



# 世界和平论坛



中国·清华大学





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# 目录

论坛背景..... 1

论坛领导..... 2

论坛嘉宾..... 3

论坛开幕式..... 4

主题报告..... 5

餐会演讲..... 6

小组讨论..... 7

新闻发布会..... 22

论坛特点..... 23

论坛影响力..... 27



## 论坛背景



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

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



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

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

## 论坛领导



唐家璇  
论坛主席  
前国务委员



杨洁篪  
论坛副主席  
国务委员



袁贵仁  
论坛副主席  
教育部长



杨文昌  
论坛副主席  
外交学会会长



陈吉宁  
论坛副主席、理事长  
清华大学校长



谢维和  
论坛副理事长  
清华大学副校长



王雪莲  
论坛副理事长  
佳莲集团董事长



阎学通  
论坛秘书长  
清华大学当代国际关系研究院院长



## 论坛嘉宾



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



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

# 论坛开幕式



时任中国国家副主席习近平



中国国家副主席李源潮



塞拉利昂总统科罗马



苏里南总统鲍特瑟



秘鲁总统加西亚



论坛主席、前国务委员唐家璇



清华大学校长陈吉宁



## 主题报告



日本前首相鸠山由纪夫



美国前国家安全事务助理布热津斯基



法国前总理德维尔潘



巴基斯坦前总理阿齐兹



马来西亚前总理巴达维



欧盟前共同外交与安全政策高级代表索拉纳



俄罗斯联邦前安全会议秘书伊万诺夫

## 餐会演讲



国务委员、时任外交部长杨洁篪



外交部长王毅



商务部国际贸易谈判代表兼副部长钟山



时任商务部部长助理李荣灿



中国人民解放军军事科学院副院长任海泉



## 小组讨论

### 国际格局变化对国际安全的影响

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

#### 主持人



艾琳娜，奥地利驻华大使

#### 发言人



索拉纳，欧盟前共同外交与安全政策高级代表



章百家，中共中央党史研究室副主任



孙崎享，日本前外务省国际情报局局长



里奥纳德，英国欧洲对外关系理事会主任

## 小组讨论

### 维护国际安全的观念创新

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

#### 主持人



丁合复，法国驻华公使

#### 发言人



杨荣文，新加坡前外交部长



斯瓦米，印度前商务部、法律部部长



安塔万，老挝外交学会会长

## 小组讨论

### 中国民族复兴与外交转型

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

#### 主持人



哈立德，巴基斯坦驻华大使

#### 发言人



瓦哈波夫，乌兹别克斯坦国家安全委员会副秘书长



希门尼斯，西班牙前外交部长



塔亚纳，阿根廷前外交部长



韩保江，中共中央党校国际战略研究所所长



## 小组讨论

### 网络安全的国际合作

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

#### 主持人



伊多科，尼日利亚驻华公使

#### 发言人



哈克，巴基斯坦前总参谋长



陈小工，全国人大外事委员会委员



芮效俭，美国前驻华大使



卡斯特罗，巴西前驻华大使

## 小组讨论

### KFAS圆桌讨论：东北亚新领导们的安全政策

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

#### 主持人



朴仁国，韩国高等教育财团总长

#### 发言人



李政勳，韩国延世大学现代韩国研究所所长



库图诺夫，俄罗斯国际事务理事会会长



韩磊，清华—卡内基全球政策中心主任



李彬，清华大学当代国际关系研究院教授

## 小组讨论

### 世界面临的主要国际安全威胁

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

#### 主持人



戴克兰，爱尔兰驻华大使

#### 发言人



霍哈尔，巴基斯坦前外交秘书



芮效俭，美国前驻华大使



杨洁勉，上海国际问题研究院院长



阿金特林瓦，尼日利亚国际问题研究所所长



## 小组讨论

### 中国与周边国家关系

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

#### 主持人



易慕龙，印尼驻华大使

#### 发言人



巴达维，马来西亚前总理



尹永宽，韩国前外交通商部部长



斯瓦米，印度前商务部、法律部部长



杨燕怡，当代世界研究中心理事会执行主席

## 小组讨论

### 东亚地区安全

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

#### 主持人



赵朴，加拿大驻华大使

#### 发言人



埃文斯，澳大利亚前外交部长



朴仁国，韩国高等教育财团总长



朱成虎，前国防大学战略教研部，将军



库图诺夫，俄罗斯国际事务理事会会长



## 小组讨论

### 南南合作与国际安全

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

#### 主持人



阿布德，黎巴嫩驻华大使

#### 发言人



卡斯特罗，巴西前驻华大使



曲星，中国国际问题研究所所



阿尔鲁瓦利，沙特外交部参赞



萨托洛夫，塔吉克斯坦前外交部副部长

## 小组讨论

### 建立新型大国关系的出路

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

#### 主持人



吴思田，英国驻华大使

#### 发言人



德维尔潘，法国前总理



于洪君，当代世界研究中心主任



马秀丝，卡内基国际和平研究院院长



孙崎享，日本前外务省国际情报局局长

## 小组讨论

### 社会、企业和政府为和平未来的共同责任与创新

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

#### 主持人



夏默，美国麻省理工学院高级讲师

#### 发言人



钟国兴，《学习时报》副总编辑



李稻葵，清华大学中国与世界经济研究中心主任



林美金，佳通集团董事长



## 小组讨论

### 非洲地区安全

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

#### 主持人



乔治，博茨瓦纳驻华大使

#### 发言人



吉佩定，前外交部副部长



艾琳娜，奥地利驻华大使



萨义德，埃及金字塔政治  
战略研究中心军事科技顾  
问，安全研究部主任



阿金特林瓦，尼日利亚国  
际问题研究所所长

## 小组讨论

### 防止核扩散及核安全

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

#### 主持人



白伊塔尔，阿联酋驻华大使

#### 发言人



霍哈尔，巴基斯坦前外交秘书



马秀丝，卡内基国际和平研究院院长



胡思德，中国工程物理研究院战略研究中心主任

## 小组讨论

### 国际干涉与国际安全

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

#### 主持人



米吉勒，吉布提驻华大使

#### 发言人



何亚非，前外交部副部长



萨利耶夫，吉尔吉斯斯坦  
战略分析与预测学院院长



里奥纳德，英国欧洲对外  
关系理事会主任



雷舍维，法国总统办公室  
战略与亚洲事务顾问

## 小组讨论

### 中美安全关系与亚太安全

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

#### 主持人



古铁雷斯，秘鲁驻华大使

#### 发言人



尹永宽，韩国前外交通商部部长



周文重，博鳌亚洲论坛秘书长



哈克，巴基斯坦前总参谋长



芮效俭，美国前驻华大使



# 新闻发布会



发布会主持人孙学峰与嘉宾



阎学通秘书长回答新闻发布会提问



发布会主持人孙学峰与嘉宾

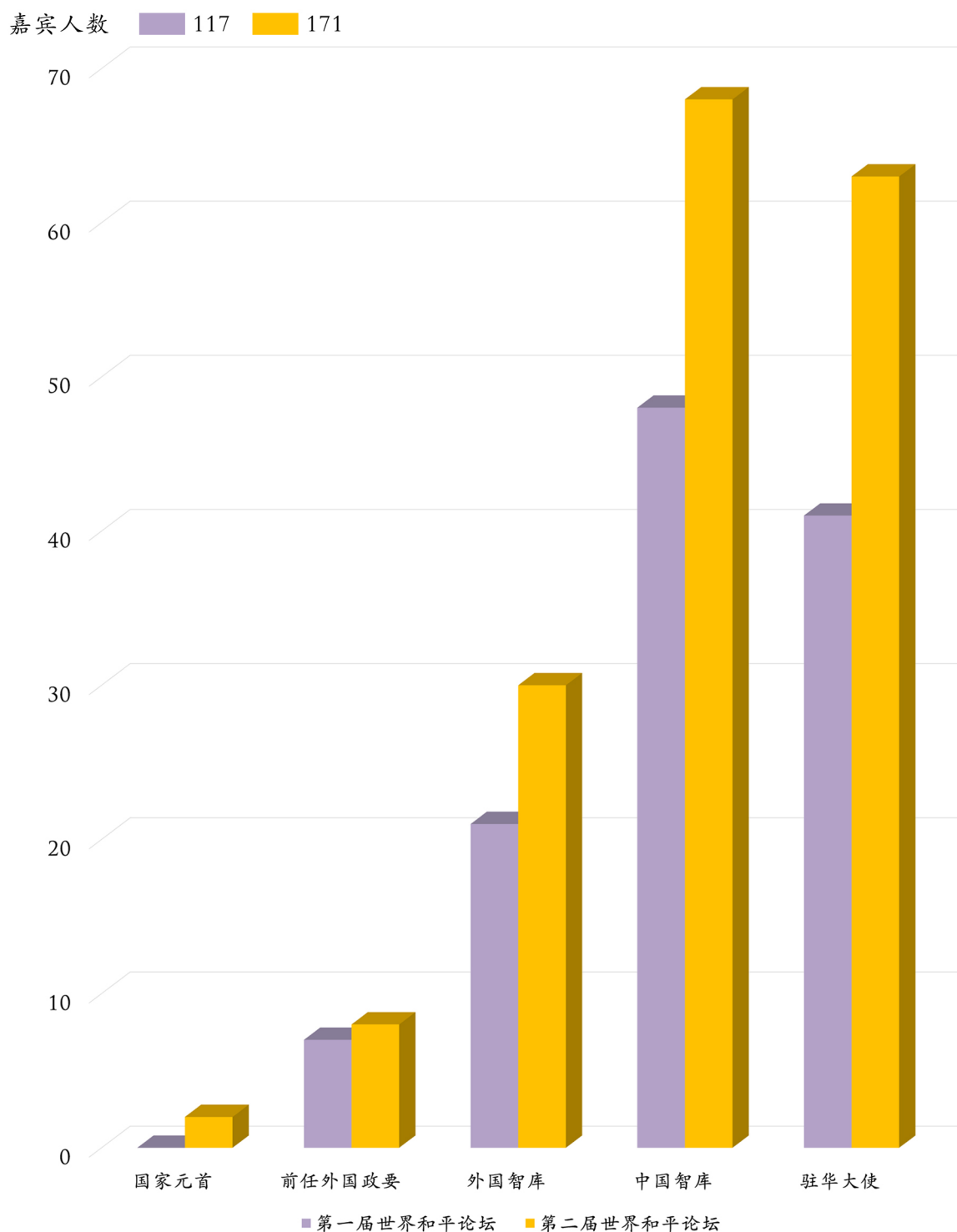
## 主题及主讲人

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



## 论坛特点

### · 全球性 ·



## 论坛特点

### · 全球性 ·

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



世界和平论坛作为国际性交流平台，力图在以下几方面因素之间保持平衡：

- 地区性与全球性问题
- 发达国家与发展中国家
- 传统与非传统安全问题

## 论坛特点

### · 合作性 ·

#### 合作性议题设置

国际安全合作方向

发达国家与新兴经济体的合作

亚太地区的安全合作机制

网络安全的国际合作

国际协作与国际安全

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



## 论坛特点

### · 创新性 ·



佳莲集团董事长王雪莲



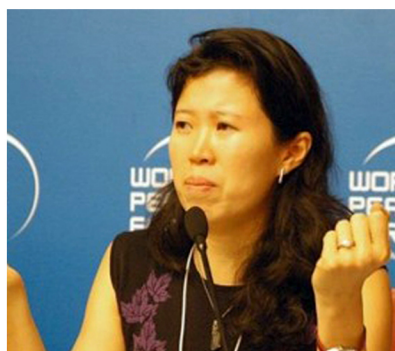
天大集团董事长方文权



拓展文化协会董事长过毅



韩国高等教育财团总长朴仁国



佳通集团董事长林美金

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

## 论坛影响力

### · 主要报道媒体 ·



YOMIURI ONLINE

THE HINDU

朝日新聞  
DIGITAL



South China Morning Post

南華早報



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



## 联系方式

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## **ABBOUD**

### **Farid**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of Lebanon**

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H.E. Mr. Farid Abboud has been Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Lebanon to the People's Republic of China since 2013. Prior to that, he was Ambassador to Tunisia (2007-2012) and to the United States (1999-2007). From 1995 to 1999, he worked in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Beirut, and was Member of the Negotiating Team of Israel-Lebanon Monitoring Group (ILMG) and Professor of Political Science at the University of St. Joseph, Beirut. From 1990 to 1995, he served as Consul-General of Lebanon in Los Angeles. Before that, he worked in the Embassy of Lebanon in Rome (1988-1990), and Embassy of Lebanon in London (1985-1988). From 1983-1984, he was Chargé d'Affaires at the Embassy of Lebanon in Moscow.

Mr. Abboud holds a Ph.D in History, UCLA; an M.A. and a B.A. in Political Science, University of St. Joseph; and a B.A. in Philosophy, University of Lyon.





## **ABOUD** **Mahmoud M.**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of the Union of the Comoros**

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H.E. Mr. Mahmoud M. Aboud is Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Union of the Comoros to the People's Republic of China. From 1994 to 1995, he served as Head of Administration of the Permanent Mission of Comoros to the United Nations. From 1997 to 2010, he served as Minister Counsellor and Deputy Permanent Representative of the Mission. In 2010, he was appointed Ambassador-at-Large to China, Japan, South Korea, and Thailand. One year later, he took the office of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to China.



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

**Prime Minister of Malaysia (2003-2009)**  
**Malaysia**

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The Right Honorable Tun Abdullah Ahmad Badawi served as Prime Minister of Malaysia from 2003 to 2009. Previously, he worked in the Malaysian civil service and left his position as Deputy Secretary General of the Ministry of Culture, Youth & Sports in 1978 to become a politician.

Before assuming the post of Prime Minister, Tun Badawi held various ministerial positions, including Minister in the Prime Minister's Department, Minister of Education, Minister of Defense, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Home Affairs, and Minister of Finance.

As Prime Minister, Tun Badawi actively pursued bilateral and multi-lateral cooperation through organizations including the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), and the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC). He has been an exponent of progressive development efforts in Malaysia and the wider Islamic world.

Tun Badawi graduated from the University of Malaya with a degree in Islamic Studies.



## **AKINTERINWA** **Bola Akinbolawa**

**Director General**

**Nigerian Institute of International  
Affairs**

**Nigeria**

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Prof. Akinterinwa is Director General of the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs. He studied international studies at the School of Advanced International Studies, International Law at the Institute of Advanced International Studies of the University of Paris 2 and Contemporary International Relations and Diplomatic History at the University of Paris 1 and obtained his degrees with distinctions.

An embassy translator at the Embassy of Nigeria in Paris in 1984 and a Ford Foundation Fellow at the University of Maryland in 1989, he has been Research Fellow at the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs (NIIA) since 1985 and Director General of the Institute since 2011. Prof. Akinterinwa served as Special Assistant to two Nigerian Foreign Ministers.

Prof. Akinterinwa also holds the membership of several professional organizations, including the Nigerian Society of International Affairs, the Nigerian Society of International Law, the Nigerian Political Science Association, and the African Association of Political Science.



## **ALMANSOURI** **Sultan S.**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of the State of Qatar**

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H.E. Mr. Sultan S. Almansouri is Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the State of Qatar to the People's Republic of China. He holds the rank of Air Vice Marshal in the Qatar Emiri Air Force (QEAF). From 2000 to 2003, Mr. Almansouri served as Defense Attaché at the Qatari Embassy in the United Kingdom with accreditation as Defense Attaché to France. In 2003, he was appointed Commander of the Doha Air Base. Before assuming office in Beijing in 2013, he served as Director of Operations and Training at the QEAF Headquarters for eight years.

Mr. Almansouri joined QEAF in 1978 and was given the rank of Second Lieutenant. The next year, he graduated from the Military Aviation Academy in the United Kingdom. In 2005, he studied in the Nasser Military Academy and obtained his Ph.D. there in 2009.



## **ALZAID** Yahya

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia**

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H.E. Mr. Yahya Abdulkareem Alzaid is Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the People's Republic of China. He obtained a B.S. in Engineering from the University of Colorado in 1971, an M.S. in Project Management from the Arthur D. Little Institute in 1976, and completed the Executive Program from the University of California at Berkeley in 1994. From 1971 to 1973, he worked as a chemical engineer in Jeddah Oil Refinery. In 1973, he was appointed Project Coordination and Control Manager in Petromin and served in that capacity until 1975. From 1976 to 1978, he was Deputy Managing Director on the East-West Pipeline of Petrolina. From 1978 to 1980, he served as General Manager of Production in Jeddah Oil Refinery. In 2006, Mr. Alzaid worked as Senior Vice President in Saudi Arabian Marketing & Refining Co. From 2006 to 2008, he served as Advisor to the Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources.



## **AMRI** Tarek

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of the Tunisian Republic**

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H.E. Mr. Tarek Amri is Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Tunisian Republic to the People's Republic of China. Before taking office in 2013, he served as Charge d' Affaires at the Tunisian Embassy of the Republic of Tunisia to the United States from 2012 to 2013, Deputy Director in Charge of Asian Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from 2008 to 2011, and Deputy Chief of Mission of the Tunisian Embassy in Japan from 2003 to 2008.

Mr. Amri is a Laureate of the Euro Mediterranean Institute of High Studies and National Defense IHEDN in 2002. He also attended Post Graduate Diplomatic Course at the National School of Administration, and holds a Bachelor in Law.



**APITHY**  
**Sedozan**

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of the Republic of Benin

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**ARMITAGE**  
**Richard**

President

Armitage International, L.C.

United States

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The Honorable Richard Armitage KCMG, CNZM, AC is President of Armitage International, L.C. Currently he also serves on the Board of Directors of ConocoPhillips and ManTech International Corporation and is a member of The American Academy of Diplomacy as well as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS). From 2001 to 2005, Mr. Armitage served as Deputy Secretary of State. He has been engaged in a range of worldwide business and public policy endeavors as well as frequent public speaking and writing.

Mr. Armitage graduated in 1967 from the U.S. Naval Academy and later served in the Vietnam War. In May 1975, Mr. Armitage came to Washington as a Pentagon consultant and was posted in Tehran, Iran. From 1981 to June 1983, he was Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for East Asia and Pacific Affairs in the Office of the Secretary of Defense. In the following six years, Mr. Armitage served as Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs in the Pentagon. From 1989 through 1992, he filled key diplomatic positions as Presidential Special Negotiator for the Philippines Military Bases Agreement and Special Mediator for Water in the Middle East. President George H. W. Bush sent him as a Special Emissary to Jordan's King Hussein during the 1991 Gulf War.



## **AZIZ** **Shaukat**

Prime Minister (2004-2007)

Pakistan

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The Right Honorable Mr. Shaukat Aziz was Prime Minister of Pakistan from 2004 to 2007 and Finance Minister from 1999 to 2004. Mr. Aziz graduated from Gordon College in Rawalpindi in 1967 and obtained an MBA from the Institute of Business Administration at the University of Karachi. Having presided over impressive achievements in economic growth in his country, Mr. Aziz frequently speaks on the challenges facing the world, including structural reforms, diplomacy, geopolitics, and security. He is a member of several boards and advisory boards of various commercial and non-profit entities around the world.

Prior to his political career, Mr. Aziz worked in global finance for over 30 years. Having encompassed roles all over the world, he was appointed Executive Vice President in Citibank, Head of institutional banking for Central Eastern Europe, the Middle East, and Africa, as well as Chief Executive of the Bank's global wealth management business successively.

Mr. Aziz was named "Finance Minister of the Year" for 2001 by Euromoney and The Banker Magazine. During his tenure as Prime Minister, he also co-chaired the UN Secretary Generals Committee to promote reform and coherence at the United Nations. Mr. Aziz was the first Prime Minister of Pakistan to complete a full term in office.



## **BERMANN** **Sylvie-Agnes**

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of the Republic of France

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H.E. Ms. Sylvie-Agnes Bermann is Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the French Republic to the People's Republic of China. Before assuming office in 2011, she was Director of UN, International Organizations, Human Rights, and Francophonie in the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs. Ms. Bermann has a degree in history and studied in the Paris Institute of Political Studies, the National Institute for Oriental Language and Civilizations, and Beijing Language and Culture University.

Ms. Bermann's early career mainly focused on the Asia-Pacific. She was Vice-Consul in the French Consulate General in Hong Kong from 1979 to 1980 and between 1982 and 1986, she was in charge of China-Hong Kong-Taiwan dossier. Then she was appointed Second Counsellor in the French Embassy in Moscow, later Deputy Director for Southeast Asia in the Asia and Pacific Section. Ms. Bermann served as Second Counsellor in the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations in New York from 1992 to 1996. In the following six years, she was Section Head for the Common Foreign and Security Policy in the General Division of Political and Security Affairs. From 2002 to 2005, Ms. Bermann was Ambassador as well as Permanent Representative of France to the Western European Union and Representative of France to the EU Political and Security Committee in Brussels.





## **BORG-MARKS** Clifford

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of the Republic of Malta

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H.E. Mr. Clifford Borg-Marks is Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Malta to the People's Republic of China. Mr. Borg-Marks has an extensive China background. He first arrived in Beijing in 1977 as a student, and graduated from Peking University in 1982. He was Malta's first resident diplomat in Beijing, serving here as Charge d'Affaires ad interim between 1982 and 1986. He also went on to serve as Acting High Commissioner in Canberra, Australia from 1986 to 1987.

In 1990, Mr. Borg-Marks joined the China practice group of Baker & McKenzie, an international law firm in Hong Kong. Over the years, he established a reputation as a leading practitioner, particularly in the area of China's intellectual property law. He has published numerous books and articles on his specialization and has also translated Chinese literary works into Maltese. Mr. Borg-Marks is also an award-winning documentary filmmaker and has produced and directed a number of feature-length documentaries, mostly with a China theme.



## **BORJA L.** Jose M.

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of the Republic of Ecuador

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H.E. Mr. Jose M. Borja L. is Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Ecuador to the People's Republic of China. Before assuming office in Beijing in December 2012, he was Sub-Secretary of Latin America and the Caribbean from 2010 to 2012. Mr. Borja L. has an M. A. in Economics History from the Major National University of San Marcos at Lima and a Master in Law of the European Union from National University at a Distance Education of Madrid in Spain.

Mr. Borja L. has served in various diplomatic capacities. He was Diplomatic Coordinator before the National Assembly from 2009 to 2010, General Director of South, Central America and the Caribbean in 2009, Deputy Representative before de OAS from 2006 to 2008, Counsellor of the Ecuadorian Embassy in the Arab Republic of Egypt from 2004 to 2005. In 2003, he was appointed Counsellor, Director of the Commercial Office of CORPEI and Representative before the World Organization of Tourism.



## CHALUP Guillermo

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of the Republic of Bolivia

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

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

Mr. Chalup received a bachelor's degree from Ejto Military College in 1980, and a master's degree from ECEM in 1998.



## CHEN Dongxiao

President

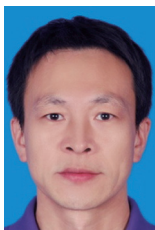
Shanghai Institutes for International  
Studies

China

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Prof. Chen Dongxiao is currently President of the Shanghai Institutes for International Studies (SIIS). Prior to this position, Prof. Chen was Vice President in charge of academic research and international exchanges of SIIS. Before that, he also held the positions of Deputy Director of the Department of Academic Research and International Exchanges, Director of the Department of International Organizations and International Law, and Director of the Department of American Studies.

Prof. Chen holds a Ph.D. from Fudan University and had been teaching at the Department of International Politics of Fudan University until 1993. He specializes in the studies of China foreign policy, Sino-U.S. relations and UN collective security. His latest publications include *Global Security Governance and the Reform of UN Security Regime* (Beijing: Current Affairs Press, 2012), *Grand Strategic Landscape: Asia in 2020* (editor, Shanghai: East China Normal University Press, 2010), etc.



**CHEN**  
Hanxi

Deputy Secretary General

Guangdong Research Institute for  
International Strategies, Guangdong  
University of Foreign Studies

China

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Prof. Chen Hanxi is Deputy Secretary General of the Guangdong Research Institute for International Strategies of Guangdong University of Foreign Studies and Director of the Centre for European Studies at the Institute. He is also Professor of International Relations at the University and Member of the American History Research Association of China. Prof. Chen graduated from Tsinghua University in 2004 with a Ph.D. in International Relations. His academic interests include China's foreign policy and East Asian security. He has published widely on these issues.



**CHEN**  
Jining

President

Tsinghua University  
China

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Dr. Chen Jining is President of Tsinghua University and Professor at the University. He is Member of the National Environmental Advisory Commission, Deputy Chairman of the Science and Technology Committee of the Ministry of Environmental Protection, Vice President of the Chinese Society for Environmental Sciences, and Board Member of the Chinese Environmental Foundation. He graduated from Tsinghua University in 1986 and obtained his Ph.D. in Environmental Systems Analysis from Imperial College London later in 1993.

Dr. Chen has been on the editorial boards of several environmental journals. His research interests include environmental systems analysis and integrated assessment, with a focus on uncertainty analysis applied to environmental engineering, planning, management, and policies. He has published over 200 papers and authored or co-edited a number of books. Dr. Chen has won several scientific prizes for his excellent work in this field.



**CHEN**  
Naiqing

Vice President

Chinese People's Institute of Foreign  
Affairs

China

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**CHEN**  
Xiaogong

Member of the Foreign Affairs  
Committee

National People's Congress

China

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Lt. Gen. Chen Xiaogong is Member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National People's Congress. Prior to that, he was Deputy Commander of the People's Liberation Army Air Force from 2009 to 2013, and Chief Observer to the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observer Mission (UNIKOM) in the 1990s. From 1999 to 2001, he was Defense Attaché at the Chinese Embassy in Egypt and then Defense Attaché at the Chinese Embassy in the United States between 2001 and 2003.

After his return, Lt. Gen. Chen served as Deputy Director of the Foreign Affairs Office (Waiban) under the Central Committee. During his tenure, Chen was highly involved in the planning and execution of an unprecedented event in Chinese foreign policy deliberations: the convening of a Central Committee Foreign Affairs Work Conference in Beijing in August 2006. After leaving the Waiban, Chen was appointed to head the General Staff Department's Second Department. He was Deputy to the 11th and is currently Deputy to the 12th National People's Congress.





**CHEN**  
**Xu**

Chairperson of the University Council  
Tsinghua University  
China

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

Dr. Chen graduated with a B.E. in Radio Electronics from Tsinghua University in 1986 and started teaching there upon graduation. She later obtained an M.E. in Radio Electronics and a Ph.D. in Electronic Engineering from Tsinghua University. From 1996 to 1997, Dr. Chen was Visiting Scholar at the Physics Department of Laval University in Canada. She has taught in the Department of Electronic Engineering at Tsinghua University and served in the University Council over the years.

Dr. Chen has been awarded several scientific and technological progress awards for her outstanding work. She is mainly engaged in ultra-high vacuum technology, mass spectrometry, and leak detection technology.



**CHENG**  
**Jianping**

Executive Vice President  
Tsinghua University  
China

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Mr. Cheng Jianping is Executive Vice President of Tsinghua University. He served as Vice President at the University from 2009 to 2013. Mr. Cheng graduated from the Department of Engineering Physics at Tsinghua University with a bachelor's degree and a master's degree. He was Senior Visiting Scholar at the German Electron Synchrotron.

Mr. Cheng has been working on the Party Committee at Tsinghua University since his graduation. His research fields cover nuclear technology application, radiation protection, and environmental protection.



## **CHOWDHURY** Iftekhar Ahmed

Principal Research Fellow

Institute of South Asian Studies,  
National University of Singapore

Bangladesh

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Amb. Iftekhar Ahmed Chowdhury is Principal Research Fellow at the Institute of South Asian Studies (ISAS), National University of Singapore. He holds an M.A. and a Ph.D. in International Relations from the Australian National University in Canberra. Amb. Chowdhury was Foreign Minister of Bangladesh from 2007 to 2009. Prior to that, he was Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the UN in New York from 2001 to 2007, Ambassador to the UN and WTO in Geneva from 1996 to 2001, and from 1994 to 1996 Ambassador to Qatar.

Amb. Chowdhury has also held many elected positions in the UN system. He has been President of the Conference on Disarmament, Chairman of the WTO Trade Policy Review Body, Chairman of the WTO Committee on Trade and Development, Chairman of the UN Committee on Information, Chairman of the UN Second Committee (Economic), and Chairman of the UN Social Commission.



## **CLAUSS** Michael

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of the Federal Republic of  
Germany

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H.E. Mr. Michael Clauss is Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Federal Republic of Germany to the People's Republic of China. Mr. Clauss joined the Foreign Service in 1988, and has served in various capacities throughout his career. He worked in the Gulf War Crisis Unit in 1990. Later, he was sent to the Embassy in Tel Aviv as Desk Officer on Political Affairs. After he returned to Germany in 1994, he was appointed Desk Officer on Personnel Division (Higher Service) in the Foreign Office.

In 1997, he was appointed Counsellor of Permanent Representation to the EU in Brussels. After serving as Private Secretary to the State Secretary for a year, he became Head of the Office of the State Secretaries in 2001. The next year, he was appointed Head of the Federal Government Secretariat for the EU Convention. Mr. Clauss became Deputy Director General for European Affairs at the Foreign Office Berlin in 2005, and Commissioner for the German EU Presidency in two years. Before assuming office in Beijing in 2013, he was Director General for European Affairs in the Foreign Office in Beijing for three years.



## COOPER RAMO

### Joshua

Vice Chairman

Kissinger Associates, Inc.

United States

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Mr. Joshua Cooper Ramo is Vice Chairman of Kissinger Associates. His clients include some of the largest corporations and investors in the world. He is a director of Starbucks and FedEx corporations.

A Mandarin speaker who has been based in Beijing since 2002, Mr. Ramo has been a Crown Fellow of the Aspen Institute, a member of the Asia21 project, a member of the World Economic Forum's Global Leaders for Tomorrow, and a founder of the U.S.-China Young Leaders Forum. He is the author of the New York Times best seller *The Age of the Unthinkable*, which has been translated into nearly 20 languages.

Trained as an economist, Mr. Ramo holds an undergraduate degree from the University of Chicago and a master's degree from New York University. Prior to entering the advisory business, Mr. Ramo was the youngest Foreign Editor and Senior Editor in the history of TIME Magazine. His first book, *No Visible Horizon*, chronicled his experiences as a competitive aerobatic pilot.



## COSTEA

### Doru Romulus

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Romania

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H.E. Mr. Doru Romulus Costea is Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Romania to the People's Republic of China. Before assuming office in Beijing, he served as Secretary of State for Global Affairs with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) since 2009. Mr. Costea holds a dual degree in Arabic and English from the Faculty of Foreign Language of the University of Bucharest and also a Ph.D. in International Relations-Political Science from the National School for Political and Administrative Studies in Bucharest.

Mr. Costea has been working in the MFA for most of his career and served in various diplomatic capacities. He was Deputy Director for the Middle East and North Africa Department from 1990 to 1991, Head of the Policy Planning Group between 1995 and 1997, and Director of the Department of Analysis and Information from 2001 to 2003. He had been Romanian Ambassador to the State of Kuwait, the Sultanate of Oman, and the Arab Republic of Egypt respectively. Between 2003 and 2009, he served as Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations Office in Geneva.



## **CUI** Liru

Senior Advisor

China Institutes of Contemporary  
International Relations

China

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Prof. Cui Liru is currently Senior Advisor to the China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR), Member of the Committee of Foreign Affairs of the Chinese Peoples' Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), Member of the Foreign Policy Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Vice President of the China National Association for International Studies (CNAIS), and also Senior Advisor to multiple institutions for the study of national security and foreign relations.

Before that, Prof. Cui served as President of CICIR from 2005 to 2013, Director of CICIR's North American Studies Division in 1994, First Secretary and then Counsellor at the Permanent Mission of China to the United Nations from 1992 to 1994.

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



## **DAI** Changzheng

Dean

School of International Relations,  
University of International Business  
and Economics

China

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Prof. Dai Changzheng is Dean of the School of International Relations of UIBE. Prior to this position, he served as Director of UIBE's Department of Public Administration from 2001 to 2005. He was Dean of the Department of Social Sciences of Hefei Union University from 1991 to 1998.

Prof. Dai received his master's and doctoral degrees from Renmin University of China. He was Post-Doctoral Research Fellow at the Graduate School of Public Administration, Seoul National University from 2002 to 2003, and Senior Research Fellow at the John F. Kennedy School of Government of Harvard University in 2011.

Prof. Dai is the author of four books and more than 60 papers. His research focuses on comparative politics and international strategic studies.





## DE VILLEPIN Dominique

Prime Minister (2005-2007)

France

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The Right Honorable Mr. Dominique De Villepin was Prime Minister of France from 2005 to 2007. And before that, he served as Minister of the Interior, Internal Security and Local Rights for a year. From 2002 to 2004, he was Minister of Foreign Affairs. Mr. De Villepin holds a B.A. in Law from the Paris Institute of Political Sciences and went on to the prestigious Ecole Nationale d'Administration.

Mr. De Villepin's political career began in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1980, where he became Secretary of Foreign Affairs in the Department for African Affairs. Since then, he has held diplomatic positions at the French Embassies in both Washington and New Delhi. From 1995 to 2002, he was Chief of Staff to the President of the Republic.



## DERVISOGLU Mehmet Salim

President

Wise Men Center for Strategy Studies  
Turkey

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Rtd. Adm. Dervisoglu is President of the Wise Men Center for Strategy Studies. He graduated from the Turkish Naval Military College in 1957, and served in the Turkish Navy for 42 years until his retirement in 1999.

After two years of study, he graduated from the Naval War College in 1967, and served on surface ships at different positions. He received his master's degree in management from the Naval Postgraduate School, United States.

In addition to several duties at the national headquarters, Rtd. Adm. Dervisoglu served at NATO headquarters in Brussels, Belgium and in Naples, Italy for five years altogether. After serving as Deputy Secretary General of the National Security Council and Northern Sea Area Commander, he was promoted to the rank of Admiral in 1995. With that rank, he served as Commander of the Turkish Fleet and Commander of the Turkish Naval Forces. He is still active in several think tanks.



## **DESKER** Barry

Dean

S. Rajaratnam School of International  
Studies, Nanyang Technological  
University

Singapore

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Dr. Barry Desker is Dean of the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies at Nanyang Technological University as well as Director of the Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies at the University. He is also currently Non-Resident Ambassador of Singapore to the Holy See and Spain and Chairman of Singapore Technologies Marine. Dr. Desker received his education at the University of Singapore, the University of London, and Cornell University.

During his career in the foreign service, Dr. Desker served as Deputy Permanent Representative to the UN in New York from 1982 to 1984 and in the following 2 years, Deputy Secretary and Director of the Policy, Planning, and Analysis Division in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Between 1986 to 1993, he was Ambassador of the Republic of Singapore to Indonesia. He served as Chief Executive Officer of the Singapore Trade Development Board from 1994 to 2000.

Dr. Desker is the inaugural Bakrie Professor of Southeast Asia Policy, Member of the Presidential Council for Minority Rights in Singapore, and Member of the Board of Directors of the Lee Kuan Yew Exchange Fellowship.



