



# 世界和平论坛



中国·清华大学



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2012年7月7日，时任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。



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



邱勇  
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



# 论坛开幕式



2015年6月27日，国家副主席李源潮参加第四届“世界和平论坛”开幕式并致辞。



# 主题报告



印度尼西亚总统苏西洛 (2004-2014)



澳大利亚总理陆克文 (2007-2010)



法国总理德维尔潘 (2005-2007)

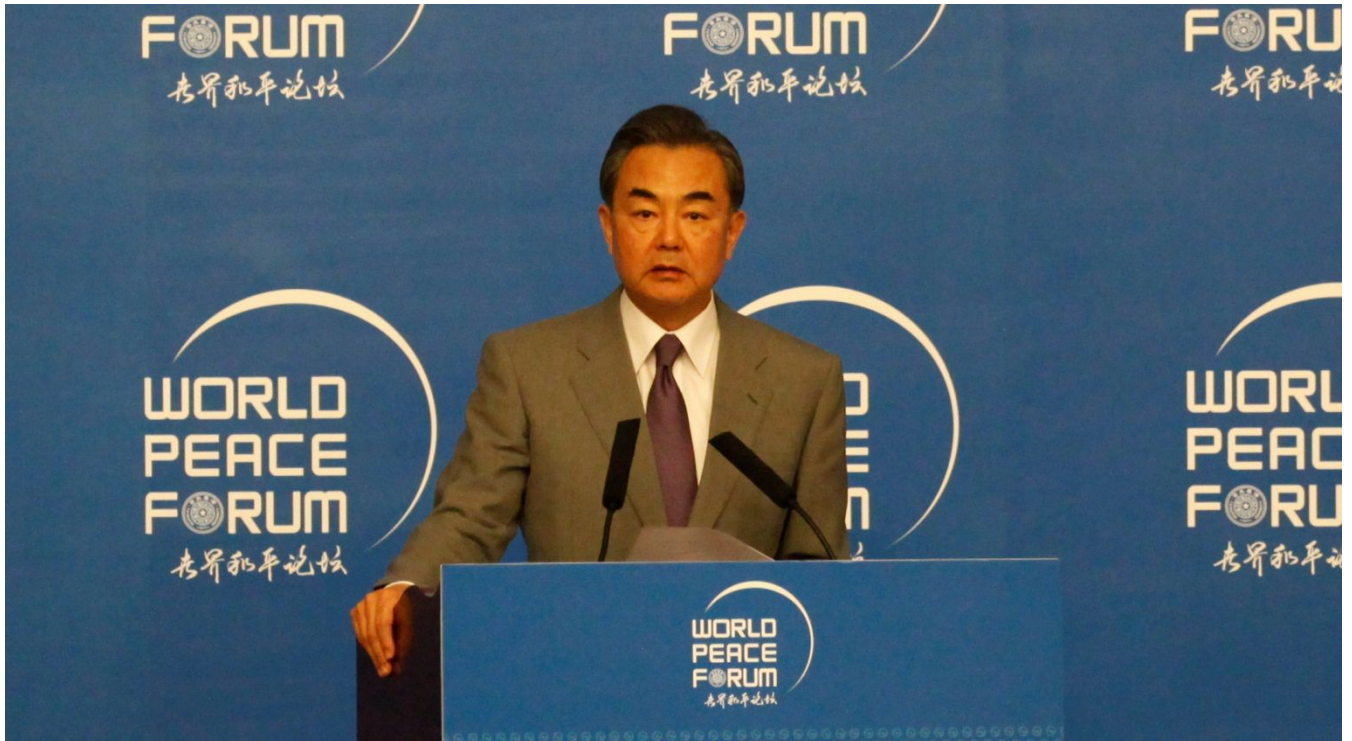


巴基斯坦总理阿齐兹 (2004-2007)



俄罗斯联邦安全会议秘书伊万诺夫 (2004-2007)

# 餐会演讲



外交部长王毅

## 大国关系和国际秩序

新型大国关系，除了中美关系，现在已延伸到中国和世界其他大国的关系。那么中国在新型大国关系中扮演着什么角色呢？这种新型大国关系又如何融合当前的国际秩序并解决国际社会面临的挑战呢？又有什么因素阻碍这种新型大国关系的发展呢？

### 主持人



崔立如  
中国现代国际关系研究院院长 (2005-2013)

### 发言人



伊万诺夫  
俄罗斯联邦安全会议  
秘书(2004-2007)



斯瓦米  
印度商务部、法律部  
部长 (1990-1991)



威廉·伯恩斯  
美国卡内基国际和平  
基金会主席



杜起文  
中国——太平洋岛国  
事务特使



宫本雄二  
日本驻华大使 (2006-  
2010); 日本宫本亚洲  
研究所主席

## 大国安全合作机制

大国在推动国际社会安全和稳定方面扮演着至关重要的角色., 那么大国承担着哪些国际安全责任呢? 大国又该如何处理战略不互信问题在避免冲突和对抗中构建自信呢? 大国之间又该建立怎样的安全合作机制来确保国际社会的安全和稳定呢?

### 主持人



杨洁勉  
上海国际问题研究院院长 (2007-2013)

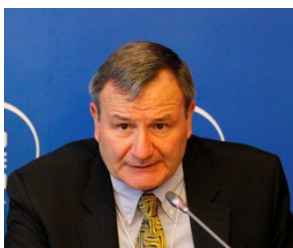
### 发言人



萨仁山  
印度外交秘书长 (2004-2006)



陆忠伟  
前中国现代国际关系研究院  
院长



艾江山  
美国斯坦福大学杰出学者



毛利西奥·卡瓦略  
巴西外交部政策司司长

## 国际海洋安全合作

和其他非传统安全问题一样，海洋安全问题已经成为了影响国际社会安全和稳定的重要挑战。那么海洋安全涉及到哪些重大问题呢？海洋安全问题又会带来哪些后果呢？大国间又该怎样开展合作来避免海上冲突促进海上稳定呢？

### 主持人



张宇燕  
中国社会科学院世界经济与政治研究所所长

### 发言人



鲍勃·卡尔  
澳大利亚外长(2012-2013)



黄炳茂  
韩国国防改革顾问委员会主席  
(2005-2008)



宫本雄二  
日本驻华大使 (2006-2010);  
日本宫本亚洲研究所主席



韩旭东  
中国人民解放军国防大学教授

## 亚太地区安全合作

由于亚太地区局势日益紧张，政治不确定因素增多，国家间安全合作愈显重要。那么亚太地区的大国将如何合作来促进区域安全稳定呢？区域性国际组织又该如何应对地区紧张和冲突呢？区域安全合作又面临哪些障碍呢？



主持人  
陶涛  
中国人民争取和平  
与裁军协会副秘书  
长

发言人  
鲍勃·卡尔  
澳大利亚外长  
(2012-2013)

金星焕  
韩国外交通商部长  
官 (2010-2013)

查培新  
中国外交部外交  
政策咨询委员会  
委员

毛利西奥·卡瓦略  
巴西外交部政策司  
司长

韩磊  
清华—卡内基全球  
政策中心的主任

## 欧洲冲突及安全合作

欧洲一直以来是关系全球安全稳定的重要地区。那么欧洲地区冲突的主要来源有哪些？这些冲突又是如何影响国际安全的呢？欧洲地区在促进国际安全发挥着什么作用？欧洲地区又该如何自我调整来适应变革中的国际环境呢？

### 主持人



周弘  
社会科学院欧洲研究所 所长 (2001-2014)

### 发言人



索拉纳  
欧盟共同外交与安全政策高级代表(1999-2009)



梅兆荣  
中国国务院发展研究中心世界发展研究所 所长



保罗·格维尔茨  
美国耶鲁大学法学院波特斯图尔特宪法学教授、耶鲁法学院中国中心主任



卡什因  
俄罗斯科学院远东所高级研究员

## 中东冲突及安全合作

在中东国家间调停的各利益方的冲突一直是影响中东稳定的重大挑战。由于中东关键的地理区位，中东的地区冲突也威胁着全球经济和国际社会的稳定。那么导致中东地区冲突的基本因素有哪些呢？区域和国际组织该如何配合来促进中东地区的和平稳定呢？

### 主持人



杨恕  
兰州大学中亚研究所 所长

### 发言人



霍哈尔  
巴基斯坦外交秘书长(2002-2005)  
巴基斯坦国立科学技术大学高级研究员



吴思科  
中国政府中东问题 前任特使



莎菲  
阿盟驻华代表处副主任

## 国际网络安全合作

随着人们日常生活和基础物流服务对网络和底层基础设施的日益依赖，如今的网络安全问题不仅影响普通人的安全而且也对国家安全构成了严重威胁。那么网络安全面临着哪些重大的风险和挑战呢？国际社会该如何合作来应对挑战呢？大国间又该如何制定标准和规则来保护网络安全不受侵害呢？



主持人  
王国庆  
中国运载火箭技术  
研究院 副院长

发言人  
拉夫黑德  
美国第29任海军作  
战部长

库图诺夫  
俄罗斯国际事务  
委员会主席

杨希雨  
博鳌亚洲论坛研究  
院 执行副院长

索拉纳  
欧盟共同外交与安  
全政策高级代表  
(1999-2009)

## 地区冲突与安全合作

地区冲突已经成为威胁地区稳定的主要因素，不仅影响地区各国的安全和稳定而且威胁着整个国际社会的安全和稳定。那么当今世界有哪些主要的地区冲突？大国间该如何开展合作解决地区冲突？国际社会又该如何合作来推动地区安全和稳定呢？

### 主持人



王世杰  
中东问题特使

### 发言人



李君如  
中共中央党校 前副校  
长，归国华侨联合会  
主席



金星焕  
韩国外交通商部部长  
(2010-2013)



瓦南迪  
印度尼西亚战略国际  
研究基金会副主席



小原凡思  
东京财团研究员



尤他因  
俄罗斯科学院形势分  
析中心 系主任

## 南亚安全问题及合作

伴随着尚未解决的领土纠纷和民族矛盾，南亚国家既面临着来自国内的安全威胁同时还面临着来自恐怖组织和区域竞争对手的外部威胁。那么具体是哪些安全挑战呢？这些安全问题又是如何阻碍区域发展的呢？南亚国家又当如何开展合作来解决这些安全问题呢？



主持人  
韩保江  
中共中央党校国际  
战略研究所 所长

发言人  
萨仁山  
印度外交秘书长  
(2004-2006)

霍哈尔  
巴基斯坦外交秘书  
长，巴基斯坦国立  
科学技术大学高级  
研究员

乔杜里  
孟加拉国外交部  
长(2007-2009)，  
孟加拉国南亚研  
究所首席研究员

艾平  
中国国际交流协会  
副会长

## 中亚安全问题及合作

中亚地区位于欧亚大陆的心脏地带，安全形势复杂，是地缘政治的热点地区。美军从阿富汗撤军后，中亚地区的安全格局开始进入了新的变革。那么中亚地区存在哪些主要的安全问题呢？地区各国家和组织该如何合作来应对安全问题面临的挑战呢？经济和安全合作组织又该如何巩固区域力量来促进地区稳定呢？

### 主持人



李永全  
中国社会科学院俄罗斯东欧中亚研究所 所长

### 发言人



苏尔丹巴耶夫  
上海合作组织副秘书长



卡拉加诺夫  
俄罗斯国立研究大学高等经济学院国际经济与外交事务系主任



萨托洛夫  
塔吉克斯坦外交部副部长  
(1999-2006)



邢广程  
中国社会科学院边疆研究所  
所长

## 中美安全合作

### 联合主办:

清华大学国际关系研究院

美国卡内基国际和平基金会

作为当代国际社会两个重要的世界大国，中美两国在维护世界和区域和平、安全和繁荣上扮演者同等至关重要的角色。同时中美两国在诸多问题的不同方面也存在着分歧和误解，尤其是亚太地区的安全问题。那么中美两国关于安全问题未来前景如何？中美两国安全合作的前景又如何？两国又当如何共同应对误解并达到互信？

### 主持人



威廉·约瑟夫·伯恩斯  
美国第17任副国务卿 (2011-2014); 美国卡内基国际和平基金会主席

### 发言人



斯蒂芬哈德利  
美国国家安全顾问  
(2005-2009)



何亚非  
国务院侨务办公室 副主任



拉夫黑德  
美国第29任海军作战部部长



陈小工  
全国人大外事委员会  
委员



李彬  
清华大学国际关系学系  
教授

## 东南亚冲突及安全合作

历史遗留问题，海上领土纠纷以及国内反对派组织等诸多因素一直阻碍了东南亚的地区稳定和区域一体化进程。那么东南亚地区面临的挑战是什么？东南亚地区冲突会如何影响它的周边国家？诸如东南亚联盟等组织又当如何促进区域一体化和区域稳定？

### 主持人



郭树勇  
上海外国语大学国际关系与公共事务学院 院长

### 发言人



苏庚  
印度尼西亚大使馆特  
派全权驻华大使



许子根  
马来西亚首相署部  
长 (2009-2013)



阮宗泽  
中国国际问题研究院  
副院长



戴思科  
前南洋理工大学拉惹  
勒南国际研究学院  
杰出研究员



诺罗敦·西里武  
柬埔寨合作与和平研  
究所主席

## 中日关系与东亚秩序

自2012年中日关系恶化以来，从近期来看两国关系改善的可能性很小。为何中日两国存在着巨大的经济一体化仍机遇仍不能避免关系恶化？在改善两国关系之前中日两国应当采取什么措施来为当前形势解冻？两国应当考虑采取什么新方法来改善两国关系？



主席  
秋山昌广  
东京财团理事长

发言人  
陈健  
中国驻日本大使  
(1998-2001)

高原明生  
东京大学教授

李薇  
社会科学院日本  
研究所 所长

小原凡思  
东京财团研究员

刘江永  
清华大学当代国际  
关系研究院 副院长

## 东北亚冲突与安全合作

随着东北亚地区国家之间局势日益紧张，争端难以解决，东北亚的地区稳定面临着严峻挑战。那么各国的国内政治局势是如何影响东北亚的地区冲突呢？东北亚地区的大国应如何寻求合作来避免相互猜疑和误解呢？大国间的区域合作又是如何推动地区的和平稳定呢？

### 主持人



袁 鹏  
中国现代国际关系研究院 副院长

### 发言人



斯蒂芬哈德利  
美国国家安全顾问  
(2005-2009)



黄炳茂  
韩国国防改革顾问委员  
会主席 (2005-2008)



秋山昌广  
东京财团理事长



卡拉加诺夫  
俄罗斯国立研究大学  
高等经济学院国际经  
济与外交事务系主任



陈学惠  
中国军事科学学会国  
际军事分会 秘书长

## 中国与东盟安全合作

自1991年以来中国和东盟的合作一直持续深化，中国和东盟的高层对话在解决地区纠纷促进区域繁荣方面发挥着关键作用。那么当前的合作框架未来会如何发展？中国和东盟在促进地区安全该如何开展合作？中国和东盟该如何合作确保地区和平稳定？

### 主持人



牟长林  
中国国际战略研究院高级研究员

### 发言人



许子根  
马来西亚首相署部长(2009-2013)



瓦南迪  
战略国际研究基金会副主席



诺罗敦·西里武  
柬埔寨合作与和平研究所主席



朱成虎  
国防大学原战略教研部 将军

## 国际反恐合作

恐怖主义从未停止对无辜的人们施以毒手；恐怖主义也一直是世界不同国家和地区最大的安全威胁之一。那么国际社会该如何合作共同参与反恐行动？大国该承担什么样的角色以防止恐怖主义的进一步渗透？国际和区域组织又该如何协调一致致力于反恐行动？



主持人

罗援  
中国战略文化促进会主席，常务副会长兼秘书长

发言人

阿里夫  
阿联酋伊斯兰文化学院主任，埃及文化部顾问

苏丹·阿柯穆贝科夫  
哈萨克斯坦总统基金世界经济与政治研究所所长

博拉·阿金特林瓦  
尼日利亚国际问题研究所所长

梅建明  
中国人民公安大学反恐研究中心主任、教授

保罗·格维尔茨  
美国耶鲁大学法学院波斯特图尔特宪法学教授、耶鲁法学院中国中心主任

## 防范分离主义的合作

分离主义一直以来对世界上的许多国家构成了威胁。那么分离主义运动的起源和根源是什么？分离主义是如何危及区域稳定和平衡的呢？国际社会应当如何合作防范分离主义？

### 主持人



贾庆国  
北京大学国际关系学院 院长

### 发言人



斯瓦米  
印度商务和工业部内阁部长、司法部  
内阁部长 (1990-1991)



马振岗  
中国公共外交协会 副会长



库图诺夫  
俄罗斯国际事务委员会主席

## 非洲安全问题及合作

非洲饱受国内暴乱，区域冲突和恐怖主义渗透的威胁和摧残，非洲的安全形势脆弱而危险。那么非洲安全问题的主要原因有哪些？这些安全问题是如何影响非洲的稳定和发展的？非洲国家和大国间应怎样开展合作来确保区域安全和稳定？

### 主持人



舒展  
中国外交部驻卢旺达大使馆大使(2010-2013)、中国外交部驻厄立特里亚大使馆大使(2006-2009)

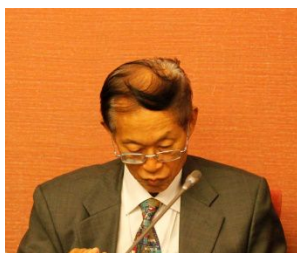
### 发言人



辛博  
坦桑尼亚联合共和国大使馆



奇卡瓦  
津巴布韦共和国大使馆



刘贵今  
浙江师范大学中非国际商学院院长



博拉·阿金特林瓦  
尼日利亚国际问题研究所所长

## 阿富汗未来稳定与发展的国际合作

联合主持:

清华大学国际关系研究院

美国亚洲基金会

美国计划在2016年之前从阿富汗撤军。美国的撤军计划会对阿富汗的安全局势造成什么影响呢？在2016年之后将会需要哪种国际安全合作以应对阿富汗问题？阿富汗安全问题会对周边国家造成什么影响？



主持人

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## 俄罗斯与西方关系

俄罗斯和西方国家的关系对国际安全至关重要；然而双方在很多方面存在着争端和冲突，阻碍了双方关系的发展，也对国际社会的稳定构成了威胁。那么俄罗斯和西方的关系面临着哪些重大挑战呢？俄罗斯和西方之间的冲突会怎样影响世界和地区稳定呢？双方该如何合作来避免冲突和对抗呢？

### 主持人



黄平  
社会科学院欧洲研究所 所长

### 发言人



索拉纳  
欧盟共同外交与安全政策高级代表(1999-2009)



丹尼索夫  
俄罗斯驻华大使，特命全权大使



李永全  
中国社会科学院俄罗斯东欧中亚研究所  
所长

## 国际安全规范和世界秩序

国际安全规范对国际社会的和平稳定至关重要。大国应该如何开展合作建立公平稳定的国际安全规范呢？国际安全规范又应该如何调节不同利益和需求呢？未来的世界秩序又将如何呢？

### 主持人



韩锋  
中国社科院亚太与全球战略研究院 副院长

### 发言人



杰扬特·普拉萨德  
前印度驻尼泊尔大使，印度发展中国家信息研究系统访问学者



陶坚  
国际关系学院 校长



里瑞欧  
巴西外交部政策司主任



高原明生  
东京大学教授

## 欧亚安全问题及合作

联合主持:

清华大学国际关系研究院

俄罗斯国际事务理事会

乌克兰战争对欧亚国家产生了广泛的影响。相关国家该如何采取措施来结束战争？地区安全机构可以提供什么样的帮助来促进区域安全的稳定？政治和经济问题的分离主义和区域合作是否相关呢？

### 主持人



苏梦夏  
俄罗斯国际事务委员会专家

### 发言人



尤他因  
俄罗斯科学院形势分析中心  
系主任



孙昌洪  
国务院发展研究中心欧亚社  
会发展研究所 常务副所长



卡什因  
俄罗斯远东所高级研究员



吴大辉  
清华大学国际关系学系 教  
授

# 新闻发布会

主题	主讲人
新闻发布会	世界和平论坛秘书长阎学通
中欧安全合作	法国前总理德维尔潘
中国与南亚安全合作	巴基斯坦前总理阿齐兹
中俄安全合作	俄罗斯前安全会议秘书伊戈尔·伊万诺夫
中国与东盟安全合作	中国国防大学教授 少将 朱成虎
国际反恐合作	中国战略文化促进会 常务副会长罗援



# 论坛影响力

## 主要报道媒体



YOMIURI ONLINE

THE HINDU



The Washington Post



THE NATIONAL INTEREST



## 主要报道媒体

il VELINO.it  
Agenzia stampa Quotidiana Nazionale

F. INDIA



Business Standard



- 包括中国香港、澳门特别行政区共有29个国家和地区的113家媒体对第四届世界和平论坛进行了共86篇报道（不包括电视报道）。和上届相比，本届论坛的媒体和报道数量极大增加。
- 报道语种包括英语、俄语、日语、韩语、马来语、土耳其语、西班牙语、意大利语、印度尼西亚语、越南语、波斯语等等。



## 联系方式

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## **ABBOUD** Farid

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of Lebanon**

H.E. MD. Farid Abboud has been the Ambassador of Lebanon to the People's Republic of China since 2013. Prior to that, he was Ambassador of Lebanon to Tunisia (2007-2012) and to the United States (1999-2007). From 1995 to 1999, he worked in Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Beirut, as Member of Negotiating Team of Israel-Lebanon Monitoring Group (ILMG), and Professor of Political Sciences 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 (1998-1990), and Embassy of Lebanon in London (1985-1988). From 1984 to 1985, he served in Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Lebanon. One year earlier, he was Charge d'Affaires in Embassy of Lebanon in Moscow (1983-1984). From 1977 to 1983, he worked in the Embassy Lebanon in Washington D.C., before that, he worked in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Beirut.

Mr. Abboud holds a Ph.D. in History from UCLA, a Master and a Bachelor degree in Political Science from University of St. Joseph, and a Bachelor degree in Philosophy from University of Lyon.



**ABOU-ALGUS**  
Abdul-Karim Hashim Mostafa

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of the Republic of Iraq

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H.E. Dr. Abdul-Karim Hashim Mostafa ABOU-ALGUS studied at the University of MOSUL – IRAQ majoring in Veterinary Medicine from 1976 to 1980. He then studied DEA (Diplôme d'Etudes Approfondies) in Pharmaceutical Science at the University of GRENOBLE – FRANCE from 1981 to 1984. He acquired a Ph.D. in Pharmaceutical Science at the same university. In July 2004, he worked as ambassador at the Ministry headquarters of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Baghdad. In December of the same year, he became Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Iraq in Moscow. Since July 2010, Dr. ABOU-ALGUS serves as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Iraq in China.



**AHMADI**  
Ershad

President

Kabul Compass  
Afghanistan

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Mr. Ershad Ahmadi is President of Kabul Compass, an Afghan entity for analysis and strategic insight, and a former Deputy Foreign Minister for Political Affairs. Mr. Ahmadi has over a decade of distinguished public service experience. In his capacity as the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Ahmadi was one of the chief negotiators of Afghanistan during the Bilateral Security Agreement (BSA) and the NATO Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA).

Mr. Ahmadi has served in the highest institutions of statecraft, including Chief of Programs for the President of Afghanistan, Deputy Head of the High Office of Oversight & Anti-Corruption, Special Advisor to the President of Afghanistan and Chief Speech-Writer, Charge de Affairs in Afghanistan's Embassy in Ottawa, Director General of Americas at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as well as stints with the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) and international organizations such as the UNDP, WHO and IOM.



## **AI Ping**

**Vice-President**

**The Chinese Association for  
International Understanding**

**China**

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Amb. Ai Ping is a member of the CPPCC National Committee, former Vice Minister of the International Department of the CPC Central Committee, and Vice President of the Chinese Association for International Understanding.

Amb. Ai began to work in the International Department of the CPC Central Committee in October 1977, where he has taken positions successively as Deputy Division Director, Division Director, Director General of the Bureau of African Affairs and Director General of the Bureau of South and Southeast Asian Affairs. He also served as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of China to the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia from March 2001 to June 2004. He assumed the office of Vice Minister of the International Department of the CPC Central Committee in May 2010. Amb. Ai has been a Member of the Committee of Foreign Affairs of the 12th CPPCC National Committee since 2013 and Vice President of CAFIU since April 2014.



## **AKIMBEKOV Sultan**

**Director**

**Institute of World Economy and Politics**

**Kazakhstan**

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Dr. Sultan Akimbekov is Director of the Institute of World Economy and Politics, Kazakhstan's leading think-tank. For over a decade, Dr. Akimbekov has been involved in the development of the country's policies, as advisor to the President and as head of the country's preeminent research institutions, including the Institute of Asia Studies and Center for Political Analysis. He has also served as editor-in-chief of Continent and Center of Asia, Kazakhstan's leading analytical publications on geopolitical and security matters.

A historian by training, Dr. Akimbekov specializes in geopolitical and security matters in Central Asia and is one of the most authoritative specialists on the history of the Mongol Empire and Afghanistan. He has authored several books on these subjects, as well as numerous articles, published in Kazakhstan, Russia, the US and China. He is frequently invited to speak at major international academic and policy events on Central Asia's economy, security and politics. Dr. Akimbekov received his Ph.D. in History from Almaty State University.



**AKINTERINWA**  
Bola A.

Director General

Nigerian Institute of International  
Affairs

Nigeria

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Prof. Bola A. Akinterinwa is Director General of the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs. Born in 1950 in Ile-Oluji, Ondo State, Nigeria, he studied International Studies at the School of Advanced International Studies, Paris 6è, International Law at the Institute of Advanced International Studies of the University of Paris 2 and Contemporary International Relations and Diplomatic History at the University of Paris 1, Panthéon-Sorbonne, France and obtained his degrees with distinctions.

He has been a Research Fellow at the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs (NIIA) since 1985 and the Director General of the institute since 2011. Prof. Akinterinwa served as Special Assistant to two Nigerian Foreign Ministers. He is also a member of several professional organizations, including the Nigerian Society of International Affairs, Nigerian Society of International Law, of which he is at present the Second Vice President, Nigerian Political Science Association, and African Association of Political Science.



**AKIYAMA**  
Masahiro

President

The Tokyo Foundation

Japan

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Prof. Masahiro Akiyama is the President of Tokyo Foundation. He graduated from the Faculty of Law at University of Tokyo in 1964 and entered the Ministry of Finance. His professional career in government includes a number of key positions, such as counselor in the Embassy of Japan in Canada, budget examiner in MOF's Budget Bureau, head of the Banking Investigation Division in MOF's Banking Bureau, chief of the Nara Prefectural Police Headquarters, and Director General of Tokyo Customs. He moved to the Defense Agency in 1991, serving as Director General of the Defense Policy Bureau and Administrative Vice-Minister of defense before resigning from the agency in November 1998. He was a visiting scholar at the John F. Kennedy School of Government of Harvard University and the Asian Center in 1999, and was Chairman of the Ocean Policy Research Foundation from 2001 to 2012. He has also been specially appointed Professor at the Graduate School of Social Design Studies for the 21st Century, Rikkyo University, and Visiting Professor at the Center for International and Strategic Studies, Peking University. He assumed his current position in June 2012.



**AL SAADI**  
**Abdullah Saleh**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of the Sultanate of Oman**

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H.E. Dr. Abdullah Saleh Al Saadi is the Ambassador of the Sultanate of Oman to the People's Republic of China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (non-resident) and Mongolia (non-resident). He was appointed as Dean of the Council of Arab Ambassadors to China in 2013. Before that, he worked as Deputy Chief of Economic and Technical Cooperation Department for Multilateral Cooperation and Director of World Trade Organization Section of Economy and Technology Cooperation Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

He achieved his Bachelor's degree on International Relations in the United Kingdom, diploma on International Economic Relations from Sorbon III University in France, Master Degree on International Relations from American University of Boston, Diploma on Advanced Diplomatic Studies from Oxford University, and Doctoral degree on International Relations from Shanghai International Studies University.



**ALJ HAKIM**  
**Jaafar**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of the Kingdom of Morocco**

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H.E Dr. Jaafar Alj Hakim is Ambassador of the Kingdom of Morocco to the People's Republic of China. Dr. Alj Hakim has built a career in diplomacy inside the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation – where he assumed in 2006 the post of Ambassador Director General of Asia and Oceania Affairs – as well as outside the Ministry as he was appointed Ambassador of Morocco respectively to Niger, Chad and the Republic of Korea, and presently to China, Mongolia and DPRK. Dr. Alj Hakim has also been an active member among Moroccan delegations at the national and international levels, such as Morocco's delegation to "China-Africa Cooperation Forum".

Dr. Alj Hakim has a rich academic background that includes a PhD in Management from ISCAE Business higher school in 1985, an academic certificate of European studies from Brussels' ULB Institute in 1986 and an economist engineer graduate of the INSEA in 1969.



**AL-SHAFEE**  
**Mohammed Abd Ali Jebur**

**Deputy Head of Mission, Counselor  
League of Arab States, Beijing Mission**

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Dr. Mohammed Abd Ali Jebur Al-Shafee is Deputy Head at League of Arab States, Beijing Mission. He was appointed multiple positions within the General Secretariat of League of Arab States from 2005 to 2014, prior to his current post. Before that, he served in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iraq from 2001 to 2004. Beyond his work as government and international organization official, Dr. Al-Shafee has authored a number of articles in different publications as well as resumed the publication of the special magazine of the League of Arab States, which is on Arabic affairs and China-Arab States relations.

Dr. Al-Shafee received his B.A. in Political Science from University of Baghdad, his M.A. in Political Science from Al-Mustansiriya University and his Ph.D. in History of International Relations from Institute of Arab Research and Studies, Cairo.



**AMRI**  
**Tarek**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of the Tunisian Republic**

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H.E. Mr. Tarek Amri is the 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 of the 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, Tunisia from 2008 to 2011, and Deputy Chief of Mission of the Embassy of Tunisia to Japan from 2003 to 2008.

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



**APITHY**  
**Sèdozan Jean-Claude**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of the Republic of Benin**

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H.E. Mr. Sèdozan Jean-Claude Apithy has been Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Benin to China since 2007. From 2006 to 2007, he worked in Office of the President of the Republic of Benin as Technical Adviser on the Economy to the President of the Republic of Benin, and in the National Fund for Micro-finance as Director.

Mr. Apithy got his Master of Economics from University of Paris 1, Panthéon Sorbonne Paris and accepted higher studies in Economics.



**APTSIAURI**  
**David**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of Georgia**

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H.E. Dr. David Aptsiauri is the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Georgia to the People's Republic of China since 2014. Prior to that, from 2009 to 2014, he worked as Vice Chairman of the Audit Committee in International Bank of Azerbaijan-Georgia, Full Professor in the International Black Sea University, Counselor to the President on strategy in the State Oil and Gas Corporation of Azerbaijan and Invited Professor in the Caucasian University and the Tbilisi State University. He once was Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Georgia to the Republic of Lithuania, Vilnius, Latvia and Estonia (2004-2008).

Dr. Aptsiauri achieved his Master degree in International Economic and Ph.D. in International Economics from Moscow State Institute of International Relations. He had a wide range of publications in journals and newspapers of Georgia.



**ARIF**  
Nasr M.

Advisor to the Minister

The Ministry of Culture, Youth and  
Community Development

UAE

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Dr. Nasr Arif is the Advisor to the Minister of Culture, Youth and Community Development, UAE. He is also Professor in Political Science at Cairo University, Egypt.

Dr. Arif holds a PhD in Political Science, with joint supervision by Cairo University and the University of Maryland at College Park. His research field covers curriculum development, comparative politics, politics in the Middle East, political development, epistemological and cultural studies, and Islamic political thought. Dr. Arif is the author of numerous books and articles on political science, such as *New Directions in Comparative Politics: From State to Society and from Culture to Market* and *The Re-enchantment of Political Science: An Epistemological Approach to the Theories of Comparative Politics*.



**AZIZ**  
Shaukat

Prime Minister (2004-2007)

Pakistan

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H.E. Mr. Shaukat Aziz was the 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 University of Karachi. Having presided over impressive achievements in economic growth in his country, Mr. Aziz now offers an expert view and is a frequent speaker 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 banks global wealth management business successively.

Mr. Aziz was named "Finance Minister of the Year" for 2001 by Euromoney and The Banker Magazine. And 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.



**BAKTYGULOVA**  
Kanaiym

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of the Kyrgyz Republic

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H.E. Ms. Kanaiym Baktygulova is the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kyrgyz Republic to the People's Republic of China and Mongolia. Before that, he is the Advisor to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic. He was Deputy Head and Head of Department of the Economic International Cooperation, MFA of the Kyrgyz Republic from 2010 to 2013. Ms. Baktygulova served as Counselor of the Kyrgyz Republic Embassy in China (2007-2010). During his seven years career in MFA of the Kyrgyz Republic, Ms. Baktygulova served as Third, Second Secretary, Head, and First Asia Division of Department of Eastern Countries.

Ms. Baktygulova graduated from Liaoning University (China) and Kyrgyz State National University (by correspondence) in 1995, and Academy of Management under the President of the Kyrgyz Republic in 2005.



**BORJA L.**  
José M.

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of the Republic of Ecuador

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H. E. Mr. José M. Borja L. is the Ambassador of the Republic of Ecuador to the People's Republic of China. Before assuming his office in Beijing in December 2012, he was the Sub-Secretary of Latin America and the Caribbean from 2010 to 2012. Mr. Borja L. has an M.A. in Economics History from Major National University of San Marcos at Lima and a Master of 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 the Diplomatic Coordinator before the National Assembly from November 2009 to October 2010, General Director of South, Central America and the Caribbean from 2009, National Direction of Cultural Promotion since August 2008 until January 2009, General Director of Human Resources Administration since January 2008 until August 2008.



**BURNS**  
William Joseph

President

Carnegie Endowment for International  
Peace

United States

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H.E. Amb. William Joseph (Bill) Burns is President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He retired from the U.S. Foreign Service in 2014 after a 33-year diplomatic career. He holds the highest rank in the Foreign Service, career ambassador, and is only the second serving career diplomat in history to become deputy secretary of state.

Prior to his tenure as deputy secretary, Amb. Burns served from 2008 to 2011 as under secretary for political affairs. He was ambassador to Russia from 2005 to 2008, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs from 2001 to 2005, and ambassador to Jordan from 1998 to 2001.

Amb. Burns speaks Russian, Arabic, and French, and he has been the recipient of three Presidential Distinguished Service Awards and a number of Department of State awards. He earned a Bachelor in history from LaSalle University and Master and Doctoral degrees in international relations from Oxford University, where he studied as a Marshall Scholar. He is a recipient of three honorary doctoral degrees.



**CAI**  
Run

Director-General

Policy Planning Department, Ministry  
of Foreign Affairs

China

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Mr. Cai Run is Director-General of Policy Planning Department of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China. He served as Deputy Director-General at Policy Planning Department from 2008 to 2012. Prior to that, he worked at Chinese Embassy in America as Minister-Counsellor and Counsellor for 3 years. He served as Deputy Director and Director of Policy Research Office of Foreign Affairs Leading Group of the Communist Party of China from 2000 to 2005.

Mr. Cai holds a Master degree in Law. In Policy Planning Department, Mr. Cai's main responsibilities include analyzing issues of overall and strategic importance in global situation and international relations.



## **CARR** Robert John

Director

Australia-China Relations Institute  
Australian

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Prof. the Hon. Robert John (Bob) Carr is Director of Australia-China Relations Institute at the University of Technology, Sydney. He served as Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs from 2012 to 2013, and Premier of NSW, Australia's biggest state from 1995 to 2005. His extensive private sector experience includes consultant for Macquarie Bank, consultant for King & Wood Mallesons, and board member of Dymocks.

Prof. Carr obtained his honors degree in History from University of New South Wales including study at honors level of the Chinese revolution 1911 – 1949.



## **CARVALHO LYRIO** Mauricio

Director-General

Policy Planning of the Brazilian  
Ministry of External Relations

Brazil

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Minister Mauricio Carvalho Lyrio is the Director-General for Policy Planning of the Brazilian Ministry of External Relations. He is also Professor of Diplomatic Planning in the Rio Branco Institute, the Brazilian official diplomatic Academy.

Minister Carvalho Lyrio joined the Brazilian Foreign Service as a diplomat in 1992. He was posted in the Embassies of Brazil in Washington (from 1999 to 2002), in Buenos Aires (from 2002 to 2005) and Beijing (from 2005 to 2007). From 2008 to 2010, he was the Press Secretary of the Ministry of External Relations of Brazil. He served as Minister-Counselor at the Mission of Brazil to the United Nations, in New York from 2011 to 2013.

Minister Carvalho Lyrio holds a master degree in International Relations from the Pontificia Universidade Católica of Rio de Janeiro. He published various books and articles, including *A ascensão da China como potência: fundamentos políticos internos* (*The Rise of China as A Great Power: Domestic Political Foundations*).



**CHEN  
Jian**

President

The United Nations Association of  
China

China

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Amb. Chen Jian was Ambassador and Deputy Permanent Representative from 1992 to 1994 for Permanent Mission of the PRC to the United Nations. Then he was appointed Foreign Ministry Spokesperson and Director-General in the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. After that, he served as Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs from 1996 to 1998 and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of China to Japan from 1998 to 2001. At that year, he was appointed Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations and served there for six years. From 2007 to 2012, he has served as the President of the United Nations Association of China, Dean of the School of International Studies in Renmin University, and Director of the Center of UN Studies in Fudan University.

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



**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 12<sup>th</sup> National People's Congress.



**CHEN**  
Xu

Chairperson of the University Council  
Tsinghua University  
China

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

Dr. Chen received her Bachelor degree in radio electronics from Tsinghua University in 1986 and started teaching there upon graduation. She obtained her Master degree in radio electronics and Ph.D. in electronic engineering from Tsinghua University. From 1996 to 1997, Dr. Chen was a visiting scholar to the Physics Department at 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 provincial scientific and technological progress prizes for her outstanding work. She is mainly engaged in ultra-high vacuum technology, mass spectrometry, and leak detection technology, etc.



**CHEN**  
Xuehui

Secretary-General  
International Military Branch, China  
Association for Military Science  
China

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Dr. Chen Xuehui is a Research Fellow at the Foreign Military Studies Department of the PLA Academy of Military Science. He is Secretary-General of the International Military Branch of the China Association for Military Science, and Council Member of the China Association for Russia-East Europe-Central Asia Studies.

Dr. Chen joined the PLA in 1969, graduated from the PLA Foreign Military Languages Institute in 1974, majoring in Russian. From December 1990 to December 1991, he attended a history course in Kiev University. From April 1999 to April 2000, he joined a senior workshop in the Military Academy of the General Staff Headquarters, Russian Armed Forces. In July 2002, he received a PhD degree from the China Academy of Social Sciences.



**CHEN**  
Zhimin

Dean

School of International Relations and  
Public Affairs, Fudan University

China

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Dr. Chen Zhimin is the Dean of the School of International Relations and Public Affairs, Fudan University, China. He is Professor of International Relations and a Jean Monnet Chair Professor of European Foreign Policy. He serves as member of advisory board and editorial committee of several international journals, such as *The Hague Journal of Diplomacy* and *The Pacific Review*. His research interests include international relations theory, diplomacy studies, Chinese foreign policy and EU studies. His major publications in Chinese include: *China, the United States and Europe: Cooperation and Competition in a New Trilateral Relation* (2011, first author) and *Contemporary Diplomacy* (2008, first author). He also co-edited (with David Zweig) *China's Reforms and International Political Economy* (2007).

Dr. Chen received all his degrees from Fudan University. He was a visiting fellow at Harvard University, also visiting scholar at Queen's University, University of Durham, Lund University, Sciences Po and Keio University.



**CHIKAWA**  
Paul

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Zimbabwe

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H.E. Mr. Paul Chikawa has been the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Zimbabwe to the People's Republic of China since October 2014. He has 30 years of working experience in various capacities. From April 2010 to September 2014, he was Consul General to the Hong Kong SAR also covering the Macau SAR Consular District. From October 1999 to March 2010, he was a diplomat at the Zimbabwe Embassy in Beijing rising from Counsellor to Minister Plenipotentiary over the years. From August 1986 to September 1999, he worked in the Office of the President's Department mostly as a political and economic analyst. He also worked in a number of the countries.

Mr. Chikawa graduated from London School of Economics (LSE) majoring in BSc (Economics) Politics and International Relations.



**CHOWDHURY**  
Iftekhar Ahmed

Principal Research Fellow  
Institute of South Asian Studies  
Bangladesh

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Ambassador Iftekhar Ahmed Chowdhury is the Principal Research Fellow at the Institute of South Asian Studies (ISAS), National University of Singapore. He served as Foreign Minister of Bangladesh from 2007 to 2009, Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the UN in New York (2001-2007), Ambassador to the UN and WTO in Geneva (1996-2001), Special Advisor to the Secretary General UNCTAD (2001), and Ambassador to Qatar (1994-1996).

Amb. Chowdhury has also held many elected posts in the UN system. He has a MA and a PhD in International Relations from the Australian National University in Canberra.



**CUI**  
Liru

President (2005-2013)  
China Institutes of Contemporary  
International Relations (2005-2013)  
China

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Mr. Cui Liru is currently Senior Advisor to 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 Consulting Committee of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Vice President of China National Association for International Studies (CNAIS), and also Senior Adviser to multiple institutions for the study of national security and foreign relations.

Before that, Mr. Cui served as the president of CICIR from 2005 and 2013, director of CICIR's North American Studies Division in 1994, First Secretary and Counselor at the Permanent Mission of the PRC to the United Nations from 1992 to 1994.

Mr. 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, U.S.-China relations, international security issues and Chinese foreign policy.



**DEMUYAKOR**  
Anani Okuminyi

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of the Republic of Ghana

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H.E. Anani O. Demuyakor is Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Ghana to the People's Republic of China. Amb. Demuyakor was appointed by the President to this position due to his dedication and excellent service to the Government and People of Ghana during his thirty years of public service.

Amb. Demuyakor joined the Ghana Foreign Service in 1976 and subsequently served in Ghana's diplomatic missions in Zimbabwe, Liberia, United Kingdom, and China. After thirty years of distinguished service he retired in 2006. Upon retirement, Amb. Demuyakor established the Sino-Africa Consultancy Company in Accra, Ghana. He also served as the Chairman of the China- Africa Trade & Economic Association.

Amb. Demuyakor holds a Bachelor degree in Education and Economics from the University of Cape Coast, a Master of Arts degree in International Relations from the Commonwealth Pakistan Institute of Diplomacy, and also a Diploma in Chinese Language & Chinese Diplomacy from Hong Kong University.



**DENISOV**  
Andrey

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of the Russian Federation

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H.E. Dr. Andrey Denisov is Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Russian Federation to the People's Republic of China.

Dr. Denisov held various executive positions in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia both in the Central Office in Moscow and abroad. From 1997 to 2000, he was Director of the Department of Economic Cooperation; from 2000 to 2001, he served as Ambassador to Egypt; from 2001 to 2004, he was Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs; from 2004 to 2006, he served as Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations in New York and Representative of the Russian Federation to the Security Council of the United Nations; from 2006 to 2013, he was First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation.

Dr. Denisov graduated from the Moscow State Institute of International Relations with a Ph.D. in Economics.



**DESKER**  
**Barry**

**Distinguished Fellow**

**S. Rajaratnam School of International  
Studies, Nanyang Technological  
University**

**Singapore**

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Amb. Barry Desker is Distinguished Fellow at the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Nanyang Technological University (NTU). He is a Member of the Presidential Council for Minority Rights, Singapore and a Member of the Board of Directors of the Lee Kuan Yew Exchange Fellowship.

He was the Chief Executive Officer of the Singapore Trade Development Board from 1994 to 2000 and was Singapore's Ambassador to Indonesia from 1986 to 1993. He was the founding Dean of RSIS from 2007 to 2014 and was the Director of Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies from 2000 to 2014.

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

He was educated at the University of Singapore, University of London and Cornell University.



**DU**  
**Qiwen**

**Special Envoy**

**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.



**EIKENBERRY**  
Karl Winfrid

Oksenberg-Rohlen Distinguished  
Fellow

Stanford University

United States of America

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Amb. Karl Eikenberry is the William J. Perry Fellow in International Security at the Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies at Stanford University. He joined The Asia Foundation Board of Trustees in 2012. He served as the US Ambassador to Afghanistan from 2009 to 2011 where he led the civilian surge directed by President Obama to set the conditions for transition to full Afghan sovereignty. He previously served in the US Army, retiring as a lieutenant general in 2009. During his military career, he had extensive experience in the Asia Pacific region.

Amb. Eikenberry also serves as a Trustee for the International Institute for Strategic Studies, a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, the American Academy of Diplomacy, and the Council of American Ambassadors, and was previously the President of the Foreign Area Officers Association.



**EISA AHMED**  
Omer

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Sudan

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H.E. Mr. Omer Eisa Ahmed was appointed as Ambassador of Sudan to People's Republic of China in 2003.

Mr. Eisa Ahmed received a Bachelor degree in Architecture from Tsinghua University in 1990. He started his diplomatic career first as Translator and Public Relation Officer at Sudan Embassy in Beijing. He served as Second Secretary at Asian Department and Cultural Department of Sudan Ministry of Foreign Affairs. From 2000 to 2012, he worked as Director of Economic and Trade Centre, and Deputy Head of Mission at Sudan Embassy in Beijing.



**FAISAL**  
**Mohamed**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of Maldives**

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H.E. Mr. Mohamed Faisal was appointed as Maldives Ambassador to China by President Abdulla Yameen Abdul Gayoom on 26 October 2014. Prior to that, he served a short period as Additional Secretary at the Foreign Ministry.

Mr. Faisal has an excellent mix of administrative and policy experience having served the Government of the Maldives and the United Nations in Maldives. Mr. Faisal joined the President's Office as a Research Officer (Trainee) in 1992. He joined the Maldives office of the United Nations as the Head of the Resident Coordinator's Office in 2012. He headed the UN RCO during a very challenging time for the country and UN operations in Maldives. He completed a 2 year assignment with the UN RCO Maldives in 2014.

Mr. Faisal has a strong academic grounding in social sciences, specializing in the areas of development studies and demography. He was educated at the Australian National University, Waikato University and Victoria University of Wellington.



**FALL**  
**Abdoulaye**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of the Republic of Senegal**

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

Gen. Fall was 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.

Gen. Fall went to the Military Preparatory School in Saint Louis, Senegal and then continued his military education in Royal Military Academy of Meknes in Morocco. He attended advance courses in France, and patented the War College of the Federal Republic of Germany.



**FANG**  
Wenquan

Chairman of the Board

Tianda Group Limited and Tianda  
Institute

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.



**FENG**  
Shaolei

Dean

School of Advanced International  
and Area Studies, East China Normal  
University

China

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Prof. Feng Shaolei is the Dean of the School of Advanced International and Area Studies, Director of the Center for Co-development with Neighboring Countries, and Director of the Center for Russian Studies, East China Normal University. Prof. Feng is member of the Valdai Club International Advisory Board, member of the international editorial board for *World Economy and International Relations* and *Свободная мысль*, member of the Committee of Social Sciences in the charge of Chinese Ministry of Education.

Prof. Feng's research interests include politics and diplomacy of Russia, major power relations, and theory of International Politics. He has authored over 100 academic papers and published many works. Among them, *Domestic Transition and Foreign Relations: Russia since 1992* was awarded the first prize at the 3rd Session of Outstanding Achievements in National Higher Education by Ministry of Education.



**FREDÉN**  
Lars Peter

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Sweden

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H. E. Mr. Lars Peter Fredén has been Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Sweden to China and Mongolia since 2010. Mr. Fredén's previous ambassadorships were in Zagreb, Skopje, Pristina and Tirana. He served as Head of the International Affairs Department at the European Space Agency in Paris, 2003-2006. He was Member of the Royal Swedish Academy of War Sciences. He was the first diplomat from any country stationed in Latvia since 1940.

With a background in Chinese and Russian, Mr. Fredén's career has centered around China and the Soviet Union/Russia. His Russian was acquired at the Swedish Army Language School, and his Chinese was acquired at Tufts, Middlebury and Stockholm.

Mr. Fredén published many books on the dissolution of the USSR and the restoration of the independence of the Baltic countries. He received numerous Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian orders and medals.



**GALOUZEAU DE VILLEPIN**  
Dominique

Prime Minister (2005-2007)

France

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

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

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



**GAO**  
Zhiguo

Director

China Institute for Marine Affairs  
China

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Dr. Gao Zhiguo is Senior Research Fellow and 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 LLM from China University of Political Science and Law; LLM from the University of Washington, Seattle; JSD from Dalhousie University; and Post-Doctorate in Law, East-West Center, Hawaii.

Dr. Gao's professional experiences in recent years also include: Professor and Honorary Director, Center for the Law of the Sea, 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, the University of Dundee; President, China Society for the Law of the Sea; Member of the Advisory Board, Chinese Society of International Law; Member of Editorial Board, Ocean Development and International Law (Canada); Member of Editorial Board, Ocean Yearbook (United States of America). Dr. Gao has published widely in books and journals.



**GE**  
Xinqi

Former Deputy Director

Dept. of Military Research, PLA  
Academy of Military Sciences

China

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Dr. Ge Xinqi used to work in the general office of the Central Military Commission, the General Staff, the General Political Department, and the Academy of Military Science. He has published widely in military issues. At present, Dr. Ge is devoted to the study on the domestic peace of countries over the world since the establishment of the UN.



**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 the 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, H.E. 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, H.E. Mr. George was appointed to head the Europe and Americas Department as Director until he became the Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation in 2008.



**GEWIRTZ**  
**Paul**

**Potter Stewart Professor of  
Constitutional Law  
Director of the China Center**

**Yale Law School**

**United States**

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Dr. Paul Gewirtz is the Potter Stewart Professor of Constitutional Law at Yale Law School and the Director of The China Law Center. Prof. Gewirtz teaches and writes in the fields of constitutional law, federal courts and procedure, antidiscrimination law, law in contemporary China, law and literature, and comparative law. Among other works, his publications include the books *Law's Stories* and *The Case Law System in America*, nine volumes of readings and materials on comparative constitutional law, and numerous articles in professional journals. Prof. Gewirtz has also been director of the Global Constitutionalism Seminar, a program that brings leading Supreme Court judges from around the world to Yale each year to explore legal issues of common concern with the Yale faculty. From 1997–1998, Prof. Gewirtz was on leave from Yale University at the U.S. Department of State as Special Representative for the Presidential Rule of Law Initiative. In that post, he proposed and developed the U.S.-China initiative to cooperate in the legal field that President Bill Clinton and Chinese President Jiang Zemin launched at their 1997 and 1998 Summit Meetings. He accompanied President Clinton to China in 1998. Prof. Gewirtz holds a B.A. degree from Columbia University and his law degree from Yale.



**GUAN**  
Chengyuan

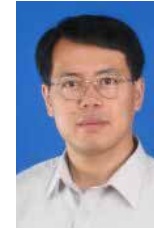
Ambassador

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 at the China Foreign Affairs University.



**GUO**  
Shuyong

Dean

School of International Relations and  
Public Affairs, Shanghai International  
Studies University

China

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Prof. Guo Shuyong is Dean of School of International Relations and Public Affairs at Shanghai International Studies University. He is also Deputy Secretary General of International Politics Research Institute of China's Universities, Vice-Chairman of the Basic Theory Research Institute in China Behavioral Law Association, Vice-Chairman of Association of Shanghai International Strategic Studies, and foreign affair consultant specialist of Shanghai, etc. From 2004 on, he taught in School of International and Public Affairs at Shanghai Jiao Tong University until he served as Head of section of Legislation at People's Congress of Shanghai. During this period, he participated in the activities of academic communication in Russia, US, Singapore, Canada, Japan, German, Mexico, India and so forth

Prof. Guo earned his Bachelor and Master degrees of English language and literature and International Politics respectively in PLA University of Foreign Language. He was admitted to the Department of International Politics at Fudan University to get a Ph.D. degree.



**GUSTAFSSON**  
Jari

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary  
Embassy of Finland

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H.E. Mr. Jari Gustafsson was appointed Ambassador of Finland to China in 2013. Prior to that, Mr. Gustafsson served as Finland's Ambassador to Japan from 2009 until 2013.

Before moving to Tokyo, Mr. Gustafsson was a Board Member of the EBRD, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development based in London. He also served as Deputy Director General of the Department for External Economic Relations of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland from 2003 to 2006 with responsibility for export promotion and economic internationalisation. He was Deputy Director General of the Trade Department of the Ministry of Trade and Industry from 1998 to 2003.

Mr. Gustafsson has twice served as an EU consultant. In 2000 he consulted the Lithuanian Foreign Ministry on commercial and trade issues in preparation for the country's EU accession. In 2005 he consulted the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Trade and Industry on implementing the EU– Egypt Association Agreement.



**HADLEY**  
Stephen J.

21<sup>st</sup> National Security Advisor  
United States

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Mr. Stephen J. Hadley is the Principal of RiceHadleyGates LLC, an international strategic consulting firm. He was the 21<sup>st</sup> 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.

In addition to National Security Advisor, Mr. Hadley's political career also includes Assistant to the President and Deputy National Security Advisor serving under then National Security Advisor Condoleezza Rice from 2001 to 2004 and Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Policy under then Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney from 1989 to 1993.

Before 1989, Mr. Hadley alternated between government service and law practice with Shea & Gardner. He was counsel to the Tower Commission in 1987, as it investigated U.S. arms sales to Iran, and served on the National Security Council staff under President Ford from 1974 to 1977.



## HAENLE Paul

Director

Carnegie-Tsinghua Center for Global  
Policy

United States

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Paul Haenle is the director of the Carnegie–Tsinghua Center based at Tsinghua University in Beijing, China. In addition to running the Carnegie–Tsinghua Center, Haenle is also an adjunct professor at Tsinghua, where he teaches undergraduate and graduate-level courses to Chinese and international students on international relations and global governance.

Prior to joining Carnegie, he served from June 2007 to June 2009 as the director for China, Taiwan, and Mongolian Affairs on the National Security Council staffs of former president George W. Bush and President Barack Obama. From June 2007 to January 2009, Haenle also played a key role as the White House representative to the U.S. negotiating team at the six-party-talks nuclear negotiations. From May 2004 to June 2007, he served as the executive assistant to the U.S. national security adviser.

Trained as a China foreign area officer in the U.S. Army, Haenle has been assigned twice to the U.S. Embassy in Beijing, served as a U.S. Army company commander during a two-year tour to the Republic of Korea, and worked in the Pentagon as an adviser on China, Taiwan, and Mongolia Affairs on the staff of the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Early assignments in the U.S. Army included postings in Germany, Desert Storm, Korea, and Kuwait. He retired from the U.S. Army as a lieutenant colonel in October 2009.



## HAN Baojiang

Director

Department of Teaching and Research  
on Economics, Party School of the  
Central Committee of CPC

China

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Prof. Han Baojiang has been the Director of the Department of Teaching and Research on Economics, Party School of the Central Committee of CPC since April 2015. Prior to that, he was Director of International Institute for Strategic Studies of the Party School of the Central Committee of CPC from 2012 to 2015. He served as Deputy Director of the Department of Economics of the Party School of the Central Committee of the CPC from 2004 to 2012.

Prof. Han obtained his Ph.D. from the Department of Economics, Nankai University, and he is currently a Ph.D. supervisor. He has been in charge of research of many crucial national programs and participated in consulting of many important national policy-making processes. He is specialized in the research of the reform of the economic system, the reform of SOEs, problems of income distribution, multinational corporations and economic globalization.



**HAN  
Feng**

Deputy Director

National Institute of International  
Strategy of Chinese Academy of Social  
Sciences

China

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Prof. Han Feng is Deputy Director of National Institute of International Strategy (NIIS) of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS). He has been working in CASS since 1984. He was a Visiting Scholar, both in University of Tasmania (1994-1995) and in Uppsala University (1998). He has been the Vice President for Chinese Association of Asia-Pacific Studies and for China Association of Southeast Asia Studies since the year of 2009 and 2000.

Prof. Han graduated from the Department of International Politics in Peking University. His research area is the current international relations in the Asia-Pacific region, especially relations among the ASEAN nations and with outside powers and the regional security.



**HAN  
Xudong**

Professor

National Defence University PLA China  
China

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Prof. Han Xudong is a professor in National Defence University PLA China and the Senior Colonel of PLA AF. He is also the Member of Chinese Association of Asia-pacific Board, Member of Chinese Association for South Asian Studies Board, Distinguished Experts of "One Belt, One Road" Think Tank Alliance, and Distinguished Professor of Beijing Institute of Socialism

Prof. Han has master degrees and graduated from Armored Force Engineering College, Armored force command college and National Defence University PLA China. His research focused on US military strategy, Russian military strategy and Indian military strategy, involving international military strategy, China's peripheral security, national security and non-traditional security.



## HATOYAMA Yukio

Prime Minister (2009-2010)

Japan

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H.E. Dr. Yukio Hatoyama was Prime Minister of Japan from 2009 to 2010. After his resignation, he became the President of East Asian Community Institute from 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 for over 20 years. Before assuming office as Prime Minister, he served as Next Minister of Foreign Affairs from 2004 to 2005 and before that, a 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, and President from 1999 to 2002 and again from 2009 to 2010.

(to be confirmed)



## HE Junchen

Deputy Director

Xinhua Center for World Affairs Studies

China

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Mr. He Junchen is Deputy Director of Research Center of World Issues, Xinhua News Agency since September 2005. He has been working in Xinhua News Agency for decades. From November 1989 to March 1998, he worked for *Reference News* as assistant editor, editor, editor-in-chief of Technology and Deputy Director of the *Third Newsroom*. From March 1998 to November 2000, he was an editor in the Hong Kong Bureau of Xinhua News Agency.

Mr. He graduated from Huazhong University of Science and Technology and received his Master degree in 1989.



**HE**  
Yafei

Vice Minister

Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the  
State Council

China

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Amb. He Yafei is the Vice Minister of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council of PRC. As a professional diplomat, he had served in various foreign affairs capacities. He was appointed Counselor of 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 Counselor of the Embassy of China to 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 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from 2006 to 2008. In 2008, He was appointed Vice Minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. And in 2010, he assumed the office of Representative and Ambassador of the Permanent Mission of China to the United Nations Office at Geneva and other International Organizations in Switzerland.

Amb. He was born in Ningbo, Zhejiang Province in March 1955. He graduated from Beijing Foreign Studies University, and later completed studies at the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva and holds a Master's.



**HEINE**  
Jorge

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Chile

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H.E. Dr. Jorge Heine is Ambassador of Chile to the People's Republic of China. He is currently a Global Fellow at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington D.C. From 2007 to 2014, Dr. Heine was the CIGI Professor of Global Governance at the Balsilie School of International Affairs (BSIA), Wilfrid Laurier University and a Distinguished Fellow at the Centre for International Governance Innovation, in Waterloo, Ontario. He was previously ambassador of Chile to India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka (2003-2007).

Dr. Heine has been a Cabinet Minister in the Chilean government and has served as Vice-President of the International Political Science Association (IPSA). He has held visiting appointments at the Universities of Konstanz, Oxford and Paris, and has published fifteen books.

Dr. Heine holds a Ph.D. in Political Science from Stanford University and a law degree from the University of Chile.



**HOOD**  
Karl

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary  
Embassy of Grenada

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H. E. Mr. Karl Hood is the Ambassador of Grenada to the People's Republic of China. Before that, he was the 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 degree in Leadership and is preparing to receive his Ph.D.

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.



**HUANG**  
Ping

Director General  
Institute of European Studies, Chinese  
Academy of Social Sciences  
China

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Prof. Huang Ping is Director General of Institute of European Studies at Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS). Before that, he served as Director of Institute of American Studies at CASS from 2006 to 2014. His current positions also include President of Chinese Association of American Studies, Vice President of China National Association of International Relations, Vice President of China Association for Hong Kong Macao Studies, Vice President of Chinese Association of World Politics Studies, and Director of Center for World Politics Studies at CASS as well as Board Member of United Nation Research Institute of Social Development.

