization and build a more equitable, rational, stable and effective international order.



Chinese Vice President Wang Qishan made the remarks when addressing the opening ceremony of the eighth World Peace Forum at Tsinghua University in Beijing.

Organized by Tsinghua University in partnership with the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, the forum is a non-governmental seminar focusing on international security topics. The theme of this year's forum is Stabilizing the World Order: Common Responsibilities, Joint Management, and Shared Benefits.

Wang said that since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese people have realized historical changes through extreme hard work, and the Chinese nation is now embracing the bright prospects of revival.

"China cannot develop without the world, nor can the world develop without China. China has constantly adhered to the path of peaceful development and will never seek hegemony, expansion or a sphere of influence," Wang said.

He said that amid changes and adjustments in the international order, China advocates creating a new type of international relations and a community of shared future for humanity, maintaining the cornerstone of multilateralism, expanding common development, facilitating mutual learning of different civilizations and jointly tackling new common challenges.

(西班牙语)

## China pide orden internacional más equitativo y estable

2019-07-08

[http://spanish.xinhuanet.com/2019-07/08/c\\_138209780\\_2.htm](http://spanish.xinhuanet.com/2019-07/08/c_138209780_2.htm)

BEIJING, 8 jul (Xinhua) -- China pidió hoy a los países del mundo defender el desarrollo pacífico, promover la globalización económica y construir un orden internacional más equitativo, racional, estable y efectivo.

El vicepresidente chino, Wang Qishan, hizo las declaraciones al pronunciar un discurso en la ceremonia de inauguración del VIII Foro Mundial de la Paz en la Universidad de Tsinghua, en Beijing.

Organizado por la Universidad de Tsinghua en asociación con el Instituto de Asuntos Exteriores del Pueblo Chino, el foro es un seminario no gubernamental enfocado en temas de seguridad internacional.

El foro de este año se celebra con el tema "Estabilizar el orden mundial: responsabilidades comunes, gestión conjunta y beneficios compartidos".

Wang dijo que desde la fundación de la República Popular China, el pueblo chino ha hecho realidad cambios históricos a través del trabajo sumamente arduo y que la nación china ahora está abrazando las perspectivas brillantes de la revitalización.

"China no puede desarrollarse sin el mundo ni el mundo puede desarrollarse sin China. China se ha adherido constantemente al camino del desarrollo pacífico y nunca buscará la hegemonía, la expansión ni la esfera de influencia", aseveró.

Wang declaró que frente a los cambios y ajustes en el orden internacional, China aboga por crear un nuevo tipo de relaciones internacionales y una comunidad de destino de la humanidad, mantener el fundamento del multilateralismo, expandir el desarrollo común, facilitar el aprendizaje mutuo de diferentes civilizaciones y abordar conjuntamente los nuevos desafíos comunes.

(西班牙语)

## Vicepresidente chino pronunciará discurso en Foro Mundial de la Paz

2019.07.03

[http://spanish.xinhuanet.com/2019-07/03/c\\_138196024.htm](http://spanish.xinhuanet.com/2019-07/03/c_138196024.htm)

BEIJING, 3 jul (Xinhua) -- El vicepresidente de China, Wang Qishan, asistirá y pronunciará un discurso en la ceremonia inaugural del 8º Foro Mundial de la Paz, dijo hoy miércoles en Beijing un portavoz del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores.

El foro se llevará a cabo el 8 y 9 de julio en la Universidad de Tsinghua en Beijing, dijo el portavoz Geng Shuang.

El foro, organizado por la Universidad de Tsinghua en asociación con el Instituto de Asuntos Exteriores del Pueblo Chino, es un seminario no gubernamental de alto nivel enfocado en temas de seguridad internacionales.

(葡萄牙语)

## China pede por ordem internacional mais justa e estável

2019-07-09

[http://portuguese.xinhuanet.com/2019-07/09/c\\_138211306.htm](http://portuguese.xinhuanet.com/2019-07/09/c_138211306.htm)

Beijing, 9 jul (Xinhua) -- A China pediu na segunda-feira que todos os países apoiem o desenvolvimento pacífico, promovam a globalização econômica e criem uma ordem internacional mais justa, racional, estável e efetiva.

O vice-presidente chinês, Wang Qishan, fez as declarações ao discursar na cerimônia de abertura do oitavo Fórum Mundial da Paz na Universidade Tsinghua, em Beijing.

Organizado pela universidade em parceria com o Instituto de Relações Exteriores do Povo Chinês, o fórum é um seminário não governamental focado em questões de segurança internacional. O tema do fórum deste ano é “Estabilizar a Ordem Mundial: Responsabilidades Comuns, Governança Conjunto e Benefícios Compartilhados”.

Wang disse que, desde a fundação da República Popular da China, o povo chinês realizou mudanças históricas através de um trabalho extremamente árduo, e que a nação chinesa está agora abraçando as perspectivas brilhantes da revitalização.

“A China não pode alcançar o seu desenvolvimento sem o mundo, nem o mundo pode se desenvolver sem a China. A China tem aderido constantemente ao caminho do desenvolvimento pacífico e jamais buscará a hegemonia, a expansão ou as esferas de influência”, disse Wang.

Ele disse que em meio a mudanças e ajustes na ordem internacional, a China defende a criação de um novo tipo de relações internacionais e uma comunidade de futuro compartilhado pela humanidade, mantendo o fundamento do multilateralismo, expandindo o desenvolvimento comum, facilitando o aprendizado mútuo entre diferentes civilizações e enfrentando conjuntamente os novos desafios comuns.

(葡萄牙语)

## Dissociação da economia chinesa e da americana é contraproducente, diz especialista

2019.07.10

[http://portuguese.xinhuanet.com/2019-07/10/c\\_138215077.htm](http://portuguese.xinhuanet.com/2019-07/10/c_138215077.htm)

Beijing, 10 jul (Xinhua) -- Dissociar a economia chinesa e a americana “seria contraproducente e destrutivo para ambos os países”, declarou Michael Swaine, membro sênior do Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, em uma coletiva de imprensa no 8º Fórum Mundial da Paz, realizada terça-feira na capital chinesa.

“Muitas pessoas relevantes nos EUA se opõem às políticas mais extremas do governo do país perante a China em alguns setores”, observou ele, acrescentando “os americanos no geral também não estão de acordo com isso, ao julgar pela opinião pública.”

Ele rejeita a perspectiva de que as relações comerciais China-EUA “devam ser reduzidas, se não anuladas”, e que precisa haver uma “dissociação” entre a economia chinesa e a americana por conta das diferenças entre os dois países, dizendo que “esse ponto de vista é realmente equivocados.”

“Acho que é impossível fazer isso e será contraproducente e destrutivo para ambos os países”, disse Swaine.

No início deste mês, Swaine foi coautor de uma carta aberta ao governo e ao congresso dos EUA, na qual cem renomados americanos especialistas em China expressaram suas preocupações com as antagônicas ações de Washington perante Beijing.

Na carta “A China não é um inimigo”, os autores e signatários argumentaram que a China não é “um inimigo econômico ou uma real ameaça para a segurança nacional que deve ser confrontada em cada esfera.”

Sobre a carta, Swaine disse que “o foco da carta foi francamente criticar algumas perspectivas da política americana e dar orientações para uma abordagem política mais produtiva.”

Contudo, ele observou que embora a carta certamente endosse a continuidade de engajamento profundo com a China, não significa “um pedido para voltar atrás com as políticas americanas já adotadas para com a China.”

“Há um terreno intermediário razoável entre as políticas já adotadas e as atuais, em que é possível envolver novas abordagens em determinados setores que seriam realmente mais competitivas, mas que também reconheceriam, de forma significativa, a necessidade de a China e os EUA continuarem cooperando em vários âmbitos”, acrescentou ele.

As tensões comerciais China-EUA eclodiram no início de 2018 quando a administração dos EUA impôs tarifas adicionais sobre algumas importações oriundas da China.

No final de junho, o presidente chinês, Xi Jinping, e o dos EUA, Donald Trump, se reuniram em Osaka, no Japão, e concordaram em reiniciar as consultas econômicas e comerciais bilaterais com base na igualdade e no respeito mútuo.

(法语)

## Le vice-président chinois prononcera un discours au Forum mondial pour la paix

2019-07-03

[http://french.xinhuanet.com/2019-07/03/c\\_138196146.htm](http://french.xinhuanet.com/2019-07/03/c_138196146.htm)

BEIJING, 3 juillet (Xinhua) -- Le vice-président chinois, Wang Qishan, prononcera un discours lors de la cérémonie d'ouverture du huitième Forum mondial pour la paix, a déclaré mercredi un porte-parole du ministère des Affaires étrangères.

Le forum aura lieu les 8 et 9 juillet à l'Université Tsinghua, à Beijing, a déclaré le porte-parole Geng Shuang lors d'un point de presse.

Organisé par l'Université Tsinghua en partenariat avec l'Institut des affaires étrangères du peuple chinois, le forum est un séminaire non gouvernemental de haut niveau axé sur des sujets liés à la sécurité internationale. Fin

(法语)

## La Chine appelle à un ordre international plus équitable et stable

2019-07-08

[http://french.xinhuanet.com/2019-07/08/c\\_138209695.htm](http://french.xinhuanet.com/2019-07/08/c_138209695.htm)

BEIJING, 8 juillet (Xinhua) -- La Chine a appelé lundi les pays du monde entier à maintenir le développement pacifique, à promouvoir la mondialisation économique et à bâtir un ordre international plus équitable, rationnel, stable et efficace.

Le vice-président chinois, Wang Qishan, a tenu ces remarques dans son discours prononcé lors de la cérémonie d'ouverture du 8e Forum mondial pour la paix à l'Université Tsinghua, à Beijing.

Organisé par l'Université Tsinghua en partenariat avec l'Institut des affaires étrangères du Peuple chinois, le forum est un séminaire non gouvernemental consacré à des sujets de sécurité internationale. Le thème du forum de cette année est Stabiliser l'ordre mondial : responsabilités communes, gestion conjointe et bénéfices partagés.

M. Wang a indiqué que depuis la fondation de la République populaire de Chine, le peuple chinois avait réalisé des changements historiques grâce à un travail acharné et que la nation chinoise embrassait maintenant les brillantes perspectives du renouveau.

"La Chine ne peut se développer sans le monde, ni le monde sans la Chine. La Chine adhère constamment à la voie du développement pacifique et ne recherchera jamais l'hégémonie, l'expansion ou une sphère d'influence", a souligné M. Wang.

Selon lui, dans un contexte de changements et d'ajustements de l'ordre international, la Chine préconise de créer un nouveau type de relations internationales et une communauté de destin pour l'humanité, de maintenir la pierre angulaire du multilatéralisme, d'élargir le développement commun, de faciliter l'apprentissage mutuel entre les différentes civilisations et de relever conjointement les nouveaux défis communs.

(俄语)

## Ван Цишань присутствовал и выступил с речью на церемонии открытия 8-го Всемирного форума мира

2019-07-08

[http://russian.news.cn/2019-07/08/c\\_138209477.htm](http://russian.news.cn/2019-07/08/c_138209477.htm)

Пекин, 8 июля /Синьхуа/ -- В понедельник в университете Цинхуа в Пекине открылся 8-й Всемирный форум мира. На его открытии присутствовал и выступил с речью заместитель председателя КНР Ван Цишань.

Ван Цишань отметил, что с момента образования Китайской Народной Республики, китайский народ совершил великие исторические перемены, перед китайским народом открывается светлая перспектива великого возрождения китайской нации.

Развитие Китая не может быть отделено от мира, и развитие мира также не может быть отделено от Китая. Китай будет неизменно идти по пути мирного развития, никогда не будет претендовать на положение гегемона, никогда не будет проводить политику экспансии или насаждения сфер влияния, добавил Ван Цишань.

Столкнувшись с изменениями и переменами в современном международном порядке, Китай выступает за продвижение создания международных отношений нового типа и сообщества единой судьбы человечества, защиту краеугольного камня мультилатерализма, расширение пути общего развития, содействие взаимному обучению цивилизаций и совместное реагирование на новые вызовы, стоящие перед всем человечеством, подчеркнул он.

Ван Цишань призвал все страны придерживаться убежденности в мирном развитии, неуклонно содействовать экономической глобализации и совместно строить более справедливый, рациональный, стабильный и эффективный международный порядок.

(德语)

## Wang Qishan nimmt am achten Weltfriedensforum in Beijing teil

2019-07-09

[http://german.xinhuanet.com/2019-07/09/c\\_138210390\\_2.htm](http://german.xinhuanet.com/2019-07/09/c_138210390_2.htm)

BEIJING, 8. Juli 2019 (Xinhuanet) -- Der chinesische Vize-Staatspräsident Wang Qishan (M.) posiert für ein Gruppenfoto mit Gästen vor der Eröffnungszeremonie des achten Weltfriedensforums an der Tsinghua-Universität in Beijing, der Hauptstadt von China, 8. Juli 2019. (Quelle: Xinhua/Shen Hong)

BEIJING, 8. Juli 2019 (Xinhuanet) -- Der chinesische Vize-Staatspräsident Wang Qishan hält bei der Eröffnungszeremonie des achten Weltfriedensforums an der Tsinghua-Universität in Beijing, der Hauptstadt von China, eine Rede, 8. Juli 2019. (Quelle: Xinhua/Shen Hong)

(阿拉伯语)

انغفال اهكلميو اهدوقى نأ نىعتى ةينغفال مالسلا ةيلمع :قباسلا ينغفال سىئرلا

2019-07-09

[http://arabic.news.cn/2019-07/09/c\\_138212533.htm](http://arabic.news.cn/2019-07/09/c_138212533.htm)

يمل اعل مالسلا ىدتنم يف قباسلا ينغفال سىئرلا ،يازر كدماح لاق (اوخنيش) 2019 ويلىوي 9 نىكب بعشلا اهكلميو اهدوقى نأ بجى " ةينغفال مالسلا ةيلمع نإ (ءاثالثل) مويلا انه دقع يذلا نم اثللا .ينغفال "

ةيفافشلا نأ يازرك دكأ ، ةعباسلا امتلوج ةدحتملا تاىالول او نابلاط نيب مالسلا تااادم لخدت امنىبو ةيلمعلا روطت يف ريبك لكش ب دعاستس تااضوافملا يف

رارقتسالا او مالسلا نمضى نأ لكذ نكمى نأ لمأنو ، نابلاطو ةدحتملا تاىالول نيب مدقت كانه " ركذو .ناتسناغفال يف نيمى ادلا

تااادملا نم ةريخأ ةلوجل داز ليلخ ياملز ناتسناغفال يف مالسلل يكيرمألا صاخلا ثوعبملا متتخاو نم نوبرتقى ناغفال نإ هلوق ريراقتلا منع تلقنو . رطق يف ةليلق مايأ لبق ناغفال نىضوافملا عم ىضم تقوى نأ نم رشكأ مالسلا قيقحت

تانامض لمشيس يذلا او مئاد مالس قافتا نيمأت ىلإ نابلاطو ةدحتملا تاىالول نيب تااضوافملا فدهتو ل.حارم ىلع ناتسناغفال نم ةيكيرمألا تاوقلا باحسن او باهرإ اب قلعتى اميف نابلاط

راو حل لثم ، ناتسناغفال يف مالسلا قيقحتو ينطول حل اصتلا عفدل ةلوزبملا دوهجلاب يازرك داشأو 17 روضح عم ةحودلا ةيرطقلا ةمصاعلا يف نيموى ةدمل رمتساو دحألا موي حتتفا يذلا ينغفال يلخ ادلا نابلاط ةكرحل ضوافتلا قيرف نم اوضع

هجاتحن ام عبطل ابو . ( ةموكحل او نابلاط نيب ) تااضوافملا نم لكشأ ضعب لعفلاب دجوت " منأ حضوأو وه " و . نابلاطو ةينغفال ةموكحل نيب تااادم ادب وه نكمم تقوى برقأ ىف هقيقحت لمأنو ةيانهلا يف .مدقت قيقحتل ديحول قيرطلا

نم جورخلل دعستت ةدحتملا تاىالول نأ ىلإ يازرك راشأ ، لبققتسما يف نابلاط ةكرح رود لوجو .ينغفال ياسايسلا ماظنلا نم اعزج نوكت نأ نابلاطل حمسى لحنع ثحبن نحن " و ، ناتسناغفال

تین اغفأل اةساي سلا يف نابلاط لوخد ةءاع إني عتي .ءال يةسا سيلو ةيوس ت نوكتس " ان إيازرك لاقو  
".نم دكأتن نا بجي ام اذهو ،ن اغفأل اعيم ج عم

ةكارشل اب او هغنيست ةعماج مةمظنو نيكب يف ويلوي 9 و 8 يموي نم ائلا يمل اعل مال سلا يدت نم دقعو  
نم أا اءعوضوم لىل ع زكرت ةيموكح ريغ ثحب ةقلح وهو ةي ج راخلا نوؤشلل يني صلا بعشلا ده عم عم  
ةيلودلا

(阿拉伯语)

ةيل اغفو ارارق ت ساو ةينال قعو ةواسم رثكأ يلود ماظن ءانبل مل اعل و عدت نيصل

2019-07-09

[http://arabic.news.cn/2019-07/09/c\\_138211214.htm](http://arabic.news.cn/2019-07/09/c_138211214.htm)

،ةي مل سلا ةيم ن تلاب لكسم تلا لىل مل اعل لود ني ن تال ا موي ني صلا ت عد (او خنيش) 2019 وي لوي 9 نيكب  
ةيل اغفو ارارق ت ساو ةينال قعو ةواسم رثكأ يلود ماظن ءانبو ،ةي داصتقالا ةمل و عالا زي عتو

مال سلا يدت نم حانتتفا مسارم يف اءاقأ ةملك لال خ يني صلا سيئرلا بئان ناش يشت غناو لاقو  
بعشلا ك رءا ،ةي بعشلا ني صلا ةيروهمج سيسأت ذنمو هنإ ،نيكب او هغنيست ةعماج يف نم ائلا يمل اعل  
نضتحت نأا ةيني صلا ةمأا يه اهو ،ني نضمل او اءال لم عالا لال خ نم ةي خيراتلا تاري غتلا يني صلا  
".فض هنلل ةقرش مل ا قافالا

نود نم ومن يو روطتي نأ مل اعلل نكمي الو ،مل اعل نودب روطتت نأ ني صلل نكمي ال " :أل ئاق غناو فاض أو  
وأ عسوتلا و نم يهلا و حن ادبأ ي عست نل يهو ،ةي مل سلا ةيم ن تال ج هنب ني صلا ت اكسمت اءلا طل .ني صلا  
".اهذوفن صرف

لكسمتت ني صلا نإف ،ي لودلا ماظنلا لىل ع أرطت ي تاروطتلا و تاري غتلا مضخ يفو هنإ غناو لاقو  
ر جح لىل ع ةظفاح مل او ،ةي رش بلل لكرتش مل ري صمل ا عم ت جمو ،ةي لودلا تاقال عالا نم دي دج ظمن قل خب  
،ةفلت خمل ا تاراض حل ا نم لكرتش مل ا مل عتلا لي هستو ،لكرتش مل ا ةيم ن تال اعيسوتو ،ةي ددعتل ةي وازل  
ةي دجل ا لكرتش مل ا تاري غتلا لكرتش مل ا ةجل ا عمل او

،ةي ج راخلا نوؤشلل يني صلا بعشلا ده عم عم ةكارشل اب او هغنيست ةعماج مةمظن يذلا يدت نم ل رب عي و  
ماظنل ارارق ت ساو " عوضوم تحت يراجلا ماعال ماقوي ،ي مل اعل نم أا اعيسواوم لىل ع زكري يموكح ريغ يدت نم  
".ةكرتشم دئ او ف ،ةكرتشم ةرادإ ،ةكرتشم تاي لوؤسم : يمل اعل

(阿拉伯语)

يمل اعل مال سلا يدت نم يف اباطخ ي قل ي يني صلا سيئرلا بئان

2019-07-03

[http://arabic.news.cn/2019-07/03/c\\_138196230.htm](http://arabic.news.cn/2019-07/03/c_138196230.htm)

مويلا انه ةيني صلا ةي ج راخلا ةرازو مساب ثدحت مل ا غناوش غنق لاق (او خنيش) 2019 وي لوي 3 نيكب  
مال سلا يدت نم ل ي حانتتفال ل فحل ا رضحي فوس ناش يشت غناو يني صلا سيئرلا بئان نإ ،(ءاعبرأا)  
هيف اباطخ ي قل ي و نم ائلا يمل اعل

ةعماج يف ويلوي 9 لىل 8 نم ةرتفلا يف دقعي فوس يدت نم ل نأ يف حص نايب يف ثدحت مل ا فاض أو  
نيكب يف او هغنيست

،ةي ج راخلا نوؤشلل يني صلا بعشلا ده عم عم ةكارشل اب او هغنيست ةعماج مةمظن يذلا يدت نم ل ل شم ي و  
ي لودلا نم أا اب ةقل عت م تاعوضوم لىل ع زكرت يوتس مل ا ةعيفر ةيموكح ريغ ةيسارد ةقلح

- 人民网 (13 篇)

## Decoupling U.S., Chinese economies counterproductive, says expert

转载自新华社, July 10, 2019

<http://en.people.cn/n3/2019/0710/c90000-9595857.html>

BEIJING, July 9 (Xinhua) -- Decoupling the U.S. and Chinese economies "would be counterproductive and destructive for both China and the United States," Michael Swaine, a senior fellow at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, told a press conference at the 8th World Peace Forum here on Tuesday.

"Many relevant people in the United States oppose the more extreme policies of the U.S. government towards China in some areas," he said, adding "the American public in general don't seem to support it either, judging by opinion polling."

He rebuffed the view that China-U.S. trade relations "need to be reduced if not cut off," and that there has to be a "decoupling" between the U.S. and Chinese economies because of the difference between the two countries, saying "that viewpoint is seriously wrong."

"I think it's impossible to do and I think it would be counterproductive and destructive for both China and the United States," Swaine said.

Earlier this month, Swaine co-authored an open letter to the U.S. government and Congress through which 100 renowned U.S. experts on China expressed their concerns about Washington's adversarial actions toward Beijing.

In the letter entitled "China is not an enemy," the authors and signatories argue that China is not "an economic enemy or an existential national security threat that must be confronted in every sphere."

Speaking of the open letter, Swaine said "the focus of the letter was to criticize frankly some U.S. policy views and to offer guidelines for a more productive policy approach."