## **DU** Qiwen

Ambassador

Special Envoy to the China-Pacific  
Islands Forum Dialogue

China

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Amb. Du Qiwen is Special Envoy to the China-Pacific Islands Forum Dialogue. He graduated from Beijing Foreign Studies University in 1975 and joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs immediately. From then on, he served variously in the Ministry. His previous posts include Attaché at the Chinese Embassy in Greece, Division Director of the Information Department, Counsellor at the Permanent Mission to the UN and Other International Organizations in Vienna, Deputy Director General of the Policy Planning Staff, Minister at the Chinese Embassy in the United Kingdom, Ambassador to Kenya, Director General of the Department of African Affairs, Director General of the Policy Planning Department, Vice Minister, Special Envoy to the China-Pacific Islands Forum Dialogue, and Ambassador to Greece.



**FALL**  
**Abdoulaye**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of the Republic of Senegal**

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H.E. Gen. Abdoulaye Fall is Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Senegal to the People's Republic of China. Before assuming office in Beijing in 2013, he had been in the military service for over 40 years and had served in various military capacities throughout his career. He was appointed Chief of Defence Staff of Senegal in 2006 and served in this position till his retirement in 2012.

Gen. Fall went to the Military Preparatory School in Saint Louis, Senegal and then continued his military education at the Royal Military Academy of Meknes in Morocco. After being promoted to Senior Officer, he attended the War College of the Federal Republic of Germany in 1994. Gen. Fall was also actively engaged in Peace Missions, serving as UNIFIL Company Commander in Lebanon in 1982, UNAVEM Staff Officer in Angola in 1995, Force Commander of the Expeditionary Force of Senegal in Guinea Bissau in 1998, and UNOCI Force Commander in Cote d'Ivoire from 2003 to 2006.



**FALT**  
**Eric**

**Assistant Director-General for External  
Relations and Public Information**

**UNESCO**

**France**

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Mr. Eric Falt is Assistant Director-General for External Relations and Public Information at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in Paris. He oversees the work of the Organization in the political field, with Member States in particular, and coordinates activities geared towards civil society. He also guides the Organization's communications and public information efforts.

From 2007 to 2010, Mr. Falt served as Director of the Outreach Division of the United Nations Department of Public Information in New York. From 2002 to 2007, Mr. Falt was Director of Communications for the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in Nairobi, Kenya.

Throughout the 1990s and until 2002, Mr. Falt served as Director of the UN Information Centre in Islamabad, Pakistan and in peacekeeping and humanitarian operations in Iraq, Haiti and Cambodia.

Before joining the United Nations, Mr. Falt worked with the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Chicago and in New York.



**FANG**  
Wenquan

Chairman of the Board  
Tianda Group Limited  
China

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



**GAI**  
Xinqi

Former Deputy Director  
Department of Military Research, PLA  
Academy of Military Sciences  
China

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Maj. Gen. Gai used to serve in the General Office, the General Staff Department, and the General Political Department of the Central Military Commission. He also served as Deputy Director of the Department of Military Research of the Academy of Military Sciences. Maj. Gen. Gai has published widely in military issues.





## GAO Zhiguo

Executive Director

China Institute for Marine Affairs  
China

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Dr. Gao Zhiguo is Senior Research Fellow and Executive Director of the China Institute for Marine Affairs, and has been a judge of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea since 2008. He received an LL.M. from China University of Political Science and Law, an LL.M. from the University of Washington, Seattle, a J.S.D. from Dalhousie University, and completed his Post-Doctorate in Law, East-West Center, Hawaii.

Dr. Gao's professional experiences in recent years also include: Professor and Honorary Director of Center for the Law of the Sea at Tsinghua University; Adjunct Professor and Doctoral Supervisor at Nanjing University, China University of Political Science and Law, Xiamen University, and China University of Oceanography; Honorary Lecturer and Doctoral Supervisor at the University of Dundee; Executive Vice President of the China Society for the Law of the Sea; Member of the Advisory Board of the Chinese Society of International Law; Member of Editorial Board of *Ocean Development and International Law* (Canada); Member of Editorial Board of *Ocean Yearbook* (United States of America). Dr. Gao has published widely in books and journals.



## GEORGE Sasara Chasala

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of the Republic of Botswana

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H.E. Mr. Sasara Chasala George has been Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Botswana to the People's Republic of China since January, 2011. He joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1976 after obtaining a degree in administration and political science from the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

In 1988, Mr. George was appointed Deputy High Commissioner to London. From 1990 to 1993, he served as Chief of Protocol. In 1993, he was posted to Lusaka as High Commissioner. Later, he served as Ambassador to the European Union and a number of European countries, namely, Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, France and Luxembourg. In 2005, Mr. George was appointed to head the Europe and Americas Department as Director until he became Deputy Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation in 2008.



## **GINER-REICHL**

**Irene**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of the Republic of Austria**

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H.E. Dr. Irene Giner-Reichl is Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Austria to the People's Republic of China, concurrently accredited to Mongolia. She has been a member of the Austrian Diplomatic Service since 1982 and has held numerous international bureau functions including Director of the International Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from 1995 to 1998, and in the following three years, Austria's Permanent Representative to the UN, IAEA, UNIDO, and CTBTO in Vienna. Between 2005 and 2012, Dr. Giner-Reichl served as Director General in the Ministry for European and International Affairs in charge of Austria's development policy and cooperation.

Dr. Giner-Reichl's main area of expertise is economic and social development, women's rights' issues, environment, energy, and development cooperation. She is President of the Global Forum on Sustainable Energy and in 2013, she was elected Vice President of the Renewable Energy Policy Network REN21. She has also published various articles and books, and lectured for years at the Diplomatic Academy in Vienna.



## **GUAN**

**Chengyuan**

**Ambassador**

**Ministry of Foreign Affairs**

**China**

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Amb. Guan Chengyuan is a career diplomat with rich experience in European affairs. He graduated from Beijing Foreign Studies University and joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs immediately. Amb. Guan served in various diplomatic capacities. His previous posts include Second Secretary at the Chinese Embassy in Switzerland, Counsellor at the Chinese Embassy in France, Director General of the Department of Western European Affairs, Chinese Ambassador to Belgium, Head of Mission to the European Union, and Member of the 11th CPPCC National Committee. Amb. Guan is currently Standing Member of the China Economic and Social Council, Member of the Foreign Policy Advisory Committee of MFA, Standing Member of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, and Adjunct Professor of the China Foreign Affairs University.



## GUO Lian

Director General

Finance Research Centre, China  
Development Bank

China

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Dr. Guo Lian is Director General of the Finance Research Center of China Development Bank. He is a senior economist and has a Ph.D. in Finance. Dr. Guo also serves as Deputy Director of the China Center for Financial Research at Peking University, Deputy Director of the Academic Council of the Cross-Strait Financial Research Center at Xiamen University, Adjunct Professor at Zhongnan University of Economics and Law, and Member of Council of CASS Lujiazui Institute. Previously, Dr. Guo worked at the National Development and Reform Commission, and the Shanghai Branch of China Development Bank.



## GUO Yi

President

Cultural Outreach Association

China

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

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



## **GUPTA** Arvind

**Director General**

**Institute for Defence Studies and  
Analyses**

**India**

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Dr. Arvind Gupta is Director General of the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA) in India.

Dr. Gupta holds a Ph.D. in International Relations from Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), New Delhi, and an M.Sc. in Physics from Delhi University. Prior to joining the IDSA, he was Joint Secretary at the Indian National Security Council Secretariat from 1999 to 2007. Dr. Gupta served in the Indian Foreign Service from 1979 to 2013. He has worked in the Ministry of External Affairs in different capacities and served in diplomatic missions in Moscow, London and Ankara.

Dr. Gupta has published three books and edited several books. He has been a member of several task forces on issues such as space security, climate change, cyber security, and nuclear disarmament, etc.



## **GUTIERREZ** Gonzalo

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of the Republic of Peru**

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H.E. Mr. Gonzalo Gutierrez is Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Peru to the People's Republic of China. He received a bachelor's degree of international relations from the Diplomatic Academy of Peru and his MIPP from the School of Advanced International Studies of the Johns Hopkins University. He has also pursued graduate studies at the London School of Economics and Political Science and the Kennedy School of Government of Harvard University.

Previously, Mr. Gonzalo was Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Peru to the United Nations, Vice President of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, Under-Secretary for Economic Affairs, Executive Director of the Bureau for Trade Promotion, Acting Under-Secretary for the Americas, and Director for South America at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Peru.

Mr. Gonzalo was Professor at the Peruvian Diplomatic Academy and the Peruvian University of Applied Sciences (UPC). He was the APEC SOM Chair for the 2008 Asia Pacific Cooperation Forum.





## **HADLEY** Stephen J.

Principal

RiceHadleyGates, LLC

United States

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Mr. Stephen J. Hadley is a Principal of RiceHadleyGates LLC, an international strategic consulting firm. He was the 21st U.S. Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs (commonly referred as National Security Advisor), serving under President George W. Bush between 2005 and 2009. Mr. Hadley graduated magna cum laude from Cornell University in 1969 and in 1972, he received his J.D. from Yale Law School.

Mr. Hadley had also taken important posts through his political career including Assistant to the President and Deputy National Security Advisor and Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Policy.

Mr. Hadley now serves as Board Chairman of the United States Institute of Peace (USIP). He has co-chaired a series of senior bipartisan working groups on topics such as Arab-Israeli peace, U.S. political strategy in Afghanistan and Pakistan, U.S.-Turkey relations, and U.S. policy on Iraq and Egypt.



## **HAMADA** Kazuyuki

Member of the House of Councillors

Japan

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Dr. Kazuyuki Hamada is currently Member of the House of Councillors (Tottori prefectural constituency) of Japan. He served as Vice Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications in the Second-Shuffled Kan Cabinet, Parliamentary Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs in Noda Cabinet in 2011, and again in 2012 in the Second-Reshuffled Noda Cabinet. Prior to that, he was elected the House of Councillors at the 22nd Elections. Dr. Hamada graduated from Tokyo University of Foreign Studies majoring in Chinese Studies, and also, he holds a Ph.D. in Political Science from George Washington University.

Dr. Hamada worked for the National Assembly for Youth Development in the Prime Minister's Office in 1976. And in the late 1980s, he was Fellow at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, D.C. and worked there for the Congressional Research Service. In 1994, Dr. Hamada was appointed Director for the Policy Study Center in Tokyo, and two years later, he assumed position as President of Research Institute for Future Technologies.



## **HAQ** Ehsan ul

**Chairman (2004-2007)**  
**Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee**  
**Pakistan**

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Gen. Ehsan ul Haq was Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee from 2004 to 2007. Before his retirement, he had been in the military service for over four decades and obtained the rank of General. Gen. Haq graduated from Pakistan Army Command and Staff College Quetta and the PLA Air Defence College in Zhengzhou, and has a master's degree in war studies from the National Defence University in Islamabad. He also attended a number of courses abroad including an executive management course with the U.S. Army.

Since his retirement, Gen. Haq has been engaged in many corporate, intellectual, and humanitarian activities, including his chairmanship of the Board of Directors of Pakistan. He serves as Co-Chairman of the Regional Peace Institute and Chairman of the Advisory Board of the Centre for Pakistan and Gulf Studies. Also, Gen. Haq is Member of the Board of Governors of the Islamabad Policy Research Institute.

Gen. Haq has been conferred the awards of Hilal Imtiaz (Military) and Nishan-i-Imtiaz (Military) by the government of Pakistan in recognition of his meritorious services.



## **HAQUE** Muhammad Azizul

**Ambassador Extraordinary and**  
**Plenipotentiary**  
**Embassy of the People's Republic of**  
**Bangladesh**

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H.E. Mr. Muhammad Azizul Haque is Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to the People's Republic of China. Prior to that, he was Ambassador to Greece from 2009 to 2012 and Ambassador to Sweden with concurrent accreditation to other Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, and Norway) from 2005 to 2009. He has been serving in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs throughout his career and was appointed Director General (Administration) from 2004 to 2005. Mr. Haque worked in the Bangladesh High Commission in London for over 10 years and was Deputy High Commissioner from 2001 to 2002.

Mr. Haque has a B.A. and an M.A. in English Literature from the University of Dhaka and obtained a diploma in International Economic Relations from the Institut International d'Administration Publique, Paris.



## **HASHIM MOSTAFA** Abdul-Karim

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of the Republic of Iraq

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H.E. Mr. Abdul-Karim Hashim Mostafa is Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Iraq to the People's Republic of China. He studied at the University of MOSUL-IRAQ majoring in veterinary medicine from 1976 to 1980. He then studied DEA (Diplôme d'Etudes Approfondies) in Pharmaceutical Science at the University of GRENOBLE-FRANCE from 1981 to 1984 and later acquired a Ph.D. in Pharmaceutical Science there. In July 2004, Mr. Hashim Mostafa served as Ambassador at the headquarters of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Baghdad. In December, he was appointed Ambassador of Iraq to Russia.



## **HATOYAMA** Yukio

Prime Minister (2009-2010)

Japan

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The Right Honorable Dr. Yukio Hatoyama was Prime Minister of Japan from 2009 to 2010. After his resignation, he became President of the East Asian Community Institute in 2013. He graduated from Tokyo University with a B.S. in Engineering in 1969 and obtained a Ph.D. in Engineering from Stanford University in 1976.

Dr. Hatoyama has a political career spanning over 20 years. Before assuming office as Prime Minister, he served as Next Minister of Foreign Affairs from 2004 to 2005, and before that, Member of the Standing Officers Council for two years. Dr. Hatoyama has served in various capacities in the Democratic Party of Japan, including Co-Leader in 1996, Secretary General in the year after and also between 2005 and 2009, Deputy Secretary General in 1998, President from 1999 to 2002 and again from 2009 to 2010.



## HE Yafei

Vice Minister

Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of  
the State Council

China

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Amb. He Yafei is Vice Minister of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council of China. A professional diplomat, he has served in various foreign affairs capacities. He was appointed Counsellor at the Chinese Permanent Mission to the United Nations in 1994, and Deputy Director General of the Department of Arms Control of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1997. In 1998, he was appointed Minister Counsellor at the Embassy of China in the United States and was promoted to Minister of the Embassy in 2000. He served as Director General of the Department of North American and Oceanian Affairs from 2001 to 2006 and Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs from 2006 to 2008. In 2008, Amb. He was appointed Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs. In 2010, he assumed the office of Representative and Ambassador of the Chinese Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva and Other International Organizations in Switzerland.

Amb. He graduated from Beijing Foreign Studies University, and later completed studies at the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva. He holds a master's degree.



## HOOD Karl

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Grenada

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H.E. Mr. Karl Hood is Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Grenada to the People's Republic of China. Before that, he was Minister of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Hood received his tertiary education at the West Indies School of Theology, Nyack College, and Newport University. He holds a master's degree in leadership and is preparing to receive his doctoral degree.

Through his life journey, he has grown to deeply respect and appreciate the way of life of others and has a great desire to make a meaningful contribution to the development of his home country Grenada.



## HU Side

Senior Advisor

China Academy of Engineering Physics  
China

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Prof. Hu Side is Senior Advisor of the China Academy of Engineering Physics. He is a nuclear physicist and specialist in nuclear weapons engineering. Prof. Hu graduated from the Physics Department of Fudan University. After his graduation, he worked in the China Academy of Engineering Physics (CAEP), engaging in theoretical studies and designing of nuclear weapons. He successively served as Deputy Director of the Research Section, Deputy Director of the Institute, Vice President (1990-1994) and President (1994-1999) of CAEP. Since 1999, he has served as Senior Science Advisor and Chairman of the Academic Degree Committee of CAEP. Since 2003, he has served as Director of the Center for Strategy Studies of CAEP. Prof. Hu's creative solutions to a number of key technical problems contributed significantly to the research, designing, and development of China's nuclear weapons.

Prof. Hu was elected Member of the Chinese Academy of Engineering in 1995. He has won one Special Award, three First-Class Awards, and one Second-Class Award of the National Science and Technology Progress Award.



## HUANG Minxing

Institute of the Middle Eastern Studies,  
Northwest University

China

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Prof. Huang Minxing is Director of the Institute of the Middle Eastern Studies and the Center of Iranian Research at Northwest University. He is also Vice President of the China's Society of Asia-African Studies and the China's Society of Contemporary World History (CSCWH). Prof. Huang is Standing Director of the China's Society on Middle East Studies, Secretary General of the Shaanxi Society of History, and Editorial Board Member of *World History* of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

Prof. Huang has worked in the Department of History of Northwest University since his graduation in 1984. He has studied in the Department of Politics of the University of Exeter from 1989 to 1990 as Visiting Scholar and in the School of Economics and Political Science of Cairo University in Egypt from 1997 to 1998 as Senior Visiting Scholar.





## **HUANG** Renwei

Vice President

Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences  
China

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Prof. Huang Renwei is currently Vice President of the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences. He also serves as Deputy Director of the Shanghai Municipal Center for International Studies, Vice Chairman of the Shanghai Association of International Relations, Vice Chairman of the Shanghai Association for American Studies, Director of the Pudong Institute for U.S. Economy, Member of Council of the Chinese Foundation of Strategic Studies, and Senior Fellow of the Cross Strait Research Center.

Prof. Huang holds a Ph.D. in American History. He has been Visiting Professor at Leiden University (1997), the Rand Corporation (1998), and Stanford University (1999).



## **IBRAHIM** Yusuf Hassan

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of the Federal Republic of  
Somalia

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H.E. Mr. Yusuf Hassan Ibrahim is Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Federal Republic of Somalia to the People's Republic of China. He holds a B.S. in Aviation Science from Iraq Air Force Academy and an M.A. in Arabic and Islamic Studies from the Australian National University-Canberra. He also received a Diploma on Air Force Staff Studies from Kiev Air Force Academy.

Mr. Ibrahim has rich experience in military, diplomatic and public affairs. His previous appointments include Commander of the Air Force, Ambassador to Cuba, Ambassador to Sudan, Ambassador to Mozambique and Ambassador to China. From 2000 to 2002, he was Member of Parliament of the Transitional National Government (TNG). From 2002 to 2004, he served as Minister of Foreign Affairs of TNG. Later, he became Member of Parliament of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG). In 2010, he was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs of TFG and in 2011, Ambassador to China again.



## INOUCHI Takashi

President

University of Niigata Prefecture  
Japan

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Prof. Takashi Inoguchi is President of the University of Niigata Prefecture in Japan and Professor Emeritus at the University of Tokyo. He used to serve as Japanese Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations assigned to The United Nations University Headquarters. He has a B.A. and an M.A. in International Relations from the University of Tokyo and a Ph.D. in Political Science from Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Prof. Inoguchi has published more than 100 books and numerous articles in a broad range of subjects.

In the last decade, Prof Inoguchi has executed a large scale random sampled nation-wide surveys in all Asian countries and societies (East, Southeast, South and Central Asia except for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Timor-Leste) focusing on the quality of life and the well-being with 60 thousand respondents and 6 million observations.

Prof Inoguchi is Member of the Science Council of Japan, Founding Editor of *The Japanese Journal of Political Science* (Cambridge University Press) and *International Relations of the Asia Pacific* (Oxford University Press), and Director of the AsiaBarometer Project.



## IVANOV Igor

President

Russian International Affairs Council  
Russian

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Dr. Igor S. Ivanov is President of the Russian International Affairs Council (RIAC) and Professor at the Moscow State Institute of International Relations. Mr. Ivanov is also Corresponding Member of the Russian Academy of Sciences. Earlier in his career, he served as Minister of Foreign Affairs from 1998 to 2004 and Secretary of the Security Council of the Russian Federation from 2004 to 2007.

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

He graduated from the Moscow State Institute of Foreign Languages in 1969, and has a Ph.D. in History.



**JAWHAR**  
**Mohamed**

Chairman

Institute of Strategic and International  
Studies

Malaysia

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Tan Sri Dato' Seri Mohamed Jawhar is Chairman of the Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS), Malaysia. He is also Non-Executive Chairman of the New Straits Times Press (Malaysia) Bhd, Member of the Economic Council Working Group and the Advisory Panel of the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission, Distinguished Fellow of the Institute of Diplomacy and Foreign Relations (IDFR), Distinguished Fellow of the Malaysian Institute of Defence and Security (MiDAS), Fellow of the Institute of Public Security of Malaysia (IPSOM) at the Ministry of Home Affairs, Board Member of the Institute of Advanced Islamic Studies (IAIS), Former Chairman of the Malaysian National Committee of the Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific (CSCAP), and Member of the Securities Commission Malaysia. Before joining ISIS, his positions in government include Director-General of the Department of National Unity, Director (Analysis) of the Research Division at the Prime Minister's Department, and Principal Assistant Secretary of the National Security Council. He also served as Counsellor in the Malaysian Embassies in Indonesia and Thailand.



**Ji**  
**Zhiye**

President

China Institutes of Contemporary  
International Relations

China

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Dr. Ji Zhiye is President of the China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR). He started working for CICIR in 1994, focusing on Central Asian studies and Russian diplomacy as Research Fellow and Director of Eurasian Studies. Prior to the presidency, he supervised the studies on Russia, Central Asia and Northeast Asia as Executive Vice President.

Dr. Ji also holds several other academic and social positions, including Member of the Council on Sino-Russian Friendship, Peace and Development, Deputy Director General of the Chinese Association of Russian Studies, Vice Chairman of the Chinese Association of Russian, Eastern European and Central Asian Studies, and Senior Associate of the China Foundation for International Studies.

Dr. Ji is the author of numerous books and papers. He received a B.A. from Xuzhou Normal College in 1984, and obtained a Ph.D. in History from Vladimir Normal University of Russia in 1993.



## **JIN** **Canrong**

**Professor and Associate Dean**

**School of International Studies,  
Renmin University**

**China**

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Prof. Jin Canrong is Professor and Associate Dean of the School of International Studies at Renmin University of China. He was Visiting Professor at the Gerald Ford School of Public Policy, University of Michigan, and the “Weilun” Chair Professor at Tsinghua University. Before joining Renmin University, he worked for the Institute of American Studies of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) from 1987 to 2002.

Prof. Jin holds a B.A. in Political Science from Fudan University, an M.A. from the Graduate School of CASS, and a Ph.D. from the School of International Studies at Peking University. His studies focus on American politics, American foreign policy, Sino-U.S. relations and China’s foreign policy. His main publications include over 100 academic papers, over 600 media articles, 7 books and 5 translated books. Prof. Jin’s social positions include Vice President of the China National Association of International Studies, Vice President of the Pacific Society of China, Advisor of the Policy Planning Office at the National People’s Congress, and Standing Councilor of the China Reform Forum, etc.



## **KARAGANOV** **Sergey Aleksandrovich**

**Dean**

**School of International Economics and  
International Affairs, National Research  
University Higher School of Economics**

**Russia**

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Prof. Sergey Karaganov is a Russian foreign and economic affairs specialist and Dean of the School of International Economics and International Affairs, National Research University Higher School of Economics. He graduated from the Moscow State University and received a Ph.D. from the Institute for the U.S. and Canadian Studies. His research interests include USSR/Russian foreign and defense policies as well as security and economic aspects of Russian-European interaction.

Prof. Karaganov is also Honorary Chairman of the Presidium of the Council on Foreign and Defense Policy and the Chairman of the Editorial Board of the “Russia in Global Affairs” magazine. He is a member of many Russian and foreign professional, public and philanthropic organizations, including the Foreign Policy Council of MFA, the Advisory Committees of the Russian Security Council, the Council for Assisting the Development of Civil Society and Human Rights Institutions under the President of Russia. He is the author and editor of 28 books and brochures, and more than 490 articles.



## **KHALID** **Masood**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of the Islamic Republic of  
Pakistan**

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H.E. Mr. Masood Khalid is Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the People's Republic of China. He joined the Foreign Service of Pakistan in 1979, and served at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as Section Officer for Canada & Latin Americas from 1981 to 1982, and Protocol Officer from 1982 to 1984. He worked as First Secretary at the Embassy of Pakistan in Korea from 1984 to 1988, Director (China, Japan and Koreas) at the Ministry from 1989 to 1992, First Secretary/Counsellor at the High Commission for Pakistan in the United Kingdom from 1992 to 1995, Counsellor at the Embassy of Pakistan in Uzbekistan from 1995 to 1998, Director (Americas) at the Ministry from 1998 to 2000, Director General (Policy Planning) at the Ministry from 2000 to 2001, and Deputy Permanent Representative of the Permanent Mission to UN from 2001 to 2005. Mr. Khalid served as Pakistani Ambassador to Korea from 2005 to 2007, Additional Foreign Secretary (Asia-Pacific) from 2007 to 2010, and High Commissioner of Pakistan to Malaysia from 2010 to 2013.



## **KHARRAZI** **Seyed Kamal**

**President**

**Strategic Council on Foreign Relations  
Iran**

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Prof. Seyed Kamal Kharrazi is President of the Strategic Council on Foreign Relations (SCFR) under the direct auspices of the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He also serves as Secretary of the Cognitive Science and Technologies Council of Iran. Prof. Kharrazi obtained his Ph.D. in Education from the University of Houston in 1976. He has served in many distinguished positions in the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran including Minister of Foreign Affairs from 1997 to 2005, Permanent Representative to the United Nations from 1989 to 1997, and President of the Islamic Republic of Iran News Agency from 1980 to 1989.

Prof. Kharrazi is President of the Board of Trustees of the Institute for Cognitive Science Studies (ICSS), the first institute in this field in the Islamic Republic of Iran. He is Professor at the College of Education, University of Tehran, with teaching experience in educational psychology, cognitive psychology and related fields.

Prof. Kharrazi has published more than 90 books and articles in both domestic and international journals in the field of psychology and cognitive science.





**KHEK**  
**M. Caimealy**

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Royal Embassy of Cambodia

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H.E. Mrs. Khek M. Caimealy is Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Cambodia to the People's Republic of China. In 2004 she was appointed Senior Minister in charge of the Royal Protocol and the External Relations of His Majesty the King of Cambodia. Mrs. Khek received education at the National Languages Institute of New York and Institut des Hautes Etude de droits contumiers et de civilisations orientales (Sorbonne 1974).

Mrs. Khek served as Chief of the Protocol Services by H.R.H Samdech (Monseigneur) NORODOM SIHANOUK as well as Chairperson of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK), acknowledged "De Jure" by the United Nations in 1982. From the 1993 elections, she was integrated into the Royal Administration of the Royal Government of Cambodia as Odom Montrey (First Class).

Mrs. Khek has received many a decoration, including Ribbon of Commander of the Royal Order of Monisaraphon awarded by the Royal Decree from His Royal Highness Samdech Preah Upayuvareach NORODOM SIHANOUK, Chief of State of Cambodia.



**KISSINGER**  
**Henry Alfred**

Chairman

Kissinger Associates, Inc.

United States

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Dr. Henry Alfred Kissinger was sworn in on September 22, 1973, as the 56th U.S. Secretary of State, a position he held until 1977. He also served as Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs from 1969 until 1975. In July 1983 he was appointed by President Reagan to chair the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America. He also served as a member of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board as well as the Commission on Integrated Long-Term Strategy of the National Security Council and Defense Department. He has served as a member of the Defense Policy Board since 2001.

At present, Dr. Kissinger is Chairman of Kissinger Associates, Inc.. He is also a member of the International Council of J.P. Morgan Chase & Co.; a Counselor to and Trustee of the Center for Strategic and International Studies; an Honorary Governor of the Foreign Policy Association; and an Honor Member of the International Olympic Committee.

Dr. Kissinger graduated summa cum laude from Harvard College in 1950 and received M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from Harvard University in 1952 and 1954. From 1954 to 1969 he was a member of the faculty of Harvard University. A Nobel Peace Prize laureate, he has published numerous books and articles on United States foreign policy, international affairs and diplomatic history.



## **KORTUNOV** Andrey

Andrey

Director General

Russian International Affairs Council

Russia

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Dr. Andrey Kortunov is Director General of the Russian International Affairs Council and President of the New Eurasia Foundation in Moscow. Dr. Kortunov holds a degree in history from the Moscow State Institute of International Relations, and pursued postgraduate studies at the Institute for the U.S. and Canadian Studies where he served until recently as Deputy Director and Head of the Foreign Policy Department. In the early 1990s, Dr. Kortunov was Head of the Moscow Public Science Foundation. In the late 1990s and early 2000s, he served as Advisor in the Committee on International Relations of the Russian State Duma. Dr. Kortunov is also Member of the International Institute for Strategic Studies, the Board of Directors of the Moscow Center of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and the Pushkin Library Foundation.



## **LATU** Siamelie

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of the Kingdom of Tonga

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H.E. Mr. Siamelie Latu is Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Tonga to the People's Republic of China. Previously, he was Deputy Commander and Joint Operation Commander of the Tonga Defence Services (TDS). As Contingent Commander of the First Royal Tongan Marines, Mr. Latu participated in a peacekeeping mission in Iraq in 2004.

As a graduate of the University of New England, Australia, Mr. Latu was conferred a Bachelor of Professional Studies. He attended the Australian Army Command and Staff College where he was granted a Master of Defence Studies from the University of Canberra. He received education at the Asia Pacific Center for Security Studies, Honolulu Hawaii, and attended the National Defence University of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. He is also a graduate of Deakin University where he was conferred an M.A. in Strategic Studies. He is currently Fellow at the Australian Centre for Defence and Strategic Studies.



## LI Changhe

Senior Advisor

China Arms Control and Disarmament  
Association

China

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Amb. Li Changhe is Senior Advisor to the China Arms Control and Disarmament Association. Prior to that, he was Vice President of the Association. Amb. Li was a Chinese diplomat for over a decade. He served successively from 1990 to 2000 as Deputy Director General of the Department of International Organizations and Conferences at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Deputy Executive Secretary of the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission for the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons at Hague, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations and Other International Organizations in Vienna, Resident Ambassador of China for Disarmament Affairs to the UN Office at Geneva, and Ambassador to the Czech Republic.



## LI Daokui

Professor

School of Economics and Management,  
Tsinghua University

China

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

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

Dr. Li obtained a B.S. from the School of Economics and Management of Tsinghua University and received a Ph.D. in Economics from Harvard University.



**LI**  
**Fenglin**

**Director**

**Euro-Asian Social Development  
Research Institute, Development  
Research Center of the State Council**

**China**

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Amb. Li Fenglin is Director of Euro-Asian Social Development Research Institute, Development Research Center of the State Council, Member of the Foreign Policy Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Senior Advisor of the China Institute for International Strategic Studies, and Guest Professor of Peking University.

Amb. Li is a senior diplomat with rich experience in Eastern European affairs. During his forty-year service for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, he served in various capacities, including Minister Counsellor at the Chinese Embassy in USSR, Minister at the Chinese Embassy in USSR, Chinese Ambassador to Bulgaria, Chinese Ambassador to Romania and Moldova, and Chinese Ambassador to Russia.

Amb. Li received his education in the Foreign Language Institute of Harbin and the Moscow State University.



**LI**  
**Junru**

**President**

**Federation of Returned Overseas  
Chinese of Organs Directly Under the  
CPC Central Committee**

**China**

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Prof. Li Junru is President of the Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese Directly Under the CPC Central Committee. Prior to that, he served as Vice President of the Party School of the CPC Central Committee. Also, he was Member of the 10th Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) and Member of the Standing Committee of the 11th CPPCC.

As Research Fellow and Doctoral Advisor, Prof. Li focuses on the research of the intellectual history of the sinicization of Marxism. He is Member and Chief Expert of the Central Advisory Committee for Marxism Research and Building. Prof. Li's former positions include Director of the Research Center of Mao Zedong Thought, Director of the Research Center of Deng Xiaoping Theory, Deputy Director General of the Theory Bureau of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, and Deputy Director of the Party History Research Office of the CPC Central Committee. Also he has published numerous works and has received awards both domestically and internationally.



**LI**  
**Wei**

Director

Institute of Japanese Studies, Chinese  
Academy of Social Sciences

China

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Prof. Li Wei is Director of the Institute of Japanese Studies of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS). Previously, she served as Deputy Director of the Bureau of International Cooperation in CASS from 1998 to 2008 and concurrently Secretary General of the Japanese Law Research Center of the Institute of Law there.

Prof. Li obtained a Ph.D. from the Department of Law at the Graduate School of CASS. She was Visiting Professor to Hitotsubashi University, the Research Department of Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan, and the Department of Law at the University of Tokyo.

With a research focus on Japanese civil law and Japanese economy, Prof. Li has authored and translated many works, including *Japan's Non-Performing Loans and Financial Revitalization Overall Program*, *Significant Changes in Japan's Macroeconomic Policy*, etc.



**LI**  
**Xiangyang**

Director

National Institute of International  
Strategy, Chinese Academy of Social  
Sciences

China

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Prof. Li Xiangyang is Director and Research Fellow of the National Institute of International Strategy of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS). Previously, he worked in the Henan School of Banking and the Institute of World Economics and Politics of CASS. From 2009 to 2011, he served as Director of the Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies of CASS.

Prof. Li's representative publications include *Frontier Issues in World Economics*, (Social Sciences Academic Press, 2008), *Yellow Book of World Economics* (Social Sciences Academic Press, 2004-2009), and *Economic Globalization and the Trends of World Economics* (Social Sciences Academic Press, 2002). He obtained a Bachelor in Economics from Central University of Finance and Economics in 1983, a Master in Economics from the Department of World Economics and Politics of the Graduate School of CASS in 1988, and a Ph.D. in Economics from the same department in 1998.





**LI**  
**Xiaolin**

**President**

**Chinese People's Association for  
Friendship with Foreign Countries**

**China**

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Mme. Li Xiaolin is President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries (CPAFFC) and concurrently Honorary President of the Friendship Foundation for Peace and Development affiliated to CPAFFC, President of the Friendship Art Exchange Association affiliated to CPAFFC, President of the China International Friendship Cities Association, and Vice President of the China-U.S. People's Friendship Association.

After graduating from Wuhan University in 1975, Mme. Li joined CPAFFC and successively held the posts of Director of the American Division, Deputy Director General, Director General of the Department of American and Oceanian Affairs and Vice President of CPAFFC. From 1990 to 1992, she served as First Secretary at the Chinese Embassy in the United States. In 2003, she was elected Member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) and in 2013, she was elected Member of the Standing Committee, and Deputy Director General of the Foreign Affairs Committee under the National Committee of CPPCC. Mme. Li obtained her M.A. in History of Asian American Studies from the University of California, Los Angeles.



**LI**  
**Yonghui**

**Dean**

**School of International Relations and  
Diplomacy, Beijing Foreign Studies  
University**

**China**

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

Dr. Li is Member of the Chinese International Relations Studies Society as well as Member of the United Nations Association of the People's Republic of China. Also, he is Standing Member of the America Association of the People's Republic of China, Standing Member of the National Society for College International Politics Studies, and Vice Chairman of the Beijing Society for College International Politics Studies.

Dr. Li holds a B.A. in History from Peking University, an M.A. in History from the Graduate School of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and a J.S.D. from Peking University. His major research areas include international relations, American politics and foreign policy, diplomacy strategy, and public diplomacy.



## LIU Bo

Associate Research Fellow and Deputy Director

Research Institute of International Affairs, Beijing Academy of Social Science

China

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Dr. Liu Bo is currently Associate Research Fellow and Deputy Director of the Research Institute of International Affairs, Beijing Academy of Social Sciences (BASS). He has been working in BASS since 2009.

Dr. Liu obtained his master's and doctoral degrees from Renmin University. His research interests include human rights and humanitarian intervention, and China human rights. He has published a number of academic papers and been actively engaged in several research projects.