Prof. Huang obtained his Ph.D. in Sociology from London School of Economics and Political Science in 1991. He was Visiting Professor at John Hopkins University, Oxford University. Prof. Huang has served in various capacities in CASS; he was Deputy Director General of Institute of Sociology, Director General of Bureau of International Cooperation, and Director General of Institute of American Studies.

Prof. Huang has published a number of books and papers on development, poverty, labor migration, and community building in both Chinese and English.



**HUSSEIN**  
**Michael Milli**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of the Republic of South  
Sudan**

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H.E. Dr. Michael Milli Hussein is the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of South Sudan to China. He worked for Government of Southern Sudan for a long time, as Minister of Health (2011 – 2013), Minister of Education (2010 – 2011), Presidential Adviser on Food Security (2009 – 2010) and Minister of Education (2005 – 2007). Prior to that, he was Governor Western Bahr Al Ghazal State from 2000 to 2005 and Minister of Health of Western Bahr Al Ghazal State from 1995 to 2000.

Dr. Hussein had a Bachelor degree in Medicine & Surgery (MB.CHB) and once finished John Hopkins Continuous Program of Education in Khartoum with Certificate.



**HWANG**  
**Byong-moo**

**Professor Emeritus**

**Korea National Defense University  
Republic of Korea**

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Prof. Hwang Byong-moo is Professor Emeritus of strategic studies at Korea National Defense University and currently President Panel Member for National Security. He was Director of Research Institute on National Security Affairs in KNDU. He was editor-in-chief of the Korean Journal of International Relations. He was President of the Korean Association of International Studies (1995). He has been a visiting scholar at the RAND Corporation in Santa Monica, California. He worked for President of ROK as Chairman of the Presidential Advisory Committee for National Defense Reform (2005-2008) and a member of the National Unification Advisory Committee (2006-2008). He was Chairman of Policy Advisory Committee of Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Prof. Hwang is the author of numerous books and articles on security policies of Korea and China.



**INDERFURTH**  
Karl Frederick

Senior Advisor

Center for Strategic and International  
Studies

United States

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Ambassador Karl F. Inderfurth joined the Asia Foundation's Board of Trustees in 2008. He is a Senior Advisor at the Center for Strategic and International Studies. He is the former John O. Rankin Professor of the Practice of International Affairs and Director of the International Affairs Program at George Washington University's Elliott School of International Affairs. He served as Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs (1997-2001), with responsibility for, among other countries in the region, India, Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Amb. Inderfurth's portfolio included UN peacekeeping, disarmament and security affairs. During this time, he also served as Deputy U.S. Representative on the UN Security Council and took part in Council missions to Somalia, Mozambique, Burundi, Rwanda, and Western Sahara.



**INOUSSA**  
Moustapha

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of the Republic of Niger



**IVANOV**  
Igor

President

Russian International Affairs Council

Russian

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Mr. Igor S. Ivanov is the President of the Russian International Affairs Council (RIAC) and a professor at Moscow State Institute for International Relations. He graduated from the Moscow State Institute of Foreign Languages in 1969 and has a Ph.D. in History. Also, Mr. Ivanov is a Corresponding Member of the Russian Academy of Science. Earlier in his career, Mr. Ivanov served as Minister of Foreign Affairs from 1998 to 2004 and Secretary of the Security Council of the Russian Federation in the next three years.

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. And he is on the board of directors of the Nuclear Threat Initiative, the United Nations Foundation, and the Luxembourg Forum on Preventing Nuclear Catastrophe.



**JARAMILLO**  
Carmenza

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Colombia

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H.E. Dr. Carmenza Jaramillo is the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Colombia to People's Republic of China. Prior to that, she was Executive Director Proexport-USA from 2010 to 2012. During the twelve years in Miami, Dr. Jaramillo served as Consul General of Colombia, Dean of the Consular Corps, and President of the Colombian American Chamber of Commerce. She was Colombian Ambassador to India from 1993 to 1997.

Dr. Jaramillo pursued her graduate studies in Economic Policy at the London School of Economics, and in Public Law at Colegio Mayor Nuestra Señora Del Rosario, Bogota, Colombia. She completed the Juris Doctor in Law at Universidad de los Andes, Bogota, Colombia, and the Doctor of Public Law at Sorbonne University, Paris.



## **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 Professor and Director for Eurasian Studies. Prior to assuming the presidency, he supervised the research work on Russia, Central Asia and Northeast Asian security as Executive Vice President.

Dr. Ji has been the leader for several state-level research projects and is author or co-author of a number of books and book chapters such as *Shanghai Cooperation Organization, Twists and Turns of Russian Fortune*, etc. Dr. Ji concurrently holds several academic positions and social responsibilities including the Member of the Sino-Russian Friendship Peace and Development Council, Deputy DG of the Chinese Association of Russian Studies, etc.

Dr. Ji received his B.A. from the History Department of the Xuzhou Normal College in 1984 and studied in Vladimir Normal University of the Russian Federation (1988-1993) where he earned his Ph.D. in History.



## **Jia** Lieying

Dean

School of International Relations,  
Beijing Language and Culture  
University

China

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Dr. Jia lieying is Dean and Professor of School of International Relations of Beijing Language and Culture University (BLCU), as well as Director of the UN Studying Center of BLCU. Dr. Jia's study mainly focuses on China diplomacy and international organizations. He has published a number of books and articles, including *Building Peace, From the Concert of Europe to the United Nations* (2013).

Dr. Jia received his B.A. in Peking University, M.A. in Communication University of China and Ph.D. from China Foreign Affairs University. He has been a visiting scholar at Sheffield University, California State University, Lucian Blaga University and Keimyung University.



**JIA**  
Qingguo

Dean

School of International Studies of  
Peking University

China

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Professor Jia Qingguo is the Dean of the School of International Studies of Peking University. Prof. Jia received his Ph.D. from Cornell University in 1988. He has taught in University of Vermont, Cornell University, University of California at San Diego, University of Sydney, as well as Peking University. He was also a research fellow at the Brookings Institution between 1985 and 1986 and 2001 and 2002. Prof. Jia is a member of the Standing Committee and the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and a member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League. He is also the Vice President of the Chinese American Studies Association and board member of the China National Taiwan Studies Association.

Prof. Jia is serving on the editorial board of more than a dozen established domestic and international academic journals. He has published extensively on U.S.-China relations, relations between the Chinese mainland and Taiwan, Chinese foreign policy and Chinese politics.



**JIANG**  
Shixue

Deputy Director

Institute of European Studies, Chinese  
Academy of Social Sciences (CASS)

China

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Prof. Shixue Jiang is Deputy Director of the Institute of European Studies at Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) and Chair of Department of European Studies at CASS Graduate School. Before then he was Professor and Deputy Director of Institute of Latin American Studies at CASS. He was a Visiting Scholar at Aalborg University in 2000, and European Policy Center, a Brussels-based think tank in 2013. His academic interests include Europe, Latin America and the emerging markets.



## **JIN** Canrong

**Professor and Associate Dean**

**School of International Studies,  
Renmin University Of China**

**China**

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Prof. Jin Canrong is Professor and Associate Dean with the School of International Studies at Renmin University of China. He is also a visiting professor at the Gerald Ford School of Public Policy, University of Michigan, in 2003 and 2007, and the “Weilun” Chair Professor at Tsinghua University, in 2006. Before joining Renmin University, he worked for the Institute of American Studies at Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) from 1987 to 2002.

Prof. Jin holds a B.A. from Shanghai Fudan University in political science, an MA from the Graduate School of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), and a Ph.D. from the School of International Studies at Peking University. His studies focus on American politics (US Congress in particular), American foreign policy, Sino-US relations and China’s foreign policy and his main publications include over 100 academic papers, over 600 media articles, 7 books and 5 translated books. Prof. Jin’s social positions include Vice President of China National Association of International Studies; Vice President, the Pacific Society of China; Adviser of the policy planning office at the National People’s Congress; Standing Councilor of China Reform Forum, etc.



## **KANTHA** Ashok

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of India**

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H.E. Mr. Ashok Kantha assumed charge as the Ambassador of India to the People’s Republic of China in 2014. Before that, he was Secretary (Vice Minister) to the Government of India at the Ministry of External Affairs in New Delhi. Prior to his stint in Delhi, Mr. Kantha was the High Commissioner of India in Sri Lanka from 2009 to 2013, and the High Commissioner to Malaysia from 2007 to 2009. During the period 2003-2007, as the Director General of the East Asia Division of the Ministry of External Affairs, he played a significant role in shaping India’s relations with the countries of the region, including China. Earlier, he served as the Deputy Chief of Mission at the Indian Embassy in Kathmandu, Nepal from 1997 to 2000 and as the Consul General of India to Hong Kong and Macau from 2000 to 2003.

Mr. Kantha graduated in History from Patna University in 1975 and studied Chinese Language at Nanyang University, Singapore from 1979 to 1981.



## **KARAGANOV** Sergey

Dean

The School of International Economics  
and Foreign 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 Chairman of the Editorial Board of the *Russia in Global Affairs*. 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.



## **KARIM** M. Fazlul

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Bangladesh

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H.E. Mr. M. Fazlul Karim is Ambassador of Bangladesh to the People's Republic of China. Previously, he served as Ambassador of Bangladesh to Mexico from 2013 to 2014, to Jordan from 2010 to 2013, to Saudi Arabia from 2008 to 2010, and to Italy from 2006 to 2008.

Mr. Karim obtained his B.A. and M.A. in International Relations from Dhaka University, and after graduation he has been serving at different position in foreign affairs. Mr. Karim was Assistant, Senior Assistant Secretary, Director, and then Director General of Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Karim's diplomatic appointments include Counselor of Bangladesh to Indonesia from 1995 to 1996, Counselor of Bangladesh to the United States from 1998 to 2001, and Consul General of Bangladesh Consulate General in Hong Kong from 2002 to 2003.

**KASHIN**  
Vasily

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**KHALID**  
Masood

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of Pakistan**

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H.E. Mr. Masood Khalid is the Ambassador of Pakistan to China. He once served as High Commissioner for Pakistan to Malaysia (2010-2013), additional Foreign Secretary (Asia- Pacific region) at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2007-2010), Ambassador of Pakistan to Republic of Korea (2005 to 2007), and Deputy Permanent Representative of Pakistan Permanent Mission to UN, New York, USA (2001-2005).

He held a Master degree in International Relations from Quaid-e-Azam University. And he once attended Japanese language course in Naganuma Language School.



**KHAN**  
**Masood**

**Director General**

**Institute of Strategic Studies**

**Pakistan**

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Amb. Masood Khan is Director General, Institute of Strategic Studies, Pakistan. Prior to that, he served as Pakistan's Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the United Nations (October 2012 to February 2015), and Ambassador to the People's Republic of China (September 2008 to September 2012). He was also Pakistan's Sherpa (Chief Negotiator) for the Nuclear Security Summit (NSS) process from 2009 to early 2015.

Amb. Khan has also specialized in multilateral diplomacy and important bilateral relationships, especially with China and the United States. He attended many UN conferences and summits as delegate, representative and leader. He has spoken widely at various national and international forums, think tanks and academic institutions on international affairs, strategic issues, economic development, energy, nuclear security, and disarmament. Before joining the Foreign Service of Pakistan, Amb. Khan was a lecturer in English, and he was also a TV presenter and newscaster.



**KHOKHAR**  
**Riaz Hussain**

**Senior Fellow**

**Pakistan-China Think Tank, National University of Science and Technology (Islamabad)**

**Pakistan**

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Amb. Riaz Khokhar is a private consultant and Senior Fellow at the Pakistan-China Joint Think Tank at the National University of Science and Technology (Islamabad). Amb. Khokhar served as Pakistan's Foreign Secretary from 2002 to 2005. A career diplomat, he has been Ambassador to the People's Republic of China and Mongolia, to the United States and Jamaica, and Bangladesh and Bhutan. He has also served as Pakistan's High Commissioner to India from 1992 to 1997. He has previously served as a foreign policy and defense aide to Pakistan Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif, Mustafa Jatoi, Benazir Bhutto and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.



**KIM**  
**Sung-hwan**

**Visiting Professor**  
**Seoul National University**  
**Korea**

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Prof. Sung-hwan Kim is serving as the Chairman of Gangwon Art and Culture Foundation and a Visiting Professor of International Studies at Seoul National University. He once was the Chair of Institute for Global Social Responsibility at the Seoul National University (2013 – 2015), Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade of the Republic of Korea (2010-2013), Senior Secretary to the President for Foreign Affairs and National Security (2008-2010), Ambassador to the Republic of Austria (2006-2008), Permanent Representative to the International Organizations in Vienna (2006-2008) and Ambassador to the Republic of Uzbekistan (2002-2004).

He graduated from Seoul National University and studied at the School of Slavonic and East European Studies, University of London in U.K. He received honorary Doctoral degree in Politics from Samarkand Foreign Language Institute in Uzbekistan.



**KOH**  
**Tsu Koon**

**Chairman**  
**Wawasan Education Foundation**  
**Malaysia**

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Dr. Koh Tsu Koon is former Minister in the Prime Minister's Department of Malaysia (2009-2013) and former Chief Minister of Penang state (1990-2008). He is presently the Pro-Chancellor of Wawasan Open University (WOU) of Malaysia since November 2012 and the Chairman of Wawasan Education Foundation (WEF) since September 2013. Since 2014, he has been appointed as an Honorary Professor of Beijing Foreign Studies University and Advisor to Jinan University's China-Malaysia Relations Research Center.

Born in 1949 in Penang, Malaysia, he received his primary and secondary education in Penang, obtained his B.A. (Physics) from Princeton University in 1970, M.A. and Ph.D. (Education) from the University of Chicago in 1973 and 1977, and was a Fulbright Scholar at Stanford University in 1981.



**KORTUNOV**  
Andrey

Director General

Russian International Affairs Council  
Russia

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Dr. Andrey Kortunov is the Director General of the Russian International Affairs Council (RIAC), the President of the New Eurasia Foundation and Information Scholarship Education Center (ISE). Dr. Kortunov holds a degree in history from the Moscow State University of International Relations and pursued postgraduate studies at the Institute for the U.S. and Canadian Studies where he served 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.

**KURBANOV**  
Daniyar



**LEVRENCE**  
Ingrīda

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary  
Embassy of Latvia

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H.E. Ms. Ingrida Levrence has been Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Latvia to the People's Republic of China since 2009. She was Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Latvia and Administrative Directorate of Under-Secretary of State earlier. Ms. Levrence worked as Counsellor in Planning Group, Publicity Office and Permanent Representation of the Republic of Latvia to the EU from 2000 to 2005.

Ms. Levrence finished Baltic philology masters' programme in University of Latvia and got her qualification as German language philologist, teacher and translator in Lomonosov Moscow State University. Besides, she once took training programme for diplomats from Stanford University and French language course in Millefeuille Provenc.



**LI**  
Bin

Professor

Department of International Relations,  
Tsinghua University

China

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

Prof. Li is member of the Degree Committee at the School of Social Sciences, Tsinghua University. He is also member of the board of directors of China Arms Control and Disarmament Association and China-US People's Friendship Association (CUPFA). He is on the boards of several major international journals.

Prof. Li received his Bachelor and Master degrees from Peking University, and he received his Ph.D. in Physics from China Academy of Engineering Physics (CAEP) in 1993.



**LI**  
**Junru**

**President**

**Returned Overseas Chinese Federation,  
General Office of the CPC**

**China**

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Prof. Li Junru is President of the Returned Overseas Chinese Federation in the General Office of the CPC. Prior to that, he served as Vice President of the Party School of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CCCPC). Also, he is 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 intellectual history of Marxist Sinicization. He is Member and Chief Expert of the Central Advisory Committee for Marxism Research and Building. Prof. Li's former positions included Director of Research Center of Mao Zedong Thought, Director of Research Center of Deng Xiaoping Theory, Deputy Director General of Theory Bureau of the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the CPC, and Deputy Director of Research Room of the History of CPC. 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 Institute of Japanese Studies of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS). Before, she served as Deputy Director of Bureau of International Cooperation in CASS from 1998 to 2008 and concurrently Secretary General of Japanese Law Research Center of Institute of Law there.

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

With a research focus on Japanese civil law and Japanese economy, she 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**  
**Yongquan**

Director

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

**China**

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Dr. Li Yongquan is Director of Institute of Russian, Eastern European & Central Asian Studies (IREECAS) and Vice Chairman of Chinese Association for Russian, East European & Central Asian Studies. He once served as Executive Director of the Center of Shanghai Cooperation Organization Studies and Executive Director of the Eurasia Center of China Foundation for International Studies.

Dr. Li got a Bachelor degree from Foreign Language Department at Liaoning University and Ph.D. degree in history at Moscow State University.



**LI**  
**Yubin**

Deputy Director

**Department of International Affairs of  
China Association for Friendship**

**China**

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Mr. Li Yubin has been Deputy Director of Department of International Affairs of China Association for Friendship since 2011. Prior to that, he worked as Deputy Director of Department of International Liaison of China Association for Friendship (2001-2010), Chairman and Director of Coordination Bureau of Lome Harbor Commission in the Republic of Togo (1999-2001), diplomat in Chinese Embassy in Central African Republic (1996-1999).

Mr. Li studied in French Language Department in Institute of International Politics and received his Bachelor degree.



**LIAO**  
Zhengrong

Acting Director

Institute of Peaceful Development,  
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

China

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Prof. Liao Zhengrong is the Acting Director of the Institute of Peaceful Development, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

Prof. Liao holds an M.A. in Finance from Central University of Finance and Economics, and a Ph.D. in International Relations from the China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations. His primary research interests include world economics, international finance and US economy.



**LIN**  
Hongyu

Dean

Department of International  
Politics, University of International  
Relations

China

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Prof. Lin Hongyu is the Dean of the Department of International Politics at University of International Relations (UIR) and also a Professor of International Relations at UIR. Prof. Lin has been teaching in UIR since 1996. In UIR, he held the position of Deputy Director of the Office of Higher Education Affairs (1998-2003), Dean of the Department of International Economics (2004-2005), and Dean of the Graduate School (2005-2011).

Prof. Lin holds a B.A. in International Politics at UIR, an M.A. International Relations at UIR, a Ph.D. in International Relations at China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR), and a Ph.D. in International Politics at Peking University (PKU).



**LIU**  
**Guijin**

Dean

China-Africa International Business  
School, Zhejiang Normal University

China

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Amb. Liu Guijin is Dean of 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 Counselor of the Chinese Embassy to 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 Beijing University of Foreign Studies 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 his B.A. in Japanese from Beijing Foreign Language University in 1979 and his M.A. in International Relations from the China Institute of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR) in 1987. Later he attended Ph.D. courses at Japan 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 the CICIR and from 1992 to 1999 he was the research professor and the Director of Division for Northeast Asian Studies, CICIR.

His research focuses on Japan and International Relations in 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 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 the Ambassador of People's Republic of China to Canada from 2005 to 2008 and the Ambassador to the Republic of Indonesia from 2002 to 2005.

Amb. Lu's other diplomatic missions include Minister Counsellor in the Chinese Embassy to the United States, Counsellor of the Department of North American and Oceanian Affairs in MFA, Secretary in the Chinese Embassy to 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**  
**Zhongwei**

Former President

China Institutes of Contemporary  
International Relations

China

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Prof. Lu Zhongwei is former President and Research Professor of China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR). Prof. Lu served as Vice Chairman of China Reform Forum (CRF) since 2005. He was a Member of Chinese Association for Human Rights Studies, a Member of Chinese Foundation of International Studies, and a Member of Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. He was appointed as the Secretary General of Committee for Sino-Japanese Friendship in the 21st Century in 2003.

Prof. Lu graduated in Japanese language from Heilongjiang University in 1977 and later joined the CICIR, since when he has been engaged in the research of international relations, especially Japanese research. He has published numerous works in these fields, including *On Non-Traditional Security, American Think-Tanks and Their Attitude toward China, Northeast Asian Economic Cooperation in the Post War Era, Osokawa's Resignation and Japan's political trends*.



**LUAN**  
Jianzhang

Deputy Director-General

The Research Office of the CPC  
International Department

China

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Mr. Luan Jianzhang is Deputy Director-General of the Research Office of the CPC International Department, engaged in research on international relations and China's foreign strategies. Mr. Luan is an adjunct professor of the Chinese and foreign strategic dialogue research center of Shandong University. He once worked successively in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Chinese Embassy in Australia, and the foreign affairs office of the CPC Central Committee.

He graduated from the school of international studies of Renmin University of China with a Doctoral degree of Laws.



**LUO**  
Jie

President

World Affairs Press

China

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Ms. Luo Jie is the President of President of World Affairs Press. Ms. Luo joined World Affairs magazine of World Affairs Press in 1995. She successively held positions of Editor, Deputy Editor-in-Chief, Editor-in-Chief, Deputy Director and Director of Editorial Board and currently holds the position of President of World Affairs magazine. Ms. Luo graduated from of the PLA University of Foreign Languages. Her main area of research is the study of China's surrounding regions.



**LUO**  
Yuan

Executive Chairman

China Strategy Culture Promotion  
Association

China

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General Luo Yuan is Executive Chairman of China Strategy Culture Promotion Association (CSCPA) and senior research fellow at Academy of Military Sciences PLA China (AMS). General Luo served as Deputy Director of World Military Studies Department. He was appointed research fellow, deputy director, director of various research offices at AMS, and transferred from field military to AMS in 1978 where he served as staff officer and worked on various commanding positions. General Luo had been working as senior visiting scholar at George Washington University from 1999 to 2000, and as assistant Military Attache in Denmark from 1992 to 1993.

General Luo's educational background includes studying at General Staff Survey College, Army Advanced College of Shijiazhuang, PLA International Relations College, and PLA National Defence University.



**M. ABOUD**  
Mahmoud

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, Permanent Mission of the Comoros Mission 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 the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to China.



## **MA** Zhengang

Vice President

China Public Diplomacy Association  
China

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Amb. Ma Zhengang is currently Vice President of 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 Group of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), and member of the Public Diplomacy Advisory Group of MFA.

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

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



## **MASKEY** Mahesh Kumar

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Nepal

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

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



**MEI**  
**Jianming**

Associate Dean

College for Counterterrorism, People's  
Public Security University of China

China

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Prof. Mei Jianming is Director of the Research Center for Counterterrorism and Associate Dean of the College for Counterterrorism, People's Public Security University of China in Beijing.

Prof. Mei leads many counterterrorism research projects, which are funded by Chinese government, manages some training programs of foreign senior police officers from Pakistan, Nepal and other countries. Prof. Mei was principal manager of several major conferences including the First World Internet Conference (Wuzhen Summit) in Zhejiang Province in 2014.

Prof. Mei earned his Ph.D. from Jilin University in 1999, and served as instructor in Xi'an Army Academy of People's Liberation Army from 1990 to 1997. He had been to Canada, the USA and Australia as a visiting scholar.



**MEI**  
**Zhaorong**

Vice Chairman

China Institute of International  
Strategic Studies

China

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Amb. Mei Zhaorong is Vice Chairman of China Institute of International Strategic Studies, a member of the Foreign Policy Advisory Group of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and guest professor of Fudan University. Prior to that, he served as Director of Institute of World Development at Development Research Center of the State Council, President of Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador to Germany for nine years, Director General of the Department of West European Affairs, member of the 8th Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Amb. Mei studied English at Beijing Foreign Studies University, and was later sent to the German Democratic Republic to study Germanic Language and Literature.



## **MIYAMOTO** Yuji

**Chairman**

**Miyamoto Institute of Asian Research  
Japan**

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Amb. Yuji Miyamoto is Chairman of Miyamoto Institute of Research as well as Vice President of Japan-China Friendship Center. He was the Ambassador of Japan to the People's Republic of China from 2006 to 2010. Prior to that, Amb. Miyamoto 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), Japan from 2001 to 2002.

After graduating from Kyoto University, Department of Law in 1969, Amb. Miyamoto started his career in MOFA and had worked in various divisions, including China and Mongolia Division, Development Cooperation Division, Soviet Union Division, Arms Control and Disarmament Division and Policy Planning Division, etc. Amb. Miyamoto also had extensive working experience in China and Myanmar missions throughout his diplomat career. He 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. Mr. Imad Moustapha is the Ambassador of the Syrian Arab Republic to the People's Republic of China. Prior to that, he served as the Syrian Ambassador to the U.S. in Washington, D.C. from 2003 to 2011.

Before joining the diplomatic corps, Mr. 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.

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



**MPANA  
Martin**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of the Republic of Cameroon**

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H.E. Dr. Martin Mpana has been the Ambassador of the Republic of Cameroon to the People's Republic of China since 2008. Prior to that, he worked in the Cameroon Ministry of External Relations. From 2004 to 2006, he served as Acting High Commissioner of Cameroon to Canada. Before that, Dr. Mpana worked as First Counsellor at Cameroon High Commission in Ottawa for almost seven years.

Dr. Mpana holds a Ph.D. in International Relations and a B.A. in History. He received several medals from the Government for his services, including the Knight of the Cameroon Order of Merit, and the Knight of the Cameroon Order of Valour.



**MU  
Changlin**

**Senior Research Fellow**

**China Institute for International  
Strategic Studies**

**China**

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Mr. Mu Changlin joined China Institute for International Strategic Studies in 2012 and his main areas of research include Asia-Pacific security, China-U.S. relations and counterterrorism.

Mr. Mu has successively served as platoon leader, company commander, battalion commander, staff officer in the Ministry of National Defense and Chinese defense attaché in the State of Israel since he joined the PLA in 1972.

Mr. Mu graduated from PLA University of Foreign Language and received Master degree in international politics. He has engaged in the research of arms control and disarmament for a long time, participated relevant international conferences and negotiations.



## **NAIVALURUA** Ioane

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of Fiji**

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H.E. Major General is the Ambassador of Fiji to the People's Republic of China since January 2014. Before being nominated to Ambassador to China, General Naivalurua served as Ambassador at Large-Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Co-Operation.

General Naivalurua served as a high ranked commander at the Fiji Military for more than 30 years. He was promoted to Substantive Colonel whilst appointed Commander Land Force Command and Deputy Commander RFMF in 2001. He was appointed Contingent Commander of the United National Assistance Missions in Iraq for the 1st Fiji Infantry Regiment Battalion in 2005. General Naivalurua served as Commissioner of Prisons, Chairman of Post Fiji Limited, and Commissioner of Police since 2006. He was appointed as Major General in 2013.

General Naivalurua received several medals for his service, including UNIFIL Peacekeeping Medal, MFO Peacekeeping Medal, Republic Medal, General Service Medal and Command Medal.



## **NAMONDWE** Charles Enoch

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of Malawi**

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H.E. Mr. Charles Enoch Namondwe is Ambassador of Malawi to China. Prior to that, he was Director General for State Residences (2005-2008), Chief Political Advisor to the President and Ambassador at Large (2004-2005), Senior Officer Responsible for Culture and Sports of Southern Africa Development Community (2003-2004). From 2000 to 2003, he worked as Commissioner for Culture in Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture in Malawi.

Mr. Namondwe got his diploma in Linguistics from University of Malawi, Bachelor of Social Science (honors) from University of Manchester, and Master of Arts (Econ) Visual from University of Manchester.



## **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 the 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 the Chairman of Vietnam's UNESCO National Committee. Previously he 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.



## **NORODOM** Sirivudh

**Founder & Chairman of the Board of  
Directors**

**Cambodian Institute for Cooperation  
and Peace**

**Cambodia**

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His Royal Highness Norodom Sirivudh is a member of the Constitutional Council, Privy Counselor to His Majesty the King, Founder & Chairman of the Board of Directors, Cambodian Institute for Cooperation and Peace (CICP).

He once was appointed Co-Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs after he helped his party to its elections victory in May 1993. In August 2001, Prince Norodom Sirivudh was elected Senator. In the July 2003 General Elections, he was elected Member of Parliament for Kandal Province of the third legislature and was nominated as Deputy Prime Minister and Co-Minister of Interior of the Royal Government until March 2006. From March 2006 to present, Prince Norodom Sirivudh is a Privy Counselor to His Majesty the King and Member of Parliament. In May 2010, King Norodom Sihamoni appointed Prince Norodom Sirivudh as a new member of the Constitutional Council.



**OHARA**  
Bonji

Research fellow

The Tokyo Foundation  
Japan

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Mr. Bonji Ohara graduated from the National Defense Academy of Japan in 1985 and completed a master's program at the University of Tsukuba in 1998. He became the leading pilot of the 101<sup>st</sup> flight division, Maritime Self-Defense Force, in 1998. He enrolled in the General Course of the National Institute for Defense Studies in 2001. Mr. Ohara was stationed in China between 2003 and 2006 as a naval attaché and became chief of the intelligence section, MSDF Military Staff Office, in 2006; executive officer of the 21st air squadron, MSDF, in 2008; and commanding officer of the squadron the following year. Mr. Ohara joined NIDS as a research fellow in 2010 and worked at IHS Jane's from 2011 as an analyst and business development manager before assuming his present position in January 2013.



**PETERSEN**  
Friis Arne

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Denmark

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H.E. Mr. Friis Arne Petersen has been the Ambassador of Denmark to the People's Republic of China and Mongolia since 2010. Prior to that, he was Ambassador of Denmark to the U.S. (2005-2010). From 1997 to 2005, Mr. Petersen served as Head of the Foreign Ministry, Permanent Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and alternated for the Minister for Foreign Affairs in the European Union Council of Ministers.

Mr. Petersen also took up some social positions, including Co-Chairman of the Danish-Russian Intergovernmental Council on Economic Co-Operation. Mr. Petersen Lectures regularly at Danish universities and has given lectures at several American Universities. Likewise, he lectures in business associations and political organizations and has published a number of articles on foreign policy issues.

Mr. Petersen was awarded Commander of First Class of the Order of Dannebrog and Greenlandic Order of Merit (Gold) as well as Grand Crosses from many countries for his service.



**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 degree 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.



**PRASAD**  
Jayant

Visiting Fellow

Research and Information System for  
Developing Countries

India

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Ambassador Jayant Prasad is a visiting fellow in Research and Information System for Developing Countries in India. In previous Indian missions abroad, Amb. Prasad has served as India's Permanent Representative to the Conference on Disarmament, Geneva, Ambassador to Algeria; Counsellor for trade access and development cooperation at the Indian Mission to the European Union in Brussels, First Secretary in the Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations, Geneva and Second Secretary in the Embassy of India in Paris. In the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) in New Delhi, he served as head of the Americas Division, head of the unit on Multilateral Economic Relations, Staff Officer to the Foreign Secretary, Deputy Secretary for Disarmament Affairs and Desk Officer for Bangladesh.

Amb. Prasad was educated in Delhi University and Jawaharlal Nehru University. After lecturing on modern Indian history for two years at St. Stephen's College, Delhi University, he entered the Indian Foreign Service in 1976.



**QIU  
Yong**

**President  
Tsinghua University  
China**

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Dr. Qiu Yong assumed his office of President of Tsinghua University in March 2015. Prior to that, he was Vice President of Tsinghua from 2009 to 2015. Currently he also serves as Vice Chairman of the Chinese Materials Research Society and Vice Chairman of the Chinese Institute of Electronics.

Dr. Qiu obtained his Ph.D. from the Department of Chemistry at Tsinghua University in 1994. His academic contributions have earned him a number of awards and honors, including Cheung Kong Scholars Program of the Chinese Ministry of Education in 2006, National Model Teacher in 2007, and First Class of National Technology Invention Award in 2011. He was elected Academician of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in 2013.



**RAHARDJO  
Soegeng**

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary  
Embassy of Indonesia**

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H.E Mr. Soegeng Rahardjo is the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Indonesia to the People's Republic of China. Prior to that, he served as Inspector General of Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2010-2014), Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Indonesia to South Africa, concurrence the Kingdom of Lesotho and the Kingdom of Swaziland (2005-2009). From 2002 to 2005, Mr. Rahardjo worked as Minister and headed the Director of Dialogue Partners and Inter-Region, Directorate General for ASEAN Cooperation. He was awarded Satya Lencana Karya Satya twice for his outstanding contributions.

Mr. Rahardjo had a Bachelor of Economics. He took courses on the Latin American History in Catholic University de Buenos Aires, mid-career Foreign Service Course and advanced-career Foreign Service Course from Department of Foreign Affairs.



## **ROUGHEAD** Gary

29<sup>th</sup> Chief of Naval Operations

United States

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Admiral Gary Roughead became the 29<sup>th</sup> Chief of Naval Operations in September of 2007, after holding six operational commands. He is one of only two officers in the history of the Navy to have commanded both the U.S. Atlantic and Pacific Fleets.

Ashore he served as the Commandant, U.S. Naval Academy where he led the strategic planning effort that underpinned that institution's first capital campaign. He was the Navy's Chief of Legislative Affairs, responsible for the Department of the Navy's interaction with Congress. Admiral Roughead was also the Deputy Commander, U.S. Pacific Command during the massive relief effort following the tsunami of 2004.

As the Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Roughead successfully guided the Navy through a challenging period of transition in fiscal, security and personnel matters. He is the recipient of the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, Navy Distinguished Service Medal, Defense Superior Service Medal and various unit and service awards. He has also received awards from several foreign governments.



## **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 was born in China and spent much of his youth there during the upheavals of World War II and the communist revolution. He 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.



**RUAN**  
Zongze

Vice President

China Institute of International Studies  
China

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Dr. Ruan Zongze is Vice President and a senior fellow at China Institute of International Studies (CIIS) as well as Editor-in-Chief of the CIIS journal *China International Studies*. He also serves on UNDP Human Development Report Advisory Panel. Prior to that, he was Minister Counselor for Policy at the Embassy of China to the United States from 2007 through 2011. He was appointed as Vice President at CIIS from 2002 to 2007. Dr. Ruan served as Second and First Secretary at the Chinese Embassy to the UK from 1996 to 2000. From 1992 to 1993, he was a visiting fellow at School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London in the UK.

Dr. Ruan received his Ph.D. from China Foreign Affairs University. His areas of research include American foreign policy, Chinese foreign policy, international security and development, etc.



**RUDD**  
Kevin

President

Asia Society Policy Institute  
United States

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The Hon. Mr. Kevin Rudd served as Australia's 26<sup>th</sup> Prime Minister from 2007 to 2010, then as Foreign Minister from 2010 to 2012, before returning to the Prime Ministership in 2013. As Prime Minister, Mr. Rudd led Australia's response during the Global Financial Crisis. Mr. Rudd is also internationally recognized as one of the founders of the G20.

As Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, Mr. Rudd was active in global and regional foreign policy leadership. He was a driving force in expanding the East Asia Summit to include both the US and Russia in 2010. Domestically, Mr. Rudd delivered Australia's first national apology to indigenous Australians as his first act as Prime Minister.

Mr. Rudd remains engaged in a range of international challenges including global economic management, the rise of China, climate change and sustainable development. In 2014, Mr. Rudd was named a Senior Fellow with Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government. Mr. Rudd is also on the International Advisory Panel of Chatham House. Mr. Rudd is also Visiting Professor at Tsinghua University. In October 2014, Mr. Rudd became the first President of Asia Society Policy Institute.



**SAETHER**  
Svein Ole

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Royal Norwegian Embassy

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H.E. Mr. Svein Ole Saether is Ambassador of Norway to China since 2007. He was Director General of Department for UN from 2001 to 2007. Prior to that, he served as Ambassador in Tel Aviv and Nicosia (1997-2001) and in Ankara and Baku (1992-1997).



**SARAN**  
Shyam

Chairman

Research and Information System for  
Developing Countries

India

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Mr. Shyam Saran is former Foreign Secretary of India and has served as Prime Minister's Special Envoy for Nuclear Affairs and Climate Change. He is former Chairman of the National Security Advisory Board and currently Chairman, Research and Information System for Developing Countries. He is a Senior Fellow at the Centre for Policy Research, a prestigious think tank which covers a wide range of political, social and economic issues, including foreign policy related issues.

Earlier, he served as Co-Chair of the India-Asean Eminent Persons' Group which drafted the Vision document for India-Asean relations for 2020. He has been a Fisher Fellow at the Kennedy School at Harvard University in 2011 and a Fellow at the India Centre at King's College, London in 2012.



**SATTOROV**  
Abdunabi

Head of the Department of Literature

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

Tajikistan

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Prof. Abdunabi Sattorov is the Head of Literature Department of the Institute of Language, Literature, Oriental Studies and Writing Heritage of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. He obtained Doctor of Philological Science from the Moscow State University and is the author of more than 500 scientific, literary and political works.

As a scientist and a policymaker, Prof. Sattorov has actively participated in 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 Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan. Over the next six years he worked as the Head of Department of Foreign Policy of the Strategic Research Center under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan.



**SHI**  
Zhiqin

Dean

Department of International Relations,  
Tsinghua University

China

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Prof. Shi Zhiqin is currently Professor and Dean of Department of International Relations at Tsinghua University, and Party Secretary of School of Humanities and Social Sciences.

He has joined the Institute of International Studies at Tsinghua University since 1997. In 2000 and 2004, as visiting scholar, Prof. Shi visited UIUC, University of Toronto and UBC, Canada. In February 2005, as one of the observers, Prof. Shi was commissioned by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, and went to the Kyrgyz Republic to observe the parliamentary elections.

Prof. Shi received his Bachelor degree from Henan Normal University in 1985, Master degree from the Party School of the Central Committee of C.C.P. in 1992, and Ph.D. from the School of International Relations, Peking University, in July, 1997.



**SHIMBO**  
Abdulrahaman Amiri

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of the United Republic of  
Tanzania

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H.E. Mr. Abdulrahaman Amiri Shimbo is the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United Republic of Tanzania to the People's Republic of China. Prior to his current position, H.E. Mr. Shimbo served various capacities in the Tanzania People's Defence Forces.

H.E. Mr. Shimbo was enlisted in 1971 and commissioned second lieutenant in 1973. In 2001 he was appointed Chief of Military Intelligence. Five years later, he was appointed Chief of Tanzania National Service. In 2007, H.E. Mr. Shimbo was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General and assumed the office of Chief of Staff of the Tanzania People's Defence Forces.

H.E. Mr. Shimbo received intense and various military education in Tanzania, Pakistan, the Federal Republic of Germany, and India.



**SHU**  
Zhan

Research Fellow

Institute of African Studies, Zhejiang  
Normal University

China

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Amb. Shu Zhan is currently the research fellow at Institute of African Studies, Zhejiang Normal University. Before that, he had been the 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 Chinese embassies in Ethiopia, Namibia and South Africa.

Amb. Shu started research on Africa in 1977 at the Institute of West Asian & African Study (IWAAS), Chinese Academy of Social Science, with a wide range of interest on Eastern and Southern Africa politics and economics. He translated and co-authored scores of papers and books on South Africa and Africa.

Amb. Shu had his post-graduate studies at London School of Economics and University of Durham, UK. He had been a visiting scholar at University of Zimbabwe, George Mason University (USA) and Witwatersrand University (SA).



## **SMIRNOVA** Larisa

Expert

Russian International Affairs Council  
Russia

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Dr. Larisa Smirnova is an expert from the Russian International Affairs Council. She lectures at Xiamen University in China, is an op-ed writer for the Financial Times Chinese edition, and a frequent speaker for political talk shows on Chinese TV channels. She served as an analyst at the World Bank headquarters in Washington, DC, from 2007 to 2009, and at the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Offices in Moscow and Tokyo from 2004 to 2005.

Dr. Smirnova is the author of "*Suggestions on Improvement of Russia's Image in China*" (2014), "*Russia-China: Twenty Proposals for an Economic, Scientific and Humanitarian Partnership*" (2014), as well as of over forty articles in peer-reviewed journals, academic paper series, and media published in Russia, the United States, and China.

Dr. Smirnova holds a Ph.D. in Political Science from Moscow Lomonosov State University. She is fluent in English, French, Chinese and Japanese, in addition to Russian.



## **SOLANA** Javier

President

ESADE Center for Global Economy and  
Geopolitics

Spain

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Dr. Javier Solana Madariaga is President of ESADE Center for Global Economy and Geopolitics (Barcelona-Madrid). He is also the former High Representative for Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) of the European Union (EU). Prior to that, Dr. Solana has held several ministerial positions in the Spanish government, including Minister for Foreign Affairs. He served as Secretary General of the Council of the EU from 1999 to 2009 and before that, Secretary General of NATO in the previous four years.

Dr. Solana is Distinguished Fellow in Foreign Policy at Brookings Institution, Fisher Family Fellow at Harvard, Chairman of the Aspen Institute España, Honorary President of the Centre for Human Dialogue (Geneva), a member of the Board of the International Crisis Group, the European Council on Foreign Relations, and Human Rights Watch, as well as senior visiting professor at the London School of Economics, where he was awarded an Honorary Degree in December 2010.



**SONG**  
Guohua

Deputy Dean

School of International Relations,  
Sichuan International Studies  
University

China

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Dr. Song Guohua is a member of Panel for Foreign Policies Research of Chongqing and is Deputy Dean of School of International Relations (SIR) at Sichuan International Studies University (SISU). His academic interests are primarily on regional interstate cooperation and exchange, BRICS cooperation, East Asian politics and international relations. He has published more than 20 academic articles on professional journals such as *Northeast Asia Forum* and *Theoretical Horizon*.



**STEINMETZ**  
Paul Alphons

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary

Embassy of Luxembourg

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H.E. Mr. Paul Alphons Steinmetz is Ambassador of Luxembourg to the People's Republic of China. Mr. Steinmetz started his career with the Luxembourg Foreign Ministry first as Assistant to the Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry Concurrently in charge of Asia desk in 1989, then Latin America desk within the Directorate for Political Affairs in 1993. From 2002, Mr. Steinmetz served Ambassador in New Delhi (India), Ambassador in Tokyo (Japan) with co-accreditation to the Republic of Korea, and Ambassador in Republic of the Philippines resident in Japan.

Except for diplomatic service, Mr. Steinmetz's work experience includes Legal Advisor at International Protection Division of UNHCR, and Lawyer in Private Practice, and Political Advisor with OHR (Sarajevo) under Luxembourg EU Presidency.



**SULTANBAEV**  
Temirbek

Deputy Secretary-General  
Shanghai Cooperation Organization

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Mr. Temirbek Sultanbaev is Deputy Secretary-General of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. He was once the Head of the Department for Europe and America. In 2010, he charged affairs of the Permanent Mission of the Kyrgyz Republic to the UN Office and Other International Organizations in Geneva, The Embassy of the Kyrgyz Republic to Switzerland Confederation. Mr. Sultanbaev had great working experience. From 1992 to 2009, he served as Third Secretary of Department for Asia of the MFA of the Kyrgyz Republic, Third Secretary, Embassy of the Kyrgyz Republic to the Republic of Turkey, Second Secretary of America and Europe Department of the MFA, Head of the Department for Commonwealth of Independent States countries of the MFA, Head of the Division for multilateral relations with CIS countries of the MFA, Head of the Department for Eastern countries of the MFA, Deputy Head of the Unit for foreign policy of President's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic.



**SULTONAZAROV**  
Abakhon

Regional Director, Central Asia  
Institute for War and Peace Reporting

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Mr. Abakhon Sultonazarov is Regional Director of Central Asia at the Institute for War and Peace Reporting. Prior to that, he worked as Business and Finance Director of Central Asia and Afghanistan Programme and Finance Manager of Central Asia and Afghanistan, and Operations Director of Central Asia at the Institute for War and Peace Reporting from 2004 to 2010. Mr. Sultonazarov has over 9 years of managerial experience with the United Nations and other international organizations in Central Asia and Afghanistan. He also served as Senior Administrator and Finance Associate at the United Nations Development Programme in Tajikistan in 2004.

Mr. Sultonazarov holds a Master degree in financial management and a Bachelor degree in banking and currency policy from Moscow State University.



## **SUN** Changhong

Deputy Director

Institute for Social Development of the  
Eurasian at Development Research  
Center of the State Council

China

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Mr. Sun Changhong is Deputy Director of the Institute for Social Development of the Eurasian of Development Research Center of the State Council. Mr. Sun has long been engaged in researches in Russia, central Asia as well as other European and Asian countries. He also had long-term work experience in central Asia. Mr. Sun's frequently published articles in newspapers, magazines as well as professional publications.



## **SWAMY** Subramanian

Member, National Executive

Bharatiya Janata Party

India

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

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

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



## **TAKAHARA** Akio

Professor

The University of Tokyo  
Japan

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Akio Takahara is Professor of Contemporary Chinese Politics at the Graduate School of Law and Politics, the University of Tokyo. He received his D.Phil. in 1988 from the University of Sussex, and later spent several years as Visiting Scholar at the Consulate-General of Japan in Hong Kong (1989-91), the Japanese Embassy in Beijing (1996-98), the Fairbank Center for East Asian Research, Harvard University (2005-06), and at the School of International Studies, Peking University (2014-15). Before joining the University of Tokyo, he taught at J. F. Oberlin University (1991-95) and Rikkyo University (1995-2005). He currently serves as senior fellow of the Tokyo Foundation, adjunct fellow of the Japan Institute of International Affairs, and senior fellow of the Japan Forum on International Relations.



## **TAO** Jian

President

University of International Relations  
China

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

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



## TAO Tao

Deputy Secretary General

Chinese People's Association for Peace  
and Disarmament

China

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Dr. Tao Tao is Deputy Secretary General of the Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament. He has also been serving as Vice Mayor of Yiwu City, Zhejiang Province since 2011. Before that, he served in various diplomatic capacities, including Director of the General Office of Chinese Association for International Understanding, first secretary at the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the Republic of South Africa, and Deputy Division Chief at Research Office of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Dr. Tao holds a Ph.D. in International Politics from Peking University. He has published several books, including *A Study on the Relationship between Socialist Parties and European Integration*.



## UTKIN Sergey

Head of Department

Center for Situation Analysis at Russian  
Academy of Sciences

Russia

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Dr. Sergey Utkin is Head of Department of Centre for Situation Analysis at Russian Academy of Sciences and an expert in the Russian International Affairs Council. From 2013 to 2014, he was an adviser of NGO "Caucasian House". He held various positions in the Institute of World Economy and International Relations at Russian Academy of Sciences as Head (2009-2013), Researcher (2007-2009) and Junior Researcher (2005-2007).

Dr. Utkin graduated from Moscow Pedagogical State University and was awarded with the Scholarship of the President of Russian Federation. He got a Master degree from the Institute of World Economy and International Relations of Russian Academy of Sciences and a Ph.D. in Political Science.



## **VALENCIA** Manuel

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of Spain**

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H.E. Mr. Manuel Valencia is Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Spain to the People's Republic of China. Mr. Valencia held various positions. He was the Patron of the International Affairs and Foreign Policy Institute, and Patron of the Spain-China Foundation, Spain-United States Foundation and Spain-India Foundation. From 2001 to 2013, he was the Vice-President of the Spanish Exporters and Investors Club. He was also Member of the Advisory Board of Abertis S.A. Madrid, Member of the Management Board of Iberpistas, S.A., and Member of the Advisory Board of ACE International Consultants. He served as the Chairman of the Committee of business men with the P.R. China's Chambers of Commerce.

Mr. Valencia holds an LL.B. from Madrid University



## **VENTURA VALERO** Julian

**Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary**

**Embassy of the United Mexican States**

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H.E. Mr. Julian Ventura Valero is Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United Mexican States to the People's Republic of China. He is a career diplomat who joined Mexico's Foreign Service in 1990. He was appointed Career Ambassador by the President of Mexico in 2006.

Mr. Ventura held various bilateral and multilateral positions in Mexico and abroad, most recently as Deputy Foreign Minister for North American Affairs (2009-2013). In Mexico City he has also served Director-General for Asia-Pacific Affairs (2003-2007) and as Chief of Staff to the Foreign Minister (2002-2003). Abroad, he has served as Deputy Chief of Mission in the Embassy of Mexico in the United States (2007-2009), as Alternate Representative to the Organization of American States (1998-2001), etc. He has authored various articles on Mexican foreign policy.



**WANANDI**  
Jusuf

Vice Chairman

Board of Trustees, the Centre for  
Strategic and International Studies  
Foundation

Indonesia

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Mr. Jusuf Wanandi is Senior Fellow and Co-Founder of the Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), and Vice Chairman of the Board of Trustees CSIS Foundation, Jakarta. He is Vice Chair of the Indonesian National Committee for the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council, Co-Chair of the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council, and Co-Chair of the Council of Security Cooperation in Asia Pacific, Indonesia.

Mr. Wanandi is also President Director of the publishing company of The Jakarta Post Daily as well as Chairman of the Board of the Prasetya Mulya Business School, and Chairman of the Foundation of Panca Bhakti University in Pontianak, West Kalimantan. A lawyer by training, Mr. Wanandi was assistant professor of law at the University of Indonesia, and has served in various national and international organizations in the course of his career.

Mr. Wanandi has written extensively in national and international magazines and newspapers and has edited a number of books on political and security developments in the Asia Pacific region.



**WANG**  
Guoqing

Vice President

China Academy of Launch Vehicle  
Technology

China

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

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



**WANG**  
**Shijie**

**Special Envoy on the Middle East  
Issues**  
**China**

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Amb. Wang Shijie has been Special Envoy on the Middle East Issues since 2002. As a career diplomat, he has served in various diplomatic capacities throughout his career with a focus on Middle East.

He was Third Secretary in 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 in the Permanent Missions to the UN.

Amb. Wang served as ambassadors to three Middle East countries, 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 the director-general. In 2011, Ms. Wang was conferred as an Honorary Trustee of Tsinghua University.



**WEI**  
**Wei**

Vice President

Chinese People's Institute of Foreign  
Affairs

China

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

Earlier, he worked as Secretary in Chinese Embassy in Mozambique, and in Chinese Embassy in Ethiopia. He also served as Counsellor in Chinese Embassy in Kenya from 1997 to 1999, and Chinese Embassy in Zimbabwean from 1999 to 2000. Amb. Wei was appointed Deputy Director-General, and Director-General of the Department of Consular Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China.



**WU**  
**Dahui**

Professor

Department of International Relations,  
Tsinghua University

China

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Prof. Wu Dahui is Professor in the Department of International Relations at Tsinghua University. He graduated from the Department of Russian Language and Literature at PLA University of International Relations in 1990 and he obtained his Ph.D. from Graduate School of China Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) in 2005. Prof. Wu was once a Lieutenant Colonel associate fellow in the Department of General Staff at PLA and then worked in the Section of Strategic Studies in the Institute of Russian, East European, and Central Asian Studies at CASS where he became the Director of the institute later. From 2007 to 2008, he was a 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 Department of General Staff, PLA, the National Development Bank, CASS, National Social Science Foundation, and the CASS Library.



**WU  
Hao**

Executive Director

Institute of Silk Road Studies of Beijing  
Foreign Studies University

China

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Mr. Hao Wu is Executive Director of the Institute of Silk Road Studies of Beijing Foreign Studies University (BFSU) and a PhD candidate in School of International Studies of Peking University. He also served as multiple positions such as member of the academic committee of the Public Diplomacy Research Center of BFSU, Director of “One Belt, One Road” Think Tank Alliance, guest researcher in Asia-Pacific Research Institute of Peking University, Chief Editor of the special issue of International Culture of China Reading Weekly.



**WU  
Sike**

Former Special Envoy on the Middle  
East Issues

China

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

From 1996 to 2000, Amb. Wu was Director General of the Department of West Asian and North African Affairs in the 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) as well as of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the CPPCC.

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



**WU**  
**Xinbo**

Director

Center for American Studies, Fudan  
University

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Dr. Wu Xinbo is Professor and Executive Dean of Institute of International Studies, and Director at the Center for American Studies, Fudan University. He teaches and researches China's foreign and security policy, Sino-U.S. relations, and U.S. Asia-Pacific policy. He once was a visiting fellow at the Asia-Pacific Research Center of Stanford University, the Henry Stimson Center and the Brookings Institution. From 2006 to 2007, he was a Jennings Randolph Senior Fellow at the United States Institute of Peace.

Dr. Wu was a member of the World Economic Forum's Global Agenda Council on Geopolitical Risk and served as its Vice-Chair (2012-2013) and Chair (2013-2014), and is currently a member of the World Economic Forum's Global Agenda Council on Geo-economics. Since 2014, he has been a Member of the International Institute for Strategic Studies, as well as a member on the Advisory Council of Asia Society Policy Institute.

Dr. Wu received his B.A. in History and Ph.D. in International Relations from Fudan University.



**WU**  
**Zhicheng**

Dean

Zhou Enlai School of Government,  
Nankai University

China

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Prof. Wu Zhicheng is the President of Zhou Enlai School of Government, Nankai University, and also a Jean Monnet Chair Professor. Prof. Wu holds a B.A. in Law from Hubei University, an M.A. in Law and a Ph.D. in Economics from Nankai University. His research interests include contemporary international relations, globalization and global governance, European integration and regional governance. Prof. Wu has authored and edited a number of articles and books, including Contemporary Public Administration in the West, Understanding International Relations.



**XIA**  
Liping

Dean

School of Political Science and  
International Relations, Tongji  
University

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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 of Institute of International Technology and Economics in Center for Development Studies under the PRC State Council, Vice President of Shanghai Institute for International Strategic Studies (SISS), and Vice President of Shanghai Association of International Relations.

Prior to that, Prof. Xia was Director of Department of American Studies, Director of Center for Latin American Studies at Shanghai Institute for International Studies (SISS) from 2007 to 2008, and Director of Department of Strategic Studies at SISS from 1996 to 2007.

Prof. Xia holds a Ph.D. in world history from the East China Normal University. He has published widely in China's foreign strategy and international relations. He has also been active as a visiting scholar to the U.S., Hong Kong, Sweden and Belgium.



**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, majoring 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.



**XING**  
Guangcheng

Director

Institute of Chinese Borderland  
Studies, Chinese Academy of Social  
Sciences

China

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Prof. Xing Guangcheng is Director of the Institute of Chinese Borderland Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and professor of the Graduate School of CASS. Prof. Xing's research interests include the relationships between China and the Central Asian countries, the relationships between China and Russia, and the relationships between the Chinese neighboring countries and the Chinese borderland.

Prof. Xing has published a number of books and papers on the relationships between China and other countries.



**XIONG**  
Guangkai

Honorary Chairman

China Foundation for International and  
Strategic Studies

China

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



**YAN**  
Xuetong

Dean

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

Prof. Yan is the Vice Chairman of China Association of International Relations Studies and the China Association of American Studies and a member of the Consultation Committee of the Ministry of Commerce.

Prof. Yan has published over a hundred papers and articles on International Relations. He has also authored several books.



**YANG**  
Jiemian

Director (2007-2013)

Shanghai Institute for International  
Studies

China

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Dr. Yang Jiemian is Senior Fellow and Director of the Academic Committee of the Shanghai Institute for International Studies (SIIS) and the Counselor of Shanghai Municipal People's Government. Concurrently, Dr. Yang is on the board of the China National Association for International Studies, the Chinese People Institute of Foreign Affairs, the National Association of China-U.S. Friendship, the National Association of American Studies, Shanghai Association of International Relations, Shanghai Institute for International Strategic Studies, Shanghai Association of Taiwan Studies and many other organizations. He is also a guest professor/fellow at the PLA National Defense University, Shanghai International Studies University and Tongji University. He has published many papers and books on international relations and American foreign policies.

Dr. Yang has a B.A. from Shanghai Normal University, an M.A. from SIIS, an M.A. from the Fletcher School of Law & Diplomacy, and a Ph.D. from Shanghai International Studies University.



**YANG**  
Luhui

Director

The Institute for Asia-Pacific Studies,  
Shandong University

China

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Prof. Yang Luhui is Director of Institute for Asia-Pacific Studies at Shandong University and once was Vice Chair of Chinese Association of Asia-Pacific Studies. Her researches focus on political development and democratic transition of modern East Asia, government's role in regional cooperation, and theory and practice of the development of modern China.



**YANG**  
Shu

Professor

Institute of Modern International  
Studies, Tsinghua University

China

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

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



**YANG**  
Wenchang

President

Chinese People's Institute of Foreign  
Affairs

China

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Mr. Yang Wenchang is the President of Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. Prior to that, he was appointed 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 the Ambassador of People's Republic of China to the Republic of Singapore from 1993 and 1995. Mr. Tang graduated from Beijing Foreign Language Institute (now known as Beijing Foreign Studies University).

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



**YANG**  
Xiyu

Executive Vice President

Institute of Bo'ao Forum for Asia

China

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Mr. Yang Xiyu is Senior Fellow at China Institutes of International Studies (CIIS) and Executive Vice President at Institute of Bo'ao Forum for Asia. Before he moved to CIIS, he was 2006-2007 Pantech Fellow at Stanford University. He served as founding Director of the Office on Korean Peninsula Issues in Chinese Foreign Ministry between 2004 and 2005, during which period he was heavily involved in the Six Party Talks, and drafted the "9.19 Joint Statement" which is the commonly accepted by all the parties as guidance for denuclearization on the Peninsula. He worked in Chinese Embassy in the US, and the Chinese Permanent Mission to the United Nations as First Secretary, and Councilor between 1994 through 1998, and 2002 to 2003 respectively.

Mr. Yang was a recipient of China State Council's Award for Distinguished Contribution to Social Science Studies.



**YANG**  
Yujie

Director

Foreign Air Forces Research Office in  
Research Department  
Air Force Command College

China

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Ms. Yang Yujie is Senior Colonel of PLA AF, and the Director of Foreign Air Forces Research Office in Research Department in Air Force Command College (AFCC). She now holds positions in five different national or military academic associations as deputy secretary-chief, director, committee member or member. Having graduated from the PLA foreign language institute, she speaks both Russian and English, used to be a language teacher in the same institute for 4 years. Later she became a researcher in military science studies in Air Force Command College. She had been assigned to an aviation division as a staff officer for one year and a deputy director in an office of AF Headquarter. In 2014, she once was a resident WSD-Handa Fellow at the Pacific CSIS.

Her research interests include military strategy, national security studies and international military cooperation, and foreign air force operation theories. She has published more than dozen books and 160 articles.



**YUAN**  
Guiren

Minister of Education

China

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Mr. Yuan Guiren has been the Minister of Education since 2009. He received his master degree from Beijing Normal University. He is currently a member of the 18th CPC Central Committee and in 2013 he was re-elected Minister of Education.

From 1998 to 1999, Mr. Yuan Guiren served as Director of Municipal Education Committee of Beijing. From 1999 to 2001, he served as President of Beijing Normal University. From 2001 to 2009, he served as Vice Minister of Education.



## YUAN Peng

Vice President

China Institutes of Contemporary  
International Relations

China

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Dr. Yuan Peng is Vice President of China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR). His previous positions at CICIR include Deputy Director and Director of the 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 a senior fellow of the CNAPS Program (Center for Northeast Asian Policy Studies) of the Brookings Institution from September 2003 to June 2004, and a 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). Dr. Yuan's 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).



## YUDHOYONO Susilo Bambang

The 6<sup>th</sup> President of the Republic of  
Indonesia (2004-2014)

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H.E. Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono is the sixth President of the Republic of Indonesia, and also the country's first directly elected President in the democratic era. He is presently chairman of Global Green Growth Institute. As head of Partai Demokrat, he remains active in the politics of Indonesia.

Widely known in Indonesia by his initials "SBY", Dr. Yudhoyono delivered what the World Economic Forum called "Indonesia's golden decade". During his two terms in office, he faced the destructive tsunami and a series of natural disasters, separatism, terrorism, financial crisis and more. But he managed to overcome these challenges with a steady hand and achieved democratic development, political stability, high economic growth and resilience, conflict resolution and robust international role for Indonesia.

As President of the country with the world's largest muslim population, Dr. Yudhoyono has become a strong advocate for peaceful and moderate Islam. He devoted great efforts to developing closer relations between the western and Islamic world. With a Ph.D. in agricultural economics, Dr. Yudhoyono relentlessly pursued his 4-track economic program of "pro-growth, pro-job, pro-poor, and pro-environment". His development mantra was "sustainable growth with equity".