But he noted that even though the letter certainly endorses continuing deep engagement with China, it does not mean "a call for a return to past U.S. policies towards China."

"There is a reasonable middle ground between the past policies and the current policies that would involve new approaches in certain areas that would be indeed more competitive but also would recognize in meaningful ways the need for China and the U.S. to remain cooperative in many areas," he added.

U.S.-China trade tensions flared up in early 2018 as the U.S. administration initiated additional tariffs on some Chinese imports.

In late June, Chinese President Xi Jinping and U.S. President Donald Trump held talks in Osaka, Japan and agreed to restart economic and trade consultations between the two countries on the basis of equality and mutual respect.

## Chinese vice president to address World Peace Forum

转载自新华社, July 04, 2019

<http://en.people.cn/n3/2019/0704/c90000-9594463.html>

BEIJING, July 3 (Xinhua) -- Chinese Vice President Wang Qishan will attend and deliver a speech at the opening ceremony of the eighth World Peace Forum, a Foreign Ministry spokesperson said here Wednesday.

The forum will be held on July 8 and 9 at Tsinghua University in Beijing, spokesperson Geng Shuang told a news briefing.

Organized by Tsinghua University in partnership with the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, the forum is a high-level non-governmental seminar focusing on international security topics.

(西班牙语)

## China pide orden internacional más equitativo y estable

JULY 9, 2019

<http://spanish.peopledaily.com.cn/n3/2019/0709/c31621-9595622.html>

BEIJING, 8 jul (Xinhua) -- China pidió hoy a los países del mundo defender el desarrollo pacífico, promover la globalización económica y construir un orden internacional más equitativo, racional, estable y efectivo.

El vicepresidente chino, Wang Qishan, hizo las declaraciones al pronunciar un discurso en la ceremonia de inauguración del VIII Foro Mundial de la Paz en la Universidad de Tsinghua, en Beijing.

Organizado por la Universidad de Tsinghua en asociación con el Instituto de Asuntos Exteriores del Pueblo Chino, el foro es un seminario no gubernamental enfocado en temas de seguridad internacional.

El foro de este año se celebra con el tema "Estabilizar el orden mundial: responsabilidades comunes, gestión conjunta y beneficios compartidos".

Wang dijo que desde la fundación de la República Popular China, el pueblo chino ha hecho realidad cambios históricos a través del trabajo sumamente arduo y que la nación china ahora está abrazando las perspectivas brillantes de la revitalización.

"China no puede desarrollarse sin el mundo ni el mundo puede desarrollarse sin China. China se ha adherido constantemente al camino del desarrollo pacífico y nunca buscará la hegemonía, la expansión ni la esfera de influencia", aseveró.

Wang declaró que frente a los cambios y ajustes en el orden internacional, China aboga por crear un nuevo tipo de relaciones internacionales y una comunidad de destino de la humanidad, mantener el fundamento del multilateralismo, expandir el desarrollo común, facilitar el aprendizaje mutuo de diferentes civilizaciones y abordar conjuntamente los nuevos desafíos comunes.

(韩语)

## 왕치산, 제 8 회 세계평화포럼 개막식서 축사 발표

JULY 9, 2019

<http://kr.people.com.cn/n3/2019/0709/c203278-9595593.html>



[인민망 한국어판 7월 9일] ‘안정적 국제질서 : 공동부담, 공동통치, 공동향유’를 주제로 한 제 8회 세계평화포럼이 8일 칭화(淸華) 대학에서 열려 왕치산(王岐山) 중국 국가 부주석이 개막식에 참석해 축사를 발표했다.

왕 부주석은 신중국 성립 이후 중국 인민은 고된 노력을 통해 배고픔에서 전면 샤오캉(小康 : 중산층)에 도달하는 역사의 변혁을 실현해 중화민족은 위대한 부흥의 밝은 전망을 맞이하였다며, 중국의 발전은 세계와 뗄 수 없고, 세계의 발전 또한 마찬가지로 밝혔다. 또한 중국은 시종일관 평화 발전의 길을 걸어가고, 영원히 패권도 확장도 세력도 도모하지 않으며, 현 국제질서의 커다란 변혁 앞에 신형 국제관계와 인류운명공동체 구축을 추진하고, 다자주의 초석을 수호하며, 공동발전의 길을 확장하는 것은 물론 문명 상호학습을 촉진해 인류의 공통된 새 도전에 함께 대응하길 주장한다고 언급했다. 그리고 각국이 평화 발전의 신념을 지켜 흔들림없이 경제 글로벌화를 추진해 더욱 공정, 합리, 안정, 효과적 국제질서를 공동 구축하길 당부했다. (번역 : 조미경)

원문 출처 : 신화망(新華網)

정치 뉴스 더보기

(韩语)

## 왕치산, 세계평화포럼 참석...개막식 축사 예정

来源 : 新华社, JULY 4, 2019

<http://kr.people.com.cn/n3/2019/0704/c203278-9594356.html>

[인민망 한국어판 7월 4일] 지난 3일 경샹(耿爽) 중국 외교부 대변인은 “오는 8일부터 9일까지 칭화대학(淸華大學)에서 제 8회 세계평화포럼(World Peace Forum)이 개최되며 왕치산(王岐山) 중국 국가 부주석이 개막식 축사를 발표할 예정이다”라고 전했다. (번역 : 은진호)

원문 출처 : 신화망(新華網)

(法语)

## La Chine appelle à un ordre international plus équitable et stable

来源 : 新华社, JULY 9, 2019

<http://french.peopledaily.com.cn/Chine/n3/2019/0709/c31354-9595588.html>

La Chine a appelé lundi les pays du monde entier à maintenir le développement pacifique, à promouvoir la mondialisation économique et à bâtir un ordre international plus équitable, rationnel, stable et efficace.

Le vice-président chinois, Wang Qishan, a tenu ces remarques dans son discours prononcé lors de la cérémonie d'ouverture du 8e Forum mondial pour la paix à l'Université Tsinghua, à Beijing.

Organisé par l'Université Tsinghua en partenariat avec l'Institut des affaires étrangères du Peuple chinois, le forum est un séminaire non gouvernemental consacré à des sujets de sécurité internationale. Le thème du forum de cette année est Stabiliser l'ordre mondial : responsabilités communes, gestion conjointe et bénéfices partagés.

M. Wang a indiqué que depuis la fondation de la République populaire de Chine, le peuple chinois avait réalisé des changements historiques grâce à un travail acharné et que la nation chinoise embrassait maintenant les brillantes perspectives du renouveau.

"La Chine ne peut se développer sans le monde, ni le monde sans la Chine. La Chine adhère constamment à la voie du développement pacifique et ne recherchera jamais l'hégémonie, l'expansion ou une sphère d'influence", a souligné M. Wang.

Selon lui, dans un contexte de changements et d'ajustements de l'ordre international, la Chine préconise de créer un nouveau type de relations internationales et une communauté de destin pour

l'humanité, de maintenir la pierre angulaire du multilatéralisme, d'élargir le développement commun, de faciliter l'apprentissage mutuel entre les différentes civilisations et de relever conjointement les nouveaux défis communs.

(法语)

## Le vice-président chinois prononcera un discours au Forum mondial pour la paix

来源：新华社，JULY 4, 2019

<http://french.peopledaily.com.cn/Chine/n3/2019/0704/c31354-9594368.html>

Le vice-président chinois, Wang Qishan, prononcera un discours lors de la cérémonie d'ouverture du huitième Forum mondial pour la paix, a déclaré mercredi un porte-parole du ministère des Affaires étrangères.

Le forum aura lieu les 8 et 9 juillet à l'Université Tsinghua, à Beijing, a déclaré le porte-parole Geng Shuang lors d'un point de presse.

Organisé par l'Université Tsinghua en partenariat avec l'Institut des affaires étrangères du peuple chinois, le forum est un séminaire non gouvernemental de haut niveau axé sur des sujets liés à la sécurité internationale.

(俄语)

## Ван Цишань присутствовал и выступил с речью на церемонии открытия 8-го Всемирного форума мира

来源：新华社，JULY 9, 2019

<http://russian.people.com.cn/n3/2019/0709/c31521-9595541.html>

Ван Цишань присутствовал и выступил с речью на церемонии открытия 8-го Всемирного форума мира

Пекин, 8 июля /Синьхуа/ -- В понедельник в университете Цинхуа в Пекине открылся 8-й Всемирный форум мира. На его открытии присутствовал и выступил с речью заместитель председателя КНР Ван Цишань.

Ван Цишань отметил, что с момента образования Китайской Народной Республики, китайский народ совершил великие исторические перемены, перед китайским народом открывается светлая перспектива великого возрождения китайской нации.

Развитие Китая не может быть отделено от мира, и развитие мира также не может быть отделено от Китая. Китай будет неизменно идти по пути мирного развития, никогда не будет претендовать на положение гегемона, никогда не будет проводить политику экспансии или насаждения сфер влияния, добавил Ван Цишань.

Столкнувшись с изменениями и переменами в современном международном порядке, Китай выступает за продвижение создания международных отношений нового типа и сообщества единой судьбы человечества, защиту краеугольного камня мультилатерализма, расширение пути общего развития, содействие взаимному обучению цивилизаций и совместное реагирование на новые вызовы, стоящие перед всем человечеством, подчеркнул он.

Ван Цишань призвал все страны придерживаться убежденности в мирном развитии, неуклонно содействовать экономической глобализации и совместно строить более справедливый, рациональный, стабильный и эффективный международный порядок.

Редактор: Ли Янь, Дэн Цзе





نضحت نآلآ ؤينىصلآ ؤمآلآ يه اهو ،ينضمل او اءالآ لالآ نم ؤيخيراتلآ تاريختلا ينىصلآ  
 "قضمنلل ؤقرشملآ قافالآ  
 نود نم ومنىو روطتى نأ ملآعلل نكمى الو ،ملآعلآ نودب روطتت نأ نىصللل نكمى ال " :آلئاق غناو فاضأو  
 وأ عسوتلآو ؤنمىهلا وحن آءبأ ىعست نل يهو ،ؤىملسلآ ؤىمنتلآ ؤهنب نىصلآ تكسمت ملآطل .نىصلآ  
 "اهؤفن صرف  
 كسمتت نىصلآ نإف ،ىلؤدلآ ماظنلآ ىلع أرطت يتلآ تاروطتلاو تاريختلا مضخ يفو نإ غناو لاقو  
 رءء ىلع ؤظفاحملآو ،ؤىرشبلل كرتشملا رىصلما عمءءءو ،ؤىلؤدلآ ءاقالعلآ نم ءىءء ظمن قلخب  
 ،ؤفلتخملا تاراضءلآ نم كرتشملا ملآعلآ لىهستو ،ؤكرتشملا ؤىمنتلآ عىسوتو ،ؤىءءءلل ؤىوزلا  
 .ؤىءءءلآ ؤكرتشملا تاريختلل ؤكرتشملا ؤءلآ عملآو  
 ،ؤىءءراخلآ نوؤشلل ينىصلآ بعشلآ ءه عم عم ؤكارشلآب او هغنىست ؤعمآء هءمظنلآ ىءلآ ىءتنملا ربت عىو  
 ماظنلآ رارقءسلا " ؤوضوم ءءء ىرءلآ ماعلآ ماقىو ،ىملآعلآ نمآل عىضأوم ىلع زكرفى يمءكء رىغ ىءتنم  
 "ؤكرتشم ءىأوف ،ؤكرتشم ؤرءلآ ،ؤكرتشم ءاىلؤؤسم : ىملآعلآ

(阿拉伯语)

## ىلؤدلآ ماظنلآ ىف رارقءسالآو فاصنالا نم ءىزم ىلآ وءء نىصلآ

来源：新华社，JULY 9, 2019 / 07:35 AM

<http://arabic.people.com.cn/n3/2019/0709/c31660-9595507.html>

ؤىمنءلآب كسمءلآ ىلآ ملآعلآ ىف لؤدلآ (نىنءالآ) موىلآ نىصلآ ءءء (اوخنىش) 2019 وىلوى 8 نىءب  
 ؤىلآ عافو ارارقءساو ؤىنالقءو افاصنلا رءكأ ىلؤء ماظن ءانبو ؤىءاصءقالآ ؤمءوعلآ مىءءءو ؤىملسلآ

ىءتنم ءاءءءفا مسارم ىف هءمءك لالآء هءءءىرءءب ناءش ىشء غناو ىنىصلآ سىئىرلآ بئان ىلآ  
 نىءب ؤىنىصلآ ؤمصاعلآ ىف او هغنىست ؤعمآء ىف نمءءلآ ىملآعلآ ملسلآ

او هغنىست ؤعمآء همظنءو ىلؤدلآ نمآلآ ءاعوضوم ىلع زكرف ؤىمءكء رىغ ؤىشاقن ؤسلء ىءتنملاو  
 رارقءسلا " ناوئع ءءء ماعلآ اءه ىءتنم ماقىو .ؤىءءراخلآ نوؤشلل ينىصلآ بعشلآ ءه عم عم ؤكارشلآب  
 "ؤكرتشملا عفانملاو ؤرءلآو ءاىلؤؤسملا : ىملآعلآ ماظنلآ

لالآء نم ؤىخيراتلآ تاريخءلآ نىصلآ بعشلآ ققء ،ؤىبعشلآ نىصلآ ؤىروءمء سىسأءء نم نإ غناو لاقو  
 ءءءلآ ؤقرشملآ ءانكءملا نآلآ نضءء ؤىنىصلآ ؤمآلآو ،ىنضملآ لمعلآ

ءهنمب اموء ؤمءءلم نىصلآ .ءىءء سءكعلآو ،ملآعلآ نودب روطتت نأ نىصلآ عىطءءسءلآ " راءأو  
 "ؤفن لاءءم قلخ وأ عسوتلآ وأ ؤنمىهلل ىعست نلو ؤىملسلآ ؤىمنءلآ

ءاقالعلآ نم ءىءء ظمن قلخ ءىؤء نىصلآ نإف ،ىلؤدلآ ماظنلآ اءءش ىلآ ءارىءءلآ طسو هنأ ءضوأو  
 ؤكرتشملا ؤىمنءلآ عىسوتو ؤىءءءلآ ىلع ظافءلآو ؤىرشبلل كرتشم رىصم عمءءءو ؤىلؤدلآ  
 .ؤىءءءلآ ؤكرتشملا ءاىءءءلل ؤكرتشملا هءءءلآو ؤفلءءلآ ءاراضءلآ ءءبءلآ ملآعلآ لىهستو

(阿拉伯语)

## ىملآعلآ ملسلآ ىءتنم ىف اباطء ىقللآ ىنىصلآ سىئىرلآ بئان

来源：新华社，JULY 4, 2019

<http://arabic.people.com.cn/n3/2019/0704/c31660-9594336.html>

موىلآ انه ؤىنىصلآ ؤىءءراخلآ ؤرازو مساب ءءءءلآ غناوش غنق لاق (اوخنىش) 2019 وىلوى 3 نىءب  
 ملسلآ ىءتنملا ىءءءءلآ لفاءلآ رءءى فوس ناءش ىشء غناو ىنىصلآ سىئىرلآ بئان نإ ،(ءعبءرألآ)  
 .هىف اباطء ىقللآ ىملآعلآ  
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## • 外交部 (1 篇)

### Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Geng Shuang's Regular Press Conference on July 4, 2019

2019/07/04

[https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa\\_eng/xwfw\\_665399/s2510\\_665401/t1678570.shtml](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/xwfw_665399/s2510_665401/t1678570.shtml)

Q: Yesterday you announced that the World Peace Forum will be held in Tsinghua University. Do you have more details to share with us?

A: The 8th World Peace Forum will be held from July 8 to 9 under the theme of "stabilizing the international order: common responsibility, joint governance and shared benefits". There will be three plenary meetings, two luncheons, one dinner banquet and several group discussions. The topics include international landscape and international order, geopolitics and relations between major countries, regional security and multilateralism and unilateralism.

As I announced yesterday, Vice President Wang Qishan will attend and address the opening ceremony on the morning of July 8. Dignitaries including former Afghan President Hamid Karzai, former Indonesian President Megawati, former Singapore Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong, former President of the European Council Herman Van Rompuy and former Secretary of Russia's Security Council Sergei Ivanov. Diplomats from over 50 countries will also attend the opening ceremony and over 100 scholars of think tanks from 24 countries will deliver speeches. Around 200 academics on international relations and guests from related fields will also attend the event.

Here let me say a few more words about this forum. Organized by Tsinghua University in partnership with the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, the forum is the first high-level non-governmental seminar focusing on international security topics held by China. Established in 2012, it has been held for seven times with the aim to offer a platform to discuss international peace and security issues for strategists and scholars.

## • 中新网 (2 篇)

### VP urges global teamwork, warns of protectionism

转载自 China Daily, Editor : Li Yan 2019-07-09

<https://www.ecns.cn/news/2019-07-09/detail-ifzkvtrv5569732.shtml>

China's development cannot be separated from the rest of the world, and the world's development cannot be separated from China, Vice-President Wang Qishan said on Monday.

He also warned against protectionism in the name of national security when delivering a speech at the opening ceremony of the 8th World Peace Forum.

"The interests of all countries have been deeply intertwined and economic globalization is the main trend, even though there could be setbacks during the process," Wang said.

When faced with challenges, the biggest fear is fear itself, he added.

Dialogue and cooperation in economy, finance, science and technology and energy should be strengthened in order to build a higher level of global economy, Wang said.

The vice-president called for efforts to build a more fair, reasonable, stable and well-organized international order because "without a peaceful and stable global environment, there will be no development to speak of".

Major countries should assume their responsibilities and play an exemplary role, (and) make more contributions to world peace and stability, he said.

Wang also reaffirmed China's commitment to never seek hegemony, expansion or spheres of influence, saying that China will stick to its path of peaceful development.

To walk the path of peace, China will expand development through reform and innovation and learn from the advantages of other countries through opening-up, he said.

"It's not possible for one country to develop without connecting with the world. Protectionism should be avoided so all players are equal and are given the space and time to protect their interests," said Sarah Serum, Kenyan ambassador to China, who attended the opening ceremony.

Herman Van Rompuy, former president of the European Council and a former prime minister of Belgium, said the most important message sent by Wang's speech is that China wants to engage in the world community, not retreat as some others are doing.

"It is a positive message, very much in line with what the European Union means to do. The EU is a great, great supporter of multilateralism and international economic order," he said after listening to the speech.

Wu Shicun, president of the National Institute for South China Sea Studies, said there is a misunderstanding in global society that China's proposals such as the Belt and Road Initiative are intended to challenge the world order.

"Against such a background, the vice-president emphasized in his speech that China is a member of the international society that safeguards multilateralism and international order," Wu said.

Le Yucheng, vice-minister of foreign affairs, said at a luncheon of the World Peace Forum on Monday that China's development is an opportunity and contribution to the world, but by no means any kind of challenge or threat.

China will neither build a high wall nor decouple with any country, Le said, instead China will only further open up to the rest of the world.

## World Peace Forum calls for joint effort to common benefits

转载自 China Daily, Editor : Li Yan 2019-07-11

<http://www.ecns.cn/news/2019-07-11/detail-ifzkzyey4241518.shtml>

Politicians and scholars gathered in Beijing for the Eighth World Peace Forum to exchange their views on world security challenges and extend their suggestions for world peace on Monday and Tuesday.

The annual forum, organized by the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs and Tsinghua University, was themed "Stabilizing World Order: Common Responsibilities, Joint Management and Shared Benefits" this year and held against the backdrop of improving the situation on the Korean Peninsula, the ever-changing China-U.S. trade talks and other security uncertainties around the world. Chinese Vice-President Wang Qishan attended the opening ceremony and made a speech on Monday.

More than 200 international relations scholars from 24 countries and over 50 foreign ambassadors in China attended the forum. VIP guests including former Indonesian President Megawati Soekarnoputri, former Secretary of the Security Council of the Russian Federation Igor Ivanov, former Afghanistan President Hamid Karzai and former Singapore Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong. They were invited to give speeches at plenary meetings. Over 100 members from global think tanks attended 22 different group panels. The speeches and group panels covered different topics, from international configuration to regional affairs, and artificial intelligence technology and governance. The following are selections of opinions from the forum attendees.

### U.S.-DPRK dialogue and peace on the Korean Peninsula

Du Qiwen, former deputy minister of the CPC Central Foreign Affairs Office, China

Du suggested enhancing mutual trust between parties concerned about the DPRK through non-governmental cooperation. "In this way, the DPRK will feel more confident in denuclearization and then the Northeast Asian integration cooperation. For China, Japan and South Korea, they need to take the peninsula situation more into consideration when planning regional cooperation, which will provide a favorable and important international environment for peninsula peace," Du said.

Kim Sung-han, former minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of South Korea

Kim said the three-party mechanism really works to ease tension on the peninsula, judging by the Trump-Kim Panmunjom meeting in June, and the DPRK is likely to continue with this kind of third party liaison. "Under these circumstances, I think China and South Korea should further work together to help enhance U.S.-DPRK talks in a constructive manner."

### Sino-U.S. relations and world order

Le Yucheng, vice-minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China

Le said the development of the past 40 years of Sino-U.S. relations has proved that "united, we stand; divided we fall". He continued by making three points: "First, China is not to be blamed for the troubles the U.S. is facing; second, Using a tariff as threat is not the solution; third, it is stupid to



take China as the enemy and the consequence will be disastrous."

Swaine Michael, senior fellow, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, U.S.

Swaine is one of the U.S. scholars who signed an open letter to U.S. President Donald Trump and members of Congress published in Washington Post several days after top leaders of China and the U.S. met on the sidelines of the G20 Leaders' Summit in Japan. The number of the signed writers of the letter has increased from 100 to more than 500, according to Swaine.

"The increasing number of letter writers shows a repeated and wide consensus in the U.S. that people in scholarly, foreign policy, military or business (fields), think it is not right take China as an enemy and confront China," Swaine said. He hoped those in the U.S. who support extremist policies to China will think twice because of the letter and Chinese people will understand not all U.S. people are extreme to China.

## Multilateralism versus unilateralism

Fu Ying, chairwoman of the Center of International Security and Strategy, Tsinghua University, speaks at the 8th World Peace Forum held in Beijing Monday and Tuesday, July 9, 2019.[Photo/chinadaily.com.cn]

Fu Ying, chair of the Center of International Security and Strategy, Tsinghua University, China

Fu said China is in favor of maintaining and improving the current mechanism and order of multilateralism. "As a late-comer, China should have its own understanding of multilateralism out of its interests, needs, and values," Fu said, but it is not an excuse to violate countries. That's because the most important values of multilateralism are joint interests and a peaceful and stable environment, and avoiding a zero-sum game when facing conflicts and challenges.