## LIU Debin

Dean

School of International and Public Affairs, Jilin University

China

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Dr. Liu Debin is Dean of the School of International and Public Affairs at Jilin University and also Professor of History and International Studies at the University. Before that, he was Chairman of the History Department from 1994 to 2001 and then Director of the Center for Contemporary International Relations Studies from 2001 to 2009. He has an M.A. in History and International Relations and a Ph.D. in Political Science.

Dr. Liu is Editor-in-Chief of *Collected Papers of History Studies*, Vice Chairman of the China Association of Modern World History Studies, Standing Member of the China National Association of International Studies, and Member of the History Teaching Commission of the Ministry of Education. He also has published widely on modern world history, international relations history as well as contemporary international politics.



## LIU Guijin

Dean

China-Africa International Business  
School, Zhejiang Normal University

China

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Amb. Liu Guijin is Dean of the China-Africa International Business School, Zhejiang Normal University and President of the Chinese Society of Asian and African Studies. As a professional diplomat experienced in African affairs, he was appointed Political Counsellor at the Chinese Embassy in Ethiopia in 1991 and Deputy Director General of the Department of African Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1993. He served as Chinese Ambassador to Zimbabwe from 1995 to 1998, Director General of the Department of African Affairs from 1998 to 2001, and Chinese Ambassador to South Africa from 2001 to 2007. He was then appointed Special Representative of the Chinese Government on African Affairs and served in this capacity until 2012.

Amb. Liu graduated from Shanghai International Studies University in 1971 and joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the same year.



## LIU Jiangyong

Vice Dean

Institute of Modern International  
Relations, Tsinghua University

China

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Prof. Liu Jiangyong is Vice Dean of the Institute of Modern International Relations, Tsinghua University. He obtained a B.A. in Japanese from Beijing Foreign Studies University in 1979 and an M.A. in International Relations from the China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR) in 1987. He attended Ph.D. courses at Waseda University in 1988 and received his Ph.D. in International Relations from Tsinghua University. From 1979 to 1992 Prof. Liu served as Research Fellow in CICIR and from 1992 to 1999 he was Research Professor and Director of the Division for Northeast Asian Studies at CICIR.

His research focuses on Japan and international relations in the Asia Pacific region.



## LU Shumin

Vice President

Chinese People's Institute of Foreign  
Affairs

China

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Amb. Lu Shumin is Vice President of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. Before that, he was Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) in Macao Special Administrative Region from 2008 to 2011. Amb. Lu was Chinese Ambassador to Canada from 2005 to 2008 and to Indonesia from 2002 to 2005.

Amb. Lu's other diplomatic appointments include Minister Counsellor at the Chinese Embassy in the United States, Counsellor of the Department of North American and Oceanian Affairs in MFA, Secretary at the Chinese Embassy in Australia, and Staff Member of the Beijing Service Bureau for Diplomatic Missions. In 1998, he was appointed Director General of the Department of North American and Oceanian Affairs in MFA.



## LU Shulin

Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan (1999-  
2002)

China

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Amb. Lu Shulin studied English in Fudan University and Beijing Foreign Studies University, and Urdu in Delhi University and Karachi University. He had worked in the Chinese Embassy and the Chinese Consulate-General in Pakistan as well as headquarters of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for a long time. He served as Chinese Ambassador to Trinidad and Tobago from 1994 to 1999 and Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan from 1999 to 2002.

After his retirement, Amb. Lu was engaged in public diplomacy. He joined various think tanks and associations including the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, the China Afro-Asian Foundation for Development and Exchanges, the China Institute for International Strategic Studies, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, the China-Pakistan Friendship Association, and the China-Pakistan Friendship Forum.

In 2002 Amb. Lu was awarded "Hilal-e-Pakistan" by the President of Pakistan. In 2011 he was awarded "Diplomat of Life-time Achievements" by the Society of Asian Civilizations of Pakistan.



## MA Jiali

Director

Centre for Strategic Studies, China  
Reform Forum

China

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Prof. Ma Jiali is Director of the Centre for Strategic Studies of the China Reform Forum and Member of the China-India Eminent Persons' Group Forum. From 1981 to 2010, he was Senior Research Fellow at the China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations. Prof. Ma's academic interests include South Asian security and China-India relations, on which he has published three books and more than 200 papers in recent years.

Prof. Ma graduated from the Department of History of Jilin University in 1975 with a bachelor's degree and obtained an M.A. in Indian History from the same university in 1978.



## MA Jian

President

Air Force Command College  
China

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Maj. Gen. Ma Jian has been President and Professor of the PLA Air Force Command College since 2008. He joined the military in December 1970 and graduated from the No.16 Aviation School of Air Force in August 1973. He was since posted as Navigator, Staff Officer in the Operational Section, Deputy Chief of the Section. Since 1979, he served as Staff Officer, Deputy Director, Director of the Operational Department, Air Force Headquarters. In April 2004, he was posted as Deputy Chief of the Operational Department, General Headquarters, PLA. In July 2005, he was promoted to the rank of Major General.





**MA**  
**Mingqiang**

Secretary General  
ASEAN-China Center  
China

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Mr. Ma Mingqiang is Secretary General of the ASEAN-China Center. Before this appointment, Mr. Ma served in various diplomatic capacities, including Deputy Director at the Department of Asian Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, First Secretary at the Chinese Embassy in Malaysia, Counsellor at the Chinese Embassy in Afghanistan, and Deputy Director General of the Department of Asian Affairs of the Ministry.



**MA**  
**Zhengang**

Vice President  
China Public Diplomacy Association  
China

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Amb. Ma Zhengang is currently Vice President of the China Public Diplomacy Association. He also served as Chairman of the National Committee at the Council for Security and Cooperation in the Asia Pacific, Member of the Foreign Policy Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), and Member of the Public Diplomacy Advisory Committee of MFA.

As a professional diplomat, Amb. Ma has extensive experience in international affairs. He was Chinese Ambassador to the U.K., President of the China Institute of International Studies (CIIS), Vice Minister of the Foreign Affairs Office of the State Council, and Chairman of the China Arms Control and Disarmament Association.

After graduating from Beijing Foreign Studies University, Amb. Ma joined MFA in 1965. From 1965 to 1967, he received further education at Ealing Technical College and later London School of Economics and Political Science.



## **MAKAWA** Ernest Mungo

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Malawi

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H.E. Mr. Ernest Mungo Makawa is Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Malawi to the People's Republic of China, concurrently accredited to Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, DPRK, the Laos, and Vietnam. He obtained his bachelor's degree in laws from Chancellor College Law School at the University of Malawi, a post graduate certificate in international law from Hague Academy of International Law, and candidate from the SMC University in Switzerland.

Mr. Makawa was Cabinet Committee Secretary in the Office of the President and Cabinet from 1995 to 2004. From 1999 to 2007, he served as Controller of the Legal Services at the Treaties and Legal Affairs Division in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation. His diplomatic experiences include Deputy Permanent Representative (Legal Affairs) for Malawi's Permanent Mission to the UN office in New York, Deputy Ambassador and Deputy Head of Mission at the Embassy of Malawi to Ethiopia and the African Union at Addis Ababa.



## **MALHERBE** Michel

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of the Kingdom of Belgium

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H.E. Mr. Michel Malherbe is Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Belgium to the People's Republic of China. Prior to his appointment, Mr. Malherbe served in various diplomatic capacities.

From 1991 to 1993, Mr. Malherbe worked in the Central Administration of Belgium. From 1994 to 1996, he served as First Secretary in the Belgian Embassy in Beijing. From 1999 to 2002, he was Spokesperson of the Central Administration. From 2003 to 2007, he served as Spokesperson of the Belgian Royal Palace. Over the next four years, he had been Consul General in Hong Kong.

Mr. Malherbe received an M.A. in Germanic Linguistics & Culture from the University of Namur and the University of Leuven and an M.A. in International Relations from Université libre de Bruxelles.



## MARTINO

### Gustavo Alberto

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of the Argentine Republic

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H.E. Mr. Gustavo A. Martino is Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic to the People's Republic of China. He is a graduate of the University of La Plata in Argentina where he obtained a degree in economics. Later, he joined the Foreign Economic Service of the Ministry of Economy in 1981. From 1986 to 1993 he was Deputy Trade Commissioner at the Consulate of Argentina in New York. Following that appointment, he started working for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade. From 1996 to 2003 he was Head of the Economic and Commercial Department at the Embassy of Argentina in London, United Kingdom. From 2004 to 2009 he served as General Director for Trade Promotion of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade. On April 1st, 2009, Mr. Martino took office as Consul General of Argentina in Chicago.

Mr. Martino was Assistant Professor of Economics and Statistics at Catholic University and El Salvador University in Buenos Aires between 1982 and 1985.



## MASKEY

### Mahesh Kumar

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Nepal

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

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



## **MATHEWS**

### **Jessica Tuchman**

**President**

**Carnegie Endowment for International  
Peace**

**United States**

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Dr. Jessica Tuchman Mathews is President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Her earlier career included posts in both the executive and legislative branches of government, in management and research in the nonprofit arena, and in journalism and science policy.

She served as Director of the Office of Global Issues on the White House National Security Council and as Deputy to the Undersecretary of State for Global Affairs.

She was a senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations and served as Director of the Council's Washington program from 1994 to 1997. She was a member of the Editorial Board of the Washington Post and later a columnist for the paper.

Dr. Mathews is a member of the senior governing board of Harvard University. She has also served as a trustee of leading national and international nonprofits including, currently, the Nuclear Threat Initiative, and previously, Radcliffe College, the Brookings Institution.

Dr. Mathews has published widely in newspapers and in scientific and foreign policy journals. She holds a Ph.D. from the California Institute of Technology and graduated magna cum laude from Radcliffe College.



## **MCCARTHY**

### **John**

**National President**

**Australian Institute of International  
Affairs**

**Australia**

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Mr. McCarthy is National President of the Australian Institute of International Affairs. His resume includes ambassadorships to Vietnam, Mexico, Thailand, the U.S., Indonesia, Japan, and India. He has also served in Damascus, Baghdad, Vientiane, Washington D.C., and most recently has acted as Australia's Special Representative to Sri Lanka. He was made a Fellow of the Australian Institute of International Affairs in 2009. Mr. McCarthy is associated with the University of Melbourne and Griffith and Murdoch universities and is involved in the private sector. He holds an M.A. and a Bachelor of Law from Cambridge University.



## **MEI** Zhaorong

Institute of World Development,  
Development Research Center of the  
State Council

China

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Amb. Mei Zhaorong is Director of the Institute of World Development at the Development Research Center of the State Council. Prior to that, he served as President of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs from 1997 to 2003.

Amb. Mei studied English at Beijing Foreign Studies University between 1951 and 1953, and was later sent to the German Democratic Republic to study Germanic Language and Literature. He spent many a year working in the Embassy in Germany and served as Ambassador to Germany for nine years. Besides overseas experience, Amb. Mei also worked in the Department of West European Affairs for over a decade, and was appointed Director General of the Department in 1985.

Amb. Mei was Member of the 8th Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. He was awarded an honorary doctoral degree at Myongji University in Korea, and was conferred Grand Cross of Merit with Star of the Federal Republic of Germany by President of Germany.



## **MIYAMOTO** Yuji

Chairman

Miyamoto Institute of Asian Research  
Japan

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Amb. Yuji Miyamoto is Chairman of the Miyamoto Institute of Research as well as Vice President of the Japan-China Friendship Center. He was Ambassador of Japan to the People's Republic of China from 2006 to 2010. Prior to that, he served as Ambassador to the Union of Myanmar from 2002 to 2004, and Ambassador, Director General for Arms Control and Scientific Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) from 2001 to 2002.

After graduating from the Department of Law of Kyoto University in 1969, Amb. Miyamoto started his career in MOFA, and has worked in various divisions, including the China and Mongolia Division, the Development Cooperation Division, the Soviet Union Division, the Arms Control and Disarmament Division, and the Policy Planning Division, etc. Amb. Miyamoto also has extensive working experience in China and Myanmar missions throughout his diplomat career. Amb. Miyamoto received his M.A. in East Asian History from Harvard University in 1973.



## MOUSTAPHA Imad

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of the Syrian Arab Republic

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H.E. Dr. Imad Moustapha is Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Syrian Arab Republic to the People's Republic of China. Prior to that, he served as Syrian Ambassador to the U.S. from 2003 to 2011.

Before joining the diplomatic corps, Dr. Moustapha was an academic at the University of Damascus, where he served as Dean of Information Technology from 2000 to 2003 and concurrently Secretary General of the Arab School on Science and Technology.

Throughout his academic career, Dr. Moustapha acted as a consultant to several international, Arab and regional organizations such as ESCWA, UNDP, UNESCO, and ALECSO. He is a co-author of the renowned UN report "Human Development in the Arab World."

Dr. Moustapha holds a Ph.D. from the University of Surrey. He is very active on the international media scene and has published many articles and opinion editorials in major American and Arab newspapers.



## NGUYEN Van Tho

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of the Socialist Republic of  
Vietnam

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H.E. Mr. Nguyen Van Tho is Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the People's Republic of China. He is also Vietnam's Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Chairman of Vietnam's UNESCO National Committee. He has previously served in various diplomatic capacities, including Deputy Director General of the Department of Policy Planning of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Consul General of Vietnam's Consulate General in Sydney, and Director General of the Department of Policy Planning.

Mr. Nguyen received a B.A. in English from the Pedagogical University of Foreign Languages at Piatigorsk, Russia. He completed post-graduate education in international relations from the Higher Diplomatic Academy of Moscow in 1985 and obtained his M.A. in International Relations from the University of Hull 10 years later.





## **NISHIHARA** **Haruo**

President

Center for Contribution to Peace in Asia  
Japan

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Prof. Haruo Nishihara is Professor Emeritus and former President of Waseda University. He holds an LL.D. degree and is currently President of the Center for Contribution to Peace in Asia and Chairman of the Japanese Correctional Association.



## **Nyunt Maung Shein** **Chairman**

Myanmar Institute of Strategic and  
International Studies

Myanmar

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U Nyunt Maung Shein is Chairman of the Myanmar Institute of Strategic and International Studies (MISIS). He has served the Government of Myanmar for forty years before retiring as Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office in Geneva in 2008. He was Ambassador to Korea (2001-2002) and Germany (2002-2005) with concurrent accreditation to Austria, Poland, Finland and the Czech Republic as well as Permanent Representative to UNIDO, UNODC and IAEA, Vienna.

U Nyunt Maung Shein served in the Political Department in different capacities, including Director of the Boundary Division (1990-1992), Deputy Director General (1996) and Director General (1998-2000) of the Department. He has represented his country at the Senior Official's Meeting (SOM) and ASEAN summits.

He holds a B.Sc. degree from the University of Yangon, an MIPP (Master of International Public Policy) from the Paul Nitze School of Advanced International Studies, the Johns Hopkins University, and a diploma in French from the University of Foreign Languages, Yangon.



## **OWASSA** Daniel

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of the Republic of Congo

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H.E. Mr. Daniel Owassa is Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Congo to the People's Republic of China. He holds an M.A. in Sociology and received the Postgraduate Diploma in Diplomatic Studies from the Oxford University Foreign Service Programme.

Previously, he served in various diplomatic capacities, including Chargé de Mission of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Diplomatic Advisor to the Prime Minister, Diplomatic Advisor to the Congolese Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.



## **PENG** Guangqian

Deputy Secretary General

China Council for National Security  
Policy Studies

China

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Maj. Gen. Peng Guangqian is Deputy Secretary General of the China Council for National Security Policy and a senior strategic analyst. He is also Senior Advisor at both the China Institute of International Studies and the China Arms Control and Disarmament Association. In 1967 he graduated from the History Department of Peking University, and from 1994 to 1995 he was Senior Fellow at the Atlantic Council of the United States.

Maj. Gen. Peng's main academic achievements include several important publications concerning military strategy and military security.



## **PETERSEN** Friis Arne

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Royal Danish Embassy**

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H.E. Mr. Friis Arne Petersen is Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Denmark to the People's Republic of China and Mongolia. Before this, he was Ambassador to the U.S. from 2005 to 2010. Mr. Petersen graduated with a master's degree in economics from the University of Copenhagen in 1978 and has been serving at different positions in the Foreign Ministry since then. He was Head of the Section of Economic Affairs and Political-Economic Affairs successively from 1979 to 1981. Between 1986 and 1994, he worked for two Foreign Ministers as Chief of Staff at the office. In the next year, Mr. Petersen was appointed Director of the Russia and Eastern Europe Department and from 1995 to 1997, he was Under Secretary of State for Foreign and Security Policy. Mr. Petersen served as Head of the Foreign Ministry, Permanent Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Alternate Minister for Foreign Affairs in the European Union Council of Ministers from 1997 to 2005.

Mr. Petersen has received many decorations for his excellent performance throughout his career, including Commander of First Class of the Order of Dannebrog and Greenlandic Order of Merit (Gold) as well as Grand Crosses of Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Japan, Jordan, Luxembourg, Romania, United Kingdom (GCMG), and Thailand.



## **PINAS** Lloyd Lucien

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of the Republic of Suriname**

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H.E. Dr. Lloyd L. Pinas is Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Suriname to the People's Republic of China. He received his bachelor's, master's, and doctoral degrees from Nanjing Normal University, Anhui University, and the University of Science and Technology of China respectively. He also attended the Academy for Higher Art and Culture, Suriname and had professional training in the fields of agriculture extension and cinematography.

Dr. Pinas is a trained journalist and public educator by profession. He used to work in the Ministry of Agriculture as a PR/Information Officer.

Dr. Pinas also takes the effort to clarify the perception on culture and technology against the background of social stratification. Bringing together the disciplines of social psychology, sociology management science and linguistics to retrace the essence of ideas that elevate to cultural traditions and the persistence of traditional cultures.



## **PORTELL** Rosario

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of the Oriental Republic of  
Uruguay**

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H.E. Mrs. Rosario Portell is Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay to the People's Republic of China. She also serves as Member of the Workgroup International Insertion Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung FESUR, the International Relationships Group of CADESYC, and the Uruguayan Council for International Relations CURI and Women for World Peace.

Before assuming office in Beijing, Mrs. Portell was Deputy Director in the International Economic Affairs of General Direction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Representative of the Uruguayan Government in World Expo Zaragoza of Water and Sustainable Development (Spain), Inter-ministerial Coordination Officer of the Joint Bilateral Commission, and Representative in the National Support Peacekeeping Operations of ONU, etc.

Mrs. Portell studied psychology and international business in the University of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay.



## **POU** Sothirak

**Executive Director**

**Cambodian Institute for Cooperation  
and Peace**

**Cambodia**

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Amb. Sothirak Pou is Executive Director of the Cambodian Institute for Cooperation and Peace as well as Advisor to the Royal Government of Cambodia.

He served as Secretary of State of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Cambodia from 2013 to 2014. He was Visiting Senior Research Fellow at the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS) in Singapore from 2009 to 2012. Prior to that, he served as Cambodian Ambassador to Japan from 2005 to 2008 and as Minister of Industry Mines and Energy from 1993 to 1998.

Amb. Pou worked as an engineer at the Boeing Company from 1981 to 1986 after obtaining a Bachelor in Electrical and Computer Engineering from the Oregon State University in 1981.



## QU Xing

President

China Institute of International Studies  
China

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Dr. Qu Xing is now President of the China Institute of International Studies, President of the China Arms Control and Disarmament Association and Professor at the China Foreign Affairs University. He graduated from Beijing Foreign Studies University in 1982, and obtained an M.A. in History from the China Foreign Affairs University in 1985 and a Ph.D. in Political Science from the Paris Institute of Political Studies in 1992.

Dr. Qu was Deputy Dean of the Department of Diplomacy of the China Foreign Affairs University from 1994 to 1995 and became Vice President of the University in 1999. In 2006, he was appointed Minister at the Chinese Embassy in France. He assumed his current office in 2010.

Dr. Qu is also Member of the Foreign Policy Advisory Committee and the Public Diplomacy Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Vice Chairman of the China National Association for International Studies, Vice Chairman of the China Foundation for International Studies and Academic Exchanges, Vice Chairman of the Chinese Association for American Studies, Director of the China Center for SCO Studies, Chairman of the Chinese Association for French Studies, and Adjunct Professor at the Chinese Academy of Governance.



## RAHARDJO Soegeng

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia

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H.E. Mr. Soegeng Rahardjo is Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Indonesia to the People's Republic of China, concurrently to Mongolia. He graduated with a bachelor's degree in economics in 1980 and later joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) in 1983. In his diplomat career, Mr. Rahardjo has been assigned to and entrusted with various posts and positions dealing with bilateral and multilateral issues. He has been posted in New York, Buenos Aires, Washington D.C., and Geneva. He also served as Ambassador of Indonesia to South Africa, concurrently to Lesotho and Swaziland from 2005 to 2009. Before assuming his office in Beijing, Amb. Rahardjo was Inspector General of MFA, Head of the Section for Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries, Deputy Director for Investment Promotion and Guarantee Agreement as well as Director for Dialogue Partners and Inter-region of ASEAN Cooperation.



**ROY**  
**J. Stapleton**

**Distinguished Scholar**

**Kissinger Institute on China and the  
United States**

**United States**

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Amb. J. Stapleton Roy is Distinguished Scholar and Founding Director Emeritus of the Kissinger Institute on China and the United States at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington, D.C. Before joining the Kissinger Institute in 2001, he had been in the US Foreign Service for 45 years and retired with the rank of Career Ambassador, the highest in the service. Amb. Roy graduated from Princeton in 1956.

In 1978, Amb. Roy participated in the secret negotiations that led to the establishment of US-PRC diplomatic relations. During a career focused on East Asia and the Soviet Union, his ambassadorial assignments included Singapore, the People's Republic of China, and Indonesia. His final post with the State Department was as Assistant Secretary for Intelligence and Research.

Amb. Roy is an advisory director of Freeport-McMoRan Copper & Gold. He is a Trustee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, a Trustee Emeritus of The Asia Foundation, Chairman of the United States Asia Pacific Council, a Vice Chairman of the National Committee on U.S.- China Relations. He is a Distinguished Senior Adviser to the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, DC and a Distinguished Graduate and Member of the Hall of Fame of the National War College.



**RUAN**  
**Zongze**

**Vice President**

**China Institute of International Studies  
China**

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Dr. Ruan Zongze is Vice President and Senior Fellow at the China Institute of International Studies (CIIS) as well as Editor-in-Chief of the CIIS journal *China International Studies*. He also serves on the UNDP Human Development Report Advisory Panel. Prior to that, he was Minister Counsellor for Policy at the Chinese Embassy in the United States from 2007 to 2011. He was appointed Vice President at CIIS from 2002 to 2007. Dr. Ruan served as Second and later First Secretary at the Chinese Embassy in the United Kingdom from 1996 to 2000. From 1992 to 1993, he was Visiting Fellow at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. He received his Ph.D. from the China Foreign Affairs University. His areas of research include American foreign policy, Chinese foreign policy, international security and development, etc.





## **SAETHER** Svein Ole

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Royal Norwegian Embassy**

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H.E. Mr. Svein Ole Saether is Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Norway to the People's Republic of China and concurrently to Mongolia. Mr. Saether graduated with an M.A. in International Relations from the University of Oslo in 1976 and started his career upon graduation. His diplomatic services include Second Secretary in Bangkok, First Secretary in Geneva, and Ambassadorships to Turkey, Azerbaijan, Israel, and Cyprus. In 1986, Mr. Saether was appointed Head of the Disarmament Division and from 1987 to 1992, he was Special Advisor for Disarmament. He served as Director General of the Department for UN, Peace and Humanitarian Affairs.



## **SAFARI** Mahdi

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran**

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H.E. Dr. Mahdi Safari is Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Iran to China. Born 1955 in Tehran, Dr. Safari started his career first as Deputy Governor of the Bushehr Province with a Ph.D. in Telecommunication Engineering and then as Deputy Minister for Information and Technology.

From 1990 to 1992, Dr. Safari served as Deputy Head of Mission in the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Berlin, and then as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Austria until 1995. In the following seven years, he was Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Russia.

Upon completion of overseas missions, Dr. Safari was appointed as Director General of the Commonwealth of the Independent States (CIS) and the Caucasian Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; meanwhile he was President's Special Envoy on Caspian Sea Affairs.

His solid work and rich experience in dealing with foreign affairs issues paved the way to his promotion to the rank of Vice Minister for Asian and Pacific Affairs in 2005, then Vice Minister for European Affairs from 2007 till 2009.



## SAINT-JACQUES Guy

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Canada

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H.E. Mr. Guy Saint-Jacques is Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Canada to the People's Republic of China. He joined the Foreign Affairs Department in 1977. His postings have included Beijing, Hong Kong, Kinshasa, Washington and London. (In his most recent assignments to Washington and, just prior to that, London, he served as Deputy Head of Mission). At Headquarters, he has held numerous positions including: Deputy Director, Environment and Energy Division; Director, Assignments Division; and Director General, Personnel Management Bureau. Prior to his appointment as Ambassador to China in October 2012, Mr. Saint-Jacques was Canada's Chief Negotiator and Ambassador for Climate Change. Fluent in Mandarin, this is his fourth posting to the People's Republic of China. Mr. Saint-Jacques holds a B.A. in Geology from Université de Montréal and an M.A. in Land Planning and Regional Development from Laval University.



## SATTOROV Abdunabi

Head of the Department of Literature

Institute of Language, Literature,  
Oriental Studies and Writing Heritage,  
Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan

Tajikistan

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Prof. Abdunabi Sattorov is Head of the Literature Department of the Institute of Language, Literature, Oriental Studies and Writing Heritage of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. He obtained his Doctor of Philological Science from the Moscow State University and is the author of more than 450 scientific, literary and political works.

As a scientist and a policymaker, Prof. Sattorov has actively participated in the political, public, scientific and cultural life of the Republic of Tajikistan. From 1993 to 1998 he was deeply involved in the Inter-Tajik Peace Negotiation Process. From 1999 to 2006 he served as Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan. Over the next six years he worked as Head of the Department of Foreign Policy of the Strategic Research Center under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan.



**SHAVA**  
**Frederick M. M.**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of the Republic of Zimbabwe**

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H.E. Dr. Frederick M. M. Shava is Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Zimbabwe to the People's Republic of China. He obtained a B.Sc. in Biology from the University of Zimbabwe, M.Sc./DIC in Nematology from Imperial College London, and M.Phil./Ph.D. in Parasitology from Royal Holloway, University of London.

Dr. Shava has extensive experience in political and public and affairs. His previous posts include Elected Member of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU PF) Central Committee, Secretary to ZANU (PF) Central Committee and Politburo, Chairman of the Parliament's Portfolio Committee on Foreign Affairs, Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Minister of Labour, Manpower Planning and Development, and Minister of State for Political Affairs. He is currently Member of ZANU (PF) Central Committee.



**SHIN**  
**Jung-seung**

**Managing Director**

**Center for Chinese Studies, Korea  
National Diplomatic Academy**

**Korea**

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Amb. Shin Jung-seung is Managing Director of the Center for Chinese Studies, Korea National Diplomatic Academy. He was Korean Ambassador to the People's Republic of China from 2008 to 2009. Amb. Shin graduated from the Seoul National University majoring in International Relations and was Visiting Researcher at the Keio University in Tokyo.

In the course of his diplomat career, Amb. Shin served as First Secretary in the U.S., Counsellor in Japan, Minister in China, and Ambassador to New Zealand. He was also Director for Chinese Affairs and Director General of the Asia-Pacific Bureau in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



## SHU Zhan

Research Fellow

Institute of African Studies, Zhejiang  
Normal University

China

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Amb. Shu Zhan is currently Research Fellow at the Institute of African Studies, Zhejiang Normal University. Before that, he had been Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to the State of Eritrea (2006-2009) and the Republic of Rwanda (2010-2013). Amb. Shu also served as a diplomat in the Chinese embassies in Ethiopia, Namibia and South Africa.

Amb. Shu started research on Africa in 1977 at the Institute of West Asian and African Studies (IWAAS), Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, with a wide range of interest on East and South African politics and economics. He translated and co-authored numerous papers and books on South Africa and Africa.

Amb. Shu had his post-graduate studies at the London School of Economics and Political Science and the University of Durham. He had been Visiting Scholar at the University of Zimbabwe, George Mason University and Witwatersrand University.



## SIKONINA Victor

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Madagascar

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H.E. Mr. Victor Sikonina is Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Madagascar to the People's Republic of China. Before assuming office in Beijing in 2002, he was Secretary General of the Ministry of Youth and Sports in 1996. Mr. Sikonina graduated from UREPS Bordeaux with a Master in Science and Technology of Sports and Physical Activities and then continued his education at REPS Bordeaux.

Mr. Sikonina has served in various capacities in the government. He was Head of the Provincial Department of Youth and Sports of Tulear and then of Tamatave, Director of Physical Education and Sports in the Ministry of Youth and Sports, Provincial Director of Youth and Sports of Tamatave, and Director of the Children's Palace pioneers of Tamatave successively.



## SKJALDARSON Stefan

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of the Republic of Iceland

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H.E. Mr. Stefan Skjaldarson is Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Iceland to the People's Republic of China. He obtained his Cand. Mag. in Political Science, Cultural Anthropology, and Spanish and Cand. Polit. in Political Science from the University of Oslo.

Mr. Skjaldarson has served in various diplomatic capacities throughout his career. Before assuming office in Beijing in 2013, he was Ambassador to Austria, also accredited to Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Macedonia, the Republic of Slovenia, and the Slovak Republic and concurrently served as Permanent Representative of Iceland to the Organization of Security and Cooperation in Europe, the United Nations Office and Other International Organizations in Vienna, notably the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty Organization. In 2008, Mr. Skjaldarson was Directorate for External Trade and Economic Affairs at the Department of European Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA). Prior to that, he was Ambassador to Norway and concurrently accredited to Cyprus, Egypt, Iran, Kuwait, Macedonia, Algeria, Oman, Pakistan, Saudi-Arabia, the UAE, and Yemen. Mr. Skjaldarson was appointed Political Director of MFA in 2001.



## SOLANA Javier

President

ESADE Center for Global Economy and  
Geopolitics

Spain

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Dr. Javier Solana is President of ESADE Center for Global Economy and Geopolitics (Barcelona-Madrid). He is also Distinguished Fellow in Foreign Policy at the Brookings Institution; Fisher Family Fellow at Harvard University; Chairman of the Aspen Institute Espana; Honorary President of the Centre for Human Dialogue (Geneva); Member of the Board of the International Crisis Group, the European Council on Foreign Relations, and Human Rights Watch; as well as Senior Visiting Professor at the London School of Economics and Political Science, where he was awarded an honorary degree in December 2010.

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



## **SUN** **Jianguo**

**Deputy Chief of the General Staff**  
**Chinese People's Liberation Army**  
**China**

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Adm. Sun Jianguo is currently Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA), Chairman of the China Institute for International Strategic Studies (CIISS), and Member of the 18th CPC Central Committee. He used to serve as Deputy to the 10th National People's Congress and Alternate Member of the 17th CPC Central Committee.

Adm. Sun's previous service positions include President of the PLA Naval Submarine Academy, Deputy Chief and later Chief of Staff of the PLA Navy, and Assistant to the Chief of the General Staff of PLA. He was appointed as Deputy Chief of the General Staff of PLA in 2008 and was promoted to the rank of Admiral in 2011.

Adm. Sun joined PLA in 1970 and upon graduation from the PLA Naval Submarine Academy, he was appointed successively as Submarine Navigating Commander, Submarine Commander, Submarine Base Commander and Deputy Division Commander.



## **SUSAIA** **Akillino**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and**  
**Plenipotentiary**  
**Embassy of the Federated States of**  
**Micronesia**

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H.E. Mr. Akillino Susaia is Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Federated States of Micronesia to the People's Republic of China. He obtained a B.A. in Political Science as well as an M.A. in Public Administration from the University of Oregon. Before assuming office in Beijing in 2010, he was Consul General in FSM Consulate in Hawaii from 2008 to 2010, Secretary of the Department of Economic Affairs from 2005 to 2008, and Secretary of the Department of Transportation, Communications and Infrastructure from 2002 to 2005. Earlier in his career, Mr. Susaia served in the Pohnpei State Government as General Manager of the Pohnpei Port Authority, Budget Officer and Legislative Aide in the Pohnpei State Legislature.





## **SWAMY** Subramanian

Chairman

Bharatiya Janata Party Committee for  
Strategic Action

India

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Dr. Subramanian Swamy is Chairman of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) Committee for Strategic Action and Member of National Executive in the Party. Prior to that, he was President of BJP from 1990 to 2013. Dr. Swamy has a bachelor's degree in mathematics from the University of Delhi, a master's in statistics from the Indian Statistical Institute, and a Ph.D. in Economics from Harvard University.

Dr. Swamy was Member of Parliament for five terms since 1974. Before taking up positions in the government, he taught economics at the Indian Institute of Technology (IITs) from 1969 to 1991 and was on the Board of Governors of IITs. He served as Cabinet Minister of Commerce, Law, and Justice in 1991 and then Chairman of the Commission of Labour Standards and International Trade in the government from 1994 to 1996.

Dr. Swamy has authored many books throughout these years and written on foreign affairs of India dealing largely with China, Pakistan, and Israel.



## **TANG** Jiaxuan

Chairman

World Peace Forum

China

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Mr. Tang Jiaxuan is Honorary President of the Institute of Modern International Relations, Tsinghua University. He was Member of the 16th CPC Central Committee, and served as State Councilor from 2003 to 2008 and Foreign Minister from 1998 to 2003. He started working in the foreign service upon his graduation in 1962 and has been serving in various diplomatic capacities since.

Mr. Tang was Minister to Japan from 1988 to 1991 and is currently Head of the China-Japan Friendship Association. During his tenure as Vice Foreign Minister from 1993 to 1998, Mr. Tang was in charge of Asian affairs and consular and protocol work.

Mr. Tang studied in the English Department of Fudan University from 1955 to 1958 and in the following five years, he studied Japanese in the Department of Oriental Languages of Peking University.



## **TORRES-PEREIRA**

**Jorge**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of the Republic of Portugal**

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H.E. Dr. Jorge Torres-Pereira is the Ambassador of Portugal to the People's Republic of China and Ambassador, non-resident, to Mongolia. Before assuming office in Beijing, he served as Ambassador of Portugal to Thailand and was also accredited as Ambassador, non-resident, to Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, and Malaysia from 2010 to 2013. In November 2012, he was ASEM SOM Leader at the ASEM9 Summit, in Vientiane.

Dr. Torres-Pereira graduated at the Lisbon Medical School in 1980 and obtained a scholarship from National Institute for Scientific Research at a CNRS centre at Paris in 1986. Also, he attended diplomatic training course at Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1987. In the same year, he joined the Diplomatic Service and has been working there since then. He served as Deputy European Correspondent from 1997 to 2000 and was promoted later to Head of Common Foreign and Security Policy Department as well as European Correspondent in the next year. Dr. Torres-Pereira was the Minister-Counselor and Deputy Head of Mission at the Embassy of Portugal in Moscow from and Consul-General in Madrid.



## **TSEDENJAV**

**Sukhbaatar**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of Mongolia**

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

Prior to 2006, Mr. Tsedenjav worked as Vice Minister for Justice and Internal Affairs. He was awarded the Order of the Polar Star medal by the President of Mongolia for his career contribution.

In 1986, he graduated from the Moscow State Institute of International Relations. He also attended a postgraduate course at the University of London.