## ZHA Peixin

Member

Foreign Affairs Advisory Committee,  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

China

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Amb. Zha Peixin is Member of Foreign Affairs Advisory Committee in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA). Before that, he was Member of Standing Committee of 11th National People's Congress (NPC) and Vice Chairman of 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 capacities in the MFA for over 40 years. He was appointed Ambassador to Canada from 1997 to 1998 and Ambassador to the UK from 2002 to 2007. Other than the two ambassadorships, his service also includes Deputy Director General of the Department of North American and Oceanian, Vice Minister of the Foreign Affairs Office of the State Council, Vice Minister of the Central Foreign Affairs Office, and Vice President of Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.



## ZHANG Yuyan

Director

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

China

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Prof. Zhang Yuyan is Senior Fellow and Director of Institute of World Economics and Politics (IWEP), Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), a member of the Foreign Policy Advisory Group of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China, and President of China Society of World Economy. He obtained his Bachelor degree in Economics from the Department of Economics at Peking University in 1983 and Master and Ph.D. degrees in Economics at the Graduate School of CASS in 1986 and 1991 respectively.

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



**ZHENG**  
Bingwen

Professor

Graduate School, Chinese Academy of  
Sciences

China

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Prof. Zheng Bingwen is research fellow, Professor and doctoral supervisor of the Graduate School of Chinese Academy of Sciences (CASS), and recipient of the special government allowance. Prof. Zheng is Director of CASS Research Center for Labor and Social Security, member of the advisory committee to the Human Resources and Social Security Ministry, member of the National Standardization Technical Committee on Social Insurance (SAC/TC474), and part-time and guest professor with a number of universities including the School of Economics, Peking University and the School of Labor and Human Resources, Renmin University of China.

Prof. Zheng holds a Ph.D. degree from CASS. His research fields include the welfare state, the comparison of social security systems, social security fund investment and enterprise annuity. He has published a number of books, including *The Self-Selected Works* (2014).



**ZHENG**  
Zeguang

Assistant Minister

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

China

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Mr. Zheng Zeguang is Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs of China. 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) as a potential interpreter for senior leaders and the next year, he was sent to study at Cardiff University, UK.

Mr. Zheng has served in various positions in the MFA throughout his career. He was Division Director of the Department of North America and Oceanian Affairs from 1997 to 2000 and Deputy Director-General of the Department of North American and Oceanian Affairs from 2000 to 2005, during which he studied at Harvard University under the China's Leaders in Development Executive Program held by the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee from August to November in 2004. From 2005 to 2008, Mr. Zheng was Minister at the Chinese Embassy to the U.S. Afterwards, he returned to the Department of North American and Oceanian Affairs serving as Director-General in the next two years.



## ZHONG Yang

Dean

School of International and Public  
Affairs, Shanghai Jiaotong University

China

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Dr. Zhong Yang is a Distinguished Changjiang Scholar and Dean of School of International and Public Affairs of Shanghai Jiaotong University and tenured Professor in the Department of Political Science at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. Dr. Zhong served a number of academic and administrative positions. He was Associate Head of Department of Political Science, Director of Asian Studies, Director of Tennessee in China Initiative, and director of Center for International Education, all at the University of Tennessee.

Dr. Zhong's main research and teaching interests include Chinese political culture and participation and Chinese local government. He has published over 30 scholarly articles and book chapters, authored two books and co-edited several books. His articles have appeared in journal such as *Comparative Political Studies*, *Journal of Politics*, *Political Research Quarterly*, *Asian Survey*, and *Communist and Post-Communist Studies*. His latest book is *Political Culture and Participation in Rural China*.



## ZHOU Gang

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

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 Chinese Association for European Studies, and before that, she was Director General of the Institute of European Studies at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS). She is an elected member of the Academic Divisions of CASS and serves as Deputy Chair of the Academic Division for International Studies there.

Besides her distinguished positions in CASS, Prof. Zhou is a standing member of China Economic and Social Council as well as vice president of 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  
Chenghu**

Professor

Academic Department of Strategic  
Studies, National Defence University

China

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Major General Zhu Chenghu is Professor at the Academic Department of Strategic Studies, National Defence University, China. He served as Deputy Director of the Institute for Strategic Studies at the National Defence University, Deputy Chief of staff of the Headquarters of the Air Force at Guangzhou Military Command, and Commandant of the College of Defence Studies at the National Defence University.

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

His current interest of research focuses on the major power relations, Asian-Pacific security, China's national security, etc. He has published widely on international studies and on China's defence development. His books include *Retrospect and Prospect of Sino-US Relations*, *the Major Power Relations into the 21st Century*, *Contemporary Military of the United States*, *Central Asia at a Cross*, etc.

**Speech by H.E. Mr. Shaukat Aziz**

**At the 4<sup>th</sup> World Peace Forum**

**June 27-28, 2015, Beijing**

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my pleasure to be with you today, to address the crucial subject of security cooperation in South Asia and South East Asia.

Finding a new way to approach security - which meets our current and future needs - is our key challenge. We are seeing increasingly complex, global threats, which could affect us all.

**At the same time, the world order is seeing major transformations. The nature of global relationships has changed radically over the past half century - and continues to evolve.**

How we respond to these transformations will shape the course of this century.

**We are seeing the return of a multi-polar world** - and some say this brings the risk of a new clash of powers. Let us examine the phenomenon:

- Since the end of the Cold War, the world stage has been essentially dominated by one power- militarily, economically, in security, even in diplomacy.
- As we continue into the 21<sup>st</sup> century, the world's focus is shifting towards Asia. The continent is already an engine of growth – and this will only increase. Its number of middle class consumers is growing rapidly and is expected to soon reach a billion and to exceed 3 billion by 2030. These strong fundamentals are reinforced by the way in which Asian economies and societies have been changing and modernizing rapidly over the past few years.
- The global political order installed by the Western powers after the Second World War is naturally set to change.
- China is at the centre of this tectonic shift. The economic growth emanating from China, and its progressive economic policies, has been a vital factor in improving linkages for trade and investment in the region.
- As China continues to grow, incomes will rise and consumption levels will increase, making it a key market for the global economy, China has benefited greatly from Foreign Direct Investment, as well as associated technology

transfers- and continues to do so. It is also a significant source of investment in other countries across the world.

**As a result of the rising importance of Asia, the power paradigm is changing:**

- It is natural that China's geopolitical influence is on the ascent, in response to its growing economic stature. China has already emerged as a global power and is recognized as such by the international community.
- China's defence capability should rise too. This should not be a source of worry for the world – rather, other countries should accept that it is correcting an existing imbalance between China's economic and military strength in Asia. China must have the capacity to protect its interests – and those on the region, if necessary.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

**Sustainable peace in the region should be pursued through strength – not weakness. Having a credible defence is essential to avoid the possibility of conflict.**

- Boosting China's military capability would also allow it to assume the role as one of the main peacekeepers to the world building in its leading work in the United Nations' peacekeeping missions.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I would now like to examine the effects of these tectonic shifts away from the old geopolitical environment.

The established powers are evaluating how to react to the changing world order. As a result, global affairs now operate under two parallel paradigms:

- Firstly, the **traditional paradigm of power and rivalry**. This has been witnessed through: the recent move towards building strings of alliances and consolidating old relationships; through the way countries have been redeploying their navy in the Pacific; and through increased economic rivalry, The disputes and flash points across Asia are either the consequence of such great power rivalry – or have been harder to resolve because of it.

- Secondly, we see **the emerging paradigm of interdependence and common interest**.

At the present stage of history, **both paradigms coexist uneasily**, as evident in the seemingly contradictory behavior of state. **Countries are competing cooperating simultaneously.**

Whatever path the key countries choose to ultimately follow, there is room for all

stakeholders in addressing the security challenges we collectively face today.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Let me share with you the developments which affect the global security environment today.

- First, we are witnessing the very real risk of **failing states**.
  - The military interventions in certain countries have left dangerous power vacuums. These interventions were done with no clear exit strategy. Removing a leader – no matter how bad they are – without having a clear and cohesive plan for the country you leave behind will not help.
  - In the power vacuums left behind, sectarian, ethnic and tribal divisions have been exploited by extremist elements. We have seen the troubling growth of sectarian bloodshed – in the Levant, in the Arab world as a whole – affecting the communities of countries across the Middle East and South Asia.
  - The recent attacks on the parliament in Kabul by the Taliban show how uncertain the security situation in Afghanistan still is. The future and stability of Afghanistan improve its security – and help the country find its feet after so many tears of conflict.
- This leads me to my second point – **the rise of non-state actors**.
  - We have been witnessing a new phenomenon in the world. The threat from non-state actors is growing. For the first time in history – they are forming armies seizing and running territories.
  - These are no longer purely regional threats. Young men and women – even whole families – in countries all over the world are packing their bags and joining the ranks of terrorists. Why is this happening? Why can we not succeed in stopping them? Where are we – collectively – going wrong?
  - We must ask ourselves, what were the intelligence failures that allow groups like ISIS to spread regionally and recruit globally? We must find who is funding them, who are supporting and who is encouraging them.
  - We still have not developed a successful counter-strategy. This is something which needs global coordination, intelligence sharing and joint security and military action. We must also deal with countries directly affected by these elements as well as those who may be backing them.

- We must address the root causes of why these people – some from our own societies – are joining extremist organizations. Terrorism and extremism are both factors of poverty and deprivation. When I talk about deprivation, it can manifest itself in any of following ways:

- Lack of income
- Lack of opportunity
- Lack of human rights
- Lack of voice
- Lack of resolution of disputes

When deprivation reaches a stage where people they feel they are not heard, they become vulnerable to being converted to extreme causes. A feeling of hopelessness drives to extreme actions.

**We must adapt** to fight a new enemy. This is not a battle which can be won by conventional warfare. We must develop our intelligence capabilities, train special services security force – in other words, find new methods tackle this dangerous development.

- My third point is: the **technological revolution** has transformed the way we live, work and see the world.
- The spread of technology has revolutionized life in many parts of the world, The pace of growth has been unprecedented:
  - It took more than 50 years after the telephone was invented until half of American homes had one.
  - It took only 1 year for Facebook to attract 6 million users – and this number multiplied 100 times over the next five years.
  - 20 years ago, less than 3% of the world's population had a mobile phone; now more than two-thirds of the world's population has one.
- All this technology connects people – to each other and the wider world. They are a source of information, job creation, shopping, bank facilities where there are none. In other words, they bring empowerment.
- But the revolution in technology also has serious implications for world security. This is largely three-fold:
  - One: It is being successfully used by non-state actors to recruit and communicate across the world, vastly expanding their reach. They are using high-technology videos and social media – and our response has so far been far behind.

- Two: Technology allows for greater integration and exposure of previously insular communities – and we are still navigating how this transformation is managed; how we communicate and relate to one another.
- Three: We must be aware of the growing risk of security system failures and cyber attacks which could leave nations vulnerable.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Let us now examine what the solution to these challenges could be. Our current world order and its institutions have been struggling with the increasingly complex threats we face.

- **We must develop what I call the 3 Cs: Cooperation, Collaboration and Connectivity.**

Global growth and poverty elimination can be achieved within decades – but only if mutually reinforcing and collaborative policies are adopted by the leading economies on trade, finance and investment. A new and equitable structure of Global Economic Governance is essential to realize this.

Such close collaboration is increasingly indispensable on a growing number of other issues: disease control, cyber security; outer space; non-proliferation and terrorism. Some substantial progress has already been made:

- For example: An important step forward towards building greater connectivity between in the world is China’s “One Belt One Road” initiative, an ambitious development policy launched by President Xi Jinping. It is a major contribution to the future integration of the global economy and rising prosperity across Asia as well as Europe and Africa.
- We must develop more country-to-country linkages. Pakistan has recently seen a major benefit from the ‘One Belt One Road’ policy, which includes \$46 billion being deployed in Pakistan over several years, as announced by President Xi during his recent visit to Islamabad. There including infrastructure development, energy generation and other mutually agreed projects which will lead to substantial job creation, improved infrastructure – and a positive fallout on growth and income levels. The proposed China-Pakistan economic corridor would reduce the distance between China and the Gulf, providing an important new trade route. While the challenge will be implementation, the agreement is an excellent start and has the ability to be a real game-changer for Pakistan – and the prosperity and security of the region as a whole.
- China has set the tone or the 21st century with One Belt, One Road. There is a great opportunity for other world powers to build on this initiative.

- The benefits of interdependence and connectivity are already becoming increasingly compelling to more policy-makers across the globe. The willingness of countries around the world to subscribe to the Asian Infrastructure and Investment Bank (AIIB) was an encouraging sign, a testament to the strength of Asia and the space for a modern multilateral institution to play a role in the world. While some countries have not yet embraced it, the AIIB is an opportunity for the region – and the world – to build a new financial infrastructure – and pave the way for deeper cooperation.
- The AIIB should be run on the principles of meritocracy, transparency, having a level playing field for all stakeholders, high standards of governance and modern management practices. It has the benefit of not being hostage to history and not tied by historic rules, as is the case for the Bretton Woods institutions.
- The US-China relationship which will be crucial to the 21st century, and the two global powers should find new ways to engage each other in a constructive and peaceful way, while giving sufficient space to each other.
- This will involve navigating the shift to multipolarity I described earlier. The rise of Asia should be seen as an opportunity for the world. Initiatives such as the Trans-Pacific Trade Partnership (TTP) should be inclusive of all.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

As well as developing a new architecture for global cooperation, we must also resolve long-standing tensions and differences – and manage any potential hot spots. This involves:

- Working to diffuse tension over disputed areas, such as those in the South China Sea. Focusing on areas where diplomacy and dialogue can be developed will help establish a working relationship.
- We must promote reconciliation between North Korea and South Korea. The peninsula remains a potential flashpoint, with nuclear capability.
- We should strive to find a solution to the Kashmir issue, which has been languishing for decades with no solution in sight. In addition, there is the risk of terrorist incidents sparking a reaction from both sides. The region's increasing arsenal, both in conventional and nuclear weapons, and the absence of any real dialogue to address the above challenges, could escalate into an even more tense environment.
- We need a coordinated approach to the issue of migrants. Their vulnerability has been demonstrated this year by the tragic deaths in the Mediterranean and of the plight of the Rohingya Muslims in Myanmar. We should not allow tragic cases like this happen.

- We must address domestic insurgencies, which exist within many countries – and engage those who encourage and fund them. We need to bring their backers to the negotiating table.

This brings me to my final point about the challenges we face. The major global threats – of terrorism, security failures, nuclear proliferation, cyber attacks and natural disasters – **cannot be solved unilaterally**. They all require cooperation and working together on a wider scale. No country can today stand on its own and address these dangers. We need to share information. We need to coordinate our responses. We need to build a reserve of trust so that – when crises do arise – we can work effectively, and not run the risk of escalation through misunderstanding.

The sooner we start to collectively work together, the better chance we have of facing these challenges.

Addressing them requires more than good intentions – and somewhere we are still lacking in our approach.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The world we live in today has a **leadership deficit**. Some politicians and decision-makers lack a global view. Too many are focused on the next election or the next quarterly results, and end up missing the bigger picture.

It is time for the world to show strategic leadership. We need leaders who have vision, who can think laterally, who take tough decisions and can get all the relevant stakeholders behind them.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have a key message today.

As we move towards a changing world order, where Asia will play an increasingly important role, the world must be able to seize the opportunity this presents.

The big task for all global leaders is how to manage the current transition while smoothing over potential fault lines. They will need to navigate between two paradigms

- The **traditional paradigm of power and rivalry**
- And **the emerging paradigm of interdependence and common interest**.

The interdependence paradigm is gaining grass roots support in most major powers – within civil society, business, the media, academia, and in international organizations.

Given the growing evidence of global challenges, and the compulsion to cooperate for survival and stability, it is probable that the 21<sup>st</sup> century may witness a historic shift from strategic competition to global collaboration.

Despite their strategic competition, all major powers have a common interest in containing and resolving the growing plethora of inter-state and intra-state conflicts that rage across Asia and the Middle East.

The present challenge for the main power is how to manage the current transition. They must be able to live with each other.

We cannot afford to spend time hesitating and slowly adapting to the new world order. The magnitude of the challenges we face – from terrorism to nuclear proliferation to cyber attacks – need to be urgently addressed. A stable security environment does not only bring peace. A stable security environment equals confidence. It equals stability. For markets and investors, for trade and investment, and the world.

We need a new approach to global security. Simply **muddling through is not good enough. The key ingredient is leadership.** We need leaders with vision, with foresight, who will be able to see the benefits of working together for the benefit of a more stable and secure world. Building linkages and interdependencies can also help navigate these issues.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The time has come to work together – to identify, tackle and defeat the serious security challenges facing us.

That is why we are here today. This is why it is so important to put our heads together and find a way forward. That way we can hope to build a safer, more peaceful world.

Thank you.

**Tsinghua University World Peace Forum 27th June 2015, Beijing**  
**Major Power Security Cooperation**

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Ladies and Gentlemen,

First let me say again how happy and honored I am to speak at the World Peace Forum of Tsinghua University. Over the years, this Forum initiated by Professor Yan Xuetong, has become one of the major yearly diplomatic meetings in China. It enjoys the environment of the excellent Tsinghua University and of its bright students and it has been supported by the Chinese government from the start, receiving the inspiring speeches of then Vice president Xi Jinping, of Vice President Li Yuanchao and of Minister Wang Yi.

- It is becoming more and more important as a diplomatic forum and a think tank for a good reason : China is becoming a more and more important and responsible stakeholder in the world affairs. China is turning towards the world, economically but also politically, after decades and almost centuries during which China focused on domestic politics and development. China is now the first contributor of the UN peace missions. China is more and more involved in the solutions of the hot crisis of our world.
  
- This forum is becoming increasingly necessary for another, sad, reason : Since the end of the Cold War, we have seen a renewal of security risks.
  - The absence of ideological conflict has allowed new opportunistic actors and ideology to shape whole regions. It's the case with radical Islamism and Jihadism.
    - Within Daesh, about 20,000 to 50,000 fighters from a fanatic organization have been able to resist to Western bombings and to two national armies. They have carved out of Syria a territory of over half the control and control most of Iraq's Arab-Sunni regions.
    - In two years they have changed their structure. They had the revenues of a criminal terrorist organization, they now largely have the revenues of a relatively organized state.
  - The unilateral power of the United States for twenty years has created an absence of checks and balances that could only generate arrogance, misunderstandings and mistakes as has been shown by the multiplication of military operations that each have failed.
    - The intervention in Afghanistan after 2001 has simply been a useless occupation as Afghanistan had already experienced in the past with Soviet Union. After all, Afghanistan well deserves its reputation as “cemetery of Empires”

- The intervention in Iraq in 2003 has been a dramatic failure that has led the US to reinforce Iran's position in the region, facilitating a Shi'a / Sunni war on regional scale.
- The intervention in Libya in 2011 has not created security for the Libyan people, on the contrary it has led to a spreading of violence through numerous and diverse militias dividing the country and the revenues among themselves.
- The humiliation of the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991, the most sudden fall of an Empire in world history, has led to a resurgence of nationalist and militaristic forces within Russia. They have found an ideal playground on the complicated issue of Ukraine.
  - There are historic and cultural arguments linked to the long and complicated history of Eastern Europe from the Rus of Kiev to the population and border movements during the Soviet Union.
  - There are debates in international law on the extent of sovereignty and integrity of territory on one side and the right to self-determination of the people on the other. Russia insists on the precedent of Kosovo.

## **1. We are in fact in the middle of a dramatic change in major power relations :**

- *The battle between realists and idealists is in a new stage.*
  - For centuries, the principle of the political order of the world were based on one core principle : the balance of power in order to avoid uncontrollable wars.
    - This was the very basis of all great treaties in European history, from the Westphalian treaties to the Vienna Treaty in 1815, which we are commemorating this year.
      - The balance of power meant in many cases building up power in order to deter threats and we have seen to what extreme escalation this could lead in our world during the Cold War.
      - The balance of power meant also alliances and counter-alliances. They created at the same time rigidities and fragilities that led to brutal ruptures in the balance of power, when one major power failed for domestic reasons or when one alliance was reversed sometimes for obscure strategic reasons.
      - The balance of power meant a strong role for diplomacies and peace treaty negotiations. It was about

rules accepted by every party, about guarantees and tokens. That's how even the Cold War was reduced in the 1970es with the START treaties and the Helsinki Conference on the Security in Europe.

- But this system was also very instable in itself.
  - It could not give any promise of collective security in the future. Military alliances tend to become sources of wars and not of peace. Look at the ambiguous role of NATO today.
  - It could not last without the help of actors who were at the same time inside the major power dialogue and outside of it. I think of the crucial role in the Cold War of two countries who acted as go-betweens, with a spirit of peace, with the memory of old civilizations : France with its policy of independence under general de Gaulle, China with its policy of non-alignment with India or Yugoslavia. It was not by chance that France was the first Western country to resume permanent diplomatic ties with China in 1964.
- For hundred years now, we have seen the rise of a new ambition which was not based on balance but on the rule of international law.
  - There have been new institutions like the Society of Nations and the United Nations, to implement together collective security
  - There have been new international principles, like self-determination of the people, security and openness of the seas, and there have been new global human rights that have given birth to laws and prosecutions with the Nuremberg Trials against nazi leaders after the end of World War II. This global law, very different from a classical international law, is becoming with each day more important. It reaches more and more to finances, on financial stability or offshore banking, or on environmental issues. International taxes are being created. This all belongs to the institutions of a global Commonwealth.
- Both of these attitudes towards international relations are today challenged by reality.
  - There's a confrontation. The old world is back when we see powers rising again often after a long weakness and humiliation, when we see yearly military expenditures rise threefold in less than a decade, when we see major powers in classical territorial conflicts again, like in Ukraine or in the China Seas.

- Old principles are being held up against what is considered as forces of disorder : sovereignty, non-interference.
    - New principles are held against them, but sometimes in the interest of one or the other major power, as is the case with the responsibility to protect.
  - The institutions and hopes of the “new world” born in 1945 are exhausted.
    - International justice appears too often as a justice of the strong used against the weak. That’s the feeling many people have in Africa for example.
    - The UN appear as illegitimate and inefficient. Peace keeping operations of the 1990es have lost in ambition and efficiency and military interventions now almost exclusively rely on NATO or on specific alliances.
  - But the logic of power of the old world has been made obsolete by globalization
    - Interconnection creates a growing interdependency in which the logic of force is a risk of isolation. That’s what has been shown with the logic of sanctions against Russia in the case of Crimea.
- *Where are we standing now? In the midst of paradoxes.*
    - First paradox, the paradox of empires, major powers are more present than ever, but at the same time the model of the nation-state seems to be receding all over the world. So what is happening? Is it the return of empires, global or regional? There would be some arguments in favor of such an hypothesis in fact. Powers are organizing space in a new way, using soft power and regulatory power to create a balance between their center and their peripheries.
    - Second paradox, the paradox of identities. The seclusion of identities and interconnection of globalization are growing hand in hand. Globalization of trade, investment, cultural industries, communications has led to a localization of politics. People turn towards small communities, family, village, confession, tribe, to define their identity. This gives rise to a clash of identities.
    - Third paradox, the paradox of asymmetry. The difficulty to hold a balance in the new world doesn’t depend on a symmetry of forces between major powers but on powers challenged by asymmetrical forces. Most wars are asymmetric wars with non-state actors like

terrorist groups or separatist forces. This is a vital question for military powers who need to run two hares at a time. They need to have the longest possible arm- this means technologies, trained specialists, projection capacities- in order not to be put in the least strategic or media difficulty by an asymmetric force and at the same time to be able to face a possible conflict with any other major power. Both objectives are very costly and create an impossible choice, a new form of “imperial overstretch”.

- We are at the crossroads : will globalization break up to allow the great power zones to confront freely with each other or will globalization homogenize cultures, economies, political regimes in the next fifty years?
  - What is the choice for major powers? It is to choose between confrontation and cooperation, between containment policies and development policies. In many respects this means accepting that there has been a change in the concept of major power.
    - *They are diverse powers.*
      - For the first time, the whole world is ruled by powers of diverse cultures. For thousands of years distances were too important to have permanent discussions. For five hundred years, the European hegemony has allowed in to speak in the name of the world. This has changed dramatically in the last fifty years, first through decolonization and then through the spectacular emergence of China, India, Brazil, Russia, South Africa.
      - They are diverse in cultures, because of their languages, ways of thinking, arts. Look at China. How would you fully translate the concept of harmony and its importance in your culture? Look also how different China’s historic relationship to other powers is than in Western countries. It’s not the same rhythm, not the same vision, not the same values.
    - *They are interdependent powers.*
      - The rupture of networks, for transport, communication, energy for one country would have catastrophic consequences for the whole world.
      - The climate and environmental issues and financial stability are questions that can be solved only on a global level.

- Whose choice is it?
  - It's the choice of the United States because they are still in a position of hegemony, but since the Obama years they have shown they didn't know where to go anymore.
    - On one side they have turned towards isolationism, reducing their operations abroad and losing influence, in the Middle East, in Eastern Europe, in South East Asia.
    - On the other side, their institutions have continued to build up almost unconsciously a tendency towards imperial influence.
      - It's true in the judicial as has been shown by prosecutions against BNP Paribas concerning the Iran embargo or against the FIFA, where American common law strangely prevails over the national laws of incriminated organizations.
      - It's true in economics with the role of the dollar as only reserve currency in the world.
      - It's true in technologies with the control of the GAFAs.
    - Choosing either confrontation or cooperation is also the choice of China, by expressing itself more on its vision, on its role in world affairs. China can't let others define its role. Harmony must become a clear diplomatic doctrine.
  - The choice is also, and maybe before all I would say, Europe's choice. Because Europe is the only partner that can create positive links in both directions, China and the US. For this Europe needs to shift from strict atlantism to a doctrine of independence, by developing a strong European diplomacy and a strong Europe of Defence. This means a European quartet of Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy and France that are the main European voices.
- When has the choice to be made, last of all? Well, now is the moment. Now is the opportunity, and now is the risk to enter a century long Asia Pacific confrontation that would probably create more harm in peripheral regions, in Latin America, in South East Asia, in Africa than direct conflicts.

**2. Let's be concrete : through initiative and dialogue, major power cooperation could solve many security crisis of the world.**

- *Major power cooperation first of all means avoiding war.*
  - We need more international cooperation and this means reforming the international security system based on the United Nations. The San Francisco Charter was the expression of another world based on the experience of World War II. The Security Council today reflects neither the strategic nor the economic hierarchy in the world.
  - We need more regional cooperation. Because balance of power is needed also, and even more on the regional level.
    - In Asia, this means finding a settlement on territorial disputes and avoiding the proxy confrontation between a globally hegemonic power, the United States and a regionally natural hegemonic power, China. Containment policies are unadapted to overheated regional relationships and can only create threats for the future.
    - In the Middle East it means creating the conditions of a Helsinki conference to contain the violent disputes between Iran and Saudi Arabia and Iran, to create a new process of peace for the Near East and to end the Civil War in Syria and Iraq.
  - We need more disarmament negotiations and we need a sound basis for nuclear non-proliferation. Is the current system understandable or fair, which says these powers have the right to have nuclear weapons because they came first and those don't because they came too late ; these will be tolerated but for those we will be intractable.
    - What's the whole point about the Iranian negotiations. It is to avoid a precedent of letting knowingly a state acquire the bomb. It is to avoid a regional escalation with Saudi Arabia or even Egypt trying to acquire one soon afterwards.
    - But the fact is that by denouncing Iran, we have isolated Iran, we have fueled nationalism in Iran and we have made an agreement more and more difficult. Even today after two years of important negotiations since Mr Rouhani's election, as president of Iran, there's no certainty of reaching an agreement and I believe that we are headed towards a new delay in the agreement until this autumn.
  
- *But today, major power cooperation means even more building peace. And this is very different*

- First, we need peace processes. This means time, guarantees, compromises.
  - Colombia is an example of how long and difficult a peace process is. The initiative of dialogue in Cuba between the government and the FARC has now been initiated by President SANTOS three years ago. It was an excellent methodology
    - Firm on the truce on the ground.
    - Flexible on the chapters of negotiations that are closed one after the other before being able ultimately to wrap them up in a finale negotiation.
    - Energetic in the public opinion, by trying to mobilize the Colombian society around this common goal, beyond party differences.
    - Yet the process hasn't ended, and a lot remains to be done.
  - Today we need concrete peace processes including all regional powers in many different places.
    - We need a peace process in Yemen because we can't afford the Sunni-Shi'a war to spread further.
    - We need a peace process in Afghanistan, for domestic reconciliation and regional cooperation against Taliban terrorism. Tadjikistan for example is today very much threatened by the spreading of violence.
  - In some cases, the international community even needs to have the courage and the strength to impose force on the local partners. It's the case between Israeli and Palestinians.
    - It's the last chance for the Two State solutions, which is being undermined by the colonization process and the radicalization of many Palestinians.
    - It is also possible because there is a majority for peace in both populations. They are tired of the war.
      - The international community can give a timetable for an agreement on borders.
      - The international community can offer guarantees in terms of reconstruction but also of security by sending peace-keeping forces, who –admittedly– would be in a dangerous position.
- Second aspect, we need international development policies to avoid anarchy, violent separatisms and radicalization. That's in my view why the New Silk Road is a grand vision. It is a Chinese vision, and a crucial part of President Xi Jinping's "Chinese dream"

- First it's a grand vision in scale because it encompasses most of Eurasia, the Middle East and even Eastern Africa.
  - Secondly it's a grand vision in its ambition, because it's about creating peace and stability through growth and development. As such it is non-ideological and non-interventionist. It is based on building for 8 trillion dollar worth of infrastructure in the coming decades. It is about offering impoverished populations with less than 60% of the world average per capita GDP an alternative to radicalization and Islamism which today gains ground day after day from the Middle East to Central Asia through the Northern Caucasus. As such it is a project aimed at containing radicalization. It's a new Great Wall, but made of projects and of shared development.
  - Thirdly it is an experiment for new multilateral institution to renew the existing ones. The IMF is challenged and often criticized. The World Bank is bureaucratic and not always efficient with 17,000 employees and only 50% of success rate of its projects. The new Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank is based on the coherence of projects and on the innovation of its structure that aims at being lean, clean and green.
- Third aspect, we need also new international tools for collective security and prevention of conflicts.
- First we need new intervention brigades under direct control of a renewed security council with an expanded mandate of peacekeeping and securization of certain territories. This is what would have been needed in Republic of Centrafrique last year rather than a first exclusively French intervention reviving in some African eyes images from the colonial past. These troops would be permanent soldiers under multilateral command with specialized forces.
  - Secondly we need nation-building capacities organized by the UN with the help of some actors like the EU, who would be particularly efficient in this field. The mission of this force would be to prevent conflicts or to reconcile after conflicts, through reinforcing the state administration, the judiciary, the healthcare, the education and to organize the transition towards an elected government.
  - We need analysis and anticipation capacities that could present cases to the Security Council and ring alarms when needed. Today the Great Lakes region is flaring up again, after it has experienced ten years ago the trauma of over three million

deaths. The political crisis in Burundi, in Democratic Republic of Congo could spill up and become violent confrontations in the coming months.

**3. Today, we need a diplomatic backbone for peace. It is a strong peace partnership between Paris, Berlin, Moscow and Beijing.**

- We need the commitment of stakeholders.
  - We need today more than the promises to renew collectively the security architecture of the world. That's what every hot crisis in the last years has taught us. There is quick and efficient decision only where there is actual power and a limited number of partners. This has been shown with the G20 on finance, this has been shown in the non-proliferation negotiations with Iran with the G 5+1.
  - In my experience, there are four capitals that have always been able to work together, with their differences and their acceptance of common rules. It's Paris, Berlin, Moscow and Beijing.
    - These four countries share a tragic experience of history. They know how much peace must be kept alive. These are the four countries that shared the most human losses in the two World Wars, the countries that lived the difficulties of the Cold War from within.
    - These four countries agree on the principles of sovereignty, of intangibility of borders, of procedures of negotiations.
    - These four countries also share a geography, they are the milestones of the Eurasian continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, almost aligned on the same geographic parallel.
  - The United States would find a stabilizer of the world and a partner, not an adversary, in this joint venture for collective security.
    - I believe today it's Europe who has to make the right choice, Europe who has to explain to the United States that it's the interest of the world community.
- This organization needs to be institutionalized, to have regular meetings and a permanent secretariat.
  - It would need to formulate common principles and objectives for a new era of world peace.
    - A principle of stability as a common good for the world.

- A principle of responsibility towards world peace of all major powers.
    - A principle of prudence which requires major powers to act in favor of conflict prevention and take position on all common issues that could create conflicts tomorrow : the oceans, the Arctic
  - It needs to be heard on the main global issues, be a pionner and a vanguard.
    - For example on the COP21 in next December in Paris, on climate change, a common preliminary position of the four powers plus the US would be able to rock the table and create momentum for tackling greenhouse gas emissions, because these five countries represent more than half of the world's emissions.
  - This cooperation scheme would before all be a spirit of peace. It could use the strength and leverage of existing multilateral institutions
    - Why should France and Germany not become observing members of the Shanghai Cooperation Treaty? It would be a major symbol and initiative.
  - Last of all, this cooperation between the 4 Eurasian powers could become the political backbone of the Silk Road Project, supervising the development projects and the conflict prevention in the context of radical Islamism spreading throughout Central Asia and the Northern Caucasus.
- This organization can be a major peace-broker in the crucial conflicts of today
  - In Ukraine, there is no solution in confrontation between Europe and Russia. They belong together and it is their common future to cooperate on security and development issues.
    - Saving the Ukrainian state on the verge of bankruptcy is too big a challenge for each one of the partners, but the failing of Ukraine would be too much of a challenge for both also. The Ukranian people is suffering. That's why Europe and Russia need to propose common solutions and guarantees, on debt financing, on stabilization of the hryvna, on natural gas deliveries and prices to reindustrialize the country.
    - Saving Ukraine today means leading a permanent dialogue, in the framework of Minsk II but knowing that there will be no easy and quick solutions, that there will be other hard times and negotiations.

- We need dialogue on the constitutional issues for a large decentralization of the Ukrainian state but respecting its national integrity.
  - We need guarantees on demilitarization and to avoid escalation. President Porochenko announced he would send 5 times more troops in combat zones until this winter. I don't think this can be seen as a wise move.
  - We need stabilization of the institutions, because Ukraine is before all under the attack of corruption and mismanagement, for decades now. Europe should focus on supporting the administrative reconstruction of the Ukrainian state.
- China can also become a major partner of peace through this 4-Format. The New Silk Road Project can achieve in Ukraine its first steps as a peace-bringing project, through common infrastructure projects that would implicate China, the EU, Russia and Ukraine on transports or ports for example.
- In Syria and Iraq, it must advocate for a political transition before it is too late and the Islamic States transforms in areal caliphate. It would last only what madness can last, but it would bring millions of people to their grave. We have had enough totalitarian murderous experiences in our world in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. We know we can avoid them.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I don't believe in status quo.

I don't believe in the right of the strongest

I don't believe in security through fear.

But I do believe in cooperation, dialogue and initiative. We need to raise high again the ideal of collective security that has been abandoned in the last twenty years in favor of "security engineering" through forced democratization and military intervention.

We need the major powers of this world to become again pilgrims of peace in this world of wars, because it is their interest, it is their responsibility, it is the voice of their consciousness.

**Europe and International Security Cooperation**

**Tsinghua University 4<sup>th</sup> World Peace Forum**

**Beijing, June 28<sup>th</sup> 2015**

**Igor Ivanov**

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**Dear Mr. Chairman,**

**Ladies and gentlemen, esteemed friends and colleagues!**

**First of all, let me say that I am very pleased and honored to take part in the World Peace Forum once again. I participated in this exceptional meeting back in 2012, when this initiative was launched for the first time. And since then I never missed an opportunity to come to the Tsinghua University for this yearly event. Without any exaggerations I should say that over last four years the Forum emerged as one of the most prestigious and representative meeting points for security related discussions. In very many ways, it is a unique opportunity for experts, educators, opinion makers and state officials to get together and to frankly exchange views on critical issues of the past, present and future. I believe this opportunity to be critically important not just for the Asia-pacific region, but for the whole world.**

**And, of course, I do hope that our discussions at the Forum will be candid, inspiring and intellectually rewarding.**

### **Europe and International Security Cooperation**

**The suggested topic of my presentation today is “Europe and International Security Cooperation”. The title might sound paradoxical today, when we are going through a very deep and profound security crisis on the European continent. Without any doubt, it is the most serious crisis we’ve in Europe after the end of the Cold War. As former Foreign Minister of the Russian Federation, I am particularly sorry for the current bleak state of affairs: together with my European colleagues we invested a lot of time and efforts into building a stronger partnership between Russia and the European Union, as well as between Russia and NATO. Today, many of our past plans, hopes and expectations look like non-science fiction: they have remote, if any, relevance to current political realities.**

**How have we got to this point? What has happened to European security institutions? Can we expect that Europe will continue to play an important role in providing for the international security cooperation? In order to address all**

**these questions, let me step back and take a brief overview of the European security history and its impact on the global security system.**

### **The Impact of the European Security on the Global Security System**

**For centuries, Europe was defining the basic rules of the game in international relations. The contemporary international public law was to a large extent developed in leading European Universities and enforced by great European powers. The origins of the modern state system and the concept of national sovereignty can be traced back to the Treaty of Westphalia of 1648. In the beginning of the XIX century the Congress of Vienna marked the culmination of the Europe-centered world order, which allowed keeping relative peace and stability on the continent and beyond for almost a hundred years.**

**However, the XX century marked the end of the long lived Europe-centered world. European leaders turned out to be incapable of maintaining a lasting peace after the end of the First World War. The system of Versailles that humiliated Germany and excluded Russia contained many**

**seeds of its inevitable self-destruction. The price that the world had to pay for flaws and deficiencies of the Versailles system was the bloodiest and the most devastating military conflict in the history of mankind.**

**I will not take too much of your time retelling the well known history of the Cold war. Of course, the Yalta-Potsdam system was in no way perfect; in fact, this was a very brutal, inflexible and undemocratic arrangement leading to the bipolar system of global politics. But, in retrospect, the Yalta-Potsdam system turned out to be more reliable and resilient than the system of Versailles; it was able to maintain peace and stability in the world for forty years. However, it should be noted that European powers were no longer in the center of the system; the rules of the game were defined by the United States and the Soviet Union, and most nations in Europe generally had to accept these rules of the game and to follow them.**

**The beginning of the XXI century brought to the fore at least two additional sets of international challenges to European nations. On the one hand, the rise of non-European centers of power called for some kind of adjustment of the international system, for more fair and**

**more democratic distribution of authority and influence in the world. On the other hand, the beginning of the XXI century demonstrated many new threats to international peace and security, including religious fundamentalism and political extremism, uncontrolled migrations and cyber, and so on. It seemed that the end of the Cold war also opened new opportunities for European nations to work with each other in promoting security and prosperity across the continent. Unfortunately, these expectations turned out to be premature at best.**

**Instead of advancing a new bold vision of how the international system should be reshaped and modernized, major European powers – along with the United States – preferred to place their hopes with old institutions, inherited from the Cold war period. The perception evidently was that the mere geographical expansion of these old institutions – like NATO and the European Union - would automatically bring along peace, stability and prosperity. In reality, however, the old structures and institutions turned out to be too slow, too bureaucratic and too loaded with antiquated political luggage to respond in a timely and successful way to modern challenges and threats.**

**To illustrate my point, let me bring your attention to the two recent crises that we had in Europe after the end of the Cold war. The first step that NATO made after the events of August, 2008 in the South Caucasus and of February, 2014 in Ukraine was to freeze all communication lines to Russia, including the work of the NATO-Russia Council. But the NATO-Russia Council was created in 2002 exactly to hold intensive consultations in order to avoid crises or to manage them! And today we see how NATO is trying to get back to the Cold war posture, labeling Russia as its enemy with all the subsequent consequences including. As for the European Union, this institution has declared more than once its firm commitment to develop an independent foreign and defense policy. But in reality it has failed to move in this direction. As it was the case during the Cold war, the EU is now following the footsteps of the US leadership.**

### **The Ukrainian Crisis**

**The Ukrainian crisis has become a very explicit manifestation of the fragility of the European security architecture. Both sides pursued their own policies toward**

**Ukraine without any coordination or at least consultations with each other. Moreover, the question of the “European choice” for Ukraine was raised in the old Cold War logic of the “zero sum game”. I am convinced that with due efforts on both sides we could have avoided the Ukrainian tragedy – at least in the dramatic form that it finally acquired. Rather than emphasizing differences in approaches and blaming each other, we should have looked for what unites us in this extraordinary situation. Above all, neither the West, nor Russia can gain anything from Ukraine becoming a ‘failed state’ in the center of the European continent; such a development would create a whole range of fundamental threats and challenges to everybody in Europe, not to mention countless tragedies and suffering for the Ukrainian people. Today, it is much more difficult to restore the relationship between Russia and Europe than it was only two years ago, but we have no alternative to limiting the damage and moving ahead.**

**What conclusions can we make about the future on the basis of the developments of the recent past? Unfortunately, it does not seem very likely that Europe will regain its formerly unquestionable authority in setting new rules of**

international relations. It seems more realistic to expect European nations trying to overcome their multiple inner crises and taking conservative rather than innovative positions on broader global matters. The window of opportunity to lead the world to a new global order that was open for Europeans some thirty – twenty years ago, is open no longer. I state this with a lot of sadness and regrets, but Europe, in my view, has missed its historic chance. Now it is up to other nations and other regions of the world to claim leadership in reforming the international system.

### The growing role of Russian-Chinese partnership

Now let me turn east to say a few words about the emerging Russian-Chinese partnership. This topic is relevant to current security dilemmas in Europe because it gives a different perspective on how relations between great powers can and should be managed. These days they talk a lot about “new great powers relations”, referring to potential developments in relations between China and the United States. I would venture to say that such new great powers relations are already being forged between Beijing and Moscow. It is an entirely new type of partnership that

**has no precedents in history – either the history of the XX century or in earlier times. The uniqueness of this relationship is defined by a number of peculiar features.**

**First of all, we are not talking about a Russian-Chinese alliance directed against any third countries or coalitions; the relationship between Beijing and Moscow has its own driving forces and its own logic. Therefore, this partnership does not create any threats or challenges to neighboring states or to other great powers. Perceptions about Russia and China forging a union against the West do not hold water and remain pure speculations.**

**Second, in the framework of the “new great powers relations” Russia and China do not balance each other, but rather complement each other – in political, economic, humanitarian and other areas. This is why this partnership does not imply relations between a “senior partner” and a “junior partner”, as it has often been the case in international relations. There may be asymmetries in the Russian-Chinese relations, but these asymmetries do not make the relations hierarchical with the leading power imposing its will on the satellite power. Instead, in each particular case both sides are looking for a fair balance of**

interests and are ready to compromise, if needed.

Third, the current Russian-Chinese relations are a very flexible form of interaction, which can be calibrated and customized depending on the particular area of cooperation. The sides are not constrained by any highly detailed bureaucratic procedures, protracted decision making mechanisms, limitations of national sovereignty and so on. There is no any given institutional framework that might set limitations on future cooperation; the bilateral interaction consists of numerous ‘building blocks’ or regimes, and each of the regimes has its own dynamics and its own *modus operandi*.

Fourth, the “new great powers relations” are based on a complex interaction between states, the business communities, and civil society institutions of Russian and China. Problems of security are closely linked with problems of development, and economic cooperation cannot be separated from cooperation in the social field. It is critically important that all the layers of both societies are turned into active stakeholders of the Russian-Chinese partnership, contribution to stability and further deepening of the cooperative relations.

**I have no intention to argue that the current state of the Russian-Chinese relations is perfect. It is definitely not the case. We are in the very beginning of a long road, and there are still many obstacles, ambiguities, and uncertainties along the way. It would be unwise and even dangerous to stop reflecting on what might be done better and how we could be more efficient. But the overall direction is clear and, moreover, we have a detailed roadmap to follow.**

**I do believe that further elaboration of basic principles and main components of the Russian-Chinese cooperation is very important not only for our two states, but for the emerging system of international relations of the XXI century as well. This emerging system – on the global level as well as on the regional level – could be gradually built on similar partnerships – big and small, bilateral and multilateral. Of course, Russia and China should not try to impose their experience on anybody, but this experience is likely to be of interest to many international actors.**

**In fact, we already see that the Russian-Chinese experience has an impact on the international system: if you look at such multilateral structures as BRICS or the Shanghai Cooperation organization, you will see that these**

**structures are based on the same principles as the bilateral Russian–Chinese relations. One can predict that such approaches will be utilized in other multilateral organizations and groupings – such as APEC, G20 and, ultimately, the UN system.**

**We need comprehensive approach to international security**

**I think that in the era of globalization it makes less and less sense to talk about the European security or about security arrangements in North Pacific in isolation from other regions of the world. The current security crisis in Europe, for instance, has a profound impact on the security situation in the Pacific; a new outburst of violence in the Middle East would have serious repercussions in Africa and so on. International security today is more indivisible than it has ever been before. If this is the case, we cannot focus only on security challenges in our respective neighborhood; instead all of us should unite our efforts in building a new world order.**

**What do we need to do in order to prevent the world sliding down to a new Cold war as some of politicians already predict? How can we make the world safer, more**

**secure and more stable for everybody? Of course, there are many ideas and proposals on what should be done to reach this goal. All of them can be considered and discussed. As far as I am concerned, I tend to believe that it would be a mistake to invent any new structures, which are not rooted in our history and today's practice. We already have at our disposal all the needed components to build a reliable system of global and regional security.**

**First and foremost, we have the United Nations to work with. Unfortunately, the UN reform, which was so actively discussed at the turn of the century, has not made a lot of progress. UN remains and will remain an indispensable cornerstone of any international security system. However, the United Nations should reflect new realities and should meet the challenges and threats of the XXI century.**

**The next after UN indispensable component of the security system – a well-developed network of regional organizations and multilateral mechanisms of various types. All of them play a very important role in security matters. It is critically important, however, that in their actions they fully abide by the provision of the UN Charter – particularly when it gets down to a possible use of military force.**

**An essential role in providing for international security belongs to bilateral relations, which have to constitute a thick fabric of state-to-state interaction on matters of international security.**

**And the whole pyramid of international security cooperation at various levels should be cemented by norms of international law. The law has to catch up with the changing international realities, but it can be efficient only if it is universally observed.**

**This year we celebrate seventy years since the end of the Second World War and since the launch of the United Nations. The Second World War ended here in Asia, and this city is going to host many world leaders to commemorate this historic date. We should not forget our common past, our shared history. But we should not forget about our common future either. What is desperately needed today is a high level dialogue about the foundations and principles of the new global security system that should serve all of us for decades ahead.**

**Such a system will be efficient only if it is inclusive, not exclusive. Democratic, not hierarchical. Universal, not selective. Based on a long term vision, not on opportunistic**

**calculations.**

**The time for building such a system is running out for all of us. If we fail in meeting this historic challenge, the repercussions for the world of our children and grandchildren might be tragic. So we cannot take failure for an option.**

**I hope that discussions at the World Peace Forum would be a significant contribution to the intellectual breakthrough that we all need today.**

**Thank you for your attention.**

## Asia-Pacific Security Cooperation

H.E. Mr. Kevin Rudd  
Prime Minister of Australia (2007-2010, 2013)

各位来宾、朋友们，

我很高兴再回到中国。

据我的了解，这是我第 125 次来中国。

也特别高兴回到北京。

我和我的太太，还有女儿，在北京住了许多年。

我把这里当做是我的，第二故乡。

也很高兴，再回到，著名的，清华大学。

据我的了解，我也是这里的客座教授。

我也特别高兴，再见到我的老朋友，清华当代国际关系研究院，阎学通先生。

非常感谢世界和平论坛，邀请我来这里发表演讲。

世界和平论坛，一直关注，国际和平与安全，今年已经是第四届了。

世界和平论坛，  
关于安全、和平问题的讨论，解决方案的提出，  
对地区和全球，都有很大的贡献。

在这里，我希望，  
所有清华大学的学者，  
所有中国的学者，  
都可以在地区和世界范围内：  
合作，  
理解，  
协商，  
互助。

这也是，这一届世界和平论坛的主题。

## Current Global Challenges

The current global challenges to peace and security are many:

1. global terrorism and the unfolding events in the middle east and across the world at large;
2. the increasing divide between Russia and the United States and Europe over Ukraine.
3. China-U.S. relations and their continuing disagreements over the East China Sea, South China Sea and Taiwan.
4. The continuing threat to the regional security and stability from the North Korea nuclear weapons program.
5. The emerging global challenge of cyber security.

Then there are the other global challenges to human security including climate change, global pandemics and entrenched poverty.

In this age of the globalization of security, and the globalization of everything, we will increasingly need global collaboration and global solutions to deal with global problems.

At the same time, our global institutions have not proved to be sufficient to the task of dealing effectively with many of these challenges.

Last September, I was appointed as the Chairman of ICM of the IPI, located in the New York city.

This is a two year long policy project, conducted in close collaboration with member states and international institutions, to analyze the extent to which the UN-based multilateral system is fit for purposes for the new challenges for the 21st century.

In this the 70th year of the United Nations, it is time we reflected carefully on the future reform which the UN system may need, in order to remain an effective institution for the future.

If we look carefully at the history of International Relations, very few international institutions have survived as long as the UN.

I passionately believe in the future of the UN system.

For those who criticize the UN, they should remember, what the world since 1945 would be like without this state-based multilateral system.

We would be without the fabric of international law altogether.

We would have few functioning international humanitarian organizations dealing with natural disasters.

There would be no peace keepers in the 17 locations around the world today, and the more than 60 locations since 1945, where local conflicts have been managed through the international legitimacy of peace keeping forces.

But we would also be fools not to recognize that the UN system and the Bretton Woods institutions are facing increasing questions around the world concerning their ability effectively to deal with the challenges of the 21st century.

For the current multilateral system to survive into the 21st century, it requires continuing reform.

Otherwise, it will suffer death by a thousand cuts.

History teaches us that international systems of states are not self-sustaining.

For them to survive, international institutions require member states to continue to review, reform and reinvent them, in the context of the challenges of the time.

Securing Peace, Security and Stability in the Asia Pacific Region

Of course, the challenges to international peace and security are not exclusively the responsibility of global institutions.

Often, such challenges become first manifest at the regional level.

In fact, it is often when regional institutions fail to deal with security challenges in their own domain that international institutions are invited to intervene.

Here in the Asia Pacific Region, we have been blessed with almost 40 years of peace and stability since the end of Vietnam war.

And it is this 40 years of peace which has underpinned the region's unprecedented époque of economic prosperity on which the wider world now in large part depends.

However, we hear, once again, the sounds of strategic rumblings around the region.

And in recent times, these rumblings have become louder.

I believe it is our collective responsibility to do whatever is necessary to preserve the peace, stability and security of our wider region for the future.

It should not be necessary for each generation to discover afresh the horrors of conflict and war, before realizing we must first be warriors for peace.

Last year I spent 12 months at the Harvard Kennedy School thinking, researching and writing about this challenge.

In April this year I released a Summary Report entitled: "US-China 21: Constructive Realism, Common Purpose."

And here I draw extensively and directly from that section of my report dealing with the future of the region's architecture.

At present, the Asia-Pacific region lacks pan-regional institutional architecture capable of managing, ameliorating or reducing the growing array of political, security and economic divisions across the neighborhood.

APEC is a successful economic institution that promotes regional free trade.

But it has no political-security function, and never can have one because of the presence of Hong Kong and Taiwan as economies but not as political entities, as well as the participation of various Latin American countries with negligible interest in the security policy deliberations of the more immediate region. Nor is India a member of APEC.

The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) does have a security mandate, but its membership is too wide (including North Korea, which would be regarded as a "spoiler" in any expansion of the ARF mandate).

Furthermore, over a reasonably long history, the ARF has produced limited results.

As a consequence, in the absence of even an Asia-Pacific equivalent of an OSCE empowered to build modest confidence and security-building measures among member states and to manage existing security tensions "down," most of the region's security policy disagreements are managed bilaterally, with the result that tensions generally remain high. There is no culture of regional dispute resolution in the Asia Pacific, nor are there the built-in habits of regional security policy collaboration that are found in other regions of the world.

It could be possible to evolve a more robust pan-regional institution over time out of one of the region's nascent institutional arrangements: the East Asian Summit.

The EAS already has a mandate to cover political, security, economic and other regional challenges in the form of the Kuala Lumpur Declaration of 2005.

It also already has the necessary membership (including the great powers China, the U.S., Russia, India, and Japan) to evolve such an expanded community over time.

Furthermore, it is based on the ASEAN Ten which is strategically useful given that Southeast Asia increasingly finds itself in the strategic “swing position” between Northeast Asia and South Asia.

Moreover, ASEAN itself has a successful internal institutional history over several decades of turning a fractious sub-region of historically hostile states into one of unprecedented stability.

Based on the above, the EAS could evolve into an Asia-Pacific Community over time.

It could build on President Xi’s recent statements on an “Asia-Pacific Dream” (Yataimeng 亚太梦) that embraced the “spirit of an Asia-Pacific Community and a sense of shared destiny.”

It is also not necessarily inconsistent with his articulation of an “Asian Security Concept,” particularly following his remarks at the conclusion of his November 2014 Summit with President Obama.

Xi Jinping welcomed America’s constructive participation in the region’s future, and held open the possibility of reconciling his “Asian Security Concept” with his “Asia-Pacific Dream.”

This possibility presents a unique opportunity in 2015, which marks the 10th anniversary of the formation of the EAS in 2005 at the Kuala Lumpur ASEAN Summit.

The virtue of the EAS is that it is anchored in the concept and practice of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) centrality.

Its 18 member states (Australia, Brunei, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, South Korea, Thailand, United States, Vietnam) include all those directly relevant to the wider region’s future strategic stability. There would be no need, therefore, to build a new institution and go through the difficulties of determining new membership as this matter has already been decided.

Furthermore, as noted above, on the question of the mandate of a future APC, this already exists in the form of the Kuala Lumpur declaration of 2005.

This covers political, security, economic, and other forms of pan-regional cooperation. In other words, a new mandate would not need to be negotiated between member states.

The hard work has already been done.

Moreover, in terms of treaty architecture, all member states of the EAS have already signed and ratified the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation.

All 18 member states of the EAS are, therefore, under treaty law, committed to the principle of peaceful dispute resolution.

No member states would have to confront the difficult process of drafting, signing, and ratifying new treaty law.

This would be a particular problem for the United States.

Once again, the work has been done.

The question obviously arises, therefore, as to what conceptual and operational proposals can be brought to the table in order to transform the EAS into a more comprehensive, pan-regional institution capable of cultivating the habits and practices of political, security and economic cooperation.

A number of possibilities exist, including:

- Agreeing on a target date of 2020 to transform the EAS into an APC, thereby providing sufficient time to develop an agreed scope of future operations;
- Bringing the existing Defense Ministers' Meeting (currently called the ADMM-Plus) directly under the umbrella of the EAS/APC. The two entities have identical membership. This will give the APC a security arm and a framework for military, defense, and security cooperation among all 18 member states;
- The mechanism for transforming the EAS into a fully functioning APC could be discharged by a permanent secretariat located in one of the ASEAN capitals—Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, and Jakarta being the most obvious choices. In time, given the vast challenges of the Asia-Pacific region across political, economic, military and other policy domains, the region will need its own equivalent of Brussels, in order to build organizational strength for such an institution over time. The institution cannot become strong if its driving machinery is rotational;
- The EAS/APC should be convened at the Head of State level in order to ensure its maximum continuing political authority, including the participation of President Xi Jinping; and
- An EAS/APC summit should be held annually in the ASEAN capital designated for its permanent secretariat. It should not become a permanent traveling circus. It should also be held in the first half of the year as a stand-alone summit. It should not

simply be “tacked on” as something of an afterthought to the annual APEC summit, not least because the EAS and the APEC have significantly different memberships. A first task for an emerging APC could be to elaborate a comprehensive set of regional Confidence and Security-Building Measures (CSBMs), including a full set of military hotlines, military transparency measures, and pan-regional protocols to handle unplanned military incidents across all 18 member states.

A second task could include the development of a fully integrated natural disaster response mechanism across the region, involving all of the region’s natural disaster management authorities, and an integrated virtual command in the event of a major incident beyond the capabilities of a national government to cope.

This work has begun.

It must be taken much further given the growing intensity of extreme weather events.

This also acts as a basic CSBM.

Third, work could begin on the question of developing much greater military transparency over time.

Asia Society Policy Commission on regional architecture

The Asia Society Policy Institute in New York, of which I am the President, earlier this month, established its first policy commission, entitled: “Securing Peace in Asia: Time to Build an Asia Pacific Community?”

On this commission, I am pleased to have senior representatives from the U.S., China, India, Japan and Indonesia.

Others may be appointed as well.

Over the next 6 months, we will seek to work together on common policy recommendations for the future of our regions’ strategic architecture.

The core question we confront is whether present and future challenges to peace and security, prosperity and sustainability in the Asia-Pacific region will best be managed by existing regional order. Or whether our capacity to do so is enhanced by the

development of a new, or expanded, pan-regional institution with the membership and mandate to do so.

Answering this question requires the following:

- An analysis of the existing regional order, including existing regional arrangements, institutions and norms;
- An analysis of current regional and global trends that now challenge that order;
- An examination of the gaps that present themselves in the current order in the face of these future challenges;
- An examination of the optimal regional reforms needed to address institutional deficits, including the possibility of defining and building a future Asia Pacific Community;
- An optimal roadmap and timeline for the introduction of any such reforms.

Conclusion

Of course, the future of our region's strategic architecture does not by itself solve the fundamental security tensions within our region.

Nor does it resolve the fundamental tensions within U.S.-China relations.

However, an effectively functioning regional security order, of which an effective pan-regional institution would constitute a core part, would help to manage regional tensions down, over time.

Rather than standing passively by, and watching regional tensions simply escalate, and relying on purely bilateral control mechanisms.

Concepts of common security take a long time to evolve.

They cannot be created over night.

They require the evolution of functioning institutions over time.

They require the evolution of an institutional culture.

And this includes the evolution of the habits of cooperative problem solving ,rather than immediately devolving to confrontation or even conflict or war.

If we are going to seek to build the much-debated, but still elusive, concept of strategic trust within our region, including between the U.S. and China, this will require strategic patience.

By this, I do now mean, patience in the abstract, or in the passive sense, or as an invitation to inertia.

Rather it is a strategic patience anchored in a common strategic narrative for the long term evolution of a regional institution to help manage our region's common future.

As well as a political determination to register some early successes to regional problem-solving through such institutions, in order to enhance its legitimacy over time.

It is only by this mechanism that we can build incrementally “strategic trust”.

As I have said many times before, it is the international relations equivalent of Deng Xiaoping's famous aphorism for China’s domestic economic reform project: “You can only cross the river by feeling the stones, step by step”.

I would urge all peoples and in governments across our vast region of Asia and the Pacific to begin to think through how we might evolve a common sense of regional community over time.

We should reflect on what the Europeans have achieved out of the ashes of the last world world, and what in the past 60 years, has become the EU, where the very thought that member states might once again go to war with each other is now unthinkable.

We should reflect on what our friends in Southeast Asia over the last fifty years in ASEAN where until 35 years ago the region was synonymous with crisis, conflict and war.

And so too should we, in the wider Asia Pacific region, now have the confidence to dream of a common vision for an Asia Pacific Community as well.

And not just a dream, but also to plan and, most important, to act.

Not a Pax Americana.

Not a Pax-Sinica.

But indeed a Pax Pacifica.