## Geopolitics, major powers and regional security

Igor Ivanov, former secretary of the Security Council of the Russian Federation

Ivanov said the experience from China-Russian ties has influenced the international system in terms of some multilateral mechanism, including BRICS and the SCO. "These mechanisms were built under the same principles that China-Russian ties depend on. However, the SCO is not competing with the Belt and Road Initiative or with regional organizations like ASEAN. "We are not imposing our own will on others through a mechanism but developing it to benefit all," he said

Hamid Karzai, former president of Afghanistan

Karzai made four points he believes are key to the Afghanistan peace process: 1. The peace talks should be Afghanistan-led and owned; 2. The peace process and how to push it forward must be transparent; 3. The peace agreement must be supported by neighboring countries and even regions beyond; 4. Third-party agreements should not be the criterion to judge the peace process.

## Future of the SCO

At the 8th World Peace Forum in Beijing (from left) Khokhar Riaz Hussain, distinguished visiting fellow, National Defense University, Islamabad, Pakistan; Yakis Yasar, minister of Foreign Affairs

(2002-2003), Turkey; Sun Zhuangzhi, director of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; and Uianaev Sergei, first deputy-director of the Institute of Far Eastern Studies, Russian Academy of Science, Russia, July 8, 2019. [Photo by Sun Ru/chinadaily.com.cn]

Khokhar Riaz Hussain, distinguished visiting fellow, National Defense University, Islamabad, Pakistan

Khokhar said it is important for the world to share experiences and coordinate policies by various multilateral organizations, like the SCO, with China rising and Russia re-developing, and that the Asia-Pacific region is the new center of global geographical politics and economy.

Sun Zhuangzhi, director of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China

"SCO is crucial to China's diplomacy as it is a beginning of China truly promoting multilateral cooperation and diplomatic practice, and it is also a platform for China, Russia and Central Asian countries to develop effective cooperation," Sun said. It needs some new mechanism to deal with crisis management, particularly with regard to military mutual trust in borders between countries in case of conflicts and confrontations between member states.

BRICS and world order

Estivallet De Mesquita Paulo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary Embassy of Brazil

Estivallet said BRICS has proven it is an advanced mechanism, which is not only constructive but also creative. Although BRICS countries cannot reach agreement each time regarding each matter, it offers power to cooperate with each other. Peace and safety are the most crucial factors for all BRICS countries, despite their different histories, backgrounds and national conditions.

Li Yongquan, president of the School of International Relations, University of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China

Li believes BRICS was an economic cooperative mechanism at the very beginning without too many other contents. BRICS, as a cooperative mechanism, can develop better in the future, but it may be better to make BRICS focus on some key fields for better results instead of trying to cover everything.

## • 环球时报 (Global Times) (8 篇)

### Officials stress coexistence of China, world at Peace Forum

<http://www.globaltimes.cn/content/1157222.shtml>

Global Times, Yu Jincui and Lu Yuanzhi, 2019/7/8 23:08:40

Unreasonable part of intl order needs reform

China will firmly stick to the path of peaceful development and will never seek hegemony, expansion or a sphere of influence, senior Chinese officials emphasized at a forum in Beijing on Monday that gathered strategists, former foreign government officials and scholars.

Addressing the opening ceremony of the Eighth World Peace Forum organized by Tsinghua University, one of China's top universities, Chinese Vice President Wang Qishan said China must co-exist with the rest of the world.

"China cannot develop without the world, nor can the world develop without China," Wang said.

Starting 2012, the annual international security forum is a platform for global strategists to discuss challenges facing the world and put forward proposed solutions.

This year's forum, themed "Stabilizing the world order: Common responsibilities, Joint management and Shared benefits," saw the attendance of more than 300 scholars from 24 countries and diplomatic envoys from more than 50 countries.

It is held against the backdrop of profound changes in the international relations landscape and grave challenges like unilateralism, protectionism and major-power competition.

Wang also warned against "protectionism in the name of national security," calling on major powers to contribute more to global peace and stability and broaden the path of joint development.

He called for joint consultation, construction and sharing, strengthening dialogue and cooperation in economics, finance and technology to build a higher level of open world economy.

Accusations that China is trying to overthrow the current international order are groundless, forum scholars said.

There are increasing problems with the international order, Wang Jisi, president of the Institute of International and Strategic Studies of Peking University, told the Global Times.

The rights of developing countries need to be given more attention and rising trade protectionism and populism within certain countries pose greater challenges to international security, Wang said.

China is reforming the unreasonable part of the current international order, said He Kai, professor of international relations at Australia's Griffith University.

Worries of China overthrowing the international order were unnecessary as past decades of China's achievement occurred under the current international system, He said.

## Daunting challenges

But the international order is facing daunting challenges, scholars agreed. They expressed particular concerns about unilateralism and protectionism.

In a speech to the forum, former president of the European Council Herman Van Rompuy said protectionism doesn't protect the economy and people. He urged relevant parties to solve trade disputes through dialogue to protect their interests.

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Le Yucheng, who delivered a keynote speech at a lunch meeting, warned of the perilous consequences that unilateralism and protectionism could bring, citing the failures of the Versailles system established after World War I.

One of the important reasons the Treaty of Versailles failed to effectively prevent war was that relevant countries put their interests first and even shifted their crisis to others, he noted. "We cannot repeat the mistake of history," Le said.

Strained China-US relations are also a big concern of scholars and officials at the forum, especially amid intensifying tensions between the world's two biggest economies.

Le said threatening to raise tariffs and decouple the two economies were no prescription to address the problems.

China is sincere in holding trade negotiations with the US side to work out the differences, but it won't accept a deal that would constrain its self-development and obstruct the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, Le emphasized, noting that negotiations should be conducted on an equal footing and take reasonable concerns of each side into consideration.

Michael D. Swaine, a senior fellow at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, told the Global Times that there were many people on both sides, especially the US side, who want "a total win."

As the world's most significant and sophisticated great power relationship, the real challenge was to establish a relationship where the two countries could compete in some areas, sometimes in a very sharp way, but not be enemies, Swaine said.

Swaine was also one of the authors of a recent open letter "Making China an enemy is counterproductive" sent to US President Donald Trump and Congress, opposing the administration's approach to China.

## The 'Asian Age' and role of China and India

<http://www.globaltimes.cn/content/1157840.shtml>

Global Times, Ravi Bhoothalingam, 2019/7/14 20:28:15

Why do some civilizations or nations flourish and others fade out? Professor Joseph Needham had an answer. Needham is well known to the Chinese people for his monumental work *Science and Civilisation in China*. Before becoming a world-famous sinologist, Needham was a renowned biologist who believed that over the long term, evolutionary logic influenced human behavior. His work in Chinese history led him to identify the critical factor for civilizational success as the right balance between competition and cooperation. Nations or empires which achieved such a balance with their neighbors (and even rivals) learned valuable lessons: Too much competition was destructive, too little could stifle creativity. Similarly, too much cooperation created dependence, but too little created isolation. So, how would Needham's "long view" play out in India-China relations?

First, for a nation to flourish, its leaders must have an inspirational vision for their country. This quite clearly exists in the case of both China and India. President Xi Jinping's vision of the "Chinese Dream" and China's national rejuvenation has caught the imagination of the Chinese people. In India, newly re-elected Prime Minister Narendra Modi has reiterated with vigor his vision of a "New India," for a nation where 50 percent of the population is already under 25 years of age.

Second, fundamentally, India's and China's visions are not in conflict with each other. Both visions

focus on the prosperity and all-round development of their peoples. Both nations speak the language of peace and mutuality in international relations. Most importantly, the existence of powerful external threats to the visions of both countries is a strong motivator for China-India cooperation.

These threats are not geopolitical; rather, they are existential, such as climate change and antibiotic-resistant epidemic disease, each of which could decimate the world population, of which China and India's combined share is 40 percent.

While India's and China's visions might be non-conflicting, could the actual steps taken by the two countries to attain their respective goals create friction between them? This has indeed happened, and there are several examples of such problems. These issues should indeed be managed, but without losing sight of the central goal - to defeat the existential threats. That requires strong economic muscle and radical scientific innovation.

For this, India and China must recalibrate their competition/cooperation balance through mutual harmony and by avoiding serious differences - "No family quarrels when a storm batters at the door," to quote an African proverb.

Third, how can India and China build such economic muscle and scientific innovation? For a start, this requires broad and deep economic engagement between China and India, the first and third largest economies in the world on PPP terms according to the World Bank. There are obvious advantages for India, whose economy (one-fifth the size of China) is about a decade behind on the development curve, and can thus benefit from Chinese investment, enterprise and technology. I outline here five key advantages that China can derive through a deep economic engagement with India on the bilateral, regional and global levels.

First, the China-proposed Belt and Road Initiative is ambitious and has been widely welcomed, but it has also rapidly increased China's overall risk profile. Added to China's internal debt, excess capacity and high capital output ratio, this means that China's future investments must be less risky and earn better returns. India fulfills these conditions. India can absorb huge investments in infrastructure, and its political stability, well-ordered financial system and legal backbone reduce investor risk. India's large market also makes it possible to reap the benefits of economies of scale and thus increase return on capital.

Second, China is a complex country, and so is India, in different ways. But Chinese industry - earlier in telecom and now also in the e-commerce space - has experience of how potential sales and profits in India are next only to China in volume and growth. Today, China also has the opportunity to manufacture in India as well as import from India at lower costs, thus generating large-scale local employment, a win-win result for both countries.

Third, at the regional level, the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) provides an opportunity for China, India, Japan and ASEAN to accelerate the growth trajectory of Asia, already the fastest growing region in the world. Being first-to-market is the key today in most businesses, so intra-Asian trade is likely to grow faster and more profitably than trans-continental business. Therefore, to accommodate India's need for a transition period within the RCEP accession process will be a small price for China to pay, in order to create the largest free trade area in the world, especially in these days of mounting protectionism.

Fourth, also at the regional level, Chinese and Indian plans to develop connectivity and regional infrastructure should be better coordinated to minimize operational and governance costs. Neighbors

will then see that these two countries can cooperate, as well as compete. This will be a valuable and new experience for all concerned.

Last, modern science has the same lessons as Needham's work in history. In his remarkable book *Gene Machine*, Nobel Prize-winning chemist (and current president of the Royal Society) Prof. Venki Ramakrishnan remarks: "...the distinction between competition and collaboration is not so clear-cut...even when scientists are competing, they are actually using one another's advances... and are thus collaborating..." Thus, there is huge space for China-India collaboration in R&D and innovation in shared problems such as water scarcity, chaotic urbanization, high disease burdens, age/gender imbalances, and many others. Only scientific innovation can generate common and cost-effective solutions for the above-named existential problems that could otherwise overturn our national visions. When even the US and the Soviet Union could collaborate in space at the height of the Cold War, why should there be such hesitation on the part of India and China?

Hopefully, the two leaders can reset the competition/collaboration balance between the two countries, and generate powerful and creative ideas for a new path in India-China cooperation.

The author is treasurer and honorary fellow at Institute of Chinese Studies based in Delhi. The article is his speech delivered at the Eighth World Peace Forum in Beijing on July 9, 2019. [opinion@globaltimes.com.cn](mailto:opinion@globaltimes.com.cn)

## World heading toward a bipolar order: eminent scholar

<http://www.globaltimes.cn/content/1157022.shtml>

Global Times, 2019/7/7 18:18:40

### Editor's Note:

Since the US launched the trade war against China, it is widely believed that bilateral relations have come to a crossroads. Where are China-US relations headed amid profound changes in the international landscape? How will intensifying bilateral competition influence the international order? Yan Xuetong (Yan), dean of the Institute of International Relations at Tsinghua University and secretary-general of the World Peace Forum, shared insights with Global Times (GT) reporter Yu Jincui before the Eighth World Peace Forum which will be held in Beijing from Monday to Tuesday.

GT: What is behind the theme of this year's World Peace Forum - "Stabilizing the international order?" What are the characteristics of the current international order?

Yan: Changes in the international order have become a global concern over the past two or three years. Especially since US President Donald Trump took office, unease has mounted over US policy that deviates from Washington's traditional foreign policy prescription. Even relations between the US and its allies have become strained. When it comes to China-US ties, trade conflicts have been growing from 2018, spawning the label of a trade war.

We are face-to-face with a new international situation which people are not familiar with. Many observers describe it as a new cold war. But I don't think it's appropriate to apply the concept of Cold War to analyze the situation.

During the Cold War, there was no trade spat or decoupling of technology as the US and the Soviet

Union seldom had any economic and people-to-people exchanges. The confrontation between the two powers was different from the one now between Washington and Beijing.

Conventional strategic competition based on geopolitics can no longer explain today's situation. Simply put, strategic competition in cyberspace has no geographical barriers. It's not subject to geographical environment. In a digital economy, data becomes a resource. Different from natural resources, what matters is not who can control or occupy it, but who can use it. Strategic competition in such a context is not what we are familiar with. In this sense, many people think we are witness to international politics which does not have a precedent.

But from the academic perspective of international relations, the nature of strategic competition among powers has remained unchanged for thousands of years. It is in essence about the redistribution of power. In sum, we are heading toward a bipolar configuration featuring China and the US, under which the character of strategic competition remains the same but its forms and content change.

GT: How do you define China-US relations under the new emerging bipolar configuration?

Yan: I once wrote an article about the false friendship between China and the US. Today I still believe China and the US are not genuine friends. But the friendship has become more insincere than before. Since 1998, the friendship between the two countries has been a false one, with intense competition amid cooperation. Such a relationship will continue.

GT: President Xi Jinping and US President Trump agreed to restart trade talks and not to raise tariffs for the time being. Will this tentative truce lead to an end to the trade war that lasts for over a year?

Yan: I don't think it implies a suspension of the trade war. There is no truce. US tariff hikes on China haven't been reduced. The conflict is on. China's retaliatory tariff hikes on the US haven't come down either. So it is too early to say China and the US have reached a trade war truce. The trade war is on, but has not further escalated. The conflict can be compared to one between military divisions, not armies. There's no escalation, but no truce. Why did stocks surge after the leaders of China and the US met? It is because negotiations have resumed. It means tensions won't go up further. It doesn't mean that the conflict has been resolved.

GT: What's the worst-case scenario for China-US strategic competition? Will a war break out?

Yan: The possibility of a direct war between China and the US can be ruled out because both nations possess nuclear weapons. Even a proxy war is unlikely. No one knows what the case will be in decades or centuries. But a proxy war is unlikely during Trump's presidency. He was bellicose over the Korean Peninsula and Iran nuclear issues. He had prepared for military strikes against Iran, but called off at the last minute. He will not wage a war.

As far as I have observed, one of the characteristics that differentiates Trump from his predecessors is that he is not willing to use war as a means to solve problems. Hence, I don't think there will be a proxy war between China and the US during Trump's tenure.

But it doesn't mean strategic competition between the two countries will not exacerbate. The two are bound to have intensifying strategic competition, especially in the fields of trade, economy and technology. Trump said during the G20 summit that he wouldn't ban American companies from selling equipment to Huawei. But no one in China believes him. Nobody thinks the US will stop

sanctioning Huawei.

GT: Some US politicians have expressed support for the violent protests in Hong Kong. How do you see US intervention in Hong Kong affairs? Is it an extension of China-US strategic competition?

Yan: Washington is more concerned about finding ways of preventing China from catching up with the US in terms of technology and national power. Ideology is not the focal point of China-US competition. Because of so-called political correctness, the US may issue some statements on Hong Kong. But I don't think this means it is trying to compete with China in the ideological field. Some politicians within the Trump administration, for example, Secretary of State Mike Pompeo, may hope so, but Trump himself is not interested in it.

China should try to avoid the ideological battle with the US. In other words, if we can avoid ideological competition, we can avoid a new cold war. We must stick to the principle of not allowing ideology to meddle in foreign policy. This is very important.

GT: Given an emerging bipolar configuration that features intensifying China-US competition, how would the future international order look like?

Yan: It's certain that there will be more uncertainties in the future international order. The international order will become unstable and chaotic, but the bipolar configuration will be stable. More countries will choose not to comply with international treaties and opt for economic sanctions to deal with disputes. There will be fewer multilateral agreements. Bilateral diplomacy will become the main driving force for problem-solving.

GT: The just-concluded G20 summit leaves the world with a question about global governance leadership in the future. Against the backdrop of the US continuously withdrawing from international treaties and organizations and swearing by "America First," does Washington still have an interest in leading global governance?

Yan: During his tenure, Trump won't have a strong interest in the US shouldering responsibility as a global leader. He is not willing to pay the price. We cannot exclude the possibility that the next president, imagine a Democratic president being elected, would re-prioritize the strategic goal of making the US a global leader and return to some conventional American practices. But what about the one after the next? Who can ensure that the US won't have a second Trump? Because of Trump's influence on US international strategy, the erosion of US strategic credibility makes no one in the world dare believe in big powers. Mistrust among major powers is rising, so is it between small and big countries.

Newspaper headline: World heading toward a bipolar order: scholar

## ASEAN serves as stabilizer for Southeast Asia

<http://www.globaltimes.cn/content/1157145.shtml>

Global Times, 2019/7/8 17:02:57

Competition is acceptable. It is natural for countries to compete for markets, technology, military power and so on. But to get into a confrontation which can lead to serious consequences, even war, is not good. Nobody is going to win. Especially if and when two major powers like China and the US clash, it will affect other countries. The trade war, for example, will have an impact not only on



the US and China but also on other countries because of the global supply chain, markets and the global financial system, as everything is interdependent and interlinked.

Some observers argue that ASEAN members may stand to benefit from trade tensions between the US and China. There have been reports about investments going to ASEAN and companies starting to move out of China into Vietnam, Thailand and Malaysia. But in the long run, there could be negative impacts.

If the Chinese and US economies are badly hit by the trade war in terms of supply glut and rising prices because of tariffs and so on, the two countries, which are both major export markets for Southeast Asia, may import less from ASEAN members. The trade war could also affect the financial system, affecting currencies and things like that.

ASEAN would like to see more cooperation between the US and China rather than confrontation. They welcome efforts by both China and the US to resolve problems. Discussions between Chinese President Xi Jinping and US President Donald Trump as well as trade negotiations between the two countries are considered very helpful.

Amid intensifying China-US competition, not only in economy and trade, but also in technological and strategic spheres, concerns are rising over whether ASEAN may have to one day take sides between China and the US. There are two ways to look at it: ASEAN taking sides as a group or countries of the bloc separately taking sides.

From the perspective of individual ASEAN members, it depends on their foreign policies and their relations with the two big powers. For example, if you look at Thailand and the Philippines, they have strategic bilateral treaties with the US, leading to certain obligations on their part. But if it is ASEAN as a whole, as a group and community, it seems that the 10-member organization needs good relations with all major powers.

Both China and the US are strategic partners of ASEAN. Hence, the bloc should not, and will not, take sides.

In 1971, a declaration called the Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality was signed by the foreign ministers of ASEAN members in Kuala Lumpur, capital of Malaysia. At that time, there was intense competition between the US and the Soviet Union. The group had talked about being neutral then - meaning it didn't want to take sides.

The situation in the 21st century is different, but it does not mean ASEAN cannot take a position of neutrality, which means it stands close to each side. As long as China, the US, and other major powers recognize ASEAN as a group of peace-loving countries that want stability and development in the region, and if there is mutual respect, there shouldn't be any problem.

It's noteworthy that the ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific was adopted at the 34th ASEAN Summit held in late June. The document is significant because it provides ASEAN's perspective on the geostrategic concept of the Indo-Pacific region and gives an outline of how the organization views development in this region.

Different from the US Indo-Pacific Strategy whose emphasis is largely on defense and security and which is generally considered as taking aim at China, ASEAN's Indo-Pacific Outlook does not provide any strategy in the context of defense or political security. It emphasizes certain things that

ASEAN should pursue, including connectivity, sustainable development, maritime cooperation and so on.

Everybody is paying attention to the Indo-Pacific region because it's a dynamic and very important sphere. It's been long argued that the 21st century will be the Asian century. Earlier on we talked about the Asia-Pacific region, lately there is more emphasis being given to the Indian Ocean for various reasons because of things that have been happening, like piracy, the need for safety of navigation, maritime security and so on.

Countries including the US, Japan and India have all put forward their visions or initiatives for the Indo-Pacific region. What is ASEAN's role? If you look at the regional architecture, ASEAN has been able to bring together these countries. The East Asia summit, for example, includes 18 countries: 10 ASEAN members plus almost all the major powers. So it is important that ASEAN remains stable. Peace in the Southeast Asian region will provide an enabling environment for development - this can help stabilize the region.

The article was compiled by Global Times reporter Yu Jincui based on an interview with Tan Sri Rastam Mohd Isa, chairman and chief executive of the Institute of Strategic and International Studies Malaysia, on the sidelines of the Eighth World Peace Forum being held in Beijing on Monday and Tuesday. [yujincui@globaltimes.com.cn](mailto:yujincui@globaltimes.com.cn)

## Better understanding can lower China-US mistrust

<http://www.globaltimes.cn/content/1157296.shtml>

Global Times, 2019/7/9 19:13:42 Last Updated: 2019/7/10 15:06:25

Editor's Note:

Over 100 American experts on Asia, including former government officials and scholars, signed an open letter - "Making China a US enemy is counterproductive" - to oppose the China approach of the administration of President Donald Trump. Michael Swaine (Swaine), a senior fellow at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, one of the writers of the letter, talked to Global Times (GT) reporters Bai Yunyi and Yu Jincui on the motivation behind and significance of the letter, as well as current problems between China and the US, on the sidelines of the Eighth World Peace Forum held in Beijing from Monday to Tuesday.

GT: What has driven you to sign the letter?

Swaine: There were about 20 people who worked on it together. There was a committee effort to do that. I think the primary point of the letter is simply to say that even though the US and China have some serious differences and there's a lot of concern about Chinese practices in some areas, there is no consensus in the policy community and other relevant communities in the US to support the extreme policy toward China, sort of zero-sum policy that labels China an existential security threat. I think that letter showed very convincingly that there is no clear consensus in support of that kind of extreme viewpoint.

GT: What impact do you expect the letter to have on the US government? How have the government and Congress responded to this letter so far?