## **VILNAI** **Matan**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of Israel**

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H.E. Mr. Matan Vilnai is Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Israel to the People's Republic of China. Previously, he has served in several ministerial posts in the Israeli government, including Minister of Home Front Defense (2009-2001), Deputy Minister of Defense, and Minister of Science, Culture, and Sport (1999 - 2003).

Mr. Vilnai served as a high ranked commander at the Israeli Military (IDF) for over than 30 years and took part in some of the crucial milestones of Israel's military operations and campaigns history. He retired from the military as Deputy Chief of Staff at the rank of Major General.

Mr. Vilnai obtained his B.A. in History from Tel-Aviv University and later attended the Israel National Defense College.

He is Fellow of both the Center for International Affairs at Harvard University and SAIS at the John Hopkins University.



## **WAGIDOSO** **Charles Madibo**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of the Republic of Uganda**

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H.E. Mr. Charles Madibo Wagidoso is Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Uganda to the People's Republic of China. Before assuming office in Beijing, he served as Member of the Parliament from 1996 to 2001 and Member/Delegate of the Constituent Assembly from 1993 to 1995. Mr. Wagidoso served as Director of Uganda Post and Telecommunications from 1994 to 1998, and from 1998 to 2000, Director of Uganda Telecom, Ltd. Mr. Wagidoso was also Director of Uganda Posts, Ltd. from 1998 to 2006. He was Delegate of the Uganda Cooperative Alliance between 2000 and 2006. Mr. Wagidoso has a bachelor's degree in commerce and a master's degree in business administration.



**WANG**  
Guoqing

Vice President

China Academy of Launch Vehicle  
Technology

China

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Dr. Wang Guoqing is Vice President of the China Academy of Launch Vehicle Technology. Prior to that, he was Associate Director of the Academy from 2009 to 2010.

Dr. Wang graduated from Tsinghua University in 1988 with a B.Eng. in Welding Engineering. He obtained an M.Eng. in Materials Science & Engineering in 1998 from the Oregon Graduate Institute of Science and Technology. In 2009, Dr. Wang received his Doctorate in Material Science and Technology from Tsinghua University.



**WANG**  
Jisi

President

Institute of International and Strategic  
Studies, Peking University

China

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Prof. Wang Jisi is President of the Institute of International and Strategic Studies, Peking University and Professor of the School of International Studies, Peking University. He has been Member of the Foreign Policy Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China since 2008 and is Honorary President of the Chinese Association for American Studies. He is currently a Global Scholar at Princeton University.

Prof. Wang entered Peking University in 1978 and obtained an M.A. there in 1983. He served as Director of the Institute of American Studies at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences from 1992 to 2005 and then Dean of the School of International Studies, Peking University until 2013. He was concurrently President of the Institute of International Strategic Studies at the Central Party School of CPC from 2001 to 2009.

Prof. Wang advises a few U.S. foreign policy think tanks and is on the editorial boards of *The American Interest*, *Global Asia*, and many Chinese scholarly journals. His academic interests cover U.S. foreign policy, Chinese foreign policy, and Asian security. He has published numerous works in these fields.



## WANG Shijie

Special Envoy on the Middle East Issue  
China

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Amb. Wang Shijie was China's Special Envoy on the Middle East Issue. As a career diplomat, he has served in various diplomatic capacities throughout his career with a focus on the Middle East.

Amb. Wang served as Third Secretary at the Chinese Embassy in Syria from 1966 to 1972 and Deputy Director at the Department of West Asian and North African Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the following six years. Then he was dispatched overseas to the Embassy in Egypt serving as Second Secretary for three years. After returning from Egypt, Amb. Wang again started working in the Department of West Asian and North African Affairs first as Deputy Director, then First Secretary, and Director. From 1987 to 1990, he was appointed Counsellor at the Permanent Mission to the United Nations.

Amb. Wang used to serve as Chinese Ambassador to Bahrain (1990-1993), Jordan (1993-1995), and Iran (1995-1999).



## WANG Xuelian

Chairman  
Jialian Investment Group  
China

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

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



## WANG Yingfan

Special Envoy for Asian Affairs  
China

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Mr. Wang Yingfan is a career diplomat, and currently serves as China's Special Envoy for Asian Affairs and Member of the Foreign Policy Advisory Committee in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA).

Throughout his career, Mr. Wang has served in various diplomatic capacities. He was Ambassador to the Philippines from 1988 to 1990, then Director General of the Department for Asian Affairs in MFA. He served as Vice Foreign Minister from 1995 to 2000. In the following three years, Mr. Wang was China's Permanent Representative to the United Nations. After returning to Beijing, he became Member of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress and Vice Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Congress.



## WANG Taiping

Ambassador  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
China

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Amb. Wang Taiping is a career diplomat with rich experience in East Asian affairs. He received education in the China Foreign Affairs University and Beijing Foreign Studies University and joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1965. His previous appointments include Staff Member of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan Correspondent of *Beijing Daily*, Political Counsellor at the Chinese Embassy in Japan, Deputy Director General of the Policy Planning Department of the Ministry, Consul General in Sapporo, Consul General in Fukuoka, Consul General (ambassadorial rank) in Osaka, Ambassador of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Since his retirement in 2007, Amb. Wang has dedicated himself to the promotion of friendship between East Asian countries. He is currently Honorary President of China-Japan-Korea Econdvelopment Association, Research Fellow at China Foundation for International Studies, Member of the China Japan Friendship Association, Advisor of the Research Center for Japanese Studies of Tsinghua University, and Advisor of the Academy of Public Policy of Renmin University of China.





## WU Dahui

Professor

Institute of International Studies,  
Tsinghua University

China

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Prof. Wu Dahui is Professor at the Institute of Modern International Studies at Tsinghua University. He graduated from the Department of Russian Language and Literature of the PLA Institute of International Relations in 1990 and obtained his Ph.D. from the Graduate School of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) in 2005. Prof. Wu was once Associate Fellow (Lieutenant Colonel) in the General Staff Department of PLA. He then worked in the Section of Strategic Studies in the 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 Visiting Scholar at Vilnius University, Lithuania.

Prof. Wu's area of research focuses on political, diplomatic and security affairs of the former Soviet Union and the Eastern European region. He has been responsible for important projects for the General Staff Department, China Development Bank, CASS, National Social Science Foundation, etc.



## WU Shicun

President

National Institute for South China Sea  
Studies

China

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Dr. Wu Shicun is President and Senior Research Fellow of the National Institute for South China Sea Studies. He is also Deputy Director of the Collaborative Innovation Center of South China Sea Studies at Nanjing University and Vice President of the Research and Training Institute of Boao Forum for Asia.

Dr. Wu obtained his Ph.D. in History from Nanjing University. He joined the study programs in the School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS) at the John Hopkins University and the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University successively. He was Visiting Senior Research Fellow at the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies.

Dr. Wu's research interests cover the history and geography of the South China Sea, maritime delimitation, maritime economy, international relations and regional security strategy.



**WU**  
**Xinbo**

Executive Dean

Institute of International Studies, Fudan  
University

China

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Prof. Wu Xinbo is Executive Dean of the Institute of International Studies at Fudan University as well as Director of the Center for American Studies of the Institute. He also teaches and researches China's foreign and security policy, Sino-U.S. relations, and U.S. Asia-Pacific policy at the University. Besides, Prof. Wu is Chair of the World Economic Forum's Global Agenda Council on Geopolitical Risk.

Prof. Wu obtained both his B.A. in History and Ph.D. in International Relations from Fudan University. He was Visiting Scholar at George Washington University; Visiting Fellow at the Asia-Pacific Research Center at Stanford University, the Henry Stimson Center in Washington D.C., and the Brookings Institution; and Jennings Randolph Senior Fellow at the United States Institute of Peace.



**WU**  
**Enyuan**

Deputy Director

World Socialism Research Center,  
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

China

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Dr. Wu Enyuan is Deputy Director of the World Socialism Research Center, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; Member of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, 12th CPPCC National Committee; Joint President of the International Committee on the History of Russian Revolution; and Honorary Doctor of the Russian Academy of Sciences. He is also Juror of the National Social Science Foundation of China and the author of numerous books and articles on the history of Russia.



## WU Sike

Special Envoy on the Middle East Issue  
China

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Amb. Wu Sike is a senior diplomat and currently Special Envoy on the Middle East Issue. He has served in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) for over 40 years, of which he spent over a dozen in Egypt serving as Attaché, then Minister Counsellor, and later Ambassador in the Embassy. During his ambassadorship to Egypt, Amb. Wu was also appointed Plenipotentiary to the League of Arab States.

From 1996 to 2000, Amb. Wu was Director General of the Department of West Asian and North African Affairs in MFA. He was Ambassador to Saudi Arabia in the following three years. Amb. Wu is Member of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) and the Foreign Affairs Committee of CPPCC.

Amb. Wu was awarded the Exemplary Diplomat Prize for his contributions in economic and cultural exchanges between China and Africa by the Writers' Association of West Asia and North Africa.



## XIA Liping

Dean  
School of Political Science and  
International Relations, Tongji  
University  
China

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Prof. Xia Liping is currently Dean and Professor of School of Political Science & International Relations at Tongji University in Shanghai. He also serves as Senior Guest Fellow at the Institute of International Technology and Economics in the Center for Development Studies under the State Council, Vice President of the Shanghai Institute for International Strategic Studies (SIISS), and Vice President of the Shanghai Association of International Relations.

Prior to that, Prof. Xia was Director of the Department of American Studies and Director of the Center for Latin American Studies at SIISS from 2007 to 2008, and Director of the Department of Strategic Studies at SIISS from 1996 to 2007.

Prof. Xia holds a Ph.D. in World History from the East China Normal University. He has published widely on China's foreign strategy and international relations.



**XIAO**  
**Huanrong**

Director

Institute of International Relations,  
Communication University of China

China

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Prof. Xiao Huanrong is Director of the Institute of International Relations at the Communication University of China as well as Professor of the University. His academic interests include media, communication and international relations, East Asian security, and regionalism and multilateralism.



**XIE**  
**Weihe**

Vice President

Tsinghua University

China

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

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

Dr. Xie graduated from Xiamen University with a degree in philosophy. In 1982, he earned his M.A. from Nanjing University. In 1998, he obtained a Ph.D. from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.



**YAN**  
Xuetong

Dean

Institute of Modern International  
Relations, Tsinghua University

China

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Dr. Yan Xuetong is Dean of the Institute of Modern International Relations at Tsinghua University and also serves as Editor-in-Chief of the *Chinese Journal of International Politics*. Dr. Yan has a B.A. in English from Heilongjiang University, an M.A. in International Relations from the University of International Relations, and a Ph.D. in Political Science from the University of California, Berkeley.

Dr. Yan is Vice Chairman of the China Association of International Relations Studies and the China Association of American Studies and Member of the Consultation Committee of the Ministry of Commerce. Prof. Yan has published over a hundred papers and articles on international relations. He has also authored several books.



**YANG**  
Jiechi

State Councilor

State Council

China

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Dr. Yang Jiechi is State Councilor under Premier Li Keqiang as well as Secretary-General of the Foreign Affairs Leading Group. Dr. Yang served as Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China from 2007 to 2013. He graduated from the University of Bath and the London School of Economics and Political Science and holds a Ph.D. in History from Nanjing University.

Dr. Yang has served in various diplomatic capacities throughout his career in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. From 2005 to 2007, he was Vice Foreign Minister responsible for Latin America, Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan affairs. He served as Chinese Ambassador to the United States from 2000 to 2004.



**YANG**  
Jiemian

Senior Fellow

Shanghai Institutes for International  
Studies

China

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Dr. Yang Jiemian is Senior Fellow and Director of the Academic Committee of the Shanghai Institutes for International Studies (SIIS) and Counsellor at Shanghai Municipal People's Government. Concurrently, Dr. Yang is on the board of the China National Association for International Studies, the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, the National Association of China-U.S. Friendship, the National Association of American Studies and many other organizations. He is also Guest Professor/Fellow at the PLA National Defense University, Shanghai International Studies University, and Tongji University.

Dr. Yang has a B.A. from East China Normal University, an M.A. from SIIS, an M.A. from the Fletcher School of Law & Diplomacy of Tufts University, and a Ph.D. from Shanghai International Studies University. He has published many papers and books on international relations and American foreign policy.



**YANG**  
Luhui

Director

Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies,  
Shandong University

China

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Dr. Yang Luhui is Director of the Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies at Shandong University and Dean of the Institute of Contemporary Socialism Studies in the University. Dr. Yang also serves as Vice Chairperson of the China Association of Asia-Pacific Studies and Vice Chairperson and Executive Director of the Shandong Association of Social Sciences.

Dr. Yang has presided over numerous high-level research projects. She has also published over 80 academic papers and authored several books.





## **YANG** Shu

Director

Institute for Central Asian Studies,  
Lanzhou University

China

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Prof. Yang Shu is Professor of International Politics and Director at the Institute for Central Asian Studies at Lanzhou University. He obtained his B.S. and M.S. in Geology from Lanzhou University.

Prof. Yang served as Second Secretary (Education) at the Chinese Embassy in USSR from 1988 to 1991. And from 1997 to 2007, he was Vice President of Lanzhou University. He is Executive Member of the Chinese Society to Russian, East Europe, and Central Asian Studies; the Council of China National Association for International Studies; and the Council of Shanghai Cooperation Organization Research Center.



## **YANG** Wenchang

President

Chinese People's Institute of Foreign  
Affairs

China

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Mr. Yang Wenchang is President of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. Prior to that, he was Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Hong Kong Special Administrative Region from 2003 to 2006. Mr. Tang served as Vice Foreign Minister from 1998 to 2003, and Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of Singapore from 1993 and 1995. Mr. Tang graduated from Beijing Foreign Studies University.

Mr. Yang has served in various diplomatic capacities throughout his career in the foreign service. From 1972 to 1979, he worked successively at the Chinese Embassies in the United Kingdom and the Republic of France. Later from 1984, he had worked at the Department of Personnel of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for nine years first as Deputy Director, then Deputy Director General, and from 1990 to 1993, Director General.



## **YEO** **George**

**Chairman**

**Kerry Logistics Network Ltd.**

**Singapore**

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Mr. George Yeo is the Chairman of Kerry Logistics Network. He graduated in Engineering at Cambridge University and holds an MBA (Baker Scholar) from Harvard University. From September 1988 to May 2011, he served 23 years in Government, and was Minister for Information and the Arts, Health, Trade & Industry. Mr Yeo was the Chief-of-Staff of the Air Staff (1985-1986) and Director of Joint Operations and Planning in the Defence Ministry (1986-1988), attaining the rank of Brigadier-General.

Mr. Yeo chairs the International Advisory Panel of the Nalanda University Governing Board. He is a Member of the Foundation Board of the World Economic Forum, Berggruen Institute on Governance, the Asia-Pacific Advisory Board of Harvard Business School, the International Advisory Board of IESE Business School and the International Advisory Board of Japan's National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies. He is an Independent Non-executive Director of AIA Group Limited, a public company listed in the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. He is also a Member of the Economic Development Commission, Hong Kong. He has been recently appointed as a Member of the Vatican Council for the Economy.

He is Patron of LASALLE College of the Arts and the Eurasian Association, and Advisor to the Sun Yat-Sen Nanyang Memorial Hall. He is a Visiting Scholar at the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy. He was

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recently appointed a Member of the inaugural Board of Governors of the Singapore Manufacturing Federation.



**YOON**  
Young-kwan

Professor

Seoul National University  
Korea

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Dr. Yoon Young-kwan is Professor of International Political Economy at the Department of International Relations at Seoul National University. Before joining the faculty of Seoul National University in 1990, Dr. Yoon taught at the University of California at Davis for three years. He served as Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade from 2003 to 2004 and before that he was Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations, Security, and Unification of the Presidential Transition Team. Dr. Yoon has a Ph.D. from SAIS, John Hopkins University. He was Visiting Fellow at the Free University of Berlin and SWP (Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik, German Institute for International and Security Affairs).

Dr. Yoon established and served as President of the Korean Institute for Future Strategies (KIFS) and the Korea Peace Institute. He is currently Chairman of Policy Network Tomorrow. From 2011 to 2012, he was appointed Korea's Eminent Representative to and Co-Chair of the East Asia Vision Group II (ASEAN+3).

Also Dr. Yoon has authored several books and published around 50 articles in the field of international political economy, Korea's foreign policy, and inter-Korean relations.



**YU**  
Myung-hwan

Chairman

Sejong University  
Korea

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Amb. Yu Myung-hwan is Chairman of the Board of Sejong University and also Senior Adviser of Kim & Chang Law Office. Before that, he served in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade for 37 years. Amb. Yu was Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade from 2008-2010.

Amb. Yu's experience extends across a broad range of issues in the field of international relations including security issues, relations with the United States, and nuclear negotiations with North Korea. He served as Political Counsellor and Deputy Chief of Mission of the Korean Embassy in the United States respectively in the 1980s and 1990s and also served as Minister of the Permanent Mission to the United Nations in New York. He was also Ambassador for Anti-Terrorism and Afghanistan Issues and served as Ambassador to the State of Israel in 2002 and then was transferred to the Philippines in 2004. He was appointed as Second Vice Minister in July 2005 and later served as First Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade until December 2006.

Mr. Yu graduated from Seoul National University (B.A. 1970) and also studied at the Hague Institute for Social Sciences (Diploma 1974). He was awarded the Order of Service Merit, Red Stripes in 1996 and the Grand Cross of the Order of Sikatuna in 2005 from the Government of the Philippines.



## YUAN Peng

Vice President

China Institutes of Contemporary  
International Relations

China

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Dr. Yuan Peng is Vice President of the China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR). His previous positions at CICIR include Deputy Director and Director of CICIR's Institute of American Studies. His research focuses on American studies, Sino-U.S. relations, Asia-Pacific security and China's foreign policy. Dr. Yuan served as Senior Fellow of the CNAPS Program (Center for Northeast Asian Policy Studies) of the Brookings Institution from September 2003 to June 2004, and Visiting Scholar of the Senior Fellow Program at the Atlantic Council from December 1999 to June 2000. He holds Executive Membership of the Chinese Society of American Studies and the China Strategy Culture Promotion Association, and is Council Member of the Institute of International and Strategic Studies (Peking University). His books include *American Think-Tanks and Their Attitudes Towards China* (editor-in-chief, 2003) and *China and the U.S. Accommodating in the Asia Pacific: China, America and Third Parties* (editor-in-chief, 2013).



## CHA Peixin

Member of the Foreign Affairs Advisory  
Committee

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

China

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Amb. Zha Peixin is Member of the Foreign Affairs Advisory Committee in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA). Before that, he was Member of the Standing Committee of 11th National People's Congress (NPC) and Vice Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of NPC. He has a B.A. and an M.A. in English from Beijing Foreign Studies University.

Amb. Zha has served in various diplomatic capacities for over 40 years. He served as Ambassador to Canada from 1997 to 1998 and Ambassador to the United Kingdom from 2002 to 2007. Other than the two ambassadorships, his service also includes Deputy Director General of the Department of North American and Oceanian Affairs, Vice Minister of the Foreign Affairs Office of the State Council, Vice Minister of the Foreign Affairs Office of the CPC Central Committee, and Vice President of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.



## ZHANG Biwu

Professor

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Prof. Zhang Biwu has been Professor at the School of International Relations, Xiamen University since 2012. Before that, he was Associate Professor at the School of International Relations, Xiamen University from 2009 to 2012, and Lecturer at the Department of Political Science of the Ohio State University, U.S.

Prof. Zhang obtained a Ph.D. in Political Science from the Ohio State University in 2002 and an M.A. in Lexicography from Xiamen University in 1984.

Prof. Zhang has published widely on China's foreign policy and China-U.S. relations.



## ZHANG Yesui

Executive Vice Minister

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

China

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Amb. Zhang Yesui is Executive Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs as well as Alternate Member of the 18th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. Prior to this, he was Ambassador of China to the United States from 2009 to 2012. Amb. Zhang studied at the London School of Economics and Political Science for two years and upon graduation in 1976, he started serving in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA).

Amb. Zhang has served in various capacities throughout his career. He worked at the Embassy of China in the United Kingdom and the Department of International Organizations and Conferences in MFA. He also served many years in the Permanent Mission of China to the UN, first as First Secretary, then Counsellor, and between 2008 to 2009 Ambassador and Permanent Representative. Amb. Zhang served as Director General at the Protocol Department of MFA from 1996 to 2000, Assistant Minister in the following three years, and Vice Foreign Minister from 2003 to 2008.



## ZHANG Yuyan

Director

Institute of World Economics and  
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Prof. Zhang Yuyan is Senior Fellow and Director of the Institute of World Economics and Politics (IWEP), Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), Member of the Foreign Policy Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China, and President of the China Society of World Economy. He obtained his bachelor's degree in economics from the Department of Economics of Peking University in 1983 and master's and doctoral degrees in economics from the Graduate School of CASS in 1986 and 1991 respectively.

His main academic interests include institutional economics and international political economy. He authored *Economic Development and the Choice of Institutions and International Economic Politics*, etc.



## ZHANG Shengjun

Director

Research Institute of International  
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Prof. Zhang Shengjun is Director of the Research Institute of International Relations of the School of Government of Beijing Normal University. He is also Guest Professor of International and Social Studies at Aalborg University, Denmark; Adjunct Professor at the Research Center for International Affairs and Chinese Diplomacy, Chinese Academy of Governance; Senior Research Fellow at the Public Diplomacy Research Center, Beijing Foreign Studies University; and Special Research Fellow at the Chahar Institute.

Prof. Zhang has published widely in books and journals. He graduated from Peking University with a PhD in International Politics.



## ZHANG Yu

Secretary General

China Foundation for International and  
Strategic Studies

China

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Mr. Zhang Yu joined the China Foundation for International and Strategic Studies in 1990 and he is now Secretary General. He served as an editor in the International News Department of Xinhua News Agency from 1983 to 1986. Mr. Zhang received his B.A. in English Literature from Beijing International Studies University in 1983 and his M.A. in International Relations from the Graduate School of International Relations, International University of Japan in 1988.



## ZHENG Zeguang

Assistant Minister

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

China

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Mr. Zheng Zeguang is Chinese Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs. He studied in the Department of Foreign Languages at South China Normal University from 1982 to 1986. Upon graduation, he was recruited by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and was sent to receive further education at Cardiff University in 1987.

Mr. Zheng has served in various positions in MFA throughout his career. He was Division Director of the Department of North American and Oceanian Affairs from 1997 to 2000 and Deputy Director General of the Department from 2000 to 2005. From 2005 to 2008, Mr. Zheng was Minister at the Chinese Embassy in the United States. He then returned to the Department of North American and Oceanian Affairs and served as Director General in the next two years.





## ZHOU Fangyin

Professor

Guangdong Research Institute of  
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Prof. Zhou Fangyin is Professor at the Guangdong Research Institute of International Strategies; he obtained his Ph.D. in International Relations from Tsinghua University in 2006. His research interests focus on Chinese grand strategy, foreign relations of ancient China, and East Asian regional cooperation. He is the author of several books and many articles, including *Asia-Pacific strategies of Major Powers* (Editor, Social Sciences Academic Press, 2013), *East Asian Order: Ideas, Institution and Strategy* (Co-editor, Social Sciences Academic Press, 2012), *The Quantitative Analysis of International Issues* (Co-author, Shisi Press, 2001), *Security Cooperation in East Asia* (Co-editor, Peking University Press, 2004), *Equilibrium Analysis of the Tributary System* (*The Chinese Journal of International Politics*, 2011).



## ZHOU Gang

Chinese Ambassador to India (1998-2001), Pakistan (1991-1995), Malaysia (1988-1991), Indonesia (1995-1998)

China

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Amb. Zhou Gang is currently Member of the Foreign Policy Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Secretary-General of the China-India Eminent Persons' Group, Research Fellow at the China Foundation for International Studies, Senior Advisor to the China Institute for International Strategic Studies, Advisor to the Asia-Africa Development and Exchange Society of China, Senior Advisor to the China Reform Forum, Council Member of the China Association for International Friendly Contact, and Council Member of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

Amb. Zhou joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China in 1962. From 1962 to 1984 he served in the Department of Asian Affairs of the Foreign Ministry, the Chinese Embassies in India and Bangladesh as Third and Second Secretary, Deputy Director and Director. From 1984 to 1988 he was Deputy Director General of the Department of Asian Affairs. He later served as China's Ambassador to Malaysia (1988-1991), Pakistan (1991-1995), Indonesia (1995-1998), and India (1998-2001). Amb. Zhou was conferred a number of awards during his appointments in Pakistan and India.



**ZHOU**  
Hong

President

Chinese Association for European  
Studies

China

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Prof. Zhou Hong is currently President of the Chinese Association for European Studies. Before that, she was Director General of the Institute of European Studies at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS). She is Elected Member of the Academic Divisions of CASS and serves as Deputy Chair of the Academic Division for International Studies there.

Apart from her distinguished positions in CASS, Prof. Zhou is Standing Member of the China Economic and Social Council as well as Vice President of the Chinese Association for International Relations. She has authored and edited a collection of publications with a focus on the EU and Sino-Europe relations.



**ZHU**  
Rui

Secretary General

Chinese People's Association for Peace  
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China

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Mr. Zhu Rui is Secretary General of the Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament. His previous posts include Senior Editor with the Central Party School Press, Editor-in-Chief of the Contemporary World Press, Deputy Director General of the Center for International Exchanges of the International Department of the CPC Central Committee, and Vice Mayor of Changzhou City of Jiangsu Province.

Mr. Zhu graduated from Nanjing University in 1983 with a B.S. in Zoology. In 1986, he obtained an M.S. in History of Science from the University of Science and Technology of China. In 2007, he obtained an MPA from Nanyang Technological University.

## **Join Hands in Working for Peace and Security in Asia and the World**

Speech by State Councilor Yang Jiechi  
At Opening of the Third World Peace Forum

Tsinghua University, 21 June 2014

The Honorable Mr. Tang Jiaxuan, Chairman of the World Peace Forum,  
The Honorable Mr. Abdullah Ahmad Badawi,  
The Honorable Mr. Shaukat Aziz,  
The Honorable Mr. Dominique de Villepin,  
The Honorable Mr. Yukio Hatoyama,  
The Honorable President Chen Jining,  
The Honorable President Yang Wenchang,  
Distinguished Guests,  
Dear Friends,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It gives me great pleasure to attend the opening ceremony of the Third World Peace Forum (WPF) in the famous Tsinghua University. I wish to thank the Tsinghua University and the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs for the efforts they have made for the success of the previous two forums and the convening of the forum this year.

Since its inception in 2012, the WPF has committed itself to increasing mutual trust, building consensus and expanding cooperation, acquiring a growing popularity and influence while making a due contribution to world peace and security. The choice of the theme for the current forum, *In Pursuit of Common Security: Peace, Mutual Trust and Responsibility*, best reflects the world trend of development and meets the common aspirations of the people of all countries. As such, it gives both practical and far-reaching significance to the WPF. With so many world-renowned political leaders, strategists, experts and scholars coming to the forum, I am confident that you will make the most of the WPF platform, exchange views on the theme of the forum, and come up with good proposals and suggestions for peace and security in Asia and the world as a whole.

Next year, we will mark the 70th anniversary of the founding of the

United Nations and the victory of the world anti-fascist war. With 70 years of stupendous changes in the international landscape, the trend of the times featuring peace, development, cooperation and mutual benefit has become increasingly powerful. World multipolarization, economic globalization, cultural diversity and application of IT in every aspect of social life are gaining momentum, and the human society is embracing an even brighter prospect of development.

At present, the international situation is undergoing extremely profound and complex changes. The world economy is steadily recovering, and emerging markets and developed countries have become two major engines driving economic growth. Despite a relative slowdown in their growth, it is evident that the emerging markets and developing countries are still by and large growing faster than the developed countries, bringing about greater balance in international power. As countries become more closely interconnected and interdependent, the world has increasingly become a community of common destiny in which different countries will swim or sink together. They share a common aspiration for continuous progress in the evolution of the international system and greater democracy in international relations, and they all strive for the establishment of a more just and equitable international order. At the same time, the world is still far from tranquil. Regional turbulences keep flaring up, and traditional and non-traditional security issues are intertwined and affect each other. There is still a big gap between the North and the South, and global challenges crop up one after another. We still face an uphill battle to uphold peace and promote common development in the world.

Peaceful development in Asia is intricately tied to the future of mankind. A stable and revitalized Asia is a blessing for world peace and development. Today's Asia is standing at a new historic point of departure and holding out a promising new look for peaceful development.

**With fast and tectonic changes in development, Asia's foundation for peace has become more solid.** Asia is known for keeping economic growth on fast track for decades. Since the outbreak of the international financial crisis, Asia has become a key engine for global economic recovery. According to the IMF statistics, Asia's economy registered a 6.5% growth in 2013, more than doubling the world average. China is an important force for Asia's development. By being the largest trading partner, the largest export market and a major source of investment for many Asian countries, China has accounted for 50% of Asia's total economic growth. China's continuous growth will present even more

development opportunities to Asia. Asia now accounts for one third of the global economy and will, according to authoritative international agencies, make up half of the global economy by the middle of the century. As one of the world's most vibrant and most promising regions, Asia is holding out a broader prospect of development. The pursuit of peace and development has become the common aspiration of all Asian peoples, which provides a strong guarantee and support for peace and stability in the region and the world as a whole.

**With sustained progress in cooperation, Asia's bonds of common interests have become stronger.** Trade, investment and connectivity among Asian countries has made significant headway. Currently, more than half of Asia's total trade takes place within the region. There are more than 250 free trade agreements of various kinds concluded or under negotiation in Asia, and the China-ASEAN Free Trade Area has emerged as the largest in the developing world. Security cooperation in Asia is on the upswing. Such mechanisms as the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia (CICA), Shanghai Cooperation Organization, ASEAN Regional Forum and ADMM+ are playing an important role in the security affairs of the region, and cooperation among Asian countries in counter-terrorism, cyber security, disaster prevention and reduction and other non-traditional security fields is expanding in scope. After the missing of the Malaysian Airlines flight MH370, 26 Asian and non-Asian countries offered assistance and joined in search and rescue operations, which demonstrated the spirit of cooperation as passengers in the same boat. As a member of the big Asian family, China has taken an active part in regional cooperation. Not long ago, China successfully hosted the fourth CICA Summit and the sixth Ministerial Conference of the China-Arab States Cooperation Forum. Next week, China will join India and Myanmar in commemorating the 60th anniversary of the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence. China will also host the APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting later this year and keep on working tirelessly to promote cooperation in Asia and the Asia-Pacific.

**With interaction and mutual learning among Asian cultures, the values of harmony and inclusiveness have resonated even more with the Asian people.** The people of Asia have long cherished such values as harmony without uniformity, openness and inclusiveness, and formed a big and culturally diverse family in which they live side by side in peace and harmony. The Chinese civilization, long been known for its fine tradition of putting oneself in others' position and helping others to succeed while seeking one's own success, has made common progress with other civilizations amid mutual respect and mutual learning. Amity

among Asian peoples provides the crucial social foundation for peace in Asia. Dynamic exchanges among different Asian civilizations in the new circumstances have built a bridge for people of different countries to enhance understanding and friendship, produced thoughts and ideas that prompt countries to peacefully resolve their differences and disputes, and created favorable conditions for countries differing in social system and development level to co-exist peacefully and work for common development.

Such a sound situation in Asia has not come by easily. It is the result of the concerted efforts of all Asian peoples, including the positive contribution made by China. In the meantime, Asia's development and progress is also attributed to the support and assistance of people from all sectors in the international community.

Having said that, we must not overlook the numerous risks and challenges that lie ahead on our road to progress. But, all in all, Asia faces far more opportunities to achieve lasting peace than challenges, and has far more solutions for overcoming problems than difficulties. We have every confidence in a far better future of Asia.

A better Asia requires that we employ new ways, new measures and new lines of thinking to build a secure and cooperative region. Not long ago, President Xi Jinping put forth, at the CICA summit, an initiative for common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security in Asia. By common, we mean that the security of each and every country must be respected and safeguarded. By comprehensive, we mean that the security in both traditional and non-traditional fields must be upheld in a coordinated way. By cooperative, we mean that the security of all the countries and that of the region as a whole should be promoted through dialogue and cooperation. And by sustainable, we mean that development and security should be given equal emphasis so as to ensure a lasting security. This Asian security concept was well received among the participants to the summit, and, by consensus, its main elements were written into the *Shanghai Declaration* issued by the summit. The concept has a major and far-reaching significance for enhancing mutual trust and cooperation among the countries and bringing about lasting peace and common prosperity in the region and the world at large.

**First, it has reflected consensus among Asian countries.** This concept gives expression to the wisdom of Asia, as it accommodates Asia's diversity and difference and echoes the common desire of all Asian people for peace and stability in the region. Countries in Asia may differ

in their security interests and security concerns. An appropriate solution to the regional security issues requires that we display a spirit of seeking common ground while shelving differences and look for the greatest common denominator in the security needs of all countries. The concept has not only embodied the consensus among regional countries, but also encouraged them to turn such consensus into a driving force for cooperation, think and act in unison, and contribute to Asian security.

**Second, it has enriched ideas on security cooperation.** Under the new circumstances, the content and scope of security issues have further expanded, which requires us to keep pace with the times by emancipating the mind and thinking innovatively so as to better cope with various risks and challenges. As this concept stresses, one cannot live in the 21st century with the outdated thinking from the age of Cold War and zero-sum game. Instead, we should strive to jointly build a road for Asian security that is shared by and win-win to all. We cannot just have the security of one or some countries while leaving the rest insecure, still less should one seek the so-called absolute security for itself at the expense of the security of others. We should respect the right of all countries to freely choose their social systems and development paths. We should respect and give due consideration to the reasonable security concerns of various sides.

**Third, it has increased dynamism for security cooperation in Asia and the world.** The formulation and implementation of the Asian security concept shows to the world that Asian countries have the wisdom and capability to promote peace and prosperity in the region through enhanced cooperation, such as encouraging the various sides to expand cooperation scope, adopt new approaches of cooperation and improve cooperation mechanisms with a view to making their pie of common interests still bigger. The concept has also highlighted the need for Asian countries, while enhancing cooperation among themselves, to firmly commit to working with countries from other regions and with other regional and international organizations. All parties are welcome to play a positive and constructive role in promoting Asian security and cooperation. At the same time, countries outside the region should take into full account the real conditions of the region, respect the reasonable concerns of the regional countries, and join us in working to enhance rather than compromise regional security and development. Regional and transregional mechanisms should be allowed to fully play their roles as bridges and vital links for greater exchanges and cooperation between Asia and the rest of the world.



Dear Friends,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

As China keeps growing, there are many in the world who want to know how China will practice this Asian security concept and play its role in regional and international affairs. Here are some of my observations.

**First, China is committed to peaceful development, a path that enables it to develop itself through maintaining world peace and to maintain world peace through its own development.** China's choice for peaceful development is by no means expediency or diplomatic rhetoric. It is a determined choice that China has made on the basis of its history, reality and development goals. It is a path that links China's interests intricately to the interests of the world. For more than a century from the Opium War of 1840 to the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, China suffered immensely from the aggression and bullying by Western powers. Independence and peace are what the Chinese cherish the most. As the Chinese saying goes, do not do unto others what you would not want others to do unto you. The Chinese will not inflict the agony they have gone through on other countries. Peaceful development is a path that serves China and the world. At the same time, peaceful development ought to be the common cause for all nations. It is our sincere hope that other countries will join us in the common pursuit of peaceful development, as this will benefit people from all countries in the world.