**KEYNOTE SPEECH BY**  
**H.E. DR. SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO**  
**INDONESIA'S SIXTH PRESIDENT**

**At**

**THE 4<sup>TH</sup> WORLD PEACE FORUM**  
**“ASIA PACIFIC SECURITY**  
**COOPERATION”**

**Tsinghua University,**  
**Beijing, People’s Republic of China**  
*27 June 2015, 10.30 – 12.00 (25 Minutes)*

***Bismillahirrahmanirrahim***

***Peace be upon us all***

**Excellencies,**

**Distinguished Guests,**

**Ladies and Gentlemen,**

**First of all, let me express my appreciation to the World Peace Forum, and Tsinghua [*:ching hua*] University for hosting me today. It is truly an honor for me to be here, in the oldest university and one of the top-notch campuses in the world.**

**I have fond memories of this beautiful place, where three years ago, I received a doctorate honoris causa. I will always cherish that moment.**

**I am pleased to join all of you here for the 4<sup>th</sup> World Peace Forum. As a supporter and promoter of peace, I value the great efforts of the organizers to promote cooperation through this forum.**

**In my previous position as President of Indonesia, I worked for ten years with leaders from around the world to progressively maintain peace and stability in the Asia Pacific. Today, I would like to share my views on regional security cooperation – a subject that is dear to my heart.**

**When we speak about Asia Pacific security cooperation, the key questions that comes to mind are: What do we want for the future of our region? What are our dreams, our visions and our long-term goals?**

**The answers may vary, but I am sure that all of us here today strive for common long-term goal: to achieve a peaceful, stable, and prosperous Asia Pacific region”.**

**And to achieve the desired end-state, what choices do we have?**

**We can DO SOMETHING. No matter how difficult the goals are, no matter how small the odds are, we can always do something to make things better.**

**Another option is TO DO NOTHING, even if we all know that doing nothing would worsen the situation.**

**I am confident that all of us who have gathered here today are determined “to do something”, and more importantly, “to be part of the solution”.**

**Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,**

**We see peace and security as the ends that we want to attain in this region. Yet, peace and security are also preconditions to achieve other important goals, such as economic progress and the people’s welfare.**

**For many years, peace has been treated as if it was a science. There are whole libraries about how**

peace can be achieved and preserved. However, I have come to the conclusion that while peace may be a science, it is one that is born of experience. That experience can be shared and can be useful in creating new experiences. And if there is enough sharing of experiences, and if there is a political will to apply what is learned from others, then peace can be widely spread. Peace can be effectively waged. And we would have a gentler, better world.

By having this common perspective on regional peace and security, it is necessary for us to understand the “means and ways” to build peace and security in the Asia Pacific region.

I believe, there is no magic wand or “one-size-fits-all” strategy that can be applied across all dimensions. But I would like to propose a simple approach to this matter.

**Building peace and security should start by knowing and identifying our challenges. Most importantly, knowing how to overcome those challenges.**

**The next important step is finding and creating opportunities for a stronger and durable peace. Only then would we be able to build a framework and architecture for a comprehensive regional security cooperation.**

**In this regard, let us now take a look at some of the issues and challenges in the Asia Pacific, as the strategic and economic weight of the world progressively shifts towards our region.**

**We continue to observe China-Japan strains over the East China Sea, though we have witnessed a positive development and progress recently. The tensions among several countries over the territorial claims in the South China Sea remain to be seen.**

Moreover, the Korean Peninsula remains a hostile area. Indeed, much of the Asia Pacific continue to be hot spots, which may spark a surprise or two.

And then, there is the rivalry among major powers in the region, which has produced competition over influence and domination. This has led to, not only growing tensions, but also uneasy relations among countries. One way or another, such uneasy relations have distanced not only the states, but also the peoples.

These conditions serve as a reminder that the risk of escalation still persists. Deep-seated misperceptions remain prevalent and have contributed to a general trust deficit in the region.

It is true that most geopolitical risks in this region come not so much from the threat of military attack, but from conditions of mistrust, misunderstanding, miscalculation, and miscommunication.

**These, at times, give rise to eruption of incidents. This is why we are seeing escalation of disputes, border clashes, naval stand-offs, brinkmanship and the likes. Indeed, this is the underlying challenges that we are facing.**

**Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,**

**In spite of the challenges, there are opportunities. They sometimes come knocking on our door. But when they don't, they can still be created.**

**And I have found that generally, each new opportunity opens up another set of opportunities. As we look around the region, we see plenty of space to create new strategic opportunities.**

**From an economic standpoint, the world is becoming accustomed to marking this century as the “Asian Century”. A study by the Asian Development**

**Bank found that, by the middle of this century, the Asia Pacific could account for over half of the global output.**

**A mutually beneficial economic cooperation, interconnectedness and interdependency will be the source of hope for the welfare of the region. Furthermore, the consequences of “mutual assured loss” that will be faced by all countries in the region have reduced countries’ aggressive posture.**

**And then, there is a window of opportunity for overcoming common challenges. Efforts in this regard have strengthened partnerships, especially in addressing global and regional challenges such as climate change, disaster relief operations, trans-national crimes and counter-terrorism. In overcoming these threats, we are all partners and allies.**

**I do believe that the evolving environment in the Asia Pacific offers much more strategic opportunities today, compared to past decades. Since the Cold War ended, there has been a significant re-alignment and convergence of interests among countries in this region. These open up opportunities for countries to reduce differences and work together for greater cause.**

**History proves that the world has become much more interconnected since the last global war. Economic cooperation have intertwined countries around the world. Strong and deep interconnectedness and interdependency will “force” countries in the region to avoid, reduce and eliminate open conflict and physical clash.**

**In other words, global trade interdependency has become a ‘reality’ that cannot be avoided. These are huge disincentives to global conflict.**

**This is why I strongly argue that “neutralizing” challenges by empowering opportunities is more realistic and do-able, rather than relying on eliminating all disputes, rivalry and hostility. This is the strategy and the approach that I propose to positively foster our region. The strategy to connect challenges and opportunities will be the key ingredients to weaken the likelihoods of hostilities in the region.**

**This strategy is important, but I realize that there are conditions to be met. At least, four of them.**

**First, there must be regionalism. What I mean is a real sense of belonging to a region and a willingness to work together for it.**

**In the larger Asia Pacific region, it is true that a sense of “community” does not exist yet. But even in the absence of a clear-cut “community”, we do have layer after layer of regional scheme and platforms.**

**Perhaps someday that will naturally bring the Asia Pacific into a deeper sense of community.**

**Second, there must be dynamic equilibrium. We must ensure that the state of relations among the major powers will remain peaceful, stable and cooperative well into the long future. If a new pattern of polarization and rivalry among major powers emerge, that will be a step backward and will lead regional affairs in the wrong direction.**

**And third, the region must evolve a new strategic culture. The new strategic culture must be driven by win-win mindset, rather than win-lose predisposition.**

**The South China Sea comes to mind prominently. We can accept that the overlapping territorial and jurisdictional claims are still a long way from being resolved. But even without waiting for resolution over territorial disputes, we can still find**

**ways to transform the potential conflicts in the South China Sea into potential cooperation.**

**Last but not least, we need geopolitics of cooperation. Geopolitics, of course, is traditionally understood as being all about competition and rivalry – for power, resources, territory, access, influence. I admit that the nature of international relations is such, that there will always be elements of competition and rivalry among nations. But I also believe that we can always expand the space for win-win cooperation and reduce the space for zero-sum rivalry.**

**Distinguished participants,**

**The lack of steady regional architectures has made Asian continent more vulnerable than, let's say, Europe. Nonetheless, we need to empower all available regional designs in our pockets to build a solid regional security cooperation. We have to**

**ensure that all regional architectures are not conflicted and overlapping.**

**The cooperation frameworks provided by ASEAN, ASEAN+, EAS, APEC and ARF should not deviate from one another. TPP and RCEP should complement one another. AIIB, ADB, IMF as well as the World Bank should be seen as alternatives, and not rivals.**

**Most importantly, regional architectures should not be taken for granted in order to remain effective and relevant. It must be nurtured through continuous dialogues and engagements.**

**It is important to understand that dialogue matters for conflict prevention. Even though we see the rising tensions over the South China Sea in the past few months, the number of violent conflicts has declined in recent years due to the willingness of**

**governments, international organizations, and other actors to engage in dialogue.**

**Dialogues are effective and produce tangible solutions. Indonesia learned this in resolving the conflict in the province of Aceh, which had been beset by armed separatist rebellion for 30 years. During that time, peace was nowhere in sight. In 2005, dialogue took place, the GAM rebels were disarmed, separatism ended, the conflict stopped, and Indonesia remains united.**

**This is in line with what my best friend President Xi Jinping pointed out, that (I quote), “civilizations are only unique, and no one is superior to the other” (End of quote). Consequently, there needs to be more dialogue among civilizations.**

**In Asia, we can enhance political and security dialogue through various forums, by involving not only governments but also inclusive to other**

stakeholders. For examples, the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), Shangri-la Dialogue, or like what we have today, the World Peace Forum.

Building regional security cooperation can also be achieved by exercising the “softer side” of the military power. The region’s militaries can promote cooperation by its involvement in tackling multi-faceted challenges, including disaster relief exercises, counter terrorism, military drills and exercises, “Military Operations Other Than War”, education and exchanges of visits. This will eventually create a better understanding between countries in the region.

Based on this kind of approach ~ connecting challenges and opportunities, I propose three key pillars to build a strong regional security.

First is economic relations. We need to strengthen our economic cooperation, promote open

**trade and investment, build connectivity, as well as enhance regional cooperation through financial stability in the region. Geo-economics tend to bring countries together, through interdependence and connectedness.**

**We need to make sure that the economic cooperation can help soften the rough geopolitical edges. There are some good examples, where the economic imperative has helped to reduce the appetite for confrontation. We can see this in the case of US – China relations, and in Japan – China relations.**

**Second is military relations. Some might say that military relations are the weakest spot in our regional cooperation. However, constructive and concrete military relations is no longer an option, but mandatory.**

Indeed, we are encouraged by the fact that defence diplomacy has become much more active today and that in overall there are better military-to-military relations in the Asia Pacific.

However, there remain gaps that need to be reduced, especially among major powers where the potential for strategic rivalry is still reasonably high. One way to promote greater confidence building is to hold joint military exercises which would include countries such as the US and China, also Japan, India, Korea, Australia and ASEAN member countries.

And the last pillar is, 'people-to-people' contacts. Advancing economic and security relations are pivotal, but deepening cultural and people-to-people ties is even more critical today. And this will lay the seeds for cooperation, not just today, but for our future generations. Remember, there is a

famous saying that goes (I quote), “There are no warlike people, just warlike leaders” (end of quote).

**Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,**

**When we talk about Asia Pacific, there are several key players that must be noted. However, China and the US are undoubtedly the two biggest players.**

**It is not difficult to assess how China matters in this region. The Chinese economy remains a bright spot and a major source of international economic dynamism. Beijing’s economic rise has been truly remarkable. As well, Chinese military capabilities and modernization are rapidly growing.**

**Based on its size, strategic location, and rising economic and military power, China has become the leading power in the world.**

**On the other hand, for a long time, the U.S., with its abundant economic strength has been playing a balancing role in the Asia Pacific. Countries in this region have been largely dependent on the U.S.' market and economic scale. And the U.S.' military power influences the regional security scheme.**

**I know that all of us in this room are concerned with the dynamic relations between the U.S. and China. We hope, both countries will avoid any future crisis and move towards a “21<sup>st</sup> Century Partnership”. A partnership between equals that respect one another’s systems and interests.**

**China and the U.S. must not be distracted by their differences. When one country becomes overcautious in viewing another due to differences in national interests, civilizations, linguistics traditions, and cultural, it will loose sight and distance itself from the other. As a result, calibrating the**

**differrences to find a common ground will be essential for the two nations to face a bright future.**

**What should China and the U.S. do to promote a peaceful, stable and prosperous region?**

**The basic assumption is that these two countries are not without their areas of common interest. This includes an improved investment agreement, the Iran nuclear talks, forging peace in Afghanistan, combating terrorism and tackling climate change.**

**As my good friend Kevin Rudd mentioned in a Harvard publication that the U.S. and China must use their available resources for joint initiatives that could enhance what the international institutions have strived, such as climate change. The two**

**countries must stop assuming that their positions will always be at loggerheads.**

**China and the U.S. must find a more constructive path, a win-win approach, which would support and further benefit the interests of both powers and the region. Even though, I know that it is not easy to achieve. However, the stakes are too high and unbearable if there is a miscalculation between the two major powers.**

**I am optimistic that neither China nor the US could afford the cost of non-cooperation or even all-out confrontation. Confrontation is a negative sum game in which both sides, and the rest of the world, will pay heavy prices.**

**The two economies are so profoundly intertwined, and together they account for one-third of the global economy. Two way trade volume accounts for one-fifth of global total. And the two**

**populations account for one-fourth of the world's population.**

**It is important for the two countries to build a more cooperative relationship that refutes the thesis that the U.S. and China are somehow destined for strategic rivalry and confrontation.**

**We look for the U.S. to welcome a strong, prosperous and successful China in world affairs. At the same time, we want to see China appreciate the U.S. as an Asia-Pacific nation that contributes to peace and stability in the region.**

**We are pleased to see “positive, cooperative, and comprehensive relations” evolving between the two countries, which have entered into Strategic and Economic Dialogue since 2009. In fact, we all know that Officials from China are currently in Washington for the Seventh Round of the U.S. – China Strategic and Economic Dialogue. And yesterday, I was**

relieved to read that the Sino – US talks ended positively.

On economic cooperation, we look forward to a positive conclusion of the U.S. – China Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT) negotiations. After all, this should send a message that Beijing is not being economically contained. And this would send a very positive signal that strategic trust is fast evolving between Beijing and Washington DC.

But this is not a matter solely for the U.S. and China *per se*. All countries in the region must be on board. All countries must be eager to follow such tenets as mutual respect, seeking common ground while sharing differences, and manage differences in a constructive way so as to ensure steady growth and stability in the region. This means ASEAN, Japan, Korea, India and other countries must engage and contribute their parts.

**There will be no peaceful, stable and prosperous region unless everybody is engaged. To make this happen, courage and political will from all countries in the region are essential.**

**Ladies and Gentlemen,**

**To conclude, there is no such thing as ‘impossible’ in my dictionary. More peaceful, stable and prosperous Asia Pacific is also possible.**

**I am sure that we are big believers in actions and not words. Hence, we need to ‘walk the talk’. As famous Lao Tzu [:/lao tse/] once said that (I quote), “the journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step” (End of quote).**

**I strongly believe that the Asia Pacific in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century is big enough for established powers and emerging powers alike. Whatever happens, it is important that the new geopolitical environment**

**does not lead to new tensions, but produce a new strategic culture embraced by all.**

**In this way, we must believe that we can win the peace together. Peace for our time. Peace for future generations.**

**Indonesia, like other countries, wants the Asia Pacific to be a peaceful and stable region. Indonesia will continue playing its positive roles to achieve our desired end-state in this region. Let's strengthen our friendship, partnership and cooperation, and let's work together to build durable peace, stability and economic prosperity in our region.**

**I thank you. Xie xie [*: shie shie*].**

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## 第四届世界和平论坛成果

1、论坛邀请嘉宾数量、级别、来源国均超过往届：莅临会场参加论坛的嘉宾有：外国前政要 8 人，驻华大使 45 人，中国国际安全专家 48 人，外国国际安全专家 40 人，53 家驻华使馆派人参会。此外，有来自 28 个国家的 72 家媒体派遣记者参与报道，其中外国媒体 28 家。论坛四种形式的活动，包括大会、午餐会、小组讨论和新闻发布会，均按预期实现。

2、与会嘉宾达成若干共识，主要集中在如下四点：

第一，与会嘉宾普遍认为中美关系不仅仅关系中美双方利益，更关系到全球的和平与发展，是未来国际秩序的基石。

第二，本届论坛上，嘉宾的发言主要集中在三个热点地区：中东的伊斯兰国、乌克兰包括克里米亚问题、东亚的中日关系与南海问题。他们认为：安全问题，尤其是传统安全问题有增多的趋势；大国对于维护国际安全的稳定至关重要；解决问题应该采用政治手段而非武力。

第三，很多发言和讨论都对中国的“一带一路”政策提出了期待，希望它不仅能带动相关国家的经济发展，更能为国际安全提供新的基础。

第四，与会的专家学者普遍不满足于“以对话解决冲突”的概念。学者们不仅讨论了具体问题上认识的分歧，而且就

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如何解决问题进行了探讨。他们强调，在对话失效的情况下需要有新方法切实解决冲突。具体来说，现有的旧的安全机制要么发挥的作用有限，要么适得其反，需要寻求新的框架和途径，包括提出倡议和建设新的安全机制，以适应不断发展的国际安全形势。为实现安全，要在两个方面做出努力：一是建立更加成熟的联系机制；二是超越传统的安全管控方法。

### 3、论坛成果及其对构建国际安全的贡献受到与会嘉宾的肯定：

第一，与会嘉宾普遍认为，会议对促进有关各方、各国之间的理解起了正面作用；表示在会上可以听到以前没有听到的观点，体现了本届会议的主题“理解、协商、互助”。

第二，与会嘉宾普遍认为，发言人安排较为平衡，譬如在发达国家与发展中国家之间保持平衡，在东亚国家其他地区之间保持平衡，在学者与外交家之间保持平衡。这三个“平衡”有助于促进彼此间的相互理解。

第三，许多嘉宾表示，希望明年继续能够受邀参加论坛。

### 4、参与的媒体和报道数量远多于去年。根据不完整统计，在

20天内，90家媒体对本届论坛进行了报道。通过网络可查找到东亚、南亚、中亚、中东、东欧、西欧、北美洲、欧洲、大洋洲、非洲等地区的22个国家的74家外媒报道或转载了有关第四届世界和平论坛的新闻。报道和转载本届论坛消息的国家比上届增加了8个，外媒增加了30家。有

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关世界和平论坛的报道不仅被许多国家国家级媒体报道，甚至一些地方小报也报道了世界和平论坛。例如印度尼西亚华人办的《家乡报》(Jiaxiang HomeTown)也报道了本届论坛。

- 5、**外媒报道数增幅较大且国际主流媒体均有报导。**在 20 天内，通过网络查找到的中外媒体报道共 175 篇，其中外国媒体报道为 85 篇。外媒报道篇数比去年多了 26 篇，数量增长了 39.3%。今年《华盛顿邮报》、美国有线电视网 (CNN)、美国国家广播电视 (NBC)、法国新闻社、日本共同社、英国路透社、俄罗斯新闻社都报道了有关本届论坛的内容。
- 6、**外文报道落地情况较好。**国内媒体发表的英文、法文、俄文、日文、印尼语、土耳其语等 6 个语种的 18 篇报道，被 6 个国家的 11 家媒体所转载。
- 7、**今年报道的语种数量有较大增加，特别是小语种。**已知报道或转载本届论坛消息的语种包括了英语、俄语、法语、德语、西班牙语、葡萄牙语、意大利语、保加利亚语、克罗地亚语、波兰语、匈牙利语、波斯尼亚语、阿拉伯语、土耳其语、哈萨克斯坦语、日语、韩语、马来语、印尼语、蒙古语、尼泊尔语、孟加拉语、印地语、泰语、缅甸语、菲律宾语、越语、波斯语、斯瓦西里语、高棉语、世界语、豪萨语等 32 种文字，比上届多了 20 个语种，语种增加了 167%。

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- 8、 **首次开设博客浏览量超过 70 万次。**论坛秘书处与凤凰博客合作,发表有关世界和平论坛的文章获得 70 多万次的浏览。其中浏览有关开幕式和李源潮副主席演讲的报道超过 11.3 万次,浏览有关王毅部长演讲和问答的报道超过 10.3 万次,浏览有关论坛其他内容报道的超过 50 万次。
  - 9、 **首次使用手机微信报道论坛,直接转发次数过万。**新华社于 6 月 30 日就本届论坛上采访的专家观点播发了一篇俄文评论。该文被俄罗斯新闻社全文采用。该文在手机上的点赞数达到 38,882 次,分享转发达到 15,832 次。世界和平论坛建立的微信公共帐号,从 6 月 18 日论坛新闻发布会到论坛结束后一周,群发的 34 条消息获得约 2.6 万次阅读和近 1800 次转发。阅读的 56%集中于李源潮副主席的演讲致词和王毅外长的答问。一周内,论坛的微信群粉丝人数增长幅度接近 10%,远远超过每月平均增长水平。
  - 10、 **微博使用量约为 15 万人次。**从 6 月 18 日到论坛结束后一周,论坛所发的 151 条微博,仍获得浏览 1500 多次和 200 多次转发,阅读量约为 15 万人次以上。在转发的微博中,约 30%是关于李源潮副主席的演讲和王毅外长的答问。在一周之内,微博的粉丝就增长了 5%。

# 第四届世界和平论坛 媒体报道汇集



清华大学世界和平论坛秘书处  
2015年7月10日

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# 第一部分 外国媒体报道

## 美国媒体

### **Cable News Network**（美国有线电视新闻网）

#### **China: Changing stance on sea dispute would shame ancestors**

网址:

<http://cnphilippines.com/world/2015/06/27/China-Changing-stance-on-sea-dispute-would-shame-ancestors.html>

China's Foreign Minister Wang Yi gives a lecture at the World Peace Forum.

Beijing, China (Reuters) - Changing position on China's claims over the South China Sea would shame its ancestors, while not facing up to infringements of Chinese sovereignty there would shame its children, Foreign Minister Wang Yi said on Saturday.

China has become increasingly assertive in the South China Sea, building artificial islands in areas over which the Philippines and other countries have rival claims, sparking alarm regionally and in Washington.

"One thousand years ago China was a large sea-faring nation. So of course China was the first country to discover, use and administer the Nansha Islands," Wang said, using the Chinese term for the Spratly Islands, which together with the Paracel Islands form the bulk of China's claims.

"China's demands of sovereignty over the Nansha Islands have not expanded and neither will they shrink. Otherwise we would not be able to face our forefathers and ancestors," the normally taciturn Wang said in unusually strong comments.

China claims most of the potentially energy-rich South China Sea, through which \$5 trillion in ship-borne trade passes every year. The Philippines, Vietnam, Malaysia, Brunei, and Taiwan also have overlapping claims.

Speaking to academics and former officials, Wang said China could not face its children and grandchildren if "the gradual and incremental invasion of China's sovereignty and encroachment on China's interests" was allowed to continue.

He said U.S. ships took Chinese troops to reclaim the Spratlys after they were occupied by Japan during World War Two. Other countries only started occupying what he said was Chinese territory from the 1960s after oil was discovered.

"China is in reality the biggest victim," Wang said.

On Friday, the U.S. State Department's number two diplomat compared China's behaviour in pursuit of territory in the South China Sea to that of Russia in eastern Ukraine.

Wang did not address those comments, but defended China's land reclamation and building work in the South China Sea as necessary to improve living conditions, pointing out that other countries had been building there since the 1970s.

"It is only recently that China has started necessary development," he said.

## National Broadcasting Company (美国全国广播公司)

### Japan's Presence in South China Sea Is 'Unacceptable,' China Says

NEWS JUN 29 2015, 8:29 AM ET

by ERIC BACULINAO

网址:

<http://www.nbcnews.com/news/china/japans-presence-south-china-sea-unacceptable-china-says-n383646>

BEIJING — U.S. patrols in the disputed South China Sea will be permitted but a Japanese military presence there is "unacceptable," according to a Chinese general.

"The United States used to have military bases in Southeast Asia, like in the Philippines and even in Vietnam, and they have military cooperation with Singapore, so American military presence in the South China Sea is acceptable to China," said Major General Zhu Chenghu, a professor of strategic studies at China's National Defense University.

Zhu is known for his hawkish views towards the United States. "As for the Japanese military presence, it is very difficult for the Chinese people and the Chinese government to accept it," he added.

China has been building artificial islands in the Spratlys — which are also known as the Nansha Islands.

The Philippines, Vietnam, Malaysia, Brunei, and Taiwan have overlapping claims in the South China Sea, a strategic maritime lane with rich fishing grounds and potentially huge oil deposits.

On Friday, the State Department's number two diplomat compared China's behavior in pursuit of territory in the South China Sea to that of Russia in eastern Ukraine.

The weekend forum of policy scholars was attended by Stephen Hadley, who was national security advisor to President George W. Bush, and retired U.S. Navy Admiral Gary Roughhead. The South China Sea disputes proved to be among the most contentious of the global strategic issues debated.

Beijing's decision not to announce the exact coordinates of its expansive maritime claims — which has drawn criticism from Washington — is "because China has not negotiated with neighbors yet," Zhu said. He suggested the "strategic ambiguity" would encourage diplomatic resolution.

U.S. defense officials last month revealed that China had put two large artillery vehicles on one of the artificial islands.

In April, the Philippines released aerial photographs of China's "massive" construction project in the Spratly islands and warned of its potential impact on regional stability as well as on coral reefs.

## Washingtonpost (华盛顿邮报)

### FM: China will watch over waters

By Zhang Yunbi | Published June 30, 2015

<http://chinawatch.washingtonpost.com/2015/06/fm-china-will-watch-over-waters/>

Foreign Minister Wang Yi said Beijing “will not indulge actions of encroaching and infringing Chinese territory, rights and interests” when it comes to the Nansha Islands in the South China Sea.

“China’s sovereignty over the Nansha Islands has not expanded and will never shrink. Otherwise, we would let our ancestors and predecessors down,” Wang said on Saturday in response to a guest question at a luncheon of the fourth World Peace Forum in Beijing.

The islands have come under the spotlight recently after Washington criticized China’s land reclamation and building of various facilities there.

Wang traced the history of China’s 1,000-year governance of the islands and how it legitimately retook the islands after World War II.

China “actually has been the biggest victim in the South China Sea issue”, as other countries started encroaching and illegally occupying sovereign islands and reefs following the discovery of oil under the sea bed, Wang said, adding that the country is “resolutely determined to and able to” continue to “take reasonable and legitimate approaches” to safeguard its rights and interests.

The statement was noteworthy, said Ruan Zongze, vice-president of the China Institute of International Studies, because previous official positions on the islands were mostly delivered by foreign ministry spokesmen or deputy ministers. Wang’s stance has “drawn a line” on the issue, Ruan said.

“China’s longtime tolerance in the past has not won the respect it deserves, but only encroachment again and again”, Ruan said.

Some in Washington have said construction on the islands represents an expansion of South China Sea claims by China.

“This is a misunderstanding, and even a misinterpretation. China is not expanding claims but championing what is its own,” Ruan said.

Wang also reiterated Beijing's unchanged position and commitment to resolving the issue peacefully. China will "work with ASEAN countries to ensure peace and stability", he said.

As for the latest projects over some of the islands, he said China has offered public services to the international community by building facilities for civilian use.

"China's necessary construction on its own islands and reefs is totally different in nature from some other countries' seizure of Chinese islands and building facilities on them," Wang said.

Major General Zhu Chenghu, a professor at National Defense University of the People's Liberation Army, said China's recent construction actually facilitates stability and tranquility in the sea, not the opposite.

Washington is partial in this regard, Zhu said, and it is rare to see the US criticize the maritime policies of Vietnam, for example.

Freedom of navigation is a "false question" when it comes to that part of the South China Sea, he said. "It is China that most needs maritime security there."

## Council on Foreign Relations (美国外交关系协会)

### Disdain in Beijing and Edginess in Tokyo

by Sheila A. Smith

June 30, 2015

网址: <http://blogs.cfr.org/asia/2015/06/30/disdain-in-beijing-and-edginess-in-tokyo/>

China's Foreign Minister Wang Yi delivers a speech at a session of the World Peace Forum at the Tsinghua University in Beijing, China, June 27, 2015 (China Daily Information Corp/Reuters).

At the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) summit late last year, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and President Xi Jinping began to restore their nations' relations, attempting to overcome differences over islands in the East China Sea. Again this year, the leaders of Asia's two largest powers met at the Bandung Conference, demonstrating a slightly more relaxed and encouraging demeanor, suggesting that the maritime talks between their two governments were bearing some fruit. But it is not the territorial dispute itself that threatens improvement in the Japan-China relationship; it is their deep skepticism of each other's ambitions in the region.

Chinese officials have not been shy in suggesting that the changing balance of power between their nation and Japan is the root cause of their diplomatic difficulty. The most recent statement of China's perception of the change in regional influence comes from Foreign Minister Wang Yi. After his speech at Beijing's World Peace Forum last week, China's foreign minister was asked about the prospects for Japan-China relations, and Xinhua quoted him as follows: "the crux of China-Japan relations is whether Japan can sincerely accept and welcome China's revival and rise." Wang was further quoted as saying, "China's development has brought important benefit to Japan, but Japan is not fully prepared in its mindset for an increasingly powerful China." The solution, from Wang's perspective, is simply that the Japanese have to accept China's growing power.

Wang is not off the mark about Japan's concerns about Chinese ambitions, and this too was amply demonstrated last week in Tokyo. Japan's chief of the Joint Staff of the Self Defense Force, Admiral Katsutoshi Kawano agreed to an interview with the Wall Street Journal, and openly acknowledged his concerns about China's behavior in the South China Sea. Admiral Kawano noted that China's program of island building in the disputed islands of the South China Sea created serious concerns for Japan because of its dependence on the sea lanes through the Malacca Straits. "Of course, the area is of the utmost importance for Japanese security," he said. "We don't have any plans to conduct surveillance in the South China Sea currently but depending on the situation, I think there is a chance we could consider doing so." In Tokyo, there is

a profound sense that China could be positioning itself to challenge Japan's strategic interests, and a new willingness to work closely with others to improve maritime stability.

Both perceptions are important, but they should not prevent leaders on both sides from recognizing the need for bolder diplomacy in the service of Japan-China cooperation in Asia. If China simply wishes for others to accept its rise, then it will be disappointed. As I argue in my new book, *Intimate Rivals*, the pace and scope of change being felt in Japan by the increasing impact of a transforming China have challenged successive governments in Tokyo. Granted, not all Japanese support an increased role for their military, but the majority of Japanese worry about how effective their government is and will be in protecting their interests —economic, maritime, and diplomatic— in the face of a far more assertive China.

Beijing should not sit back and wait for acceptance; it should actively seek to find ways of ensuring that its interests will not challenge and weaken those of its neighbors, including Japan. Japanese worries about Chinese behavior, especially in its expansive maritime claims of late, are important indicators of just how close Beijing is coming to pushing Japan into a far more active regional military role. For the past seventy years, Japanese leaders – virtually all of whom were conservatives, by the way – were comfortable that their security and their nation's prosperity were not challenged in Asia. Even Washington seemed unsuccessful in fundamentally altering Tokyo's preference for imposing limits, both in terms of capabilities and in geographical range, on its Self Defense Force.

Geostrategic change creates deep worry – not only about the policy challenges of the day but also about the perceptions of what is to come. Instead of insisting that Tokyo acknowledge its new power, Beijing would be better served by demonstrating what Foreign Minister Wang says it wants to do with it: creating a foundation for regional stability and peace. Open and free sea lanes are, of course, in the interests of all Asian nations, including China's. A collaborative approach to ensuring they remain open to all would go a long way to ensuring the peace that Foreign Minister Wang so eloquently spoke of in his speech at last week's forum. Building bases on islands close to those vital sea lanes will only cause others to fear China, and think the worst of its ultimate ambitions.

What caught my eye, however, was Wang's use of the verb *accept*, and the attendant suggestion in his remarks that Japan had no choice but to come around. As China's most respected diplomat and arguably the most effective of China's former ambassadors to Japan, I wonder if he is truly unaware of how that word rankles policy elites in Tokyo. Few regional policymakers are in a position to simply accept the way Chinese power translates into policy consequences for their society. Across Asia,

domestic interests will simply not allow acceptance of Chinese power if the exercise of that power undermines those interests.

Of course, there are some who already think that it is wiser to balance or even contain Chinese power. As I point out in *Intimate Rivals*, however, the story of Japan's response to a rising China over the past decade or more has been to develop new frameworks of cooperation as well as to adopt new regulatory protections for Japanese citizens. Tokyo policymakers have largely sought to adjust to the complex currents of changes that accompany China's transformation. Japan must continue to adjust to China's newfound power. But it would be a mistake for Beijing to assume that policymakers will inevitably come around to accepting all that China does in the region. Interests will diverge, and the mechanisms that will allow Beijing and Tokyo to find common cause will need to be negotiated. In short, Beijing has significant influence over how Tokyo responds to its growing influence.

No one knows this better than China's foreign minister: China's disdain and Japan's edginess are a sure recipe for a tense, contested Asia. Ultimately, it is Beijing's behavior that will shape the direction that Tokyo's adjustment takes. Rather than asserting its power, it would be wiser for China to consider what kind of neighbor the Chinese people want across the East China Sea.

## **The Asia Foundation (美国亚洲基金会)**

### **Asia Foundation Trustees Karl Eikenberry and Karl F. Inderfurth Participate in World Peace Forum in Beijing**

网址:

<http://asiafoundation.org/news/2015/06/asia-foundation-trustees-karl-eikenberry-and-karl-f-inderfurth-participate-in-world-peace-forum-in-beijing/>

#### News Release

Ambassador Karl F. Inderfurth moderates panel on Afghanistan's future stability and development with Ershad Ahmadi, Ambassador Karl Eikenberry, Masood Khan, Ambassador Jayant Prasad, and Shi Zhiqin.

Beijing, June 30, 2015 — On June 27-28, The Asia Foundation's Trustees Ambassador Karl Eikenberry and Ambassador Karl F. Inderfurth participated in panels at the 4th World Peace Forum in Beijing. Organized and hosted by China's Tsinghua University, the forum gathered 500 participants, including former foreign leaders and scholars to discuss key issues on international security and regional cooperation. Ambassador Eikenberry, U.S. Ambassador to Afghanistan from 2009-2011, and Ambassador Inderfurth, Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs from 1997-2001, led a panel co-sponsored by The Asia Foundation China office and Tsinghua University on Afghanistan's future development and stability.

The panel, International Cooperation for Afghanistan's Future Stability and Development, explored the opportunities for international cooperation in helping Afghanistan, as well as the chief obstacles to achieving that. In 2014, Afghan citizens defied security threats and turned out in millions to vote in highly anticipated elections, leading to the country's first democratic transition. However, continuing instability and violence have posed a threat to the country's future development. The discussion was moderated by Ambassador Inderfurth, and other panelists included Ershad Ahmadi, former Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs in Afghanistan, Jayant Prasad, a former Indian ambassador to Afghanistan, Nepal and Algeria, Masood Khan, formerly Pakistan's Permanent Representative to the U.N. and ambassador to China, as well as Shi Zhiqin, head of Tsinghua University's Institute of International Studies.

Since 2001, The Asia Foundation has been helping support Afghan citizens to create a stable, functioning society, through its programs in civic education, women's empowerment, education, Islam and development, and free and fair elections.

The WPF, founded in 2012, is China's first high-level non-governmental seminar focusing on international security. This year's main topics included security cooperation among world powers, security cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region,

European and global security cooperation, ASEAN, and South Asian regional security cooperation. China's Vice President Li Yuanchao gave the keynote speech at the opening ceremony, titled Working Together to Build A Community of Common Destiny for World Peace and Security. Other forum participants included former president of Indonesia, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, former prime minister of France, Dominique de Villepin, former prime minister of Australia, Kevin Rudd, among others.

## The National Interest (国家利益)

### Explained: Why China and Japan Simply Don't Trust Each Other

Sheila A. Smith July 1, 2015

网址:

<http://www.nationalinterest.org/blog/the-buzz/explained-why-china-japan-simply-don-t-trust-each-other-13237>

At the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) summit late last year, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and President Xi Jinping began to restore their nations' relations, attempting to overcome differences over islands in the East China Sea. Again this year, the leaders of Asia's two largest powers met at the Bandung Conference, demonstrating a slightly more relaxed and encouraging demeanor, suggesting that the maritime talks between their two governments were bearing some fruit. But it is not the territorial dispute itself that threatens improvement in the Japan-China relationship; it is their deep skepticism of each other's ambitions in the region.

Chinese officials have not been shy in suggesting that the changing balance of power between their nation and Japan is the root cause of their diplomatic difficulty. The most recent statement of China's perception of the change in regional influence comes from Foreign Minister Wang Yi. After his speech at Beijing's World Peace Forum last week, China's foreign minister was asked about the prospects for Japan-China relations, and Xinhua quoted him as follows: "the crux of China-Japan relations is whether Japan can sincerely accept and welcome China's revival and rise." Wang was further quoted as saying, "China's development has brought important benefit to Japan, but Japan is not fully prepared in its mindset for an increasingly powerful China." The solution, from Wang's perspective, is simply that the Japanese have to accept China's growing power.

Wang is not off the mark about Japan's concerns about Chinese ambitions, and this too was amply demonstrated last week in Tokyo. Japan's chief of the Joint Staff of the Self Defense Force, Admiral Katsutoshi Kawano agreed to an interview with the Wall Street Journal, and openly acknowledged his concerns about China's behavior in the South China Sea. Admiral Kawano noted that China's program of island building in the disputed islands of the South China Sea created serious concerns for Japan because of its dependence on the sea lanes through the Malacca Straits. "Of course, the area is of the utmost importance for Japanese security," he said. "We don't have any plans to conduct surveillance in the South China Sea currently but depending on the situation, I think there is a chance we could consider doing so." In Tokyo, there is a profound sense that China could be positioning itself to challenge Japan's strategic interests, and a new willingness to work closely with others to improve maritime stability.

## 俄罗斯媒体

### 今日俄罗斯/俄罗斯新闻社

#### Взгляд из Китая: разногласия внутри НАТО и позиция по России

来自中国的观察：俄罗斯与北约的关系

网址：<http://ria.ru/analytics/20150701/1107642218.html>

#### Взгляд из Китая: разногласия внутри НАТО и позиция по России

01.07.2015

США пытаются прикрыть разногласия внутри НАТО путем размещения тяжелого вооружения в Восточной Европе, считают в Китае. Подробности – в материале агентства "Синьхуа".

Штаб-квартира НАТО в Брюсселе. Архивное фото

© AP Photo/ Virginia Mayo, File

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Зачем прибалтам так мало танков, если они ожидают российской агрессии?

Информационное агентство "Синьхуа"

США недавно выразили намерение разместить тяжелое вооружение в Восточной Европе. По мнению китайских экспертов, Вашингтон пытается таким образом скрыть разногласия внутри НАТО, чтобы объединиться против России.

Замначальника Китайской академии по изучению международных проблем Жуань Цзунцзэ во время 4-го Всемирного форума мира заявил корреспонденту агентства "Синьхуа", что намерение разместить американское тяжелое вооружение тесно связано с заседанием министров иностранных дел НАТО, которое состоялось недавно в Брюсселе. По его мнению, США стояли за кулисами этого решения.

"США уже превратили Центральную и Восточную Европу в передовой фронт противостояния с Россией, главной причиной которого является то, что в определенный период времени внутри НАТО появились разные позиции по России. Европейские страны НАТО и США по-разному относятся к России, и внутри НАТО также есть разные мнения. США пытаются таким способом прикрыть разногласия внутри НАТО, чтобы объединиться против России", — сказал он.

© РИА Новости. Марина Губина

Холодная война как лекарство против кризиса. И оружие против России

По мнению Жуань Цзунцзэ, кроме оказания военного давления на Россию, США намерены упорядочить внутренние силы НАТО. "За определенный период времени военные расходы стран-членов НАТО уменьшились. США не хотят мириться с таким положением дел и надеются на увеличение военных расходов всеми странами-членами. Это, с одной стороны, делается с целью оказать давление на Россию, а с другой, США пытаются использовать эту возможность, чтобы показать сплоченность и боеспособность НАТО и важность роли США в управлении альянсом. Я думаю, что Россия, естественно, не отступит".

Профессор Института международных отношений при Университете Цинхуа У Дахуэй считает, что военное давление не заставит Россию изменить свою позицию в украинском вопросе. "Я вовсе не думаю, что Москва хочет включить восточную часть Украины в состав России. Москва также знает, что нельзя позволить двум данным районам стать независимыми государствами. Если они станут независимыми, то западные страны нанесут более сильный удар по России в политике, экономике и безопасности. А Россия не сможет выдержать такую экономическую и политическую нагрузку", — сказал он, отметив, что США чрезмерно вмешиваются в дела данного региона, из-за чего ситуация в восточной части Украины может выйти из-под контроля.

Жуань Цзунцзэ считает, что размещение тяжелого вооружения в Восточной Европе вызовет серьезные последствия: "Россия также заявила, что если США разместят тяжелое вооружение в Восточной Европе, например, танки, броневики и транспортеры, то Россия сочтет это самыми агрессивными действиями в отношении России со времени окончания "холодной войны", поэтому Россия примет контрмеры".

© AFP 2015/ Alexander Nemenov

МИД России: Москва не отказывается от диалога по ДОВСЕ

Такое опасение также выражает У Дахуэй, отметив, что Договор об обычных вооруженных силах в Европе (ДОВСЕ) уже был практически нарушен. "В Восточной Европе есть два фланга, где НАТО и России непрерывно задействуют военные силы. Я считаю, что в будущем Россия, вероятно, полностью выйдет из ДОВСЕ", — сказал он, предупредив, что если в данном районе не будет установлена эффективная система контроля за размещением вооружений, то в будущем в субрегионе Восточной Европы появятся признаки "холодной войны".

Он заявил, что США выбрали ошибочное направление, им не следовало идти на эскалацию военного противостояния с Россией в этом регионе. Напротив, они должны сесть за стол переговоров, ведь только таким методом можно разрядить украинский кризис. "Если западные страны по-настоящему хотят разрешить украинский кризис, то они, прежде всего, должны оказать правительству

Украины политическую и экономическую поддержку в борьбе с коррупцией. Но они этого не сделали", — сказал он.

Что касается санкций со стороны западных стран, то, по мнению китайских экспертов, давление на Россию со стороны Запада нацелено на оказание влияния на российское правительство, ее экономику и результаты двух будущих выборов. "Они не хотят опять Владимира Путина", — сказал У Дахуэй.

По мнению Жуань Цзунцзэ, санкции не смогут нанести удар по имиджу Путина, напротив, они приведут к единению внутри России. Примером является рост рейтинга Путина, который уже достиг почти 90%.

## РОССИЙСКИЙ СОВЕТ ПО МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫМ ДЕЛАМ (俄

### 罗斯国际事务委员会)

#### **Russian international affairs council: РСМД в четвертый раз принял участие в Глобальном форуме мира**

俄罗斯国际事务委员会第四次参加世界和平论坛

网址: [http://russiancouncil.ru/inner/?id\\_4=6244#top-content](http://russiancouncil.ru/inner/?id_4=6244#top-content)

РСМД в четвертый раз принял участие в Глобальном форуме мира

Информация

27-28 июня 2015 года в Пекине состоялся четвертый Глобальный форум мира (4th World Peace Forum). Организаторами выступили Университет Цинхуа (Tsinghua University) и Китайский народный институт международных дел (Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs). Российский совет по международным делам (РСМД) ежегодно, начиная с 2012 г., принимает участие в мероприятии. В этом году в партнерстве с Университетом Цинхуа была проведена совместная панельная дискуссия.

Делегацию Совета возглавил президент РСМД Игорь Иванов, который выступил на пленарной сессии Форума, посвященной вопросам международного сотрудничества в области безопасности в Европе. В состав делегации также вошли генеральный директор РСМД Андрей Кортунов, программный менеджер РСМД Людмила Филиппова, эксперты РСМД Василий Кашин, Лариса Смирнова и Сергей Уткин.

Андрей Кортунов сделал доклады в ходе панелей «Международное сотрудничество в области кибербезопасности» и «Сотрудничество в области противодействия сепаратизму». Эксперты Совета представили российский взгляд на ключевые вопросы безопасности и развития на евразийском пространстве в рамках совместной панели РСМД и Института современных международных отношений Университета Цинхуа «Проблемы безопасности и сотрудничество в Евразии». Модератором дискуссии выступила Лариса Смирнова.

В работе Форума также приняли участие член РСМД, Чрезвычайный и Полномочный Посол России в КНР Андрей Денисов, а также член РСМД, декан факультета мировой экономики и мировой политики НИУ ВШЭ, почетный председатель Совета по внешней и оборонной политике Сергей Караганов.

На полях мероприятия состоялись консультации между представителями РСМД и Университета Цинхуа относительно конкретных механизмов развития дальнейшего сотрудничества между организациями.

## **RIAC's Fourth Run at World Peace Forum**

网址: [http://russiancouncil.ru/en/inner/?id\\_4=6245#top-content](http://russiancouncil.ru/en/inner/?id_4=6245#top-content)

On June 27-28, 2015, Beijing was the venue for the 4th World Peace Forum sponsored by the Tsinghua University and Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. Participating in the each event since 2012, this year RIAC held a joint panel discussion with the Tsinghua University.

RIAC's delegation was headed by its President Igor Ivanov who spoke at the plenary session on security cooperation in Europe and also included Director General Andrey Kortunov, Program Manager Lyudmila Fililppova, as well as experts Vassily Kashin, Larisa Smirnova and Sergey Utkin.

The participants' list included RIAC members – Russia's Ambassador in China Andrey Denisov and Dean of World Economy and World Politics Department at Higher School of Economics Sergey Karaganov, Honorary President of the Council on Foreign and Defense Policy.

Dr. Kortunov delivered reports at two panels, i.e. International Cooperation in Cybersecurity and Cooperation in Counteracting Separatism. RIAC experts also shared their views on key security and development issues for Eurasia at joint RIAC-Tsinghua University panel Problems of Security and Cooperation in Eurasia moderated by Dr. Smirnova.

On the Forum margins RIAC and Tsinghua University officials discussed mechanisms for advanced cooperation of the two organizations.

## Правда-TV.ru (俄罗斯真理报)

### Правда-TV.ru: Глава китайского МИД отметил важность отношений с Россией (Данное заявление прозвучало в ходе Всемирного форума мира)

中国外交部长在世界和平论坛上 指出中俄关系具有重要性

网址:

<http://www.pravda-tv.ru/2015/06/27/158701>

Глава китайского МИД отметил важность отношений с Россией  
Данное заявление прозвучало в ходе Всемирного форума мира

В ходе выступления на Всемирном форуме мира Ван И отметил, что Китай уважает тот путь развития, который был выбран двумя странами, а также модель управления. Государства оказывают друг другу поддержку в вопросах защиты своих национальных интересов и учитывают озабоченности обеих сторон.

Глава МИД Китая сообщил, что его страна и Россия продолжают совместную работу с целью исполнения принципов Устава ООН и основных норм международного права. Руководитель китайского внешнеполитического ведомства заявил, что данные принципы, позволяющие оказывать поддержку российско-китайским отношениям всестороннего стратегического партнерства и взаимодействия на высоком уровне, являются одними из важнейших двусторонних отношений для КНР.

Министр также сообщил, что отношения двух стран не основываются на идеологии и их основными чертами являются бесконфликтность, неприсоединение к союзам и ненаправленность против третьих лиц.

Всемирный форум мира является первым неправительственным форумом в Китае по вопросам безопасности. Его организатором выступает Университет Цинхуа. В первый раз мероприятие прошло в июле 2012 года.

По материалам Лента

Фото: Иван Секретарев / AP

## Sputnik（俄罗斯卫星网）

### People's Freedom of Choice Must Be Respected - China's Vice President

中国副主席：人民的自由选择必须被尊重

网址：<http://sputniknews.com/asia/20150627/1023923824.html>

China's Vice President called to respect the rights of all people to choose for themselves the path of development and social system that they feel are suitable for them.

Vice President of the People's Republic of China, Li Yuanchao, called for respecting the right of all people to choose for them any social system and path of development that they feel is right for them.

“All countries have different domestic conditions, so their development is also different. The right of all people to choose for themselves regardless of the social system and path of development must be respected. Following the same path of development should not be a precondition for good bilateral relations. Neither the size, nor level of wealth should be seen as superiority” said Li Yuanchao, speaking at the opening ceremony of the 4th World Peace Forum in Beijing.

Yuanchao further stressed that all should respect each other, apply the principle of equality and "promote friendly exchanges to lay a foundation for mutual trust in order to achieve peace and security," reports RIA Novosti.

Chinese People's Liberation Army soldiers stand guard inside the Great Hall of the People as the Russian flag flies on Tiananmen Square

### China Considers Russia One of Key Global Partners – Foreign Minister

During the fourth World Peace Forum underway at Beijing's Tsinghua University on Saturday, Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi said China sees its bilateral ties with Russia as one of its priority relations.

"We respect our separate development paths and forms of governance. We support each other's efforts to secure our vested interests and respect each other's concerns," the minister said.

He went on to describe Russian-Chinese cooperation to safeguard international laws and principles enshrined in the UN Charter.

The World Peace Forum is the first non-governmental forum in China on security issues. Organizer of the event is Tsinghua University. It is attended by scientists, experts in the field of international relations and security, as well as a number of prominent political figures from different countries.

## 中国 各国が選択する多様な発展の道を尊重するよう訴え

中国呼吁尊重各国多样化的发展模式

网址: <http://jp.sputniknews.com/asia/20150627/506308.html>

## 中国 各国が選択する多様な発展の道を尊重するよう訴え

中国の李 源潮(り げんちょう,リー・ユエンチャオ)副主席は、すべての国民が自分達自身のために自主的に社会機構や国家発展の道を選択する権利を尊重するよう訴えた。

李副主席は、第4回世界平和フォーラム開会式で挨拶に立ち、次のように述べた—

## 中国 米国の人権違反に関する報告書を発表

© REUTERS/ CARLO ALLEGRI

## 中国 米国の人権違反に関する報告書を発表

「あらゆる国には、様々な国内の諸条件がある、それゆえその発展の道も違っている。自主的に、自分達のための社会システムや発展の道を選択してゆく、あらゆる国民の権利を尊重すべきだ。一つの同じ発展のやり方が、よい国家間関係の条件にされるべきではない。豊かさのレベルもスケールも、共に優位なものであってはならない。

全ての国々は、平和と安全保障を目的とした相互信頼の基盤作りのために、尊敬を持ってお互い相手に接し、対等を原則に交流し、友好的な交換を促すべきだ。」

世界平和フォーラムは、安全保障問題に関する中国で最初の政府主導でないフォーラムで、主催者は清華大学だ。第1回目は、2012年に行われた。4回目の今回は、様々な国々から一連の著名な政治活動家を初め、国際関係や安全保障分野の専門家や学者らが多数参加している。

## 日本媒体

### 日本共同社

#### 中国外相、安倍首相けん制 「歴史の被告席」脱却を

中国外长克制安倍首相，不可走下“历史的被告席”

网址：<http://www.47news.jp/CN/201506/CN2015062701001740.html>

【北京共同】中国の王毅外相は27日、北京で開かれている「世界平和フォーラム」で講演し、「日本の指導者は歴史の暗い影の中にとどまり歴史（認識問題）の被告席に立ち続けるのか、侵略を受けた国と真に和解するのか、これは日本が解決しなければならない重大な問題だ」と述べ、夏に戦後70年談話を出す安倍晋三首相を強くけん制した。

今年は「反ファシストと抗日戦争勝利70年」であり、「中国を含め世界各国は侵略を美化するいかなる言行にも反対だ」とも語った。

王氏は、歴史問題に加え「問題は日本が中国の台頭を受け入れることができるかどうかだ」と述べるにとどまった。

2015/06/27 18:43

## 中国で安保フォーラム 李副主席、融和アピール

中国召开世界和平论坛 李副主席谈命运共同体

网址: <http://www.47news.jp/CN/201506/CN2015062701001740.html>

【北京共同】中国が主導して世界の安全保障問題などを話し合う「世界平和フォーラム」が27日午前、北京の清華大で開幕した。李源潮国家副主席は「武力で争いは取り除けず、戦争は災難を招く。協議によってしか長期の平和は達成できない」と述べた。

南シナ海で進めている岩礁の埋め立てと軍事拠点化に対する国際社会の批判を踏まえ、中国の平和姿勢をアピールした形だ。

ただアジアインフラ投資銀行などに触れた上で「中国は、より公平かつ公正で寛容な国際経済・金融体制の建設を積極的に推進する」とも強調。欧米諸国が形作ってきた戦後国際経済秩序の再構築に乗り出す考えもあらためて示した。

# 信浓毎日新聞

## 歴史の被告席に立ち続けるのか

还继续站在历史的被告席吗

「歴史の被告席に立ち続けるのか」  
中国外相、日本をけん制

【北京共同】中国の王毅外相は27日、北京で開かれていた「世界平和フォーラム」で講演し、「日本の指導者は歴史の暗い影の中にとどまり歴史（認識問題）の被告席に立ち続けるのか、侵略を受けた国と真に和解するのか、これは日本が解決しなければならぬ重大な問題だ」と述べ、夏に戦後70年談話を出す安倍晋三首相を強くけん制した。

今年「反ファシストと抗日戦争勝利70年」であり、「中国を含め世界各国は侵略を美化するいかなる言行にも反対だ」とも語った。

王氏は、フォーラムに参加した日本人学者から中国側の対日関係改善策を問われたが、歴史問題に加え「問題は日本が中国の台頭を受け入れることができるかどうかだ」と述べるにとどまった。

国際社会で批判を受けている南シナ海の岩礁埋め立てと軍事拠点化については「1970年代以降、多くの国が中国の島や岩礁で大規模な土木作業を行い、軍事施設などを必要と建設作業を始めたに違いない」と主張した。中国は最近になっ

「世界平和フォーラム」で講演する中国の王毅外相 27日、北京（共同）



## **The Asahi Shimbun (朝日新聞)**

### **Chinese foreign minister says Japan must accept Beijing's emergence on world stage**

網址: <http://ajw.asahi.com/article/asia/china/AJ201506280033>

Chinese foreign minister says Japan must accept Beijing's emergence on world stage

BEIJING--Japan must accept the reality that China is now a major player on the world stage for bilateral relations to improve, said Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi.

Wang spoke on June 27 at a world peace forum symposium held at Tsinghua University here.

Referring to the often contentious relationship between Japan and China, Wang said, "The root of the problem lies in the fact that Japan has not accepted or welcomed China's development and emergence in the world."

At the same time, he added, "There will be no change in China's policy of seeking a peaceful relationship."

While Wang appeared to indicate that the worsening in bilateral relations was due to a sense of crisis within Japan that it was being overtaken by China on the world stage, he also said that there were some Japanese who accepted the emergence of Beijing as a natural progression.

"With the passage of time, I believe the China-Japan relationship can return to a course that is normal and stable," said the Chinese foreign minister.

With Prime Minister Shinzo Abe expected to issue a statement in connection with the 70th anniversary of the end of World War II in August, Wang touched upon historical issues that have also hampered bilateral ties.

"The choice made by leaders will be important," Wang said. "They could choose to remain in the shadows of history or they could choose to seek reconciliation with other nations to jointly clear a path for the future."

Regarding the international controversy that has arisen over China's massive land reclamation work in the Spratly Islands in the South China Sea, Wang strongly stressed China's territorial claims, and said that Beijing was the greatest victim in terms of being encroached upon and occupied by neighboring nations.

He added that while Beijing would not expand its territorial claims, it would also never decrease the area that it claims as its own.

Chinese Vice President Li Yuanchao also spoke at the symposium and struck a much more conciliatory tone in terms of foreign affairs. Li stressed the importance of China spreading the range of common interests with the international community to jointly tackle common problems.

## 読売新聞（读卖新闻）

### 発展した隣国を日本は受け入れるか…中国外相

中国外相：日本是否接受一个发展中的邻国

网址：<http://www.yomiuri.co.jp/world/20150627-OYT1T50099.html>

【北京＝竹内誠一郎】中国の王毅ワンイー外相は27日、北京市内で行った講演の中で、日中の関係改善を巡る課題について、「発展を遂げた最大の隣国・中国を、日本が真の意味で受け入れるかどうかだ」と発言した。

中国の要人が公式の場で日中両国の「地位」に言及するのは異例とされ、講演で本音が出たとみられている。

王外相はこの日、清華大で開幕した「世界平和フォーラム」で講演。質疑では「日本の古い友人の話」を紹介する形で、「中国は過去の歴史上のあるべき状態に戻っただけで、日本人はそれを受け入れるべきだ」とも訴えた。

歴史問題では、「（日本は）歴史の『被告席』に立ち続けるか、過去に侵略した国との和解を実現するか」と発言。安倍首相が発表する戦後70年談話を念頭に、日本をけん制した。

## TBS（日本東京广播）

### 中国外相が70年談話けん制「歴史の被告席か和解か」

中国外长克制有关战后70年问题的谈话：历史的被告席或和解

网址：[http://news.tbs.co.jp/newseye/tbs\\_newseye2527622.html](http://news.tbs.co.jp/newseye/tbs_newseye2527622.html)

中国の王毅外相は、「日本の指導者は歴史の被告席に立ち続けるのか、侵略を受けた国と真に和解するのか」と述べ、安倍総理の戦後70年談話を念頭に強くけん制しました。

王毅外相は、27日開かれた「世界平和フォーラム」での講演で、「日本の指導者は歴史の暗い影の中にとどまり、歴史の被告席に立ち続けるのか、それとも侵略を受けた国と真に和解するのか、これは日本が解決しなければならない重大な問題だ」と述べました。安倍総理が発表する戦後70年談話を念頭に強くけん制したもので、王毅外相は、このほか、「日本側は中国の発展を受け入れる準備が出来ていない。これが中日間の問題の根っこにある原因だ」と強調しました。（28日 00:55）

## Fuji News Network（富士新闻网）

中国・王毅外相、戦後 70 年談話を念頭に安倍首相を強くけん制

中国外长王毅极力克制安倍首相即将发表的战后70年谈话

网址：<http://news.so-net.ne.jp/article/detail/1115630/>

中国・王毅外相、戦後 70 年談話を念頭に安倍首相を強くけん制

2015 年 06 月 27 日 22 時 09 分

提供元：FNN ニュース

中国の王毅外相が 27 日、北京で行った講演で、戦後 70 年の談話を念頭に安倍首相を強くけん制した。王毅外相は「日本国内には、正義を支持する声が上がっている。日本の指導者がどのような選択をするかが決め手だ」と述べた。王毅外相は「歴史の被告席に立ち続けるのか、侵略を受けた国と和解するのは、日本が解決すべき重大な問題だ」などと述べ、夏に戦後 70 年の談話を発表する安倍首相を強くけん制した。一方、南シナ海問題については、「主権の要求は拡大しないが、縮小も絶対にしない」と妥協しない姿勢をあらためて強調した。

**FNN** フジニュースネットワーク

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## Sony Company: So-net Corporation (索尼公司网)

### 中国外相、安倍首相けん制

中国外长克制安倍首相

2015年06月27日18時43分

提供元: 共同通信

网址: [http://news.so-net.ne.jp/article/detail/1115552/?nv=c\\_article\\_related\\_photo](http://news.so-net.ne.jp/article/detail/1115552/?nv=c_article_related_photo)

「世界平和フォーラム」で講演する中国の王毅外相＝27日、北京（共同）  
【北京共同】中国の王毅外相は27日、北京で開かれている「世界平和フォーラム」で講演し、「日本の指導者は歴史の暗い影の中にとどまり歴史(認識問題)の被告席に立ち続けるのか、侵略を受けた国と真に和解するのか、これは日本が解決しなければならない重大な問題だ」と述べ、夏に戦後70年談話を出す安倍晋三首相を強くけん制した。今年「反ファシストと抗日戦争勝利70年」であり、「中国を含め世界各国は侵略を美化するいかなる言行にも反対だ」とも語った。王氏は、歴史問題に加え「問題は日本が中国の台頭を受け入れることができるかどうかだ」と述べるにとどまった。

## The Japan Time News (日本时代新闻)

### China urges Japan to accept its ascent, act sincerely if it wants improved ties to continue

网址:

<http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2015/06/27/national/politics-diplomacy/china-urges-japan-to-accept-its-ascent-act-sincerely-if-it-wants-improved-ties-to-continue/#.VZTjY7mUbpJ>

BEIJING – China’s foreign minister said Saturday that Japan’s acceptance of its neighbor’s rise and sincere attitude toward wartime history issues are a must for bilateral relations to further improve.

“The question boils down to one thing, that is, whether Japan will accept and welcome the renewed development and the re-emergence of China,” Wang Yi told a political forum in Beijing.

“China’s development has produced massive benefits for Japan. However, from the perspective of mentality, I don’t think Japanese people are fully prepared for this,” Wang said. “I believe this is the root cause of many of the issues between China and Japan right now.”

Wang also said it is necessary for Japan’s top political leader to have “correct” views on Japan’s past militarism.

The diplomat made the remarks when asked what kind of plans he has to help consolidate the positive momentum gained recently by Tokyo and Beijing toward a thaw in relations, which were badly damaged by territorial issues and conflicting views on history.

Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and Chinese President Xi Jinping have had two face-to-face meetings in five months, most recently in April.

Late last month, Xi showed up unannounced at an event promoting closer bilateral relations in Beijing’s Great Hall of the People, telling more than 3,000 Japanese, including lawmakers from Tokyo, that people-to-people exchanges are vital to building mutual trust.

Despite the increase in high-level contacts, political relations between the countries remain delicate as they mark the 70th anniversary of the end of World War II this summer.

For the first time, China will stage a military parade on Sept. 3 in Tiananmen Square to mark the anniversary in Xi's presence. The date is regarded as victory day over what Beijing calls the war of resistance against Japanese aggression.

At the World Peace Forum, organized by China's prominent Tsinghua University, Wang suggested that the international community is paying close attention to Abe's remarks and actions this year. He said it is worth watching whether he will "continue to stay in the shadow of history and place himself in the seat of defendant of history or will he be making efforts to achieve a genuine reconciliation" with countries Japan invaded and hurt.

China, as well as South Korea, perceive Japan as not having done enough to atone for atrocities it committed before and during the war. They are concerned that Abe, often viewed as a historical revisionist, will water down Tokyo's past apologies in a statement he is expected to issue to mark the war anniversary in August.

Japan is often accused by its victims of not being sincere enough when apologizing for its wartime acts, and this has been a constant thorn in regional relations. In fact, one of Japan's most famous official apologies was issued not by the prime minister, but by his chief Cabinet secretary.

In that light, a Japanese government source said last week that Abe might not seek Cabinet approval for his war anniversary statement, thereby making it less official in nature and easier to incorporate his personal views on the conflict.

Abe, who once threatened to has said he basically inherits the views on wartime history expressed by his predecessors, but he has also said there is not much point in using the same wording in his own statement, which he said should be more "future-oriented."

Abe is seen as reluctant to use such words and phrases as "apology" and "colonial rule and aggression" in his statement. These were used by former prime ministers Tomiichi Murayama and Junichiro Koizumi in their Aug. 15 war anniversary statements in 1995 and 2005. Both statements were approved in advance by the Cabinet.

## 産経ニュース（日本産経新聞）

中国の「平和的台頭」を受け入れよ 中国専門家、日本の姿勢を批判

中国专家强调中国和平崛起，批评日本对华政策

网址：<http://www.sankei.com/world/news/150627/wor1506270057-n1.html>

北京の清華大で開幕した世界平和フォーラム＝27日（共同）

北京で開催中の「世界平和フォーラム」で27日、日中関係に関する討論会が開かれ、日中の専門家5人が議論を交わした。中国の専門家からは米国主導の時代は終わったとして、中国の「平和的台頭」を日本は受け入れるべきだとの声が上がった。

中国政府系シンクタンク、中国社会科学院日本研究所の李薇所長は、日米は冷戦終結後も東アジア政策で日米同盟を基軸としていると指摘。日本は「戦略的自信」を欠き、日米同盟から抜け出せないでいるとの見方を示した。中国の陳健元駐日大使は、日本が「中国の平和的台頭を脅威と見なし、それを口実に平和憲法の制約から抜け出そうとしている」と批判した。

一方、小原凡司・東京財団研究員は中国が変えようと試みている国際規範は、各国の利害を調整しながら長い間かけて形成されたものであり、「力により一夜にして変えられるものではない」とした。（转自共同社）

中国外相、「侵略を受けた国と和解を」 戦後70年談話の安倍首相をけん制  
中国外长克制安倍首相战后70年谈话的“受害国和解”  
网址: <http://www.sankei.com/world/news/150627/wor1506270044-n1.html>

「世界平和フォーラム」で講演する中国の王毅外相＝27日、北京（共同）

中国の王毅外相は27日、北京で開かれている「世界平和フォーラム」で講演し「日本の指導者は歴史（認識問題）の被告席に立ち続けるのか、侵略を受けた国と和解するのか、これは日本が解決しなければならない重大な問題だ」と述べ、夏に戦後70年談話を出す安倍晋三首相を強くけん制した。

今年は「反ファシストと抗日戦争勝利70年」であり、「中国を含め世界各国は侵略を美化するいかなる言行にも反対だ」とも語った。（转载自共同）

## Goo News (Goo 新聞)

中国で安保フォーラム 李副主席、融和アピール

中国召开世界和平论坛，李副主席谈命运共同体

网址：<http://news.goo.ne.jp/picture/world/PN2015062701001459.html>

ニュース > 写真 > 国際 > 中国で安保フォーラム 李副主席、融和アピール

国際(221/3528)

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## 中国で安保フォーラム 李副主席、融和アピール

(共同通信) 06月27日 12:27

北京の清華大で開幕した世界平和フォーラム＝27日（共同）

## Livedoor News（速報新聞）

### 王毅外相「日本は中国の発展、台頭に対する心の準備ができていない」—中国メディア

王毅外相：“日本还没有准备好接受中国的发展和崛起”——中国媒体

网址：<http://news.livedoor.com/article/detail/10285466/>

環球時報は28日、中国の王毅外相が27日に出席した第4回世界平和フォーラムの中で中国の対日政策について質問を受けた際、「近隣同士であり、当然両国の平和、相互協力を望んでいる。これはわが国の既定政策であり、変わらない」とする一方、「日本は中国の発展に対する十分な心の準備ができていない」と日本をけん制したことを報じた。

王外相は「中日関係の問題について根本的な話をすれば、日本が最大の隣国である中国の再興、台頭を心から受け入れ、歓迎できるかどうかにかかっている」と発言。「現実的に、中国の発展はすでに日本に大きな利益をもたらしている。しかし、心持ちの点で、日本はまだ十分な準備ができていないようだ。中日関係に立ちはだかる問題の根源は、すべてここにある」とコメントした。

一方で「事情は変わりつつある」とし、ある日本人が「中国の発展はいいこと。なぜなら、中国の復興は単に過去の然るべき状態に回帰するだけなのだから」と話したことを紹介。「時間の経過とともに、中日関係が早晩正常かつ安定した発展の軌道に乗ると思う」とも語った。

王外相はさらに、今年が反ファシズム戦争・抗日戦争勝利70周年に当たり、「日本は歴史をいかに適切に処理するかという問題に直面している」と強調。「外を見れば、他国の有益な経験から学ぶことができる。内を見れば、正義と平和を求める声が高まり続けている。カギとなるのは、このような状況下で日本の指導者がどのような選択をするかだ」とした。

その「選択肢」について、「引き続き歴史の陰影の中にとどまり、引き続き歴史の被告席に立つのか、それとも日本から侵略や傷害を受けた国をはじめとする各国と真に和解を実現し、共に未来を切り開くのかだ」と説明。「われわれは見守っていきたいと思う」と述べた。

## Yahoo News（雅虎新闻日语版）

王外相「日本は中国の発展と台頭受け入れられず」＝安倍政権の戦後70周年  
談話に強いけん制－中国外交部

王外长：“日本不接受中国的兴起与发展”——安倍政府的战后70周年谈话受牵  
制

网址：<http://headlines.yahoo.co.jp/hl?a=20150629-00000014-rcdc-cn>

王外相「日本は中国の発展と台頭受け入れられず」＝安倍政権の戦後70周年  
談話に強いけん制－中国外交部

2015年6月27日、中国外交部によると、中国の王毅（ワン・イー）外相は、  
北京で開かれた「第4回世界平和フォーラム」で、対日政策について「中日関  
係の問題の根幹には、日本が中国の発展と台頭を受け入れ、歓迎できていない  
ことがある」と述べた。以下は王外相の発言。

## 毎日新聞

中国：唐元外相 70年談話、形式よりも「何を訴えるか」

中国：唐前外長談安倍戦後70年談話

网址：<http://mainichi.jp/select/news/20150628k0000m030108000c.html>

【北京・工藤哲】中国の対日交流団体「中日友好協会」の唐家璇（とう・かせん）会長（77）＝元外相、元国務委員＝は27日、北京の清華大学で開かれた「世界平和フォーラム」の開幕式後に毎日新聞の取材に応じた。安倍晋三首相が今夏に出す予定の戦後70年談話の閣議決定の有無を巡り「（どういう形式で出すかは）安倍首相の判断だ」としつつ「アジアの民衆にどういうシグナルを送るのか、何を重点にして訴えるかに非常に注目している」と語った。

唐会長は談話について「歴代の政府がまとめた発言の精神を守ることを期待している」と述べ、村山談話などを尊重した内容が望ましいとの考えを改めて示した。9月3日に北京の天安門広場周辺で予定される軍事パレードについては「外交ルートで調整を進めている。日本を含め、アジアの隣国、第二次世界大戦にかかわりを持つ大国には招待状を出している」と明らかにし、日本側からの出席を歓迎する意向を示した。

さらに今後の日中の経済・文化交流について唐会長は「国と国の交わりの根本は民間友好交流にある。民間交流はいかなる時も進めなければならない」と強調。戦後70年の節目となる8月以降の継続にも意欲を見せた。

一方、王毅外相はフォーラムで講演し、「日本との平和的共存を望んでおり、政策に変更はない」と述べる一方、戦後70年談話を念頭に「日本の指導者は歴史（認識問題）を巡る被告席に立ち続けるのか、侵略を受けた国と和解し、未来を切り開くのか、日本が解決すべき重大な問題だ」と述べた。

今後の日中関係については「日本にとって最も大きな隣国である中国の発展は日本に大きな利益をもたらす」とし、日本が中国の台頭を心理的に受け入れる必要性を訴えた。

## 英国媒体

### BRICS Media（金砖国家新闻联盟）

#### “China a contributor to global order, not free rider”- Chinese FM

网址:

<http://thebricspost.com/china-a-contributor-to-global-order-not-free-rider-chinese-fm/#.VZof0bD5QW>

Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi speaks at the fourth World Peace Forum in Beijing, capital of China, June 27, 2015 [Xinhua]

Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi speaks at the fourth World Peace Forum in Beijing, capital of China, June 27, 2015 [Xinhua]

At the World Peace Forum, organized by China’s prominent Tsinghua University this weekend, Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi said Beijing is not interested in confronting the global order even as it seeks to broaden China’s economic and strategic clout in the Asia Pacific.

“Here I wish to say on record that China will always be a participant in the international order, not a challenger; we are a facilitator, not a trouble-maker; and a contributor, not a “free-rider”. This has been, and will always be the case in the future,” Wang said in Beijing. Despite experiencing its weakest GDP increase in 24 years in 2014, China remained the largest contributor to global growth.

As host this year of the annual World Peace forum, Wang sought to cast China as both a partner and player in the region.

“A growing China would only mean greater strength for peace and more positive energy in the world. We are determined to break the so-called “law of history” that draws a simplistic equation between power and attempts to seek hegemony. We will unswervingly go down a new path of sharing peace and development with all other countries,” he said on Saturday.

Wang Yi told the political forum in Beijing that China “will not follow the paths taken by other developed nations to squeeze other countries’ development space”.

The security environment surrounding a rising China has become more intense with heated exchanges between US and Chinese officials on the South China Sea disputes.

Wang’s comments came a day after US State Department’s top diplomat compared China’s behavior in the South China Sea to that of Russia in eastern Ukraine.

“In both eastern Ukraine and the South China Sea, we’re witnessing efforts to unilaterally and coercively change the status quo — transgressions that the United States and our allies stand united against,” US Deputy Secretary of State Antony Blinken said on Friday.

In a series of veiled warnings, US Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia Daniel Russel had earlier said China should not doubt the US commitment to defend its Asian allies.

Chinese state media reports last month said that Beijing had begun building two lighthouses on reefs in the Spratly Islands, claimed by China, Vietnam and the Philippines.

Yang Yujun, a spokesman for the Chinese Defence Ministry, dismissed international criticism of China’s policies in the South China Sea, claiming the work was the same as building roads and homes on mainland China and that it would benefit “the whole of international society”.

“From the perspective of sovereignty, there is absolutely no difference”, he said, adding that “some external countries are also busy meddling in South China Sea affairs”.

Meanwhile, Chinese Foreign Minister asserted at the World Peace forum on Saturday that Beijing “will not allow hard-won opportunities for development in the region to be interrupted”.

## 路透社

### 朱成虎少将：南中国海爆发战争不符合各方利益

时间：2015-06-29 20:28 作者：路透中文网 来源：www.qiqixw.com 点击：219次

中国国防大学战略教研部教授朱成虎昨日出席第四届世界和平论坛新闻发布会，就南中国海问题与媒体交流。

中国国防大学战略教研部教授朱成虎少将向本报分析，虽然南中国海区域爆发冲突的危机有所上升，但是战争不符合各方利益，而且域外国家也不一定有能力在区域进行大规模的军事冲突。

中国国防大学战略教研部教授朱成虎少将认为，受域外国家介入的影响，南中国海局势在短期内不会平静。他向本报分析，虽然南中国海区域爆发冲突的危机有所上升，但是战争不符合各方利益，而且域外国家也不一定有能力在区域进行大规模的军事冲突。

基于以上原因，朱成虎表示，“我不认为在短期内或长时间，南中国海会爆发影响交通性安全的战争。”

朱成虎昨天出席由清华大学和中国人民外交学会联办的第四届世界和平论坛，在新闻发布会上特别就南中国海问题与媒体交流。

本届论坛主题为“同舟共济：理解、协商、互助”，主要议题包括大国的安全合作、亚太地区安全合作、欧洲与国际安全合作、地区安全合作等。由南中国海主权争端问题引申的区域安全问题成为过去两天论坛的热点议题之一。

今年4月以来，就中国在南中国海岛礁建设问题，中美交锋不断升温。美国的盟国日本和菲律宾上周在南中国海地区举行联合军演，受到中国官方的严厉批评。在演习期间日本侦察机与菲律宾巡逻机连日来抵近中菲均声索拥有主权的南中国海礼乐滩（Reed Bank）边缘，外界认为这些行为明显是针对中国。

外界对于中国在南中国海进行填海造岛工程存在战略和安全的疑虑。从中国造岛的规模看来，未来可容纳飞机跑道，码头建设也可供海军军舰停泊。中国外交部则强调，这些设施更多是用于民事服务。

朱成虎分析，此次南中国海局势出现危机，主要是中国强大了，“所以有一些国家会觉得中国会挑战他的领导或者霸主地位”。

他认为，这些因为中国发展起来而感到威胁的国家在中国周边制造事端，是为了该国家在地区的存在和利益。“如果没有外界的介入，我想南中国海不会出现这次的争端，并且把南中国海问题吵得如此之热。”仍存在危险信号。

朱成虎进一步分析，虽然各国都会维护本国利益，避免南中国海问题演变成军事冲突，但是这个地区仍存在着危险信号。他点名菲律宾，指出如果阿基诺政府在仁爱礁建设永久性的公共设施，这将迫使中国采取行动。

朱成虎还以 2001 年 4 月中美军机相撞事件为例，说明南中国海发生偶发性事件的可能性。他指出，当年中国没有能力给予还击，但如果今天发生类似事件，危机的结果就会不一样。

朱成虎建议，为了避免危机发生，南中国海地区的国家，以及中美应促成海上行为和空中行为准则。制定行为准则可以避免中美两国发生意外，例如规定军机和军舰相遇时要保持多少安全距离，是否要设立预先通知机制等。

中国国家主席习近平今年 9 月将访问美国。朱成虎希望中美两国能够在习近平访问前，在海上和空中行为准则方面达成共识，并在习近平访美时签订有关的协议。

另一方面，中美对于航行自由的定义也存在分歧。全国人大外事委员会委员陈小工中将昨天在另一场讨论中指出，美国认为航行自由适用于专属经济区内，但是中国根据国际海洋公约则认为即使在专属经济区航行自由也是有条件的，外国船只不能在该区域内进行主权安全的活动，例如军舰进入专属经济区进行侦查活动，中国便认为是违反公约的。

美国前太平洋舰队司令盖里·罗海德（Gary Roughead）则表示，中美继续通过其他领域保持沟通和交流至关重要，而不是集中在双方都有分歧的问题上。

## 西班牙媒体

### **Prensa-latina (拉丁新闻报)**

#### **Comienza IV Foro Mundial de Paz en China**

第四届世界和平论坛在中国召开

网址:

[http://prensa-latina.cu/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=3931561&Itemid=1](http://prensa-latina.cu/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=3931561&Itemid=1)

Beijing, 27 jun (PL) El IV Foro Mundial de Paz comenzó hoy aquí en la Universidad china de Tsinghua, con un llamado al trabajo conjunto, al entendimiento y al apoyo mutuo de todas las naciones del mundo.

En las palabras de apertura, el vicepresidente chino Li Yuanchao recordó que a través de la historia las civilizaciones de diversas naciones han interactuado enriqueciéndose unas con otras en base a sus costumbres y conocimientos.

Li recordó al presidente de China, Xi Jinping, cuando expresó que "en el mundo de hoy, la prosperidad y la seguridad de los países y sus intereses, están estrechamente vinculados".

A juicio del mandatario, todas las naciones deben unirse para construir un nuevo tipo de relaciones internacionales basadas en la cooperación de ganar-ganar, que fomente un único destino para toda la comunidad, el de la paz y el bienestar.

Esta cita de dos días abordará mediante conferencias y plenarios el tema de la contribución en materia de seguridad entre las potencias, en la región Asia-Pacífico, en la zona europea y a escala global, entre los países de la Asociación de las Naciones del Sudeste Asiático y la colaboración en el sur de Asia.

Unos 500 delegados participan en el evento, entre ellos exlíderes extranjeros, académicos y estrategas que intercambiarán puntos de vistas y conceptos para la mejora de la estabilidad y la paz mundial.

Entre los asistentes al conclave están incluidos Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, presidente de Indonesia (2004-2014), Dominique de Villepin, Primer Ministro de Francia (2005-2007) y Yukio Hatoyama (TBC), Primer Ministro de Japón (2009-2010), entre otros.

El foro, creado en 2012, es el primer seminario no gubernamental de alto nivel en China que se centra en la seguridad internacional.

## **Foro en China insta a construir una nueva era de paz mundial duradera**

论坛敦促中国建立世界持久和平的新时代

网址:

[http://prensa-latina.cu/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&idioma=1&id=3933391&Itemid=1](http://prensa-latina.cu/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&idioma=1&id=3933391&Itemid=1)

Imagen activa Beijing, 28 jun (PL) El IV Foro Mundial de Paz concluye hoy en la capitalina Universidad china de Tsinghua, convocando a todas las naciones del mundo a construir una nueva era de armonía duradera y seguridad.

La cita, que acoge a más de 500 delegados incluidos líderes extranjeros, tanques pensantes, académicos y estrategas, se centra este año en un llamado al trabajo conjunto, al entendimiento y al apoyo mutuo de todos los países.

La contribución en materia de seguridad entre las potencias, en la región Asia-Pacífico, en la zona europea y a escala global, entre los territorios miembros de la Asociación de Naciones del Sudeste Asiático y la colaboración en el sur de Asia, son los temas centrales de las conferencias y plenarios organizadas para este encuentro.

En la apertura del evento de dos días, el vicepresidente chino Li Yuanchao aseguró que a través de la historia las civilizaciones de diversas naciones han interactuado enriqueciéndose unas a otras en base a sus costumbres y conocimientos.

En representación del Gobierno, consideró que sólo existe una vía para combatir los crecientes desafíos y crisis comunes como la financiera, el terrorismo, el cambio climático, las epidemias y la brecha en la riqueza, que encaran las naciones en la actualidad. Todos los países compartimos un mismo mundo, dijo, al tiempo que urgía a la unidad, el entendimiento y la reciprocidad.

Acelerar la integración regional y edificar una comunidad de destino común en Asia, fueron las principales propuestas planteadas por la parte china.

Asimismo primó una convocatoria a fortalecer la ayuda mutua para expandir la cooperación Sur-Sur, promover la Norte-Sur y construir una nueva asociación mundial equitativa y equilibrada para el desarrollo de todos.

El alto funcionario chino recordó que este año se conmemoró el 70 aniversario de la victoria sobre el fascismo, la cual se ha celebrado en muchos países, así como en Naciones Unidas.

Esas son las actividades que significan un recordatorio para la humanidad y que llaman a valorar y proteger nuestra paz duramente ganada, expresó.

Nunca permitamos que se repita la tragedia de la guerra. Recordemos la historia y abracemos el futuro. Unamos nuestras manos para construir un destino común de la comunidad por la paz mundial y la seguridad, y alcancemos una nueva era de entendimiento pacífico, enfatizó.

Este foro, creado en 2012, es el primer seminario no gubernamental de alto nivel en China que se centra en la seguridad internacional.

## 韩国媒体

### 연합뉴스 (韩联社)

중외교부장 "일본은 진정으로 중국의 굴기 수용해야"

中国外长: 日本是中国必须接受的邻居

网址:

<http://www.yonhapnews.co.kr/bulletin/2015/06/28/0200000000AKR20150628022200083.HTML>

중외교부장 "일본은 진정으로 중국의 굴기 수용해야"

(베이징=연합뉴스) 진병태 특파원 = 향후 중일 관계는 일본이 진심으로 중국의 발전과 굴기(掘起·우뚝 일어섬)를 받아들일 수 있는 지에 달려있다고 왕이(王毅) 중국 외교부장이 27 일 밝혔다.

중국신문망에 따르면 왕이 외교부장은 이날 세계평화포럼에 참석해 대일정책에 대한 질의를 받고 이같이 말했다.

그는 일본이 중국의 가까운 이웃이며 중국은 양국의 평화로운 공존과 협력을 희망해왔고 이러한 대외정책은 바뀌지 않을 것이라고 말했다.

그는 하지만 중일 관계는 근본적으로 일본이 중국의 새로운 발전과 굴기를 진심으로 수용하고 환영할 수 있느냐에 달려있다고 밝혔다.

왕 부장은 중국의 발전이 이미 일본에 중요한 이익을 주고 있지만 내심 일본은 이를 받아들일 충분한 준비가 돼있지 않은 것 같다고 말했다.

왕 부장은 올해 세계 반(反)과시즘전쟁 승리 70 주년을 맞아 일본은 다시 역사문제를 어떻게 타당하게 처리할지 하는 문제에 직면해있다면서 다른 국가들이 어떻게 했는지 경험을 거울로 삼고 내부에서 검증하는 정의와 평화의 목소리에 귀를 기울여야 한다고 말했다.

그는 역사문제에서 일본이 앞으로 피고석에 계속 앉아 있을지 아니면 일본의 침략으로 피해를 본 국가들과 진정으로 화해하고 함께 미래를 열어나갈지 중대한 기로에 섰다면서 일본 지도자들의 현명한 판단을 간절히 기다리고 있다고 밝혔다.

왕 부장은 영유권 분쟁 지역인 남중국해 문제와 관련해서는 중국의 주권과 권익을 잠식하고 침해하는 일을 더는 용납하지 않을 것이라고 말했다.

그는 중국이 역사적으로 남중국해의 난사군도(南沙群島 . 스프래틀리 제도)를 관할해 왔고 2 차대전 종전 시 일본에 침략당한 난사군도를 전쟁 동맹국인 미국과 함께 일본으로부터 수복했으며 이는 미국도 분명히 알고 있는 사실이라고 말했다.

그는 이어 중국이 확고부동한 신념과 능력에 따라 정리와 법리에 맞게 중국의 정당한 권리를 계속 행사할 것이라면서 동남아국가연합(아세안)과 협력을 통해 남중국해의 평화안정을 유지하고 주변국에 국제법에 합당한 항행과 비행의 자유를 보장할 것이라고 말했다.

## 이데일리 (E-Dayly 网)

### "日, 중국 성장 인정해라"...외교부장 가시돋힌 발언

中国外长: 日本必须接受中国赶超自己的事实

网址:

<http://www.edaily.co.kr/news/NewsRead.edy?SCD=JH31&DCD=A00801&newsid=02889686609406640>

### "日, 중국 성장 인정해라"...외교부장 가시돋힌 발언

"일본, 중국 발전 받아들일 준비 부족해"...중일 관계는 일본의 선택  
[이데일리 신정은 기자] 중국 외교부 수장이 앞으로 중·일 관계는 일본이 중국의 성장을 얼마나 받아들일 수 있는지가 핵심이라는 입장을 밝혔다. 중국신문망에 따르면 왕이(王毅·사진) 중국 외교부장(장관급)은 27일(현지시간) 세계평화포럼에 참석해 “중국은 가까운 이웃 국가인 일본과의 평화로운 공존과 협력을 희망해왔고, 이러한 정책은 바뀌지 않을 것” 이라면서 “향후 중일 관계는 일본이 진심으로 중국의 발전과 굴기(掘起·우뚛 일어섬)를 수용하고 환영할 수 있느냐에 달려있다” 고 말했다. 왕 부장은 “현실적으로 보면 중국의 발전은 이미 일본에 중요한 이익을 가져다주고 있다” 며 “일본은 아직 심리적으로 이를 받아들일 충분한 준비가 돼 있지 않은 것 같다” 고 주장했다.

주일본 중국대사를 역임한 왕이 부장이 그동안 일본의 역사관 등을 우회적으로 비판한 적은 있지만, 중일 관계에 이처럼 직설적인 발언을 한 것은 이례적이다.

왕 부장은 이어 “중일 관계는 시간이 지나면서 곧 정상화되고 안정적인 발전 궤도에 접어들 것” 라고 덧붙였다.

왕 부장은 일본의 역사관에 대해서도 비난의 목소리를 높였다. 그는 “올해 세계 반(反)파시즘전쟁 승리 70주년을 맞아 일본이 다시 역사문제를 어떻게 타당하게 처리할지 하는 문제에 직면해있다” 며 “다른 국가들이 어떻게 했는지 경험을 거울로 삼고, 내부에서 정의와 평화를 주장하는 목소리에 귀 기울여야 한다” 고 말했다.

그는 이어 역사문제에서 일본이 앞으로 피고석에 계속 앉아 있을지 아니면 일본의 침략으로 피해를 본 국가들과 진정으로 화해하고 함께 미래를 열어나갈지 중대한 기로에 섰다면서 일본 지도자들이 어떤 선택을 할지 간절히 기다리고 있다고 덧붙였다.

앞서 왕 부장은 지난 3월 서울에서 일본 외무상과 회담한 뒤 “역사문제는 피할 수 없으며 쌍방이 적절히 처리하지 않으면 안되는 문제” 라고 지적한 바 있다.

## 哈萨克斯坦媒体

### Kazinform (哈萨克国际通讯社)

#### Директор ИМЭП С.Акимбеков принял участие в 4-ом Всемирном форуме мира

世界经济政治研究所所长阿基姆别科夫参加第四届世界和平论坛

网址: <http://www.inform.kz/chn/article/2791752>

Директор ИМЭП С.Акимбеков принял участие в 4-ом Всемирном форуме мира ПЕКИН. КАЗИНФОРМ - Директор Института мировой экономики и политики (ИМЭП) при Фонде Первого Президента Республики Казахстан - Лидера нации Султан Акимбеков принял участие в прошедшем 27-28 июня в Пекине 4-ом Всемирном форуме мира. Главной темой форума стало «Совместное преодоление трудностей: понимание, консультации и взаимопомощь».

«Форум отражает стремление Китая играть более значимую роль в глобальных процессах. По количеству панельных сессий видно, что китайцы пытаются охватить весь спектр современных проблем, которые существуют в области обеспечения безопасности», - сказал С.Акимбеков в интервью корреспонденту Казинформа.

По его словам, с учетом того, что Китай вкладывает очень много инвестиций в разные регионы мира, в том числе посредством новых проектов «Экономического пояса Шелкового пути», Азиатского банка инфраструктурных инвестиций и других инициатив, вопросы безопасности крайне важны для КНР.

В своем выступлении на сессии «Кооперация в обеспечении контртеррористической деятельности» С.Акимбеков рассказал о трех составляющих системы антитеррористического взаимодействия в Центральной Азии: Региональная антитеррористическая структура (РАТС) Шанхайской организации сотрудничества (ШОС), Организация Договора о коллективной безопасности (ОДКБ) и Совещание по взаимодействию и мерам доверия в Азии (СВМДА).

«Эта система сложилась в 1990-2000 годы. Она, в принципе, охватывает весь спектр реакции на возможные террористические угрозы. Но сейчас вызовов становится больше, в первую очередь, со стороны «Исламского государства» (...) Сотрудничество не должно сосредотачиваться исключительно на контртеррористической активности, оно должно также включать превентивные меры, в первую очередь, экономическое развитие для того, чтобы устранять

почву появления религиозных экстремистов и других радикальных элементов»,  
- сказал он.

Напомним, что Всемирный форум мира - первый неправительственный форум в Китае по вопросам безопасности. Организатором мероприятия является Университет Цинхуа. Впервые форум состоялся в июле 2012 года. В нем принимают участие ученые, эксперты в сфере международных отношений и безопасности, а также целый ряд известных политических деятелей различных стран.

В церемонии открытия нынешнего форума принял участие заместитель Председателя КНР Ли Юаньчао, в работе участвовал министр иностранных дел Китая Ван И.

4-ой форум включал 22 панельных сессии, в том числе такие, как «Китайско-американские отношения и международный порядок», «Безопасность и сотрудничество в Азиатско-Тихоокеанском регионе», «Проблемы безопасности и взаимодействия в Южной Азии», «Международное сотрудничество в сфере кибербезопасности», «Китайско-японские отношения и порядок в Восточной Азии», «Международное сотрудничество для будущей стабильности и развития Афганистана», а также другие мероприятия по вопросам ситуации в сфере безопасности на Ближнем Востоке, Центральной, Северо-Восточной, Юго-Восточной Азии, Европе, Африке и Евразии.

## **SOUTH FRONT (南方前沿)**

### **China is Not ‘Seeking Hegemony’ as Rising Power – Foreign Minister**

网址: <http://southfront.org/28-06-15-southfront-daily-digest/>

Chinese Foreign Minister dismissed the notion that China as a major rising power might be seeking hegemony, Xinhua reported.

During a speech at the Fourth World Peace Forum held in Beijing, Wang Yi reaffirmed China’s stance in protecting present-day international order and system.

“As a participant of and contributor to the global and regional order, a growing China would only mean greater strength for peace and more positive energy in the world,” said the minister.

About SouthFront: SouthFront is a public project on issues of international politics working through a number of media platforms with special emphasis on social networks. We focus on producing video and text materials about the ongoing crises around the world: Ukraine, war in Yemen and Syria, protest movements in the Balkans and other important events, influencing the growth of tension between countries and nations inspired by destructive forces. We try to dig out the truth on issues which are barely covered by the mainstream media.

瑞士媒体

**UNjobs (联合国工作网)**

**Karl Eikenberry and Ambassador Karl F. Inderfurth participated at the 4th World Peace Forum in Beijing**

网址: <http://unjobs.org/items/616240043062112256>

Beijing, June 30, 2015 - On June 27-28, The Asia Foundation's Trustees Ambassador Karl Eikenberry and Ambassador Karl F. Inderfurth participated in panels at the 4th World Peace Forum in Beijing. Organized and hosted by China's Tsinghua University, the forum gathered 500 participants, including former foreign leaders and scholars to discuss key issues on international security and regional

The Asia Foundation is a nonprofit international development organization committed to improving lives across a dynamic and developing Asia.

*UNjobs Association of Geneva - C.p. 322 - 1211 Geneva 21 - Switzerland  
Not an official document of the United Nations*

## Swissinfo（瑞士资讯日语版）

### 中国で安保フォーラム

中国世界和平论坛

网址:

<http://www.swissinfo.ch/jpn/%E4%B8%AD%E5%9B%BD%E3%81%A7%E5%AE%89%E4%BF%9D%E3%83%95%E3%82%A9%E3%83%BC%E3%83%A9%E3%83%A0/41516078>

中国が主導して世界の安全保障問題などを話し合う「世界平和フォーラム」が27日午前、北京の清華大で開幕した。李源潮国家副主席は「武力で争いは取り除けず、戦争は災難を招く。協議によってしか長期の平和は達成できない」と述べた。

## 法国媒体

### 欧洲时报

#### 第四届世界和平论坛北京开幕 德维尔潘吁大国合作

发布时间： 2015-06-29 14:42:21 来源：欧洲时报

网址：<http://zhongguo.oushinet.com/chinanews/20150629/197800.html>

【欧洲时报特约记者杨静怡 6 月 27 日北京报道】由清华大学主办、中国人民外交学会协办的第四届世界和平论坛于 6 月 27 日在清华大学开幕。开幕式上，中国国家副主席李源潮出席并以《共同构建人类和平安全命运共同体》致辞。法国前总理多米尼克·德·德维尔潘（Dominique de Villepin）、印度尼西亚前总统苏西洛·班邦·尤多约诺（Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono）等多国前政要、国际安全专家、驻华大使共近百人与会。

李源潮在致辞中指出，今年是世界反法西斯战争胜利 70 周年和联合国成立 70 周年，本届论坛以“同舟共济：理解、协商、互助”为主题，很有现实意义。

李源潮致辞主要包括三方面内容，分别为人类正在走向同舟共济的命运共同体、中国是人类命运共同体的倡导者、推动者、维护者、以理解、协商、互助精神构建人类和平安全命运共同体。

在随后的大会发言中，德维尔潘呼吁大国之间能够进行合作，共同推动地区及世界的安全。“现实是可以改变的，我相信对话和合作。希望看到世界尤其是大国能够共同推动安全，这对大家都有益。这也是大国的道义所在”，他说，“虽然目前世界发展呈现多元化，大国的文化也各不相同，但在全球化的趋势中，大国在冲突与合作、遏制与发展中应该做何选择？目前已经到了做决定的时间”。

德维尔潘强调，不管是领土争端、遏制暴力冲突，还是和平进程、防止核扩散、裁军谈判等等，都需要大国之间的合作。“和平是我们共同的目标，所有的大国都应该致力于实现和平。各个大国应该在可能导致冲突的问题应该站在一起，起到表率作用”。

他认为，这种表率作用不仅局限在地区冲突以及战争问题，诸如环保、能源领域的问题也是如此。他期待着即将到来的巴黎气候大会，参会大国应该可以做出巨大贡献。

同时，德维尔潘也呼吁建立有效的多边机制，并通过区域性金融机构来尝试解决分歧，避免安全隐患。他以“一带一路”及亚洲发展银行为例，表示说，“一带一路的不仅愿景宏大，覆盖地区也十分广阔。其宗旨是通过发展来维护和平、稳定，不以干预为基础。亚洲发展银行也是这样，如果能够解决一些地区贫困人口的基础设施建设，能降低被极端主义所利用的危险”。

此外，他以哥伦比亚的和平进程为例说，“和平进程漫长而曲折，需要整个世界的勇气。调动公众积极性，以及充分发挥舆论的作用，都将是推动和平进程的有效方式”。

在接下来两天的时间内，来自欧盟、俄罗斯、日本、美国等多国前政要、外国国际安全专家、驻华大使，以及超过百名国际安全专家和相关学术研究人员将围绕大国关系与国际秩序、亚太地区安全合作、国际反恐合作以及地区冲突与安全合作等议题展开 20 多组分组讨论。

据了解，世界和平论坛论坛是唯一一个由中国非官方机构组织举办的国际安全高级论坛，旨在为国际战略家和智库领导人提供探讨国际安全问题、寻找建设性解决方法的平台。

#### 【欧洲时报社】

欧洲时报社总部设在巴黎，旗下《欧洲时报》创刊于 1983 年，发行覆盖欧洲，是欧洲最具影响力的华文日报。周报《欧洲联合周报》创刊于 2005 年，日前在法国、西班牙、奥地利等九个国家出版国别版。欧洲时报网从 2000 年开始上传发布信息。

欧洲时报及其旗下的其它传媒的读者都是旅居欧洲的华人、华侨，还有在欧洲各国的中国留学生和中国派驻欧洲、北非各国的外交、商务机构的工作人员。除此以外，一些研究中国文化、关注中国现状及发展的外国汉学家、爱好中国文化和学习中文的外国学生也是欧洲时报热心的读者。

欧洲时报问世至今，素以不懈努力探索改进报纸质量，更以竭诚服务的姿态不断贴近读者的需求。因此欧洲时报从来不拘一格，形式和内容永远紧跟时代。

#### 【欧洲时报网】

欧洲时报.com ([www.oushinet.com](http://www.oushinet.com))是欧洲综合媒体集团欧洲时报社旗下的中文网站。2000 年开通的欧洲时报网曾是欧洲最早的中文网站之一，既是欧洲时报原有资讯的网上发布平台，也是用中文全面沟通中国和欧洲的信息互动平台。欧洲时报中文网致力于打造欧洲权威中文信息服务网站。2009 年 4 月，欧洲时报中文网全新改版，彰显“时代感·开放性”，塑造“全面·全新·权威”的动感网络媒体新形象。

## 意大利媒体

### Il velino (利诺通讯社)

#### Cina, Wang Yi: “La Russia fra i partner prioritari per il paese”

中国王毅：“俄罗斯于中国发展紧密关系。”

网址:

<http://www.ilvelino.it/it/article/2015/06/27/cina-wang-yi-la-russia-fra-i-partner-prioritari-per-il-paese/2d6f6751-8f52-44d5-99ee-ba2b1db0ac7d/>

Così il ministro degli Esteri cinese durante la quarta edizione del Forum mondiale per la pace

La Cina annovera le relazioni bilaterali con la Russia fra quelle prioritarie per il paese. Lo ha affermato oggi il ministro degli Esteri cinese, Wang Yi, durante la quarta edizione del Forum mondiale per la pace ospitato dall'università Tsinghua a Pechino. “Rispettiamo i nostri diversi percorsi di sviluppo e di forme di governo”, ha affermato il ministro cinese, che ha aggiunto: “Ci sosteniamo reciprocamente negli sforzi che compiamo per difendere i nostri legittimi interessi e rispettare le preoccupazioni dell'altro”. A proposito della cooperazione fra Russia e Cina ai fini della salvaguardia delle leggi internazionali e dei principi sanciti dalla Carta delle Nazioni unite, Wang Yi ha affermato: “Questi principi, oltre ad aiutarci a mantenere alto il livello complessivo della nostra partnership strategica e della nostra cooperazione, rendono questo rapporto una delle più importanti relazioni bilaterali della Cina”. Con il deteriorarsi delle relazioni con il mondo occidentale in seguito all'inizio della crisi ucraina nel 2014, Mosca ha dato nuovo impulso alla cooperazione con i partner asiatici, in particolare con la Cina, nell'ambito della fornitura di gas naturale e con un rafforzamento delle relazioni diplomatiche.

## **Russia and China Developed a Close-knit Relationship**

China sees its bilateral ties with Russia as one of its priority relations, Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi said Saturday during the fourth World Peace Forum underway at Beijing's Tsinghua University. "We respect our separate development paths and forms of governance. We support each other's efforts to secure our vested interests and respect each other's concerns," the minister said. He went on to describe Russian-Chinese cooperation to safeguard international laws and principles enshrined in the UN Charter. "These principles, which help us maintain our comprehensive strategic partnership and cooperation on a high level, also make these ties one of China's most important bilateral relations," Yi explained. After Russia's relations with the West deteriorated following the start of the 2014 Ukraine crisis, Moscow reenergized its cooperation with Asian partners, mostly China, negotiating gas delivery contracts and intensifying diplomatic ties.

## 芬兰媒体

### Gbtimes（环球时代传媒有限公司）

#### China's position on Nansha Islands consistent: FM

网址: <http://gbtimes.com/china/chinas-position-nansha-islands-consistent-fm>

Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi has reiterated that China is determined and able to continue safeguarding its rights and interests of the Nansha Islands in the South China Sea.

Wang made the remarks at the Fourth World Peace Forum which wrapped up here in Beijing on Sunday. The forum included topics of security cooperation among world powers as well as security issues in the Asia-Pacific region.

Responding to the South China Sea issue, a hot topic related to regional security, Wang Yi first briefed the audience with some historical facts about the Nansha Islands.

"During the Second World War, the Nansha Islands were occupied by Japanese forces. After the end of the war, in accordance with the Cairo Declaration and the Potsdam Proclamation, the Chinese government openly reclaimed its sovereignty over the Nansha Islands. China and the United States were allies at the time and Chinese troops were actually on US military vessels on their voyage to Nansha to reclaim China's sovereignty. Our American friends should be well aware of that."

Wang Yi has used the occasion to state that the Chinese government's position on the issue is consistent and will not change.

"China's sovereignty over the Nansha Islands has neither expanded nor dwindled. Otherwise, we cannot face our ancestors and forefathers. At the same time, the nibbling at and invading of China's sovereignty and interests must come to an end, or we cannot face our descendants."

Wang Yi has also noted that China had fallen victim to the seizure and occupation of its islands and reefs by other nations, related to the exploration for oil in the South China Sea dating back to the 1960s.

Faced with illegal occupations, Wang Yi notes China has always dealt with the Nansha Islands issue through peaceful means; Further to that, China and ASEAN countries signed the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea.

Wang Yi says despite of differences on maritime security, exchanges and cooperation are still the main trend of China-US ties. He notes that over 300 agreements were reached between China and the US at the just-concluded Strategic and Economic Dialogue and High-Level Consultation on People-to-People Exchanges.

"It indicates that China and the US share comprehensive common interests in the bilateral, regional and international levels and that exchanges and cooperation are still the main trend of the two countries' relations."

China and the United States have launched a joint initiative to step up cooperation on ocean preservation during the annual meetings held in Washington last week.

Han Xudong, professor of China's National Defense University, suggests there is room for China and the United States to work together to safeguard the maritime security in the Asia Pacific region.

"China and the US are the most influential powers in the region. The two sides should start making rules to protect regional security, since without rules countries are unable to behave accordingly. Then they can cooperate in concrete operations such as search and rescue. Moreover, they can join hands to fight against non-traditional security threats such as pirates and terrorism."

The World Peace Forum, founded in 2012, is China's first high-level non-governmental forum focusing on international security.

## 印度媒体

### The HINDU（印度教徒报）

#### Swamy favours ‘strategic triangle’

网址:

<http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/swamy-favours-strategic-triangle/article7372363.ece>

Senior member of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) National Executive, Subramanian Swamy has called for a strategic partnership among India, China and the United States to promote world peace.

Speaking at the 2015 World Peace Forum Conference hosted by Tsinghua University, Dr. Swamy said that a new global power paradigm has emerged. It is underscored by the US, China and India jointly accounting for 43 per cent of the global population, leadership in GDP contribution, in PPP rates of exchange, and possession of the three largest armed forces. The three countries have also emerged as the drivers of global economic growth.

Dr. Swamy, who has also been the Chairman of the BJP Committee for Strategic Action, stressed that the new paradigm shift demands the movement of “the post-War 1945 global power structure ossified presently in the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, each holding a veto to meet the exigencies of the pre-1945 international issues of conventional warfare, to a new dispensation of international power structure in which China and India, particularly the latter because it have unfairly denied its due place, have to recognise for the new status as emergent economies of global reach.”

The rise of religion-based terrorism dominated by radical religion-driven forces and which is facilitated by cyber technology, particularly computer websites, and internet banking, reinforces the emergence of a new paradigm in the partnership of nations, Dr. Swamy observed.

To make it happen, Washington must tweak its foreign policy, he says

## Prokerala News (Prokerala 新闻)

### CHINA-BEIJING-LI YUANCHAO-WORLD PEACE FORUM-ADDRESS (CN)

网址:

<http://www.prokerala.com/news/photos/chinese-vice-president-li-yuanchao-addresses-the-315705.html>



BEIJING, June 27, 2015 (Xinhua) -- Chinese Vice President Li Yuanchao addresses the opening ceremony of the fourth World Peace Forum at Tsinghua University in Beijing, capital of China, June 27, 2015. (Xinhua/Ding Haitao/IANS) (mp)

## Zee News (Zee 新闻)

### Subramanian Swamy calls for new China policy by Modi govt

网址:

[http://zeenews.india.com/news/india/subramanian-swamy-calls-for-new-china-policy-by-modi-govt\\_1621915.html](http://zeenews.india.com/news/india/subramanian-swamy-calls-for-new-china-policy-by-modi-govt_1621915.html)

Beijing: The BJP government is following Congress' "outdated" China policy, senior party leader Subramanian Swamy said as he termed Beijing's backing to Pakistan in the UN on the Mumbai terror attack mastermind Zaki-ur Rehman Lakhvi as a "wake up call".

Swamy said Prime Minister Narendra Modi should convene a conference of "insiders" to draw up a new policy specially after the recent Lakhvi episode.

"We are working on Congress party's outdated China policy. The Prime Minister needs to convene a conference of insiders to draw up a new China policy which should review our strength, weaknesses and opportunities," Swamy, senior member of BJP's National Executive, told Indian media here.

The present China policy lacks clarity, he said, adding: "We have a China policy but it is carry over."

Swamy, here to attend 2015 World Peace Forum conference organised by China's Tsinghua University, said China's backing to Pakistan on Lakhvi should be a "wake up call".

"I have been informed that they (China) had hinted to our people that a vote in the UN against Pakistan is premature and we did not read the signal," he said.

For China "abandoning Pakistan means empowering India. You have to empower yourself. Why should they make the road clear?" he said.

On the impact of Chinese President Xi Jinping's visit to India and Modi's visit here last month, Swamy said not much progress has been added except commitment of about USD 20 billion, mostly from Chinese private sector.

"We should not be carried away by atmospherics. Every visit (of Modi) is described as historic. We have not seen anything from Japan. My advice to Modi: convene a conference with people who know China, whomsoever you are comfortable with and devise a new China policy," he said.

He also said Indian navy's strength both in fleet and weapons should be vastly increased to the point that it can be deployed to police on busy shipping routes like Malacca Strait in cooperation with Indonesia which could be an "effective answer" to China's plans of 'String of Pearls' to contain India.

Swamy said India's new China policy should have a clear statement on what will be our stance on issues like in the event of China-US conflict.

"Chinese will find it acceptable to have neutrality. If it becomes public, Americans tolerate that. The China policy should have clarity. We have a China policy but it is carry over," he said.

"At the moment, there are issues between India and China that require urgent resolution. Border will be a by-product solution. Border cannot be one of the solutions," he said.

About China, he said Beijing understands India's potentiality.

"They understand that the world does not put us in the same measure as China. They recognise our potentialities and our strategic positioning in the Indian Ocean. But at the same time till India builds strength in commensurate with its potentialities, the question of negotiating an equal status with China will not happen," he said.

In order to be effective, India should make it clear that it will remain neutral in any US-China conflict on Taiwan, he said.

China views Taiwan as a rebel province that needs to be re-unified with the mainland.

"In order to carry credibility with China, we should have blue water navy, we should now develop independent fuel which is thorium and become independent of crude oil from the Middle East by developing alternative technologies like hydrogen fuel cells," he said.

India's potentialities should be fully utilised, he said. Swamy said in the light of formation of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) with USD 100 billion and the initial subscribed capital of USD 50 billion, "the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) bank has become a dead letter".

Officials of 57 prospective founding countries, including India, today signed an agreement on the formation of AIIB. While China is the largest shareholder in terms of GDP and PPP (Purchasing Power Parity), India is the second largest shareholder.

Earlier speaking in the conference on the subject of 'Relations among major powers and international order', Swamy proposed "strategic triangle" between India, China and the US to meet the new situation in the 21st century.

"To further such an understanding, the present Narendra Modi government could become inclined to explore the possibility of an annual trilateral India-China-US summit meet not only to discuss global security matters but also regional issues," he said.

## **DNA India (印度勤奋媒体公司)**

### **Subramanian Swamy calls for new China policy**

网址:

<http://www.dnaindia.com/india/report-subramanian-swamy-calls-for-new-china-policy-by-modi-government-2099916>

"We are working on Congress party's outdated China policy. The Prime Minister needs to convene a conference of insiders to draw up a new China policy which should review our strength, weaknesses and opportunities," Swamy, senior member of BJP's National Executive, told Indian media here.

The BJP government is following Congress' "outdated" China policy, senior party leader Subramanian Swamy said as he termed Beijing's backing to Pakistan in the UN on the Mumbai terror attack mastermind Zaki-ur Rehman Lakhvi as a "wake up call".

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## First Post India (印度第一邮报)

### BJP govt following Congress' outdated China policy: Subramanian Swamy on Lakhvi issue

网址:

<http://www.firstpost.com/world/bjp-govt-following-congress-outdated-china-policy-s-ubramanian-swamy-lakhvi-issue-2317346.html>

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Swamy said in the light of formation of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) with USD 100 billion and the initial subscribed capital of USD 50 billion, "the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) bank has become a dead letter".

Officials of 57 prospective founding countries, including India, today signed an agreement on the formation of AIIB. While China is the largest shareholder in terms of GDP and PPP (Purchasing Power Parity), India is the second largest shareholder.

Earlier speaking in the conference on the subject of 'Relations among major powers and international order', Swamy proposed "strategic triangle" between India, China and the US to meet the new situation in the 21st century.

"To further such an understanding, the present Narendra Modi government could become inclined to explore the possibility of an annual trilateral India-China-US summit meet not only to discuss global security matters but also regional issues," he said.

## India Today (今日印度)

### China's vote on questioning Lakhvi a wake-up call for India, says Subramanian Swamy

斯瓦密指出：印度和中国需要加强对话消除误解

网址：

<http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/china-lakhvi-vote-un-pakistan-mumbai-terror-attack-india/1/448041.html>

Swamy told India Today that New Delhi had misread Beijing's signals amid differences between both countries on the vote.

China's move to block India's efforts at the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) to question Pakistan over the release of Mumbai attack mastermind Zaki-ur-Rehman Lakhvi is a "wake up call" for India's - and the Narendra Modi government's - China policy, BJP leader Subramanian Swamy has said.

In Beijing on an official visit where he addressed the prestigious World Peace Forum, Swamy told India Today that New Delhi had misread Beijing's signals amid differences between both countries on the vote. China placed a technical hold on India's move to seek a clarification from Pakistan over Lakhvi's release, which is a violation of an earlier UNSC resolution, saying it sought more information.

"The Lakhvi vote should make us wake-up, it is a wake-up call," said Swamy. "Don't expect the international community to side with you as long as Chinese threaten de facto and de jure veto power... They had hinted to our people that a vote against Pakistan in UN is premature and we did not read the signal."

Swamy also called for the Modi government to rethink its approach in dealing with China. "We have not made much progress," he said. "Even in economics, only a modest \$20 billion investment [over five years] and that too from mostly private companies. We are basically working on an outdated Congress China policy."

He said the PM needed to bring together insiders to draw up a new China policy including strengths, weakness, opportunities and threats of dealing with China.

Asked by India Today what this new China policy should entail, Swamy said the first important aspect would be to clarify India's stance on "possible scenarios if the US and China enter into a conflict"

The other important focus should be on building military strength, especially in India's naval deployment which needed to be "vastly increased". Swamy said India's defence budget had not been bolstered sufficiently.

Modi was warmly welcomed by Chinese President Xi Jinping in his hometown of Xian during his May 14-16 visit. Both sides signed a range of business deals but did not make breakthroughs on the boundary issue.

Swamy cautioned that India should not be "carried away" by atmospherics in foreign policy. "Every visit has been described as historic. But results are different. We have not seen anything from Japan. My advice is devise a new China policy," he said.

Swamy, who said he had turned down an offer to take up the position of first chairman at the India and China-led BRICS New Development Bank, believed his decision was "vindicated" with Monday's launch of the China-backed Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). Fifty countries including India signed articles of AIIB in Beijing on Monday, a move that has cast doubts on the future of the BRICS Bank. "If the AIIB grows the way it is growing with so many countries joining, the BRICS bank will become a dead letter," he warned.

But Ye Hailin, Director of Institute of International Strategic Studies in Beijing, suggested to India Today the banks will fill different needs. While the AIIB would limit itself to infrastructure projects, the BRICS initiative, he said, would be able to provide funding for a wider variety of projects with a focus on member nations.

## Business Standard (商业标准)

### The Beijing Paradox

北京自我矛盾

网址:

[http://www.business-standard.com/article/opinion/shyam-saran-the-beijing-paradox-115070701418\\_1.html](http://www.business-standard.com/article/opinion/shyam-saran-the-beijing-paradox-115070701418_1.html)

July 7, 2015 Shyam Saran (The writer is a former foreign secretary and current chairman, RIS and senior fellow, CPR)

A recent visit to Beijing as an invitee to the Fourth World Peace Forum proved to be a welcome opportunity to feel the pulse of an emerging great power. The forum is the brainchild of Professor Yan Xuetong, a scholar celebrated for recommending the abandonment of Deng Xiaoping's famous dictum of "keeping a low profile and hiding brightness", and instead adopting a more activist profile of "striving for achievement" which goes together with a strong political leadership. The World Peace Forum is only one of several high profile international gatherings that China has been convening over recent years. There is now an annual Xiangshan Forum, bringing together well-known international political and academic personages from across the world; another recent addition is an annual closed door brainstorming conclave for exchange of views on the current global landscape and its likely trajectory in the coming years and decades. And there is, of course, the well-known Boao Forum, which is a kind of a Chinese equivalent of the World Economic Forum. These are all platforms which allow Chinese scholars and thinkers as well as political leaders, to interact, often in an unusually informal and open environment, with their counterparts in many foreign countries. They create opportunities for China to keep track of emerging trends and perspectives both in the Asian region and the world. They are also useful in conveying China's own perspectives to influential opinion-makers in key foreign countries. This new found openness and willingness to engage is unusual in a one party-state, otherwise intolerant of dissent and with strict social and media controls. It is difficult to think of such range and density of out-reach in democratic India. China is going all out to mobilise international public opinion behind its foreign policy aims and achieving some success. There is also a parallel effort to get the world used to the idea of China as a great power, assuming its rightful and historically pre-eminent place in the international order.

The many interactions, both formal and informal at the World Peace Forum pointed to certain consistent elements in China's current world view:

The international order is inherently hierarchic and is currently moving towards a new bi-polar structure, headed by the US and China. Furthermore, China's emergence as a great power, in the same league as the US, is a historical inevitability since, except for

the past two centuries, China was the pre-eminent power in Asia and the wealthiest country in the world. At the Forum, this came out clearly in Foreign Minister Wang Yi's replies to a question from a Japanese participant. Wang Yi said that Sino-Japanese relations would improve once Japan reconciled itself to the fact that China was today a bigger economy than Japan and that this gap would continue to expand in the future. He added that a Japanese friend himself had conveyed to him that it should not be difficult for his country to accept China's emergence as a great power because Japan had lived through the centuries in the shadow of Chinese power, except for the aberrant period when China was weak and vulnerable. In a different context a prominent Chinese scholar pointed out how Putin's Russia, too, had, until recently, been resisting China's rise as a powerful neighbour, unable to accept that China was now richer and more powerful than Russia. Sino-Russian partnership had progressed rapidly once Russia had accepted and reconciled to this reality.

I wonder how Serge Ivanov, the former Russian NSA who was attending the Forum, would have reacted to this rather gratuitous put down of his country!

Despite this clear and candid articulation of how China sees its own emergence in relation to other major powers, there was nevertheless a sense of caution in dealing with the United States. With an eye to President Xi Jinping's forthcoming visit to the United States, Wang Yi made three important pronouncements which may appear somewhat contradictory to the positions referred to above.

One, he said China was not out to overturn the existing order because China itself was one of the founders and architects of the post-Second World War international system. This is of interest because, of course, it was the KMT-ruled Republic of China which had been a signatory to the San Francisco Treaty, which China had always considered an illegitimate interloper. Now China is, in a sense, articulating a Chinese identity and a historical continuity that goes beyond the governments that have ruled the country. Two, he claimed that China was not a "trouble-maker", but rather a country which was using its enhanced economic and military capabilities to contribute to international peace and security; and Three, China was not a "free-rider", but willing to generate and distribute global public goods, whether in the form of peacekeeping missions or development cooperation, such as through the One Belt One Road initiative or the Asian Infrastructure and Investment Bank. He added, as reassurance, that these initiatives and institutions were not to supplant but to supplement existing processes and institutions.

Despite this reassuring posture, Wang Yi did not budge on the South China Sea issue, saying that any compromise would be a "betrayal of our ancestors and of succeeding generations".

On China-India relations, one was asked why India had not signed on to the One Belt One Road initiative. I said we were not clear about its scope and implications and had reservations about the Sino-Pakistan Economic Corridor traversing Pakistan-occupied Kashmir. Another query was over India's reluctance to admit China to SAARC even while China was being magnanimous enough to allow India's membership of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO). I pointed out that China could engage in cooperation with SAARC as an Observer and that India was being admitted to SCO only after regional cooperation among its current members had achieved a certain scale and density. SAARC I said was still thin on intra-regional cooperation. And a Chinese scholar, when asked where India fitted in the hierarchical order that China envisaged, said for China, India was a "swing State" which ought to be kept from leaning too close to the United States or straying too far from its traditional non-alignment. This may require China, he acknowledged, to make greater efforts to woo India and this is what its leaders were committed to.

So, is being non-aligned but threatening to become aligned the right posture for India? Something to think about!

## 印度尼西亚媒体

### ANTARA（印尼国家通讯社）

#### **US, China must maintain peace in asia-pacific region: Yudhoyono**

网址:

<http://www.antaranews.com/en/news/99342/us-china-must-maintain-peace-in-asia-pacific-region-yudhoyono>

Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (ANTARA FOTO/Widodo S. Jusuf)

Beijing (ANTARA News) - Former Indonesian president Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono said the US and China must strengthen their commitment to maintaining and advance peace and stability in the Asia Pacific region.

"There is no doubt the US and China are big players in the Asia Pacific region," he said when speaking at the fourth World Peace Forum here on Saturday.

Yudhoyono noted that China has been transformed into an economically and militarily strong and modern country. "It has even become a dynamic world economic power," he added.

Yudhoyono, the sixth president of Indonesia, added "with its capacity in economic and military fields, as well as its strategic location, China has become one of the worlds powers."

The US, on the other hand, as a big economic power, is also playing a balancing role in the Asia-Pacific region. "Most countries in the region have long relied on its markets and its economic scale. The US military power has also affected the scale of regional security," Yudhoyono said.

The dynamic in the relations between the US and China is expected not to create a crisis, but to lead to a 21st Century partnership based upon mutual respect and equality in various interests.

"The US and China, moreover, have common interests with regard to investment, the Iranian nuclear talks, peace talks in Afghanistan and the fight against terrorism, as well as in dealing with climate change," he said.

Yudhoyono said the US and China must keep developing constructive and mutually beneficial efforts for the sake of not only the two countries, but also the region.

"This is, indeed, not easy to achieve, but there must never be a miscalculation made by the two that would escalate the situation in the region," he said.

He said it was undeniable that rivalry between the big powers in Asia Pacific was still strong, and "therefore all potentials for cooperation must be developed, rather than the potential for conflict," he said.

He said cooperation and solidarity in the Asia Pacific region could be built through three forums, including economic and military cooperation, and cooperation among international communities in the Asia Pacific region.

"People-to-people and cultural relationships are very important and are the main foundation for cooperation, not only for now, but also in the future and for future generations," he said.

## **SBY bicara perdamaian dunia di Tiongkok**

苏西洛在中国的和平谈话

Sabtu, 27 Juni 2015 09:40 WIB | 4.220 Views

Pewarta: Rini Utami

<http://www.antaraneews.com/berita/503803/sby-bicara-perdamaian-dunia-di-tiongkok>

Beijing (ANTARA News) - Mantan presiden RI Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono menjadi pembicara dalam Forum keempat Perdamaian Dunia (World Peace Forum/WPF) di Beijing, pada Sabtu.

Dalam forum tersebut Yudhoyono sebagai tamu kehormatan berbicara tentang kekuatan utama kerja sama keamanan, bersama mantan perdana Menteri Perancis Dominique de Villepin dan mantan perdana menteri Jepang Yukio Hatoyama.

Yudhoyono tampil dalam panel pertama forum yang digagas kali pertama pada 2006 di Shengen. Pada tahun ini WPF digelar dengan tema Overcome Difficulties: Understanding, Consultation, and Reciprocity.

Selain Yudhoyono tampil pula mantan perdana menteri Australia Kevin Rudd dengan materi kerja sama keamanan Asia Pasifik dan mantan sekretaris Dewan Keamanan Federal Federasi Rusia Igor Ivanov yang tampil dalam topik Eropa Dan kerja sama keamanan internasional.