Swaine: I don't know what the influence will be on the Trump administration. So far there has been no specific reaction from the government, either in the Congress or the White House or anywhere

else in any official capacity. So I don't know what their reaction is at this point. My guess is that there won't be much open public reaction to it, but I am not sure.

I very much hope that it will cause some supporters of the extremist policies toward China to reconsider their support, given the number of extremely well-respected people who signed the letter. I also hope that the letter convinces people overseas, including those in China, that the US policy community is not united behind the extremely adversarial policies of the Trump administration.

GT: Are you optimistic about the prospect of a trade deal between China and the US?

Swaine: I really don't have any inside information on that. I think they will reach some kind of deal, yes, but whether it satisfies both sides completely is doubtful. I don't think it will satisfy either side completely. There is some kind of mutual compromise that both can strike, and I think there are many people on both sides, especially on the US side, who were pushing for a complete win. They want to get everything and they're not gonna be successful. I hope they will withdraw the tariffs after a period of time. We'll see what the results are.

GT: What do you believe will be the biggest uncertainty on the way to a final ceasefire between the US and China?

Swaine: There are a lot of difficulties and uncertainties in relations between the two countries, and we're certainly going to remain in a more competitive relationship for the indefinite future. But the real challenge is to establish a relationship that recognizes that we can compete in some areas in sometimes a very sharp way, and not be enemies, and where they can also cooperate in many necessary areas.

The US-China relationship is the largest, most significant and complex great power relationship today, and it requires a level of sophistication and understanding about how each side regards the other side, and what the differences are, and what are the differences within each side in viewpoints, because there is no unified single viewpoint, on one side or the other. There are bases for differences that can be used to try to improve relations in certain areas, I think, both in China and in the US.

GT: Americans believe that the US is addressing the problem of China-US trade deficit, but Chinese believe it is cracking down on an emerging China. How do you view the completely different viewpoints? Do they stem from pure misunderstanding? Is there any other reason for that?

Swaine: It's not purely a misunderstanding. I think that there are legitimate grievances that Americans have toward China over trade and technology and other practices such as in cyber (security area), that are legitimately a source of real concern in the US. They have become worse over time. In some areas (China) they've improved, but in many areas they have not. That has generated this kind of desire in many quarters for a more effective counter to try to get China to improve in those areas.

I share the concerns of people in the US on certain issues, but what I am not in support of is across-the-board characterization and condemnation of China as the source of evil, the source of existential threat to national security that has to be responded to in a cold war type fashion. That is to my mind not justified by the facts, and it's something that would be counterproductive for the US and China.

By the same token, I think China itself cannot go down that path of looking at the US as its serious, adversarial opponent or an enemy. I think it has to continue to be relatively restrained in its

response, and continue to work with American officials and with others within the American foreign policy and other communities to maintain as good a relationship as we can, recognizing that we have differences that are not going to be easily overcome.

GT: China's rapid development had been foreseen by the West a long time ago, but why does it suddenly matter so much? Why has the concern or vigilance on China in the US burst out in the open over the past two years?

Swaine: I think this concern toward China has been building for quite a few years. There are many reasons behind it. It's not a very simple question to answer. It partly has to do with China's more assertive behavior in various areas, overseas, particularly along China's maritime boundary, where it has increased its presence and become more assertive in defending what it sees as its rights. It's partly to do with China's greater efforts to protect its own industries and to engage in certain types of discriminatory policies. It's also in part a reflection of the change within China toward a more ideological approach.

Many people in the US now are very concerned by what is happening in Xinjiang. So many people are very concerned about that, and they want to see China progressing in ways that will not require or involve that kind of behavior. I think that's a very legitimate concern.

And there's also the simple fact that China has become a more powerful player. It has not only economic influence, but military and political influence in many different areas. And this has created a lot of anxiety and uncertainty in the minds of many people, not just Americans, about what role China will play in the international order.

I don't believe that China wants to overthrow the international order, I think that's ridiculous. But I do think China wants to reform areas of it, but it has to be clear about what it wants and what it doesn't. That's particularly true in areas like the South China Sea, where China has been most unclear about its position in certain areas.

GT: From your perspective, what will possibly be the pattern in which China and the US treat each other in the next 10 years?

Swaine: In the next 10 years, I think we will surely have a more competitive relationship. I think the Trump administration today has more than just a competitive relationship, it's an adversarial relationship in some ways. I think some in China have a similar view. And I'm hoping that through greater understanding and greater sophistication and policy, as well as less domestic uncertainty and insecurity, we can lower that suspicion. That's gonna require a lot of work. It's gonna require some basic understanding, a realistic assessment about how each country exists and how their attitude is toward the other, and linking of those realistic capabilities with policies in different areas, in terms of both the opportunities and the concerns they present.

GT: To what extent will the US 2020 elections affect China-US relations?

Swaine: That's extremely difficult to say. It depends entirely on who wins and it's very unclear who would win. And in the campaign, I think you will have a lot of criticism of China by both sides. The criticism will be very simplistic, very broad, and distorted. One can almost guarantee that. So China shouldn't take much of that seriously. You have to look and see what the real policies are, once the government is in place.

Newspaper headline: China-US rivalry need not be bitter

## Australia, China should seek common ground

<http://www.globaltimes.cn/content/1157533.shtml>

Global Times, Published: 2019/7/11 17:08:40

Editor's Note:

As the two countries have a strong economic relationship, Australia should be China's best friend in the West, Steve Howard (Howard), secretary general of the Australia-based Global Foundation, said at the Eighth World Peace Forum Tuesday in Beijing. By saying, "If China catches a cold, the world gets influenza and Australia gets pneumonia," he underlined the importance of China-Australia relations with an aphorism. Why have bilateral relations become strained in the past two years? How can Australia and China overcome challenges to reset ties? Howard shared his opinions with Global Times (GT) reporters Yu Jincui and Bai Yunyi.

GT: There has been much criticism of the so-called China threat and China influence in Australia in the past two years. Could you explain what happened in Australian politics and society in the last two years?

Howard: It was a complicated time until about one year ago. I think we did have a number of problems and a number of reasons for the problems. Some of it is genuine misunderstanding. Some are caused by what I call mischievous actors in Australia.

Australia is a very big, noisy democracy. And there are many voices, and sometimes people have negative things to say to get more attention than they should. We were getting a lot of negativity in the 12 months and even 18 months before. And some of that was coming from very senior levels. And it was very unfortunate. I was upset that there were some statements made about China and China-Australia relations that were not true. This mistrust in the relationship should not have been there.

GT: Some observers hold that the China-Australia relationship remains frosty despite a perceived reset underway since Scott Morrison replaced Malcolm Turnbull as prime minister in 2018. Is the current government keen on reshaping ties with China?

Howard: I think the Morrison government has taken some very positive and important steps since Morrison took office. These have stabilized our relations and stopped a lot of the negativity. It's less frosty than it was a year ago. But it also needs what I call signals or headlines, such as high-level visits from leaders with the right messages about the long-term relationship, not just short-term. I think what China values is stability and predictability. So, China would like to know that looking 10 and 20 years ahead and even further, it can count on Australia to be a partner in a number of ways.

GT: What are the biggest challenges for Australia in improving ties with China?

Howard: Although the trade or economic relationship between the two countries is really huge and really vital and very complementary, there's not enough of what I call institutional frameworks to build the underlying bedrock or ballast people-to-people links. I think we've had a wake-up call in Australia and in China that we need to deepen the way in which we engage together.

You know China has taken off globally. But I don't think there's been enough attention in Australia to underlying trust building and what I call strategic relations rather than just day-to-day management.

So, for example, I admire the fact that the US, maybe it's different under the current administration, but the US with different administrations, has had, I think, quite a number of official forms of dialogue with China, and vice versa. In other words, it is a very sophisticated way of managing relationships. Australia hasn't had this. When issues have arisen, we haven't had the means by which we can have the conversations we should have before these issues become too hot.

GT: Australian columnist Tony Walker recently cited several senior public servants saying that security issues have too big a hold on Australia's China policy, and this is one of the reasons why the China-Australia relationship is being mishandled. What's your take on this?

Howard: I am confident that the Australian government, which won the recent election, is in control of the nation and in control of the security establishment of all the arms of government. The Australian government, whoever is in power, will take advice from security agencies. And that advice can be positive or negative, and the government needs to make national decisions.

Maybe the government can send some stronger messages to the Australian community, as well as to China, because I think the Australian people also want to be sure that the government is controlling all the arms of government and not the other way around. Australian people are not fools. They know that their prosperity is heavily linked to China. They want the government they elected to be sensible and responsible to protect their interests.

GT: Australia has banned 5G infrastructure coming from China. But in this highly globalized world, the US probably will not be the only economic center in the coming years. Do you believe Australia is prepared for this scenario?

Howard: If we believe in open globalization, if we're serious about economic globalization, all countries should adopt the best technology, wherever it comes from. Of course, countries have legitimate security concerns. I think that the government is entitled to make decisions based on the best advice. I was disappointed that it made the decision, but I respect the decision.

The best global companies now realize that to succeed wherever they operate, be it Africa or Australia, they have to be good not only at business, they have to be good at winning support in many ways. Huawei has brilliant technology. But maybe there's a story about how to improve community acceptance and understanding of what Chinese companies are wishing to do globally.

What I don't want is a situation where the world is divided between choices of Chinese or American technology. I think we have to think about these decisions quite differently in the future. And it's hard for those of us who are not involved in security advice to know exactly upon what basis these things can be done. But I think we need a different method going forward, avoiding the problem before it becomes a big headache.

GT: Prime Minister Morrison recently warned of "collateral damage" in the trade dispute between the US and China. As Australia is a US ally while a close economic partner of China, what impact will intensifying China-US competition have on Australia and the country's China policy?

Howard: To me, what Prime Minister Morrison was saying, I believe, is that economic globalization and openness is the most vital thing for Australia in the world system. China is now a champion of economic globalization, so is Australia. We now have China and Australia in exactly the same position where they want an open, engaged world trading system. Some countries are going in the other direction, which causes worries.

So, China and Australia could form what I call a coalition of the willing on this issue. They could be partners not just together, but to work with other like-minded countries at a global level to have an impact, for example, on strengthening the World Trade Organization, reforming the rules and other institutions that actually help to encourage trade and multilateralism engagement.

In terms of the US, I think Australia makes up its own mind about its foreign policy, and it needs to, and this is not an easy path for Australia, because Australia in the past in many ways always had a big protector. Now we face a world in which China has become a great power. It is a major economic partner, which means it has to be given due political importance.

I think Australia needs to be very careful not to take sides. Australia needs to offer to be helpful, often quietly, rather than making a lot of noise. China is the largest economic trading partner. America has been our most important ally. The relative power between the two is shifting. Australia needs to adjust its long-term game to take account of this.

GT: You support Australia formally joining the China-proposed Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). Why?

Howard: The vision is a really good one, a really strong one. When President Xi Jinping delivered a speech on it at the first Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation in 2017, he talked about the need to find common rules, the need for an even higher level of conversation, a dialogue between civilizations, which is respecting cultures and long-term history. So, the BRI is actually a very high-level concept as well as a concept of projects. And I think it's taken a while for many countries, particularly in the West, including Australia, to understand that this is China's intention.

I certainly hope that the Australian government would be a supporter of the BRI. I think Australia has a lot of expertise to offer China, a lot of experience in working with infrastructure. We have a lot of capital with the third-biggest pension funds in the world. And they like to invest in infrastructure. And at the moment they don't invest much in infrastructure in Asia because it's too risky. So why wouldn't it be another area of cooperation?

GT: In your opinion, is there anything the current Australian government can learn from former prime minister John Howard's China policy?

Howard: Prime minister Howard was elected in 1996. When he took office, relations between Australia and China were a bit rocky. But he worked with his Chinese counterparts on being predictable, stable, and trustworthy. And they actually built a very effective relationship between Australia and China.

He said he would be reliable, stable, and predictable. He also said to China that Australia would not use a megaphone. In other words, if we have issues, we'll talk about them, but we'll talk about them quietly. So, let's identify the things we have in common and cooperate. And let's put the difficult things over here and agree to work on them quietly. This is a very good model of prime minister Howard.

## China, Russia and US define world order

<http://www.globaltimes.cn/content/1158123.shtml>  
Global Times, Published: 2019/7/16 21:53:40

Editor's Note:

In terms of global strategic architecture, China, Russia, and the US are crucial to the world. How can Beijing and Moscow deepen cooperation? How will the 2020 US presidential elections affect Russia-US ties? Global Times (GT) reporter Lu Yuanzhi talked to Andrey Kortunov (Kortunov), director general of the Russian International Affairs Council, on these issues at the sidelines of the Eighth World Peace Forum held in Beijing recently.

GT: Chinese President Xi Jinping paid a visit to Moscow in June and both sides agreed to upgrade their comprehensive strategic partnership of coordination for a new era. Where are bilateral ties headed?

Kortunov: It will partially depend on the overall development of the international system, because many things remain unclear, including fundamental challenges and opportunities for Chinese-Russian cooperation. However, it's important the two countries are committed to long-term shared approaches and future vision, such as how to reconcile the China-proposed Belt and Road Initiative with Russia's Eurasian Economic Union, or how to handle international crises that might affect both sides. For instance, Americans are likely to leave Afghanistan before too long; Russians and Chinese are already working on how they could jointly prevent Islamic fundamentalism from spreading to their territories or to neighboring countries.

It seems likely Moscow and Beijing will deepen cooperation not only in security, but also in development and high-tech areas. For example, Huawei is now under attack from Washington, and the US has threatened to block it from Google software. Russia and China can work together on alternative software for smartphones and on other things much more sophisticated, including AI.

GT: Russian President Vladimir Putin said he will step down when his term ends in 2024. Without Putin as president, will China-Russia relations change?

Kortunov: It will be one of the most important tasks of Putin to make sure his successor has good relations with the Chinese leadership. I suppose he will invest plenty of time and effort in continuing the kind of personal chemistry he enjoys with President Xi.

However, it's not just about leadership change. It's about how we can adjust our respective economic and social systems so they will be more compatible than they are now. There are many things to work on here. One of the challenges is to go beyond the primary public sector cooperation and incentivize small- and medium-sized enterprises from the two countries to work together.

GT: US President Donald Trump met Putin in Osaka, Japan. Putin said Russia would do all it could to upgrade US relations, but it was up to the US to decide how to develop bilateral relations. How do you interpret Putin's statement?

Kortunov: Putin's message is clear. When Putin thought Washington was ready to work with Russia, he made a couple of specific proposals to Trump. For instance, Putin offered practical ways in which both sides could strengthen strategic arms control. There were specific proposals on Syria, Iran, and North Korea. However, Putin made it clear he would not deviate from defending Russia's basic



principles and interests.

It is up to the US to take it or to leave it. If the White House is ready to extend the New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (New START) agreement or work with the Kremlin on Syria, the Russian side will go the extra mile to accommodate the US. If the US is not ready, Moscow will wait. This pause is regrettable, but it is not the end of the world. Russia can provide for its security even without the New START and can handle Syria with other partners. It is up to the US to decide what to do.

GT: How will the 2020 US presidential elections affect relations with Russia?

Kortunov: It is hard to tell because so far we do not know who will win. Today, it seems likely Trump will be re-elected because the US economy is doing well. He is also smart enough not to engage the US into another bloody and expensive war.

Trump is thinking mostly about his re-election, so he has to be nice to all political and social groups within the US that might impact voters. This consideration clearly affects his foreign policy decisions on China, Russia, the EU, or whatever. If he is re-elected, we will see a president no longer constrained by election considerations. We do not know for sure who this unleashed Trump will likely become and what kind of policies he would make.

Our country is perceived as evil or at least Putin is perceived as evil. I do not think this negative attitude will change fast. That is why relations between Russia and the US will be on a bumpy road long after 2020, no matter who comes to the White House.

GT: The Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF) may cease to exist from August 2. How will it affect geopolitics?

Kortunov: The absence of INF may put into motion a chain reaction. With INF gone, it becomes very difficult to extend the New START. If the New START ceases to exist, it might mean the end for the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). If there is no NPT around, the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty may be the next chip to fall. It resembles a house of cards. If you take one card out, the whole house will collapse. From this viewpoint, the death of INF is very risky because it might lead us into a world without any arms control whatsoever, not just a world with no bilateral US-Russia arms control agreements.

GT: How would relations among China, the US, and Russia affect world order?

Kortunov: They would have a very important impact because these countries define the rules of the game. For example, if Russia and the US do not want to disarm, nobody will be ready to disarm. If China and the US cannot agree on free trade, who would agree?

The united world that we know today might well split into a number of competing blocs. This is not a very bright prospect for anyone. If there is a technological war between Beijing and Washington, other countries cannot sit on the fence, they will have to choose their side in this war.

The three countries should act on the assumption that they understand their responsibilities. They should set a good example on how to make compromises among themselves, but also on how to take interests of smaller states into account. If the three of us fail to do that, the world will not be a safe and sustainable place.

## US has to realize reality of a new world

<http://www.globaltimes.cn/content/1157948.shtml>

Global Times, Published: 2019/7/15 18:58:41

### Editor's Note:

Relations among China, Russia and the US have caught attention of the world because the three global powers can have a profound impact on the international landscape. How can Beijing and Moscow maintain close relations? Where will Russia-US relations head amid dramatic changes in the global political dynamics? Sergey Karaganov (Karaganov), dean of the Faculty of World Economy and International Affairs at the National Research University Higher School of Economics in Russia, shared his viewpoints with Global Times (GT) reporter Lu Yuanzhi on the sidelines of the recent Eighth World Peace Forum in Beijing.

GT: The year 2019 marks the 70th anniversary of China-Russia diplomatic relations. How would you evaluate the current ties? What are the reasons for the close ties between the two countries?

Karaganov: It's very rare that countries with different social systems are so close. Now we stay together in international relations and the relationship between Russia and China and relations between Russian President Vladimir Putin and Chinese President Xi Jinping are the main stabilizing factor in this very unstable world.

First of all, Russia and China become close because they decided that it is in their interests to lean on each other. Second, we have solved most of the outstanding problems which we have inherited, including the border problem. We have increased cooperation in many fields. And relations, in spite of the elements of obvious competition, have become extremely healthy.

Now we have new horizons. We have to know each other better. We have to build up a better relationship in fields like business. So, we are very happy there is friendship and mutual respect and the two leaders know that they can rely on each other.

GT: President Xi paid a state visit to Moscow in June. Both countries agreed to upgrade bilateral relations to a comprehensive strategic partnership of coordination for new era. So how will the two countries develop relations in the new era?

Karaganov: We are building a relationship in almost every field. In the political sphere, we cooperate closely. In the military sphere, we have joint military exercises. Our economic relationship is growing very fast. Now we have to think together on how to build a peaceful Eurasia, both on the basis of the Belt and Road Initiative promoted by Xi and a similar idea of Putin, known as the Greater Eurasian Partnership. During Xi's last visit to Russia, they supported both ideas and said it was a coincidence. We have to understand a peaceful and faster developing Eurasia is our hope, and we have to work together to achieve it.

GT: Putin and US President Donald Trump recently met in Osaka. Putin said that Russia would do all it could to boost ties with the US and it was up to Washington to decide how best to build ties with Moscow. How do you interpret Putin's statement?

Karaganov: Americans are extremely hostile; they are even more hostile toward Russia than China.

So Putin was trying to say that "if you wish good relations, let's have good relations; if you don't want good relations, we don't care." That's the basic answer. We'd like to have a normal relationship with them, but we know the limits. We also know the limits of this administration, which is undermined by deep internal differences and paths within American elite society.

Even if the US wanted to have a normal relationship, Trump couldn't deliver. We need normal relations because we are the two most powerful nuclear countries in the world, and we have a special responsibility. However, of course, the US administration is irresponsible, and we understand that relationship could not be friendly.

GT: What will be Russia-US ties like in the future?

Karaganov: I hope that we'll have a normal relationship, more cooperation, and less hostility. I hope we will start to talk about limiting or controlling the situation in military-political affairs, because actually Americans are now knowingly and systematically undermining every effort in trying to make the military-political situation more predictable and more controllable. They think they could win in this uncontrollable situation and the arms race. They're dead wrong. It looks like many in the US want to repeat the success of former president Ronald Reagan. The Soviet Union collapsed because of its own internal weaknesses, but many Americans believe it was because they inflicted an arms race. They want to repeat that.

In the early 1980s, the US pressured Japan, a fast developing country, by imposing quotas. Since that time, Japan has been in stagnation. That is Washington's strategy toward China, but they do not take into consideration the limits of American power. There is also a very drastic change because the Soviet Union and China were competitors at that time, but now we are friends. The situation has changed. The US will have to adapt to the fact that we are living in a new world.

GT: Both Washington and Moscow suspended the implementation of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF). The treaty is likely to cease to exist from August 2. Without the constraints of the treaty, will we witness a more intense arms race between the two countries? How will it affect geopolitics?

Karaganov: It's up to the US. We will develop and deploy only those systems we need. We will not participate in the old-style arms race, which was stupid, time- and money-consuming, and in the end, counter-productive. Russia has already deployed a new generation of weapons, which could overcome every possible strategic defense, and cover all possible and necessary targets to deter the US. We are cutting military expenditures because we are working according to our plans, not according to American plans. That is the basic difference with the arms race between the Soviet Union and the US in the previous Cold War. We are developing only those weapons necessary to deter them.

The US has two main goals in withdrawing from the INF. One, crush what is left of arms control because they don't want to be constrained. Two, they want to deploy new systems in Asia against China.

However, we will be close to China as friends and supporters.

- 国务院新闻办公室（1 篇）

## VP urges global teamwork, warns of protectionism

The State Council Information Office, China Daily, July 9th, 2019  
[http://english.scio.gov.cn/m/topnews/2019-07/09/content\\_74967351.htm](http://english.scio.gov.cn/m/topnews/2019-07/09/content_74967351.htm)

China's development cannot be separated from the rest of the world, and the world's development cannot be separated from China, Vice-President Wang Qishan said on Monday.

He also warned against protectionism in the name of national security when delivering a speech at the opening ceremony of the 8th World Peace Forum.

"The interests of all countries have been deeply intertwined and economic globalization is the main trend, even though there could be setbacks during the process," Wang said.

When faced with challenges, the biggest fear is fear itself, he added.

Dialogue and cooperation in economy, finance, science and technology and energy should be strengthened in order to build a higher level of global economy, Wang said.