**Second, China is committed to deepening its friendly cooperation with other countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence.** China actively champions and staunchly implements the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Neighbors wish each other well just as family members do. Peace and tranquillity in its neighborhood is what China most welcomes, and any action that causes chaos and undermines mutual trust is the last thing China wants. China adheres to a neighborhood diplomacy concept featuring amity, sincerity, mutual benefit and inclusiveness, and goes vigorously for cooperation with its neighbors as well as such regional organizations as ASEAN and SAARC. In the coming five years, China is expected to import over 10 trillion US dollars worth of commodities, invest over 500 billion US dollars overseas and have more than 500 million outbound tourists. China's development will bring even greater benefit to its neighbors and beyond.

China attaches great importance to enhancing its strategic cooperation with Russia. This year, President Xi Jinping attended the opening of the

Sochi Winter Olympics in Russia, and President Putin visited China and attended the CICA summit. As a result, the China-Russia comprehensive and strategic partnership of coordination has been elevated to a new level, which is conducive not just to bilateral cooperation but also to peace and development in the world.

This year marks the 35th anniversary of diplomatic relations between China and the United States. The relations have progressed significantly in those 35 years. President Xi Jinping and President Obama reached important agreement on building a new model of major-country relationship featuring non-conflict, non-confrontation, mutual respect and win-win cooperation. This is an unprecedented undertaking that is inspirational to future generations. We have noticed that more and more American people with vision have expressed willingness to work for this new model of major-country relationship. As long as the two countries continue to work together in the above spirit, they will be able to write a new chapter in major-country relations.

China and Europe are important partners. In 2013, China-EU trade reached 559.1 billion US dollars and up to 5 million visits were made in personnel exchange. Since the beginning of the year, President Xi Jinping has visited the Netherlands, France, Germany, Belgium and the EU headquarters. As we speak, Premier Li Keqiang is visiting European countries. China-EU partnerships for promoting peace, growth, reform and inter-civilization exchange are steadily moving forward.

China attaches great importance to its cooperation with emerging market countries, such as India, Brazil and South Africa. It is reaching out to other BRICS members to improve cooperation mechanism and enhance the group's international influence. China is ready to work with the new government of India in promoting the continued progress of China-India relations. The developing countries are the foundation of China's diplomacy. We will step up our solidarity and cooperation with fellow developing countries, provide assistance in various fields to the best of our capability, and always be their reliable friend and sincere partner.

On China-Japan relations, China has consistently called for sound and steady growth of the relationship in the spirit of taking history as a mirror and looking towards the future and on the basis of the four political documents between the two countries. We hope Japan will work with us in the same direction and make concrete efforts to improve China-Japan relations.

**Third, China will carry forward the spirit of the ancient Silk Road, and work actively to build the Silk Road economic belt and the 21st century maritime silk road.** Throughout the past centuries, the Silk Road has been a synonym for peace, cooperation, openness, inclusiveness, mutual learning and mutual benefit. This spirit has been passed on from generation to generation. President Xi Jinping, during his visit to Central and Southeast Asian countries last fall, put forward the two initiatives of building an economic belt along the ancient Silk Road and a 21st century maritime silk road respectively, thus breathing new life into the time-honored wonder. Many countries in Southeast Asia, South Asia, Central Asia, the Middle East and Europe as well as Russia have welcomed and voiced their support for the initiatives and expressed readiness to get a piece of the action. China will work with all parties on the project with a view to achieving common development for countries along the routes.

**Fourth, China is committed to settling its differences and disputes with other countries through peaceful means and to playing a constructive role in solving regional hotspot issues.** China is firm in upholding its sovereignty and territorial integrity. We will never trade with our core interests, or swallow the bitter fruits that undermine our sovereignty, security and development interests. China is committed to settling its disputes with relevant countries over territorial sovereignty and maritime rights and interests through peaceful means. We are ready to seek solutions through dialogue and negotiation with utmost sincerity and patience. China has completely resolved, through friendly consultation, the issue of land boundary with 12 out of its 14 neighbors. China believes disputes in the East and South China Seas should be settled through friendly consultation and negotiation between countries directly concerned and on the basis of respecting historical facts and international law.

China is committed to achieving denuclearization on the Korean Peninsula, to keeping the Peninsula peaceful and stable, and to solving the relevant issues through dialogue and consultation. China calls on all parties to proceed from the larger picture, work together to create conditions for the resumption of the Six-Party Talks, and make unremitting efforts to achieve durable peace and security in the Peninsula and the Northeast Asian region.

China firmly supports peace and reconstruction in Afghanistan. In the coming August, China will host the Fourth Foreign Ministers' Conference

of the Istanbul Process. We will take the opportunity to promote international cooperation and facilitate Afghanistan's political, economic and security transition.

Having participated in nearly 30 UN peacekeeping missions and dispatched a total of some 27,000 peacekeepers, China is the top contributor of UN peacekeepers among all permanent members of the Security Council.

Terrorism is the common enemy of all mankind. A victim of terrorism, China faces a real, direct threat posed by the terrorist group of the "East Turkestan Islamic Movement". China is resolutely opposed to terrorism of all kinds and the practice of double standards on the question of fighting terrorism. We are ready to keep up our counter-terrorism cooperation with all countries in an effort to crack down on terrorist violence and the three forces of terrorism, separatism and extremism.

Dear Friends,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

China has always been a staunch force dedicated to peace and development in Asia and the world as a whole. China cannot achieve development in isolation from Asia and the world, and neither can peace and development in Asia and the world be secured without the contribution of China. We are ready to join all countries in making persistent efforts to seize the opportunities, take on the challenges and achieve our objectives. Hand in hand, let us make even greater contribution to the pursuit of lasting peace and common prosperity in Asia and the world at large.

I wish the Third World Peace Forum a complete success.

Thank you.

## **Keynote Speech at the Luncheon of the Third World Peace Forum**

Executive Vice Foreign Minister Zhang Yesui  
Tsinghua University, 21 June 2014

Distinguished Guests,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Dear Friends,

It is a privilege to speak at the luncheon of the Third World Peace Forum.

As I've noticed, China's foreign policy has drawn much attention from the international community as the country continues to grow. Therefore, I wish to take this opportunity to share with you my thoughts on the following questions.

First, has China changed its foreign policy?

Since the introduction of reform and opening up, China's foreign policy has been stable and consistent. We are firmly committed to an independent foreign policy of peace. We are firmly committed to developing comprehensive and friendly cooperation with all countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. And we are firmly committed to upholding our sovereignty, security and development interests. We are determined, in line with China's fundamental interests and the trend of peace, development and win-win cooperation, to pursue a new path of peaceful development by a major country. That is to say, we strive to develop ourselves through securing a peaceful international environment and maintain and promote world peace through our own development. We want the world's opportunities to work for China and China's opportunities to work for the world, and amidst such sound and win-win interaction, pursue peaceful development. For more than three decades, China has seen 10% growth rate per annum. Its economic aggregate has grown from US\$216.5 billion in 1978 to US\$9.2 trillion in 2013, or from 1% to 12% of the world's total. With that, China has become the second largest economy in the world. And in those same 30

years and more, China lifted over 600 million of its people out of poverty, contributing over 70% to global poverty reduction efforts. These achievements clearly show that China's foreign policy is not only a strong backing for China's development but also an important contribution to world peace and prosperity. We have no reason to change what has been proven to be the right policy.

China has set the goal of realizing the Chinese dream of the great renewal of the nation, which is about building China into a strong, prosperous, democratic, culturally advanced and harmonious modern socialist country by mid-21st century. To realize the Chinese dream and contribute more to the world, China has got to pursue peaceful development and work together with other countries to safeguard world peace. On 28 March this year, President Xi Jinping explicitly stated in a speech during his visit to Germany that China's pursuit of peaceful development is not an act of expediency, still less diplomatic rhetoric. Rather, it is a conclusion we have reached based on an objective assessment of China's history, its present and future. It represents confidence in thinking and readiness to practice it.

At the same time, as it continues to grow, China is also taking diplomatic initiatives to respond to new requirements of the Chinese people and new aspirations of people around the world in order to contribute more positive energy to the great renewal of the Chinese nation and progress of mankind.

China is working more actively to strengthen friendship and cooperation with the rest of the world. The presidents of China and the United States have reached important consensus on building a new model of major-country relations featuring no conflict or confrontation, mutual respect and win-win cooperation. China and Russia, with the establishment of a comprehensive strategic partnership of coordination, are making solid progress in practical cooperation in all areas. China and the EU are working together to build partnerships for peace, growth, reform and inter-civilization exchange, so that the China-EU comprehensive strategic partnership for mutual benefit will deliver more results. China is committed to a neighborhood diplomacy featuring amity, sincerity, mutual benefit and inclusiveness with a view to deepening

friendship with its neighbors and building a community of common destiny for Asian countries. China has worked, in pursuit of justice and shared interests, to transform and upgrade its cooperation with Africa, to deepen strategic cooperation with Arab states, and to take the opportunity of the establishment of the China-CELAC Forum to elevate the overall cooperation with Latin American and Caribbean countries.

China is working more actively to uphold world peace and promote common development. Its participation in UN peacekeeping operations has been wide and extensive. From the first non-combat units to Cambodia in 1992 to the first security troops to Mali in 2013, China has sent over 25,000 military personnel in total to peacekeeping operations. It is now the largest contributor of peacekeeping personnel among the permanent members of the UN Security Council and the largest contributor of peacekeeping funds among the developing countries. As regards maritime escort missions, China had dispatched 17 flotillas with a total of 45 vessels to the Gulf of Aden and the waters off the Somali Coast as of May 2014, providing escort services to over 5,600 vessels, half of which were foreign vessels. China also joined the relevant countries in escorting the transportation of chemical weapons out of Syria. On Korean and Iranian nuclear issues and other regional and global hotspots, China's role has been unique and constructive. China has also worked with other countries in Asia and the world to jointly cope with the Asian financial crisis and international financial crisis, and put forward a number of important cooperation initiatives, such as the Silk Road Economic Belt, the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and the BRICS Development Bank. As China continues to grow, it will provide still more public goods for the international community and bring more and greater benefits to the world through its own development.

China is working more actively to implement the guiding principles of putting people first and conducting diplomacy in the interest of the people. In recent years, there has been a rapid increase in the number of Chinese nationals and companies overseas, with almost 100 million people traveling abroad each year and over 20,000 companies operating in nearly 200 countries and regions. With some 40,000 consular protection cases handled each year, both the circumstances and requirements for overseas



consular protection are unprecedented. Guided by the principle of serving people's needs and delivering real benefits to the people, the Foreign Ministry has opened more consular agencies overseas, accelerated the building of the global emergency call center for consular protection and services, and worked with its counterparts of relevant countries to advance consultations on consular affairs and negotiate agreements with the aim of facilitating personnel interflow. We will continue to do our best to provide better protection and service to overseas Chinese, and strive to make sure Chinese nationals abroad enjoy due consular protection wherever they are in the world.

China cannot develop itself in isolation from the world, and the world cannot achieve peace and development without China. Due to historical reasons, China is in dispute with some of the countries in its neighborhood over territories and maritime rights and interests. However, these issues are only a fraction of China's overall foreign relations, not the entirety. They are only tributaries, not the mainstream. We hope that the international community will form an objective and comprehensive view of China and China's foreign policy, support and join China in pursuing the path of peaceful development, and work with China to usher in an even brighter future for world peace and development.

Second, is China trying to change the international rules?

After the founding of the People's Republic, China had been kept out of the international system for a long time. Following the restoration of its lawful seat in the United Nations, China gradually took its place in the international system. As of today, China has joined over 100 inter-governmental international organizations, including the UN, IMF, World Bank, WTO, APEC and SCO and has acceded to over 400 international and multilateral conventions.

China is a defender and constructive contributor to the international rules. The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence championed by China, India and Myanmar 60 years back is a universally recognized basic norm for managing state-to-state relations. China is earnest in implementing the Five Principles. The Five Principles are written into the Constitution of the People's Republic of China and reflected in the communiqués on the

establishment of diplomatic relations or bilateral treaties between China and almost all the countries that it has diplomatic ties with. Based on the Five Principles, China has resolved the boundary issue with 12 overland neighbors through negotiations, and completed the delimitation of the Beibu Gulf with Vietnam. As a permanent member of the UN Security Council, China abides by the UN Charter and the basic norms governing international relations in every voting, endeavoring to safeguard not its own narrow interests but equity and justice of humanity. China had taken an active part in the formulation of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), and contributed its share to the formation and evolution of the contemporary international maritime order. This year marks the 20th anniversary of the coming into effect of the UNCLOS. We call on those countries that have not ratified the UNCLOS to do so as quickly as possible in order to further enhance the universality of the convention. As for cyber space and other new international frontiers, China maintains that countries should work together to develop international rules acceptable to all. The standards and rules of individual countries cannot be taken as "international standards and rules".

To maintain freedom and safety of navigation on the sea serves the interests of all parties. Over the years, there has never been any problem with regard to freedom and safety of navigation in the South China Sea, nor will there be any in the future. For disputes over territories and maritime rights and interests with some neighboring countries, China maintains that it is up to the countries directly concerned to seek a peaceful settlement through negotiations and consultations between them, and that pending a settlement, the relevant parties should remain calm and exercise restraint so as to manage differences and avoid conflicts, create conditions for the settlement of disputes through shelving differences and carrying out common development, and work together to uphold peace and stability in the region. China is opposed to the submission of the South China Sea issue for international arbitration by certain country, and we are doing so to exercise the legitimate rights enshrined in the UNCLOS. According to international law, countries are entitled to independent choice of approach to peaceful settlement of disputes, and no country should impose its own will on the other. The UNCLOS allows States to declare that they exclude disputes on the sovereignty over islands and reefs, and delimitation of maritime boundaries from

compulsory dispute settlement procedures. So far 34 countries have already made declarations pursuant to this provision and China did so in 2006. China's rejection to accept or participate in the relevant international arbitration is based on international law. China is firmly opposed to certain country's act of violating the legitimate rights and interests of another country under the pretext of its so-called "rule of law". China hopes that relevant country would bear in mind the larger picture and long-term interests, return to the track of dialogue, consultation and negotiations, and uphold the consensus of relevant parties, so as to maintain stability in the region.

Third, what kind of order does China envisage for the Asia-Pacific?

The Asia-Pacific boasts the greatest development vitality and potential in the world. It also faces such problems as big wealth gap, prominent livelihood issues, and unbalanced economic structure. The Asia-Pacific consists of mostly developing countries. Development is the top priority and biggest security concern of most countries in the region, and is the master key to addressing regional security issues. Countries in this region should focus their efforts on development by actively promoting regional integration and advancing regional trade liberalization and investment facilitation so as to turn economic complementarities among them into mutually-reinforcing power for common development and give a strong boost to the development of the Asia-Pacific and the well-being of its people.

It is out of mutual respect that people become friends and countries become partners. We all live in the big Asia-Pacific family, with shared interests and security needs. All countries are entitled to participate in regional security affairs on an equal footing, and are obliged to uphold regional security. We need to respect and accommodate the reasonable security concerns of all parties, and no one should seek the so-called absolute security for itself at the expense of the security of others. It is not constructive to put excessive emphasis on military and security agenda. The right way to uphold regional security is through closer dialogue and coordination and by elevating mutual trust between countries in the region. Given the immense diversity in the Asia-Pacific, we need to handle security affairs in light of the region's reality, and to respect those

regional approaches that have been developing over many years and proven effective, including gradualism, consensus and accommodating the comfort level of all parties. We support the discussions on establishing a balanced and effective regional security architecture.

Openness and inclusiveness are basic principles for the healthy development of Asia-Pacific cooperation. We support a cooperative rather than confrontational relationship, advocate an open rather than exclusive mindset, and pursue a win-win rather than zero-sum result. To uphold open regionalism, we need to build an inclusive economy and regional cooperation framework, uphold a free, open and non-discriminatory multilateral trade system, and oppose all forms of protectionism. China is open to all mechanisms and arrangements that facilitate Asia-Pacific regional integration, and hopes that various bilateral, regional and trans-regional free trade initiatives would complement and reinforce each other.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Dear Friends,

Since its inception in 2012, the World Peace Forum has grown into an important platform for international security exchange and dialogue. Under the theme of "In Pursuit of Common Security: Peace, Mutual Trust, and Responsibility", this year's forum meeting is highly relevant. I am sure your insights and visions will provide all of us with important inspiration and reference as we work to promote security in the region and beyond. I wish this forum a complete success.

Thank you.

## **Join Hands in Safeguarding Peace and Shouldering Security Responsibilities**

Speech by Sun Jianguo, Deputy Chief of General Staff of the PLA and Chairman of China  
Institute for International Strategic Studies,  
At the Luncheon of the Third World Peace Forum

Tsinghua University, 22 June 2014

Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Dear Friends,

It is a great pleasure for me to exchange views with you at this important platform of the World Peace Forum. The theme of the Forum “*In Pursuit of Common Security: Peace, Mutual Trust and Responsibility*” conforms to the development trend of the times and reflects the demand of all sides. It is of great practical significance for all sides to increase dialogue and communication in the pursuit of common security.

We are in a new era in which development and turbulence, transformation and crises, as well as cooperation and competition exist side by side and interact with each other. Countries have become a community of common destiny with intertwined interests, shared weal and woe, and common security threats. All of them require a peaceful and stable international security environment for their development. However, the world is far from being tranquil. Hegemonism, power politics and new interventionism have been somewhat on the rise worldwide; and arms race, terrorism and other traditional and non-traditional security threats have intertwined. Over 40 countries have been deep in conflicts and wars with more than 50 million people displaced and hundreds of millions of people living under the shadow of war. What deserves our attention is that, with the human society entering a new age of space exploration, the competitive development and utilization of oceans, space, cyberspace and polar regions have both promised immeasurable development prospects and posed unprecedented security threats. Given such historical background and conditions, it is an arduous task to safeguard world peace and promote common development. To pursue common security, therefore, serves the fundamental interests of people of all countries and has great cooperation potentials. Tsinghua Park, where Tsinghua University, the sponsor of the Forum is located, is part of the Yuanmingyuan Park, which was burned down by the Anglo-French Allied Forces. So Tsinghua Park bears witness to both the prosperity of the Chinese nation and the scourges of war. Standing here, I cannot help but feel a strong sense of historical responsibility “to work for peace and security for all ages”. I wish to take this opportunity to share with you my views on enhancing mutual trust, sharing responsibility, safeguarding peace and ensuring common security.

– **Peace should always be the primary objective in the pursuit of common security.** History reveals to us that war is the failure of human wisdom and peace is the result of reflections on disasters and sufferings. Lasting world peace has been the common aspiration of people of all

countries for hundreds of years. However, like the sword of Damocles hanging overhead, the risk of war is always there, threatening world peace. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, mankind, that was twice subjected to the havoc of world wars and had long lived under the shadow of a nuclear war, paid dearly. All countries should learn the historical lessons and commit themselves to peace and development, instead of clinging to the obsolete notions or moving against the historical trends. We have seen the rebirth of Germany through serious reflections on the bitter lessons of the two world wars. Since German Chancellor Willy Brandt kneeled down before a monument to the Jewish victims in Warsaw over 40 years ago, the German nation has stood up. However, right-wing leaders in Japan, the hotbed of war in Asia in World War II, have shown no signs of remorse or reflection on the crimes of invasion. On the contrary, they have blatantly paid homage to the Yasukuni Shrine which included Class-A war criminals for worship, produced the history-distorting textbooks, challenged and investigated the unquestionable and widely recognized Kono Statement and tried every means to deny the history of invasion. Furthermore, they have agitated for revision of the pacifist constitution and lifting the ban on the right to collective self-defense, stepped up military buildup, strived to break the postwar regime and stirred up sovereign disputes on islands with Japan's neighbors. All this has aggravated the tension in the region. It has been proven by history that we should stay highly vigilant against war, which is like demons and nightmares that bring disasters and sufferings to the people. And we should carefully safeguard peace, which is like air and sunshine. It is hardly noticed when we are benefitting from it. But none of us can live without it. All peace-loving countries and peoples in the world should maintain high vigilance against the right-wing government of Japan, which is going further and further down on the erroneous and dangerous path, against any attempt made by the Japanese right-wing forces to disrupt the postwar international order, and against the resurgence of the Japanese militarism. For over five thousand years, the Chinese nation has valued peace, advocated the notion that "all nations should live side by side in harmony" and has left no footprints of colonialism or invasion on the soil of any other country. Facing various disputes left over from history, China has always proceeded from the overall interests of maintaining regional stability and sought proper settlement of the disputes through peaceful consultations in the spirit of respecting the history and facing up the reality. China owes its rapid development for over three decades to a peaceful surrounding environment, and its present and future development would not be achieved without peace. The Chinese Dream is indeed a dream of peace and development. China will continue to bring prosperity to its people without seeking hegemony and forge friendship with countries near and far. China will always be the defender of lasting peace, promoter of mutually-beneficial cooperation and contributor to common prosperity. In short, it will always inject positive energy into world peace and development.

– **Mutual trust should always be the prerequisite in the pursuit of common security.** In human relations, only those who are true to their words may enjoy mutual trust and profound friendship with all the candor and sincerity. In state-to-state relations, only countries that honor words and keep promises may be able to find common ground, dissolve differences and live in harmony with each other. What is mutual trust and how to enhance it? In my view, first, countries should respect each other. There is an old saying in China that goes, "Do not do unto others what you do not want others to do unto you." In other words, one should not impose on others what one cannot accept oneself. This ancient maxim has run deep in the blood of the Chinese people, and has become our basic social code of conduct. When seeking one's own security, a country should respect the sovereignty, security, development and other core interests of other countries, respect the legitimate security concerns of other countries and respect the right of other peoples to

independently choose their social system and development path. No country should impose its own ideas on others, or its own rules on others as international rules, nor should any country make unwarranted remarks on or even bluntly interfere in the affairs that fall within the sovereign rights of other countries. Still less should any country support or encourage terrorist and separatist forces in the name of counter terrorism or “humanitarian intervention” to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries and impair their security. The famous US strategist Zbigniew Brzezinski rightfully challenged the rationale behind the large-scale and highly intensive close range reconnaissance missions against China over the years by the US vessels and aircrafts. He questioned, “How would the United States feel if Chinese naval vessels patrol in the San Diego Bay, west of the United States from time to time?” I think what he said embodies the spirit of mutual respect. Respect may lead to peace while interference to conflicts. The only way to work together and build a solid foundation for peaceful coexistence is for all countries in the world to champion and uphold the principle of non-interference in each other’s internal affairs, and respect each other’s interests and major concerns. Secondly, countries should treat each other as equals. All countries, big or small, rich or poor, strong or weak, are equal members of the international community and are entitled to an equal say on matters concerning international security. By treating each other as equals, countries will be able to increase trust and build up consensus for common security. If the rich is allowed to bully the poor, the strong to bully the weak and the big to bully the small, and if only one or several countries are there to call the shots in regional and international security affairs, the security concerns of other countries would not be taken care of. In international relations, it is imperative to completely abandon the “law of the jungle”. Instead, it is important for all countries to treat each other as equals, jointly participate in and make decisions on international affairs through consultation and properly handle differences and disagreements between them, if there is any, through dialogue and negotiation. To resort to using force or imposing sanctions will only deepen the hatred rather than dissolve differences, and will only result in conflicts rather than peace. Thirdly, it is important not to use double standards in handling international affairs. Countries should make objective judgment on the merits of each case in international affairs by using one single standard. No country should make unwarranted remarks at one’s subjective will or apply double standards. This is a basic principle that should be universally observed. In the area of counter terrorism, an attack would be identified as a terrorist act if it takes place in one’s own country, or as an “ethnic”, “religious” or “human rights” issue, if it takes place in another country. In terms of the disputes left by history, a unilateral change of the status quo by a certain country could be considered as a “legitimate and reasonable act” while a forced response by another country in defense of one’s own interests would be severely criticized. All this has not only violated the norms governing international relations and confused right and wrong, but has also seriously damaged the mutual trust among countries. Countries who do that will inevitably lift a rock only to drop it on their own feet. We need to take stock of the root causes of the problems and conflicts in the world. We should always uphold fairness and justice, and never apply double standards. We should always handle international affairs and safeguard world peace without losing the moral high ground. Fourth, it is imperative to subscribe to pluralism and inclusiveness. Diversity of civilizations has been the driving force for continuous development and progress of the human society. Different civilizations and countries should stand for exchanges not isolation, and for inclusiveness not exclusiveness. They should always look at each other from a positive and evolving perspective. And they should try to understand and trust each other, and reduce misgivings and mistrust. They should try to preempt any possible sparks of friction, and ignite the flames of mutual trust. Countries should work together to effectively address common security issues through friendly dialogue and consultation. China has always attached great importance to trust and reasoning, honored its commitment and promoted harmony with other countries. China has stood for treating each other as equals, seeking common ground while shelving differences, respecting each other and seeking win-win cooperation. It has advocated fairness and justice, and equal treatment without discrimination. It has committed itself to increased exchanges for mutual learning and to living in harmony with others. It has always called for handling international affairs peacefully through dialogue. China has all along been as a staunch force for world peace and common security.

– **We should take up the responsibility for common security.** The world is a big family in which every country is an indispensable member of the international security system and



shoulders the responsibility for maintaining world peace and regional stability. Big countries have their obligations to fulfill. They should leverage their strengths and make real contribution to regional and international security, instead of bullying small ones, resorting to the use of force arbitrarily and recklessly, or leaving the awful mess behind with no intention to clean it up. Small countries, on the other hand, have their obligations to fulfill as well. They should play a constructive role in upholding regional stability, instead of making provocations with the backing of strong powers, bullying big countries, or hijacking regional security only for the sake of their own interests. With more global resources at disposal, developed countries should undertake greater responsibilities for jointly tackling global challenges and major security threats, eliminating poverty, and accelerating development. Developing countries should overcome difficulties and take proactive steps to gradually improve their security environment, and play a part in promoting international security, a part that is commensurate with their strength. Since the founding of the PRC, we have been committed to the peaceful development path. Sixty years ago when the PRC was just founded, China, together with India and Myanmar, jointly initiated the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, which have become an important norm governing state-to-state relations. Over 30 years ago before the end of the Cold War, China called for handling state-to-state relations beyond differences in social system and ideology, thus expanding the channel for exchanges and cooperation between countries with different social systems. Fifteen years ago, China put forward the new security concept featuring mutual trust, mutual benefit, equality and coordination, laying down the principle for common security. Since the beginning of the new century, China has proposed the guideline of neighborhood diplomacy, i.e. to build up amity and partnership with neighboring countries, thus spearheading efforts to build a harmonious Asia. At the new historical starting point, President Xi Jinping has put forward the idea of a holistic approach to national security, which is of major strategic importance, and the neighborhood diplomatic principles of amity, sincerity, mutual benefit and inclusiveness. He has actively advocated the Asian security concept, and has stressed that China will endeavor to build a community of shared destiny with neighboring countries in which all countries rise and fall together and share weal and woe. All this has fully demonstrated China's good will for living in amity and pursuing win-win cooperation with countries in the region. On the Korean nuclear issue, the Iranian nuclear issue, the Palestine-Israel issue, and other major hotspot issues, China has played a significant and constructive role in promoting peace and talks. China has taken an active part in UN peacekeeping and international humanitarian operations. China is the biggest contributor of peacekeepers among the permanent members of the UN Security Council.

It is the sacred mission of the Chinese armed forces to safeguard peace and prevent war. They were and will always be a staunch force for world peace and common security. They will continue to step up military cooperation and enhance military mutual trust with other countries, earnestly undertake international security responsibilities, actively participate in UN peacekeeping, anti-piracy, humanitarian relief and other missions, and effectively safeguard regional and international peace, stability and tranquility. The Chinese military has the resolve, confidence and ability to earnestly discharge its sacred mission of upholding state sovereignty and territorial integrity, and will continue to play an important role in promoting world peace and common development.

Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Dear Friends,

In this globalized world, no country can tackle security challenges single-handedly, and the building of the tower of common security calls for joint efforts of all countries. All peace-loving countries and peoples should join hands and assume responsibilities to bridge gaps, defuse hostilities, increase trust and share security so that the flower of peace and stability will flourish.

Now, please join me in a toast,

to the friendship and cooperation between the Chinese people and other peoples,

to the great cause of peaceful development of mankind,

to the success of this Forum hosted by Tsinghua University, and

to the happiness and good health of all friends.

Cheers!

Thank you.

**Responsibility in the Pursuit of Common Security  
and Promoting Peace through ASEAN and ASEAN plus Three**

Speech by H.E. Tun Abdullah Ahmad Badawi

Former Prime Minister of Malaysia

At 3<sup>rd</sup> World Peace Forum

Tsinghua University, Beijing

21<sup>st</sup> June 2014

Saying we need to promote peace is easy, but actually promoting peace is altogether more difficult. It requires compromises, humility, and a willingness and ability to see our common interests.

We have created the peace and stability we enjoy today – sometimes through bilateral relations, but increasingly through multilateral platforms that support consensus and inclusion.

Our commitment to those collaborative platforms is a commitment to peace and stability. And strengthening those platforms will help to grow the peace and stability of our region and the wider world.

We are charting a course of peace, stability and prosperity in this region. Our region has delivered stellar economic growth, but let us not forget that prosperity depends heavily upon peace and stability. It's increasingly hard to disentangle economic prosperity from peace and stability, and vice versa.

Our economies are becoming ever more connected and integrated, across the region and across the world. We've seen millions lifted out of poverty, we've been able to build modern infrastructure that has dramatically improved people's lives, and we've seen the growth of Asia's influence in the international community.

The twentieth century was all too often one of mutual destruction or at least the threat of mutual destruction. Our challenge is to make the twenty-first century a century of mutual trust.

I'm optimistic about the future. One of my reasons for optimism is the fact that we have already built significant levels of mutual trust within collaborative platforms that promote even greater integration.

In the many years that I've been involved in international relations, I have

seen that building trust takes time as well as commitment and goodwill.

But the trajectory is clear. We are growing closer together, not further apart. And we are doing so as a deliberate choice. Integration is not something that's happening to us, we here in Asia are forging it for ourselves.

The eyes of the world are increasingly upon us. Not only is more expected of Asia, our own expectations are rising fast as well. And it is our responsibility and mission to rise to the challenge. Our choice is not between pursuing security individually or collectively, it is about how we pursue our common security.

ASEAN plus three has been the main pillar of political and economic cooperation across Asia for more than a decade and half now. It is still a relatively young institution but it is a maturing one.

It has allowed us to develop a better understanding of each other's interests and, more importantly, allowed us to find many areas of common interest. We all have a shared interest in continuing to chart a course of peace, stability and prosperity and we should take great care to avoid being distracted from that.

I do not believe that we face challenges that we are incapable of meeting. Our efforts in forums such as ASEAN plus three have shown just how much we can achieve when we work together. We have a solid platform on which to build and I am optimistic about our ability to cooperate and collaborate even further.

China's power and influence continues to grow and that brings benefits and opportunities for the region as a whole. We must appreciate the significance of the changes that are occurring in our region and globally. We do not seek our rise at the expense of others but rather to engage as partners in a more balanced world.

As Henry Ford stated, "*coming together is a beginning; keeping together is progress; working together is success.*" Together we are responsible for promoting peace and building mutual trust.

We have shown that we can cooperate and collaborate in many different areas and on many different issues. We have developed a better understanding of each other's interests and, more importantly, developed many areas of common interest.

In pursuing common security we are pursuing our common interest. Let us all continue to take responsibility for it.

Thank you.



## **The Middle East and Central Asia post US Withdrawal**

Delivered by H. E. Shaukat Aziz  
Former Prime Minister of Pakistan  
World Peace Forum,  
Tsinghua University, Beijing, China  
June 2014

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Ladies and gentlemen,

It is my great pleasure to be here today at the third World Peace Forum to discuss the very pressing subject of global security. It is fitting that we meet on the anniversary of a landmark moment—100 years ago this week a bullet was fired in Sarajevo and killed the Austrian archduke Franz Ferdinand, launching a series of events that culminated in the First World War.

I was in Belgrade a few days ago, at a conference where we were analysing the events that caused a conflict in which 15 million people died and 20 million more were wounded.

Sadly there were few direct lessons from 1914 that even our learned group could apply to today's problems. Which makes it so crucial to meet in forums such as this one and try to tackle the issues we face – to prevent a conflict of that magnitude from ever occurring again.

The 21<sup>st</sup> century geopolitical landscape is markedly different – and requires a completely new set of rules. The alignment of global power is no longer concentrated in central Europe. Asia has emerged as the new economic powerhouse. The existence of the nuclear deterrent has – so far – successfully prevented the outbreak of another global war.

We live in a globalized world that has helped unite nations and lift millions out of poverty—with particular success seen in improving standards of living in China.

However – as we have seen in the developed world, and as highlighted in the economist Thomas Piketty’s findings-globalization has yet to deliver on the promise of universal prosperity. The gap in inequality between the rich and the poor is widening ever further – and presenting governments with growing challenges.

But by far the greatest destabilizer in the Middle East, Central and South Asia and increasingly Africa has been the growth of terrorism and the threat of non-state actors who increasingly disrupt the system, attacking government bases and civilians and disrupting trade routes. These groups have taken advantage of power vacuums left by political upheaval and uncertainty.

It is crucial to address the root causes of terrorism. These may be ethnic, tribal and sectarian. It is often the result of deprivation – this manifests itself in many forms. Deprivation is lack of income, lack of voice, lack of human rights, lack of resolution of disputes—a feeling of hopelessness, and much more. How do we tackle these? We should start by resolving ongoing disputes, such as Kashmir. We must give people economic empowerment, reliable rule of law and good governance.

Non state actors work across borders. They are bolstered by foreign as well as local funding, they use sanctuaries in neighbouring countries, they feed off the spread of similar groups in the region. In confronting them, we too must forget about traditional boundaries. A collective approach, facilitated by trust is imperative to contain this growing threat. We need cross-border cooperation on security, intelligence sharing, military and financial aid. A proactive security policy, diplomacy, dialogue – and leadership—are vital.

We must build a new architecture for regional security. This can include:

- Securing borders. We must recognise that this is a joint responsibility for all countries concerned—it does not help to blame one for having porous borders. Both sides need to take requisite action to prevent cross border terrorism—and explore joint patrolling, intelligence sharing and coordinated action.
- It is not enough to have common resolve—countries must create

linkages and interdependencies in order to act together effectively and preserve peace. We should take steps to strengthen global and regional institutions for economic growth - particularly those promoting trade, investment, infrastructure sharing, and providing a level playing field for all countries in the region. The Trans-Pacific Partnership should be a good step forward in this direction, and would strengthen the ties between the Asia-Pacific economies.

- Global and regional aid programmes can help with education, infrastructure, and social problems in developing countries. We must establish a more coherent and effective system for coordination between donors and the recipients to reduce poverty and promote broad based sustainable development.

- We must build the mechanisms to respond to unexpected crises. Natural disasters can serve to unite nations and bring them together for a common goal – as I saw first hand when Saudi Arabia, the US, China, Turkey, Malaysia, Iran, Europe, the UAE and Kuwait, and others came to the aid of Pakistan in the aftermath of its disastrous 2005 earthquake.