Wakil Presiden Tiongkok Li Yuanchao dalam pidato pembukannya mengatakan masalah keamanan yang kompleks, dengan beragam latar belakang menjadi fokus masyarakat internasional. Konflik dan sengketa terjadi di beberapa kawasan dunia.

Karena itu, kerja sama internasional sangat diperlukan untuk mencari solusi dengan melibatkan banyak pihak, baik pemerintah, swasta, lembaga non pemerintah, praktisi dan pelaku serta ahli masalah keamanan.

WPF bertujuan menjalin kerja sama internasional, dengan saling bertukar pandang dan pengalaman guna mendapatkan ide baru, konsep dan pendekatan baru, untuk menciptakan stabilitas dan perdamaian dunia.

Pada saat yang bersamaan sejumlah negara juga menghadapi tantangan yang tidak kalah penting untuk menjadi perhatian bersama seperti krisis ekonomi, terorisme, perubahan iklim, kesenjangan kesejahteraan, wabah penyakit, seperti Sindrom Pernafasan Timur Tengah (MERS), kata Li Yuanchao.

"Asia merupakan salah satu kawasan yang sangat dinamis, dan sangat menjanjikan dan kini terus berproses untuk menuju integrasi Asia. Kita harus mempercepat integrasi Asia atas dasar kepentingan bersama untuk masa depan lebih baik," katanya.

Begitu pun dengan kawasan lain di dunia, yang terus tumbuh dan berproses menuju integrasi atas kepentingan bersama, dan saling menguntungkan demi kemakmuran bersama, seperti di Eropa, Afrika, bahkan Amerika Serikat dan negara-negara G-20 menjadi mekanisme yang penting bagi perdamaian dan keamanan dunia, tutur Liu Yuanchao.

## REPUBLIKA ONLINE (共和国在线)

### SBY Bicara Perdamaian Dunia di World Peace Forum

苏西洛在世界和平论坛谈世界和平问题

网址:

<http://www.republika.co.id/berita/internasional/global/15/06/27/nql21b-sby-bicara-perdamaian-dunia-di-emworld-peace-forumem>

REPUBLIKA.CO.ID, BEIJING -- Mantan presiden RI Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono menjadi pembicara dalam Forum keempat Perdamaian Dunia (World Peace Forum/WPF) di Beijing, Sabtu (27/6). Dalam forum tersebut Yudhoyono sebagai tamu kehormatan berbicara tentang kekuatan utama kerja sama keamanan, bersama mantan perdana Menteri Perancis Dominique de Villepin dan mantan perdana menteri Jepang Yukio Hatoyama.

Yudhoyono tampil dalam panel pertama forum yang digagas kali pertama pada 2006 di Shengen. Pada tahun ini WPF digelar dengan tema "Overcome Difficulties: Understanding, Consultation, and Reciprocity. Selain Yudhoyono tampil pula mantan perdana menteri Australia Kevin Rudd dengan materi kerja sama keamanan Asia Pasifik dan mantan sekretaris Dewan Keamanan Federal Federasi Rusia Igor Ivanov yang tampil dalam topik Eropa Dan kerja sama keamanan internasional.

Wakil Presiden Cina Li Yuanchao dalam pidato pembukannya mengatakan masalah keamanan yang kompleks, dengan beragam latar belakang menjadi fokus masyarakat internasional. Konflik dan sengketa terjadi di beberapa kawasan dunia. Karena itu, kerja sama internasional sangat diperlukan untuk mencari solusi dengan melibatkan banyak pihak, baik pemerintah, swasta, lembaga non pemerintah, praktisi dan pelaku serta ahli masalah keamanan.

WPF bertujuan menjalin kerja sama internasional, dengan saling bertukar pandang dan pengalaman guna mendapatkan ide baru, konsep dan pendekatan baru, untuk menciptakan stabilitas dan perdamaian dunia.

Pada saat yang bersamaan sejumlah negara juga menghadapi tantangan yang tidak kalah penting untuk menjadi perhatian bersama seperti krisis ekonomi, terorisme, perubahan iklim, kesenjangan kesejahteraan, wabah penyakit, seperti Sindrom Pernafasan Timur Tengah (MERS).

"Asia merupakan salah satu kawasan yang sangat dinamis, dan sangat menjanjikan dan kini terus berproses untuk menuju integrasi Asia. Kita harus mempercepat integrasi Asia atas dasar kepentingan bersama untuk masa depan lebih baik," kata Li Yuanchao.

Begitu pun dengan kawasan lain di dunia, yang terus tumbuh dan berproses menuju integrasi atas kepentingan bersama, dan saling menguntungkan demi kemakmuran bersama, seperti di Eropa, Afrika, bahkan Amerika Serikat dan negara-negara G-20 menjadi mekanisme yang penting bagi perdamaian dan keamanan dunia.

## **JiaXiang hometown (家乡报)**

### **SBY Serukan Perdamaian di World Peace Forum**

苏西洛在世界和平论坛呼吁和平

网址: <http://www.jia-xiang.biz/sby-serukan-perdamaian-di-world-peace-forum/>

BEIJING, JIA XIANG – Mantan presiden RI Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (SBY), yang menjadi tamu kehormatan dalam Forum Perdamaian Dunia atau World Peace Forum (WPF), pada Sabtu (27/6/15) di Beijing, Tiongkok, tampil sebagai pembicara tentang perdamaian dunia. Dia, yang tampil dalam panel pertama, juga menyinggung kekuatan utama kerja sama keamanan internasional.

Selain Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, yang menjadi tamu kehormatan di forum keempat bertema *Overcome Difficulties: Understanding, Consultation, and Reciprocity*, mantan perdana Menteri Perancis Dominique de Villepin dan mantan perdana menteri Jepang Yukio Hatoyama.

Tampil pula sebagai pembicara di forum yang digagas kali pertama pada 2006 di Shengen, mantan Perdana Menteri Australia Kevin Rudd dengan materi kerja sama keamanan Asia Pasifik dan mantan sekretaris Dewan Keamanan Federal Federasi Rusia Igor Ivanov yang tampil dalam topik Eropa dan kerja sama keamanan internasional.

Wakil Presiden Tiongkok Li Yuanchao dalam pidato pembukannya mengatakan masalah keamanan yang kompleks, dengan beragam latar belakang menjadi fokus masyarakat internasional. Konflik dan sengketa terjadi di beberapa kawasan dunia. Tantangan yang tidak kalah penting untuk menjadi perhatian bersama seperti krisis ekonomi, terorisme, perubahan iklim, kesenjangan kesejahteraan, wabah penyakit, seperti Sindrom Pernafasan Timur Tengah (MERS).

Untuk kawasan Asia, yang menurut dia kini terus berproses menuju integrasi Asia, merupakan salah satu kawasan yang sangat dinamis, dan sangat menjanjikan. “Kita harus mempercepat integrasi Asia atas dasar kepentingan bersama untuk masa depan lebih baik,” katanya.

Tak hanya di Asia, paparnya, kawasan lain di dunia yang terus tumbuh dan berproses menuju integrasi atas kepentingan bersama, dan saling menguntungkan demi kemakmuran bersama, seperti di Eropa, Afrika, bahkan Amerika Serikat dan negara-negara G-20 menjadi mekanisme yang penting bagi perdamaian dan keamanan dunia.

Karena itu, kerja sama internasional sangat diperlukan untuk mencari solusi dengan melibatkan banyak pihak, baik pemerintah, swasta, lembaga non pemerintah, praktisi dan pelaku serta ahli masalah keamanan.

## **The Jakarta Post（雅加达邮报）**

### **China, US must exercise self-control: SBY**

苏西洛强调中美都需要保持自我克制

网址:

<http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2015/06/29/china-us-must-exercise-self-control-sby.html>

Former president Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono has asserted that China and the US, the two most influential countries in the Asia-Pacific, must be able to restrain themselves to safeguard and maintain peace and stability in the region.

“I hope China and the US can restrain themselves to avoid a miscalculation that can trigger tensions and conflicts in the region,” the former president said as quoted by Antara in Beijing, on Monday, before he flew back to Indonesia.

Yudhoyono further said: “Even if all disputes cannot be completely resolved, the two parties must implement a maximum restraint principle, in which both of them can exercise self-control and uphold the spirit of dialogue, cooperation and partnership.”

The sixth Indonesian president was in Beijing as an honorary speaker at the fourth World Peace Forum, which ran from June 27 to 28. A number of former high ranking officials from several countries and international security analysts and experts attended the forum.

Yudhoyono said it could not be denied that China and the US were two big players in the Asia-Pacific.

“China has become the second largest economic power in the world, supported by its strong, big and modern military force. On the other side, with its strong and large resources, the US has long played its role and influence, both in the field of economics and the military, in the Asia-Pacific,” he said.

Yudhoyono said it was expected that the dynamics of China and US relations could avoid crisis and conflict in the Asia-Pacific, bringing them to a 21st century partnership that was based on equality and mutual respect. (ebf)(++++)

## **Dewan Pimpinan Pusat PARTAI DEMOKRAT (中央执行委员会民主党人)**

### **Catatan SBY dari World Peace Forum 2015 di Tiongkok**

印尼媒体关注中国 2015 世界和平论坛

网址: <http://www.demokrat.or.id/?p=32690>

Presiden ke-6 RI yang juga Ketua Umum Partai Demokrat Prof Dr Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono ( facebook SBYudhoyono)

Beijing, Tiongkok: Presiden ke-6 RI yang juga Ketua Umum Partai Demokrat Prof Dr Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono selama 2 hari (27-28 Juni 2015) melaksanakan kegiatan di Beijing, Tiongkok, untuk berpartisipasi dalam World Peace Forum 2015.

Berikut catatan Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono terkait kegiatan tersebut, yang langsung disampaikannya melalui akun pribadi di media sosial twitter, @SBYudhoyono, pada Senin, 29 Juni 2015:

Selama 2 hari, 27-28 Juni 2015, saya melaksanakan kegiatan di Beijing, Tiongkok, untuk berpartisipasi dalam World Peace Forum 2015.

Dalam World Peace Forum 2015 tersebut saya sampaikan pandangan dan rekomendasi saya tentang Kerjasama Keamanan di Asia Pasifik. Di forum internasional tersebut saya garis bawahi perlunya membangun mindset serta kerangka baru – Geopolitics of Cooperations. Tantangan yang kita hadapi: permusuhan dan konflik di kawasan, utamanya sengketa teritorial di Asia Timur serta Laut Tiongkok Selatan. Juga ketegangan dan rivalitas antara Tiongkok serta Amerika Serikat, yang bila tidak dikelola bisa menimbulkan dampak yang buruk. Namun, ada juga peluang yang bisa diambil: hubungan ekonomi antar-negara yang makin saling tergantung serta saling menguntungkan. Tesis dan rekomendasi saya: perkuat kerjasama ekonomi seraya kelola konflik yang ada, guna cegah terjadinya benturan militer yang berbahaya. Bagi semua pihak yang bersengketa, termasuk Tiongkok dan AS, harus bisa menahan diri, serta menghindari mispersepsi serta miskalkulasi. Saya yakin kawasan Asia Pasifik akan tumbuh baik, terutama secara ekonomi, sepanjang kita bisa mengelola konflik dengan baik. Dalam rangkaian WPF 2015, saya juga berikan pidato dan berdiskusi dengan mahasiswa Tiongkok serta Indonesia yang ada di Universitas Tsinghua. Disamping mesti sukses dalam studi, para mahasiswa juga saya minta perkuat persahabatan untuk kerjasama RI-Tiongkok di masa depan. Di Beijing saya juga bertemu Wapres Li Yuanchao dan sejumlah tokoh Tiongkok. Mereka senang dengan kokohnya kemitraan strategis kita. Saya katakan kerjasama yang baik serta saling menguntungkan bisa ditingkatkan, apalagi Presiden Jokowi juga sudah berkunjung ke Tiongkok.

## **SBY Sampaikan Pidato Kunci di Forum Perdamaian Dunia**

苏西洛在世界和平论坛的重要讲话

网址: <http://www.demokrat.or.id/?p=32681>

Beijing, Tiongkok: Presiden ke-6 RI yang juga Ketua Umum Partai Demokrat Prof Dr Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono menyampaikan pidato kunci pada kegiatan Forum keempat Perdamaian Dunia (World Peace Forum) di Tsinghua University, Beijing, Tiongkok, Sabtu (27/6) pagi. Pada tahun ini World Peace Forum (WPF) digelar dengan tema “Overcome Difficulties: Understanding, Consultation, and Reciprocity”.

Dalam pidatonya, SBY mengingatkan bahwa dialog merupakan solusi tepat dalam menyelesaikan permasalahan di Laut Tiongkok Selatan. Meskipun ketegangan meningkat di Laut Tiongkok Selatan dalam beberapa bulan terakhir, jumlah konflik kekerasan telah menurun, karena kemauan pemerintah, organisasi internasional, dan pihak-pihak untuk terlibat dalam dialog.

Membangun perdamaian dan keamanan harus dimulai dengan mengetahui dan mengidentifikasi tantangan yang ada. Yang paling penting adalah mencari solusi bagi tantangan tersebut. Dialog, SBY melanjutkan, terbukti efektif dan menghasilkan solusi nyata.

“Indonesia menerapkan hal tersebut dalam menyelesaikan konflik di Aceh, dalam gerakan separatis GAM selama 30 tahun. Pada tahun 2005, dialog berlangsung, separatisme berakhir, konflik berhenti, dan Indonesia tetap bersatu,” SBY menambahkan.

Dimulai pada 2012, World Peace Forum merupakan forum tingkat tinggi non-Pemerintah Tiongkok pertama yang fokus pada keamanan internasional. WPF merupakan sebuah wadah, dimana politisi, perwira militer, akademisi, dan pelaku bisnis dari seluruh dunia berkumpul untuk berdiskusi tentang cara mempromosikan kerjasama internasional di bidang keamanan. Forum ini diharapkan berkembang menjadi mekanisme berkomunikasi yang paling berpengaruh pada sektor politik internasional dan perdamaian. (akun facebook SBYudhoyono/dik)

## Okezone News (法制新闻)

### SBY Bicara Perdamaian Dunia di Tiongkok

苏西洛在世界和平论坛上谈论中国

Minggu, 28 Juni 2015 - 03:15 wib

网址:

<http://news.okezone.com/read/2015/06/28/18/1172572/sby-bicara-perdamaian-dunia-di-tiongkok>

BEIJING - Presiden RI Ke-6 Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono menjadi pembicara dalam Forum keempat Perdamaian Dunia (World Peace Forum/WPF) di Beijing, pada Sabtu waktu setempat.

Dalam forum tersebut Yudhoyono sebagai tamu kehormatan berbicara tentang kekuatan utama kerja sama keamanan, bersama mantan perdana Menteri Perancis Dominique de Villepin dan mantan perdana menteri Jepang Yukio Hatoyama.

Yudhoyono tampil dalam panel pertama forum yang digagas kali pertama pada 2006 di Shengen. Pada tahun ini WPF digelar dengan tema "Overcome Difficulties: Understanding, Consultation, and Reciprocity.

Selain Yudhoyono tampil pula mantan perdana menteri Australia Kevin Rudd dengan materi kerja sama keamanan Asia Pasifik dan mantan sekretaris Dewan Keamanan Federal Federasi Rusia Igor Ivanov yang tampil dalam topik Eropa Dan kerja sama keamanan internasional.

Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono mengingatkan bahwa mekanisme dialog merupakan yang terbaik dalam menyelesaikan permasalahan di Laut Tiongkok Selatan.

"Perlu dipahami bahwa dialog adalah langkah terbaik untuk mencegah konflik. Meski kita melihat ada peningkatan eskalasi di Laut Tiongkok Selatan, dalam beberapa bulan silam, namun konflik kekerasan di wilayah itu menurun dalam beberapa tahun, karena komitmen dialog dari seluruh pihak," katanya.

Dialog, tambah Yudhoyono, sangat efektif dan menjadi solusi terbaik. "Indonesia menerapkan hal tersebut dalam menyelesaikan konflik di Aceh, dalam gerakan separatis GAM selama 30 tahun," ungkapnya.

Selama konflik berlangsung, upaya damai terus dilakukan hingga pada 2005 digelar dialog, para pemberontak dilucuti, separatisme berakhir dan Indonesia tetap bersatu.

Situasi di Laut Tiongkok Selatan yang menjadi salah satu potensi konflik di Asia Pasifik, tetap memiliki peluang bagi terbangunnya kerja sama potensial antara negara-negara di sekitar Laut Tiongkok Selatan. Secara umum ada beberapa pendekatan yang dapat menjadi pilar dalam membangun kerja sama yang dapat menghubungkan tantangan dan peluang, yaitu kerja sama ekonomi, kerja sama militer, kerja sama antarmasyarakat diantara bangsa-bangsa di Asia Pasifik.

Situasi di Laut Tiongkok Selatan, menghangat kembali ketika Tiongkok melakukan pembangunan karang beting di Kepulauan Spratly, membuat beberapa negara

melontarkan kecaman. Tidak saja negara-negara yang memiliki klaim tumpang tindih seperti Filipina dan Vietnam, tetapi juga Amerika Serikat.

Konvensi Hukum Laut Internasional, United Nation Convention Law of the Sea 1982, tidak mengakui pulau buatan sebagai pulau yang memiliki wilayah, laut zona ekonomi eksklusif atau landas kontinen.

Sementara itu, Wakil Presiden Tiongkok Li Yuanchao dalam pidato pembukannya mengatakan masalah keamanan yang kompleks, dengan beragam latar belakang menjadi fokus masyarakat internasional. Konflik dan sengketa terjadi di beberapa kawasan dunia.

Karena itu, kerja sama internasional sangat diperlukan untuk mencari solusi dengan melibatkan banyak pihak, baik pemerintah, swasta, lembaga non pemerintah, praktisi dan pelaku serta ahli masalah keamanan.

WPF bertujuan menjalin kerja sama internasional, dengan saling bertukar pandang dan pengalaman guna mendapatkan ide baru, konsep dan pendekatan baru, untuk menciptakan stabilitas dan perdamaian dunia.

“Pada saat yang bersamaan sejumlah negara juga menghadapi tantangan yang tidak kalah penting untuk menjadi perhatian bersama seperti krisis ekonomi, terorisme, perubahan iklim, kesenjangan kesejahteraan, wabah penyakit, seperti Sindrom Pernafasan Timur Tengah (MERS),” kata Li Yuanchao.

"Asia merupakan salah satu kawasan yang sangat dinamis, dan sangat menjanjikan dan kini terus berproses untuk menuju integrasi Asia. Kita harus mempercepat integrasi Asia atas dasar kepentingan bersama untuk masa depan lebih baik," imbuhnya.

Begitu pun dengan kawasan lain di dunia, yang terus tumbuh dan berproses menuju integrasi atas kepentingan bersama, dan saling menguntungkan demi kemakmuran bersama. “Seperti di Eropa, Afrika, bahkan Amerika Serikat dan negara-negara G-20 menjadi mekanisme yang penting bagi perdamaian dan keamanan dunia, tutur Liu Yuanchao.

## **Indonesiaterkini (新印度尼西亚)**

### **SBY Rekomendasikan Kerjasama Keamanan di**

苏西洛倡导安全合作

网址:

<http://indonesiaterkini.co/sby-rekomendasikan-kerjasama-keamanan-di-asia-pasifik/>

indonesiaterkini.co – Selama 2 hari, 27-28 Juni 2015, Mantan Presiden RI ke-6, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (SBY) ikut dalam kegiatan di Beijing, Tiongkok, dalam agenda World Peace Forum (WPF) 2015.

Dalam World Peace Forum 2015, SBY menyampaikan pandangan dan rekomendasinya tentang kerjasama Keamanan di Asia Pasifik. “Di forum internasional tersebut saya garis bawahi perlunya membangun mindset & kerangka baru – Geopolitics of Cooperations,” kata SBY via akun twitter @SBYudhoyono.

SBY menambahkan bahwa tantangan yang kita hadapi kedepannya seperti permusuhan dan konflik di kawasan, utamanya sengketa teritorial di Asia Timur & Laut Tiongkok Selatan. Juga ketegangan dan rivalitas antara Tiongkok & Amerika Serikat, yang bila tidak dikelola bisa menimbulkan dampak yang buruk. Namun, ada juga peluang yang bisa diambil: hubungan ekonomi antar negara yang makin saling tergantung dan saling menguntungkan.

“Tesis dan rekomendasi saya, perkuat kerjasama ekonomi seraya kelola konflik yang ada, guna cegah terjadinya benturan militer yang berbahaya,” tambah Ketua Umum Demokrat ini.

Bagi semua pihak yang bersengketa, termasuk Tiongkok dan AS, harus bisa menahan diri, serta menghindari mispersepsi & miskalkulasi. SBY yakin kawasan Asia Pasifik akan tumbuh baik, terutama secara ekonomi, sepanjang kita bisa mengelola konflik dengan baik.

Agenda lain SBY selama di Tiongkok adalah memberikan pidato dan berdiskusi dengan mahasiswa Tiongkok & Indonesia yang ada di Universitas Tsinghua, dan bertemu Wapres Li Yuanchao dan sejumlah tokoh Tiongkok.

## **KANALSATU**

### **Jika SBY ngomong perdamaian dunia di Tiongkok**

苏西洛在中国谈世界和平的方式

Sabtu, 27 Juni 2015 - 17:13 WIB

网址:

<http://kanalsatu.com/id/post/44797/jika-sby-ngomong-perdamaian-dunia-di-tiongkok>

KANALSATU - Mantan presiden RI Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono menjadi pembicara dalam Forum keempat Perdamaian Dunia (World Peace Forum/WPF) di Beijing, pada Sabtu (27/6/15).

Dalam forum tersebut Yudhoyono sebagai tamu kehormatan berbicara tentang kekuatan utama kerja sama keamanan, bersama mantan perdana Menteri Perancis Dominique de Villepin dan mantan perdana menteri Jepang Yukio Hatoyama.

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"Asia merupakan salah satu kawasan yang sangat dinamis, dan sangat menjanjikan dan kini terus berproses untuk menuju integrasi Asia. Kita harus mempercepat integrasi Asia atas dasar kepentingan bersama untuk masa depan lebih baik," katanya. Begitu pun dengan kawasan lain di dunia, yang terus tumbuh dan berproses menuju integrasi atas kepentingan bersama, dan saling menguntungkan demi kemakmuran bersama, seperti di Eropa, Afrika, bahkan Amerika Serikat dan negara-negara G-20 menjadi mekanisme yang penting bagi perdamaian dan keamanan dunia, tutur Liu Yuanchao.

## **Tribun Jambi (占碑论坛)**

### **Di Beijing, SBY Bicara Hubungan RI-Tiongkok dan Media Sosial**

苏西洛在北京谈社交媒体对印尼-中国关系的作用

网址:

<http://jambi.tribunnews.com/2015/06/29/di-beijing-sby-bicara-hubungan-ri-tiongkok-dan-media-sosial>

TRIBUNJAMBI.COM, BEIJING - Presiden keenam RI, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono mengatakan, media sosial dapat menjadi salah satu sarana informal untuk meningkatkan hubungan antarmasyarakat Indonesia-Tiongkok.

Media sosial pun bisa dimanfaatkan sebagai salah satu pilar penting memperkokoh hubungan kedua negara.

"Pemanfaatan media sosial sebagai salah satu sarana peningkatan hubungan antarmasyarakat (people to people), perlu terus dikembangkan di masa datang," kata Yudhoyono, melalui jawaban tertulis kepada Antara di Beijing, Senin (29/6/2015), sebelum bertolak kembali ke Tanah Air.

Yudhoyono berada di Beijing, sebagai pembicara kehormatan pada Forum keempat Perdamaian Dunia (World Peace Forum) 27-28 Juni 2015.

Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika mencatat pengguna internet di Indonesia sebesar 137 juta orang, atau sekitar 57 persen penduduk. Sementara pihak berwenang Pemerintah Tiongkok menyatakan jumlah pengguna "internet" di negara itu mencapai 650 juta.

Diantara pengguna internet tersebut aktif di media sosial seperti Facebook, Path, Instagram, Twitter, dan Weibo.

Selain pemanfaatan media sosial, peningkatan hubungan antarmasyarakat kedua bangsa juga dilakukan dengan meningkatkan kerja sama pendidikan dan kebudayaan di antara kedua negara.

## **NawaBerita Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta (新闻传达-雅加达地区)**

### **Ironis, SBY Masih Serukan Perkuat Hubungan dengan China**

苏西洛仍呼吁加强与中国的关系

网址:

<http://nawaberita.com/ironis-sby-masih-serukan-perkuat-hubungan-dengan-china/>

NAWABERITA.COM, BEIJING – Ironis. Di tengah pelarangan pemerintahan Beijing terhadap etnis Uighur dalam melaksanakan ibadah sebagai orang Islam, mantan Presiden RI Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono justru menyarankan rakyat Indonesia turut memperkuat hubungan antar masyarakat Indonesia-China.

“pelarangan pemerintahan Beijing terhadap etnis Uighur dalam melaksanakan ibadah sebagai orang Islam, mantan Presiden RI Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono justru menyarankan rakyat Indonesia turut memperkuat hubungan antar masyarakat Indonesia-China.

“Pemanfaatan media sosial sebagai salah satu sarana peningkatan hubungan antar masyarakat (people to people), perlu terus dikembangkan di masa datang,” kata SBY, melalui jawaban tertulis kepada Antara di Beijing, Senin (29/6).

Bisa jadi karena diundang sebagai pembicara kehormatan pada Forum keempat Perdamaian Dunia (World Peace Forum) 27-28 Juni 2015, SBY menyampaikan materi yang terus menyanjung China dan pemerintahan Beijing.

Seolah tak mengerti atau tak peduli dengan kondisi warga Muslim di Uighur Xinjiang yang hingga saat ini di bulan Ramadhan, pemerintah komunis China secara resmi melarang warganya menjalankan ibadah puasa. Tidak hanya itu, bahkan warga Uighur diharuskan makan dan menyantap makanan yang disediakan penguasa setempat.

Kebijakan terhadap etnis Uighur justru tidak merepresentasikan bahwa Beijing memang mendukung Perdamaian Dunia (World Peace Forum). Bahkan sebaliknya Beijing memperlihatkan wajah sebagai penjajah yang membelenggu kebebasan rakyatnya sendiri untuk menjalankan kepercayaan mereka.

Keberadaan SBY dalam even itu yang mensosialisasikan hubungan yang lebih erat Indonesia – China melalui media sosial, justru dimanfaatkan Beijing agar paham komunis bisa lebih meresap lagi ke sendi-sendiri kemasyarakatan Indonesia. (ario damar)

## **TokohIndonesia (印尼人物)**

### **Yudhoyono soal upaya meningkatkan hubungan Indonesia - Tiongkok**

苏西洛有关努力提高印尼-中国关系的报道

网址:

<http://www.tokohindonesia.com/lintas-berita/artikel/911826/yudhoyono-soal-upaya-meningkatkan-hubungan-indonesia-tiongkok>

Beijing (ANTARA News) - Mantan Presiden RI Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono mengatakan media sosial dapat menjadi salah satu sarana informal untuk meningkatkan hubungan antarmasyarakat Indonesia-Tiongkok, sebagai salah satu pilar penting memperkuat hubungan kedua negara.

"Pemanfaatan media sosial sebagai salah satu sarana peningkatan hubungan antarmasyarakat (people to people), perlu terus dikembangkan di masa datang," katanya, melalui jawaban tertulis kepada Antara di Beijing, Senin, sebelum bertolak kembali ke Tanah Air.

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Selain pemanfaatan media sosial, peningkatan hubungan antarmasyarakat kedua bangsa juga dilakukan dengan meningkatkan kerja sama pendidikan dan kebudayaan diantara kedua negara.

"Prospek peningkatan hubungan pendidikan dan kebudayaan kedua negara di masa datang cukup cerah. Program pendidikan seperti pertukaran pelajar, tenaga pendidik, serta studi banding memiliki sangat peran penting dalam kesinambungan hubungan kerja sama kedua negara," kata Yudhoyono.

Program pertukaran kebudayaan dan seni juga memiliki pengaruh besar dalam meningkatkan hubungan persahabatan kedua negara, tutur Presiden keenam RI tersebut.

Tentang perlukan kedua negara membangun forum konsultasi people to people dalam kerangka kesepakatan kemitraan strategis komprehensif Indonesia-Tiongkok, Yudhoyono mengatakan, jika itu dapat diwujudkan akan sangat memberikan kontribusi sangat positif bagi peningkatan hubungan bilateral kedua negara.

Hubungan antarmasyarakat akan meningkatkan saling pengertian dan pemahaman antara kedua bangsa, yang sangat penting untuk memperkuat hubungan Indonesia dan Tiongkok di masa datang, kata Yudhoyono menegaskan.

Indonesia dan Tiongkok memiliki mimpi yang sama, yaitu kerja sama yang dijalin harus memberikan manfaat nyata bagi masyarakat kedua bangsa, kesejahteraan rakyat kedua bangsa.

"Hubungan Indonesia dan Tiongkok , sudah berjalan sangat baik. Terutama sejak ditandatanganinya kesepakatan kemitraan strategis Indonesia-Tiongkok pada 2005, hingga ditingkatkan menjadi mitra strategis komprehensif pada 2013, dan akan semakin kokoh didukung pilar utama lainnya yakni hubungan people to people," tuturnya.

## 巴基斯坦媒体

### Pakistan Defence (巴基斯坦防务报)

#### Subramanian Swamy calls for India-China-US strategic partnership

**Subramanian Swamy** 呼吁印度中国美国建立战略合作关系

网址:

<http://defence.pk/threads/subramanian-swamy-calls-for-india-china-us-strategic-partnership.383551/>

Subramaniam Swamy stressed on the importance of an international power structure in which China and India are recognised as emergent economies. File photo

He stressed that it was "imperative" that the "US restructure its foreign policy to recognise the need to structure a US-China-India Triangle."

Senior member of the Bharatiya Janata party (BJP) National Executive, Subramanian Swamy has called for a strategic partnership among India, China and the United States to promote world peace.

Speaking at the 2015 World Peace Forum Conference hosted by Tsinghua University, Dr. Swamy said that a new global power paradigm has emerged. It is underscored by the U.S, China and India jointly accounting for 43 per cent of the global population, leadership in GDP contribution in PPP rates of exchange, and possession of the three largest armed forces.

The three countries have also emerged as the drivers of global economic growth. "This scenario is vastly different from the one that prevailed just post-World War II, and prevailed for about four decades since then," he observed.

Dr. Swamy stressed that the new paradigm shift demands the movement of "the post-War global power structure ossified presently in the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, to a new dispensation of international power structure in which China and India are recognised as emergent economies of global reach."

The rise of religion-based terrorism, dominated by radical religion-driven forces and facilitated by cyber technology, reinforces the emergence of a new paradigm in the partnership of nations, Dr. Swamy observed.

In order to facilitate a New Delhi-Beijing-Washington strategic alignment, Dr. Swamy said that the government of Prime Minister Narendra Modi "could become inclined to explore the possibility of an annual trilateral India-China-US summit meet, not only to discuss global security matters, but also regional issues".

The BJP leader advocated major adjustments in US foreign policy if the proposed triangular partnership is to emerge. He stressed that it was “imperative” that the “U.S restructure its foreign policy to recognise the need to structure a U.S-China-India Triangle, and share global strategic responsibility with India and China”.

He added that the growing awareness in Washington “has structural limitations in a globalised world and it ought to motivate search for allies and to 'outsource' some of its security concerns to India and China”.

Dr. Swamy observed that India and China in their self-perceptions are rising powers, playing a central role in a “polycentric” multi-polar international community. “The mainstream view in India is to engage with China in a substantial and nuanced strategic alliance,” he added.

In forging a strategic triangle, the U.S would have to ensure that it “it tilts” towards either India or China. “The US should ensure that India and China have access to its market, advanced technology and Research and Development innovations, so that Sino-Indian economic distance does not widen,” he observed.

## **Pakistan Observer (巴基斯坦观察报)**

### **CHINA TO CONTINUE SAFEGUARDING INT'L ORDER: FM**

中国将继续捍卫国际秩序

网址: <http://pakobserver.net/detailnews.asp?id=267262>

Monday, June 29, 2015 - Beijing—China says it will continue to safeguard the international order and peace and stability of the Asia-Pacific region.

Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi speaks at the luncheon of the fourth World Peace Forum in Beijing, capital of China, June 27, 2015.

Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi said at the two-day World Peace Forum in Beijing that China will continue to protect the development momentum in the region, and will not allow the hard-won opportunities for development to be interrupted.

Wang also stressed that China's development brings with it opportunity for cooperation, and provides a development dividend to the world. China will not follow the paths taken by other developed nations to squeeze other countries' development space.

“Here I wish to say on record that China will always be a participant in the international order, not a challenger; we are a facilitator, not a trouble-maker; and a contributor, not a “free-rider”. This has been, and will always be the case in the future. A growing China would only mean greater strength for peace and more positive energy in the world. We are determined to break the so-called “law of history” that draws a simplistic equation between power and attempts to seek hegemony. We will unswervingly go down a new path of sharing peace and development with all other countries,” he said.

## 马来西亚媒体

### **The Borneo Post (婆罗洲邮报)**

#### **Why is China hesitating to go ICJ over S. China Sea claims, asks Koh**

Posted on June 29, 2015, Sunday

网址:

<http://www.theborneopost.com/2015/06/29/why-is-china-hesitating-to-go-to-icj-over-s-china-sea-claims-asks-koh/>

BEIJING: Asean representatives have urged China to speed up negotiations on the Code of Conduct (COC) in the South China Sea to move another step forward and settle territorial disputes.

“From the perspective of Asean as small countries, we are concerned of the South China Sea disputes and geo-politics (in the region), on how it could affect us,” said Malaysia’s Wawasan Open University (WOU) Pro-Chancellor Tan Sri Dr Koh Tsu Koon.

He said if the disputes could not be solved through negotiations, it could be taken to the International Court of Justice (ICJ).

“If China is so confident about its historical and legal basis of the claims in the disputed water, why does it hesitate to go to the International Court of Justice?,” he asked.

Koh was speaking at a forum themed, ‘The Southeast Asian Conflicts and Security Cooperation’ here yesterday.

On Saturday, Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi said China was a large sea-faring nation one thousand years ago and hence, for sure, China was the first country to discover, use and administer the Spratly Islands, known as Nansha Islands in Chinese. Koh said all Asean countries had accepted ICJ as a common platform to resolve problems.

Distinguished Fellow of Singapore Nanyang Technological University, Barry Desker pointed out that despite Singapore, Indonesia and Cambodia not being involved in the South China Sea dispute, the nations nevertheless, had the same view on that.

For instance, he said the ICJ had solved cases like sovereignty over Pedra Branca or Pulau Batu Puteh, Middle Rocks and South Ledge which involved Malaysia and Singapore, as well as claims over Pulau Ligitan and Pulau Sipadan between Malaysia and Indonesia.

Despite the current land reclamation in the disputed water becoming a source of concern for Asean countries, however, he said Asean had the desire to promote cooperation with China as there was interest in expanding trade and investment, among others, with China.

“That’s why, many Asean nations are supporting the Maritime Silk Road concept mooted by China,” noted Desker.

Meanwhile, China Institute of International Studies vice-president Ruan Zongze pointed out that Asean had urged

China to accelerate talks on the COC.

However, the Philippines on the other hand had sought the international tribunal in the disputes while the COC was still under negotiation.

On the South China Sea territorial claims, Koh, who is also Wawasan Education Foundation chairman said although Asean was known as a group, the 10-member bloc did not put a very strong stance to support the Philippines. — Bernama

## **Asean against third party involvement in S. China Sea disputes**

网址:

<http://www.theborneopost.com/2015/06/29/asean-against-third-party-involvement-in-s-china-sea-disputes/>

BEIJING: Asean is against third party involvement in South China Sea disputes, says Norodom Sirivudh.

The founder and chairman of the board of directors of the Cambodian Institute for Cooperation and Peace said the United States (US) and Japan should stay out of the disputes.

“Let Asean and China solve the problem in a peaceful manner,” he told the World Peace Forum themed, ‘The Sino-Asean Security Cooperation’ here yesterday.

Pro-Chancellor of Wawasan Open University of Malaysia, Tan Sri Dr Koh Tsu Koon said there was a need to set up a mechanism to establish good understanding and working relations at military, political and diplomatic levels in the region.

He said all parties, including the US, China and Asean countries must learn from history and promote the peace and stability in the region.

Jusuf Wanandi, the Indonesian vice-chairman of the Centre for Strategic and International Studies Foundation said a think-tank research team involving Asean and Chinese researchers would carry out a two-year research on the issue in September.

Professor Zhu Chenghu of China’s National Defence University has suggested that China and Asean establish regional cooperation to counter terrorism, drug trafficking and human smuggling, among others, and establish joint training exercises or joint patrols in the South China Sea. — Bernama

## The Star Online Turns (马来西亚星报)

### Koh: Go to ICJ for arbitration

网址:

<http://www.thestar.com.my/News/Regional/2015/06/29/Koh-Go-to-ICJ-for-arbitration-Confident-Beijing-should-settle-territorial-disputes-in-court-forum-to/>

BEIJING: If China has solid historical and legal facts to back its claim on the South China Sea, it should not be hesitant of resolving the territorial disputes through international arbitration, said Tan Sri Dr Koh Tsu Koon.

Dr Koh, who spoke on a panel titled “The South-East Asian Conflicts and Security Cooperation” at the World Peace Forum here yesterday, said the international channels provided a common platform to resolve the problems.

“If China, as reflected in the statements made by its Foreign Minister Wang Yi, is confident of the strong basis, why can’t we go to the International Court of Justice?” Dr Koh, who is Wawasan Open University pro-chancellor and chairman of the Wawasan Education Foundation, said.

China has been exerting sovereignty over the resource-rich South China Sea, where other countries including Malaysia, Brunei, the Philippines and Vietnam also have overlapping claims.

China’s recent reclamation activities in the South China Sea have ruffled feathers among the claimants.

Wang on Saturday stressed that China’s sovereignty over the Spratly Islands, or Nansha Islands in Chinese term, is legally supported and based on facts, adding that China had fallen victim to other countries’ occupation of its islands and reefs.

Highlighting successful examples of resolution of territorial disputes among Asean countries through international arbitration, Barry Desker said referring to international tribunal should not be viewed negatively.

Desker is a distinguished fellow of the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies at the Nanyang Technological University in Singapore.

“We are believers in the rule of law and we have accepted the decisions by the international tribunal,” he said.

Desker also said that Asean was aiming for an early conclusion of the negotiation of the code of conduct (CoC) in the South China Sea.

“The current land reclamation is far greater than (the disputes) undertaken by any other claimants. It is the source of concern in the region,” he added.

Echoing Desker’s view, Indonesian ambassador to China Soegeng Rahardjo said Asean would like to speed up the negotiation of the CoC and obtain a mutual trust between Asean and China in order to move to settling the territorial claims.

However, China Institute of International Studies vice-president Ruan Zongze opined that China’s choice of not going for international arbitration should be respected.

“Claimants are entitled to take the case to international tribunal on the condition that you have exhausted all peaceful means of negotiation, but we do not think we have reached the point,” he said.

He pointed out the contradiction of pushing for the CoC and referring the issue to international tribunal at the same time, adding that the Philippines and Vietnam had hijacked Asean to endorse their decision as not all 10 countries in the bloc are claimants in the region.

Nonetheless, despite the ongoing dispute, Asean countries have been responding positively to China’s 21st century Maritime Silk Road initiatives, a seaborne route to boost connectivity and ties.

“There is a desire to promote cooperation with China, and an interest in expanding trade, investment and linkages with China,” Desker said.

Meanwhile, in another panel on “Sino-Asean Security Cooperation”, Jusuf Wanandi, vice-chairman of the Centre for Strategic and International Studies Foundation in Indonesia, said Asean was neutral on the claims of sovereignty over the South China Sea.

Asean’s intention of dealing with China as a whole is not to look for solutions for the claims, but to find a way to cooperate in the region.

“The claims are for the countries to solve bilaterally. Asean gets involved because there is a danger from the differences of opinion. We are looking for regional order where security, peace and stability can be maintained.

“We are more worried about freedom of navigation and other issues which affect the stability and peace in our part of the world,” he said.

Dr Koh said the rivalling of two superpowers (the United States and China) is getting the Asean countries “a bit worried”.

“The South China Sea should be the blue ocean of opportunities, and not the red sea of adversity.

“A Malay proverb says when big elephants fight head-on, the mouse deer gets squashed in between.

“But since we are neither elephants nor mouse deer, we must have the wisdom and political will and learn from the history to promote peace and stability,” he said.

Dr Koh said it was important to achieve mutual understanding with non-military means, through upholding moderation or wasatiyyah and inclusiveness.

Sirivudh Norodom, founder and chairman of the board of directors of Cambodian Institute for Cooperation and Peace, opined that Japan and the United States should stay out of the disputes in the South China Sea, and let China and Asean handle and resolve the problem among themselves.

## **BERNAMA (马来西亚国家通讯社)**

### **ASEAN Against Third Party Involvement In South China Sea Disputes**

网址: <http://www.bernama.com/bernama/v8/ge/newsgeneral.php?id=1148078>

By Niam Seet Wei BEIJING, June 28 (Bernama) -- ASEAN is against third party involvement in South China Sea disputes, says Norodom Sirivudh. The founder and chairman of the board of directors of the Cambodian Institute for Cooperation and Peace said the United States (US) and Japan should stay out of the disputes. "Let ASEAN and China solve the problem in a peaceful manner," he told the World Peace Forum themed, 'The Sino-ASEAN Security Cooperation' here Sunday. Pro-Chancellor of Wawasan Open University of Malaysia, Tan Sri Dr Koh Tsu Koon said there was a need to set up a mechanism to establish good understanding and working relations at military, political and diplomatic levels in the region. He said all parties, including the US, China and ASEAN countries must learn from history and promote the peace and stability in the region. Jusuf Wanandi, the Indonesian vice-chairman of the Centre for Strategic and International Studies Foundation said a think-tank research team involving ASEAN and Chinese researchers would carry out a two-year research on the issue in September. Professor Zhu Chenghu of China's National Defence University has suggested that China and ASEAN establish regional cooperation to counter terrorism, drug trafficking and human smuggling, among others, and establish joint training exercises or joint patrols in the South China Sea.

## “中国领土纠纷应寻国际法庭” 许子根： 我没说过

2015-07-01 11:05

（吉隆坡 30 日讯）日前以个人身分受邀参与清华大学假北京举办的《世界和平论坛》及两个小组讨论的前首相署部长丹斯里许子根博士澄清，他不曾发表“中国在土地纷争上，向国际法庭寻求判决”的言论。

他说，本身对《星报》昨日刊登一则以“许子根：去国际法庭寻求判决”为标题，副题为“‘自信’的中国应在法庭上了断领土纠纷”的报道感到震惊。

### 许子根仍在中国

“由于这已引起一些误会，我有必要作出澄清，以正视听。”许子根目前在中国，他今日发文告澄清有关报道。他说，有关报章是由友人寄过来的。

他说，他在两年前退出政坛后，开始关心、观察及参与探讨的课题之一，即是东盟与中国关系。

“我是在该论坛两组别中受邀发言的唯一马来西亚人，但我并非政府代表。”许子根说，第一组的问答环节中，一名来自中国的记者提出南海课题。他说，印尼大使拉哈佐及新加坡南洋理工大学的德斯克均认为，东盟及中国在进行国与国双边协商的同时，都须迫切迈向达致共识尽快接纳《南中国海各方行为准则》。

### 补充狮城代表意见

许子根补充，德斯克也提出，东盟及中国之间对课题看法之差异，一再阐述东盟各国如何将领土上纠纷带上国际法庭，并接受裁决。他说，由于柬埔寨的诺罗东亲王较早时也提出应由国际法庭作为仲裁人，于是他也补充德斯克的意见，表示根据东盟国家本身参与国际法庭的过往经验，许多东盟国家人士都有一个疑问“正如中国领导人和学者的阐述，基于历史和法律依据，中国在争取南海主权上如此充满信心，为何却不愿诉诸国际法庭解决？”

### 基于善意提出问题

“我当时要求参与小组的中国国际研究学院副院长阮宗泽博士为我们解答。“很明显地，我其实是基于善意提出问题，以便对中国的立场及原因有进一步的了解。我完全没有如《星报》所报道，主张中国必需接受诉诸于国际法庭。我从未提及，更甯说支持菲律宾的行动。”

许子根指出，阮博士在回答中，首先突出“东盟之路”精神的关键因素是“共识”，但菲律宾却在未知会及获得中方同意之下及竭尽所能寻求一切和平谈判方法之前，即采取单方面的行动，将此课题带上国际法庭。因此中国拒绝参与。他说，其他组员，包括他在内，都认为他的解释合理及可以接受。

## 光华日报

### 许子根：免南海课题擦枪走火 中国东盟须加强对话

News Date: Wed, 01-Jul-2015

网址：<http://www.kwongwah.com.my/news/2015/06/30/154.html>

（槟城 30 日讯）前槟州首席部长丹斯里许子根博士认为，中国与东盟需尽速更进一步加强彼此间在外交政策、军队与智囊团各级的沟通机制及管道，以维持区域和平，并及时避免因南中国海主权争执而引起的任何擦枪走火或军事冲突事故。

他也说，中国与东盟诸国政府官员和研究人员之间必须不断对话，以进一步厘清各项课题，彼此取得共识与谅解，进而尽快从之前所达致的《南中国海各方行为宣言》，朝向落实更具体的《南中国海各方行为准则》，为避免冲突和维持和平提供一个更实体的框架。

许子根周二发文告说，中国与东盟领导人必然会继续利用彼等的智慧、好感和经验，在不受区外他国强权干预下，有建设性的共同携手，维护本区域和平与稳定。

他日前受邀出席由清华大学在北京举办的“世界和平论坛”。他说，在经过与“东南亚冲突和安全合作”和“中国的东盟安全合作”2 小组组员与参会者深入讨论后，经达致的其中三个重要共识。

他说，他于 2 年前退出政坛，就开始关心、观察与参与探讨的课题之一，即是东盟与中国关系。他在该论坛的 2 组别中受邀发言的唯一大马人，但他并非大马政府代表。

他表示根据主办当局规定，他先作简短演讲，并向组员分发幻灯片打印本，接着参与随后的问答环节。“然而，当我看到由友人寄来周二《星报》第一则新闻以《许子根：去国际法庭寻求判决》为标题，副题《自信的中国应在法庭上了断领土纠纷》的报导后，深感震惊。由于这已引起一些误会，所以我有必要作出澄清以正视听。”

他强调，在首个小组致词时，他扼要分析东南亚各国在历史背景、政治与经济上的同异处，以及这些同异处又如何影响各国的认知、情绪和彼此关系，包括有关边界和领土主权争议。一些争议课题当双方无法达致和解时，应带上国际法庭作出判决。

没触及南海课题

“我也建议，在东盟框架内，应更进一步共同努力来管理一些重要的跨国界问题，如贩卖人口、劫持、灾害管理和疾病控制，以及通过成长三角州、四角州、六角

州，来推动具体的次区域合作。在我的演词中，由始至终，我专注东南亚区域内各国之间的课题，完全没触及南中国海课题。”

他重申，他是基于善意提出问题，以便对中国的立场及原因有进一步的了解。他完全没有意思，如《星报》的错误报导，主张中国必需接受诉诸于国际法庭。他也並未提及，更甯说支持，菲律宾的行动。

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## Freemalysiatoday (今日自由马来西亚)

### Let world court settle South China Sea disputes, says Asean

东盟希望南海问题通过国际私法解决

June 28, 2015

网址:

<http://www.freemalysiatoday.com/category/nation/2015/06/28/let-world-court-settle-south-china-sea-disputes-says-asean/>

China urge to speed up work on binding code of conduct, to allay security fears

BEIJING: Representatives of Asean have urged China to settle disputes in the South China Sea through the International Court of Justice, and to speed up negotiations on a code of conduct.

The pro-chancellor of Malaysia's Wawasan Open University, Koh Tsu Koon, said disputes that could not be solved through negotiations could be taken to the world court.

He said Asean members, as small countries, were concerned about the territorial disputes in the South China Sea and about the geo-politics (in the region).

"If China is so confident about its historical and legal basis of the claims in the disputed water, why does it hesitate to go to the International Court of Justice?" he asked.

Koh's remarks were made at a forum here on Southeast Asian Conflicts and Security Cooperation. He said all Asean countries had accepted the world court as a common platform to resolve problems.

China has set out claims to the South China Sea that extend far south of its coastline reaching close to Borneo, and incorporating the strategic Spratly and Paracel islands, with competing and overlapping claims by Malaysia, Vietnam, and the Philippines.

Yesterday, China's Foreign Minister, Wang Yi, said China had been a sea-faring nation from a thousand years ago and that China was first to discover, use and administer the Spratly Islands, which China calls the Nansha Islands.

A speaker from Singapore, Barry Desker of Nanyang Technological University, said that Singapore, Indonesia and Cambodia, not involved in the maritime border dispute, nevertheless, shared the view expressed by Koh.

He said the world court had solved cases such as the dispute between Malaysia and Singapore over Pedra Branca or Pulau Batu Puteh, Middle Rocks and South Ledge; and competing claims by Malaysia and Indonesia over Ligitan and Sipadan islands. Desker said China's land reclamation in the disputed waters were a source of concern for Asean. However, there was also a desire to promote cooperation with China in expanding trade and investment. "That's why, many in Asean support China's Maritime Silk Road concept," he noted.

The vice-president of China's Institute of International Studies, Ruan Zongze, said that while Asean had urged China to accelerate talks on a code of conduct in the South China Sea, the Philippines on the other hand had sought to take the dispute to the world court.

Koh said Asean's 10 members did not put any emphasis on supporting the Philippines's claim.

Asean members and China signed a declaration in 2002 to create the code of conduct which would be legally binding on all, but it has yet to come into being.

## 新加坡媒体

### 联合早报

王毅：对南中国海岛礁争议 中国对主权没扩大也不缩小

网址：

<http://www.zaobao.com/special/report/politic/southchinasea/story20150628-496632>

针对中国近月在具有主权争议的南中国海开展大规模的填海工程，中国外长王毅昨天辩称，中国对相关岛礁的主权要求“并没有扩大”。但他不忘强调，这些要求“也绝不会缩小，否则我们无法面对先人和前辈”。

中国近期在南中国海加快岛礁建设工程，引起外界的担忧和批评。在舆论以为区域局势将因中国宣布在近期完成相关工程而有所缓解之际，中国又于上周四（25日）在这个敏感海域部署钻井平台，恐怕将使局势再度升温。

南中国海问题无疑成为昨天在北京举行的第四届世界和平论坛的热点课题之一。但王毅昨天在论坛午餐会答复一名中国学者的相关提问时，并未对中国的最新动作解释。

面对在场 500 多名中外学者和前政要，王毅仅是重申中国的一贯立场，并强调这个立场不会改变。

他也认为外界目前关于南中国海问题的议论有一种情绪化的趋势，往往被一时一事的表象影响甚至干扰。他并不点名地批评，一些国家的政客基于各种政治上的需求热衷于此。

他说：“中国早在一千年前就是一个航海大国，所以中国当然是最先发现、使用，而且管辖南沙群岛的国家。从传统国际法的角度而言，中国对南沙群岛的主权的立场具有充分的法理和事实依据。”

他进一步指出，日军在二战期间侵占了南沙群岛，而中国政府在战后根据开罗宣言、波茨坦公告等一系列国际条约和协议，公开地收复了南沙群岛。

王毅：中国实际上是最大的受害者

他补充说，当时中国和美国是盟友，中国军队是坐着美国军舰收复南沙群岛，“这一点美国的朋友应该非常清楚”。

他接着指出，直到上世纪 60 年代，国际社会包括南沙沿岸及周边国家，都用外交照会、公开出版地图等不同方式，承认或默认南沙群岛是中国领土，但后来在该海域发现了石油后，一些国家开始侵占了中国的岛礁。

他由此总结说：“中国实际上是最大的受害者。”

尽管如此，王毅表示，中国政府一直坚持以和平手段解决南中国海问题，始终主张在尊重历史事实的基础上，根据国际法包括《南中国海各方行为宣言》，通过与直接当事国的谈判磋商和平解决争端，而这个立场今后不会改变。

但他强调，其他国家在南中国海不断蚕食和侵犯中国主权和权益的现象，不能再继续下去，否则中国将无法向子孙后代交代。

他并批评一些国家从上世纪 70 年代后，开始在侵占中国的岛礁上大兴土木，修建军事等各种设施。

至于中国的填海工程，王毅辩说，中国只是在最近才开始进行一些必要的建设，主要是为了改善岛礁人员的工作和生活条件。

他又解释，作为大国，中国还需要向国际社会提供公共产品，通过民用设施建设来发挥它的国际公益的效能。

## 朱成虎少将：南中国海爆发战争不符合各方利益

网址：

<http://www.zaobao.com/special/report/politic/southchinasea/story20150629-496940>

中国国防大学战略教研部教授朱成虎少将认为，受域外国家介入的影响，南中国海局势在短期内不会平静。他向本报分析，虽然南中国海区域爆发冲突的危机有所上升，但是战争不符合各方利益，而且域外国家也不一定有能力在区域进行大规模的军事冲突。

基于以上原因，朱成虎表示，“我不认为在短期内或长时间，南中国海会爆发影响交通性安全的战争。”

朱成虎昨天出席由清华大学和中国人民外交学会联办的第四届世界和平论坛，在新闻发布会上特别就南中国海问题与媒体交流。

本届论坛主题为“同舟共济：理解、协商、互助”，主要议题包括大国的安全合作、亚太地区安全合作、欧洲与国际安全合作、地区安全合作等。由南中国海主权争端问题引申的区域安全问题成为过去两天论坛的热点议题之一。

今年4月以来，就中国在南中国海岛礁建设问题，中美交锋不断升温。美国的盟国日本和菲律宾上周在南中国海地区举行联合军演，受到中国官方的严厉批评。在演习期间日本侦察机与菲律宾巡逻机连日来抵近中菲均声索拥有主权的南中国海礼乐滩（Reed Bank）边缘，外界认为这些行为明显是针对中国。

外界对于中国在南中国海进行填海造岛工程存在战略和安全的疑虑。从中国造岛的规模看来，未来可容纳飞机跑道，码头建设也可供海军军舰停泊。中国外交部则强调，这些设施更多是用于民事服务。

朱成虎分析，此次南中国海局势出现危机，主要是中国强大了，“所以有一些国家会觉得中国会挑战他的领导或者霸主地位”。

他认为，这些因为中国发展起来而感到威胁的国家在中国周边制造事端，是为了该国家在地区的存在和利益。“如果没有外界的介入，我想南中国海不会出现这次的争端，并且把南中国海问题吵得如此之热。”

仍存在危险信号

朱成虎进一步分析，虽然各国都会维护本国利益，避免南中国海问题演变成军事冲突，但是这个地区仍存在着危险信号。他点名菲律宾，指出如果阿基诺政府在仁爱礁建设永久性的公共设施，这将迫使中国采取行动。

朱成虎还以 2001 年 4 月中美军机相撞事件为例，说明南中国海发生偶发性事件的可能性。他指出，当年中国没有能力给予还击，但如果今天发生类似事件，危机的结果就会不一样。

朱成虎建议，为了避免危机发生，南中国海地区的国家，以及中美应促成海上行为和空中行为准则。制定行为准则可以避免中美两国发生意外，例如规定军机和军舰相遇时要保持多少安全距离，是否要设立预先通知机制等。

中国国家主席习近平今年 9 月将访问美国。朱成虎希望中美两国能够在习近平访问前，在海上和空中行为准则方面达成共识，并在习近平访美时签订有关的协议。

另一方面，中美对于航行自由的定义也存在分歧。全国人大外事委员会委员陈小工中将昨天在另一场讨论中指出，美国认为航行自由适用于专属经济区内，但是中国根据国际海洋公约则认为即使在专属经济区航行自由也是有条件的，外国船只不能在该区域内进行主权安全的活动，例如军舰进入专属经济区进行侦查活动，中国便认为是违反公约的。

美国前太平洋舰队司令盖里·罗海德（Gary Roughead）则表示，中美继续通过其他领域保持沟通和交流至关重要，而不是集中在双方都有分歧的问题上。

## 沙特阿拉伯媒体

### SAUDI GAZETTE (沙特公报)

#### Beijing says changing position on sea row would shame ancestors

网址:

<http://www.saudigazette.com.sa/index.cfm?method=home.regcon&contentid=20150628248662>

BEIJING — Changing position on China’s claims over the South China Sea would shame its ancestors, while not facing up to infringements of Chinese sovereignty there would shame its children, Foreign Minister Wang Yi said on Saturday.

China has become increasingly assertive in the South China Sea, building artificial islands in areas over which the Philippines and other countries have rival claims, sparking alarm regionally and in Washington.

“One thousand years ago China was a large sea-faring nation. So of course China was the first country to discover, use and administer the Nansha Islands,” Wang said, using the Chinese term for the Spratly Islands, which together with the Paracel Islands form the bulk of China’s claims.

“China’s demands of sovereignty over the Nansha Islands have not expanded and neither will they shrink. Otherwise we would not be able to face our forefathers and ancestors,” the normally taciturn Wang said in unusually strong comments.

China claims most of the potentially energy-rich South China Sea, through which \$5 trillion in ship-borne trade passes every year. The Philippines, Vietnam, Malaysia, Brunei, and Taiwan also have overlapping claims.

Speaking to academics and former officials, Wang said China could not face its children and grandchildren if “the gradual and incremental invasion of China’s sovereignty and encroachment on China’s interests” was allowed to continue.

He said US ships took Chinese troops to reclaim the Spratlys after they were occupied by Japan during World War II. Other countries only started occupying what he said was Chinese territory from the 1960s after oil was discovered.

“China is in reality the biggest victim,” Wang said.

On Friday, the US State Department’s No. 2 diplomat compared China’s behavior in pursuit of territory in the South China Sea to that of Russia in eastern Ukraine.

Wang did not address those comments, but defended China's land reclamation and building work in the South China Sea as necessary to improve living conditions, pointing out that other countries had been building there since the 1970s.

"It is only recently that China has started necessary development," he said.

Saudi Gazette is a leading English-language daily newspaper published in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. It is available both in print and online. See Wikipedia.