The vice-president called for efforts to build a more fair, reasonable, stable and well-organized international order because "without a peaceful and stable global environment, there will be no development to speak of".

Major countries should assume their responsibilities and play an exemplary role, (and) make more contributions to world peace and stability, he said.

Wang also reaffirmed China's commitment to never seek hegemony, expansion or spheres of influence, saying that China will stick to its path of peaceful development.

To walk the path of peace, China will expand development through reform and innovation and learn from the advantages of other countries through opening-up, he said.

"It's not possible for one country to develop without connecting with the world. Protectionism should be avoided so all players are equal and are given the space and time to protect their interests," said Sarah Serum, Kenyan ambassador to China, who attended the opening ceremony.

Herman Van Rompuy, former president of the European Council and a former prime minister of Belgium, said the most important message sent by Wang's speech is that China wants to engage in the world community, not retreat as some others are doing.

"It is a positive message, very much in line with what the European Union means to do. The EU is a great, great supporter of multilateralism and international economic order," he said after listening to the speech.

Wu Shicun, president of the National Institute for South China Sea Studies, said there is a misunderstanding in global society that China's proposals such as the Belt and Road Initiative are intended to challenge the world order.

"Against such a background, the vice-president emphasized in his speech that China is a member of the international society that safeguards multilateralism and international order," Wu said.

Le Yucheng, vice-minister of foreign affairs, said at a luncheon of the World Peace Forum on Monday that China's development is an opportunity and contribution to the world, but by no means any kind of challenge or threat.

China will neither build a high wall nor decouple with any country, Le said, instead China will only further open up to the rest of the world.

## • Tsinghua University News 清华新闻 (1 篇)

### The Eighth World Peace Forum Held at Tsinghua

[https://news.tsinghua.edu.cn/publish/thunews/en/9670/2019/20190710184907959144506/20190710184907959144506\\_.html](https://news.tsinghua.edu.cn/publish/thunews/en/9670/2019/20190710184907959144506/20190710184907959144506_.html)  
Tsinghua University News, July 10, 2019

The eighth World Peace Forum (WPF) opened at Tsinghua University on July 8th, with the theme of "Stabilizing the World Order: Common Responsibilities, Joint Management, and Shared Benefits". Wang Qishan, Vice President of China, addressed the opening ceremony.

The forum was attended by former President of Afghanistan Hamid Karzai, former President of Indonesia Megawati Soekarnoputri, former Prime Minister of Singapore Goh Chok Tong, former President of the European Council Herman Van Rompuy, former Secretary of Security Council of the Russian Federation Igor Ivanov, and other former politicians and opinion leaders from around the world. Diplomatic envoys from more than 50 countries attended the opening ceremony. More than 100 think tank scholars from 24 countries spoke at the forum, and 200 researchers and practitioners in the field of international relations were present at the event. The Vice Chairperson of the Foreign Affairs Committee of China's 13th National People's Congress Fu Ying, the Vice Minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China Le Yucheng and Zheng Zeguang, the Vice Minister of the Ministry of Education of China Zheng Fuzhi, the President of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs Wang Chao, the President of Tsinghua University Qiu Yong, the Chairperson of Tsinghua University Council Chen Xu, the Vice President of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs Li Huilai and the Vice President of Tsinghua University Zheng Li also attended the forum. Yan Xuetong, the Secretary General of the World Peace Forum, moderated the opening ceremony.

In his address, Wang Qishan stated that with the founding of New China, the Chinese people, through their extraordinary efforts, have achieved the historic progress from struggling for subsistence to a moderately prosperous society in all respects, heralding bright prospects for the great renewal of the Chinese nation. China cannot develop by shutting itself from the world, nor can the world develop by shutting out China. Committed to the path of peaceful development, China will never seek hegemony, expansion or sphere of influence no matter how the international situation changes or how developed it may become. With the common interests of all humanity in mind, China has come up with the proposition to build a new type of international relations and a community with a shared future for mankind. "We must stay committed to peaceful development,

unswervingly advance economic globalization and jointly build an international order that is more fair, equitable, stable and effective,” said Vice President Wang.

In his welcome speech at the opening ceremony, Qiu Yong, President of Tsinghua University, and Chairman of World Peace Forum, extended his warmest welcome and thanks to all the participants on behalf of Tsinghua University and announced the opening of the eighth World Peace Forum.

President Qiu stated that since its inception, the forum has adhered to the core principles of inclusiveness, innovation and openness, and its influence has been expanding. It has become an annual event for the active participation of global strategic security personnel with the aim of promoting international security dialogue, stimulating innovation in strategic thinking and maintaining world peace and stability.

President Qiu also pointed out that although in the world today, stability and turmoil, opportunities and challenges co-exist, peace and development remain the theme of the times. Joint efforts must be made to create a win-win situation, and strive to promote peace and prosperity for all countries in the world. He hoped that all delegates would speak freely in the following two days and make new and greater contributions to maintaining international order and stability, and deepening global security cooperation.

Former President of Indonesia Megawati Soekarnoputri and former President of the European Council Herman Van Rompuy spoke at the first plenary with the theme “International Configuration and World Order”.

During the two-day forum, topics including geopolitics and relations among the major powers, regional security cooperation, multilateralism vs. unilateralism, international order transformation and regional conflicts, free trade zone construction and trade norms, new trends in the international counter-terrorism situation, artificial intelligence: technology and governance, BRICS and world order, and other relevant topics will be discussed.

The forum will have two plenaries, two plenary panels, one lunch meeting, and 22 panels, covering global, regional and other relevant issues.

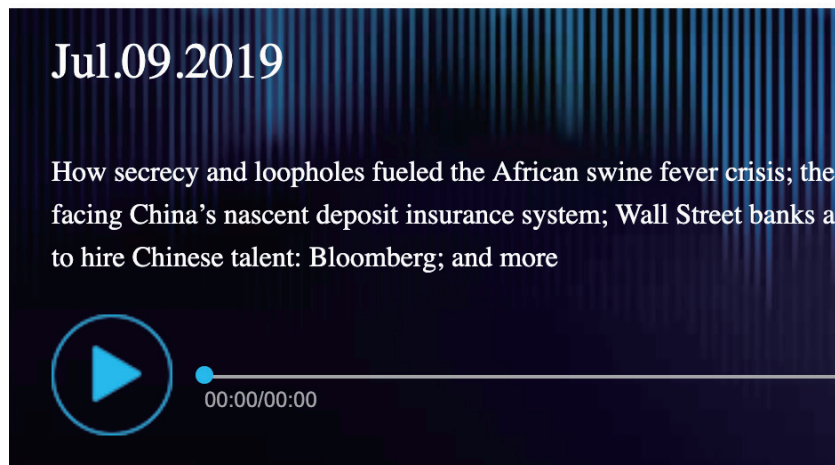
The World Peace Forum, organized by Tsinghua University and co-organized by the Chinese People’s Institute of Foreign Affairs, is a high-level non-governmental global forum on international security held under the approval of the State Council. The forum is committed to engaging international leaders and strategists to exchange views and proposals for developing new ideas, concepts and approaches for improvement of global stability and world peace.

- Caixin 财新网 (2 篇)

## China Biz Roundup Podcast: China's Swine Fever Crisis; Nascent Deposit Insurance System; Wall Street Banks' China Talent Crunch

By Eva Cheng, Jul 09, 2019

<https://www.caixinglobal.com/2019-07-09/china-biz-roundup-podcast-chinas-swine-fever-crisis-nascent-deposit-insurance-system-wall-street-banks-china-talent-crunch-101437252.html>



- How secrecy and loopholes fueled the African swine fever crisis.
- The challenges facing China's nascent deposit insurance system.
- Wall Street banks are struggling to hire Chinese talent: Bloomberg.
- MUCH more.

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Catch us on your commute, or wherever you are, while we provide you with exactly what you need to know about China, on this day.

## At World Peace Forum, China's Vice President Pans Protectionism

Caixin. Wang Zili, Zeng Jia, Tian Jiawei, Qing Ying, Jul 08, 2019 10:15 PM

<https://www.caixinglobal.com/2019-07-08/at-world-peace-forum-chinas-vice-president-pans-protectionism-101437012.html>

Vice President Wang Qishan slammed protectionism at a forum on world peace Monday in Beijing, saying the global security should instead be achieved by working together to build a more open world economy.

Wang made the remarks after China and the U.S. reached a ceasefire in late June to their ongoing trade war, which had escalated in recent months. Still, it remains uncertain whether the two sides will be able to negotiate a deal to ease tensions.

“Development is the key to solving all problems,” Wang said in a speech at the 8th World Peace Forum in Beijing. “We should strengthen dialogue and cooperation on the economy, finance, technology, energy and other areas in order to take the world economy to a new level of openness and to strengthen joint security through shared interests.”

He added that China is opposed to protectionism in the name of national security.

China's telecommunication giant Huawei Technology Co. Ltd., for instance, teetered on the edge of crisis after the U.S. decided to cut off access to its American component suppliers.

Wang said China stands for preserving multilateralism with the United Nations at the core, and respect for each country's sovereignty and territorial integrity. “The existing international system is not perfect; it needs to be reformed, but not scrapped,” Wang said.

He said China's policy on peaceful development is to “develop itself through preserving world peace, and to preserve world peace through its own development.”

Wang reiterated China's commitment to peace. “No matter how developed China is, it will never seek hegemony — never seek expansion or a sphere of power,” he said.

More than 100 former government leaders and senior scholars from all over the world attended the forum at Tsinghua University.

Contact reporter Yang Ge ([geyang@caixin.com](mailto:geyang@caixin.com))

- Beijing Review 北京周报 (1 篇)

### Will the Dust Settle?

2019-07-12, Source: NO.29 JULY 18, 2019

[http://www.bjreview.com/Opinion/201907/t20190712\\_800173402.html](http://www.bjreview.com/Opinion/201907/t20190712_800173402.html)

Experts share views and concerns on China-U.S. relationship and the world order during the Eighth World Peace Forum



The Eighth World Peace Forum, a high-level seminar on international security, was held at Tsinghua University in Beijing on July 8-9. Every year, the forum invites political personages, heads of international organizations, international think tank experts and multinational executives from different countries to discuss the global situation and related issues. A panel discussion on China-U.S. relationship and the world order this time had experts from both countries share their views and concerns. This is an edited excerpt of some comments:

Chen Xiaogong

Former Deputy Director of the Office of the Central Leading Group for Foreign Affairs of China

Over the past four decades, the scientific and technological cooperation between Chinese and U.S. governments has been beneficial and fruitful for both. In addition, there has been a great deal of nongovernmental cooperation, such as between research institutes and universities. Those achievements should be acknowledged.

Meanwhile, since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, U.S. technological sanctions or export controls against China have never stopped. After the end of the Cold War, the U.S. led the signing of the Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies (a multilateral regime to control export of conventional weapons as well as goods and technologies that can have both civil and military use), which mainly targets developing countries, including China.

In November 2018, the Bureau of Industry and Security under the U.S. Department of Commerce proposed a new category of export controls on 14 "emerging" and "foundational" technologies. The category matches the 10 priority areas of the Made in China 2025 program (China's industrial upgrading strategy that aims to shift the economy into higher value-added manufacturing sectors).

The tightening of U.S. scientific and technological controls against China is not a sudden decision, but a continuation of the long-standing U.S. policy of restricting and blocking China in the field. It stands more for competing with China and the U.S. concern of being overtaken by China.

In short, the trade friction between China and the U.S. is not only the result of the adjustment of the U.S. policy toward China at a time when the balance of power between the two is changing, but also the continuation of the long-standing conflicts and struggles in the fields of economy, science and technology.

The global industrial chain will undergo a major adjustment with the continuing tension between China and the U.S., and China's economic development will certainly be affected. However, the negative results will also recoil on the U.S. if it continues to intervene in the global industrial and value chain with powerful means, ignoring the rules of industrial transfer and the international division of labor.

Michael Swaine

Senior researcher with U.S. foreign policy think tank Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

China has become a more powerful player in the international arena. The concern about what role China will play in the international order has made many people in the U.S. and other countries anxious.

The rise of China has indeed posed challenges to some old power systems and norms, but none of this means that China is trying to overthrow the international order or replace the U.S. role in global governance.

Washington has tended to demonize China over the past years with extremely adversarial policies adopted by President Donald Trump's administration. The view that considers China as a fundamental threat to the U.S. and the corresponding measures chosen, even threatening to decouple economic relations, are completely wrong. Such misunderstanding and action could backfire and show devastating effects on both sides.

There are a lot of difficulties and uncertainties in the relations between the two countries, and the bilateral relationship will remain more competitive for the indefinite future. But the real challenge is to establish a relationship that recognizes that we can compete in some areas, sometimes, in a very sharp way, and yet not be enemies, and where the two sides can also cooperate in many necessary areas. That is, to achieve a kind of bilateral relationship that truly takes into consideration the reality rather than an exaggerated fear and concern of the other side.

In today's world, hegemonism should give way to more balanced global development that better reflects an integrated world economy, especially in such fields as technology, services and cybersecurity. China and the U.S. should try to meet each other half way and achieve a more integrated, balanced and mutually beneficial cooperation in the future.

Wang Jisi

President of the Institute of International and Strategic Studies, Peking University

Since 2009, the change in the U.S. attitude toward China has not been abrupt, but there has been a series of negative factors in the strategic positioning of bilateral relations, security and military cooperation, economic and trade ties, political interaction and people-to-people exchanges, which have evolved finally from quantitative to qualitative changes.

The negative view to fully contain China does exist in the U.S. although a certain group, including some officials in the Trump administration, has also realized that the development of the Chinese economy can truly bring benefits to its country and the world at large.

The rules of the socialist market economy followed by China are seen as state capitalism by the U.S., which is incompatible with its free-market norms. But China's political system and development path are becoming more attractive to some developing countries, which is viewed as challenging the Western ideology and democratic model. The differences in values, political systems and other aspects have generated a sense of distrust between the two countries, leading to misinterpretations and disputes.

In spite of the changes in our respective countries and the international situation, China and the U.S. need to stay committed to what we started out with, and build a China-U.S. relationship based on coordination, cooperation and stability.

China can also be more proactive in pursuing cooperation with the U.S. over issues that concern its national interests, such as the problem of nuclear proliferation, the Korean Peninsula situation, the rise of right-wing politics in Europe and the rise of extremism in Southeast Asia.

David Finkelstein

Vice President of the Center for Naval Analyses, a U.S. non-profit research organization

Though China and the U.S. agreed to restart trade talks in Osaka, Japan, on the sidelines of the Group of 20 Summit in June, the tension between our two countries might continue even after a trade agreement is concluded. As Chinese foreign policy becomes more proactive, and with its increasing role on the world stage, China's national interests and the national interests of the U.S. will be intertwined in more areas, which, in some cases, may continue to bring about tension and competition.

China-U.S. relations have entered a crucial new stage full of uncertainties. Currently, competition in several areas has far outweighed cooperation. The balance between competition and cooperation has become a daunting challenge.

Starting from the second presidential term of Barack Obama, some stakeholders in the U.S. suggested that retaliatory measures should be taken against China's foreign and domestic policies that are detrimental to the interests of the U.S.

The competition between the two is becoming more prominent and will continue for some time. This does not mean that bilateral relations should follow a dichotomous thinking, or that cooperation is no longer possible.

On the contrary, cooperation is still in the interests of both sides. But it means that the contradictions cannot be ignored. Such mechanisms as the U.S.-China comprehensive economic dialogue should be better organized to address and resolve the comprehensive set of economic issues between the two countries.

Although today we are faced with some problems and challenges, the U.S. and China share a profound friendship, and the question is whether our leaders and officials are capable of taking advantage of such a deep friendship to properly manage differences.

## • 中国南海研究院（1 篇）

### NISCSS President Wu Shicun attended the 8th World Peace Forum in Beijing

2019-07-10 09:00:56 sourceNISCSS  
<http://en.nanhai.org.cn/index/info/content/cid/20/id/7126.html>

From 8 to 9 July 2019, NISCSS President Wu Shicun attended the 8th World Peace Forum in Beijing, upon the invitation of the Tsinghua University. Dr. Wu delivered a speech at a close-door session on international security governance. He also exchanged views with Herman Van Ropuy, former president of the European Council on China-EU relations and the Cooperation between China and Central and Eastern European Countries Mechanism at a plenary session.

As a high-level non-governmental forum on international security, the World Peace Forum was organized by Tsinghua University and supported by Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. Initiated in 2012, the Forum has been held annually and building up its global profile. It aims to provide a platform where strategists, scholars and think tankers all over the world could gather to

pool their wisdoms on international peace and security. The theme of this year's Forum is "Stabilizing the World Order: Common Responsibilities, Joint Management, and Shared Benefits." Chinese Vice President Wang Qishan attended the opening ceremony and delivered a keynote speech.

During the Forum, Dr. Wu also met with Brigadier Tim Law, Defense Attaché of the British embassy in China, and had interviews with China Daily and other media.

## • Chinainarabic (1 篇)

(阿拉伯语)

ةيلاعفو ارارق تساو ةينالقعو ةواسم رثكأ يلود ماظن ءانب لىل وعدت نيصلال

2019.07.10

<http://www.chinainarabic.org/?p=46431>

ةيداصتقالا ةملوعلا زيذعتو ،ةيملسلا ةيمنتلاب كسملتال لىل ملالعلال لود نينثالال موي نيصلال تاعد ةيلاعفو ارارق تساو ةينالقعو ةواسم رثكأ يلود ماظن ءانبو  
مالسلا يدتنم حاتتفا مسارم يف اهاقلأ ةملك لال خ ينيصلال سيئرلا بئان ناش يشت غناو لاقو  
بعشلا كرادأ ،ةيبعشلا نيصلال ةيروهمج سيسيأت ذنمو هنإ ،نيكذب او هغنيست ةعماج يف نمثالال يملالعلال  
نضتحت نالال ةينيصلال ةمالأ يه اهو ،ينئضملاو داجلا لمعلال لال خ نم ةيخيتراتلا تاريغتلا ينيصلال  
”ةضمئلل ةقرشملال قافالال  
نود نم ومن يو روطتي نأ ملالعلال نكمي الو ،ملالعلال نودب روطتت نأ نيصللل نكمي ال ”:ال ئاق غناو فاضأو  
وأ عسوتلاو ةنمهلل وحن أدبأ عست نل يهو ،ةيملسلا ةيمنتلال جهن ب نيصلال تكسملت املاطل .نيصلال  
”اهذوفن صرف  
كسملت نيصلال نإف ،يلودلا ماظنلا لىل ع أرطت يتلل تاروطتلاو تاريغتلا مضخ يفو هنإ غناو لاقو  
رجح لىل ع ةظفاحملال او ،ةيرشبلل كرتشملا ريصلال عمتهجمو ،ةيلودلا تاقالعلال نم ديدج ظمن قلخب  
،ةفلتخملال تاراضحلال نم كرتشملا ملعتلا ليهستو ،ةكرتشملا ةيمنتلال عيسوتو ،ةيددعتلل ةيوازلا  
ةديدلال ةكرتشملا تاريغتلا ةكرتشملا ةجلالعملال او  
،ةيجراخلال نوؤشلل ينيصلال بعشلا دهعم عم ةكارشلاب او هغنيست ةعماج هتظن يذال يدتنملا ربت عيو  
ماظنل رارق تساو“ عوضوم تحت يراجلا مالعلال ماقوي ،يملالعلال نمالال عيضاوم لىل ع زكروي يموكح ريغ يدتنم  
”ةكرتشم دئاف ،ةكرتشم ةرادإ ،ةكرتشم تايلاوؤسم : يملالعلال

## • 阿拉伯信息中心 (1 篇)

(阿拉伯语)

ةيجراخلال ةرازو مساب شحتملل (03/07/2019) يف حصلا رمثوملا

2019.07.03

<http://www.arabsino.com/articles/19-07-04/14676.htm>

يلوي نم عساتلاو نمثالال يموي او هغنيشت ةعماج يف نمثالال يملالعلال مالسلا يدتنم دق عيس " شحتملال  
" .. هيف ةملك يليلو يدتنملا حاتتفا لفلح ناش يشت غناو سيئرلا بئان رضحيستح ، يراجلا

## • 中国山东网 (1 篇)

(韩语)

왕치산 부주석 제 8 회 세계평화포럼 개막식에 참석해 축사 발표

来源: 新华网 2019/7/9 10:08:38

<http://kr.sdchina.com/show/4431495.html>

“국제질서 안정 : 공동담당 , 공동관리 , 공동향유 ” 를 주제로 한 제 8 회 세계평화포럼이 8 일 칭화대학에서 개최됐다 . 왕치산 ( 王岐山 ) 중국국가 부주석이 개막식에 참석해 축사를 발표했다 .

왕치산 부주석은 중화인민공화국 건국이 후 중국인민은 간고하고도 탁월한 노력을 기울여 먹고 입을 것이 부족하던 상황에서 중등권수준 사회 실현이라는 역사적인 거대한 변화를 이룩했으며 중화민족은 위대한 부흥의 빛나는 전망을 맞이했다고 강조했다 .

그는 중국의 발전은 세계를 떠날 수 없고 세계의 발전도 중국을 떠날수 없다고 말했다 .

왕치산 부주석은 중국은 시종 확고하게 평화발전의 길을 걸을 것이며 영원히 패권을 부리지 않고 영원히 확장하지 않으며 영원히 세력범위를 도모하지 않을 것이라고 표명했다 .

그는 또 현 국제질서의 변화와 조정에 직면해 중국은 신형의 국제관계와 인류운명공동체 구축을 추동하고 다자주의 초석을 수호하며 공동발전의 길을 확대하고 문명의 벤치마킹을 촉진하며 제휴해 인류 공동의 새로운 도전에 대응하는 것을 지지할 것이라고 말했다 .

그 외에도 왕치산 부주석은 각국이 평화발전의 신념을 고수하고 추호의 동요도 없이 경제의 글로벌화를 추진하고 함께 보다 공정하고 합리하며 안정하고 효율적인 국제질서를 구축할 것을 촉구했다 .

## • 中国网 (14 篇)

(西班牙语)

China pide orden internacional más equitativo y estable

来源: 新华社 , JULY 9, 2019

[http://spanish.china.org.cn/china/txt/2019-07/09/content\\_74966631.htm](http://spanish.china.org.cn/china/txt/2019-07/09/content_74966631.htm)

BEIJING, 8 jul (Xinhua) -- China pidió hoy a los países del mundo defender el desarrollo pacífico, promover la globalización económica y construir un orden internacional más equitativo, racional, estable y efectivo.