- We should institutionalise the process of labour, streamlining immigration policy so that countries with labour shortages can create opportunities for those with surplus manpower – it is a win-win for both. Labour agreements are one way to do this.

- We must continue to promote interfaith harmony, by encouraging tolerance and reducing the problem of polarisation, extremism and violence. Let us strive for a moderate peaceful society. This can be done through education, raising awareness and creating a sense of discipline and respect for one another.

Ladies and gentlemen,

It is time for the world to regroup and redouble efforts to contain conflict and promote peace. Multilateral organisations have a key role to play. However, the institutions created after the Second World War - the UN Security Council, the IMF and World Bank - are outdated and must be restructured to reflect the new geopolitical landscape. A wider section of the world must be represented.

Several regional cooperation organisations - such as the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, the Economic Cooperation Organisation, the

South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation and the Gulf Cooperation Council - also need constant reform to broaden their mandates, make them more equitable and effective in helping the region's challenges.

These multilateral groups should work to address the region's many territorial disputes – resolving them with sensitivity to each interested party and guided by international law and mutual accommodation.

Ladies and gentlemen,

China has called the South China Sea “a sea of peace, friendship, and cooperation.” And that's what it should be – this sentiment should be reflected in the diplomacy and regular dialogue, so that no actions from any party are misunderstood and cause tension. Greater information-sharing, maritime cooperation and more joint and combined exercises in the area concerned could help establish a mutual understanding. Arbitration through bodies such as the International Tribunal of the Law of the Sea, might be a useful step forward. Cooperation is possible, and some welcome steps have already been made. Cooperation is possible. Over the past few months, several agreements have already been signed between stakeholders in the South China Sea. I applaud these efforts and hope they will contribute to reducing tension in the region.

Turning to the Middle East, the Israel-Palestine issue remains unresolved, and there is a need for serious diplomacy and leadership to move the process along. The US Secretary of State John Kerry and the leaders in the region have taken part in intensive dialogue, and the time has come to bring this process to a logical and successful conclusion.

The spiraling cycle of violence in Iraq is dangerous and unfortunate. It is important to preserve the sovereignty and territorial integrity in Iraq and to withstand the sectarian violence and non-state actors seizing parts of the country. Failure to do so will undermine peace and security for the region.

This crisis must be nipped in the bud – it is time for the region to show

leadership. So far we have seen the Kurds make advances that could help contain Isis. Iran has also reportedly been taking steps to help – and the US has indicated that it may be willing to cooperate with Tehran on solving this crisis. This is a positive step forward. Whether the final decision is a military or diplomatic one, once it is made the countries in question should act decisively and without hesitation. When issues and disputes are allowed to fester, they are more likely to have serious long term impact.

We should also reflect on the invasion of Iraq and the lessons learned in that troop withdrawal – at the time it was thought that the mission was accomplished, and reconstruction was underway. But then local people with external support – bolstered by the event in neighbouring countries - have begun to seize power.

How can we apply the lessons from Iraq to Afghanistan? With Afghanistan, the US and NATO troops are set to mostly withdraw by the end of this year.

What are the worst-case scenarios for Afghanistan? It risks being plunged into civil war, becoming a safe haven for terrorists, or seeing the resurgence of Pashtun separatism – all of which would be highly destabilising for the region.

It is important to avoid repeating the mistakes made after the Soviet withdrawal following the first Afghan war, when the US disengaged from the region and the mujahideen were not reintegrated back into normal society. The US and NATO forces must have a sound exit strategy in place. A continued smaller military presence to support the Afghan security forces, as well as help with respect to financial aid and development and technical expertise, would help the country get back on its feet. A strong, stable Afghanistan is in the interests of all of its neighbours.

Whatever the outcome of the troop withdrawal, the world must remain engaged with Afghanistan to improve governance, security and encourage economic growth.

Countries with influence in Afghanistan should exercise it for good, and not use it as a proxy for regional rivalry. Pakistan has pledged hundreds of millions of dollars in reconstruction programmes in Afghanistan, including schools, hospitals, roads. The Central Asian countries that share a border with Afghanistan – Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan – are all concerned with extremism spreading from Afghanistan and affecting their secular societies. They should work to build ties with Afghanistan and encourage its progress – they set to benefit from the transport route it could offer for exporting their raw materials via the Arabian sea – such linkages and interdependencies would help all the countries involved.

A regional strategy must also be applied to dealing with the militant Islamists who have fled Afghanistan as a result of the US invasion into neighbouring countries, for example to Pakistan's tribal areas. There they have teamed up with local militias. Some of them no longer focus on the threat of US forces in Afghanistan – and have now turned on the Pakistan state and its institutions. This has longer term consequences for the region and is a serious security issue in Pakistan.

Ladies and gentlemen,

I believe that China has an important role to play in stabilising central and south East Asia.

China has pursued a prudent policy of increasing economic ties even with historic adversaries such as India, Taiwan, Japan. It also has substantial economic and investment ties with the US, which it has had a challenging relationship with at times. This approach shows China's pragmatism and responsible policy-making.

Today China is a vital artery for the world economy – vitally connected through manufacturing, trade and foreign reserves. When China grows, these nations benefit from its success as well. It is a win-win situation. This gives it strength and influence – and increasing diplomatic clout.

During my time in government, I saw China provide valuable help to countries in the region, without interfering in their internal affairs.

Pakistan and China have maintained extremely close and friendly relations for decades. The People's Republic is regarded as a true friend by Pakistan – and its careful approach to foreign policy has given it credibility and trust in the region.

In Afghanistan, China could build economic ties by exploiting Afghanistan's minerals and energy reserves – which is one of the key potential sources of growth.

China's recent strengthening of its military potential and positions should not be misinterpreted. As the second largest economy in the world, China should naturally play a more global role to protect its markets, its sea lanes and its channels of trade.

War is not the solution to many of the security problems we face today. Deterrence and military strength is critical. A responsible power must pursue peace through strength. A multipolar world is better for preserving balance and containing conflict.

As China's economy grows, other countries will watch to see what role it takes in the world. However, the need to put aside any rivalry and cooperate is greater than ever. The challenges we face are too great to be ignored, and threaten the lives of innocent civilians as well as the foundations of the state.

Ladies and gentlemen,

China's peaceful rise has been a true game changer for the world, and the geopolitical landscape has shifted, positioning the People's Republic as a major player. Like any other country, China is not without its challenges, and it has a role to play in helping to maintain peace and prosperity in the region – and managing conflicts responsibly when they do arise. As a true friend of China, I am confident that it will continue to be a major engine of progress for the whole world – and that its policy of economic cooperation and promotion of peace and harmony will forge a more stable, equitable world order.

Thank you.



## **In Pursuit of Peace, Common Security and Development**

Opening ceremony speech by H.E. Dominique de Villepin

Former Prime Minister of France

World Peace Forum 2014

June 2014

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, dear friends

Let me say it bluntly. The year 2014 has been a very frightening year for worldwide peace.

- In Ukraine, we see a confrontation course between Russia, Europe, America setting a dangerous new environment.
- In Iraq, in Libya, in Syria, violence is used to impose the views of the most radical Islamists.
- In Eastern Asia too, there have been disturbing signs. Never have the disputes over island territories been so acute.

Indeed, the international community has failed since 1989, national diplomacies as well as multilateral institutions.

- They failed because of **their action was incoherent**. The pressure of the media and of emotion led to take only short term initiatives.
- They failed also because their action was unrealistic. Politics is not about engineering change on the paper. It's about dealing with passions, national memories, religious or cultural feelings, social statuses, identities.
- They failed because of a blind belief in force that led to forget the basics of diplomacy. Military interventions seem to have become the rule in the ten last years, in Afghanistan, in Iraq, in Libya, in Mali and the Central African Republic.

We need to acknowledge this failure.

- There are simple lessons to take concerning the use of force.
  - Regime change through force always leads to new oppressions.
  - War on terror only leads to strengthen terrorist groups, making them seem credible and respectable.
  - Force only leads to more force. Peace can only be the outcome of a political process, of cooperation, of dialogue.
- We need to look at the shared responsibilities in the failures with lucidity. Look at Iraq.

- There's a responsibility of the US and its allies for having destructured the Iraqi society, weakened the state institutions, given a fertile soil for djihadism.
- There's a responsibility of Middle Eastern countries, like Iran, Saudi Arabia and Gulf states, who have played towards confrontation and fueled the resentment of communities.
- There's a responsibility of the multilateral institutions and the regional organizations, unable to propose solutions.
- There's a responsibility of the political and religious Iraqi leaders, for their constant choice of confrontation.
- 

**We have to rebuild an international community from its ruins. We need a new method in Ukraine, in Iraq, in Syria, in the Asian seas.**

- First we need principles
  - The first principle is responsibility, for every global stakeholder. We can't remain inactive when it comes to the worldwide crisis. The sooner we act, the better. Let's not wait until the crisis is an open crisis.
  - Second principle, unity. There's no action possible without the consent of all powers of the world.
    - We are in a multipolar world, with new rising powers, like China. This is a chance for harmonious

cooperation, but also a risk of confrontation that we can't take.

- That's why today, we must seize all opportunities to reach a global consensus.

- The first field, as we see it in Iraq, is international terrorism, because this is a common challenge for all great powers, from America and Europe to Russia, India and China, recently terribly hit. It's time to organize an international conference on terrorism and make visible progress in particular on the key issue, the crackdown on the financial circuits of terrorist groups.

- The second issue is financial stability. The crisis of 2008 has shown it is a crucial common good in our globalized world. That's why we should focus on the financial reform of credit rating and banking regulation, where fast progress could be made in no time.

- The third principle is dialogue.

- Today in Iraq, the only solution towards peace is an inclusive national dialogue. Force can only be a solution in last resort.

Ladies and gentlemen, I want to stress it particularly, we are in a time where we need new tools for diplomacy and that's why this Forum is so important.

- We need efficient regional organizations. Look at the situation in Asia, where regional organizations are too often competing, like the ASEAN, the Transpacific Partnership and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership for example.
- We also need contact groups on every crisis that are able to work on a day to day basis and to federate the initiatives of the main regional stakeholders.
- We need also mediation and consultation. Our diplomatic world is much too static. It lacks a capacity of proposal and imagination. We need to use experience and wisdom and put it in the service of action and initiative. I think powers with global ambitions should listen to the advice of people from all the world.

By putting together all forces, we may build a new cooperation for peace and development. This is the height of our ambition.

Thank you.

# **Asia-Pacific Major Power Relations and Regional Security**

H.E. Yukio Hatoyama  
Former Prime Minister of Japan

The 3<sup>rd</sup> World Peace Forum  
Tsinghua University

June 21, 2014

I'm delighted once again that the 3<sup>rd</sup> World Peace Forum, under the leadership of President Tang Jiaxuan, is being held here at Tsinghua University. I would like to thank University president, Dr. Cheng Jining for granting me this opportunity to speak at this event for the third consecutive year. Last year, I was deeply honored to be awarded the title of Guest Professor. It is truly a great pleasure to return here to speak to you all once again, this time on the topic of Asia-Pacific Major Power Relations and Regional Security. When I was appointed Prime Minister of Japan in 2009 I published an essay in the magazine Voice. In the essay, I wrote the following passage: "As a result of the failure of the Iraq war and the financial crisis, the era of US globalism is coming to an end and ... we are moving away from a unipolar world led by the US towards an era of multi-polarity." I continued by writing "I believe that the East Asian region ... must be recognized as Japan's basic sphere of being." In the five years since then, the political situation in Japan has changed considerably but my basic stance on this matter remains the same.

## **I. A Summary of the Security Environment in the Asia-Pacific Region**

### **(1) A Shift towards Asia**

- If we are to identify major global trends in recent years, we must note that the center of global politics and economics is moving away from the Atlantic region to the Asia-Pacific region. In centuries to come, historians will no doubt conclude that the 21<sup>st</sup> century was the Asian century.
- The biggest driving force behind this shift is the growing economic vitality of the region.

### **(2) Uncertainty in a Transient Era for Security Issues**

- However, if we look solely at the political and security situation, we cannot be quite so optimistic about the future of Asia. People say that security situation in Asia represents a continuation of the Cold War, given that the Korean peninsula is still divided by a demilitarized zone and an Armistice Agreement remains effective in the absence of an official peace treaty.
- During his visit to Asia in April, the importance that US President Barack Obama's policies place on the Asia-Pacific region became even clearer.

- China is growing steadily in power and influence as a result of solid economic development and is making sustained efforts to achieve stability from an economic, social and domestic security point of view. However, China is also strengthening its military and is, regarding its relations with other countries, showing a clear desire to secure resources and further prioritize maritime power. The growing influence of China in this region has irreversible momentum. Therefore, I expect China and the US will evolve a relationship that is by parts cooperation and by parts opposition.
- In Japan, prolonged economic stagnation has resulted in the political climate veering to the right and the Abe government is continually highlighting what it sees as the threat of China in order to force Japanese people to accept the exercise of collective self-defense rights under the name of “pro-active pacifism”. Japan must not return to the prewar era.
- North Korea continues to develop nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles under the regime of First Secretary Kim Jong-un. Bringing North Korea back into the fold of multilateral dialog as a member of the international community remains one of the most pressing issues for this region.
- However, we must also remember that growing uncertainty outside the Asia-Pacific region is exacerbating uncertainty within the region. In particular, recent events in Ukraine have led to increased tension between Western countries and Russia, which is a source of concern. This tension can be seen from the recent G7 meeting in Brussels which unusually excluded Russia, the host of this year’s G8.

The situation in Ukraine has provoked various speculation over the relationship between China and Russia. With China choosing not to impose any sanctions on Russia and with Russian President Putin recently visiting China to reach an accord on supplying natural gas, the Western media have reached various differing conclusions on whether China and Russia are coming closer together to oppose the United States, or whether the relationship is more complex and best characterized as one of “frenemies”.

Some parties view the current situation as the start of a new Cold War rivalry with the G7 meeting of the leaders of industrialized nations on one side and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization +BRICS on the other. However, it is clear from the Chinese military’s participation this year for the first time in RIMPAC, the Rim of the Pacific Exercise, which is administered by the United States Navy, that this simple description is not true.

### (3) Relationships between major countries within the region (Increase tension in bilateral relationships)

- With the strategic shift towards Asia and growing uncertainty over security issues, major nations in the region have been taking positive steps towards multilateral



cooperation but, on a bilateral basis, tensions appeared to be heightening in many cases.

- If we focus on the example of Japan, we can see that although Japan's economic relationship with China is showing signs of recovery, the issue of the Senkaku Islands and differing attitudes to the history means that not only have the two nation's leaders been unable to meet but neither have the nations' respective foreign ministers. Similarly, Japan's relationship with the Republic of Korea is affected by the issue of Takeshima, attitudes to history, and issues relating to post-war arbitration and reconciliation including litigation over laborers who were forced to work in Japan during the war. As a result, summits between the leaders of Japan and South Korea are also on hiatus. Having had the opportunity to meet with both Chinese president Xi Jinping and South Korean President Park Geun-hye over the past few months, I feel it is extremely regrettable Prime Minister Abe is unable to directly meet and exchange frank opinions with these two leaders.
  - In the South China Sea, disputes have flared up between China and Vietnam and China and the Philippines, and the international community is watching these developments closely. There is hope that the wise men's conference, agreed upon last year is a means of conflict resolution, can be organized.
- (4) The background to growing tensions in the region (the essence of the dispute)
- Conflicts persist both in the Asia-Pacific region and around the world. However, who benefits from the emergence of conflict? Even if a country exercises military force with the aim of securing its national interest, it will be criticized by other countries. Not only does the attacking country fail to receive many benefits, but its ordinary citizens may suffer consequences in various ways. I do not think we should overlook how war tramples on the dignity of individuals. Fundamentally, disagreements cannot be resolved by military force.
  - As conflict represent a lose-lose relationship and rides roughshod over the dignity of individuals, countries must think how they can share with other countries and citizens the fruits generated by their own national interest.

## II. The Concept of Fraternity and the Vision of an East Asian Community as a Prescription for this Region's Troubles

### (1) Fraternity

- To completely eliminate conflict, we must start by changing our attitudes. It is my belief that the concept of fraternity, as advocated by Austrian thinker Count Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi and advocated in Japan by my grandfather Ichiro Hatoyama, is the key to resolving the current disputes in the international community.
- In Count Coudenhove-Kalergi's time Europe was threatened by two totalitarian regimes, Hitler's Germany and Stalin's Russia. Coudenhove-Kalergi argued persuasively that people cannot achieve ultimate happiness under totalitarianism and that fraternity, which respects the value of human beings, should be

employed as a tool to fight totalitarianism. He also advocated Pan-Europeanism, paving the way for the formation of the EU in later years.

- Fraternity proclaims not only respect for the dignity and freedom of the individual but also respect for the dignity and freedom of others. I believe that this concept can be applied not only to the relationships between people but also to the relationships between nation states and the relationship between human beings and nature. Rather than sticking strongly to one's own assertions, fraternity requires that we lend our ears to other parties to try and understand them, building trust and engaging in mutual support.

## (2) Proposing an East Asian Community

- When I was Prime Minister of Japan, I received the cooperation of Premier Wen Jiabao in seeking to turn the East China Sea between China and Japan into a “sea of fraternity” through cooperation over marine resources.
- I also proposed a vision for an East Asian Community to help truly establish fraternity in our region.
- Some academics have claimed that even if it was possible to create a single community in Europe it is impossible to do so in East Asia as this region has greater economic disparities than Europe, a variety of different religions and cultural differences, including historical and linguistic differences, and is also divided by the oceans making mobility more difficult. However, I think that these very differences are the reason why there is significant value in creating such a community.
- It is because there are differences that we are able to play mutually complementary roles. The information revolution has eliminated the obstacle posed by the sea. Various global issues, including the severity of global environmental problems, mean that an East Asian community is now more essential than ever before. I think we need to go beyond the stage of discussing whether or not we can build an East Asian Community and start to address the issue of how to build the community.
- The related countries must begin by engaging in a sustained effort to promote economic, social, educational, cultural and environmental cooperation and aim ultimately to create a community covering the fields of politics and national security. One initiative that is already underway is the campus Asia framework, and I believe this project is truly timely. I also believe that the Asian Super Grid project, which aims to link Asia together through sustainable energy sources, can also help us move further down the path towards creating a united, peaceful community.

## (3) National Securities Initiatives in the Region

- In the realm of economic integration, there are already initiatives underway including the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership, or RCEP, which is based on ASEAN, whose nations aim to achieve economic integration in 2015, and six other countries. Another example of economic integration is APEC,

whose members are scheduled to meet in Beijing later this year. There are also various positive movements towards regional integration in the field of national security.

- The first example of such cooperation is the ASEAN Regional Forum, or ARF in which North Korea also participates. The ARF cabinet ministers meeting, which will be held next month in Myanmar, is being held for the 21<sup>st</sup> time.
- Secondly, the East Asia Summit, or EAS, was launched in 2005. I represented Japan as Prime Minister at the 2009 EAS in Thailand. Since then, the United States and Russia have also begun to participate. The EAS has grown into a form that allows frank dialogue between national leaders on important regional and international issues and political and national securities issues are also now discussed.
- Thirdly, in addition to the above forums, there are various other bodies that discuss national security including the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia, which was hosted in Shanghai last month by President Xi Jinping and The Shangri-La Dialogue, also known as the IISS Asia Security Summit, a *track 1.5 national security* forum. I am delighted that we now have an increasing number of multi-layered opportunities for dialog.

#### (4) The Scope of an East Asian Community

- I would like to make it absolutely clear that I am not advocating the creation of an exclusive East Asian Community that brings together only countries that share similar values, nor am I advocating the creation of an economic bloc to stand in opposition to other regions. Rather, I believe that the community should be a very flexible, open organization and that, depending on the field of cooperation, countries such as the United States and Russia could also be involved.
- Even so, one of the core areas of the future East Asian Community is ASEAN. The other area that should function as the core of the community is a three-nation partnership between Japan, China and South Korea, and therefore building trusting relationships between those three nations is of utmost importance. However, from the Kan administration through to the Abe administration, bilateral trust between Japan and China and between Japan and South Korea has been greatly compromised and this is a source of extreme concern. I strongly hope that Japan, China and South Korea can cooperate towards a free trade agreement and through such partnerships play a leading role in the construction of the East Asian Community. In order for this to be possible, the first step is for Japan's leaders to have the courage to look squarely at the facts of history.
- When thinking about a vision for an East Asian Community, I often think about the role of Okinawa which was, in the past, as the Kingdom of Ryukyu, a nation influenced historically, culturally and geographically by China, Japan and the nations of Southeast Asia. Okinawa currently serves as a key military center but I hope that in years to come it come serve as a cornerstone of peace as and a key link in the East Asian Community.

### III. Conclusion

- I believe that the relationship between nations should also be based on the spirit of fraternity, which emphasizes respect for the dignity of individuals in each country. This is because it is collaboration rather than conflict that drives progress in the international community.
- I also believe that constructing an East Asian Community as an embodiment of international relations based on the spirit of fraternity would bring the greatest happiness not only to the region's nations but also to the people of those nations. I'm determined to dedicate the rest of my life to achieving progress towards this vision.
- Our region is not completely free of conflict. I believe that it is important to make an effort to overcome tension and discord within the region through the establishment of wide-ranging shared goals and aspiration to noble principles. I strongly hope that our new leaders will seek to resolve issues not through physical force but through dialogue.
- At a ceremony to commemorate the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of The Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, Premier Xi Jinping said that "in the blood, in the DNA, of the Chinese people, there is no desire to invade other countries and control the rest of the world". He added that "we must promote cross cultural activities that carry across borders and through time and through space, allowing different cultures to hold up a mirror to each other that encourages mutual understanding, mutual acceptance, mutual support and mutual assistance between different peoples, thereby building an unshakable commitment to peace in the hearts of people across the world which will ensure we can prevent conflict and build great momentum for mutual progress". It is this ethos, I believe, that reflects the very essence of fraternity.
- Currently, the animated movie Frozen is breaking box office records around the world. In the film, the Snow Queen's magical power to freeze everything is growing strong and uncontrollable. However, she eventually discovers that the key to controlling her magic is not fear but rather true love for others, and this knowledge frees her from the world of ice and snow. I believe this movie, **which is a product of our times and has struck such a chord with people around the world**, hints at how we can approach the issues we face.
- **I concluded my previous speech here by saying that** every great historical happening began as a utopia and ended as a reality.
- I would like to add that whether a particular idea remains a utopia or becomes a reality depends on the number and commitment of the people who believe in its realization.
- I would like to end my remarks today by calling for your cooperation in making the East Asian Community a reality. Thank you very much for your kind attention.

## **Asia-Pacific Major Power Relations and Regional Security**

Speech of Igor S. Ivanov

Former Secretary of Security Council of the Russian Federation

At 3<sup>rd</sup> World Peace Forum

Tsinghua University, 21 June 2014

Dear Mr. Chairman, esteemed colleagues and friends!

Let me start my presentation with saying how privileged and honored I feel for having a chance to be here, at the Tsinghua University once again. Considering myself to be a veteran of the World Peace Forum, I have to say that over last years the Forum emerged as one of the most prestigious and representative meeting points for security related discussions in the Asia-Pacific region. In many ways, it is a unique opportunity for experts, educators, opinion makers and state officials of our large and diverse region to get together and to exchange views on critical issues of the past, present and future.

Let me congratulate the Tsinghua University, its leadership, faculty and

students, the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs as well as all those who contributed to launching a new tradition of discussing critical security problems of our times here in Beijing. I do hope that this tradition will last for years to come.

My sense is that everybody in this room would agree that the world of the 21<sup>st</sup> century is a world in motion. The pace of changes in international relations is breathtaking and it is still accelerating. We are used to the idea that the new world order should replace the system of the Cold War. But in many respects the changes we see today are even more fundamental - the whole paradigm of the world politics that emerged after the Second World War is crumbling in front of our eyes. Many principles, definitions and notions that we were used to take for granted are being questioned and challenged in various corners of the world.

We still do not quite know what the new world order will be, but we can already say with a high degree of confidence what it will not be. There will be no return to the old bipolar system of international relations, which existed for the most part of the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It is even less probable that any attempts at building a uni-polar world, like what the United States tried to accomplish at the beginning of this century,

might have any success in the foreseeable future. At the same time, we cannot possibly get back to the 'classical' multi-polar system of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Multi-polarity of the 21<sup>st</sup> century is something that we still have to define, to conceptualize and to agree upon. It is a formidable challenge for politicians, diplomats and intellectuals alike.

Though the challenge is universal, countries of the Asia-Pacific region are destined to take a special responsibility for and to play a special role in defining the new global rules of game. We all know that the center of gravity in the global economic, financial and technological development is moving to this region. On the other hand, we also know that the region has become a global leader in defense expenditures and in international arms trade. The level of economic interdependence is very high in Asia-Pacific, but the region remains saturated with territorial disputes, old national grievances, prejudices and mutual mistrust. The Asia-Pacific region confronts challenges of nuclear proliferation, divided nations; it is in no way immune to threats of terrorism, cyber warfare, not to mention technological catastrophes and natural disasters.

Our region is also unique in the sense that we have an exceptionally high concentration of major powers here. Three out of five permanent members of the UN Security Council border the Pacific Ocean. Japan,

Canada, Australia, South Korea are among economic and technological leaders of the world. The rise of Indonesia, Vietnam, Mexico and other emerging economies of the Asian-Pacific region is unprecedented; it changes our traditional definitions of a 'major power'; the region demonstrates new dimensions of international influence and stature.

It would not be an over exaggeration to say that the Asia-Pacific region is the most graphic illustration of the contradictory and multifaceted nature of the emerging system of global politics. If we are successful here in reconciling our vision of the future, if we can successfully manage both security and development challenges of the region, our success stories can be applied to other parts of the world. However, if we fail in the Asia-Pacific, the world of the 21<sup>st</sup> century will remain unstable, unpredictable and dangerous no matter what achievements we can claim in other parts of our planet.

Let me come back to the first World Peace Forum that took place here in Beijing two years ago. At this Forum Chairman Xi Jinping outlined five principles of major power relations in the Asia-Pacific region that, in my view, reflect the new realities in our region and in the world at large.



First, we must seek security through development. Economic development and prosperity is an important guarantee for security. We should continue to attach great importance to and effectively solve the major issue of comprehensive, coordinated and sustainable development, strive to achieve self-development, actively support the development of developing countries, try to narrow the development gap between North and South and truly achieve common development and prosperity.

Second, we should seek security based on equality. Treating each other as equals is the basic premise of maintaining security. Universal security should be achieved through equal dialogue and mutually beneficial cooperation.

Third, we have to seek security based on mutual trust. To enhance mutual trust is a necessary condition for maintaining security. We should continuously enhance the strategic and political mutual trust among nations, properly handle differences, contradictions and sensitive issues, truly respect the core and major interests of each other, expand strategic consensus and consolidate the foundation of security.

Fourth, we should seek security through cooperation. Dialogue and cooperation is the fundamental way of maintaining security. We should

abandon the zero-sum mentality that one wins while the other loses; one prospers while the other suffers. We must seek peace, maintain security and solve confrontations through cooperation, strive to look for and broaden the convergence of interests of all parties and be committed to achieving win-win results for all.

Fifth, we must seek security through innovation. We should resolutely abandon the outdated ideas and obsolete methods and approaches, firmly establish the new security concept of mutual trust, mutual benefit, equality and coordination, build the new philosophy of comprehensive, universal and cooperative security, make efforts to seek new answers to old questions and good answers to new questions to keep resolving the development problems and security dilemmas that human beings are faced with.

Can we borrow and apply in Asia-Pacific region best practices and positive examples from other parts of the world? A typical discussion of the great powers role almost inevitably involves making comparisons between Asia and Europe with a logical conclusion that the latter is much more advanced and sophisticated in managing international relations than the former. A reference is made to the long history of European attempts to create a whole set of interlocking security and development institutions

covering the continent, to negotiate legally binding arms control agreements, to implement intrusive verification and confidence building provisions, and so on. The logical conclusion is that nations of the Asia-Pacific region should learn from the European experience and borrow at least some of the best European practices and models.

However, the post Cold War history of international relations in Europe – or in the Euro-Atlantic zone in general – is a history of continuous frustrations and disappointments. Indeed, none of the numerous security providing organizations was capable of intervening at early stages of the crises in the Balkans, in South Caucasus or in Ukraine; no confidence building measures proved to be efficient. Regretfully, the old Cold War approaches and perceptions were alive and well in Europe, and the ‘zero sum game’ mentality had not become obsolete in the East and the West. Recent developments in Europe demonstrated that one should not underestimate the potential power of extreme right, nationalistic forces all over the European continent.

Europe had always been proud of its thick network of civil society institutions, which should have helped to mitigate negative developments at the state-to-state level. However, the European civil society explicitly

failed to perform this function taking the position of an idle bystander observing the escalation of European crises. In sum, recent developments in Europe put under question the very foundations of the European security model, as it emerged over last twenty five years. In many important ways the security situation in Europe today is less stable, predictable and manageable than it was during the Cold war.

Regretfully, the recent unfortunate developments in Europe reflect broader problems that are not limited to the European continent only. Today we are witnessing a growing deficit of governance on a global scale, not confined to any particular region or a continent. The concept of a 'non-polar world' with more volatility and even anarchy in the international system can hardly look appealing to anyone except for irresponsible opportunity seekers and international extremists.

What does it mean for the Asia-Pacific region? What lessons – if any – should we learn from the European experience? Can Asia do any better than Europe? Is it feasible to imagine that the Asia-Pacific region is in a position to demonstrate its innovative nature not only in modern technologies and business practices, but also in its approaches to regional and global security? I do believe that the answers to all these questions are positive provided that all of us are ready to go beyond our traditional

way of thinking and conventional wisdom of the past century. Let me share with you what I have in mind.

The traditional, 20<sup>th</sup> century approach to security gave supreme priority to legally binding, verifiable arms control agreements. That was true for both conventional and nuclear weapons. For instance, in Europe a critical change in the security situation in 1980s was associated with the US – Soviet agreement on intermediate range ballistic missiles, signed by Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan, and the end of the Cold War was marked by signing in 1990 the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty. Two particular elements of arms control were especially important: the ‘arithmetic’ (specific numbers of particular weapons subject to control, reduction or elimination) and the ‘geography’ (particular geographical areas covered by the given agreement). These were the pillars of the traditional arms control approach that worked fairly well in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

However, today this model is not likely to remain particularly efficient either in Europe or in Asia. In the contemporary world the sheer number of specific weapons is no longer of critical importance – qualitative factors are getting more significant than quantitative ones. The security

‘geography’ is losing its central importance as well being replaced by such parameters as mobility, rapid deployment and power projection capabilities. In our nomadic world military power becomes nomadic as well, which immensely complicates any arms control negotiations. Furthermore, technological breakthroughs generate new types of weapons (e.g. drones or modern sea based cruise missiles) that are very difficult to locate, verify and to include into an arms control equation. Finally, legally binding agreements might face a lot of obstacles and procrastinations in the process of ratification by national legislations caused by complicated and controversial domestic politics.

The Asia-Pacific region adds additional dimensions to this problem. First of all, many countries of the region deeply distrust each other, mostly due to remaining historical grievances and traumas. Second, the states of the Asia-Pacific region are extremely diverse in terms of political, social, economic and cultural systems. Even the six East Asian actors (China, Taiwan, Japan, Vietnam, South Korea and North Korea), whose cultures largely rest on Confucian and Buddhist values, as well on the Chinese civilizational influence, greatly differ from each other in several key parameters. As a rule, heterogeneity raises the conflict potential in an international system. Third, nationalism is on rise in most countries of the region – from Russia and Mongolia to Japan and Vietnam;

nationalism is often an insurmountable obstacle to a true multilateral cooperation. Finally, in the Asia-Pacific region we see a clear deficit of the civil society interaction compared to many other regions of the world. The system we have in our region is dominated by states, which makes it more fragile and vulnerable for potential crises.

Keeping these liabilities of our region in mind, it seems that we should move away from traditional patterns toward a new model of security cooperation. As Confucius once put it, “when it is obvious that the goals cannot be reached, don't adjust the goals, adjust the action steps”. The new model can be tested in the Asia-Pacific region and, if successful, can be applied in future to other regions of the world. The new model, in my view, should be based not on physical reductions of particular types of weapons, but rather on practical steps leading to more predictability, transparency and more coordination of defense postures of major players in the region. Trust generates security, not the other way round. To have more trust we need to know more about each other security concerns, aspirations, intentions and decisions.

Needless to say, this approach will require a lot of commitment and patience. Given the sensitivity of security matters it is hard to imagine that everybody will be ready to go transparent and public on these matters.

However, there are some cases, when this model was tested in Asia and proved to be spectacularly successful. Let me refer to the Russian – Chinese border accommodation, which arguably remains the most significant conventional arms reduction agreement in the world. Together with the chairman of the World Peace Forum Mr. Tang Jiaxuan I was personally involved in negotiating the settlement and I tend to believe that it is one of the most explicit manifestations of new approaches to international security and major power relations.

As we know, Russia and China did not negotiate particular numbers of troops, tanks, artillery pieces, armored personnel carriers, combat aircraft and helicopters to be stationed on each side of their common border. Instead, they focused their efforts on building confidence, resolving remaining territorial issues, sharing defense information, launching joint military exercises, promoting cooperation in defense industries, etc. The ultimate result of all these activities is that today as it is stated in the Joint Declaration signed by President Vladimir Putin and Chairman Xi Jinping on May 20<sup>th</sup> in Shanghai, the relations between Russia and China “have reached a new level of comprehensive partnership and strategic cooperation”.

Another important task that we face in the Asia-Pacific region today is the



task of merging our respective development and security agendas. For a long time these two agendas have been kept separate: the idea has been not to jeopardize economic cooperation in the region by linking it to security problems that we still have here. As a result, today we face a paradoxical situation: the Asia-Pacific region is a region of a very deep economic interdependence with the highest levels of intra-regional flows of goods, technologies, finances in the world, and, at the same time, it is a region with the fastest growing defense expenditures, the nuclear proliferation threat, booming arms trade and unresolved territorial disputes.

But is it possible to keep the security and the development agendas separate from each other for an indefinite period of time? I doubt it very much. Not only because unresolved security problems may become a serious obstacle on the way of further economic integration, but also because the 21<sup>st</sup> century security agenda in the Asia-Pacific region is getting more and more saturated with economic and social matters. Most of the problems that we inherited from the previous era – territorial disputes, national grievances and animosities rooted in our common history, problems of divided nations, - arguably do not have an explicit economic or development dimension. But emerging challenges—cyber security, food and environmental security, migrations and energy security,

trans-border crime and drugs traffic - do have such a dimension. Even threats of political radicalism, religious fundamentalism and terrorism are closely linked to demographic, social and economic developments in our region.

To integrate the security and development agendas in the Asia-Pacific is a formidable task, which will require long term coordinated efforts of all responsible players in the region. Each of our countries has its own list of problems to address. However, without security development remains fragile and constrained, and without development security is unsustainable. Let us work together to bring these two dimensions of regional international system into harmony with each other. Maybe, we will be in a position conceptualize and implement innovative patterns of security–development integration that will serve not just our region, but other parts of the world as well.

Let me close my presentation with another quote from Confucius. “By three methods we may learn wisdom: First, by reflection, which is noblest; second, by imitation, which is easiest; and third by experience, which is the bitterest”. I do hope that our Forum will help all of us to learn wisdom by reflection, and the wisdom will make our region more stable, safe for everybody and prosperous.