## 伊拉克媒体

### Iraqtabloid 网

واو شدد. "ل ل ص د ي ن ال ث ن ا ن ا ية ال ع ل ا ق ا ت ا ه م م ن و ا ح دة ا

中俄交好，却不结盟

网址:

<http://www.iraqtabloid.com/news-details/22513/%D8%A8%D9%83%D9%8A%D9%86--%D8%B9%D9%84%D8%A7%D9%82%D8%AA%D9%86%D8%A7-%D9%85%D8%B9-%D9%85%D9%88%D8%B3%D9%83%D9%88-%D9%85%D9%85%D9%8A%D8%B2%D8%A9-%D9%88%D8%BA%D9%8A%D8%B1-%D9%85%D9%82%D9%8A%D8%AF%D8%A9-%D8%A8%D8%AA%D8%AD%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%81%D8%A7%D8%AA>

ب ك ين: ع ل ا ق ت ن ا م ع م و س ك و م م ي زة و غ ي ر م ق ي دة ب ت ح ا ل ف ا ت  
ب ك ين: ع ل ا ق ت ن ا م ع م و س ك و م م ي زة و غ ي ر م ق ي دة ب ت ح ا ل ف ا ت  
ال س د ب ت 72 ح ز ي ر ا ن 5102

ي و ن ي و / ح ز ي ر ا ن ال ت ا ك ي د ع ل ي ا ن ج د د و ز ي ر ال ا خ ا ر ج ية ال ص د ي ن ي و ا ن غ ي ي ال س د ب ت 72  
ال ع ل ا ق ا ت م ع ر و س ي ا ت ع ت ب ر ا ح د ي ا ه م ال ع ل ا ق ا ت ال ث ن ا ن ا ية ل ب ل ا د ه ف ي ال ع ا ل م . و ا ك د و ا ن غ ي ي  
خ ل ا ل ك ل مة ا ل ق ا ه ف ي ال د و رة ال 4 ل م ن ت د ي ال س ل ا م ال ع ا ل م ي ا ن ك ل ا م ن ه م ا ي س د ن د ال ا خ ر ف ي ال ج ه و د  
ض ه م ا ال ب ع ض . و ا ض ا ف ال ر ا م ية ل ح م ا ية ال م ص ا ل ح ال ا س ا س ية ل ل ب ل د ي ن ، و ي ر ا ع ي ا ن ه و ا ج س ب ع  
ئ د ا ب م ق ي ب ط ت ل ا ع م ل م ع ن " و " ر خ ا ل ا د ن ع ق ر ا د ا ل ا م ا ظ ن ل ك ش و ق ي م ن ت ل ا ر ا س م ا ن م ل ك م ر ت ح ي  
م ي ث ا ق ال ا م م ال م ت ح دة و ال ق و ا ع د ال ا س ا س ية ل ل ق ا ن و ن ال د و ل ي ، ه ذ ه ال م ب ا د ئ ت س ا ع د ن ا ف ي ال ا ح ف ا ظ  
م ع ع ل ي ش ر ا ك ت ن ا ال ا س ت ر ا ت ي ج ية ال ش ا م لة و ال ت ع ا و ن ع ل ي ا ع ل ي م س ت و ي م ا ي ج ع ل ع ل ا ق ا ت ن ا  
ر و س ي ا و ا ح دة م ن ا ه م ال ع ل a ق a ت ال ث ن a ن a ية ل ل ص د ي ن . و ش د د و ا ن غ ي ي ع ل ي ا ن ال ع ل a ق a ت م ا ب ي ن  
ال ب ل د ي ن غ ي ر م ب ن ية ع ل ي ا ي د ي و ل و ج ي ا م ع ي نة ، و ا ن م ا ي م ي ز ه و ع د م ت ق ي د ه ب ت ح ا ل ف ا ت و ا ن ه ا  
ل ي س ت ف ي م و ا ج هة ا ح د و ل ي س ت م و ج هة ض د ط ر ف ث ا ل ث .

و / ح ز ي ر ا ن ال ت ا ك ي د ع ل ي ا ن ج د د و ز ي ر ال ا خ ا ر ج ية ال ص د ي ن ي و ا ن غ ي ي ال س د ب ت 72 ي و ن ي  
ال ع ل a ق a ت م ع ر و س ي ا ت ع ت ب ر ا ح د ي ا ه م ال ع ل a ق a ت ال ث ن a ن a ية ل ب ل a د ه ف ي ال ع a ل م .  
و ا ك د و ا ن غ ي ي خ ل a ل ك ل مة ا ل ق a ه ف ي ال د و رة ال 4 ل م ن ت د ي ال س l ا م ال ع a ل م ي ا ن ك l a م ن ه م a ي س د ن د  
ن ، و ي ر a ع ي a ن ه o ا ج س ب ع ض ه م a ال a خ ر ف ي ال ج ه و د ال ر a م ية ل ح م a ية ال م ص a ل ح ال a س a س ية ل ل ب ل د ي  
ال ب ع ض .

و ا ض ا ف " ي ا ح ت ر م ك ل م ن ا م س ا ر ال ت ن م ية و ش ك ل ن ظ ا م ال ا د ا رة ع ن د ال a خ ر " و " ن ع م ل م ع a ل ت ط ب ي ق  
م ب ا د ئ م ي ث a ق ال a م م ال م ت ح دة و ال ق و a ع د ال a س a س ية ل ل ق a ن و ن ال د o ل ي ، ه ذ ه ال م ب a د ئ ت س a ع D ن a ف ي  
ال ا ح ف a ظ ع ل ي ش ر a ك ت ن a ال a س ت ر a ت ي ج ية ال ش a M لة و ال ت E a و ن ع l ي a ع l ي M س T o ي M a ي ج E l  
ن ا ه م ال ع l a ق a ت ال ث ن a ن a ية ل ل ص د ي ن . و س ي a و a ح دة م ع l a ق a ت ن a م ع R  
و ش D د و a ن غ ي ي ع l ي a ن ال ع l a ق a ت م a ب ي ن ال ب l D ي ن غ ي ر M ب ن ية E l ي a ي D ي و l و ج ي a م E ي نة ، و a ن M a  
ي M ي ز ه و E D م T ق ي D ه B ت ح a ل F a ت و a ن ه a ل ي S T ف ي M o a ج هة a ح D و l ي S T M o ج هة ض D ط R ف ث a ل ث .

ال م ص د ر : " ن و ف و س ت ي "

黎巴嫩媒体

## **The Daily Star（每日星报）**

### **Chinese foreign minister to attend Iran talks in Vienna: govt**

网址:

<http://www.dailystar.com.lb/News/World/2015/Jul-02/304818-chinese-foreign-minister-to-attend-iran-talks-in-vienna-govt.ashx>

BEIJING: Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi will take part in negotiations on Iran's nuclear program in Vienna, the government confirmed Thursday, as the latest round of talks aimed at a breakthrough dragged into a sixth day.

"China pays much attention to moving forward the negotiation on the Iranian nuclear issue," Foreign Ministry spokeswoman Hua Chunying said in a statement, adding that Wang would attend a meeting of foreign ministers from Iran and other negotiating countries in Vienna Thursday.

"China is willing to work tirelessly with parties concerned to reach a comprehensive agreement on the Iranian nuclear issue that is equitable, balanced and win-win to all at an early date," Hua added.

China is a member of the P5+1 powers - which also include the United States, Russia, Britain, France and Germany - that are seeking to finalise a long-sought accord aimed at putting a nuclear bomb beyond Iran's reach, in return for lifting sanctions against the Islamic republic.

## 埃及媒体

### 中东通讯社

نجم صععود لا تقبل اليابان يدعو ال صيني وانج يى ، ال يابان ب أن

中国呼吁日本接受中国的兴起

网址:

<http://www.mena.org.eg/ar/news/dbcall/table/textnews/id/2876501>

بكين في 27 يونيو /أش /أش /نصح وزير الخارجية الصيني وانج يى ، اليابان بأن تقبل صعود نجم الصين ونهضتها وأن تدرك حجم الفائدة التي تنعكس عليها من كون الصين أصبحت في مصاف القوى العظمى ما ذكره وانج في تصريحات ال صينيين أصدحت في مصاف القوى العظمى بال عالم. وب حسب

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Mena Press website. The header includes the logo 'C.P.R. Cairo Press Review' and 'وكالة أنباء الشرق الأوسط'. The main content area features a news article titled 'نتائج البحث في الأخبار النصية' (Search results in text news) with a sub-headline 'وزير الخارجية الصيني يدعو اليابان لتقبل صعود نجم...' (Chinese Foreign Minister calls on Japan to accept the rise of...). The article text is partially visible, mentioning 'بكين في 27 يونيو /أش /أش /نصح وزير الخارجية الصيني وانج يى ، اليابان بأن تقبل صعود نجم الصين ونهضتها وأن تدرك حجم الفائدة التي تنعكس عليها من كون الصين أصبحت في مصاف القوى العظمى بالعالم. وبحسب ما ذكره وانج في تصريحات...المزيد...'.

### نتائج البحث في الأخبار النصية

وزير الخارجية الصيني يدعو اليابان لتقبل صعود نجم...

نشرت يوم 27-06-2015 18:31:35 GMT

بكين في 27 يونيو /أش /أش /نصح وزير الخارجية الصيني وانج يى ، اليابان بأن تقبل صعود نجم الصين ونهضتها وأن تدرك حجم الفائدة التي تنعكس عليها من كون الصين أصبحت في مصاف القوى العظمى بالعالم. وبحسب ما ذكره وانج في تصريحات...المزيد...

## 埃及新闻 1 台

### العامي السلام من تدي السلام العالمي، تدي تضيف الصين

منذ اسبوع دوت مصر في اخبار عالمية 02 زيارة 0

中国举办世界和平论坛

网址:

<http://www.egypt-1.com/1-World/70818.html>

الاسبت والأحد المقبلين، الدورة الـ4 لمن تدي السلام العالمي، تدي تضيف الصين، يومي التي سيكون موضوعها الأساسي هو "العمل والتفاهم والتسويق والمساعدة المتبادلة". وأعلن المتحدث باسم وزارة الخارجية الصينية، لو كانج، في تصريح صحفي، اليوم لقي كلمة خلال افتتاح الخميس، إن "نائب الرئيس الصيني، لي يوان تشاو، سي المن تدي بجامعة "تسينجواه" في العاصمة الصينية، بكين، وتمنى "الوان نحو 005 من زعماء العالم السابقين والخبراء والأكاديميين سيشاركون في فعاليات المن تدي". وستتركز المحادثات خلال هذه الدورة الجديدة حول التعاون الأمني بين القوى العالمية وعلى المستوى آسيا والمحيط الهادئ وبين أوروبا والعالم وبين دول آسيا وفي المقام الأول في جنوب آسيا. وتأسس من تدي السلام العالمي في عام 2102، كأول من تدي غير حكومي عالمي المستوى حول الأمن الدولي في الصين.

من تدي السلام العالمي، تدي تضيف الصين، يومي السبت والأحد المقبلين، الدورة الـ4 التي سيكون موضوعها الأساسي هو "العمل والتفاهم والتسويق والمساعدة المتبادلة". وأعلن المتحدث باسم وزارة الخارجية الصينية، لو كانج، في تصريح صحفي، اليوم الخميس، إن "نائب الرئيس الصيني، لي يوان تشاو، سيدلي كلمة خلال افتتاح نم 500 وحن أول "ينمتو، نيكيب، فين يصلها تمصاعل ايف "هاوجنيس" المن تدي بجامعة زعماء العالم السابقين والخبراء والأكاديميين سيشاركون في فعاليات المن تدي". وستتركز المحادثات خلال هذه الدورة الجديدة حول التعاون الأمني بين القوى العالمية وعلى المستوى والعالم وبين دول آسيا والمحيط الهادئ وبين أوروبا والإقليم في جنوب آسيا. وتأسس من تدي السلام العالمي في عام 2102، كأول من تدي غير حكومي عالمي المستوى حول الأمن الدولي في الصين.

## 埃及门户新闻

السدبت يومي العالمى السلام لمندى الرابعه الدورة تسد تضيف الصين

中国在上周六举办第四届世界和平论坛

网址:

<http://www.albawabhnews.com/1367770>

الأم تحددت باسم وزارة الخارجية الصينية لوكانغ  
الصين تسد تضيف الدورة الرابعه لمندى السلام العالمى يومي السدبت والأحد  
تسد تضيف الصين يومي السدبت والأحد القادمين الدورة الرابعه لمندى السلام العالمى  
والتي سديكون موضوعها الاساسى هو "العمل والتفاهم والتسيق والمساعدة المتبادلة".  
وأعلن الأم تحددت باسم وزارة الخارجية الصينية لوكانغ في تصريح صحفى اليوم أن  
تشاوسيدلقى كلمة خلال افتتاح المندى بجامعة نائب الرئيس الصينى لى يوان  
تسد يندغواه في العاصمة الصينية بكين.  
وسد تتركز المحادثات خلال هذه الدورة الجديدة حول التعاون الأمنى بين القوى العالمية  
وعلى المستوى وفى منطقة آسيا والمحيط الهادئ وبين أوروبا والعالم وبين دول الآسيان و  
آسيا الاقليمى فى جنوب  
وقال لوكانغ أن نحو 005 من زعماء العالم السابقين والخبراء والاكاديميين سديشاركون في  
فعاليات المندى.  
وتأسس مندى السلام العالمى فى عام 2102 كأول مندى غير حكومى على المستوى حول  
الأمن الدولى فى الصين.

## 埃及国家之声 sadaalbalad

وأوروبا وإفريقيا آسيا بالمواطني والنجاح ية لتتم مش تركة فرص بخلق ت تعهد الصين

中国致力于创造共同发展，亚洲，非洲和欧洲人民的成功机会

网址:

<http://www.el-balad.com/1599750>

تعهدت الصين اليوم بمواصلة الدفع قدما بمبادرتها لبناء الحزام الاقصادى لطريق  
القرن الحادى والعشرين لمساهمة فى خلق فرص الحريير وطريق الحريير البحرى  
مش تركة لتتم ية ول لنجاح والربح لاربعة ملياين مواطن هم عدد سكان قارات آسيا وإفريقيا  
وأوروبا.

جاء ذلك على لسان نائب الرئيس الصينى لى يوان تشاو فى حفل افتتاح الدورة  
ن حيث دعا الى بذل الجهد الربعة لمن تدى السلام العالمى فى جامعة تسينغها ب بكى  
لبناء "مجتمع عالمى ذو مصير مش ترك" يعيش فى أمن وسلم.

وحدث لى كل دولة ب أن تعزز لى مواطنيها الاساس بالاندتماء والتوحد مع الاخرين من شعوب  
العالم حتى يدرك الجميع الحقيقة وهى انهم جميعا فى قارب واحد يبحرون فيه معا فى  
رحلة الحياة.

بما تقوم به بلاده من جهود جادة لتدسين المناخ العالمى وحماية البيئة وقال ان ونوه ل  
الصين تومن تاما بنظرية وحدة المصدر لهذا المجتمع العالمى الكبير.

وسد يكون الموضوع الاساسى لهذه الدورة من من تدى السلام العالمى، التى يشارك فيها 005  
والاكاديميين، هو "العمل والتفاهم والتسديق من زعماء العالم السابقين والخبراء  
والمساعدة المتبادلة" حيث ستركز المحادثات حول التعاون الأمنى بين القوى العالمية  
وعلى المستوى وفى منطقة آسيا والمحيط الهادئ وبين أوروبا والعالم وبين دول الاسيان و  
الاقليمى فى جنوب آسيا.

فى عام 2102 كأول من تدى غير حكومى على المستوى حول وتأسس من تدى السلام العالمى  
الأمن الدولى فى الصين.

## 埃及 dotmsr 网

العلمي السلام منتدى تسضيف الصين

### 中国举办世界和平论坛

网址:

<http://www.dotmsr.com/details/%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B5%D9%8A%D9%86-%D8%AA%D8%B3%D8%AA%D8%B6%D9%8A%D9%81-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AF%D9%88%D8%B1%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%804-%D9%84%D9%85%D9%86%D8%AA%D8%AF%D9%89-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B3%D9%84%D8%A7%D9%85-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B9%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D9%8A>

رويترز - وزير الخارجية الصيني وانج يي تسضيف الصين، يومي السبت والأحد المقبلين، الدورة الـ4 لمنتدى السلام العالمي، التي سيكون موضوعها الأساسي هو "العمل والتفاهم والتسويق والمساعدة المتبادلة".

سم وزارة الخارجية الصينية، لوكانج، في تصريح صحفي، اليوم وأعلن الم تحدث بما الخميس، إن "نائب الرئيس الصيني، لي يوان تشاو، سيلقي كلمة خلال افتتاح المنتدى بجامعة "تسجينجواه" في العاصمة الصينية، بكين، وتمنى "لأن نحو 005 من علماء المنتدى". زعماء العالم السابقين والخبراء والأكاديميين سيشاركون في

وستتركز المحادثات خلال هذه الدورة الجديدة حول التعاون الأمني بين القوى العالمية وعلى المستوى وفي منطقة آسيا والمحيط الهادئ وبين أوروبا والعالم وبين دول الآسيان الإقليمي في جنوب آسيا.

يغير حكومي عالمي المستوى حول وتأسس منتدى السلام العالمي في عام 2102، كأول منتدى الأمن الدولي في الصين.

## 埃及 arabic 网

ب تحالفات مقيدة وغير مميزة موسكو مع علاقة تنا: بكين

北京: 我们与莫斯科独特和不受限制的联盟关系

网址:

<http://arabic.rt.com/news/786980-%D8%A8%D9%83%D9%8A%D9%86-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B9%D9%84%D8%A7%D9%82%D8%A9-%D8%B1%D9%88%D8%B3%D9%8A%D8%A7/>

ب تحالفات مقيدة وغير مميزة موسكو مع علاقة تنا: بكين

ال عالم أخذ بار | 09:48 GMT | 27.06.2015: النشر تاريخ

3

وزير Reuters POOL New (أرشفية صورة) يي وانغ الصيني الخارجية وزير  
(أرشفية صورة) يي وانغ الصيني الخارجية

ال رابط انسخ

أن على التأكيد حزيران/يونيو 27 السبت يي وانغ الصيني الخارجية وزير جدد  
ال عالم في ل بلده ال ثنائيه العلاقات أهم إحدى تع تبر روس يامع العلاقات

ي سندن منها كلا إن العالمي السلام لمن تدي 4-الدورة في ألقاها كلمة خلال يي وانغ وأكد  
بعضهما هاجس ويراعيان ل بلدين، الأساسية المصالح لحماية الرامية الجهود في الآخر  
ال بعض.

ل تطابق معان عمل" و"الأخر عند الإدارة نظام وشكل ال تنمية مسار منا كل ي حترم" وأضاف  
في ت ساعدنا المبادئ هذه الدولي، ل لقانون الأساسية والقواعد حدة الامت الأمم ميثاق مبادئ  
يجعل ما مستوى أعلى وال تعاون ال شاملة ال استراتيجة شراك تنا على الحد فافظ  
"ل لصدين ال ثنائيه العلاقات أهم من واحدة روس يامع علاقات نا

ما وأن معيئة، ياليد ولوج على مبنية غير ال بلدين ب بين ما العلاقة أن على يي وانغ وشدد  
طرف ضد موجهة وليست أحد مواجهة في ليست وأنها ب تحالفات تقيدها عدم هو يميزها  
ثالث.

"ذوف وس تي": المصدر

## 莫桑比克媒体

### 剑虹网

#### 中国外交部：非洲安全问题及合作

网址：

<http://www.mozjh.com/xinwen-nr.asp?divaction1=yes&divaction=yes&id=12676104>

2015/7/1

#### 第四届世界和平论坛：非洲安全问题及合作

来源：中国外交部

近日，第四届世界和平论坛“同舟共济：理解、协商、互助”在清华大学顺利开幕。开幕式上，中国国家副主席李源潮出席并以《共同构建人类和平安全命运共同体》进行了致辞。清华大学校长邱勇担任开幕式主持，世界和平论坛主席唐家璇也进行了发言。

出席本届论坛的前政要包括印度尼西亚前总统苏希洛、巴基斯坦前总理阿齐兹、法国前总理德维尔潘、澳大利亚前总理陆克文、俄罗斯前国家安全会议秘书伊万诺夫、美国前国家安全事务助理哈德利、欧盟前外交与安全政策高级代表索拉纳、印度前外交秘书萨仁山等。中国原国务委员、世界和平论坛主席唐家璇，外交部部长王毅，教育部部长袁贵仁，外交部副部长李保东，外交部副部长张明，中国人民外交学会会长杨文昌，清华大学校务委员会主任陈旭、副校长谢维和、校长助理施一公等出席论坛。来自近 60 个国家和国际组织的驻华大使及代表、近百名中外国际关系领域的智库负责人和专家学者及媒体记者等中外来宾出席论坛。

第四届世界和平论坛的主题为“同舟共济：理解、协商、互助”。为期两天的论坛主要议题包括大国的安全合作、亚太地区安全合作、欧洲与国际安全合作、地区安全合作等。

6月28日下午的第19组“非洲安全问题及合作”小组讨论中，坦桑尼亚驻华特命全权大使 SHIMBO、巴布韦特命全权大使 CHIKAWA、津巴布韦南非大使、中国政府非洲事务特别代表刘贵今大使、尼日利亚国际事务研究所所长 AKINTERINWA 出席并发言。

坦桑尼亚驻华大使 SHIMBO 表示，对自然资源的争夺也是非洲国家缺少稳定的一个根源所在，一些跨国公司来到非洲开发自然资源，却带来了一些副作用。比如说在北非，像利比亚这样的国家，这个国家的四分五裂导致了全球的关切，大家现在逐渐形成了这样一种共识，在全球化的浪潮下，面对着各种各样战略的威胁和挑战，欧洲的一些国家已经团结一致来给予应对，比如说在索马里和刚果金就是如此。法国、英国和美国也在这方面加紧合作。和平行动也在不断地展开，而且许多大国，包括中国，也都参与了非洲的维和行动。非盟也已经建立了一些机

制，尤其是非洲的安全框架机制，这将为该地区带来安全和稳定。这个机制主要体现在和平安全理事会，就是非盟的理事会上。它包括了各国的协调员，它还有一个特别的基金会，这些都将支持我们在非洲的活动。

津巴布韦驻华特命全权大使 CHIKAWA 提到，非盟今年是穆加比担任主席，我们有着和平和繁荣的愿景，我们通过这一愿景来推动泛非的梦想。我想要再次感谢这次论坛的组织者和参与者，让我有机会能够跟大家分享一下关于非洲和平和安全局势的看法。当然这是一个很小的一部分，而安全的局势现在在非洲仍然在不断地演变，我也期待着与各位接下来继续地探讨。

刘贵今大使发言时提到，国际社会就这个地区的问题必须共同合作，他们必须真心实意地全心全意地支持非盟和其他次区域组织，因为这些次区域组织和邻国了解真正的实地的情况，他们也有政治意愿，他们的政治意愿对于解决实际发生的问题非常重要。

尼日利亚国际事务研究所所长 AKINTERINWA 最后发言并指出，美国和他的盟友自称是最有力的防扩散的保障，我不说你错，但是如果的确是这样，那么为什么我们要信任你呢？因为你其实并不信任我，因为我不是你的盟友。我刚才提到，之前法国和中国没有签署核不扩散条约，因为大知道存在双重话语的问题。还有像巴基斯坦，它先发展了核能力，他有了核能力以后，他才去签署这个条约。如果中国没有进行仔细研究，现在就不会有像这样这么能够解决和平与安全的问题。昨天王外长说中国有足够能力来捍卫中国人民的权益，如今的国际政治依然是实力说话的政治，如果一件事是符合你的利益的话，你就会同意，反之则不然。

## 中国香港

### 大公网

#### 李源潮挺世界和平论坛 国际安全公共产品呼之欲出

网址：

<http://news.takungpao.com/world/exclusive/2015-06/3034384.html>

第四届世界和平论坛 27 日在清华大学举行，国家副主席李源潮出席开幕式并发表演讲。笔者了解到前三届论坛中，国家副主席出席两次，足以彰显官方对此论坛的重视程度，预示着中国提供自己的国际安全公共产品时代逐渐到来。

根据主办方提供的资料，世界和平论坛由清华大学主办、中国人民外交学会协办、清华大学当代国际关系研究院承办，是中国第一个高级别、非官方国际安全论坛。2012 年举办以来，到今年已经是第四届。

笔者观察发现，第一届世界和平论坛邀请到了时任国家副主席的习近平出席；第二届论坛李源潮副主席出席。第三届世界和平论坛出席的国家领导人是国务委员杨洁篪，当时李源潮正在非洲访问；本届论坛作为国家副主席的李源潮再次如约出席。

四次论坛，国家副主席出席三次，毫无疑问，世界和平论坛成为当下中国高层少有、频繁、且连续出席的由大学主办的非官方论坛，足以说明中国官方对该论坛讨论的国际安全问题十分重视，对论坛的鼓励也溢于言表。

其背后的逻辑是：中国能够提供给世界的国际安全公共产品缺失的现实，使得世界和平论坛的作用日益凸显。

目前，中国政治经济发展的“外溢效应”越来越大，已经到了一个为国际社会提供公共产品的历史阶段。中国也确实需要这样一个非官方的国际安全公共产品，以此为平台和契机，加深国际理解与互信，整合国际安全人力资源。这符合时代安全发展需求，以彰显中国在国际安全领域的巨大作用与贡献。

笔者注意到，最近一个时期，中共新一届领导集体对安全问题的关注前所未有，安全塑造与维护呈现加速推进趋势。

2013 年 11 月中共十八届三中全会上成立了国家安全委员会，预示着中国对安全问题的重视程度提高到了一个新高度。半年后的 2014 年 4 月，习近平在国安委的首次会议上提出了“总体国家安全观”，它包括政治安全、科技安全、社会安全等“11 种安全”。1 个月后，习近平在上海出席亚信峰会，公开提出了“共同、综合、合作、可持续”的新亚洲安全观。直到最近的 2015 年 5 月全国国家安全机关总结表彰大会，习近平要求“与时俱进开创国家安全工作新局面”。

在世界和平论坛会议上，中国高层提到的相关安全内容也都成为大会讨论的主题。比如本次论坛，国家副主席李源潮演讲的主题是“命运共同体”，这个概念所包含的内容就包括安全合作以及互利共存。与论坛主题——“同舟共济：理解、协商、互助”相契合。另外，有官方背景的新媒体“学习小组”在 2 个月前的一篇文章就谈到，2 年来习近平谈“命运共同体”有 30 多次。可见高层对此问题的重视，以及希望其被国际社会广泛认知的态度。

又如上届论坛开幕式杨洁篪的讲话，几乎通篇阐述了亚洲如何实现共同安全，与习近平在亚信峰会上的讲话相呼应。

其实，上述提到的国际安全公共产品的范畴比较广泛，国际安全组织、国际论坛、国际协调机制等都可以看作是某一类的安全产品。但目前供全球各国平等参与、共同“消费”的国际安全公共产品却并不多见。有些已经私物化，比如七国集团，排斥他国的意图不言而喻；有些则并非专业化，如G20——虽然各国可以在此讨论安全问题，但G20基本上是一个经济组织，安全功能相对较弱。

与集团或组织相比，一个不具排他性，同时专业性的安全论坛在国际安全公共产品领域的作用越来越大。比如新加坡的香格里拉对话会，既可以满足官方交流的需要，又带有非官方的研讨身份，逐渐成为国际安全领域不可替代的必需品。

正因如此，作为中国首个高级别、非官方的国际安全论坛，世界和平论坛才屡次被中国高层所青睐。

笔者了解到，该论坛秘书长阎学通稍早时透露，本届世界和平论坛延续以往的“全球性”和“非官方性”两大特点，即论坛探讨的问题和参与的人员都是全球性的，与会嘉宾的主体是非官方人士，官方人士以个人身份参会。

比如美国前国家事务安全助理布热津斯基、欧盟外交与安全政策高级代表索拉纳、巴基斯坦前总理阿齐兹、俄罗斯前外长伊万诺夫、日本前首相鸠山由纪夫、马来西亚前总理巴达维就是世界和平论坛的“常客”，分别参加过至少三次论坛，让论坛的代表性与价值“双凸显”。通过世界和平论坛这种国际安全的“民间外交”，带动中国国际安全公共产品成型也渐成风潮。

## 其他媒体

### Targeted News（目标新闻）

#### **Karl F. Inderfurth in World Peace Forum in Beijing**

网址: [http://targetednews.com/daily\\_news.php?page=15](http://targetednews.com/daily_news.php?page=15)

BEIJING, June 30 -- The Asia Foundation issued the following news release: On June 27-28, The Asia Foundation's Trustees Ambassador Karl Eikenberry and Ambassador Karl F. Inderfurth participated in panels at the 4th World Peace Forum in Beijing. Organized and hosted by China's Tsinghua University, the forum gathered 500 participants, including former foreign leaders and scholars to discuss key issues on international security and regional cooperation. Ambassador Eikenberry, U.S. Ambassador to Afghanistan from 2009-2011, and Ambassador Inderfurth, Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs from 1997-2001, led a panel co-sponsored by The Asia Foundation China office and Tsinghua University on Afghanistan's future development and stability.

The panel, International Cooperation for Afghanistan's Future Stability and Development, explored the opportunities for international cooperation in helping Afghanistan, as well as the chief obstacles to achieving that. In 2014, Afghan citizens defied security threats and turned out in millions to vote in highly anticipated elections, leading to the country's first democratic transition. However, continuing instability and violence have posed a threat to the country's future development. The discussion was moderated by Ambassador Inderfurth, and other panelists included Ershad Ahmadi, former Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs in Afghanistan, Jayant Prasad, a former Indian ambassador to Afghanistan, Nepal and Algeria, Masood Khan, formerly Pakistan's Permanent Representative to the U.N. and ambassador to China, as well as Shi Zhiqin, head of Tsinghua University's Institute of International Studies. Since 2001, The Asia Foundation has been helping support Afghan citizens to create a stable, functioning society, through its programs in civic education, women's empowerment, education, Islam and development, and free and fair elections.

The WPF, founded in 2012, is China's first high-level non-governmental seminar focusing on international security. This year's main topics included security cooperation among world powers, security cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region, European and global security cooperation, ASEAN, and South Asian regional security cooperation. China's Vice President Li Yuanchao gave the keynote speech at the opening ceremony, titled Working Together to Build A Community of Common Destiny for World Peace and Security. Other forum participants included former president of Indonesia, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, former prime minister of France, Dominique de Villepin, former prime minister of Australia, Kevin Rudd, among others.

## AllAfrica (泛非通讯社)

### **Africa: The Fourth World Peace Forum - African Security and Cooperation**

网址: <http://allafrica.com/stories/201507030821.html>

The fourth World Peace Forum titled "Overcome Difficulties: Understanding, Consultation and Reciprocity" was opened at Tsinghua University in Beijing on June 27. Chinese Vice President Li Yuanchao attended the opening ceremony and delivered a speech titled "community of common destiny for world peace and security".

The opening ceremony was chaired by Tsinghua University President Qiu Yong, and Chairman Tang Jiaxuan of the World Peace Forum also made an address.

The Forum was attended by a number of former state leaders including former Indonesian President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, former Pakistani Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz, former French Prime Minister Dominique de Villepin, former Australian Prime Minister Kevin Rudd, former Secretary of the Russian National Security Council Igor Ivanov, former US National Security Assistant Stephen Hadley, former EU high representative for Diplomatic and Security Policy Javier Solana, and former Indian Foreign Secretary Shyam Saran. Former State Councilor and Chairman of the World Peace Forum Tang Jiaxuan, Foreign Minister Wang Yi, Minister of Education Yuan Guiren, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Li Baodong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Ming, President of the Chinese People's Institute for Foreign Affairs Yang Wenchang, Chairman of the University Council of Tsinghua University Chen Xu, Vice-President of Tsinghua University Xie Weihe, and Assistant President of Tsinghua University Shi Yigong were present at the Forum. Ambassadors and representatives of nearly 60 countries and international organizations, nearly 100 Chinese and international think tank leaders on international relations, experts, scholars and journalists also attended the Forum.

With the theme of "Overcome Difficulties: Understanding, Consultation and Reciprocity", the two-day Forum covered issues of security cooperation between major countries and in the Asia Pacific region, European and international security cooperation and regional security cooperation.

The group discussions for Panel 19 "African security and cooperation" held on the afternoon of June 28th were attended and addressed by Tanzanian Ambassador to China Shimbo, Zimbabwean Ambassador to China Chikawa, former Chinese Ambassador to South Africa and special representative of the Chinese government on African affairs Liu Guijin, head of Nigerian Institute for International Affairs Akinterinwa.

Tanzanian Ambassador Shimbo said that the rival for natural resources is one root for instability in African countries. Some multinational companies come to Africa for natural resources, which is accompanied by some side effects. For instance, in the Northern African country of Libya, the division of the country has become a global concern.

People have now come to a consensus that under the wave of globalization with various strategic threats and challenges, some European countries have united to tackle them, such as in Somali and the DRC. France, the UK and the US are also strengthening their cooperation.

Peace actions are also being unfolded. Many big countries including China have joined in the peace-keeping actions in Africa. The African Union has also established some mechanisms, especially the African security framework, which will bring security and stability to the region. The mechanism is mainly reflected in the Peace and Security Council, which is the Council of the AU that includes coordinators of its member states and has a special foundation. All of these will support our activities in Africa.

Zimbabwean Ambassador to China Chikawa said that Robert Mugabe serves as the AU presidency for the year. We have the vision for peace and prosperity, and hope to realize the Pan-Africa dream through the vision.

I want to once again thank the organizer and participants to the Forum to enable me to share with you my views on peace and security in Africa. Of course, this is only a very small part, for the security situation in Africa keeps evolving, and I look forward to the following discussions with you.

Ambassador Liu Guijin said in his remarks that the international community must work in concert on such a regional issue. We must give sincere and whole-hearted support to the AU and other regional organizations as these sub-regional organizations and neighbouring countries know the situation on the ground, and have the political will which is very important for the resolution of real problems.

Director of the Nigerian Institute for International Affairs Akinterinwa said as the last speaker that the US and its allies claim to have the most effective anti-proliferation assurance. I am not saying that you are wrong.

But if it is indeed true, why do we trust you? You do not trust me because I am not your ally. I have mentioned just now that France and China did not sign on the NPT in the beginning because they know there is the problem of double discourse.

There are also countries such as Pakistan which had developed the nuclear capability before signing on the treaty. If China had not done an in-depth study, it would not be so capable of solving the problem of peace and security. Foreign Minister Wang Yi said that China has the capability to safeguard the interests of its people.

If today's international politics is still one based on the might of a country, you will agree to something if it meets your interests, and say no if it is against your interests.

## 第二部分 中国媒体外语报道

新华社

法语

### Ouverture du quatrième Forum mondial pour la paix à Beijing

French.xinhuanet.com | Publié le 2015-06-27 à 20:18

网址: [http://french.xinhuanet.com/chine/2015-06/27/c\\_134361419.htm](http://french.xinhuanet.com/chine/2015-06/27/c_134361419.htm)

BEIJING, 27 juin (Xinhua) -- La quatrième édition du Forum mondial pour la paix s'est ouverte samedi matin à l'Université Tsinghua, à Beijing, avec la participation du vice-président chinois, Li Yuanchao, de plusieurs anciens dirigeants étrangers, d'une quarantaine d'ambassadeurs et de quelque 400 experts, chercheurs et universitaires venus des cinq continents.

Cette année, cinq conférences et 22 tables rondes auront lieu dans le cadre du Forum. Les discussions porteront sur les principales questions de sécurité mondiale et régionale. Le thème du forum de cette année est "Surmonter les difficultés : compréhension, consultation et réciprocité". Selon Yan Xuetong, secrétaire général du Forum mondial pour la paix et président de l'Institut des relations internationales contemporaines de l'Université Tsinghua, ce thème souligne la nécessité pour la communauté internationale de s'efforcer de préserver ensemble la sécurité internationale.

Lors de la cérémonie d'ouverture, le vice-président chinois Li Yuanchao a souligné que cette année marquait le 70e anniversaire de la fin de la Seconde Guerre mondiale et que le thème du Forum était pragmatique. A cette occasion, il a exprimé quelques points de vue sur la construction d'une communauté unie par un même destin.

"L'humanité se dirige vers une communauté unie par un même destin qui nous lie comme si nous étions les passagers d'un même bateau", a-t-il souligné avant d'ajouter que la Chine "encourageait, soutenait et facilitait la construction" d'une telle communauté.

M. Li a notamment souligné l'importance de bâtir une communauté unie par un même destin de paix et de sécurité grâce à l'esprit de compréhension, de consultation et de réciprocité "Nous devrions promouvoir la compréhension, car elle aboutit à l'amitié au respect et à l'égalité [...] Nous devrions promouvoir la paix, l'harmonie et la conciliation à travers la consultation [...] Nous devrions encourager l'assistance mutuelle face aux difficultés pour parvenir à un développement commun et à une coopération gagnant-gagnant", a-t-il expliqué.

Pour sa part, l'ancien Premier ministre français Dominique de Villepin a estimé que ce forum était l'une des principales rencontres diplomatiques organisées en Chine et gagnait en importance à mesure que la Chine "devient un acteur de plus en plus important et responsable dans le monde des affaires".

Selon lui, la tenue de ce forum est rendue encore plus nécessaire par une "triste raison", celle de la résurgence des risques sécuritaires depuis la fin de la Guerre froide. L'ancien Premier ministre a cité comme exemple la montée en puissance de l'Etat islamique (Daech), qui contrôle aujourd'hui une partie importante de la Syrie et de l'Irak, et a vivement critiqué les Etats-Unis pour leur "absence de contrôle et d'équilibre qui ne peut que susciter de l'arrogance, des malentendus et des erreurs, comme l'ont montrés les échecs de leurs multiples opérations militaires".

M. de Villepin a plaidé en faveur de la coopération entre les grandes puissances, à travers des initiatives et des dialogues, en vue de résoudre les crises sécuritaires dans le monde.

"Nous avons besoin de politiques internationales de développement pour éviter l'anarchie, le séparatisme et la radicalisation violente. [...] C'est pourquoi j'estime que la Nouvelle Route de la Soie est un grand projet. C'est une vision chinoise et un élément crucial du 'rêve chinois' du président Xi Jinping", a-t-il déclaré.

L'ancien président indonésien Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono a également prononcé un discours, au cours duquel il a exprimé ses points de vue sur la sécurité et la coopération dans la région Asie-Pacifique. Selon lui, la coopération entre les grandes puissances doit être le pilier principal de la paix et de la sécurité de cette région dynamique qui se développe rapidement, et non la confrontation.

La première édition du Forum mondial de la paix avait eu lieu en 2012. Il s'agissait de la première grande conférence internationale de haut niveau sur la sécurité organisée par une institution non gouvernementale chinoise.

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CRI: <http://french.cri.cn/621/2015/06/27/562s438779.htm>

CCTV: <http://fr.cntv.cn/2015/06/28/ARTI1435474296945747.shtml>

人民网: <http://french.people.com.cn/Chine/n/2015/0629/c31354-8912323.html>

中国网: [http://french.china.org.cn/foreign/txt/2015-06/27/content\\_35924211.htm](http://french.china.org.cn/foreign/txt/2015-06/27/content_35924211.htm)

## **Former French PM sees great potential for cooperation with China**

(Xinhua) Updated: 2015-06-29 21:47

网址:

[http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/world/2015liattendcelm/2015-06/29/content\\_21137179\\_2.htm](http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/world/2015liattendcelm/2015-06/29/content_21137179_2.htm)

BEIJING -- Chinese Premier Li Keqiang's ongoing Europe tour is of great significance as both the European Union (EU) and China have shared a strong will to further advance bilateral ties, former French Prime Minister Dominique de Villepin said.

"The China-EU relationship is a strategic partnership which is important politically, because China ... plays an important role in the (UN) Security Council and is a key player in the world," de Villepin told Xinhua in an interview Sunday.

China can help Europe solve difficult issues like the Ukraine crisis, he said.

On EU-China economic ties, he said the relationship is important and there is "a lot of complementarity" between French companies and the Chinese economy.

As for people-to-people and cultural exchanges, de Villepin said the EU and China are very active in this field.

"We exchange a very great vitality, a lot of cooperation, a lot of interest from both sides, with a tourism that is growing both in terms of the number of Chinese who come to France and French who come to China," he said.

De Villepin, who "feels an interest in Chinese policy on economic development and has a great fascination for Chinese culture and civilization," has visited China regularly since he stepped down as prime minister.

He said the France-China ties are "very comprehensive" and have contributed to strengthening relations between the EU and the Asian giant.

"We are able to put aside a number of issues that could tarnish our relationship ... The close cooperation between France and China regarding world affairs is effective and will continue to intensify," he said.

Meanwhile, de Villepin called on the two countries to strengthen cooperation between their small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

"Big companies naturally work together. We must manage to establish more confidence and eliminate a number of barriers in our economies, so that the context of trade can be facilitated and there're more exchanges in SMEs," he said.

He also expressed his view on the "Belt and Road" initiative, a reference to the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road proposed by Chinese President Xi Jinping.

"I think this is a very important initiative ... based on a real project, a real vision," de Villepin said, adding that the "multi-dimensional" initiative will be conducive to the stability of the Eurasian region in the face of challenges such as terrorism.

"It will also play an important role in stimulating growth in this region .. where many countries have not yet fully developed their resources," he said.

"Multiplying infrastructure, and offering these people new opportunities in building railways, ports and roads, we offer a large number of economies new opportunities for growth," he explained.

In addition, de Villepin said, the initiative has helped create a number of important financial institutions at a multilateral level, including the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and the Silk Road Fund.

"These multilateral regional institutions are a hope for the global multilateral system, which needs to reform ... I think the competition born with such institutions is good, because it can help bring some new blood, a new vision and a new requirement," he said.

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## **Interview: Former French PM sees great potential for cooperation with China**

English.news.cn | 2015-06-29 21:44:39 | Editor: huaxia

网址:

[http://big5.xinhuanet.com/gate/big5/news.xinhuanet.com/english/2015-06/29/c\\_134366370.htm](http://big5.xinhuanet.com/gate/big5/news.xinhuanet.com/english/2015-06/29/c_134366370.htm)

A file photo shows former French Prime Minister Dominique de Villepin spoke at Boao Forum for Asia on April 10, 2014 in Boao, Hainan, China. (Xinhua/Wang Jingqiang)

BEIJING, June 29 (Xinhua) -- Chinese Premier Li Keqiang's ongoing Europe tour is of great significance as both the European Union (EU) and China have shared a strong will to further advance bilateral ties, former French Prime Minister Dominique de Villepin said.

"The China-EU relationship is a strategic partnership which is important politically, because China ... plays an important role in the (UN) Security Council and is a key player in the world," de Villepin told Xinhua in an interview Sunday.

China can help Europe solve difficult issues like the Ukraine crisis, he said.

On EU-China economic ties, he said the relationship is important and there is "a lot of complementarity" between French companies and the Chinese economy.

As for people-to-people and cultural exchanges, de Villepin said the EU and China are very active in this field.

"We exchange a very great vitality, a lot of cooperation, a lot of interest from both sides, with a tourism that is growing both in terms of the number of Chinese who come to France and French who come to China," he said.

De Villepin, who "feels an interest in Chinese policy on economic development and has a great fascination for Chinese culture and civilization," has visited China regularly since he stepped down as prime minister.

He said the France-China ties are "very comprehensive" and have contributed to strengthening relations between the EU and the Asian giant.

"We are able to put aside a number of issues that could tarnish our relationship ... The close cooperation between France and China regarding world affairs is effective and will continue to intensify," he said.

Meanwhile, de Villepin called on the two countries to strengthen cooperation between their small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

"Big companies naturally work together. We must manage to establish more confidence and eliminate a number of barriers in our economies, so that the context of trade can be facilitated and there're more exchanges in SMEs," he said.

He also expressed his view on the "Belt and Road" initiative, a reference to the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road proposed by Chinese President Xi Jinping.

"I think this is a very important initiative ... based on a real project, a real vision," de Villepin said, adding that the "multi-dimensional" initiative will be conducive to the stability of the Eurasian region in the face of challenges such as terrorism.

"It will also play an important role in stimulating growth in this region .. where many countries have not yet fully developed their resources," he said.

"Multiplying infrastructure, and offering these people new opportunities in building railways, ports and roads, we offer a large number of economies new opportunities for growth," he explained.

In addition, de Villepin said, the initiative has helped create a number of important financial institutions at a multilateral level, including the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and the Silk Road Fund.

"These multilateral regional institutions are a hope for the global multilateral system, which needs to reform ... I think the competition born with such institutions is good, because it can help bring some new blood, a new vision and a new requirement," he said.

## 韩语

### 원제목: 이원조(李源潮), 제 4 회 세계평화포럼 개막식서 축사

李源潮出席第四届世界和平论坛

网址: [http://kr.xinhuanet.com/2015-06/28/c\\_134362106.htm](http://kr.xinhuanet.com/2015-06/28/c_134362106.htm)

제 4 회 세계평화포럼이 27 일 청화대학에서 있었습니다.이원조(李源潮) 국가부주석이 개막식에 참석해 축사를 발표했습니다.

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개막식에 앞서 이원조 부주석은 포럼에 참석한 인도네시아 전 대통령 수실로와 프랑스 전 총리 도미니크 드 빌팽, 미국 전 대통령국가안전보좌관 스티븐 해들리, 유럽연합 전 공동외교 및 안전정책고위급 대표 솔라나, 러시아 전 국가안전회의 보좌관 이와노프 등 외국의 전 정계 요원들을 면담했습니다.

#### 【转载】

china.com (中华网):

<http://korean.china.com/news/china/269/20150628/405632.html>

人民日报/人民网

英语

## **China determined, able to safeguard its justified rights over Nansha Islands: FM**

网址: <http://en.people.cn/n/2015/0628/c90883-8912253.html>

BEIJING, June 27 -- China is determined and able to continue to safeguard its justified rights and interests of the Nansha Islands by legitimate means, Foreign Minister Wang Yi on Saturday.

"On the Nansha Islands issues, we have resolute determination and enough capabilities. We will continue to take reasonable and legitimate approaches to safeguard our justified rights and interests of the Nansha Islands. We will work with the ASEAN countries to ensure peace and stability of the Nansha Islands," Wang said when asked to comment on the Nansha Islands issue.

Wang delivered a speech at the luncheon of the Fourth World Peace Forum which took place at prestigious Tsinghua University on Saturday.

Wang said China will work with other countries to safeguard the freedom of navigation and overflight enjoyed by all countries in accordance with international law in the South China Sea.

On China's recent land reclamation project on some stationed islands and reefs of the Nansha Islands, Wang said the major aim is to improve the working and living conditions of the people on the islands and reefs.

As a big power, China also offered some public goods to the international community by put in place those facilities on the islands and reefs for civilian use, Wang said. "China's necessary construction on its own islands and reefs are totally different in nature from some countries' seizure of Chinese islands and building facilities there," Wang said.

Wang stressed China's sovereignty over the Nansha Islands is legally supported and based on facts, saying China fell victim to some countries' seizure and occupation of its islands and reefs since the exploration of oil in the South China Sea back to 1960s.

Wang said the Chinese government has always dealt with the Nansha Islands issue by peaceful means, citing the fact that China and ASEAN countries signed the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea.

"The Chinese government's position on the Nansha Islands is consistent. We will not change it," Wang said.

"China's sovereignty claim over the Nansha Islands has neither expanded nor dwindled," Wang said, calling on some countries to end the seizure and occupation of China's islands and reefs.

## 法语

### **Ouverture du quatrième Forum mondial pour la paix à Beijing**

网址: <http://french.peopledaily.com.cn/Chine/n/2015/0629/c31354-8912323.html>

La quatrième édition du Forum mondial pour la paix s'est ouverte samedi matin à l'Université Tsinghua, à Beijing, avec la participation du vice-président chinois, Li Yuanchao, de plusieurs anciens dirigeants étrangers, d'une quarantaine d'ambassadeurs et de quelque 400 experts, chercheurs et universitaires venus des cinq continents.

Cette année, cinq conférences et 22 tables rondes auront lieu dans le cadre du Forum. Les discussions porteront sur les principales questions de sécurité mondiale et régionale. Le thème du forum de cette année est "Surmonter les difficultés : compréhension, consultation et réciprocité". Selon Yan Xuetong, secrétaire général du Forum mondial pour la paix et président de l'Institut des relations internationales contemporaines de l'Université Tsinghua, ce thème souligne la nécessité pour la communauté internationale de s'efforcer de préserver ensemble la sécurité internationale.

Lors de la cérémonie d'ouverture, le vice-président chinois Li Yuanchao a souligné que cette année marquait le 70e anniversaire de la fin de la Seconde Guerre mondiale et que le thème du Forum était pragmatique. A cette occasion, il a exprimé quelques points de vue sur la construction d'une communauté unie par un même destin.

"L'humanité se dirige vers une communauté unie par un même destin qui nous lie comme si nous étions les passagers d'un même bateau", a-t-il souligné avant d'ajouter que la Chine "encourageait, soutenait et facilitait la construction" d'une telle communauté

M. Li a notamment souligné l'importance de bâtir une communauté unie par un même destin de paix et de sécurité grâce à l'esprit de compréhension, de consultation et de réciprocité "Nous devrions promouvoir la compréhension, car elle aboutit à l'amitié au respect et à l'égalité [...] Nous devrions promouvoir la paix, l'harmonie et la conciliation à travers la consultation [...] Nous devrions encourager l'assistance mutuelle face aux difficultés pour parvenir à un développement commun et à une coopération gagnant-gagnant", a-t-il expliqué

Pour sa part, l'ancien Premier ministre français Dominique de Villepin a estimé que ce forum était l'une des principales rencontres diplomatiques organisées en Chine et gagnait en importance à mesure que la Chine "devient un acteur de plus en plus important et responsable dans le monde des affaires".

Selon lui, la tenue de ce forum est rendue encore plus nécessaire par une "triste raison", celle de la résurgence des risques sécuritaires depuis la fin de la Guerre froide. L'ancien Premier ministre a cité comme exemple la montée en puissance de l'Etat islamique (Daech), qui contrôle aujourd'hui une partie importante de la Syrie et de l'Irak, et a vivement critiqué les Etats-Unis pour leur "absence de contrôle et d'équilibre qui ne peut que susciter de l'arrogance, des malentendus et des erreurs, comme l'ont montrés les échecs de leurs multiples opérations militaires".

M. de Villepin a plaidé en faveur de la coopération entre les grandes puissances, à travers des initiatives et des dialogues, en vue de résoudre les crises sécuritaires dans le monde.

"Nous avons besoin de politiques internationales de développement pour éviter l'anarchie, le séparatisme et la radicalisation violente. [...] C'est pourquoi j'estime que la Nouvelle Route de la Soie est un grand projet. C'est une vision chinoise et un élément crucial du 'rêve chinois' du président Xi Jinping", a-t-il déclaré

L'ancien président indonésien Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono a également prononcé un discours, au cours duquel il a exprimé ses points de vue sur la sécurité et la coopération dans la région Asie-Pacifique. Selon lui, la coopération entre les grandes puissances doit être le pilier principal de la paix et de la sécurité de cette région dynamique qui se développe rapidement, et non la confrontation.

La première édition du Forum mondial de la paix avait eu lieu en 2012. Il s'agissait de la première grande conférence internationale de haut niveau sur la sécurité organisée par une institution non gouvernementale chinoise.

(Rédacteurs : Qian HE, Guangqi CUI)

## 人民日報海外版

### 日語

## 王外交部長が「世界平和フォーラム」に出席 南中国海問題や中日 関係に言及

网址:

<http://www.infochina.jp/jp/index.php?m=content&c=index&a=show&catid=6&id=7918>

多くの海外メディアは 27 日、「中国が南中国海問題への立場を変えれば、先人に顔向けできなくなる」と題した記事で、中国の王毅外交部長が第 4 回世界平和フォーラムの昼食会で発表した談話について報じた。「環球時報」が伝えた。ロイター通信の 27 日の報道によると、王部長は「伝統的な国際法に基づき、中国は南沙諸島の主権に対して法と事実の十分な根拠を有する。中国は 1000 年以上前から航海大国であり、南沙諸島を最も早く発見・使用・管轄した国だ」と述べた。

王部長は、第二次大戦中に日本が南沙諸島を占領したと強調した。中国政府は第二次大戦後、カイロ宣言やポツダム宣言など一連の国際的な公約と協定に基づき、法に基づき公式に南沙諸島を取り戻した。王部長は、「中国と米国は当時の同盟国であり、中国側の人員は米国の軍艦に乗り、南沙諸島を取り戻しに行った。1960 年代に南中国海で石油が発見されると、一部の国は南中国海の岩礁を不法占拠・併呑した。ゆえに中国は実際には、同問題の最大の被害者である」と述べた。

フィリピンの大手テレビ局「GMA ネットワーク」は 27 日、「王部長は強い口調で、中国の南沙諸島の主権に対する要求が拡大されることも縮小されることもない、さもなければ先人に顔向けができないと述べた。王部長は、中国の領土の主権・権益を併呑・侵犯する現象をこれ以上続けさせることはできない、子孫や後の世代に顔向けができなくなるからだ」と報じた。

王部長は 27 日、中日関係について発言し、日本メディアから強く注目された。28 日付朝日新聞によると、王部長は「平和的につき合いたいという中国の政策は変わらない」としつつ、「問題の根幹には、日本が中国の発展と台頭を受け入れ、歓迎できないでいることがある」、「日本はまだ十分に準備ができていないようだ」との認識を示した。朝日新聞は王部長の発言について、「国際社会における両国の地位が変化していることへの日本側の危機感や反発が、ここ

数年、日中関係が悪化した背景にあるとの見方を示したものだ。日本はその変化を直視すべきだとの意味も含むとみられる」と分析した。TBSは28日、王部長は発言を通じて、安倍首相が今夏発表を予定している戦後70年談話をけん制したと報じた。王部長は、「日本がいかに歴史問題を処理するかについては、他国の経験を参考にできる。国内では平和を主張する声が強まり続けている。日本の首脳は歴史の被告席に座り続けることを選ぶのだろうか、それとも各国、特に日本に侵略され傷つけられた国と真の和解を実現することを選ぶのだろうか」と発言した。読売新聞は、中国側のこの発言からは「本音」がにじみ出ていると伝えた。(转载自中国網日本語版)

## 王毅部長「日本は中国の台頭を直視すべき」

网址: <http://j.people.com.cn/n/2015/0629/c94474-8912713.html>

複数の外国メディアは 27 日「南中国海問題に対する立場を変えては祖先と先人に顔向けできない」との見出しで、同日の第 4 回世界平和フォーラム昼食会での中国の王毅外交部長（外相）の発言を報じた。環球時報が伝えた。

ロイター通信によると王部長は「伝統的国際法に基づき、南沙（英語名・スプラトリー）諸島に対する中国の主権には十分な法理上の根拠と事実の根拠がある」と表明。「1000 年以上前から航海大国だった中国は、当然南沙諸島を最も早く発見、利用、管轄した国だ」と述べた。

報道によると王部長は「第 2 次大戦時、日本が南沙諸島を侵略し占領した。第 2 次大戦終結後、中国政府はカイロ宣言、ポツダム宣言といった一連の国際条約・協定に基づき、法にのっとり、公に南沙諸島を取り戻した。当時中国と米国は同盟国であり、中国側人員は米国の軍艦で南沙諸島回復に向かった。1960 年代に南中国海で石油が発見されると、一部の国が南中国海の島や礁を不法に侵略・占領、蚕食し始めた。したがって、事実上中国はこの問題の最大の被害者だ」と強調した。

フィリピンの GMA ニュースオンラインによると、王部長は「中国は南沙諸島に対する領有権主張を拡大したことはないし、縮小することも断じてない。さもなくば祖先と先人に顔向けできない。中国の領土主権と権益を蚕食・侵犯する行為をこれ以上続けさせるわけにもいかない。子孫と後の世代に申し開きが立たないからだ」と述べた。

日本メディアは中日関係に関する発言に強く注目した。朝日新聞の 28 日付報道によると、王部長は「日本と平和的に付き合う中国の政策に変わりはない」「だが中日関係の問題は根本的に言って、日本が最大の近隣国である中国の再度の発展と台頭を心から受け入れ、歓迎できるかどうかにある」「日本はまだこのための十分な準備ができていないようだ」と述べた。朝日新聞は王部長の発言について、近年国際社会における中日両国の地位の変化への日本の危機感が、中日関係に摩擦が生じた背景との見方を示したものと指摘。「日本は変化を直視すべきだ」と促す意味も含まれるとした。TBS テレビは 28 日、王部長は発言を通じて安倍首相が夏に発表する予定の戦後 70 年談話も牽制したと報道。王部長が「日本が歴史問題をどう処理するかについて、国外的には参考にできる他国の経験があり、国内的には平和を訴える声が高まり続けている。日本の指導者は歴史の被告席に立ち続けることを選択するのか？ それとも特にかつて日本に侵略され、傷つけられた国との和解実現を選択するのか？」と述べたことを報じた。読売新聞は中国側の今回の発言について「本音が出た」ものとの見方を示した。（編集 NA）

**China stresses its justified rights over Nansha: FM**

CHINA DALIY ASIA (中国日报亚洲版)

网址: [http://www.chinadailyasia.com/nation/2015-06/28/content\\_15283023.html](http://www.chinadailyasia.com/nation/2015-06/28/content_15283023.html)

Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi speaks at the luncheon of the fourth World Peace Forum in Beijing, capital of China, June 27, 2015. (Photo / Xinhua)

BEIJING - China is determined and able to continue to safeguard its justified rights and interests of the Nansha Islands by legitimate means, Foreign Minister Wang Yi said on Saturday.

"On the Nansha Islands issues, we have resolute determination and enough capabilities. We will continue to take reasonable and legitimate approaches to safeguard our justified rights and interests of the Nansha Islands. We will work with the ASEAN countries to ensure peace and stability of the Nansha Islands," Wang said when asked to comment on the Nansha Islands issue.

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As a big power, China also offered some public goods to the international community by put in place those facilities on the islands and reefs for civilian use, Wang said. "China's necessary construction on its own islands and reefs are totally different in nature from some countries' seizure of Chinese islands and building facilities there," Wang said.

Wang stressed China's sovereignty over the Nansha Islands is legally supported and based on facts, saying China fell victim to some countries' seizure and occupation of its islands and reefs since the exploration of oil in the South China Sea back to 1960s.

Wang said the Chinese government has always dealt with the Nansha Islands issue by peaceful means, citing the fact that China and ASEAN countries signed the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea.

"The Chinese government's position on the Nansha Islands is consistent. We will not change it," Wang said.

"China's sovereignty claim over the Nansha Islands has neither expanded nor dwindled," Wang said, calling on some countries to end the seizure and occupation of China's islands and reefs.

## FM dismisses suspicion of 'seeking hegemony'

网址: [http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2015-06/28/content\\_21123345.htm](http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2015-06/28/content_21123345.htm)

BEIJING - Chinese Foreign Minister on Saturday dismissed the suspicion that China as a major rising power might repeat the old path of constraining other countries' development and seeking hegemony.

In a speech made at the luncheon of the Fourth World Peace Forum held in Beijing, Wang Yi reaffirmed China's stance in safeguarding contemporary international order and system and denied the conventional thinking that China as a major rising power might put the development space of others under constraint and seek hegemony.

"As a participant of and contributor to the global and regional order, a growing China would only mean greater strength for peace and more positive energy in the world." Wang said.

China contributes the biggest number of peacekeeping personnel among the permanent members of the UN Security Council, and takes an active part in settling global hotspot issues through political dialogue.

As this year marks the 70th anniversary of the signing of the UN Charter, the cornerstone of contemporary international system and order, Wang said China was directly involved in designing and building process of the international order and wouldn't overturn it nor want to start everything anew.

"We will join other countries in safeguarding and further developing the existing order and system." Wang said, adding that China is a participant in the international order, not challenger; a facilitator, not trouble-maker; and a contributor, not a "free-rider".

As for the relationship between the U.S. and China, respectively the largest developed country and developing country, which Wang addressed after his speech, "exchange and cooperation remain the mainstream of the bilateral relationship".

Quoting the just-concluded seventh Strategic and Economic Dialogue (S&ED) and sixth High-Level Consultation on People-to-People Exchange (CPE) between the two countries, Wang said there are extensive common interests between them bilaterally, regionally and globally.

"Our solution is to co-build a new type of relationship between China and the U.S. featuring non-conflict, non-confrontation as the base line and mutual respect as the interaction principle." Wang said.

## UAE aspires to join China's belt and road initiative

网址: [http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/business/2015-06/29/content\\_21133158.htm](http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/business/2015-06/29/content_21133158.htm)

ABU DHABI -- The United Arab Emirates (UAE) is very interested in China's "Belt and Road" initiative, and would like to join Beijing in promoting their strategic partnership to even higher levels, said China's envoy to the country.

Chang Hua, Chinese ambassador to UAE, made the remarks during a recent interview with Xinhua in the Arab nation's capital.

He said that while China's has been trying to promote its belt and road initiative, the UAE has also put forward a plan to rejuvenate the ancient business route.

Chang also said Beijing's efforts in opening up westward coincide with Abu Dhabi's looking-east policy, and that would strongly boost their pragmatic cooperation under the framework of the belt and road initiative.

Over the past 30-plus years since the establishment of China-UAE diplomatic ties, the two countries have constantly deepened their friendly cooperation in politics, trade, as well as culture and people-to-people exchanges.

In 2012, the two nations officially became strategic partners, and their cooperation since then has never been stronger. For many years, UAE has stayed as China's second largest trading partner and top commodity importer in West Asia and North Africa.