El vicepresidente chino, Wang Qishan, hizo las declaraciones al pronunciar un discurso en la ceremonia de inauguración del VIII Foro Mundial de la Paz en la Universidad de Tsinghua, en Beijing.

Organizado por la Universidad de Tsinghua en asociación con el Instituto de Asuntos Exteriores del Pueblo Chino, el foro es un seminario no gubernamental enfocado en temas de seguridad internacional.

El foro de este año se celebra con el tema “Estabilizar el orden mundial: responsabilidades comunes, gestión conjunta y beneficios compartidos”.

Wang dijo que desde la fundación de la República Popular China, el pueblo chino ha hecho realidad cambios históricos a través del trabajo sumamente arduo y que la nación china ahora está abrazando las perspectivas brillantes de la revitalización.

“China no puede desarrollarse sin el mundo ni el mundo puede desarrollarse sin China. China se ha

adherido constantemente al camino del desarrollo pacífico y nunca buscará la hegemonía, la expansión ni la esfera de influencia”, aseveró.

Wang declaró que frente a los cambios y ajustes en el orden internacional, China aboga por crear un nuevo tipo de relaciones internacionales y una comunidad de destino de la humanidad, mantener el fundamento del multilateralismo, expandir el desarrollo común, facilitar el aprendizaje mutuo de diferentes civilizaciones y abordar conjuntamente los nuevos desafíos comunes. Fin

(西班牙语)

## Vicepresidente chino pronunciará discurso en Foro Mundial de la Paz

来源：新华社，JULY 4, 2019

[http://spanish.china.org.cn/txt/2019-07/04/content\\_74950927.htm](http://spanish.china.org.cn/txt/2019-07/04/content_74950927.htm)

BEIJING, 3 jul (Xinhua) -- El vicepresidente de China, Wang Qishan, asistirá y pronunciará un discurso en la ceremonia inaugural del 8° Foro Mundial de la Paz, dijo hoy miércoles en Beijing un portavoz del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores.

El foro se llevará a cabo el 8 y 9 de julio en la Universidad de Tsinghua en Beijing, dijo el portavoz Geng Shuang.

El foro, organizado por la Universidad de Tsinghua en asociación con el Instituto de Asuntos Exteriores del Pueblo Chino, es un seminario no gubernamental de alto nivel enfocado en temas de seguridad internacionales. Fin

(法语)

## La Chine appelle à un ordre international plus équitable et stable

来源：新华社，JULY 9, 2019

[http://french.china.org.cn/china/txt/2019-07/09/content\\_74966693.htm](http://french.china.org.cn/china/txt/2019-07/09/content_74966693.htm)

La Chine a appelé lundi les pays du monde entier à maintenir le développement pacifique, à promouvoir la mondialisation économique et à bâtir un ordre international plus équitable, rationnel, stable et efficace.

Le vice-président chinois, Wang Qishan, a tenu ces remarques dans son discours prononcé lors de la cérémonie d'ouverture du 8e Forum mondial pour la paix à l'Université Tsinghua, à Beijing.

Organisé par l'Université Tsinghua en partenariat avec l'Institut des affaires étrangères du Peuple chinois, le forum est un séminaire non gouvernemental consacré à des sujets de sécurité internationale. Le thème du forum de cette année est Stabiliser l'ordre mondial : responsabilités communes, gestion conjointe et bénéfices partagés.

M. Wang a indiqué que depuis la fondation de la République populaire de Chine, le peuple chinois avait réalisé des changements historiques grâce à un travail acharné et que la nation chinoise embrassait maintenant les brillantes perspectives du renouveau.

“La Chine ne peut se développer sans le monde, ni le monde sans la Chine. La Chine adhère constamment à la voie du développement pacifique et ne recherchera jamais l'hégémonie, l'expansion ou une sphère d'influence”, a souligné M. Wang.

Selon lui, dans un contexte de changements et d'ajustements de l'ordre international, la Chine préconise de créer un nouveau type de relations internationales et une communauté de destin pour l'humanité, de maintenir la pierre angulaire du multilatéralisme, d'élargir le développement commun, de faciliter l'apprentissage mutuel entre les différentes civilisations et de relever conjointement les nouveaux défis communs.

(法语)

## Ouverture du 8e Forum mondial pour la paix à Beijing

JULY 4, 2019 / 08:16 AM

<http://french.peopledaily.com.cn/Chine/n3/2019/0704/c31354-9594368.html>

M. Wang Qishan, vice-président chinois lors de la cérémonie d'ouverture de la 8e édition du Forum mondial pour la paix. (Shen Hong/Agence de presse Xinhua)

Organisé par l'Université Tsinghua de Chine en partenariat avec l'Institut des affaires étrangères du peuple chinois, le 8e Forum mondial pour la paix s'est ouvert lundi 8 juillet à l'Université Tsinghua, à Beijing.

De nombreuses personnalités politiques, dont le vice-président chinois, Wang Qishan, l'ancien président du Conseil européen, Herman Van Rompuy, l'ancien président afghan Hamid Karzai, l'ancienne présidente indonésienne Megawati Soekarnoputri, l'ancien Premier ministre singapourien Goh Chok Tong, l'ancien secrétaire du Conseil de sécurité de la Fédération de la Russie, Igor Ivanov, ainsi qu'une cinquantaine d'ambassadeurs étrangers, ont assisté à la cérémonie d'ouverture.

Ayant pour thème « Responsabilité commune, gouvernance conjointe et bénéfices partagés », près de 200 personnalités chinoises et étrangères ont été invitées pour proposer des projets de gouvernance mondiale et promouvoir les échanges en faveur de la sécurité internationale.

Wang Qishan : les différents pays doivent coexister malgré les divergences

« Les intérêts de différents pays s'entremêlent de plus en plus. Le monde d'aujourd'hui est comme un village global. La mondialisation économique est la tendance de l'époque. Il faut avoir le courage de faire face aux défis. La plus grande peur est la peur elle-même. Nous devons défendre fermement le principe du développement pacifique pour promouvoir la mondialisation économique et pour établir un ordre international plus équitable, plus raisonnable et plus stable », a déclaré M. Wang Qishan lors la cérémonie d'ouverture.

Il a remarqué que les différents pays doivent coexister malgré les divergences. En améliorant le système juridique international et le mécanisme de gouvernance mondiale, les pays devront traiter ensemble de nouveaux défis dans les domaines tels que l'intelligence artificielle, Internet, l'espace et les fonds marins.

Herman Van Rompuy : il faut résoudre les différends par le dialogue

« Ce que nous voulons, c'est résoudre nos différends par le dialogue, c'est pourquoi des négociations sont en cours entre les Etats-Unis et la Chine. Nous espérons qu'il y aura un résultat positif bien que cela nécessite parfois une période très longue. J'espère que nous pourrions éviter de nouvelles tensions entre les Etats-Unis et l'Union européenne et surmonter les différences entre l'Union européenne et la Chine. Mais nous devons résoudre le problème non pas en menant une guerre commerciale, mais par le dialogue », a indiqué l'ancien président du Conseil européen, Herman Van Rompuy, en parlant du multilatéralisme à la cérémonie d'ouverture.

Selon lui, le multilatéralisme est toujours la tendance malgré la montée du protectionnisme dans certains pays.

(法语)

## Le vice-président chinois prononcera un discours au Forum mondial pour la paix

来源：新华社 JULY 3, 2019 / 08:16 AM

[http://french.china.org.cn/china/txt/2019-07/03/content\\_74949719.htm](http://french.china.org.cn/china/txt/2019-07/03/content_74949719.htm)

Le vice-président chinois, Wang Qishan, prononcera un discours lors de la cérémonie d'ouverture

du huitième Forum mondial pour la paix, a déclaré mercredi un porte-parole du ministère des Affaires étrangères.

Le forum aura lieu les 8 et 9 juillet à l'Université Tsinghua, à Beijing, a déclaré le porte-parole Geng Shuang lors d'un point de presse.

Organisé par l'Université Tsinghua en partenariat avec l'Institut des affaires étrangères du peuple chinois, le forum est un séminaire non gouvernemental de haut niveau axé sur des sujets liés à la sécurité internationale.

(法语)

## Le 8e Forum mondial pour la paix se tiendra bientôt à Beijing

中国网, June 28, 2019

[http://french.china.org.cn/china/txt/2019-06/28/content\\_74932299.htm](http://french.china.org.cn/china/txt/2019-06/28/content_74932299.htm)

Yan Xuetong (à droite), secrétaire général du forum et doyen de l'Institut des relations internationales modernes de l'Université Tsinghua, lors d'une conférence de presse organisée le 28 juin dans l'université (Photo: Zhang Pingping/China.org.cn)

Organisée conjointement par l'Université Tsinghua et l'Institut des affaires étrangères du peuple chinois, la huitième édition du Forum mondial pour la paix se tiendra les 8 et 9 juillet à Beijing.

Ayant pour thème « Responsabilité commune, Gouvernance conjointe et Bénéfices partagés », le forum invitera cette année des personnalités de différents milieux à discuter des nouveaux défis qu'affronte le monde d'aujourd'hui, à proposer des projets de gouvernance mondiale et à promouvoir les échanges en faveur de la sécurité internationale.

« La guerre commerciale sino-américaine et son influence sur le reste du monde, ainsi que le rôle de l'intelligence artificielle dans la société d'aujourd'hui seront les deux sujets les plus importants du forum », a déclaré Yan Xuetong, secrétaire général du forum et doyen de l'Institut des relations internationales modernes de l'Université Tsinghua, lors d'une conférence de presse organisée le 28 juin dans l'université.

Selon lui, les moyens de lutte d'influence des pays ont changé avec le développement de l'économie numérique. « La technologie 5G constitue un élément clé dans les frictions commerciales entre la Chine et les Etats-Unis. C'est la raison pour laquelle nous proposerons cette année plusieurs débats liés à ce sujet », a expliqué M. Yan.

De nombreux hommes politiques, dont l'ancien président du Conseil européen Herman Van Rompuy, l'ancien président afghan Hamid Karzai, l'ancien Premier ministre singapourien Goh Chok Tong, ainsi qu'une cinquantaine d'ambassadeurs étrangers, seront présents au forum.

(俄语)

## Ван Цишань присутствовал и выступил с речью на церемонии открытия 8-го Всемирного форума мира

来源: 新华社, JULY 9, 2019

[http://russian.china.org.cn/china/txt/2019-07/09/content\\_74969355.htm](http://russian.china.org.cn/china/txt/2019-07/09/content_74969355.htm)

Пекин, 8 июля /Синьхуа/ -- В понедельник в университете Цинхуа в Пекине открылся 8-й Всемирный форум мира. На его открытии присутствовал и выступил с речью заместитель председателя КНР Ван Цишань.

Ван Цишань отметил, что с момента образования Китайской Народной Республики, китайский народ совершил великие исторические перемены, перед китайским народом открывается светлая перспектива великого возрождения китайской нации.

Развитие Китая не может быть отделено от мира, и развитие мира также не может быть



отделено от Китая. Китай будет неизменно идти по пути мирного развития, никогда не будет претендовать на положение гегемона, никогда не будет проводить политику экспансии или насаждения сфер влияния, добавил Ван Цишань.

Столкнувшись с изменениями и переменами в современном международном порядке, Китай выступает за продвижение создания международных отношений нового типа и сообщества единой судьбы человечества, защиту краеугольного камня мультилатерализма, расширение пути общего развития, содействие взаимному обучению цивилизаций и совместное реагирование на новые вызовы, стоящие перед всем человечеством, подчеркнул он.

Ван Цишань призвал все страны придерживаться убежденности в мирном развитии, неуклонно содействовать экономической глобализации и совместно строить более справедливый, рациональный, стабильный и эффективный международный порядок. -0-  
Источник: Xinhua

(俄语)

## Заместитель председателя КНР примет участие в 8-ом Всемирном форуме мира

来源: 新华社, JULY 3, 2019

[http://russian.china.org.cn/china/txt/2019-07/03/content\\_74949447.htm](http://russian.china.org.cn/china/txt/2019-07/03/content_74949447.htm)

Пекин, 3 июля /Синьхуа/ -- Заместитель председателя КНР Ван Цишань будет присутствовать и выступит с речью на церемонии открытия 8-го Всемирного форума мира, который пройдет с 8 по 9 июля в университете Цинхуа в Пекине.

Об этом сегодня сообщил официальный представитель МИД КНР Гэн Шуан.

(德语)

## Wang Qishan nimmt am 8. Weltfriedensforum teil

JULY 9, 2019

[http://german.china.org.cn/txt/2019-07/09/content\\_74971442.htm](http://german.china.org.cn/txt/2019-07/09/content_74971442.htm)

Das achte Weltfriedensforum hat am Montag in der Qsinghua-Universität stattgefunden. Der stellvertretende chinesische Staatspräsident Wang Qishan nahm an der Eröffnungszeremonie teil und hielt dabei eine Rede.

Die Entwicklung Chinas sei auf die Welt angewiesen. Und andererseits könne die Entwicklung der Welt auch nicht von der Entwicklung der Volksrepublik isoliert werden, sagte Wang. China begehe unbeirrt einen Weg der friedlichen Entwicklung und strebe nie nach Hegemonie, Expansion oder einem Einflussbereich. Angesichts der Reformen und Umstellung der internationalen Ordnung habe China aktiv den Aufbau der neuartigen internationalen Beziehungen und der Gemeinschaft mit geteilter Zukunft der Menschheit gefördert. China plädiere für die Gewährleistung des Multi-lateralismus und die Ausweitung der Methoden zur gemeinsamen Entwicklung. Das gegenseitige Lernen zwischen den Zivilisationen sollten vorangetrieben werden, um den gemeinsamen neuen Herausforderungen der Menschheit gemeinsam zu begegnen. China rufe alle Länder zur Bewahrung des Gedankens der friedlichen Entwicklung und zur Förderung der wirtschaftlichen Globalisierung auf, um gemeinsam eine fairere, angemessenere, stabilere und effektivere internationale Ordnung zu gestalten, sagte der stellvertretende Staatspräsident Chinas weiter.

(阿拉伯语)

ةيلاعفو ءارارق تساو ةينالقعو ةواسم رثكأ يلود ماظن ءانبل ملاءل وعت نيلصل

2019-07-10

[http://arabic.china.org.cn/txt/2019-07/10/content\\_74973755.htm](http://arabic.china.org.cn/txt/2019-07/10/content_74973755.htm)

ةيملسلا ةيمنتلاب كسمتلا ىل ملاءل لود نينثالا موي نيلصللا تعد (اوخنيش) 2019 ويلوي 9 نيكب ةيلاعفو ءارارق تساو ةينالقعو ةواسم رثكأ يلود ماظن ءانبل ةيداصتقالا ةملوعلا زيزعتو ملسلا ىدتنم حاتتفا مسارم يف اءاقلأ ةملك لال خ ينيلصللا سيئرلا بئان ناش يشت غناو لاقو بعشلا كراد ةيبعشلا نيلصللا ةيروهمج سيسأت ذنمو نل ةنيكيب اوغنيست ةعماج يف نمائلا يملاعلا نضتحت نال ةينيلصللا ةمأل يه اهو ةينضمل او ءاچل لمعلا لال خ نم ةيخيراتلا تاريغتلا ينيلصللا ةفضهنلل ةقرشمل قافال

نم ومنوي روطتي نأ ملاءلل نكمي الو ةملاءل نودب روطتت نأ نيلصللل نكمي ال : ءالئاق غناو فاضأو عسوتل او ةنميهل اوحن ادبأ ىعست نل يهو ةيملسلا ةيمنتللا جنبل نيلصللا تكسمت ملاءل. نيلصللا نود : ءذوفن ضرف وأ

كسمتت نيلصللا نإف ةيلودلا ماظنلا ىلع أرطت يتلا تاروطتلا او تاريغتلا مضخ يفو نل غناو لاقو رچح ىلع ةظفاحم او ةيرشبلل كرتشملا ريلصللا عمبجمو ةيلودلا تاقالعل نم ديدج ظمن قلخب ةفلتخمل تاراضحل نم كرتشملا ملعتلا ليستو ةكرتشملا ةيمنتللا عيسوتو ةيددعتلل ةيوازلا ةديدللا ةكرتشملا تاريغتلا ةكرتشملا ءجل عمل او

ةيجراخل نوؤشلل ينيلصللا بعشلا دهعم عم ءكارشلاب اوغنيست ةعماج هتظن يذلا ىدتنملا ربت عيو رارق تسا "عوضوم تحت يراجلا ملاءل ماقئو ةيلاعلا نال عيضاوم ىلع زكري يموكح ريغ ىدتنم ةكرتشم دئوف ةكرتشم ءراد ةكرتشم تايلاوؤسم : ملاءل ماظنلا

(阿拉伯语)

ملاءل بوعش نيل ملسلا ززع يفاقثلا راول او لصاوتلا : تارامل ريفس

نيكب - يبرغملا ماسح 2019.07.09

[http://arabic.china.org.cn/txt/2019-07/09/content\\_74971497.htm](http://arabic.china.org.cn/txt/2019-07/09/content_74971497.htm)

نيلصللا ىدل يتارامل ريفسلا يرهاظلا ديبع ىلع روتكدلا يفاقثلا راول او لصاوتلا نل نيلصللا ىدل يتارامل ريفسلا لاق / نيلصللا ءكشب / 2019 ويلوي 9 ممال نيل ملسلا لال او بوعشلا نيل ءلاصل او نواعتلا قيقحتل اساسا لثمي

نيكب ةمصاعلا تنضتخا يذلا يملاعلا ملسلا ىدتنم لامعأ شماه ىلع يرهاظلا ديبع ىلع روتكدلا راشأو يلاتلابو ىرخال تاعمتجملا تاجح مءفت اننكمي" يفاقثلا لدابتلا لال خ نم نأ ىل ةنمائلا متخسن رشن يلاتلابو بوعشلا براق ققحي ام "يميلعتل اوأ يتامدخل اوأ يداصتقالا لدابتلا هجوأ ديدحت مائل او ملسلا حور

يف نيتميلعتلا نيتموظنملا نيل يميديكألا لدابتلا ديازت كلذ ىلع ليلد ريخ نأ ىل ءونم نم ديدعل عيقوت متو ءلدابتملا تارايلا ءريخال ءنوالا يف تطشن ثيح ةيلصل او تارامل لدابت دوجو الودل شديل اذنه ناك اهو ءصاخ او ملاءل نيلعاطقلا ىوتسم ىلع مهافتلا تاركذمو تايقافتال نيلدلبال لك يف يفاقثلا رئاودلا و تاسسؤملا هيلع تلمع ةينيلصللا رم ىلع مكارتم يفاقث

(8) نيوموي ىدم ىلع ترمتسا يتلا ىدتنملا ءيلاحلا ءرودلا تايلاعف يف تارامل ءلود ءكارشم لوحو ءكرتشملا ءرادل او ءكرتشملا تايلاوؤسملا : يملاعلا ماظنل رارق تسا "راعش تحت (يراجل ويلوي 9 و هءالب نل يرهاظلا لاق ةينيلصللا ءيجراخل نوؤشلا دهعمو اوغنيست ةعماج ءيعرب "ءكرتشملا عفانملا او رارق تسالا نال او ملسلا قيقحت ىل ءفءال ءيلودلا لفاحملا عيمج يف طاشنبل ءكارشملا ىلع صرحت مائل او ءيناسنل اءتايلاوؤسم لمحتل تارامل اءلذب يتلا ءوجل قاييس يف يتأت اءنوك ةيلاعلا يف ءينيدل او يفاقثلا اءتايلاوؤسم هءجت اءب طونملا رولاب

وهو، هللا هم محر دي از خيشلا ؤلودلل سسؤملا بأل املاعم مسر يذلا صاخلا اجهن ىنبتت هءالب نأ دكأو ناسنإل ؤايحب ؤاقترال ا فدهتست ؤيباجيإ حورب ؤايحل شيعو رخأل لوبقو حماسلا ىلع ىنبنم جهن لولحل داچيإ ىلع مئادلل صرحلا يف ؤيؤرلا هذه تدسجت دقو . ؤمءاقل لايچألل ؤيهافرلا قي قحتو ؤدايق اهل محت يتلا ؤلسرلا“ لاقو . بتاعازنلا نع داعبتبالا ىلإ ؤوعءل او ،مهافتل او راوحلا ىلع ؤيبنبملا ؤيمنتلا قي قحتو ملسلا ؤاسرل لودلا نيب نواعتلا ؤءابم ىلع اساسأ تي نب ؤديشرلا تاراملل ا “كترت شمل شيعالو ؤيرشبلل ؤمءتسمل ا

نم ؤعوم جم جالعب رشابم لكش ب طبترى هتوميد نامضو ملسلا قي قحت نأ يرهاظلا روتكدل ا حضوأو ،مدقتل او ؤيمنتلا لقرعت يتلا ؤي عامتجال او ؤي ؤاصتقالا تال كشملا ب ؤقل ؤملا او ؤنق ؤملا تايءحتلا نأ ىلع ،يناسنإل ريمضلا اهانبتى ؤكترتشم اياون قافتا بلطتى يملاعل ملسلا قي قحت لعجى ام مء ، ؤيقرعلا أو ؤيفارغجل ا متاءمتنل نع رظنل ا ضغب ناسنإل ؤلماش ؤرظن متايط يف قافتال اذه لمحي هئافتكا قي قحت ىلع رءاقل لمكتم ؤمءتجم ليكش تلال لوصو ايسايسو اياصتقاو ايركف هتيميمنت هطى حمل ؤيباجيإ ؤي ملس افاده لمحيو يتاذل

فرطتلا ؤبراحم ؤيلوؤسم اءتاع ىلع ذخأتى بظوبأ يف ؤديشرلا ؤدايقلا نإ تاراملل ا ؤلود ريفس لاقو ملسلا ىودجو كترت شمل شيعالو حماسلا موهفمب خسارلا امناملل ا ،هللكشأ فلئتخمب باهرل او ينيءل ا ؤاعجم ؤيناسنإل ا ؤعانو ؤميطع ؤيؤف نم جهنل اذه نع ضخمىتى امو كترت شمل اريصملاو يملاعل