Thank you for your attention.

## **The New Model of Sino-U.S. Major Power Relations**

Stephen Hadley

Former U. S. National Security Advisor

World Peace Forum

Beijing, China

June 21, 2014

President Xi Jinping has proposed, and President Obama has agreed, that China and the United States will seek to develop a “new model” of major country relations. The two countries will seek both to develop the principles of this “new model” of relations and to operationalize those principles in concrete and practical cooperation of mutual benefit to both nations.

The two leaders agreed to seek to develop this “new model” because they concluded that the traditional model of major country relations was a threat to the security and prosperity of both countries. Because of its dramatic economic growth over the last three and a half decades, China

has emerged as a major global power. Historically, when a new major power has emerged on the world stage, it has usually resulted in confrontation and conflict between that new power and the existing major powers. The example most cited is the First World War which most scholars attribute to the rise of Germany at the start of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and the challenge this presented to Great Britain. President Obama and President Xi want to make sure that China's peaceful rise and peaceful development do not provoke a similar confrontation and conflict between China and the United States.

So why is there reason to think that our two countries can break the historical pattern? There are several reasons.

First, some of the factors that fueled past confrontation and conflict between major powers are not present between China and the United States. For example, there are no conflicting territorial claims between them and neither country has colonial aspirations. The United States has not tried to prevent China's emergence but has in fact facilitated it through robust trade and investment, support for China's diplomatic entry onto the world stage, and contributing to the stable geo-political environment in Asia that China needs for its own economic and social development. For its part, China has so far accepted the existing global

diplomatic, financial, and economic institutions as having contributed to its own economic success and increasing prosperity.

Second, several factors are present in the relationship between China and the United States that were less prominent in the relationship between major powers in the past. For example, our two nations are increasingly interconnected and interdependent economically, financially, and in terms of trade. Both nations are members of a variety of international organizations like the United Nations Security Council and the World Trade Organization that offer avenues for resolving disputes without the need to resort to confrontation or military force. Indeed, military conflict would threaten the very inter-relationships on which the prosperity and security of both countries depends. And as China's economy has grown and become more integrated into the world economy and financial system, it has become a supporter of freer trade, more open investment, greater protection of intellectual property rights, and a currency more responsive to market forces. This development has increased the likelihood of greater cooperation between the two countries.

But perhaps the biggest reason to be cautiously optimistic that these two countries can break the traditional pattern is because it is very much in each of their interest to do so. If either country is to achieve its hopes

and realize its plans for future security and prosperity, they will simply have to cooperate and work together. For both countries are threatened by a wide array of global challenges on which progress simply has to be made if either country is to remain prosperous and secure.

The list is a long one and familiar to all of us: a weakened global financial system; inadequate global job creation; growing environmental damage; air and water pollution; potential health pandemics; food, water, and energy resources that are insecure and inadequate to meet increasing future needs; terrorism; proliferation; transnational crime; and narco-trafficking.

These are challenges that neither China nor the United States can solve alone. Progress can only be made if China and the United States work together with the other nations to help find solutions. And traditional major country confrontation and conflict will make such cooperation impossible.

So what are the principles on which this “new model” of major country relations would be based?

President Xi Jinping has provided a good starting point. President Xi

has put forward a “Three-Point Proposal” as a basis for a “new model” of relations: no confrontation or military conflict; mutual respect; and seeking cooperation and “win-win” outcomes. The two countries need to make a concerted effort to develop a set of principles that could underpin the “new model” and guide relations between China and the United States.

I would offer the following list for consideration:

- Acceptance by the United States of the “peaceful rise” of China as a global power and its hopes for “peaceful development.”
- Acceptance by China of a continued U.S. role as a stabilizing presence in the Asia-Pacific.
- Mutual recognition that the prosperity and success of each nation is in the best interests of the other.
- Mutual recognition that each nation’s success is not “zero-sum” but “win-win” -- that the success of the United States can contribute to the success of China and the success of China can contribute to the success of the United States.
- Commitment by the two countries that the foundation of their relationship will be constructive patterns of cooperation based on mutual interest, mutual benefit, and mutual respect.



- Acting together to manage areas of continuing difference or dispute so that they do not undermine cooperation or degenerate into confrontation or conflict.

So what will be different under this “new model” of relations?

As they seek to define this “new model” of relations, both countries and their peoples have to be realistic. The “new model” will not mean that either nation is going to surrender its national interest to the other – or give in on every issue. The two nations will continue in some cases to have different interests. They will sometimes disagree. They will continue to compete for markets, resources, and resources in the Asia-Pacific and around the world. They will each continue to hedge against potential adverse behavior of the other. And each will continue to do things the other will not like and will view as contrary to its interests. For example, the United States will continue to champion human rights, freedom, and democracy because it believes they offer a better life and produce more stable societies in the long run.

But there will be a difference. If they achieve a “new model” of relations, cooperation will be its dominant element. The two countries will work together with other nations to solve the global challenges they

all face. The two countries will work together to manage their differences so that these differences do not derail cooperation and drive the relationship between the two countries into confrontation or conflict – especially military conflict.

So what would be the most fruitful areas of cooperation between China and the United States?

The two countries need to work together to develop this list. And China needs to come forward with its own ideas, not simply react to American proposals.

I would hope the two countries would consider the following:

- Something in the environmental field – like a joint project to clean up the air quality in Beijing (a field where the United States could make a significant contribution) and at the same time to clean up a comparable environmental challenge in a major American city (in a field where China could make a significant contribution).
- Something in the public health/medical field – like a joint initiative to eradicate a major childhood disease.

- Something in the energy field – like a joint project to develop advanced technology for exploiting shale oil and shale gas in both China and the United States.
- Something in the field of manned space exploration – like a joint mission to Mars on behalf of all humanity (rather than separate missions by multiple countries that in fact no single country can afford).
- Something in the trade and investment field – like a joint effort to create a single trade and investment framework for the Asia-Pacific that draws together the American-sponsored Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and the China-sponsored Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) into a single effort under a new name that establishes WTO-plus standards for the region (something China could launch this November at the APEC Summit).

Working together on such high-profile cooperative projects will show to the Chinese and American people that there really is a “new model” of relations between the two countries and that it is providing tangible benefits to both peoples.

While working on cooperative projects will show the promise of the

relationship, the two countries cannot ignore the problems in the relationship. The two governments must show their two peoples that they can cooperate not only in meeting global challenges but also in solving bilateral disputes. The two governments need to identify bilateral disputes that are ripe for resolution and make a concerted effort to solve them. This will also demonstrate to their two peoples that there is indeed a “new model” of relations.

What are the potential barriers to achieving the “new model” of relations and what could cause the effort to fail?

- A severe economic downturn in one or both countries. To reduce this risk, the two countries need to help each other achieve their respective economic reforms and thereby contribute to each other’s economic success.
- A confrontation and conflict between Chinese and American military forces particularly their naval forces in and around the Asia-Pacific. To reduce this risk, there needs to be greater transparency about the military plans and capabilities of both nations, more military to military exchanges, and opportunities for the naval forces of the two countries to operate together to build greater mutual trust and confidence.

- A failure to convince their respective publics that the “new model” is in the interest of both nations. To reduce this risk, the two nations need to pursue now a few bold, high-profile cooperative projects and to cooperate in resolving one or two long-standing bilateral disputes to show tangible benefits of the new relationship to their two peoples.

In my view, one further risk to the success of the effort to establish a “new model” of relations is the unfortunate emphasis by both countries on “core interests.” The concept is currently only vaguely defined on both sides and the list of “core interests” seems to change with circumstances. The risk is that each country will add to its list of core interests as its own confidence grows or as its suspicions about the other country increase. A changing list of core interests cannot be the foundation of a stable relationship.

A further problem is that once a country declares something to be its “core interest,” it will treat the matter as no longer open for discussion or debate, much less negotiation or compromise. This puts the relationship between the two nations into a diplomatic straightjacket and is a prescription for confrontation and even conflict.

Finally, by declaring what are its “core interests,” each nation implicitly suggests that everything else is not a “core interest.” That can produce misunderstanding and also lead to confrontation and conflict as in the famous case of ill-advised American line-drawing that contributed to the onset of the Korean War.

So let’s agree that our nations have “interests” – in some cases “vital interests” -- and let’s conduct a strategic dialogue to help each country understand the interests of the other and find ways to avoid a clash of interests that could produce confrontation or conflict. That would be a good first step on the road to a “new model” of major country relations.

Thank you very much.

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## 第三届世界和平论坛成果

- 1、 小组讨论充实，议题设置紧密结合热点问题。每个分组讨论现场座无虚席，听众爆满。小组嘉宾讨论激烈，并做好了充足的准备。他们与台下听众的互动积极热烈，问答环节针锋相对、精彩不断。小组讨论嘉宾与听众一致认为小组讨论效果很好，给他们留下了深刻的印象。
- 2、 地区热点问题针对性强。本届论坛大会、小组议题进一步具体化、专门化，深入探讨了日本政治安全走向与亚太安全，区域合作与南海地区的稳定与发展，维护海上安全的国际合作等众多热点议题。与往届相比，第三届论坛内容更加丰富具体，具有很强的现实意义。外国媒体集中报道的内容有：杨洁篪国务委员题为《携手促进亚洲和世界的和平与安全》讲话中有关中国在领土主权和海洋权益争端问题、如何践行“亚洲安全观”、中国与周边国家关系、朝核问题等方面的发言；孙建国副总参谋长关于日本问题的发言，等等。
- 3、 参与的媒体和报道数量远多于去年。据不完全统计，共有来自四大洲（亚洲、欧洲、美洲、非洲）的 18 个国家的 64 家媒体参与报道，另有港澳地区的 2 家媒体也进行了报道，共计发文 61 篇（统计不含电视媒体报道情况）。与上届论坛相比，今年参与的媒体和发文数量都远多于去年（具体情况参加附录）。

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4、 本届世界和平论坛的国外媒体报道与转载情况的总体特点：一是参与报道国家数量多于去年，报道量和转载量远高于去年；二是新媒体的传播由中文扩展为多种外文，落地国家和受众数量大幅增加；三是报道的内容更具实质性，内容更加丰富；四是报道语言较为客观，主体是介绍与会者的立场和观点，未发现借机宣传“中国威胁论”的现象。



## **Washington Post（华盛顿邮报）**

### **Sea disputes should be settled through direct talks, Chinese official says**

Beijing: China will be firm in upholding its territorial integrity and believes disputes in the region should be settled through direct talks with the countries concerned, the nation's top foreign policy official said.

"We will never trade our core interests or swallow the bitter fruits that undermine our sovereignty, security and development interests," Yang Jiechi said in a speech at the World Peace Forum in Beijing at the weekend. Dr Yang, a former foreign minister, held talks last week in Vietnam to defuse tensions over a Chinese oil rig in waters claimed by both countries.

China has intensified moves to assert its territorial sovereignty in the East and South China seas, ratcheting up tensions with the Philippines, Vietnam and Japan. China has refused international efforts to resolve the conflicts and this month reiterated that it doesn't recognise a United Nations tribunal investigating a complaint by the Philippines against China's claims over the Spratly Islands.

"The problem now is that some countries are using outside influence to promote the internationalisation of the South China Sea problems," Wu Shicun, president and senior research fellow at the National Institute for South China Sea Studies, said in an interview after Dr Yang's speech. "These countries such as Vietnam and the Philippines use American support to increase their antagonism to China."

In his speech, Dr Yang did not mention the US role in regional territorial disputes, yet China has opposed the country's "pivot" to Asia, blaming it for increasing tensions in the South China Sea.

China seems to be making efforts to deny the US military access to waters off the Chinese coast, Stephen Hadley, former US national security adviser to president George W. Bush, said at the forum.

"It runs the risk of creating the very containment strategy undertaken by its own neighbours that China so vigorously protests against in its conversations with the United States," he said.

Vietnam has prepared evidence for a legal suit challenging China's claim to waters off the Vietnamese coast, Prime Minister Nguyen Tan Dung said in an interview last month. A legal filing would follow a case against China submitted by the Philippines to the UN over contested shoals off its coast.

## **The Huffington Post（赫芬顿邮报）**

### **Former Prime Minister: Japan Should Shelve the Islands Dispute With China to Avoid A Spiral into Conflict**

网址:

[http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/06/22/japan-china-dispute\\_n\\_5519713.html](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/06/22/japan-china-dispute_n_5519713.html)

BEIJING—Breaking ranks with the current policy of the Japanese government, former Prime Minister Yukio Hatoyama told the official China Daily in an interview that his country should seek to repair rapidly souring relations with China before they “spiral into military conflict.”

Hatoyama was in Beijing for the third World Peace Forum which he attended from June 21-22 along with other former prime ministers from Russia, France, Pakistan and Malaysia.

As the China Daily reported, Hatoyama said that Japan should abide by a 1972 agreement by the two country’s leaders that put aside their contentions over the islands Japan calls Senkaku and China calls Diaoyu in order to improve relations. “Shelving the dispute is a more cooperative approach,” he said, “Only by doing so can we rein in the dispute and prevent it from spiraling into conflict.”

On the eve of becoming prime minister in 2009, Hatoyama created cross-Pacific controversy by writing an essay in the Japanese magazine, VOICE, that criticized American-led globalization and envisioned an integrated “East Asian Community” like the European Union.

In his China Daily interview, Hatoyama further said that improving cooperative relations with China and not isolating itself through its actions was a high priority because “there will be a day when Japan places the same emphasis on its relations with China as it does on the US today.”

Despite mounting pessimism over the crisis, the former prime minister professed

“faith in the possibility” that the relationship will be repaired. “At this point in time, friendship tells its own value.”

## **The World Post（世界邮报）**

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## **Bloomberg（彭博社）**

### **China Will Solve Maritime Disputes Through Direct Talks, Yang Says**

网址：

<http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2014-06-21/china-will-solve-sea-disputes-through-direct-talks-yang-says.html>

CHINA will be firm in upholding its territorial integrity and believes disputes in the region should be settled through direct talks with the countries concerned, the nation's top foreign policy official said.

“We will never trade our core interests or swallow the bitter fruits that undermine our sovereignty, security and development interests,” Yang Jiechi said in a speech at the World Peace Forum in Beijing on Saturday. Yang, a state councilor and former foreign minister, held talks last week in Vietnam to defuse tensions over a Chinese oil rig in waters claimed by both countries.

Asia's largest economy has intensified moves to assert its territorial sovereignty in the East and South China Seas, ratcheting up tensions with the Philippines, Vietnam and Japan.

China has refused international efforts to resolve the conflicts and this month reiterated that it doesn't recognize a United Nations tribunal investigating a complaint by the Philippines against China's claims over the Spratly Islands.

“The problem now is that some countries are using outside influence to promote the internationalization of the South China Sea problems,” Wu Shicun, president and senior research fellow at the National Institute for South China Sea Studies, said in an interview after Yang's speech. “These countries, such as Vietnam and the Philippines, use American support to increase their antagonism to China.”

Yang's remarks about direct negotiations indicate China wants to eliminate any third party such as the US, he said.

In his speech, Yang did not mention the US's role in regional territorial disputes, yet China has opposed the country's "pivot" to Asia, blaming it for increasing tensions in the South China Sea.

China seems to be making efforts to deny the US military access to waters off the Chinese coast, Stephen Hadley, former US national security adviser to President George W. Bush, said at the forum. Yet the American military presence in Asia has been a stabilizing force and without it China's neighbors might unite, he said.

"It runs the risk of creating the very containment strategy undertaken by its own neighbors that China so vigorously protests against in its conversations with the United States," he said.

Yang's comments echo those of Premier Li Keqiang, who said in Greece on June 20 that China is committed to settling maritime disputes through dialogue and negotiation "on the basis of respecting historical facts and international law," according to a Xinhua News Agency report.

China will be resolute in safeguarding its national sovereignty and territorial integrity, which is conducive to safeguarding regional peace and order as well, Li said, according to Xinhua. The country will firmly oppose any act of hegemony in maritime affairs, he said.

Yang, who outranks Foreign Minister Wang Yi, visited Vietnam last week to defuse tensions over the placing of an oil rig, known as 981, last month by a Chinese state-owned company near the Paracel Islands.

Known as Xisha Islands in China, the area is claimed by both nations. The move led to skirmishes between coast guard vessels, the sinking of a Vietnamese fishing boat and anti-China demonstrations in Vietnam.

The same day as Yang held talks with Vietnamese officials, China's Maritime Safety Administration announced the Nanhai 9 oil rig left waters off southern China that day

heading southwest. Three other rigs, Nanhai 2, 4 and 5, are also in the South China Sea, it said. Foreign ministry spokeswoman Hua Chunying said on June 20 the rigs are in China's coastal waters off southern Guangdong and Hainan provinces.



## 鸠山由纪夫批评安倍政府强调中国威胁论

网址:

<http://china.kyodonews.jp/news/2014/06/77431.html>

【共同社北京 6 月 22 日电】日本前首相鸠山由纪夫 21 日在北京召开的“世界和平论坛”上发表演讲，批评安倍政府“强调中国威胁论，在积极和平主义的名义下试图使日本国民接受解禁集体自卫权”。

外交领域的专家及各国外交官等出席了论坛，鸠山连续三年参加该论坛。有分析认为，中国邀请对日本首相安倍晋三外交政策持批评态度的鸠山，或意在支持自身加强对日攻势的外交立场。

鸠山在演讲后的记者会上，围绕尖阁诸岛（中国称钓鱼岛）主权问题，再次透露实现日中邦交正常化时两国曾就“搁置”该问题达成一致，主张“日本的政治家应当承认过去（存在搁置共识）的事实。”（完）

## **Bernama (马来西亚国家新闻通讯社)**

### **Mutual Trust Among Challenges Faced By Asean**

网址:

<http://www.bernama.com/bernama/v7/newsindex.php?id=1048192>

BEIJING, June 21 (Bernama) -- One of the challenges which the Asean region faces is to make the 21st century a period of mutual trust, says Malaysia's former prime minister Tun Abdullah Ahmad Badawi.

He said the past century was all too often one of mutual destruction, or at least, the threat of mutual destruction.

However, he expressed optimism over Asean's future as it had already built significant levels of mutual trust within collaborative platforms which promoted even greater integration.

Abdullah noted that not only the eyes of the world were increasingly upon Asia, with more expectations in the region, expectations within the region had also risen fast.

He was speaking at a conference themed, 'Responsibility In The Pursuit Of Common Security And Promoting Peace Through Asean And Asean Plus Three', in conjunction with a two-day, 3rd World Peace Forum at Tsinghua University here on Saturday.

Speaking of Asean Plus Three, Abdullah said the cooperation had been the main pillar of political and economic cooperation across Asia for more than a decade.

"Although it is a relatively young institution, it is a maturing one, allowing us to develop a better understanding of each other's interests and, more importantly, allowing us to find many areas of common interest," he added.

On the territorial dispute in the South China Sea, Abdullah emphasised that the countries involved solve problems through negotiations or discussions to ensure the issue did not evolve into a conflict.

He also believed China's rising power and influence would benefit the Asean region.

Abdullah was accompanied by wife, Tun Jeanne Abdullah. Also present were Malaysian Ambassador to China Datuk Iskandar Sarudin and wife, Datin Rahmah Mohd Lajis.

## 联合早报

### 人民公安大学副校长李健和：中国恐怖威胁来自“东突”

网址：

<http://www.zaobao.com/news/china/story20140623-357757>

2014 年 06 月 23 日李健和表示，目前没有证据显示中国已有成型的恐怖组织。不过，他也警告，在暴恐活动国际化的趋势下，中国的反恐防恐措施如果实施不到位，不排除在国内产生一些恐怖组织的可能。

中国人民公安大学副校长李健和表示，中国恐怖威胁主要来自总部设在中国境外的“东突”组织，反之，目前没有证据显示中国已有成型的恐怖组织。不过，他也警告，在暴恐活动国际化的趋势下，中国的反恐防恐措施如果实施不到位，不排除在国内产生一些恐怖组织的可能。

李健和昨早出席由清华大学主办的第三届世界和平论坛，在媒体访谈上介绍了中国的反恐政策。他回复本报提问时指出，中国境内从事恐怖活动的“东突”分子（以东厥斯坦伊斯兰运动为代表，又称突厥斯坦伊斯兰党，简称东伊运），长期受到国际恐怖组织，尤其是“基地”组织的煽动，接受国际恐怖组织提供的人员训练、武装资助和资金资助。去年 10 月北京天安门金水桥事件、今年 3 月昆明火车站砍杀事件、4 月乌鲁木齐火车站爆炸袭击事件等，都是“东突”分子制造的恐怖袭击。

面对新疆接连发生大规模的暴力恐怖袭击，中国政府上个月在新疆启动为期一年的“严打”暴恐专项行动，全国各主要城市也提高反恐戒备。不过，暴徒行动依然猖狂。5 月底乌鲁木齐早市恐袭事件发生未满一个月，和田市一家棋牌室 6 月 15 日发生暴徒砍人案，喀什地区叶城县公安局办公楼前天也遭暴恐袭击，警方当场开枪击毙 13 名行凶者。随着乌鲁木齐七五事件五周年临近，新疆防恐形势势必更加严峻。李健和指出，暴徒会选择在敏感时间点行凶以加强事件的恐怖效应。

所谓乌鲁木齐七五事件，指的是 2009 年 7 月 5 日，乌鲁木齐发生大规模骚乱事

件，官方称事件造成约 200 人死亡，1700 多人受伤。

乌鲁木齐近期的暴恐袭击，时间地点都明显经过策划，让外界质疑中国是否已有具规模的恐怖组织。对此，李健和认为，最近几年发生的暴恐事件，主要是东突组织向中国国内渗透，并和国内恐怖分子勾结的结果。

有鉴于各类犯罪活动，包括恐怖主义国际化趋势越来越明显，李健和认为中国加强国际反恐合作，将有助于防止恐怖势力蔓延，预防带有恐怖性质的个人结成组织。

### 中国主张反恐须国际合作

据李健和介绍，在反恐双边合作方面，中国与俄罗斯、美国、巴基斯坦、阿富汗等国家在资金侦查、人才培养、情报交流各方面都开展了建设性的工作。中国也积极参加联合国主导，以及其他形式的反恐国际合作。

在介绍中国的反恐政策主张时，李健和提出，中国主张反恐须要国际合作，强调打击恐怖主义需要“标本兼治”，即解决当前的现实问题，也重视长远的发展问题，使恐怖主义没有生存、发展的社会基础。

他补充说，恐怖主义产生和部分人群的生存条件以及所处的经济环境具有一定关系，所以中国政府正在加强新疆地区的发展治理，尽量缩小不同地区、不同群体之间的生活差异。

在上个月召开的第二次中央新疆工作座谈会上，中共总书记习近平要求，在严厉打击暴力恐怖活动的同时，坚持推进就业第一和教育优先两大民生工程，体现了高层反恐策略“标本兼治”的思路。

中共新疆维吾尔自治区党委书记张春贤过去几天，也分别在于乌鲁木齐和喀什举行的会议上，重申增加就业机会和改善教育环境的施政方针。

新疆官媒天山网报道，张春贤前天出席在南疆喀什市举行的广东、新疆对口支援工作座谈会上讲话时表示，深圳市对口支援的南疆喀什地区相关县市和位于新疆西部的兵团第三师图木舒克市，“既是维护社会稳定的重点地区，也是改善民生

的重点地区”。

与会的中共广东省委书记胡春华指出，援疆工作要“坚决按照中央的部署要求，结合新疆建设发展需要”，在促进就业方面，“大力发展劳动密集型产业，开辟多种就业渠道”；在扶贫方面，农牧区、贫困落后地区和特困人群将是扶贫资金的投入重点。

## 杨洁篪：在维护国家主权领土完整前提下 中国愿以诚与邻国化解争端

网址：

<http://www.zaobao.com/special/report/politic/southchinasea/story20140622-357455>

杨洁篪在发表演讲时也不忘强调，中国将坚定维护国家主权和领土完整。他说，中国不会拿自己的核心利益做交易，不会吞下损害中国主权、安全、发展利益的苦果。

在区域关系近来因东海和南中国海主权争端发酵而持续胶着的背景下，中国分管外交的国务委员杨洁篪昨天承诺，中国愿以最大的诚意和耐心，推动对话谈判解决与邻国的领土主权和海洋权益争端。

不过，杨洁篪也不忘强调，中国将坚定维护国家主权和领土完整。他说：“中国不会拿自己的核心利益做交易，不会吞下损害中国主权、安全、发展利益的苦果。”

中国近来因岛礁主权争端与日本、菲律宾、越南等邻国摩擦不断，引起外界担忧区域稳定的前景。中国上月初在西沙群岛中建岛海域部署钻井平台展开勘探作业，本周又在南中国海海域新添四座平台，更是令外界关注已经紧张的区域局势会否进一步升级。

刚在周三（18 日）访问越南探讨处理中越海上局势的杨洁篪，昨天在北京清华大学举行的第三届世界和平论坛开幕式上，发表题为《携手促进亚洲和世界的和平与安全》的主旨演讲。他向约 500 名与会的外国前政要和知名智库学者重申，中国将通过和平方式解决国家间的分歧和争端，并为解决地区热点问题发挥建设性作用。

他以中国已通过友好协商与 14 个邻国中的 12 个解决陆地边界问题为例，强调中国的既定主张，即东海和南中国海的争议应直接由相关的当事国在尊重历史事实和国际法的基础上，通过协商和谈判解决。

此外，杨洁篪也重申，中国走和平发展道路不是权宜之计或外交辞令，而是基于历史、现实和发展目标的自觉选择，是一条把中国利益同世界利益紧密相连的道

路。

他进一步说明，从 1840 年鸦片战争到 1949 年新中国成立前的 100 多年间，中国饱受列强侵略欺凌之苦，因此“最懂得独立、和平之珍贵”。“己所不欲，勿施于人。中国绝不会将自己经历过的痛苦强加给其他国家……中国最希望周边安宁，最反对导致周边动荡、破坏睦邻互信的行为。”

他也强调，亚洲国家本身有智慧和能力通过加强合作促进地区安全与繁荣，并意有所指地警告，域外国家应充分考虑本地区的实际情况，尊重地区国家的合理关切，“共同来做地区安全与发展的加法，而不是做减法”。

杨洁篪虽然没有直接点名批评，但外界普遍认为他是在暗示美国不应介入中国与周边国家的主权争端。

中国外交部副部长张业遂昨天出席论坛午餐会并发表演讲时，同样暗批美国插手区域领土和海洋争端。他说：“我们坚决反对有关国家打着所谓‘法治’的幌子侵犯别国合法权益。”

张业遂也呼吁尚未批准《联合国海洋法公约》的国家，尽快跟中国一样签署公约，进一步增强《公约》的普遍性。他虽然并未直接点名，但显然直指至今没有批准公约的美国。

他并重申，中国反对别国将南中国海问题提交国际仲裁，是行使《公约》赋予的合法权利，而按国际法，各国有权自主选择和平解决争端的方式，任何一国都不能把自己的意志强加给另一国。

尽管菲律宾已就它与中国的主权争端启动国际仲裁程序，但中国已表明不接受仲裁。根据《公约》第 298 条规定，签署《公约》的国家可在任何时候提交不接受仲裁的声明，而中国在 2006 年便已这么做。

张业遂说：“目前有 34 个国家根据这一规定作出了声明……中国不接受、不参与有关国家提起的南海问题国际仲裁是依法办事。”

杨洁篪和张业遂昨天在论坛上的表态，和中国总理李克强前天在希腊出席“中希海洋合作论坛”时所发表的演讲遥相呼应。



李克强说，中国坚决反对海洋霸权，愿与相关国家加强沟通和合作，完善双边和多边机制，共同维护海上的航行自由与通道安全。

世界和平论坛由清华大学和中国人民外交学会联办，是中国唯一一个由非官方机构组织的国际安全国际论坛，本届论坛主题为“追求共同安全：和平、互信、责任”。

印度

## 经济时报 (The Economic Times)

### China invokes Panchasheel to improve ties with neighbours

网址:

[http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2014-06-21/news/50756322\\_1\\_south-china-sea-core-interests-neighbours](http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2014-06-21/news/50756322_1_south-china-sea-core-interests-neighbours)

BEIJING: Expressing its readiness to work with the new Indian government to promote bilateral ties, China today invoked 'Panchasheel' to improve relations with neighbours to settle disputes peacefully while firmly holding on to its core interests.

"China is ready to work with the new government in India in promoting continued progress of China-India relations," State Councillor Yang Jiechi said while speaking at the World Peace Forum organised by Tsinghua University here.

Yang -- who is also China's Special Representative for Sino-India boundary dispute, is the highest ranking diplomat in Chinese hierarchy, placed higher than the Foreign Minister.

As the two countries along with Myanmar poised to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the Panchasheel next week here, Yang said Beijing will pursue ties with neighbours based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence as a guide.

"China committed to deepen cooperation with others on the basis of five principles of coexistence," he said, adding that Beijing actively champions and implements the five principles and enhance cooperation with ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations) and SAARC (South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation). "Adhering to a neighborhood diplomacy concept featuring amity, sincerity, mutual benefit and inclusiveness, China wants to cooperate with its neighbours," he said.

"China is committed to settle disputes through peaceful means but firm in upholding

its sovereignty. We will not trade with our core interests or swallow the bitter fruit that undermine our sovereignty, security and development interests," Yang said referring to China's tensions with Japan and as well Vietnam and the Philippines over the South China Sea.

The Panchasheel commemorative events will be held here on June 28 and 29 in which Vice President Muhammad Hamid Ansari and Myanmar President U Thein Sein and Chinese President Xi Jinping will take part. Ansari will begin his four-day visit to China on June 27.

## **Press Trust Of India（印度报业托拉斯）**

### **SAARC should allow discussion on contentious issues: Subramanian Swamy**

网址:

[http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2014-06-22/news/50772421\\_1\\_subramanian-swamy-saarc-world-peace-forum](http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2014-06-22/news/50772421_1_subramanian-swamy-saarc-world-peace-forum)

Beijing: SAARC should shed the rule "barring discussion on contentious bilateral issues" and agree to a larger role for China and the US to improve its functioning, senior BJP leader Subramanian Swamy said today.

Founded in 1985, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) charter excludes "bilateral and contentious issues" from the ambit of deliberations, he said at a panel discussion on regional cooperation in South Asia at the World Peace Forum here.

Swamy, however, clarified that he is expressing his own views on the issue and not on behalf of the ruling BJP.

His observation calling for an end to India's longstanding view that no bilateral contentious issues should be raised at SAARC evoked immediate reaction from a Pakistani participant, who asked whether Islamabad could raise the Kashmir issue at a SAARC meet that New Delhi has tried to stall since the beginning of the grouping.

Acknowledging that it was a sharp question, Swamy said Pakistan could raise Kashmir issue at SAARC if Islamabad agrees not to raise it at the United Nations and other forums.

"If the suggestion is that it can be discussed only in SAARC, nowhere else, then there is no difficulty in discussing it.

"But if Pakistan says no and wants to raise it at the UN and elsewhere, the meaning of

it goes," he said.

He mentioned former Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru had taken the Kashmir issue to UN and there were differences about the way partition was handled.

"Minus that, there is no room for dispute and even that we could discuss. But the commitment has to be from Pakistan they are not going to discuss it anywhere else," Swamy added.

Significantly, besides Swamy the panel comprised of representatives from Bangladesh, China and Myanmar.

None of Pakistani leaders and officials attending the meet that includes former Prime Minister Shoukat Aziz, former Foreign Secretary Riaz Khokhar and former Joint Chief of Staff of Pakistan Army Ehsan-ul-Haq, were present at the discussion on South Asia.

"We have bilateral problem that made SAARC look like an anaemic body. We had a dispute with Pakistan on terrorism, they have issues with us on Kashmir.

"We have problems with Bangladesh on infiltration, issues with Sri Lanka," he later told PTI elaborating his stand.

He said the stiff rule not to let discussion on contentious bilateral issues made SAARC "toothless."

USA, China, Iran, EU, and Myanmar have observer status in SAARC. Its membership includes Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, India, Maldives, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

Swamy said SAARC will play an important role under the new government led by Prime Minister Narendra Modi.

"Neighbours come first in Modi's foreign policy. Modi said the civilisation aspect that

is Asia, neighbours, SAARC countries will come first followed by the US," he said. "We are expecting Chinese President Xi Jinping to visit India. US is good for us in terms of technology transfer but our approach would be to deal with Asian neighbours first and then proceed further," he added.

He also said India has violated the rule of non-interference in SAARC by seeking the cancellation of SAARC Summit in 1999 by the Vajpayee government following the coup by then Pakistan army chief Gen Pervez Musharraf.

New Delhi has violated the non-interference norm again by internationalising human rights issue of Sri Lanka, he added.

SAARC cannot be refurbished unless we amend the charter, Swamy said.

Former Bangladesh Foreign Minister, Iftekhar Ahmed Chowdhury, who spoke earlier also said SAARC was hobbled by the rules to have decisions based on consensus. As a result no sensitive issues can be discussed, which rendered it into a talking shop.

China and the US, which are observers in SAARC should have a broader role to prevent their rivalry spilling into the regional bloc.

"India should have a trilateral mechanism with the US and China to discuss SAARC related issues", he said stating that they need not be made regular members but could be given a bigger role.

"Then SAARC will get some teeth," he said dismissing the perception that China will get a bigger role in India's backyard pointing to China developing ports in Sri Lanka after Indian declined to do so.

Swamy said India should shun the "Look East Policy", pursued by the previous UPA government to develop ties with Vietnam and Japan and other countries in China's neighbourhood.

"India can have close economic ties with Japan but better avoid a larger role in East

Asia in view of deepening China-US rivalry," he said.

The emphasis instead should be on West Asia in view of the extremists take over of Iraq.

"Real thing to look for West Asia. We have to take serious call, due to developing conflict between Shias and Sunnis. All the external threats we face are all Sunni based.

Internally the Shia, Hindu relationship is cordial for centuries. We never had a conflict. We should bring Iran into SAARC's fold," he said.

He also criticised Manmohan Singh's government's decision to not to develop the Chabahar port in Iran which provided entry into Central Asia and Afghanistan.

About China's plans to have an economic corridor to Pakistan through the Pakistan Occupied Kashmir(PoK), Swamy said there are several projects but it is to be seen whether they materialise due to the volatile situation prevailing in the region.

If Taliban takes over Afghanistan after American troops leave in 2016 and subsequently have a Taliban compliant Pakistan, then the whole situation changes.

"Then these things mean nothing. The same way the trade route also," he said adding that India feels vindicated for its caution over Iran-Pakistan-India pipeline project which has not materialised so far.