قي سنىتلاو كترت شمل نواعتلا نمضتت ؤكارش امهطبرت نيصل او تاراملل ا يف نيءدايقلا نأ ىلإ اءفال نيبعشلا ىلعو ملاءلا ىلع عفنىلاب ؤوعى ام نيءل وءلا الك يف ؤي نىءن عملا تاهجلا نيب لصاوتملا تاغسوت امك ،رالود راي لم 54 ينيءل ا يراجتلا لءابتلاو رامثتسال ا مجح زواجت شىح ،نيقىءصلا يتلا ،نيءل بلبل ا نيب ؤلماشلا ؤيچي تارءتسال ا ؤكارشلا نع نالءل ا ؤعب اميسال ، ؤيئانثلا نواعتلا تالاجم يضا ملاءل ا فيصلل ا يف بظوبأ ؤي تاراملل ا ؤمصاعلل اغنيب نيچ يش سىئرلا ؤرايىت بقق

ىؤرلا يف قباطتلا او لمكءتلا نم ؤونب نيصل او تاراملل ا يف نائىءا صتقالا نائىءىبل ا زيءمءتو نم %60 وحن ريءصتلا ؤيلاءملا اءتابوب تاراملل ا يف نيصلل ا ىرت نيچ يفف ،تايچي تارءتسال او يءا صتقالا خانملاك ،بابسأل ا نم ؤريءك و ىرخأ ؤعوم جم نمكء ،ايقىريف او طسوأل ا قرشلا ىلإ اءتارءاص يءا صتقالا رارقءتسال او ،اءتاعاطق فلئتخمب ؤيءحتلا ؤي نبل ا ؤءوجو ؤءافكو نرمل او حتفنملا بابسأل ا نم ريءكلكل اهرىغو يچي تارءتسال اويچل ا هءءوم ىلإ ؤفاضا تاراملل ا هب ؤمءتت يذلا سىسايسل او يتلا ،ءافصاوملا هذه لالء نم حضتتى قي رطلل او مازحلل ا ؤرءابم يف يتاراملل ا روءل ا نإف يلاءتلابو ؤلءام عيراشمب ؤكارش ملاءل لالء نم اءقى قحت نكمى ؤيءا صتقا فاءهأل ؤلودل ا يف ؤديشرلا ؤدايقلا اءتئىه قي رطلل او مازحلل ا ؤرءابمب ؤطبترم

نيءلوؤسم نيب نوعزوتى ،ملاءل ا تاراق عيمجم نم ؤي صخش 199 يملاعل ملسلا ىءتنم يف كراشيو ؤسىئر مهنم نيءشءابو نيصلل ا ىءل نيءمءتم ؤي بنجأ لود ؤارفسو نيءيمءىءاكأو نيءقبا سو نيءيلاء ،يىمورن افنامريه قبا سلال ا بوروبأل سل جملا سىئرو ،يرءوبونراكوس يءا و اءيم ؤقبا سلال ا سىسنىءنإ قبا سلال ا سورل ا نمأل سل جم ريءركسو ،يىزرء ؤماح قبا سلال ا ؤيمالسإل ا نائسناغفأ ؤيروهمج سىئرو ؤي لودل ا تاقالءل او مولءل رفلب زكرم قبا سلال ا ريءملا ؤي موكحل ا ؤرءل ا ؤاىءس أو ،فونافىإ روعىإ يءامجلل لمءل او روضحلل ا ؤاربءو فارطأل ا ؤي ؤءعت ؤسجى ام ،نوسىل ا ماهرغ

رءكأ ؤمءوع قي قحتو ،ملاءل ا يف مءءتسمل ملسلا حور زيءعت لبس شقانى ىءتنملا تاسلج رءم ىلعو يلودل ا نمأل اياضقل ؤيرءجلل ا بابسأل ا ؤءببو ، ؤيلاءل اءرف رءكأو فارطأل ا ؤءتم ماضن اءنبو ،افاصنل او ؤء ىلع ؤوضلا طيلىستو ،راوحل ا عيچشءو يلودل ا نواعتلا لالء نم اءءجل اءم لبس فاشكءتساو ؤريءبلكل ا تايءحتلا ؤءل اءم يف ؤيمنتلا روء

مءءهءاب يظهى ىوتسمل ا عيفر اءءء ؤعوى ،اىونس ؤق عوى 2012 ماع يف ىءتنملا تاروء ىلأ ؤقلطأو يتلا ؤي سىئرلا ؤي نمأل ا تايءحتلا ؤءل اءم يلودل ا نمأل ا ب ؤقل ؤمء تاعوضوم ىلع زكريو نيصلل ا ؤءاقل ملاءل ا هءاوت

نيكب - يبرغملا ماسح 2019.07.09

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يملاعل مالسلا يدتنم لامعاً ني موي دم يلع نيكب قمصاعلا تنضتلا / نيصللا نكبش / 2019 وي موي 9  
ءاسرل ءيلودلا دوهجلا رفاضت عفد ءلصاومل نيكراشملا فويضلا نم ءجوت طسو ، ءنماثلا متخن يف  
نيلماشلا او ني مءادلا مالسلا او رارقستالا مءاع

راعش تحت ، (يراجلا وي موي 9 و 8) ني موي دم يلع ترمستلا يتلا يدتنملا ءيلاحلا ءرودلا يتأتو  
ءي عرب ، ”ءكرتشملا عفانملا او ءكرتشملا ءرادلا او ءكرتشملا تايلاوؤسلا : يملاعلا ماظنلا رارقستالا“  
ينيصللا ءي جراحلا نوؤشلا دهعمو او هغنيست ءعماج

لامعاً حاتفم لالخال اءاقلأ يتلا مءمك يف راشأ دق ، ينيصللا سيئرلا بئان ناش يشت غناو ناكو  
ءي ملسلا ءي منتللا موهفمب لكس مءملا او ءي دءءءلا ءي امح يلإ ملاءلا لود عي مء وعءت نيصللا نأ يلإ ، يدتنملا  
ءي لءاعفو ارارقستالا دءءء رءاكأ يلود ماظن ءانبو ، ءي داصتقالا ءم لوعلا عفدو

ءهجاومل ءيرش بلل ءكرتشملا ريصللا عمءجمو ءديء ءي لود تاقال عءانب زيءعت ءرورض يلإ اءونم  
ءكرتشملا ءي منتللا تالاجم عي سوتو ءي دءءءلا سسأ ءي امح نواعتلا او ، يملاعلا ماظنلا يلاحلا عضولا  
مارءءالا سسأ يلع راولحلا ربع لءصاوملا او مءافءلا زيءعتو ، ءاقتالا طاقنو

”ءكرتشملا ريصللا عمءجم“ ل قيرط ءطراخ

ءفاقء ءي سرتل قيرط ءطراخ مسر“ امهءا تاي صوئلا نم ءلمء يلإ يدتنملا لامعاً يف نوكراشملا صلءو  
امريوطء ءاعارمو تاقال علاء ظافءلا ءي مءءا ءي ءءءءلا او ، مءءءءل او ءبءءل يلإ وعءت يتلا ”مالسلا  
ملاءلا يف نم ءل او شياءءءلا او مالسلا موهفم زيءعتو ءي ملاءلا تاريءءءلا ءبءءل او ملاء

مارءءالا سسأ يلع راءءءالا او نم ءل او مالسلا مءوس يملاع يلإ ءيرش بلل ءكرتشملا ريصللا عمءجم فءءي  
طاقن عي سوتل دوهجلا لءبوء ءي دءءءلا عي ءءءءلا ءي دءءءلا ءبءءءل او ، ءلءءءل او لءابءءل  
ءلءابءءل ءءءل لءءءو ، مءافءلا لالء نم نواعءءلا قيمءءءءل او ربع مءافءلا زيءعتو ءاقتالا  
يلودلا نم ءل موهفم ءاون نواعءءلا او ءاواسملا او ءلءابءءلا ءعفنملا او

مالسلا او مءءءءل ، ءي نينيصللا ءي سمولءءل اءسار ءءءء ”يملسلا شياءءءل ءسمءل ءلءابءل“ دءءو  
يتلا ءي سمولءءل ءلءءل ءي سسالا مءافءلا يه ءكرتشملا ءوفءل او ءلءابءءل ءعفنملا او نواعءءلا او  
ءنم ءءافءءالا قيمءءل يلع لمءل او ءي لءءءءل نينيصللا لءصاوم

يلودلا نواعءءل يءءءءل حءط ”قيرطلا او مازءل“

نامضل ”ي سيئرلا حاتفملا“ لءءءء ءي منءءل نءل ءلءءءل لامعاً يف نوكراشملا ءاربءل بسءبوء  
ءي نم ءلءءءءل لءءو رارقستالا او مالسلا

يلع ءالءلءءءو ، ءي بءءءل نينيصللا ءي رومءء سيءءل ءنم ءي ضاملا نيءبءلءل ءاونسلا دم يلع  
الءبءءءسم مسرءل ”قيرطلا او مازءل“ ءءابءءءءءو ، مويلا ملاء ءانبءل سسأ ”ءي منءءل“ و ”مالسلا“ مءءل  
يلع مءءءءل يلودلا نواعءءلا قيمءءل ايءءءءل او ملاءل ءءءءل او ءلءابءءل ءعفنملا او نواعءءلا او  
ءكرتشملا ءوفءل او ءكرتشملا

نيب عئاضبلا ءراءء مءءءءءءل ءءءءل ءءءءل ءءءءل ءءءءل ءءءءل ءءءءل ءءءءل ءءءءل  
6 وءء ءي ضاملا ءسلا ءاونسلا لالءل قيرطلا او مازءل ءءابءل لءءءل ءءءءل ءءءءل ءءءءل  
ءكرتشم ءي نواعءءل ءقطنم 82 ءرفءءءل ، رالوء رايءل 80 ءءءءءءل مءءءءءل مءءءءل ءءءءل ، رالوء ءانويءل يءءء

عجمجل ةيمنتالو روطنتالو صرف حاتأ ام .ةيلحم لمع ةصرف فلأ 300 وحن قي رطلو او مزحل لوط ىلع .قرءابل نادلب

ماظنل رارقنسا“ راعش تحت ةيلحال ةنمائلو هتروء يتأت يذلا يملاعل مالسل اىدتنم يف كراشيو تاراق عجمج نم ةيصوصخ 199 ،”ةكترتشملا عفانملا او ةكترتشملا ةرادل او ةكترتشملا تاي لوؤسمل :يملاعل ىدل ني دمتعم ةيبنجل لود ءارفسو ني يمي دالكأو ني قباسو ني ييلح ني لوؤسم ني ب نوعزوتي ،ملاعل سلجمل سيئرو ،يرتوبونراكوس يتاواجم ةقباسل ايسينودن! ةسيئرمه نم ني ثحابو ني صل ا يازرك دماح قباسل ةيمالسل اناتسن اغفأ ةيروهمج سيئرو ،يبمورن افن امريه قباسل ايبوروالا قباسل ري دمل او ةيموكحل ةرادل ا ذاتس او ،فونافي! روعغي! قباسل ايسورل نم ال سلجم ريتركسو روضحل تاربخو فارطلأ ةي ددعت دسجي ام،نوسيلأ ماها رغ ةيلودل اتقال عل او مولعل رفلب زكرمل .يعامجل لمعل او

رثكأ ةملوع قي قحتو ،ملاعل ايف مادتسملا مالسل ا حور زي زعت لبس شقان يىدتنملا تاسلج رادم ىلعو يلودل نم ال اياضقل ةيرذلجلا بابسل ا ثحبو ،ةيلاعف رثكأ او فارطلأ ددعتم ماظن انبو ،افاصن او ال دغ ىلع ءوضلا طيلستو ،راوخل ا عيجش توي لودل نواعتل لال خ نم امتجل اعم لبس فاشكتسو ةري بكل ا .تاي دحتل ا ةجل اعم يف ةيمنتال رود

مامتهاب يظحي يوتسملا عيصر اشدح دعيو ،ايونس دق عيو 2012 ماع يف يىدتنملا تارود ىلوا تقلال او يتل ا ةيسينورل ا تاي دحتل ا ةجل اعمو يلودل نم ال اب ةقل عتم تاعوضوم ىلع زكريو ني صل ا ةداق .ملاعل ا هجاوت

(阿拉伯语)

نيكب يف 2019 يملاعل مالسل اىدتنم لامع ا قالطنا

نيكب - يبرغملا ماسح 08.07.2019

[http://arabic.china.org.cn/txt/2019-07/08/content\\_74964440.htm](http://arabic.china.org.cn/txt/2019-07/08/content_74964440.htm)

لامع انينثال مويلا نيكب ةمصاعلاب او هغنيسيت ةعماج يف تقلال / ني صل ا ةكشب / 2019 وي لوي 8 ءاسرل ا ةيلودل ا دوهجل ا رفاضت عفد ةلص او مل ةجوت طسو ،ةنمائلو هتخسن يف يملاعل مالسل اىدتنم .مالسل او رارقنسال ا مئاعد

ةرادل او ةكترتشملا تاي لوؤسمل :يملاعل ماظنل رارقنسا“ راعش تحت يىدتنملا ةيلحال ةرودل ا يتأتو .ةيجراخل ا نوؤشلل يني صل ا بعشلا دهعمو او هغنيسيت ةعماج ةياعر ب ،”ةكترتشملا عفانملا او ةكترتشملا

ني قباسو ني ييلح ني لوؤسم ني ب نوعزوتي ،ملاعل تاراق عجمج نم ةيصوصخ 199 يىدتنملا يف كراشيو ةقباسل ايسينودن! ةسيئرمه نم ني ثحابو ني صل اىدل ني دمتعم ةيبنجل لود ءارفسو ني يمي دالكأو ةيروهمج سيئرو ،يبمورن افن امريه قباسل ايبوروالا سلجمل سيئرو ،يرتوبونراكوس يتاواجم ،فونافي! روعغي! قباسل ايسورل نم ال سلجم ريتركسو ،يازرك دماح قباسل ا ةيمالسل اناتسن اغفأ ام ،نوسيلأ ماها رغ ةيلودل اتقال عل او مولعل رفلب زكرمل قباسل ري دمل او ةيموكحل ةرادل ا ذاتس او .يعامجل لمعل او روضحل تاربخو فارطلأ ةي ددعت دسجي

ةري بكل ا يلودل نم ال اياضقل ةيرذلجلا بابسل ا ثحبو يملاعل مالسل ا عضو يىدتنملا شقان يو رود ىلع ءوضلا طيلستو ،راوخل ا عيجش توي لودل نواعتل لال خ نم امتجل اعم لبس فاشكتسو .تاي دحتل ا ةجل اعم يف ةيمنتال

مالسل ا ةيمهأب يوعول ا قيمعتل ا عسي يىدتنملا ن! ،يني صل ا سيئرل ا بئان ،ناش يشت غناو لاقو يف هتملك لال خ لبقتسملا يف تابقل ا يطرختو راولح عفد يف دعاست تاجاتنتساب جورخل او .يملاعل مالسل اىدتنم لامع ا حاتتفا

لودلاني براجتل او تاربخلا لدابت نأ امك ، تايدحتلا عيمجل لثمألا لحلأه ”ةيمنتلا“ نأ افيم  
قبولطملا ةيمنتلا قيقتح حل اص يف بصي قفلتخملأ

ىلع نواعتل او لدابتلا وراوحلا ربع مل اعل نادلب عيمج نيب قيلودلا تاقل اعلأه زيغت ةيمهأ ىلإ اقونم  
لصاوتلا وراوحلا ربع مهافتلا زيغت وءاقتالا طاقن عيسوتل دوهجلا لذبو ، لدابتلا مارتحال اساساً  
مهافتلا لالخنم نواعتلأه عيمجتو

شماه ىلع قييرطل او مازحلا ةردابم ةيمهأ لوح /نيصلا ةكبش/ ىلإ ثدحتي نيسحت دمأه يقارعلأه ريفسلأه  
يملاعلأه ماسلا ىدتنم لامعأ

ةكبش/ل يراورب نيسحت دمأه نيصلا ىدل يقارعلأه ريفسلأه ثدحت حاتتفالأه لفح شماه ىلعو  
قصر فحاتو ، يمل اعلأه ماسلا زيغت لوح ءارالأه لدابتلا ىدتنم الم اهمدقي يتلا قصر فلأه نع /نيصلا  
ةيمل اعلأه تايدحتلا لولح ثحب بلطاسوألأه عيمج يف ءل عافلا تاهجلا عيمج نيب براقتلل

دوعيم ام امل اعو ايلحم ةيمنتلا ءل جع عفد يف ةينيصلا ةموكحلأه م تفاق يذلا ريبكلا رودلا ىلإ اقونم  
بوعشلأه عيمج ىلع عفنلاب

يتلا ةيمنتلا ةيلمع يف ايساساً ارود بعلت ةردابملا نأ نيسحت حضوأ ”قييرطل او مازحلا“ رود نعو  
لود يقابو راولا نادلبو نيصلا نيب نواعتل او لصاوتلا عفدو ، اهيلع ءلطملا لودلا بوعش اهشيعت  
مهافتلا ديوت يف اهم ارود بعليسي ىدتنملا نأ ىلع ادكؤم . لكرتشملأه زوفلا قيقتح نمضي ام مل اعلأه  
مارتحال او

لابقتسا نامضل حتفنم مل اع ءانب يف قيسنتلا و نواعتلأه زيغت ةرورض ىلع نوكراشملأه قفتاو  
ةيداحألأه ضرعو ، لكرتشملأه رامذال او مئادلأه ماسلا هدوسي مجسنم مل اع ءانب ، كلذكو . لكرتشم قافأ  
نمألأه موهفم ءاون نواعتل او ءواسملأه ءلدابتلا عفنملا او ءلدابتلا قنثلا لعجو ةيددعتلأه عيجشتو  
تاضوافملأه رواشتلا ربع ايملس قيلودلا تاعازنلا ةيوستب كسبتلا ، يلودلا

تارملا نيمنتو ءدحتملأه مألل ءعباتلا ماسلا ظفح تاتعب نمض نيصلا دوهج نأ ركذلاب ريديو  
ةيلود تاداشلأه تلزامو تقلت ، نواعتل او تال دابتلا ءيني اسنلأه ءدعاسملأه ثراوكلأه نم ءنأغلأه ءي رحبلأه

رثكأ دفوأ ثيح ، ماسلا ظفحلأه ءيلمع 24 يف نيصلا يب عشلأه ريرحتلأه شيج كراش ، 1990 ماع ذنمو  
نامث يف دارفأ 2508 هوعومجم ام نيصلا رشنث ، ايلأه . ماسلا ظفح تاوق دارفأ نم يدنج فلأه 40 نم  
نييماظنلأه دارفألأه ددع ثيح نم مهاسم ربكأ رشاع حبصتل ، ءدحتملأه مألل ءعبات ماس ظفح تاتعب  
ماسلا ظفح ءينازيم يف يلام مهاسم ربكأ ينأشو

نييقيوقحو نييسايس نم روضحلأه شقان يراجلا ويلوي 9 ىلإ 8 نم ءرتفلأه لالخنم تاسلجلأه رادم ىلعو  
مادتسملا ماسلا حور زيغت لبس مل اعلأه ىوتسم ىلع نيثحابلأه نيركفلأه نم ءعساو ءبخنو نييلود  
ةيلأه رثكأو فارطالأه ددعت مازن ءانبو ، افاصلأه الدع رثكأ ءملوع قيقتحو ، مل اعلأه يف

ىلع زكريو ىوتسملا عيفر اشدح دعيو ، ايونس دقعيو 2012 ماع يف ىدتنملا تارود ىلوا تقلالأه  
مل اعلأه اهجاوي يتلا ءيسسيئرلا ءينمألأه تايدحتلا ءجلاعمو يلودلا نمألأه ءقلعت م تاعوضوم

(阿拉伯语)

طسوألأه قرشلأه يف ماسلا احاتفم ”راوحلا“ و ”ةيمنتلا“ : يمل اعلأه ماسلا ىدتنم

نيكب - يبرغملا ماسح 09. 07. 2019

[http://arabic.china.org.cn/txt/2019-07/09/content\\_74971105.htm](http://arabic.china.org.cn/txt/2019-07/09/content_74971105.htm)

يمل اعلأه ماسلا ىدتنم شماه ىلع ءيسايسلا ايفارغجلأه و طسوألأه قرشلأه لوح ءصاخ ءسلج



## • CRI 中国国际广播电台 (17 篇)

(波斯语)

یناهج حلص عمجم نیمتشه شیشگ نیی آرد ناش یچ گناو روضح

2019.07.08

<http://persian.cri.cn/921/2019/07/08/165s181437.htm>

کرتشم یسانش تیلووسم: یللملان یب مظن تابث“ یلصا عوضوم اب یناهج حلص عمجم نیمتشه گناو. دش رازگرب اوه گنیچ هاگشناد رد هیوژ 8 هبنشود زور ”کرتشم یدنمه رب و کرتشم تیری دم. درک ینارنخس و متفای روضح شیشگ نیی آرد نیچ رومج سیی نواعم ناش یچ رایسب یاهشالت اب نیچ مدرم، دیدج نیچ سیسات زا سپ: درک راهظا دوخ ینارنخس رد ناش یچ گناو. دنرادروخرب نشور یا مدن یانانچه نیچ تلم. دنا هدی شخب ققحت ار یگرزب یخیرات تار ییغت هار رب هراومه نیچ. دشاب نیچ زا ادج دناوت یمن زین ناهج هعسوت و تسین ناهج زا ادج نیچ هعسوت دربشیپ زا، ینونک یللملان یب مظن تار ییغت اب ههجوم رد نیچ. تسا دنب یاپ زیم آحلص هعسوت ساسا زا و مدرک تیامح کرتشم تشونرس اب یرشب هعماج و دیدج یللملان یب طباور لیگشت امن دمت لباقتم یریگدای هب، هداد شررتسگ ار کرتشم هعسوت ریسم، دنک یم تظفاحم یی ارگه بناجدن چ یم فلتخم یامروشک زا نیچ. دنکی هلباقم تیرشب دیدج یاهشلاچ اب کرتشم روط هب و مدرک یری مظن اکرتشم و مدرک یری داصتقا ندش یناهج هب، هدوب دنب یاپ زیم آحلص هعسوت هدی رب ات دهاوخ. دنک داجیا رترثوم و رتتبات، رتهنالداع یللملان یب

(菲律宾语)

Wang Qishan, dumalo at nagtalumpati sa ika-8 World Peace Forum

George Guo, JULY 8, 2019

<http://filipino.cri.cn/301/2019/07/08/101s163415.htm>

BEIJING (Reuters) - Noong Hulyo 8, idinaos sa Beijing ang ika-8 World Peace Forum sa ilalim ng temang “Matatag na International na Kaayusan: Pananagutan, Pamamahala, at Pagbabahagi” .

Sa kanyang pambungad na talumpati, sinabi ni Pangalawang Pangulong Wang Qishan ng Tsina, na palaging determinado ang kanyang bansa sa landas ng mapayapang pag-unlad. Hindi aniya tatahak ang Tsina sa landas ng hegemonya at hindi bubuo ng sariling saklaw ng impluwensiya.

Sinabi rin niyang, sa harap ng kasalukuyang pagbabago ng internasyonal na kaayusan, inaasahan ng Tsina na itataguyod ang pagsusulong ng isang bagong uri ng internasyunal na relasyon at komunidad na may pinagbabahagiang kinabukasan para sa sangkatauhan, pangangalagaan ang pundasyon ng multi-lateralismo, palalawakin ang landas ng pangkaraniwang pag-unlad, itataguyod ang pag-aaral ng iba't ibang kultura sa isa't isa, at palalaksin ang pagtutulungan upang lutasin ang mga bagong hamon para sa sangkatauhan. Nananawagan din aniya ang Tsina sa lahat ng mga bansa na sundin ang paniniwala ng mapayapang pag-unlad, walang-alinlangang itaguyod ang pang-ekonomiyang globalisasyon, at sama-samang gumawa ng isang mas makatarungan, makatwiran, matatag at mabisang internasyonal na kaayusan.

Salin: George Guo

(捷克语)

Wang Qishan se zúčastnil slavnostního zahájení 8. Fóra pro světový mír

Lada, JULY 8, 2019 / 16:27 PM

<http://czech.cri.cn/811/2019/07/08/284s186286.htm>



Dnes se na univerzitě Tshinghua konalo 8. Fórum pro světový mír, jehož tématem je „Stabilizace mezinárodního pořádku: Sdílení, spolurozhodování, společné užívání”. Slavnostního zahájení se zúčastnil čínský viceprezident Wang Qishan (Wang Čchi-šan) a pronesl projev.

Wang Qishan řekl, že od založení Čínské lidové republiky Číňané tvrdě pracovali a dosáhli velké historické změny z nedostatku jídla a oděvů na celkový blahobyť. Čínský národ má před sebou jasnou budoucnost velkého omlazení. Rozvoj Číny nelze oddělit od světa a rozvoj světa nelze oddělit od Číny. Čína byla vždy odhodlána následovat cestu mírového rozvoje, nikdy neusilovat o hegemonii, nikdy se nerozšiřovat a nikdy nevytvářet sféru vlivu. Dnešní mezinárodní řád čelí změnám a úpravám, proto Čína podporuje vytvoření nového typu mezinárodních vztahů a vytvoření společenství lidského osudu, chrání základní kameny multilateralismu, rozšiřuje cestu společného rozvoje, podporuje vzájemné učení mezi civilizacemi a spolupracuje při řešení nových výzev pro lidstvo. Čína vyzývá všechny země, aby se držely přesvědčení o mírovém rozvoji, bezvýhradně podporovaly hospodářskou globalizaci a společně budovaly spravedlivější, rozumnější, stabilnější a účinnější mezinárodní řád.

Lada

(克罗地亚语)

## Kina pozvala na više nepristranosti i stabilnosti u međunarodnom poretku

2019-07-09

<http://croatian.cri.cn/1281/2019/07/09/21s134654.htm>

Kina je u ponedjeljak pozvala zemlje širom svijeta na pridržavanje mirnog razvoja, promicanje gospodarske globalizacije i izgradnju nepristranog, racionalnijeg, stabilnijeg i učinkovitijeg međunarodnog poretka.

Kineski potpredsjednik Wang Qishan je navedeno rekao prilikom obraćanja svečanosti otvorenja osmog Foruma za svjetski mir na Sveučilištu Tsinghua u Pekingu.

Forum, u organizaciji Sveučilišta Tsinghua u partnerstvu s Kineskim narodnim institutom za inozemne poslove, je nevladini seminar usredotočen na međunarodne sigurnosne teme. Tema ovogodišnjeg foruma je Stabilizacija svjetskog poretka: zajedničke odgovornosti, zajedničko upravljanje i dijeljena dobrobit.

Wang je rekao da je od osnutka Narodne Republike Kine, kineski narod ostvario povijesne promjene kroz ekstremno naporan rad, a kineska nacija sad prihvaća svijetle izglede za oživljavanje.

“Kina se ne može razvijati bez svijeta niti se svijet može razvijati bez Kine. Kina se neprestano pridržavala staze miroljubivog razvoja i neće nikada tražiti hegemoniju, ekspanziju ili sfere utjecaja,” rekao je Wang.

(罗马尼亚语)

## Wang Qishan la Forumul Mondial al Păcii

2019-07-08

<http://romanian.cri.cn/341/2019/07/08/1s201582.htm>

Cea de-a 8-a ediție a Forumului Mondial al Păcii a avut loc, luni, la Universitatea Tsinghua, sub deviza “Stabilizarea ordinii internaționale: răspundere, gestionare și valorificare comună”. Vicepreședintele Chinei, Wang Qishan, a fost prezent la eveniment și a ținut un discurs.

Oficialul a declarat că de la proclamarea R.P. Chineze, în urma eforturilor excepționale depuse de poporul chinez, China a înregistrat schimbări uriașe, transformându-se de la o societate confruntată

cu problema hranei și îmbrăcămintei, la una cu viață decentă. Națiunea chineză este pe calea renașterii glorioase. Dezvoltarea Chinei nu se poate realiza fără sprijinul lumii și nici dezvoltarea lumii fără China.

China va persevera pe calea dezvoltării pașnice, nu va cauta niciodată hegemonia, expansiunea și sfere de influență. În fața transformărilor și reglementărilor ordinii internaționale, China susține constituirea relațiilor internaționale de tip nou și construirea comunității cu un destin comun. China se pronunță pentru susținerea multilateralismului, extinderea căilor de dezvoltare comună, învățarea reciprocă a diferitelor civilizații pentru a face față împreună noilor provocări cu care se confruntă omenirea.

China solicită statelor lumii să urmeze conceptul privind dezvoltarea pașnică, să promoveze ferm și neabătut globalizarea economică, constituind în comun o ordine internațională mai echitabilă, rațională, stabilă și eficientă.

(葡萄牙语)

## Wang Qishan participa do 8º Fórum Mundial da Paz

2019-07-08

<http://portuguese.cri.cn/news/china/407/20190708/313667.html>

Foi realizado hoje (8) na Universidade Tsinghua, Beijing, o 8º Fórum Mundial da Paz. Intitulado “Estabilizar as Ordens Internacionais: Responsabilidade Comum, Administração Comum e Compartilhamento Comum”, o evento visa oferecer uma plataforma para estrategistas e acadêmicos de think tanks de diversos países do mundo discutirem as questões sobre a paz.

O vice-presidente da China, Wang Qishan, fez um discurso na cerimônia de inauguração. Ele disse que a China sempre persiste no caminho de desenvolvimento pacífico e nunca buscará hegemonia, expansão e poder dominante. Diante das mudanças de ordens internacionais, a China pede criar uma nova relação internacional que se baseia no destino compartilhado pela humanidade e no multilateralismo, disse Wang. Ele pediu ainda que os países promovam de forma inabalável a globalização econômica, além de construir novas ordens internacionais ainda mais justas, razoáveis, estáveis e eficazes.

Tradução: Li Jinchuan

Revisão: Diego Goulart

(普什图语)

رکونوډگ يک ومسارم وکنوتسینارپ هپ مروف ل اویرن متا د یلوس د ناش ی چ گن او

2019.07.08

<http://pushtu.cri.cn/321/2019/07/08/1s171229.htm>

مړس رت وډن د وډگ د ښع ل تاس تباث د ماظن ل اویرن د یې وضوم هدمع ی چ مروف ل اویرن متا یلوس د اوه گن ی چ هپ نی چ د هتین هپ ال وچ د ، ی د لوکیرش ونروار هتسال ی ی ای ت خ م ر پ د و ا یرادا ی ډگ ، لوک وکنوتسینارپ هپ مروف ی د د ناش ی چ گن او ل اویرن س ر م س ی ی ر تلود د نی چ د . وش مړس رت ی ک نوتن موب مړکو ی ی ان ی و و ا نوډگ ی ک ومسارم

هل نی چ د مه گت خ م ر پ ل اویرن و ا یادی ک ال ج ی ش هن هخ خ گت خ م ر پ ل اویرن هل گت خ م ر پ نی چ د ی چ ل ی و و هغه ل اویرن د . ی د ناور رول هپ گت خ م ر پ و ا یلوس د مړس هگن ی ت هپ ل ت نی چ . یادی ک ال ج ی ش هن هخ خ گت خ م ر پ د کیل خرب ډگ د و ن اناس نا د و ا وکی پرا ول اویرن لوډ یون د ی چ یوک اعدا نی چ ی ک لاح هپ و دی م ی ظن ت د ماظن ال ی ب د و ا یوراوه هرال هراپل و ل دنوم د گت خ م ر پ ډگ د و ا ی تاس مزی خرا و خ ، یوک ی خه هراپل ی داب د ښ ل و ت هخ خ ونوداوی ه و ل ی ب ال ی ب هل نی چ . یوک یل خ یله هراپل یرک هنز یل ب ا ق ت م د خن م ر ت ونون د م ت و ل ی ب د و ر ا چ ی د ا ص ت ق ا د مړس هگن ی ت هپ ، ی رکو راگن ی ت ی دی ق ع ر پ گت خ م ر پ و ا یلوس د ی چ مړکو هن ت ښ و غ (لو ت باغ) . یرک روج ماظن ل اویرن مزی غ و ا هت ا ب ث ا ب ، لوق عمال د هډگ هپ و ا ی رکو ی خه هراپل و دی ک ل اویرن

(日语)

## 王国家副主席、世界平和フォーラムで演説

玉華 森 2019-07-08

<http://japanese.cri.cn/20190708/73b6c7aa-c008-25ac-cb51-96e0ca6dd793.html>

「国際秩序の安定：共に担い、共に治め、共に分かち合い」をテーマとした第8回世界平和フォーラムが8日、北京の清華大学で開催され、王岐山国家副主席が開幕式で演説をしました。

王副主席は、「新中国の成立以来、中国人民は大変な努力を重ねて、ぎりぎりだった暮らしは全面的にややゆとりのある状態に大変貌し、中華民族の偉大な復興への見通しが表れた。中国は常に平和発展の道を揺るぎなく歩み、永遠におごらず、永遠に拡張せず、永遠に勢力範囲を求めない。今日の国際秩序の変革や変貌を前に、中国は新たな国際関係や人類の運命共同体を作り、多国間主義を維持し、共同発展のルートを拡大し、文明を学び合い、人類共通の課題に対応していくと主張している。また、各国は平和と発展の信念を守り、揺るぎなく経済のグローバル化を推し進め、より公正で合理的、安定的、効果的な国際秩序を築いてほしい」と述べました。(玉華、森)

(世界語)

## Ĉina vicprezidanto ĉeestis inaŭguron de Forumo pri Monda Paco

2019.07.08

<http://esperanto.cri.cn/2521/2019/07/08/179s206030.htm>

Lunde en Universitato Tsinghua malfermiĝis Forumo pri Monda Paco kun la temo "komuna respondecado, komuna regado kaj komuna divido". Ĉina vicprezidanto Wang Qishan faris paroladon en la malferma kunveno.

Wang diris, ke post plej penigaj klopodoj dum la pasintaj jaroj de post la fondiĝo de la popola respubliko, Ĉinio realigis historian ŝanĝiĝon de nesufiĉa sateco al modere prospera socio, kaj la ĉina nacio alfrontas brilan perspektivon de granda rejuniĝo. Ĉinio ne povas disvolviĝi sen la mondo, kaj ankaŭ la mondo ne povas progresi sen Ĉinio. Li akcentis, ke Ĉinio ĉiam firme sekvas la vojon de paca disvolvado kaj neniam serĉos hegemonion, ekspansion kaj influferon, kaj fronte al la reguligo de internacia ordo, Ĉinio rekomendas konstrui novtipajn internaciajn rilatojn kaj komunumon kun komuna estonteco de la homaro, protekti la bazŝtonon de multflankeco, larĝigi la vojon de komuna disvolvado, faciligi interŝanĝojn inter civilizacioj kaj kune trakti novajn komunajn defiojn de la mondo.

(斯瓦希里语)

## Makamu wa rais wa China ahutubia kongamano la 8 la amani duniani

2019-07-08

<http://swahili.cri.cn/141/2019/07/08/1s187097.htm>

Makamu wa rais wa China Bw. Wang Qishan ameshiriki kwenye kongamano la 8 la amani duniani lenye kauli mbiu ya "kutuliza utaratibu wa kimataifa kushirikiana, kusimamia na kunufaika kwa pamoja", lililofanyika katika Chuo Kikuu cha Tsinghua.

Bw. Wang amesema, maendeleo ya China yanahitaji msaada wa dunia, ambapo maendeleo ya dunia pia yanahitaji mchango wa China. Amesema China itaendelea kufuata njia ya maendeleo ya amani

na kutarajia kulinda msingi wa uhusiano wa pande nyingi, kupanua njia za maendeleo ya pamoja na kuhimiza mawasiliano ya utamaduni ili kushirikiana kukabili na changamoto za pamoja kwa binadamu.

Bw, Wang pia amesema China imetoa wito nchi mbalimbali kuzingatia nia ya maendeleo ya amani, kusukuma mbele utandawazi, ili kujenga kwa pamoja utaratibu wenye utulivu na ulio wa haki na ufanisi zaidi wa kimataifa.

(泰语)

## รองปธน.จีนเข้าร่วมพิธีเปิดฟอรัมสันติภาพโลกครั้งที่ 8

2019-07-08

<http://thai.cri.cn/20190708/5e4b29ba-edc1-e1df-7832-ed0b1286b00e.html>

วันที่ 8 กรกฎาคม ฟอรัมสันติภาพโลกครั้งที่ 8 ภายใต้หัวข้อ “รักษาระเบียบสากล” จัดขึ้นที่มหาวิทยาลัยชิงหวา นายหวัง ฉีซาน รองประธานาธิบดีจีนเข้าร่วมพิธีเปิดในครั้งนี้ นายหวัง ฉีซานกล่าวว่า ตั้งแต่สาธารณรัฐประชาชนจีนสถาปนาขึ้นมาด้วยความพยายามของประชาชนจีนที่มุ่งมั่น จีนได้เกิดการเปลี่ยนแปลงจากปัญหาปากท้องจนกลายเป็นสังคมพอกินพอใช้อย่างรอบด้าน

(土耳其语)

## “Barışçı gelişme yolunu kararlılıkla izleyeceğiz”

2019.07.08

<http://www.criturk.com/haber/haber-lokasyon/barisci-gelisme-yolunu-kararlilikla-izleyecegiz-101102>

8. Dünya Barış Forumu bugün Çin'in Tsinghua Üniversitesinde açıldı.

Forumun ana teması, "İstikrarlı küresel düzen: ortak sorumluluk, ortak yönetim ve ortak paylaşım" olarak belirlendi. Çin Cumhurbaşkanı Yardımcısı Wang Qishan forumun açılış törenine katılarak konuşma yaptı.

Wang Qishan konuşmasında, Çin'in gelişmesinin dünyanın diğer ülkeleriyle sıkı bağlantı içinde olduğunu anımsatarak, dünyadaki gelişmenin de Çin'den ayrı düşünülemeyeceğine dikkat çekti.

Barışçı gelişme yolunu kararlılıkla izleyeceklerine işaret eden Wang Qishan, Çin'in hegemonyacı bir yaklaşımla diğer ülkeleri işgal etmeyeceğini, ayrıca güç haritası çizmenin peşinde olmayacağını söyledi. Wang, küresel düzenin hızla değiştiği günümüzde, Çin'in yeni tip uluslararası ilişkilerin ve insanlığın ortak kader topluluğunun oluşturulmasının hızlandırılmasından yana olduğunu kaydetti.

Çok taraflılığını etkin şekilde koruyacaklarına değinen Wang, ortak gelişme arayışlarını genişleteceklerini, medeniyetler arası paylaşımı güçlendireceklerini, böylece insanlığın ortak ve yeni meydan okumalarına birlikte göğüs gereceklerini belirtti. Tüm dünya ülkelerinin barışçı gelişme yolunda ısrarcı olması çağrısında bulunan Wang, ekonomik küreselleşmenin şaşmadan hızlandırılması, böylece daha adil, rasyonel, istikrarlı ve etkili bir küresel düzen oluşturulması gerektiğini vurguladı.

(乌克兰语)

## Ван Цішань виступив з промовою на церемонії відкриття 8-го Всесвітнього форуму миру

2019-07-09

<http://ukrainian.cri.cn/841/2019/07/09/2s64630.htm>

У понеділок в університеті Цінхуа в Пекіні відкрився 8-й Всесвітній форум миру. На церемонії відкриття виступив заступник голови КНР Ван Цішань. У своїй промові він зазначив, що з час утворення Китайської Народної Республіки, китайський народ досягнув великих історичних успіхів, перед китайським народом відкривається світла перспектива великого відродження китайської нації.

Розвиток Китаю не може бути відокремленим від світу, і розвиток світу також не може бути відокремленим від Китаю. Китай буде незмінно йти шляхом мирного розвитку, ніколи не буде претендувати на становище гегемона, ніколи не буде проводити політику експансії або насадження сфер впливу, додав Ван Цішань.

Зіткнувшись зі змінами в сучасному міжнародному порядку, Китай виступає за просування створення міжнародних відносин нового типу і спільноти єдиної долі людства, захист наріжного каменю мультилатералізму, розширення колії загального розвитку, сприяння взаємному навчанню цивілізацій і спільне реагування на нові виклики, що стоять перед всім людством, підкреслив він.

Ван Цішань закликав всі країни дотримуватися переконаності в мирному розвитку, неухильно сприяти економічній глобалізації і спільно будувати більш справедливий, раціональний, стабільний і ефективний міжнародний порядок.

(匈牙利语)

## 8. Világbéke Fórum a Tsinghua Egyetemen

JULY 8, 2019

<http://hungarian.cri.cn/1321/2019/07/08/135s207668.htm>

Július 8-án a Tsinghua Egyetemen „Stabilizálni a nemzetközi rendet: együtt vállaljuk, együtt igazgatjuk és együtt élvezzük" témával tartották a 8. Világbéke Fórumot, amelynek megnyitóján megjelent Wang Qishan kínai államelnök-helyettes és beszédet is mondott.

Wang Qishan beszédében kifejtette, hogy a Kínai Népköztársaság megalapítása óta a kínai nép nehéz törekvéseken keresztül megvalósította az élelmiszer és ruházat bizonytalanságától az átfogó jóléti életre történt óriás történelmi változást, tapasztalható a kínai nemzet nagy reneszánszának világos tendenciája. Kína fejlődése nem független a világtól, a világ fejlődése sem független Kínától. Kína folyamatosan helytállóan megy a békés fejlesztési úton, nem tör uralomra, nem terjeszkedik és nem terjeszti ki határait. Wang Qishan elmondta, Kína felszólít minden országot, hogy tartsák meg a békés fejlesztésbe vetett hitet, mozdítsák elő a gazdaság globalizációját, együtt építsenek igazságosabb és ésszerűbb, stabil és hatékony nemzetközi rendet.

(意大利语)

## Wang Qishan presenzierà all'ottavo Forum Mondiale della Pace

2019-07-03

<http://italian.cri.cn/1781/2019/07/03/121s344632.htm>

Mercoledì 3 luglio il portavoce del ministero degli Esteri cinese, Geng Shuang ha annunciato che si terrà all'Università Tsinghua l'ottavo Forum Mondiale della Pace, dall'8 al 9 luglio. Il vice presidente cinese Wang Qishan presenzierà alla cerimonia inaugurale e pronuncerà un discorso.

(意大利语)

## Wang Qishan alla cerimonia d'apertura del World Peace Forum

2019-07-08

<http://italian.cri.cn/1781/2019/07/08/541s344833.htm>

L'8 luglio si è tenuto alla Tsinghua University l'ottavo World Peace Forum, dal tema "Responsabilità, gestione e condivisione congiunte". Il vice presidente cinese Wang Qishan ha preso parte alla cerimonia di apertura dell'evento e ha pronunciato un discorso.

Wang Qishan ha affermato che, dalla fondazione della Repubblica popolare, i cinesi sono riusciti con grande impegno a raggiungere importanti traguardi storici, passando da una situazione di mancanza di cibo e vestiti ad una società moderatamente prospera, inaugurando un brillante futuro di rinascita. Il vice presidente ha aggiunto che lo sviluppo della Cina non può essere slegato da quello del mondo e viceversa, per questo motivo la Cina desidera che tutte le nazioni possano dirsi d'accordo con il principio dello sviluppo pacifico, promuovendo la globalizzazione economica e l'edificazione di un ordine mondiale giusto, ragionevole, stabile ed efficace.

(印地语)

## चीनी उप राष्ट्रपतिने आठवे विश्व शांतिमंच पर भाषण दिया

2019-07-08

<http://hindi.cri.cn/news/china/561/20190708/313713.html>

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था स्थािर बनाए: समान जमिंदार, संयुक्त शासन और साझा लाभ के वषिय पर आठवां विश्व शांतिमंच 8 जुलाई को चीन की राजधानी पेइचिंग स्थिति छगिहुआ विश्वविद्यालय में आयोजति हुआ। चीनी उप राष्ट्रपतिवांग छीशान ने उद्घाटन समारोह में भाषण दिया।

वांग छीशान ने कहा किने चीन की स्थापना के बाद चीनी लोगो ने भरसक प्रयास के बाद पर्याप्त खाने और पहनने की कमी से समग्र तौर पर खुशहाल समाज में पहुंचने का बड़ा परिवर्तन किया है। चीनी राष्ट्र के सामने महान पुनरुत्थान का उज्ज्वल भवषिय आ रहा है। चीन का विकास दुनिया से अलग नहीं हो सकता, जबकि दुनिया का विकास भी चीन पर निर्भर रहता है। चीन हमेशा से शांतिपूर्ण विकास के रास्ते पर दृढ़ता से आगे चलता है। वर्तमान अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था में हुए सुधार के मद्देनजर चीन नए प्रकार के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों और मानव समुदाय के साझे भवषिय का निर्माण करने का पक्ष



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