## 大公报

### 张业遂：海洋争议协商解决

网址：

<http://news.takungpao.com.hk/paper/q/2014/0622/2553546.html>

【大公报讯】据人民网报道，外交部副部长张业遂 21 日在第三届世界和平论坛午餐会上演讲时指出，对于网络空间等国际新疆域，中国主张各国共同制定普遍接受的国际规则，不能把个别国家标准当作「国际标准」、把个别国家的规则当作「国际规则」。

另据中新社报道，张业遂在演讲中说，中国为世界与发展作出重要贡献，坚决反对有关国家打「法治」幌子侵犯别国合法权益。

张业遂说，改革开放 30 余年，中国对外大政方针始终保持稳定性和连续性。坚持奉行独立自主的和平外交政策，在和平共处五项原则基础上全面发展同各国的友好合作，坚定维护自身主权、安全、发展利益，下决心走一条大国和平发展的新路子。事实表明，中国对外方针政策不仅有力促进了中国的发展，也为世界和平与发展作出了重要贡献。中国没有任何理由改变这些被实践证明是完全正确的政策。

对于同周边一些国家的领土和海洋权益争议，张业遂表示，中方主张直接当事国通过谈判协商寻求和平解决办法，维护地区和平与稳定。中国坚决反对有关国家打「法治」幌子侵犯别国合法权益。

张业遂指出，中国一直是国际规则的维护者和建设性参与者。早在 60 年前，中国和印度、缅甸共同倡导和平共处五项原则，成为公认的处理国与国关系的基本准则。作为联合国安理会常任理事国，中国的每一次投票都以《联合国宪章》和国际关系基本准则为依据，维护的不是一己之私，而是人类的公平正义。中国积极参与《联合国海洋法公约》的制订，对现代国际海洋秩序的形成与发展作出了自己的贡献。我们呼吁尚未批准公约的国家尽快批准公约，进一步增强公约的普



遍性。

澳门

## 澳亚卫视

### 杨洁篪：中国坚持和平方式化分歧

地址：

<http://www.mastv.cc/news/article.php?id=42469>

第三届世界和平论坛，今天在北京清华大学开幕。中国国务委员杨洁篪出席论坛，并发表演讲。

杨洁篪表示，中国坚持通过和平方式解决国家间的分歧和争端，坚持为解决地区热点问题发挥建设性作用，中国坚定维护国家主权和领土完整，不会拿自己的核心利益做交易。

杨洁篪同时指出，中国始终是促进亚洲与世界和平与发展的坚定力量，中国愿意同各国一道，把握机遇，应对挑战，同舟共济。

# 第三届世界和平论坛在北京举行

《人民日报》（2014年06月22日 02版）

本报北京6月21日电（记者韩晓明、王骁波）第三届世界和平论坛21日在清华大学举行。国务委员杨洁篪出席开幕式并发表主旨演讲。

杨洁篪表示，建设一个更加美好的亚洲，需要为地区安全与合作开辟新思路、探索新办法、推出新举措。前不久，习近平主席在亚洲相互协作与信任措施会议第四次峰会上倡导共同、综合、合作、可持续的亚洲安全观，凝聚了亚洲国家共识，丰富发展了安全合作理念，增添了亚洲及世界安全合作动力，对增进地区国家互信与协作、实现本地区乃至世界的持久和平与共同发展，意义重大，影响深远。

杨洁篪强调，中国将践行亚洲安全观，坚定不移走和平发展道路。中国坚持在和平共处五项原则基础上深化同世界各国的友好合作，坚持弘扬丝绸之路精神，坚持通过和平方式解决国家间的分歧和争端，坚持为解决地区热点问题发挥建设性作用。中国始终是促进亚洲和世界和平与发展的坚定力量。我们愿与各国一道，继续为亚洲与世界的持久和平与共同繁荣作出更大贡献。

论坛主席、前国务委员唐家璇在开幕式上致辞。

论坛主题为“追求共同安全：和平、互信、责任”，包括多位外国前政要、知名智库学者在内的中外来宾约500人出席。

德维尔潘：中国是世界的稳定因素（人民日报国际论坛）

## 人民日报国际论坛：中国是世界的稳定因素

多米尼克·德维尔潘

2014 年 06 月 20 日 09:00

来源：人民日报

多极化世界是一个平衡的世界，是一个通过合作取得变化的世界。中国可以成为维持世界平衡和稳定的因素。

第三届世界和平论坛意义重大，它标志着一项计划的扎根以及坚持思想、雄心与信念的能力。我一直陪伴着世界和平论坛的成长，十分乐见它的持续进步。

众所周知，今年国际安全形势乱象纷呈，乌克兰危机、中东问题以及近期急转直下的伊拉克局势令人担忧。我一直认为，武力从来不是实现和平的办法。在担任 希拉克总统的外交部长期间，我曾与德国时任外长菲舍尔、俄罗斯时任外长伊万诺夫一道，反对发动伊拉克战争。我坚信，通过政治和外交手段解决争端，才是正确 的选择。对于目前一些热点问题和局部冲突，当事国可以在国际社会的帮助下，采用务实的方式以政治手段解决问题。同时，区域大国之间应适时举行会谈，建立区 域外交对话进程，以应对危机给区域局势带来的影响。诚如伊拉克危机，单靠伊拉克一国是无法解决的，必须让伊朗、沙特阿拉伯、土耳其等区域内国家参与政治进 程，以避免危机在更大范围内扩散。此外，在打击恐怖主义的问题上，没有所谓的“反恐战争”，军事手段只会强化极端分子的声誉，我们需要采取金融、法律、技 术等多重措施，加强全球合作。

进入 21 世纪，人类迎来了一个新世界，即多极化的世界。一国独大的时代已成过去，一批新兴市场国家崛起或重新跃上前台。包括中国、巴西与印度在内，新 兴市场国家在国际社会的分量越来越重，尤其在多边机制的建设问题上，新兴市场国家效率更高，且更具代表性和合法性。在非传统安全领域，国际金融稳定、全球 气候变暖等问题的解决，需要包括新兴市场国家在内的国际社会整体力量的联合。

中国正在经历其历史上极为重要的阶段。我经常来中国，在这里有很多朋友。今年是法中建交 50 周年，两国关系丰富绚丽。在国际问题上，法中两国享有很多共同的立场，我们都重视时代与历史，都坚持文化是国际关系中的重要因素，都相信对话是解决纠纷与矛盾的优先选择。

多极化世界是一个平衡的世界，是一个通过合作取得变化的世界。中国可以成为维持世界稳定的因素。一方面，中国以其分量与重要性，构成世界稳定的力量； 另一方面，中国代表了一些原则与愿景，如和谐、相互尊重等，对当前的国际局势特别必要。我相信，中国可以带给世界一个信息，既与历史相连，又能表达大部分 新兴市场国家的感受；这个信息不仅关心主权，而且重视有效的具有代表性的多边机制的重要性。

（作者为法国前总理）

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# 聚焦世界和平论坛：亚洲新安全观受热议

人民网 郑青亭

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“从 1840 年鸦片战争到 1949 年新中国成立前的 100 多年间，中国饱受列强侵略欺凌之苦，最懂得独立、和平之珍贵。中国决不会将自己经历过的痛苦强加给其他国家。”

“中国坚定维护国家主权和领土完整，不会拿自己的核心利益做交易，不会吞下损害中国主权、安全、发展利益的苦果。”

国务委员杨洁篪在第三届世界和平论坛开幕式上这样说到。6 月 21 日至 22 日，由清华大学主办、中国人民外交协会协办的第三届世界和平论坛在北京举办。7 名外国前政要、近 50 位驻华大使、110 余位中外智库领导出席了会议。

近些年来，“中国”已经成为几乎任何国际场合的重要议题。在世界和平论坛这个中国唯一的非官方国际安全论坛上，中国的外交、安全政策更是成为各方关注的核心。“亚洲前进道路上仍面临不少风险和挑战”，杨洁篪说，建设一个更加美好的亚洲，需要为地区安全与合作开辟新思路、探索新办法、推出新举措。

不久前，国家主席习近平在亚信峰会上倡导共同、综合、合作、可持续的亚洲安全观。这是中国国家领导人在国际场合对亚洲安全问题做出的最系统、最全面、最深刻的阐述。外界评价，这一倡议将结束“安全形势复杂多变的亚洲从未有全面安全合作机制”的历史。

对此，杨洁篪表示，亚洲安全观照顾到亚洲的多样性和差异性。要处理好地区安全问题，需要发扬求同存异精神，寻求各国安全诉求的最大公约数。“尊重各国自主选择社会制度和发展道路的权利，尊重并照顾各方合理安全关切。”

“亚洲安全观强调，不能身体已经进入 21 世纪，而脑袋还停留在冷战思维、零

和博弈的旧时代，要努力走出一条共建、共享、共赢的亚洲安全之路。不能一个国家安全而其他国家不安全，一部分国家安全而另一部分国家不安全，更不能牺牲别国安全谋求自身所谓绝对安全。”

除了国务委员杨洁篪在开幕式上发表主旨演讲外，外交部常务副部长张业遂和副总参谋长孙建国分别在本届世界和平论坛上发表了午餐会演讲。中国军政高官利用这一平台向各国战略家和智库学者阐述了中国的外交和安全政策。

### ——焦点 1：亚洲需要新的安全架构

“亚太地区正在面临一个共同的挑战，那就是寻求一个 21 世纪的国际秩序。到目前为止，决定各个地区机制形势的还是主要区域大国的观念，以及他们对各自国家利益的追求，而不是这种区域秩序本身的特定主体。”因身体抱恙未能参加本届论坛的美国前国务卿基辛格在开幕式上通过视频如是说道。

俄罗斯前国家安全会议秘书伊万诺夫提出，亚太地区能否达成安全共识关乎整个世界的未来发展。“亚太是最能体现全球政治复杂性和多面性两个特点的地区。如果我们在这个地区能够形成共同的愿景，成功管控危机，应对发展的挑战，那么我们的成功就能在其他地区得到复制；但如果我们在亚太地区做不到这一点，那么 21 世纪将是不稳定、不可预测且危险的，而且也会影响到其他地区的发展。”

世界的政治和经济中心正在从大西洋向亚太转移，但日本前首相鸠山由纪夫指出，与此不相适应的是，亚洲安全问题充满了不确定因素，尽管地区大国在多边合作方面采取了积极的措施，但在双边的层面上，紧张、冲突不断增加。“采用军事力量维护国家利益，既会受到他国谴责，也会让百姓承受巨大苦难。为了彻底避免这些冲突，必须改变态度，让国家之间充满友爱，建立互信，互相合作。”

点评：

“与经济问题相比，各国对安全问题的讨论很少。当前国际安全问题比较严重，大家在会上都在谈，应该建立一个怎么样的机制。危机管理机制是冷战时期的产物，事实证明，只靠它不能有效维护和平。因此，我们要超越传统的方法，创造新方法进行安全管理。”清华大学当代国际关系研究院院长、世界和平论坛秘书长阎学通教授在两天的会议之后总结道。

### ——焦点 2：中国主张建立什么样的亚太秩序

中国主张建立什么样的亚太秩序？中国是不是要消除美国在亚太的影响力？这样的问题引起了与会嘉宾的强烈关注。哈德利就在大会发言中控诉，“‘亚洲的安全必须由亚洲人自己去解决’，这个背后的含义就是要把美国从亚洲的安全架构中赶出去。”

但这实际上是美国式的误读。在哈德利发言之前，杨洁篪就在主旨演讲中指出：“亚洲安全观强调，亚洲国家在加强自身合作的同时，还要坚定致力于同其他地

区国家、其他地区和国际组织的合作，欢迎各方为亚洲安全和合作发挥积极和建设性作用。”“同时，域外国家也应充分考虑本地区的实际情况，尊重地区国家的合理关切，共同来做地区安全与发展的加法，而不是做减法。要充分发挥跨区域机制的桥梁和纽带作用，进一步促进亚洲与世界其他地区的交流与合作。”

在主题为“构建亚太地区新安全架构”的小组讨论上，美国前常务副国务卿阿米蒂奇透露，直到一个月之前，美国外交政策专家根本就没有听说过“亚信”这个词，但现在慢慢地有人知道了，因为习近平主席主持了这个峰会，并提出了一个涵盖了几乎整个亚洲区域的安全架构。

“我对习近平的演讲印象非常深刻。他发出的信号是，愿意同世界各国进行交流，要尊重各国家领土、主权完整，不干涉内政，尊重各个国家独立自主选择发展道路的权利，尊重各方的安全利益。这些都是非常重要的。对于我来说这是一个非常出色的政策的声明。”但阿米蒂奇对这个新的安全观也有疑问：本区域这些国家是不是相信中国真的这么想？它与中美新型大国关系有什么关系？是会带来冲突还是合作？

点评：

对于这些担忧，上海社会科学院副院长黄仁伟对人民网记者分析说，“亚洲新安全观是中国在发展的新历史阶段提出的新准则。提出之后能不能让所有的国家接受？大国会不会照办？小国会不会跟着走？肯定不会。这需要一个过程，还需要中国首先做到。”

“因为很多国家都不相信，当一个国家强大起来之后还会平等待人，主张利益共享、共同安全。按照普遍规律，当一个国家强大到一定时候就会变成霸权，推行单边安全和绝对安全。”黄仁伟说，“中国已经成为世界第二大经济体，正在成为一个超级大国，一举一动都在受到世界关注。我们需要向世界解释我们的和平发展路线，但更重要的是需要身体力行。”

——焦点 3：中美关系发展决定东亚安全

“中美不和将给其他国家兴风作浪的机会”

对于构建 21 世纪国际新秩序，特别是亚太地区安全机制上，基辛格表示，中美两国具有至关重要的作用，因此必须处理好中美关系。“历史给了我们一个警示，往往一个新兴大国同一个守陈大国会陷入一种冲突的格局。在我们所处的时代，如果产生这样的格局，那对双方来说都具有灾难性后果。它将分化国际体系，阻止重要议题的进展，导致冲突。这种冲突不仅没有真正的赢家，也会诱使其他国家利用美中之间的不和。”

“美国的亚太再平衡战略把中国当成了潜在目标”

国务院侨办副主任何亚非认为，美国的亚太再平衡战略把中国当成了潜在目标。



中方没有别的选择，必须要做出回应，首先就要加强国防力量。“中国要做什么，实际上是取决于美国的，这一地区的未来安全形势在很大的程度上将由中美关系的状况来决定。”他指出，如果中美之间是合作伙伴关系，那么地区安全局势就会缓和，紧张态势就会降级；但如果中美关系朝着冲突的方向发展，那东亚的安全形势就会恶化，甚至有军事冲突的可能性。

“美国不想包围中国，中美关系不受美国与盟友关系影响”

从美方的角度，卡内基国际和平研究院院长马秀丝也同意，对美国而言，在东亚地区最重要的安全问题是跟中国的关系。但她提出，“美国的政策有‘四不’：第一，美国不想要包围中国；第二，不想煽动本地区的朋友为中国制造麻烦，美国赞成对现有争端进行和平仲裁；第三，美国的再平衡政策并不意味着美国打算在这些地区扮演更强大的军事角色；第四，美国也并不是用任何方式想要暗示，碍于本地区现有盟友关系，美国不想与中国有强有力的关系。”

点评：

对于中美嘉宾围绕两国关系进行的交锋，阎学通在论坛结束后的记者会上向媒体表示，“美国对华政策是复杂的。在经济层面，长期以来强调的是合作。2004年，美国国务卿鲍威尔访问中国，他对记者说，中美在经济方面就是战略合作伙伴，后边就不说了。我觉得，从1998年美国总统克林顿访问中国之后，美国的对华政策就是加强和中国的经济合作。但美国的对华政策是双轨的，经济和安全两个轨是反向的。经济上促进合作，安全上防范中国。”

“正因如此，对待中国企业赴美投资，一旦美国认为是安全问题时，就采取阻止的政策。他提出，‘你这个投资涉及到我国战略安全，不让你投资。’涉及安全，美国对华政策就是消极的，只谈经济，它就是积极的。”

本届世界和平论坛共设3场全体大会，主题分别为亚太大国关系与地区和平、超越地区涉海争议维护亚太和平与发展、美国撤军后的中东与中亚地区安全。马来西亚前总理巴达维、巴基斯坦前总理阿齐兹、法国前总理德维尔潘、日本前首相鸠山由纪夫、俄罗斯前国家安全会议秘书伊万诺夫、美国前国家事务安全助理哈德利、欧盟理事会前秘书长兼共同外交与安全政策高级代表索拉纳等外国前政要分别发表了主旨演讲并回答了提问。

（人民网北京6月23日电 郑青亭）

# 前美高官列中国在亚太地区“罪状” 中国学者驳斥

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<http://world.people.com.cn/n/2014/0622/c1002-25181720.html>

人民网北京 6 月 22 日电（郑青亭）“中方在亚信峰会上提出的新亚洲安全观是一个很好的模式。但美国看到的是，中国的实际做法与这个倡议并不一致。中国在周边地区采取的行动让邻国感到威胁，并没有建立互赢的模式，依然在采取零和游戏的思维。”美国前任国家安全事务助理哈德利 21 日在第三届世界和平论坛上批评中国的外交政策导致地区紧张局势升温。

“对于构建中美新型大国关系，我的态度比较悲观。我认为，中国近期的举动让美国越来越失去热情，我想问问，中国是不是应该采取实际行动推动这一关系的发展？”在论坛大会上，哈德利列举了中国的几大“罪状”，如设立防空识别区时没有与美方进行沟通，在仁爱礁附近增加驻军，在西沙群岛开采石油等。“我知道中国有自己的理由，但是如果把这些行动结合起来看，其他国家都会怀疑中国的动机。我想知道的是，中国能否为建立新型大国关系而牺牲短期利益？”

就哈德利对中方的控诉，人民网记者采访了与会嘉宾、复旦大学国际问题研究院常务副院长吴心伯。他认为，一方面这反映了美国对中国在亚太地区崛起的紧张和担心，另一方面也说明美国要趁机把水弄混的企图。

指责一：“中国要把美国赶出亚洲”

哈德利说：“中方提出，‘亚洲国家的事务要由亚洲国家自己主导。’此外，还通过建造航母、部署战机把美国拦截在第一岛链之外。这个背后的含义就是要把美国赶出亚洲。”

对此，吴心伯回应道，“亚洲国家要自己主导和主宰自己命运”是我们在亚信峰会上提出的，美国对此反应过度说明他们对新形势的不适应。“长期以来，美国在亚太地区安全上发挥了主导作用，对其盟国和伙伴国的在安全问题上的依附习以为常。现在，亚洲国家经济逐渐发展起来，逐步认识到自主处理地区安全的重要性，并且有了自信心。因此，亚洲安全事务主要由亚洲国家主导，是合乎逻辑的事情。”

“美国做惯了老大，心态上不适应，担心其在地区安全事务中的主导地位和影响力会受到挑战，因此才会攻击我们。”吴心伯指出，“实际上美国的担忧是不必

要的，因为习主席也讲到，我们也欢迎域外国家在亚洲事务中发挥积极的和建设性的作用，并没有讲要排斥美国。”

吴心伯说，过去十年，亚洲安全问题主要由美国解决，它入侵了伊拉克，打了阿富汗，最后自己走了，并不是被中国赶走的。这些失败的政策也说明，美国单边主导的亚太安全政策已经行不通了。“除此之外，美国的指责也暴露出其把水弄混的企图，它就是要通过指责中国‘排挤它’营造地区紧张气氛。”

指责二：“‘美国与盟国串通一气’只是中国人的想象”

哈德利说：“中国一直认为，美国要与盟国一起给中国制造麻烦。这实际上是一个阴谋论，事实恰好相反。”

真的仅仅是阴谋论吗？“如果看一下美国在中国周边的经济、安全和外交战略，我们就会发现，美国一直在构建以自己为中心、以盟友为主要成员的体系：在安全上就是建立同盟；经济上就是推进 TPP；外交上就是进行美日澳、美日印三边对话，在这些对话中，中国都是主要议题，即怎样应对一个崛起中的中国。”吴心伯说。

“这些事实说明，美国在全方位地处理与崛起中的中国的关系，做出了一种制衡中国的安排。在这个过程中，有很多是不符合中国的利益的，因此，中国感到被美国‘算计’是有事实作依据的。”吴心伯指出，如果没有这些内容，那么美国与盟友进行双边、三边对话的时候到底讲了哪些内容？中国承担了什么角色？美国在与盟国的军事合作中又把谁当成了假想敌？这些都能告诉中国吗？

指责三：“中国对于构建中美新型大国关系诚意不足”

哈德利说：“对于构建中美新型大国关系，我的态度比较悲观。我认为，中国近期的举动让美国越来越失去热情，我想问问，中国是不是应该采取实际行动推动这一关系的发展？”

吴心伯对此表示，在构建新型大国关系过程中，需要双方共同努力。“中方领导人提出这个目标是严肃认真的，一直在不断考虑新中美关系的具体内容。但美方一开始对这个目标不是很热心，后来虽然有所表态，但总归感觉有些勉强，而且内部存在不同声音。”

吴心伯分析说，具体来看，在美国，有些人认为中方提出这一倡议可能并不当真；有人认为中国可能怀有某种阴谋；还有人认为，如果能够就此让中国对美言听计从则是一件好事。

问题不仅在此，“在政策层面上，美国没有对中美关系做出足够重视，在处理一些地区问题上和对待双边关系上没有按照中美大国关系战略来处理。比如，在对待中国和邻国的海洋争端上，美国完全是一边倒，支持中国的对立面；在网络问题上，起诉中国军官的做法完全就是破坏性的。”

吴心伯认为，如果讲中美新型大国关系取得的进展不能令人满意的话，责任主要是美国。“实际上，美国政局内部对华态度存在分歧，影响了奥巴马政府对中美关系的处理。”

日前，美国起诉中国五名军人，指控中国军方从事网络犯罪活动，最后自陷窘境，不了了之。“这其实就是一个象征性的姿态。本来奥巴马政府打算年初就要这么做，后来发生了斯诺登事件，把它搞网络监控的丑事抖了出来，美国忙着救火。到了今年，斯诺登事件告一段落，美国司法部就开始指控中国军人。”吴心伯分析，这件事实际上是美国国内的一个政治行为，目的就是给中国一个下马威，并不期待能有什么实际效果，这正说明美国目前的对华政策并没有从构建中美新型大国关系的角度来考虑。

指责四：“中国设立防空识别区没有事先与美国沟通”

哈德利还说，“中国在设立防空识别区的问题上没有事先和美国沟通，说明中国的诚意不足。”

“美国在亚太地区的很多军事行动向中国打招呼了吗？为什么要向中国提出这么过分的要求呢？”吴心伯说，“如果我们是在美国附近建立识别区，可能还需要打招呼，但我在我的附近做这个事情，这是我的合法权益。有如果拿着中美新型大国关系提出过分的要求，这是不具建设性的。”

学者谈中美构建新型大国关系：为何中美可以打破大国兵戎相见的魔咒？

2014年06月21日 21:32:13 来源： 新华网

# 为什么中美可以打破大国兵戎相见的魔咒？

## ——知名学者谈中美构建新型大国关系

新华网北京6月21日电（记者熊争艳、白洁）中外知名学者21日表示，尽管中美在不少领域存在分歧和竞争，但两国在经济等领域的相互依赖、应对全球挑

战上的深度绑定以及对新时期中美合作的战略重要性的认知，都决定了两国有望打破大国兵戎相见的历史魔咒，构建不冲突不对抗、相互尊重、合作共赢的新型大国关系。

美国前国务卿基辛格为当天在清华大学举行的第三届世界和平论坛发来视频讲话。他说，美中两国都是洲际规模的国家，拥有光荣的历史和独特的文化，同时也都拥有扮演特殊国际角色的信念。两国人民的成就、活力和视野使得两国彼此的接触日益密切。当今世界很多重大问题，如环境、能源、网络等，都要美中两国合作解决。

“大国互动的历史警示我们，新兴大国和守成大国的互动有可能陷入对抗的境地。在当今时代，这种对抗将使国际体系出现极化，阻碍关键性问题的进展，这种对抗所引发的冲突将不会有真正的赢家，它还会促使其他国家恶意利用中美之间的竞争。”基辛格说。

基辛格说，习近平主席和奥巴马总统已意识到这些危险。习近平主席首次提出一种富有远见的替代性模式，即中美新型大国关系。两国元首都承诺致力于构建这种新型关系。这将使双方更加关注共同利益，在分歧出现时，更加坦率地交流和讨论。同时双方更有责任通过政治、经济、文化等渠道开展合作与竞争。这是一种富有智慧的政治远见，有利于双方彼此协调，共同努力。如果成功，那将对21世纪的和平做出巨大贡献。

“为什么美中可以打破历史的魔咒？”美国前总统国家安全事务助理哈德利说，首先，引发过去守成大国和新兴大国对抗的一些因素，并不存在于美中之间。比如，美中没有领土争端，也没有争夺殖民地的愿望冲突。美国通过大量的贸易和投资促进中国的发展，帮助中国登上世界舞台，为中国经济社会发展所需的稳定的亚洲地缘环境做贡献。中国已融入现有的全球外交、金融和经济等体系，这将有助于中国的持续繁荣。

哈德利说，其次，美中之间存在一些因素，是既往守成大国和新型大国关系中鲜见的。如两国在经济、金融和经贸领域相互联系度和依存度很高。中美都是联合国安理会和世界贸易组织的成员，这使得两国出现问题时，无需诉诸对抗和军事力量，而是借助这些渠道沟通解决。第三，面对不完善的全球金融体系、日益严重的环境污染、广泛肆虐的传染病、恐怖主义、跨国犯罪等世界性挑战，美中都无法独善其身，必须携手解决。

历史的魔咒始于两千多年前。公元前431年至公元前404年，为争夺霸权，古希腊的两个城邦同盟——以斯巴达为首的伯罗奔尼撒同盟和以雅典为首的提洛同盟，爆发了一场大规模的冲突，这就是史上有名的伯罗奔尼撒战争。这场战争之所以不可避免，希腊历史学家修昔底德认为是由于雅典实力的增长，并使斯巴达产生恐惧使然。这就是“修昔底德陷阱”，即一个崛起的大国必然要挑战现存大国，而现存大国将用武力回应这种威胁。

中国国际问题研究所副所长阮宗泽认为，今日的中美关系与斯巴达和雅典的关系

不同。今天的中美关系处于新的历史时期。中方提出建立新型大国关系的概念，为的是摆脱大国兵戎相见的历史魔咒。要将这样的希望变成现实，其核心在于增进互信，消除你输我赢、你失我得的零和心理。其路径就是本着相互尊重、平等互利、包容互鉴的精神，将对方的发展视为机遇而不是威胁。还要建设性地管控随时可能出现的多种分歧。

上海国际问题研究院院长陈东晓认为，中美构建新型大国关系，并不意味着两国的分歧一定会减少，有些时候一些问题还可能增加。尽管中美存在分歧，但双方始终有一种基本认知，即中美对于两国在国际社会利益的深度绑定和相互依赖关系，对两国共同协作应对安全挑战的紧迫性，以及对新时期中美合作的战略重要性有了更多相似的判断。只要减少战略意图的误判，就能扫清中美冲突的根源。

## 世界和平论坛今日开幕 各国前高官纵论全球安全

世界和平论坛今日开幕 各国前高官纵论全球安全  
2014 年 06 月 21 日 09:03:09 来源： 人民网

人民网北京 6 月 21 日电 （郑青亭）第三届世界和平论坛将于 6 月 21 日至 22 日在清华大学举行。论坛将邀请近十位前外国国家领导人，就亚太大国关系与地区和平、维护亚太和平发展、中东与中亚地区安全等问题展开讨论。国务委员杨洁篪将出席 21 日上午举行的论坛开幕式并发表主旨演讲。

参加此次论坛的前外国政要包括：美国前总统国家安全事务助理哈德利、俄罗斯前副总理兼国家安全会议秘书伊万诺夫、日本前首相鸠山由纪夫、法国前总理德维尔 潘、马来西亚前总理巴达维、巴基斯坦前总理阿齐兹、欧盟前共同外交与安全政策高级代表索拉纳。此外，还有约 50 位驻华大使受邀出席此次论坛。

“很多在任的国外政治家迫于职位压力会进行‘政治表演’。我们的论坛不需要这样的表演，因此，我们邀请的国外演讲嘉宾都是‘前’政要，希望他们能够卸下包袱讲真话。”论坛秘书长阎学通此前对记者表示，世界和平论坛旨在为国际战略家和智库领导人提供探讨国家安全问题、寻找建设性解决方法的平台。

为了打破西方大国在国际安全问题上的垄断，阎学通透露，来自发展中国家的代表将占大多数，“希望能够让中小国家的安全利益得到充分的表达，增加国际安全问题讨论的多元性。”

围绕“追求共同安全：和平、互信、责任”的主题，论坛将设 3 场大会、18 组小组讨论、2 场午餐会、6 场媒体访谈和 2 场新闻发布会。

世界和平论坛创建于 2012 年，由清华大学主办、中国人民外交协会协办，是唯一一个由中国非官方机构组织举办的国家安全高级论坛。论坛主席为前国务委员唐家璇。该论坛对国际安全问题的讨论受到外界广泛关注。据估计，今年将有 200 多名中外记者报道此次论坛。

# 外交部副部长张业遂出席第三届世界和平论坛午餐会并发表演讲

2014-06-21

2014年6月21日，外交部副部长张业遂出席第三届世界和平论坛午餐会并发表演讲，就外界关心的中国外交政策中的重要问题进行阐述。

张业遂说，改革开放以来，中国对外大政方针始终保持稳定性和连续性。我们坚持奉行独立自主的和平外交政策，坚持在和平共处五项原则基础上全面发展同各国的友好合作，坚定维护自身主权、安全、发展利益，下决心走一条大国和平发展的新路子。事实表明，中国对外方针政策不仅有力促进了中国的发展，也为世界和平与发展作出了重要贡献。我们没有任何理由改变这些被实践证明是完全正确的政策。

张业遂说，中国是国际规则的维护者和建设性参与者。早在60年前，中国和印度、缅甸共同倡导和平共处五项原则，成为公认的处理国与国关系的基本准则。作为联合国安理会常任理事国，中国维护的不是一己之私，而是人类的公平正义。对于同周边一些国家的领土和海洋权益争议，中方主张直接当事国通过谈判协商寻求和平解决办法，维护地区和平与稳定。我们坚决反对有关国家打着所谓“法治”的幌子侵犯别国合法权益。

张业遂说，发展是亚太地区大多数国家的首要任务和重大关切，是解决地区安全问题的“总钥匙”。地区国家应当聚焦发展主题，尊重并照顾各方合理安全关切，加强沟通协作，提升互信水平。中方支持探讨建立平衡、有效的地区安全架构，主张建设开放、包容的经济和区域合作框架。

张业遂表示，随着中国不断发展，我们将更加积极加强同世界各国友好合作，更加积极维护世界和平、促进共同发展，更加积极贯彻以人为本、外交为民的宗旨，努力为中华民族伟大复兴和人类进步事业贡献更多正能量。



# 第三届世界和平论坛在北京举行 杨洁篪出席开幕式并发表主旨演讲

2014 年 06 月 21 日 14:41:56 来源： 新华网

新华网北京 6 月 21 日电（记者熊争艳 白洁）第三届世界和平论坛 21 日在清华大学举行。国务委员杨洁篪出席开幕式并发表主旨演讲。

杨洁篪表示，建设一个更加美好的亚洲，需要为地区安全与合作开辟新思路、探索新办法、推出新举措。前不久，习近平主席在亚洲相互协作与信任措施会议第四次 峰会上倡导共同、综合、合作、可持续的亚洲安全观，凝聚了亚洲国家共识，丰富发展了安全合作理念，增添了亚洲及世界安全合作动力，对增进地区国家互信与协 作、实现本地区乃至世界的持久和平与共同发展，意义重大，影响深远。

杨洁篪强调，中国将践行亚洲安全观，坚定不移走和平发展道路。中国坚持在和平共处五项原则基础上深化同世界各国的友好合作，坚持弘扬丝绸之路精神，坚持通 过和平方式解决国家间的分歧和争端，坚持为解决地区热点问题发挥建设性作用。中国始终是促进亚洲和世界和平与发展的坚定力量。我们愿与各国一道，继续为亚 洲与世界的持久和平与共同繁荣作出更大贡献。

论坛主题为“追求共同安全：和平、互信、责任”，包括多位外国前政要、知名智库学者在内的中外来宾约 500 人出席。

# 述评：中国将举办世界和平论坛 搭建平台探讨共同安全

2014-06-02 15:38:00 来源：中国政府网

新华社北京6月2日电(记者 孙奕)亚太地区大国间应如何相处？亚太和平与发展应如何维护？中东与中亚地区安全形势怎样？核不扩散体系应怎样维护？6月下旬，中国将举办第三届世界和平论坛，多名前政要、学者将就多个安全问题进行探讨。

分析人士认为，当前形势下，论坛将增进与会者对亚洲安全观的理解，为各方就新形势下安全理念这一领域加强交流、进行探讨搭建平台，对追求共同安全具有重要意义。

世界和平论坛于2012年创建，是中国第一个高级别、非官方的国际安全论坛。专家指出，尽管论坛机制形成的历史还不长，但它对现有国际安全对话机制已形成补充、甚至成为一个新的选择。

在即将于21日至22日在北京举行的本届论坛上，与会者将围绕“追求共同安全：和平、互信、责任”这一主题进行探讨。论坛设置了四个议题，不仅涉及亚太地区安全，也涉及中东、中亚、核不扩散等安全领域。同时，中方对论坛高度重视，从前两届论坛来看，中国国家领导人均出席了活动，就中国始终奉行和平外交作出了承诺。

新背景赋予论坛新意义。不久前，国家主席习近平在亚信峰会上提出亚洲安全观，倡导共同、综合、合作、可持续安全。专家分析，本届论坛将令更多人理解亚洲安全观，不仅对亚洲、对世界和平与安全都有好处。

中国国际问题研究所副所长阮宗泽认为，冷战后，国际上对过去的安全观念仍有沿用——通过加强盟友关系针对第三方、“你输我赢”的零和观念还是无处不在。而中国倡导的亚洲安全观是共同的、合作的安全，不是单纯排他的、单边的安全，不只适用亚洲，也适用在国际社会。

“新形势下，非传统安全问题相较过去愈发凸显，解决这一问题不能拉帮结派，必须要靠大家一起来合作。同样，身处全球化的世界，不可能只追求自己的利益而牺牲别人的利益，这会造成不可持续的结果。”他说。

事实上，亚洲安全观在国际社会已被越来越多人认可。在亚信峰会上，与会方对亚洲安全观表示支持，愿同中方携手努力，实现共同安全、共同发展、共同繁荣。

但阮宗泽也表示，国际上现有一些探讨国际安全的对话平台，如每年2月在德国慕尼黑举行的安全对话、每年在新加坡举行的香格里拉对话会等，带有浓厚的西方色彩。这些会议主办方在“议程设定”、“请什么人讲什么话”方面，施加了很重的把控、操作痕迹。

“可以看到，在刚刚落幕的香格里拉对话会上，充斥着过去 老安全观 、或者零和安全的理念。”阮宗泽说。

在日前举行的第13届香格里拉对话会上，日本首相安倍晋三和美国国防部长哈格尔在对话会上一唱一和，向中国发起挑衅和挑战，对中国进行无端指责。对此，中方在会上、会下多个场合对有关行径进行了批驳。

专家认为，中国在追求共同安全上有倡议、有作为、有行动，并且获得多方认可。而反观国际社会，各国需要有和21世纪新形势相吻合的安全理念，才能与时俱进，作出顺应和有利今天的国际安全与和平的行动。

“不可否认，当前国际社会谈到安全问题时，中国常常成为一个话题。中国利用举办世界和平论坛之机，开诚布公和大家探讨安全，充分展现了中国的担当和开放态度。”阮宗泽说。

本文来源：中国政府网

<http://money.163.com/14/0602/15/9T0DJJA2C00253B0H.html>