Last year, the two nations' bilateral trade volume reached as high as \$54.8 billion, a new record. Meanwhile, the two nations' cooperation in energy, investment, finance, aviation and tourism has been rather fruitful.

The belt and road initiative was first proposed by Chinese President Xi Jinping. It is aimed at reviving the ancient trade routes that span Asia, Africa and Europe.

The Chinese leader first floated the idea of an economic corridor during a visit to Kazakhstan in September 2013.

He then proposed an economic belt of improved infrastructure along the main strands of what, centuries ago, was the network of land routes used by silk traders and others to carry merchandise to and from China through Central Asia and Russia to northern Europe.

A month later, in Indonesia, he also put forward a maritime route that would stretch from south China to Southeast Asia, and even to Africa.

Over the past few months, the initiative has been given a real push. China has earmarked \$40 billion for a Silk Road Fund to support infrastructure projects along both routes.

In his keynote speech delivered at the 6th ministerial conference of the China-Arab cooperation forum, President Xi, in a bid to encourage the Arab nations to play a crucial part in implementing the belt and road initiative, told the participants that the Arab nations are China's natural partners in materializing the proposal.

"The UAE boasts unique advantages in terms of geographic location and capital. The country is also stable and secure, with advanced infrastructure and complete legal system," said the envoy,

adding that "these special conditions have made UAE China's key partner in their joint endeavor to carrying out the initiative."

According to the Chinese ambassador, Beijing and Abu Dhabi has already made evident progress gas and oil cooperation, while the Chinese firms have also won the bid for airport and seaport projects in the country. He also noted that the two countries are also going to co-launch a joint investment fund.

Meanwhile, the two sides are also complementary in technologies and industrial capacity, while their cooperation still has great potential, he said.

"It is believed that, by coming together, the two countries will definitely make great progress in pushing forward the belt and road initiative, further promote common development and prosperity, and benefit the two peoples," Chang said.

Speaking of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), the Chinese ambassador said UAE has already joined the bank as one of the total 57 founding members this April.

He said UAE's move has fully demonstrated its confidence in the newly-born international financial institution, adding that it is also a product of the two nations' strategic partnership, as well as their intensive emphasis on spurring development of the developing economies and improving infrastructure.

The China-sponsored bank is designed to finance infrastructure construction in Asia. It will have authorized capital of \$100 billion and the initial subscribed capital is expected to be around \$50 billion.

The Beijing-based bank is expected to be officially doing business at the end of 2015. Chang also noted that while Asia has seen a increasingly expanding economy and growing population, the continent urgently needs to upgrade its infrastructure.

Yet according to the Asian Development Bank, all economies in the region need at least \$8,000 billion between 2010 and 2020 to reach the world average. However, that is a task the world's existing financial bodies can hardly accomplish.

The Chinese ambassador said with the creation of the AIIB, the tremendous fund gap is not going to be a problem for Asian nations to build roads and bridges.

Chang also said that the UAE has rich experience in infrastructure construction, and its participation in the bank will not only grow its own economic prowess, but also help the fledgling institution with its own development.

In answering questions regarding the China-proposed notion of "community of common destiny," the Chinese diplomat said the idea has shown China's hope for peace and development, and will serve as the guidelines for Beijing's diplomatic conduct.

In recent years, the Middle East region has been plagued by bloody violence and terrorism. Chang said that by upholding such a notion, China will play an active role in helping restore peace and tranquility in the Middle East at an early date.

## **Chinese VP to attend fourth world peace forum**

网址: [http://africa.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2015-06/27/content\\_21121487.htm](http://africa.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2015-06/27/content_21121487.htm)

BEIJING - Chinese Vice-President Li Yuanchao will address the opening ceremony of the fourth World Peace Forum (WPF) to be at Beijing's Tsinghua University on Saturday.

Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Lu Kang told a routine press briefing that the forum will last from Saturday to Sunday, with the theme of "working together, understanding, coordination and mutual help".

Main topics of the forum include security cooperation among world powers, security cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region, European and global security cooperation, ASEAN and South Asian regional security cooperation.

Some 500 participants will attend the forum including former foreign leaders and scholars, Lu said.

The WPF, founded in 2012, is China's first high-level non-governmental seminar focusing on international security.

## China's development benefits Japan: foreign minister

网址: [http://africa.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2015-06/28/content\\_21124813.htm](http://africa.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2015-06/28/content_21124813.htm)

BEIJING - Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi said on Saturday that the crux of China-Japan relations is whether Japan can sincerely accept and welcome China's revival and rise.

Wang made the remarks when asked to comment on China-Japan ties at the Fourth World Peace Forum(WPF) at Beijing's Tsinghua University.

China's development has brought important benefit to Japan, but Japan is not fully prepared in its mindset for an increasingly powerful China, said Wang.

China and Japan are close neighbors, and we hope the two countries can live in peace and engage in mutually beneficial cooperation, he said, adding it is an established policy of China and will not change.

As time drifted, China-Japan relations will surely be back on track of normal and stable development, sooner or later, he said.

This year marks the 70th anniversary of the victory of the World Anti-Fascist War and Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, said Wang.

Japan still faces the problem of how to properly deal with the historical issue, he said.

Externally, Japan can draw on useful experience from other countries in handling historical issues, while internally, it faces rising public appeals for justice and peace, said Wang, noting that the key is what kind of choice will the Japanese leaders make.

Whether Japan will choose to stay in the historical shadow or to realize true reconciliation with the victimized countries and jointly creat the future, will be a major problem right in front of the Japanese leaders, said Wang.

We will wait and see the choice of Japan, he said.

The WPF, founded in 2012, is China's first high-level non-governmental seminar focusing on international security.

With the theme of "working together, understanding, coordination and mutual help", the forum included topics of security cooperation among world powers, security cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region, European and global security cooperation, ASEAN and South Asian regional security cooperation.

Some 500 participants, including former foreign leaders and scholars, attended the forum.

光明日报/光明网

英语

### Commentary: Listen to two sides of the S. China Sea story

2015-07-02 15:02 By: english.news.cn BBS

BEIJING, July 2 (Xinhua) -- There's a time-honored saying in China concerning disputes, which goes like this -- listen to both sides and be enlightened; heed only one and remain in the dark.

Observers of South China Seadisputes would do well to adopt that same approach.

While the Philippine government accuses China of infringing on its territory and pillaging resources, China claims that it is actually the wronged party in the disputes.

Talking about the South China Sea at the Fourth World Peace Forum on Saturday in Beijing, Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi said that China's sovereignty over the Nansha Islands is legal. At the conclusion of the World War II, China took back the Nansha Islands from Japan's occupation in accordance with the Cairo Declaration and the Potsdam Proclamation on which the post-war international order was founded.

"As China and the United States were allies at that time, U.S. ships carried Chinese troops to take back the islands," said Wang. "Our friends in the U.S. should be very clear about that."

Up until the 1960s, the international community had no doubts over China's sovereignty in the Nansha Islands. Since the 1970s, various countries have been trying to occupy islands in the South China Sea, perhaps encouraged by reports of oil reserves in the area. The Philippines has occupied eight of the islands, one by one, since the 1970s, building airports, wharfs and barracks, and deploying weapons.

In May, 1995, the Philippine side illegally grounded the No.57 landing craft at Ren'ai Reef using the excuse of "mechanical dysfunction" upon which China immediately lodged representations and protests.

The Philippine side has been promising to tow away the vessel ever since, saying it will not be the first country to violate the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC). Not only does the landing craft remain exactly where it first beached, the Philippines are now attempting to build facilities there and occupy the reef.

It should be noted that China's island building took place long after these events. China has not used any force to take back the occupied islands, but remains committed to peaceful negotiations.

It should also be noted that China has repeatedly pledged to work with other countries to protect freedom of navigation and overflight in the South China Sea.

Expecting China to sit idly by as other countries rush to occupy South China Sea islands is unrealistic and unthinkable. Judging from what China has actually done, it's fair to say China has shown considerable restraint.

All claimants may disagree on a lot of things, but the best way to resolve matters is through negotiation.

In the meantime, before making comments on the South China Sea issue, it will serve public interests well if observers could do a little more research and show real understanding of this complicated situation.

中央电视台

英语

**FM: China to continue to safeguard int'l order**

网址: <http://english.cntv.cn/2015/06/28/VIDE1435459321875742.shtml>

Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi said at the two-day World Peace Forum in Beijing that China will continue to protect the development momentum in the region and will not allow the hard-won opportunities for development to be interrupted.

Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi speaks at the luncheon of the fourth World Peace Forum in Beijing, capital of China, June 27, 2015.

Wang stressed that China's development brings with it opportunity for cooperation and provides a development dividend to the world. He added that China will not follow the paths taken by other developed nations to squeeze other countries' development space.

Wang said: "Here I wish to say on record that China will always be a participant in the international order, not a challenger; we are a facilitator, not a trouble-maker; and a contributor, not a 'free-rider'. This has been, and will always be the case in the future.

"A growing China would only mean greater strength for peace and more positive energy in the world. We are determined to break the so-called 'law of history' that draws a simplistic equation between power and attempts to seek hegemony. We will unswervingly go down a new path of sharing peace and development with all other countries."

## Forum focuses on solving difficulties in world peace

网址: <http://english.cntv.cn/2015/06/29/VIDE1435541643523683.shtml>

The 4th World Peace Forum has concluded in Beijing. The two-day event featured government officials and experts from around the world exchanging views and proposals for developing greater global stability and world peace.

7.2 billion people share the earth, and yet they seem to be engaged in a constant cycle of war and conflict.

The World Peace Forum, hosted by China's Tsinghua University, focuses on discussing possibilities to foster a greater sense of unity.

The year's event looked at ideas for building understanding, consultation and mutual help in the international community.

The organizer, Professor Yan Xuetong from Tsinghua University, said that while war could not be eliminated altogether, but it could be reduced.

Among the issues tackled was the South China Sea.

When asked about comments from a US State Department official on the South China Sea on Friday, one forum delegate, Professor Zhu Chenghua from National Defense University said the US lacked full understanding of the dispute.

Also on the agenda was China's growing and changing role in building peace and stability, not only through economic development, but also through active peace-keeping and dispute settlement.

At a luncheon on the opening day of the forum, Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi said the country would not allow hard-won development opportunities to be interrupted.

"I would like to tell you that China will always be the defender instead of a challenger of the international order. It will always be a builder instead of a saboteur, a contributor instead of a so-called 'free rider'. It is the same today that it always was, and it will remain unchanged in the future," Wang said.

As mankind moves towards a common destiny, the international community needs to work closer together. And China will be a proponent, supporter and facilitator in building this dream of world peace.

**China's Position on Nansha Islands Consistent: FM**

2015-06-29 11:37:36 CRIENGLISH.com Web Editor: Niu

网址: <http://www.bjnews.com.cn/news/2015/06/27/368551.html>

<http://english.cri.cn/12394/2015/06/29/4083s885029.htm>

Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi speaks at the luncheon of the fourth World Peace Forum in Beijing, capital of China, June 27, 2015. [Photo: Xinhua]

Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi has reiterated that China is determined and able to continue safeguarding its rights and interests of the Nansha Islands in the South China Sea.

Wang made the remarks at the Fourth World Peace Forum which wrapped up here in Beijing on Sunday.

The forum included topics of security cooperation among world powers as well as security issues in the Asia-Pacific region.

Responding to the South China Sea issue, a hot topic related to regional security, Wang Yi first briefed the audience with some historical facts about the Nansha Islands.

"During the Second World War, the Nansha Islands were occupied by Japanese forces. After the end of the war, in accordance with the Cairo Declaration and the Potsdam Proclamation, the Chinese government openly reclaimed its sovereignty over the Nansha Islands. China and the United States were allies at the time and Chinese troops were actually on US military vessels on their voyage to Nansha to reclaim China's sovereignty. Our American friends should be well aware of that."

Wang Yi has used the occasion to state that the Chinese government's position on the issue is consistent and will not change.

"China's sovereignty over the Nansha Islands has neither expanded nor dwindled. Otherwise, we cannot face our ancestors and forefathers. At the same time, the nibbling at and invading of China's sovereignty and interests must come to an end, or we cannot face our descendants."

Wang Yi has also noted that China had fallen victim to the seizure and occupation of its islands and reefs by other nations, related to the exploration for oil in the South China Sea dating back to the 1960s.

Faced with illegal occupations, Wang Yi notes China has always dealt with the Nansha Islands issue through peaceful means; Further to that, China and ASEAN countries signed the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea.

Wang Yi says despite of differences on maritime security, exchanges and cooperation are still the main trend of China-US ties.

He notes that over 300 agreements were reached between China and the US at the just-concluded Strategic and Economic Dialogue and High-Level Consultation on People-to-People Exchanges.

"It indicates that China and the US share comprehensive common interests in the bilateral, regional and international levels and that exchanges and cooperation are still the main trend of the two countries' relations."

China and the United States have launched a joint initiative to step up cooperation on ocean preservation during the annual meetings held in Washington last week.

Han Xudong, professor of China's National Defense University, suggests there is room for China and the United States to work together to safeguard the maritime security in the Asia Pacific region.

"China and the US are the most influential powers in the region. The two sides should start making rules to protect regional security, since without rules countries are unable to behave accordingly. Then they can cooperate in concrete operations such as search and rescue. Moreover, they can join hands to fight against non-traditional security threats such as pirates and terrorism."

The World Peace Forum, founded in 2012, is China's first high-level non-governmental forum focusing on international security.

For CRI, I am Niu Honglin.

## **Audio-News: China's Position on Nansha Islands Consistent: FM**

2015-06-29 11:37:36      CRIENGLISH.com      Web Editor: Niu

网址: <http://mod.cri.cn/eng/news/reports/2015/6/0629nhlwangyi.mp3>

Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi speaks at the luncheon of the fourth World Peace Forum in Beijing, capital of China, June 27, 2015.

Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi has reiterated that China is determined and able to continue safeguarding its rights and interests of the Nansha Islands in the South China Sea.

Wang made the remarks at the Fourth World Peace Forum which wrapped up here in Beijing on Sunday.

## World Peace Forum Kicks off in Beijing

2015-06-27 19:48:56 CRIENGLISH.com Web Editor: Ma

网址: <http://english.cri.cn/12394/2015/06/27/4082s884880.htm>

The two day World Peace Forum is being held in Beijing this weekend. The conference has gathered many former foreign leaders and scholars to discuss key issues on peace resolutions.

CRI's Min Rui has more.

This is the 4th annual World Peace Forum hosted by Tsinghua University. This year's theme is overcoming difficulties: understanding, consultation and reciprocity.

Chinese Vice President Li Yuanchao attended the opening ceremony this morning at Beijing's Tsinghua University.

He says peace and security are the prerequisite for common development of mankind.

He also stressed that disagreements and differences between countries can be resolved through consultation.

Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, former president of Indonesia, speaks highly of Li's proposal and is calling to build mutual understanding through solving challenges together.

"Building peace and security should start by knowing and identifying our challenges. Most importantly, knowing how to overcome those challenges. The next important step is finding and creating opportunities for a stronger and durable peace. Only then would we be able to build a framework and architecture for a comprehensive regional security cooperation."

Other key topics of the forum include security cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region, European and global security cooperation, ASEAN and South Asian regional security cooperation.

Regarding the South China Sea issue, Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi said at the meeting that some foreign politicians are enthusiastic about playing with the issue for their own political motivations. However parties concerned should all view this in a cool headed and objective way.

"We have full commitment and sufficient ability to solve this issue, we will continue to uphold our legitimate rights and interests in Nansha in reasonable and justified

means. And we will continue the cooperation with the ASEAN countries to safeguard the peace and stability of the South China Sea and we will work with all countries on the basis of respect and international law."

Some 500 former foreign leaders and scholars participated in the plenary meeting and panels on different issues.

The forum was first launched in 2012, and is China's top level non-governmental seminar focusing on international security.

For CRI, I'm Min Rui.

## **The 4th World Peace Forum Kicks off in Beijing**

网址: <http://english.cri.cn/12394/2015/06/27/3685s884855.htm>

Yang Wenchang, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs moderates the first meeting at the 4th World Peace Forum themed Major Power Security Cooperation on Saturday, June 27, 2015 in Beijing.

Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, former president of Indonesia addressing the first meeting at the 4th World Peace Forum, host by the Tsinghua University in Beijing on Saturday, June 27, 2015.

Dominique de Villepin, former prime minister of France addressing the first meeting at the 4th World Peace Forum, host by the Tsinghua University in Beijing on Saturday, June 27, 2015.

Some 500 participants attend the forum, including former foreign leaders and scholars. The forum opens on Saturday, June 27, 2015 and ends on Sunday.

法语

## **Li Yuanchao prononce un discours à l'ouverture du 4e Forum mondial de la paix**

李源潮在第四届世界和平论坛开幕式致辞

2015-06-27 17:06:34 xinhua

网址: <http://french.cri.cn/621/2015/06/27/562s438765.htm>

Le 4e Forum mondial de la paix s'est ouvert samedi 27 juin à Beijing, dans l'Université Tsinghua. Le vice-président chinois Li Yuanchao a prononcé un discours lors de la cérémonie d'ouverture.

Le thème de ce forum est la « Solidarité absolue : compréhension, négociation et entraide ». Tang Jiaxuan est le président du forum et environ 500 invités chinois et étrangers y ont participé

Dans son discours, Li Yuanchao a déclaré qu'à l'époque d'aujourd'hui, les divers pays du monde disposent des points communs dans le développement, les intérêts, les défis et la gouvernance. Le destin du peuple chinois est étroitement lié avec le destin des autres peuples du monde. La paix et la sécurité constituent des conditions préalables pour le développement en commun de l'être humain. Nous devons faire rayonner l'esprit de la compréhension, des négociations et de l'entraide en vue d'édifier le nouveau partenariat de développement dans le monde et construire une communauté au destin commun.

Avant la cérémonie d'ouverture, Li Yuanchao a rencontré des personnalités étrangères importantes participant au forum dont l'ancien premier ministre français Dominique de Villepin.

## **Wang Yi : à la recherche de la voie diplomatique à la chinoise**

王毅：中国外交之路

2015-06-27 20:24:41 cri

网址：<http://french.cri.cn/621/2015/06/27/41s438798.htm>

Le ministre chinois des Affaires étrangères Wang Yi a prononcé un discours lors d'un banquet offert à l'occasion du 2<sup>ème</sup> Forum mondial pour la paix, ouvert samedi 27 juin à Beijing.

Dans son discours intitulé « A la recherche de la voie diplomatique à la chinoise », Wang Yi a déclaré que la Chine s'en tient toujours à la politique diplomatique basée sur la paix. Dans cette époque caractérisée par la paix et le développement, la Chine transmet la conception de la paix vers le monde extérieur. Aujourd'hui, la Chine est devenue le plus grand partenaire commercial pour 128 pays du monde, et le meilleur destinataire pour les investissements. La diplomatie de la Chine est basée sur la réalité fondamentale du pays. Une caractéristique de la diplomatie chinoise est basée sur la conception dite le socialisme à la chinoise. Et la diplomatie chinoise est issue de la brillante civilisation chinoise et des meilleures traditions diplomatiques de la Chine nouvelle. La diplomatie chinoise doit suivre la grande tendance du monde d'aujourd'hui. Il a souligné que la Chine élargira l'ouverture vers l'extérieur pour partager des opportunités avec les autres pays du monde et ainsi se créer un bel avenir.

## **Le vice-président chinois appelle à des efforts conjoints pour bâtir une communauté de destin**

李源潮呼吁构建命运共同体

2015-06-27 18:01:34

网址: <http://french.cri.cn/621/2015/06/27/562s438777.htm>

Le vice-président chinois, Li Yuanchao, a appelé samedi à des efforts conjoints afin de bâtir "une communauté de destin pour la paix et la sécurité dans le monde", lors d'un séminaire auquel assistaient quelque 500 participants chinois et étrangers.

Durant son discours prononcé à l'occasion de la cérémonie d'ouverture du 4e Forum sur la paix mondiale à l'Université Tsinghua, M. Li a indiqué que chaque pays devait favoriser un sentiment d'unité car les 7,2 milliards de citoyens de la planète sont dans un même bateau.

Il a souligné que la Chine était un défenseur, partisan et facilitateur de la construction d'une communauté de destin.

Les initiatives du président chinois Xi Jinping visant à bâtir une communauté de destin pour l'ensemble de l'humanité ainsi que pour des régions spécifiques ont été largement saluées par la communauté internationale, selon M. Li.

La Chine contribuera à créer des opportunités et des dividendes de développement pour les 4 milliards d'Asiatiques, d'Européens et d'Africains, en promouvant la construction de la Ceinture et de la Route et en encourageant l'alignement des stratégies de développement des pays le long de ces routes, a expliqué M. Li.

Le forum, organisé sur le thème "Surmonter les difficultés : compréhension, consultation et réciprocité", se déroule samedi et dimanche à Beijing.

Le forum annuel est le premier séminaire non gouvernemental de haut niveau en Chine à être centré sur la sécurité internationale.

德语

## **Forum über Weltfrieden in Beijing eröffnet**

第四届世界和平论坛在京举行

2015-06-27 16:10:22 CRI

网址: <http://german.cri.cn/3185/2015/06/27/1s236740.htm>

Das vierte Forum über Weltfrieden ist am Samstag an der Tsinghua-Universität in Beijing eröffnet worden.

Bei der Eröffnung sagte der stellvertretende chinesische Staatspräsident Li Yuanchao, das Schicksal des chinesischen Volkes und der Völker der Welt seien voneinander abhängig. Frieden und Sicherheit seien Voraussetzung für eine gemeinsame Entwicklung. Die Idee von Verständnis, Konsultation und wechselseitigem Nutzen müssten umgesetzt werden. So könnten durch Verständnis Freundschaften, Respekt und Gleichberechtigung erreicht werden. Durch Konsultation würden Frieden, Harmonie und Versöhnung entstehen und durch wechselseitigen Nutzen würden eine gemeinsame Entwicklung und Kooperation zum beidseitigen Gewinn ermöglicht, so Li Yuanchao weiter.

Das Thema des vierten Forums über Weltfrieden lautete „Überwindung von Schwierigkeiten: Verständnis, Konsultation, wechselseitiger Nutzen“. Der Vorsitzende des Forums, Tang Jiaxuan, und 500 in- und ausländische Gäste waren dabei anwesend.

日语

## 李源潮副首相、第4回世界平和フォーラムで式辞

李源潮第四届世界和平论坛开幕式致辞

2015-06-27 16:54:57

网址: <http://japanese.cri.cn/881/2015/06/27/162s238464.htm>

「理解・協商・互助」をテーマとする第4回世界平和フォーラムが27日、清華大学で開かれました。李源潮副首相が出席し、式辞を述べました。

李副首相は、「今の時代、世界各国の発展における共同性、利益の共同性、直面する課題の共同性は日増しに突出してきている。人類は雨風を共にする同じ舟に乗り、運命共同体の道を歩んでいる。中国人民の運命は各国の人民の運命と密接に関わっている。平和と安全は人類が共に発展していく前提である。われわれは理解、協商、互助の精神を発揮していくべきだ。相互理解を通じて、友好、尊重、平等を求め、平和と安全を確実なものにする相互信頼の基礎を打ち立てよう。協商の精神を通じて、平和で仲良く、和解を求め、異なる民族や宗教、文化であっても調和を取りながら共生し、異なる国や制度、社会であっても、平和に付き合っていこう。互助の精神を通じて、共に発展し、共に困難を乗り越え、協力しながらウィン・ウィンを実現させていこう。世界がより平等で均衡の取れた新しいタイプのパートナーシップの樹立を推し進め、人類の平和かつ安全な運命共同体を構築していこう」と述べました。(藍、高橋敬)

## 王外相、アジア太平洋地域の平和・安定が中国の使命

王毅：中国以维护亚太地区的和平稳定为己任

2015-06-28 12:53:16

网址：<http://japanese.cri.cn/881/2015/06/28/302s238471.htm>

中国外務省の王毅外相は 27 日、北京で開かれた「第 4 回世界平和フォーラム」で、「アジア太平洋地域が中国のより所で、中国はこの地域の平和や安定を促すことを自らの使命と受け止めている」と話しました。

王外相は「中国は域内諸国の相互理解と信頼を積極的に増進し、域内の安全保障に関する対話と協力を強め、域内の注目される問題の平和的解決を推し進めている。長年にわたり、我々は『親、誠、恵、容』（周辺国と親しく付き合い、誠意を尽くし、互惠原則に基づき、広く包容すること）を重要な理念とし、『与隣為善、以隣為伴』（善意をもって隣国に対処し、隣国をパートナーとみなすこと）を基本方針に、『睦隣、安隣、富隣』（隣国と仲良くし、隣国を安定させ、隣国を豊かにすること）を政策の核心に据えてきた。共同、総合、協力、持続可能な安全保障観の提唱を力強い保障とし、アジア太平洋各国と平和共存、互惠ウィンウィン、パートナーシップの確立での提携、ひいてはアジア太平洋地域の運命共同体を長期目標とする一連の周辺外交政策体系の実現を目指している。この一連の政策体系は『国連憲章』の趣旨と原則と相通ずるものがあり、社会主義国家の制度の特質を表しているだけでなく、ますます多くの国、とりわけ域内各国の賛同と歓迎を受けている」と中国のアジア太平洋地域における外交の姿勢を説明しました。

王外相はその上で、「中国は目下の得がたい発展の機会が中断されることを容認せず、誇張されたまたはでっち上げられた緊張によって我々の発展を妨害させてはならない。『一帯一路（シルクロード経済帯と 21 世紀海上シルクロード）』の中でまず提携しなければならない相手先はアジア太平洋地域の各国であり、最初に受益するのもアジア太平洋地域の各国だ。中国は『一帯一路』の推進をきっかけに、国際的な生産設備協力をルートとし、アジアインフラ投資銀行（A I I B）、シルクロード基金などの金融機構を支えにし、アジア太平洋諸国と各分野における互惠協力を全面的に深めていきたい」と話しました。

（Yan、小山）

## 王外相、中国の発展と台頭を日本が受け入れるかが要

王毅：中日関係根本は日本能否真心接受中国崛起

2015-06-28 13:38:15

网址：<http://japanese.cri.cn/881/2015/06/28/302s238473.htm>

中国外務省の王毅外相は 27 日北京で、「中日関係の問題の根本は、日本が最大の隣国である中国の新たな発展と台頭を心から受け入れ、それを歓迎できるかどうかにかんして」と話しました。

北京で開かれた「第 4 回世界平和フォーラム」において、王外相は中国の対日政策に関する質問に対して、以上のように述べました。

王外相は「中日両国は近隣関係にあり、我々はもちろん両国の平和共存、互恵協力を望んでいる。これは中国の既存の政策であり、変わることはない。しかし、中日関係の問題の根本は、日本が最大の隣国である中国の新たな発展と台頭を心から受け入れ、それを歓迎できるかどうかにかんして。実際には、中国の成長がすでに日本に重要な利益をもたらしている。しかし、日本は心理的にまだこれを受け入れる十分な準備ができていない。中日間の今の問題はその源をさかのぼってみれば、いずれもこのことに関係する」と話しました。

さらに王外相は「物事は変わり続けている。ある日本の友人の話が思い出される。それは、『中国の成長は良いことだ。なぜなら、中国は復興してこそ、歴史上のあるべき姿に戻るからだ。時間の経過と共に中日関係は遅かれ早かれ、正常かつ安定発展の軌道に乗るに違いないと信じている』という話だ」と紹介しました。

その上で王外相は、「今年は世界反ファシズム戦争と抗日戦争勝利 70 周年にあたる。日本は歴史をどう適切に処理するかという問題にもさらされている。日本にとってみれば、外には参考になる他国の有益な経験があり、内には正義と平和を愛する声が大きくなりつつあることから、日本の指導者の選択にかかっている。歴史の影に留まり引き続き歴史の被告席に立ち続けるのか、真の意味で各国、とりわけ日本に侵略され傷害をもたらされた国々と和解を実現し共に未来を切り開くのか、これが日本の指導者に突き付けられている重要な問題だ。これに対して我々は注意深く見守っていきたい」と強調しました。(Yan、小山)

## 中国、南沙諸島の合法的権益を守っていく

中国坚决捍卫南沙群岛的权益

2015-06-28 14:19:55

网址: <http://japanese.cri.cn/881/2015/06/28/302s238474.htm>

中国外務省の王毅外相は27日に、第4回世界平和フォーラムに出席した際に、南海問題に関する質問に次のように答え、中国の立場を説明しました。

「まず、中国は早くも1000年余り前からすでに進んだ航海技術を有しており、南沙諸島をいち早く発見し管理した国だ。従来の国際法に従うと、南沙諸島における中国の主権は法理上も事実上も十分な根拠を有していることがわかる。

次に、第2次世界大戦中、日本は南沙諸島を占領したが、終戦に伴い、カイロ宣言やポツダム宣言などの国際条約や協定に従い、中国は法に則り南沙諸島を正式に取り戻した。

3つ目は、1960年代まで、南海沿岸諸国を含む国際社会は南沙諸島に対する中国の主権について異議を唱えなかった。その後、周知の中国国内の原因や南海で石油が発見された等の説により、一部の国が中国に所属する島嶼を占領し始めた。従って、中国は南海問題における最大の被害国である。

4つ目は、そうした中でも、中国政府は南海問題の平和的解決を図ってきた。即ち、歴史的事実を尊重した上で、国際法に従い、当事国の話し合いにより問題の適切な解決を図るとし、東南アジア諸国連合（ASEAN）10カ国との間に「南海各方面行動宣言」を締結した。この問題解決の方針は今後も変わらない。

5つ目は、1970年代から、一部の国は占領した中国の島嶼で工事を行い、軍事施設などを整備してきた。一方で最近、中国は島での作業や生活環境を改善するために工事を始めている。また、民間利用を目的として、国際社会に必要なサービスを提供するための工事を行っている。こうした建設工事は、一部の国が占領している中国の島で行う拡張工事とは全く性質が異なるものだ。

最後に、南沙諸島における中国の立場は一貫している。中国は引き続き理に適い法に則った方法で中国の正当な権益を守っていく方針であり、また、南海地域の平和と安定や国際法に準拠した航行の自由を維持していくよう、ASEAN諸国とともに努力していきたい。」（閣、小山）

## 王毅外相「中米関係の主流は今も交流と協力」

王毅：交流合作仍是中美关系的主流

2015-06-28 15:11:21

网址：<http://japanese.cri.cn/881/2015/06/28/302s238476.htm>

中国の王毅外相は 27 日に北京で開かれた「第 4 回世界平和フォーラム」で、中米関係およびアメリカの対中政策に関する期待についての質問に対し「中米両国は両国間だけでなく、一定の地域や世界的な範囲で幅広い共通の利益を持つため、交流と協力は依然として両国関係の主流である」と述べました。

王外相はさらに「中米関係は最大の先進国と最大の新興国の関係であるため、両国だけでなく全世界にも影響を及ぼす。最近、中米関係に関するマイナスの言論が多いが、このほどワシントンで行われた第 7 回中米戦略・経済対話および第 6 回中米人的・文化交流ハイレベル協議が 300 項目余りの成果をあげて成功裏に終えたことは、中米両国が両国間、地域および世界的に幅広く共通利益を持ち、交流と協力は依然として両国関係の主流であることを裏付けるものだ。さらにこの協議は習近平国家主席の 9 月の訪米に向けて一定の準備を整えた」と両国関係の順調さを強調しました。

王外相はまた「戦略的相互信頼の構築は中米間の最も重要な課題であり、真の戦略的相互信頼関係が築ければ、双方は互いに積極的に期待することができ、問題解決に有利である。逆に相互信頼が欠けると、問題がなくてもトラブルが生じやすい」と話しました。

王外相は続けて「アメリカの指導者はこれまで何度も強く繁栄するアジア太平洋地域でより大きな役割を果たす中国を歓迎すると表明しているが、アメリカへの期待を強いて言えば、この表明を具体的な政策と実践に反映させることだ」と述べました。（閣、小山）

## 韩语

### 이원조(李源潮), 제 4 회 세계평화포럼 개막식서 축사

李源潮第四届世界和平论坛开幕式致辞

2015-06-27 16:40:27

网址: <http://korean.cri.cn/1660/2015/06/27/1s226947.htm>

제 4 회 세계평화포럼이 27 일 청화대학에서 있었습니다.이원조(李源潮) 국가부주석이 개막식에 참석해 축사를 발표했습니다.

이번 포럼의 주제는 '한 마음으로 협력해 함께 곤경을 헤쳐나가자- 이해, 협상, 서로돕자'입니다. 포럼의 이사장을 맡은 당가선(唐家璇)과 약 500 명의 중외 귀빈들이 행사에 참석했습니다.

이원조 부주석은 현시대 세계 각국의 발전의 공통성과 이익의 공통성, 도전의 공통성, 관리의 공통성이 갈수록 두드러지며 인류는 현재 한 마음으로 협력해 함께 곤경을 헤쳐나가야 하는 운명의 공동체로 되었다고 말했습니다.

그는 중국인민의 운명과 각국인민들의 운명은 밀접하게 연관돼 있고 동고동락이라며 중국은 인류 운명 공동체의 적극적인 창도자, 실제적인 구축자, 견정한 수호자라고 강조했습니다.

이원조 부주석은 평화와 안전은 인류공동 발전에서 전제이므로 우리들은 반드시 이해, 협상, 상호돕는 정신을 발양하고 이해를 통해 우호와 존중, 평등, 평화, 안전의 기초를 튼튼히 다져야 한다고 말했습니다.

개막식에 앞서 이원조 부주석은 포럼에 참석한 인도네시아 전 대통령 수실로와 프랑스 전 총리 도미니크 드 빌팽, 미국 전 대통령국가안전보좌관 스티븐 해들리, 유럽연합 전 공동외교 및 안전정책고위급 대표 솔라나, 러시아 전 국가안전회의 보좌관 이와노프 등 외국의 전 정계 요원들을 면담했습니다.

## 왕의 외교부장, 중일관계의 근본문제 언급

中国外交部部长指出中美关系之根本

2015-06-28 15:00:33

网址: <http://korean.cri.cn/1660/2015/06/28/1s226950.htm>

왕의(王毅) 중국 외교부장은 6 월 27 일 베이징에서 중일관계의 문제는 근본적으로 볼때 일본이 최대 인국인 중국의 재 발전과 꺾기를 진심으로 받아들이고 환영하는가 하는 여부에 있다고 밝혔습니다.

왕의 부장은 제 4 차 세계평화포럼에 참석해 중국의 대일본 정책에 관한 기자들의 질문에 대답하면서 이와같이 말했습니다.

그는 중국은 양국의 평화공존과 호혜협력을 당연히 희망한다고 하면서 이는 중국의 기정정책으로서 변하지 않을 것이라고 말했습니다.

왕의 부장은 하지만 중일관계문제는 근본적으로 볼때 일본이 최대 인국인 중국의 재발전과 꺾기를 진심으로 받아들이고 환영하는지 여부에 있다고 표시했습니다.

그는 현실적 의의로 볼때 중국의 발전은 이미 일본에 중대한 이익을 가져다주었지만 심리적으로볼때 일본은 이와 관련해 충분한 준비가 되어있지 않은것 같다고 밝혔습니다.

왕의 부장은 올해는 세계반과시즘전쟁 및 항일전쟁승리 70 주년이 되는 해라면서 일본은 아직도 역사문제를 타당하게 처리할데 관한 문제에 직면해 있다고 말했습니다.

## 이원조(李源潮), 제 4 회세계평화포럼 개막식서 축사

왕의, 교류와 협력은 여전히 중미관계의 주류

王毅：交流合作仍是中美关系的主流

2015-06-28 15:02:23

网址：<http://korean.cri.cn/1660/2015/06/28/1s226952.htm>

왕의(王毅) 중국 외교부장은 6 월 27 일 베이징에서 중미 양국은 양자, 지역 혹은 국제면에서 광범위한 공통이익이 있으며 교류와 협력은 여전히 중미관계의 주류라고 말했습니다.

이날 왕의 부장은 제 4 차 세계평화포럼에 참가해 중미관계 및 미국의 대중국정책에 중국측은 어떤 요구가 있는가 하는 물음에 이와같이 표시했습니다.

왕의 부장은 중미관계는 최대 선진국과 최대 개발도상국간의 관계라고 하면서 때문에 쌍방에 영향줄뿐만아니라 전반 세계에도 영향준다고 표시했습니다.

왕의 부장은 중국은 미국의 대중국정책을 개선시킬 의향도 또한 개선하지도 못한다고 하면서 하지만 우리는 중미간 협력해 신형의 대국관계를 구축할데 관한 방안을 내놓았다고 밝혔습니다.

그는 이는 서로 충돌하지 않고 대항하지 않는 것을 바탕으로 서로 존중하는 것을 왕래의 준칙으로 삼고 협력상생을 실현하는 것을 노력의 목표로 삼는 것이라고 말했습니다.

## 蒙古语

### Ли Юаньчао дэлхийн энх тайвны чуулга уулзалтын нээлтийн ёслолд оролцов

李源潮出席第四届世界和平论坛

Синьхуа Агентлаг (GMT+08:00) 2015-06-27 16:51:24

网址: <http://mongol.cri.cn/343/2015/06/27/201s187335.htm>

Дэлхийн энх тайвны асуудлаарх 4 дэх чуулга уулзалт 27-ны өдөр Чинхуа их сургуульд болж, Хятад улсын орлогч дарга Ли Юаньчао нээлтийн ёслолд оролцон үг хэлэв.

Тус чуулга уулзалт "Жаргал зовлонгоо хамтгаж хатуу бэрхийг хамтаар туулья: Ойлголцол, зөвшилцөл, туслалцаа" уриан дор болж, тус чуулга уулзалтын дарга Тан Жяшюань болон дотоод гадаадын 500 орчим зочид оролцов.

Ли Юаньчао хэлэхдээ, одоогийн цаг үед дэлхийн улс орнуудын хөгжил, ашиг сонирхол, өрсөлдөөн сорилт, засгаллын талаар улам ижилшиж, хүн төрөлхтөн жаргал зовлонгоо хамтгаж хатуу бэрхийг хамтаар туулах хувь заяаны нэгдмэл цогц болж байгаа юм. Хятадын ард түмний хувь заяа дэлхийн ард түмний хувь заяатай нягт холбоотой, энх тайван аюулгүй байдал бол бүх хүмүүсийн хамтын хөгжлийн угтвар нөхцөл юм. Бид ойлголцолоор дамжин итгэлцлийн суурийг тавьж, зөвшилцлөөр дамжин энх тайвнаар зэрэгцэн оршиж, туслалцахаар дамжин зэргээр хөгжиж чадна гэжээ.

Нээлтийн ёслолоос өмнө, Ли Юаньчао тус чуулга уулзалтад оролцохоор хүрэлцэн ирсэн улс орнуудын экс удирдагчидтай уулзав. \Сарантуяа\

## Япон Хятадын хөгжлийг хүлээн зөвшөөрч чадах эсэх нь чухал

中日关系的根本在于日本真心接受中国崛起

Синьхуа Агентлаг

(GMT+08:00) 2015-06-28 16:05:10

网址: <http://mongol.cri.cn/343/2015/06/28/42s187346.htm>

Хятадын Гадаад харилцааны сайд Ван И 27-нд Бээжин хотноо Дэлхийн энх тайвны 4 дэх уулзалтад Хятад Японы харилцааны асуудлаар ярихдаа, "Хятадын хөгжил, шинэ сэргэн мандлыг Японы тал бодитоор хүлээн авч чадах эсэх нь хоёр талын харилцаа дахь үндсэн асуудал юм" гэв.

Тэрээр, Хятад Япон ойр хөрш болохоор хоёр орон энх тайвнаар зэрэгцэн оршиж, харилцан ашигтай хамтран ажиллахыг хүсдэг. Энэ нь Хятадын баримталсаар ирсэн бодлого бөгөөд өөрчлөгдөшгүй юм. Бодитой байдлыг ажиглахад Хятадын хөгжил Японд чухал ашиг сонирхлыг бий болгож байна. Японы тал харин Хятадын хөгжлийг хүлээн авах тухай оюун санааны бэлтгэлээ бүрэн хийж чадаагүй байна гэв.

Ван И цааш нь хэлэхдээ, энэ жил дэлхийн фашизмын эсрэг дайн ба Японы түрэмгийллийн эсрэг дайны 70 жилийн ой юм. Түүхийн асуудлыг хэрхэн зохицуулах нь Японд тулгарч буй асуудал болно. Японы хувьд бусад орны туршлагаас сурч болох юм, дотооддоо шударга ёс ба энх тайвныг эрхэмлэх дуу хоолой ч улам өндөр болж байна. Японы удирдагч ямар сонголт хийх нь чухал юм гэв. \Урьхан\

## **Хятад Америкийн солилцоо хамтын ажиллагаа нь хоёр орны харилцааны гол чиглэл хэвээр байна**

交流合作仍是中美关系的主流

Хятадын Олон Улсын Радио (GMT+08:00) 2015-06-28 16:41:58

网址: <http://mongol.cri.cn/343/2015/06/28/204s187348.htm>

"Хятад Америк хоёр орон, хоёр тал, бүс нутаг төдийгүй олон улсын хэмжээнд томоохон нийтлэг ашиг сонирхолтой. Солилцоо, хамтын ажиллагаа нь хоёр орны харилцааны гол чиглэл хэвээр байна" гэж Хятадын ГХЯ-ны сайд Ван И 27-нд Бээжинд онцоллоо.

Тэрээр хэлэхдээ, Хятад Америкийн харилцаа бол хөгжиж буй хамгийн том орон болон хөгжингүй хамгийн том орон хоорондын харилцаа юм, энэ нь хоёр оронд төдийгүй дэлхий нийтэд үр нөлөө үзүүлэх болно. Сүүлийн үед Хятад Америкийн харилцааны талаар сөрөг яриа багагүй гарсаар байна. Гэвч саяхан Вашингтонд амжилттай зохиогдсон Хятад Америкийн стратеги, эдийн засгийн 7-р яриа хэлцэл болон Хятад Америкийн соёл, хүмүүнлэгийн дээд хэмжээний 6-р зөвшилцлийн үеэр 300 гаруй төсөл тохиролцсон. Энэ нь Хятад Америк, хоёр тал, бүс нутаг төдийгүй олон улсын хэмжээнд томоохон нийтлэг ашиг сонирхолтойг харуулж байгаа бөгөөд солилцоо, хамтын ажиллагаа нь хоёр орны харилцааны чухал чиглэл хэвээр байгааг тодорхойлж байгаа юм. Ялангуяа энэ удаагийн зөвшилцөл нь Ши Жиньпин даргын энэ оны 9-р сард Америкт төрийн айлчлал хийхэд зам дэвсэж өгсөн юм. Ши Жиньпин даргын Америкт хийх айлчлал түүхэн ач холбогдолтой айлчлал болно гэдэгт итгэж байна гэжээ. \P\

## 尼泊爾語

### चौथो विश्व शान्ति मञ्चको उदघाटन समारोहमा ली युआन छाउको सम्बोधन

李源潮出席第四届世界和平论坛

(GMT+08:00) 2015-06-27 18:43:27

网址: <http://nepal.cri.cn/761/2015/06/27/1s151092.htm>

चौथो विश्व शान्ति मञ्च जुन 27 तारिख छिड व्हा विश्वविद्यालयमा आयोजना भएको छ।

चीनका उप राष्ट्रध्यक्ष ली युआन छाउले सो मञ्चको उदघाटन समारोहलाई सम्बोधन गर्नुभएको छ।

सो मञ्चको मुख्य विषयवस्तु "पारस्परिक सहयोग: सम्झना, परामर्श, पारस्परिक मदद" भन्ने रहेको छ। सो मञ्चका अध्यक्ष छाङ च्या सिउआन तथा करीब पाँच सय जना चिनियाँ तथा विदेशी व्यक्तिहरु सो मञ्चको उदघाटन समारोहमा उपस्थित भएका छन्।

ली युआन छाउले चिनियाँ जनताको भाग्य विभिन्न मुलुकका जनताको भाग्यसित सम्बन्धित रहेको, चीन मानव भाग्योदयको सकारात्मक प्रस्तावक तथा व्यवहारिक निर्माणकर्ता र दृढ संरक्षणकर्ता भएको बताउनुभयो।

उदघाटन समारोहअघि ली युआन छाउले सो मञ्चमा सहभागी इन्डोनेशियाका पूर्व राष्ट्रपति सुशिलो बाम्बाङ युधोयोनो, फ्रान्सका पूर्व प्रधानमन्त्री दोमिनिक दे भिल्लेपिन, अस्ट्रेलियाका पूर्व प्रधानमन्त्री केभिन रुड, भारतका पूर्व विदेश सचिव श्याम शरण आदि अतिथिहरूसँग भेट-घाट गर्नुभयो।

## नान शा टापूहरू सम्बन्धी वैधानिक हक-अधिकारको संरक्षणका लागि चीन

### विश्वस्त र सक्षम रहेको परराष्ट्र मन्त्रीको भनाई

中国外交部部长：中国有能力有信心维护南沙群岛的权益

(GMT+08:00) 2015-06-28 18:01:21

网址：<http://nepal.cri.cn/761/2015/06/28/1s151099.htm>

चीनका परराष्ट्र मन्त्री वाङ्ग यीले जुन सताईस तारिखका दिन चौथो विश्व शान्ति मञ्चमा दक्षिण चीन सागर समस्या सम्बन्धी प्रश्नको जवाफ दिंदै चीनको अडानलाई पूर्ण रूपमा प्रकाश पार्नुभएको छ।

उहाँका अनुसार, दक्षिण चीन सागर भन्ने विषयमा चीनको दृढ अडान हुनुका साथै पर्याप्त क्षमता रहेको छ। चीनले विगतमा झैं वास्तविक अवस्था बमोजिम उचित उपायद्वारा नान शा टापूहरू सम्बन्धी चीनको वैधानिक हक-अधिकारको राम्रोसँग संरक्षण गर्दै जानेछ। यसका अतिरिक्त चीनले निरन्तर रूपमा आशियान मुलुकहरूसँगै मिलेर आपसी सहयोगमार्फत दक्षिण चीन सागरको शान्ति र स्थिरताको संरक्षण गर्नुका साथै अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय कानून अनुसार विभिन्न मुलुकहरूले उपभोग गर्ने अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय समुद्री यात्रा र आकाशमा उड्ने स्वतन्त्रताको संरक्षण गर्दै जानेछ।

## 波斯语

### صلح جهانی مجمع چهارمین در چین جمهوری رییس معاون خندانیس

中国国家副主席第四届世界和平论坛开幕式致辞

GMT+08:00 || 2015-06-27 19:04:02

网址: <http://persian.cri.cn/921/2015/06/27/1s153834.htm>

در هوا چینگ دان شگاه در صلح جهانی مجمع چهارمین ژوئن، هفتم و بیست شنبه روز  
یاف تند حضور نشدست این در خارجی و چینی مهمان 500 حدود. شد برگ زار پکن

و منافع به اشاره با سخنانی در نشدست این در چین جمهوری رییس معاون چان و یوان لی  
جهان ک شورهای دیگر با چین مردم سرزشت کرد، اعلام جهان ک شورهای مشد ترک های چالش  
است بر مشد ترک توسعه شرط پیش آمدیت و صلح و داشته نزدیک ارتباط

اعتماد پایه و داده افزایش را ک دیدگری به کمک و مشورت درک، باید دما افزود، وی  
برای رایزنی طریق از و بخشیده حکیم را آمدیت و صلح برقراری برای متقابل  
روابط ایجاد به و کرده تلاش مخد تلف های فرهنگ و مذاهب، ملت آمیز مسالمت هزیستی  
بپردازیم جهان سراسر در همکاری جدید

ک شورهای مقامات با همچنین چین جمهوری سربیس معاون نشدست، این برگ زاری از پیش  
و گفت و دیدار غیره و هندروسیه، اروپا، اتحادیه آمریکا، اسدترالیا، فرانسه، اندونزی،  
کردگ و

## پیشرفت نوین در راه ک شورهادی گرهراهی در موف قیت برای چین تمایل آمیز صلح

中国愿与其他国家一道寻找和平发展新途径

GMT+08:00 || 2015-06-28 19:43:55

网址: <http://persian.cri.cn/921/2015/06/28/1s153853.htm>

ژوئن هفتم و بیست روز چین خارجه وزیر ای وانگ هوا، شین خبرگ زاری گ زارش به  
دیگر با هرا دارد تمایل چین کرد، اعلام جهان صلح مجمع چهارمین در حضور ضمن  
شود موفق مشد ترک آمیز صلح پیشرفت نوین در راه ک شورها

کردن مدرن یزه روند چین آمیز صلح پیشرفت جریان: کردت شریح چین خارجه وزیر  
انگیز هیجان و ترین شد کوه با که است ن فری می یارد 1.3 جمعیت با بزرگ ک شور  
چین، پیشرفت به متوج با رود می شمار به انسان پیشرفت در تاریخی دوره ترین  
است یاف ته گ سترش ک شور از خارج و اطراف به ک شور داخل از چین ک شور ملی منافع  
برای چین روند این در است مقاومت قابل غیر و ناپذیر اج تناب تاریخی روند این که  
ک ندمی فراهم پیشرفت منافع و همکاری های فرصت جهان و منطقه

المثل، بین و منطقه نظم سازنده و ک ننده انی پ شتیب عنوان به که کرد تا کید وی  
طور به چین. شود می جهان مثبت قدرت و صلح قدرت افزایش سبب چین پیشرفت  
رود می پیش به مشد ترک ت و سعه راه در پایدار و محکم

هراه داریم تمایل ما کرد، مطرح واضح طور به نیز چین جمهوری ری دیس پینگ جین شی  
مشد ترک منافع و همکاری محوریت با نوین المالی بین روابط جهان، ک شورهای همه با  
ک نیم ایجاد

## 马来语

### **WPF ke-4 Diadakan di Beijing**

第四届世界和平论坛在京举行

2015-06-27 16:20:33 Agensi Berita Xinhua China Cetak

网址: <http://malay.cri.cn/601/2015/06/27/241s157258.htm>

Forum Keamanan Dunia (WPF) ke-4 diadakan di Universiti Tsinghua, di Beijing hari ini. Naib Presiden China, Li Yuanchao menyampaikan ucapan dalam majlis perasmian forum tersebut.

Li Yuanchao berkata, keamanan dan keselamatan merupakan prasyarat bagi pembangunan bersama umat manusia. Kita patut mengambil semangat saling memahami, bermuafakat dan bantu-membantu demi mewujudkan persahabatan, saling menghormati, dan kesaksamaan, sekali gus mengukuhkan asas keamanan dan keselamatan. Kita patut mempercepat pembinaan hubungan rakan pembangunan global model baharu yang lebih saksama dan seimbang demi membantu komuniti berkongsi nasib bersama keamanan dan keselamatan manusia.

Sebelum majlis perasmian, Li Yuanchao mengadakan pertemuan dengan para hadirin termasuk, mantan Presiden Indonesia, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, mantan Perdana Menteri Perancis, Dominique de Villepin, mantan Perdana Menteri Australia, Kevin Rudd dan mantan Penolong Hal-Ehwal Keselamatan Negara Presiden AS, Stephen John Hadley.

Forum kali ini turut dihadiri oleh kira-kira 500 orang dari China dan negara asing.

## **China Teguh Pertahankan Kepentingan Sah di Nansha**

中国坚决捍卫南沙群岛的权益

2015-06-28 14:51:30 Agensi Berita Xinhua China

网址: <http://malay.cri.cn/601/2015/06/28/241s157260.htm>

Kerajaan China sentiasa berpegang pada prinsip menyelesaikan pertikaian di Laut China Selatan melalui saluran damai dan rundingan langsung dengan negara-negara terlibat berdasarkan hakikat sejarah dan undang-undang antarabangsa. Hal ini juga selaras dengan peraturan Deklarasi Tatalaku Pihak-Pihak Berkaitan di Laut China Selatan (DOC) yang ditandatangani oleh China dan sepuluh negara anggota ASEAN.

Menteri Luar China, Wang Yi berkata demikian ketika menjawab soalan wartawan mengenai isu Laut China Selatan sempena Forum Keamanan Dunia (WPF) yang diadakan di Beijing semalam.

Wang menegaskan bahawa China mempunyai keazaman yang kukuh dan kemampuan yang mencukupi dalam isu Laut China Selatan. China akan terus mempertahankan hak dan kepentingan yang sah di Kepulauan Nansha melalui kaedah yang rasional dan sah. Di samping itu, China juga akan bekerjasama dengan negara anggota ASEAN untuk memelihara keamanan dan kestabilan di Laut China Selatan, menjaga kebebasan pelayaran dan penerbangan antarabangsa yang dinikmati oleh pelbagai negara terlibat berdasarkan undang-undang antarabangsa.

## **Jepun Diharap Terima Pembangunan dan Kebangkitan China**

中日关系的根本在于日本能否真心接受中国崛起

2015-06-28 14:59:46 CRI

网址: <http://malay.cri.cn/601/2015/06/28/26s157261.htm>

Punca utama masalah hubungan China-Jepun adalah sikap Jepun sama ada boleh benar-benar menerika dan mengalu-alukan pembangunan dan kebangkitan China.

Menteri Luar China, Wang Yi berkata demikian ketika menjelaskan dasar China terhadap Jepun sempena Forum Keamanan Dunia (WPF) ke-4 di Beijing semalam.

Wang Yi menyatakan bahawa dasar China untuk memelihara hubungan damai dengan Jepun dan menjalankan kerjasama yang saling menguntungkan dengan negara itu tidak berubah. Hakikatnya, pembangunan China telah membawa faedah yang besar kepada Jepun, namun Jepun nampaknya enggan menerima fakta itu. Semua masalah yang muncul dalam hubungan China-Jepun ada kaitan dengan sikap itu.

Beliau menegaskan bahawa tahun ini merupakan ulang tahun ke-70 kemenangan Perang Anti-Fasis Dunia dan kemenangan Perang Rakyat China Menentang Pencerobohan Jepun. Oleh itu, Jepun berdepan dengan masalah bagaimana memandang sejarah pencerobohannya. Sama ada pemimpin Jepun akan terus menyembunikan diri dalam bayangan sejarah pencerobohan dan terus dikritik masyarakat awam atau mengambil sikap damai dengan pelbagai negara terutamanya negara yang pernah mengalami pencerobohan Jepun dan kesengsaraan perang itu, bersama-sama meneroka masa depan, kami akan menunggu pilihan mereka.

## **Wang Yi: Memelihara Keamanan Asia-Pasifik Tanggungjawab China**

王毅：中国以维护亚太地区的和平稳定为己任

2015-06-28 15:02:30 CRI

网址：<http://malay.cri.cn/601/2015/06/28/26s157264.htm>

Rantau Asia-Pasifik adalah tempat tinggal China, maka China menganggap usaha menjaga kedamaian dan kestabilan di rantau Asia-Pasifik sebagai tanggungjawab sendiri. Demikian kata Menteri Luar China, Wang Yi ketika menghadiri Forum Keamanan Dunia (WPF) ke-4 di Beijing semalam.

Wang Yi menegaskan bahawa China akan terus mengutamakan pembangunan damai di rantau Asia-Pasifik. China tidak mahu menjadi negara gergasi tunggal di rantau ini, tidak mahu membina lingkungan naungan, tidak menjalin hubungan persekutuan ketenteraan dengan negara lain, dan China juga tidak mahu menyingkirkan mana-mana negara pun ke luar rantau Asia-Pasifik. Sebaliknya, China komited bersatu padu dan bekerjasama dengan pelbagai negara, menjamin keamanan rantau ini dengan konsep membangunkan bersama-sama, demi mewujudkan situasi menang-menang.

Wang Yi mengatakan bahawa China akan menggunakan peluang yang menggalakkan pembangunan "Satu Jalur, Satu Laluan", melalui mengintensifkan kerjasama dalam bidang produktiviti antarabangsa, dengan sokongan Bank Pelaburan Infrastruktur Asia dan Tabung Jalan Sutera mengeratkan kerjasama saling menguntungkan dengan pelbagai negara secara menyeluruh.

## 印尼语

### **Prof. Dr. H. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono Hadiri World Peace Forum ke-4 di Beijing**

2015-06-30 10:36:38 CRI

网址: <http://indonesian.cri.cn/201/2015/06/30/1s156480.htm>

Beijing (29/06/2015) – Presiden RI ke-6, Prof. Dr. H. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono beserta delegasi berkunjung ke Beijing pada tanggal 26 – 29 Juni 2015, dengan agenda utama menyampaikan keynote speech bertema "Major Power Security Cooperation" pada World Peace Forum (WPF) ke-4 yang terselenggara atas kerja sama Tsinghua University dan Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs (CPIFA). Forum second track diplomacy di bidang politik dan keamanan ini dibuka oleh Wakil Presiden RRT, Li Yuanchao dan dihadiri oleh tokoh-tokoh pemimpin dunia, lembaga think tank dan para Duta Besar asing di Beijing.

Dalam pidatonya, Bapak Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono secara lugas menekankan pentingnya peran aktif setiap negara di kawasan dalam mendukung terwujudnya integrasi regional, mengutamakan dialog dan konsultasi atas isu politik dan keamanan, serta mendorong kerja sama atas prinsip win-win partnership. Selain itu, beliau juga menyampaikan tiga pilar yang harus dikembangkan oleh setiap negara, baik di kawasan maupun dunia, yaitu economic cooperation, military-to-military contacts, dan people-to-people contacts.

Pada kunjungan kali ini, beliau berkesempatan melakukan serangkaian pertemuan dengan beberapa stakeholders RRT, yaitu: Zeng Peiyan, mantan Wakil Perdana Menteri RRT yang saat ini menjabat sebagai Wakil Ketua Boao Forum for Asia; Qiu Yong, Presiden Tsinghua University dan; Zheng Bijian, Ketua China Institute for Innovation and Development Strategy (CIIDS), yang merupakan tokoh pencetus istilah "Peaceful Rise of China".

Selain itu, beliau juga hadir menyampaikan pidato di depan sekitar 55 mahasiswa RRT dan Indonesia pada kegiatan Campus Talk bertajuk Dialogue with the World di Tsinghua University pada tanggal 28 Juni 2015. Melalui pidato yang inspiratif, Presiden RI ke-6 menyerukan para generasi muda agar terus bersemangat dalam meraih cita-cita dan dapat menjadi bagian penting dari pembangunan bangsa. Selain itu, trust and friendship harus dikembangkan di antara sesama generasi muda di berbagai penjuru dunia, guna memupuk terciptanya kerangka partnership yang kokoh di masa depan.

## **Wapres Tiongkok Sampaikan Sambutan di Upacara Pembukaan Forum Perdamaian Dunia**

李源潮第四届世界和平论坛开幕式致辞

2015-06-27 15:30:18 Kantor Berita Xinhua

网址: <http://indonesian.cri.cn/201/2015/06/27/1s156451.htm>

Wakil Presiden Tiongkok Li Yuanchao menyampaikan pidato dalam upacara pembukaan Forum Perdamaian Dunia ke-4 di Universitas Tsinghoa, Beijing hari ini (27/6).

Forum Perdamaian Dunia kali ini mengusung tema "senasib sepenanggungan: pengertian, musyawarah, saling membantu". Ketua Forum Perdamaian Dunia, Tang Jiaxuan dan kurang lebih 500 tamu dalam dan luar negeri menghadiri acara pembukaan hari ini.

## **Menlu RRT: Tegas Pelihara Kepentingan di Kepulauan Nansha**

中国外交部部长：中国坚决维护南沙群岛权益

2015-06-28 14:11:26

网址：<http://indonesian.cri.cn/201/2015/06/28/1s156454.htm>

Menteri Luar Negeri Tiongkok Wang Yi dalam Forum Perdamaian Dunia ke-4 kemarin (27/6) menyatakan, Tiongkok berkeyakinan penuh untuk memelihara hak dan kepentingan di Kepulauan Nansha.

Mengenai masalah Laut Tiongkok Selatan, Wang Yi mengatakan, Tiongkok adalah negara besar pelayaran jauh pada seribu tahun yang lalu, sewajarnya adalah negara yang pertama menemukan, memanfaatkan dan mengelola Kepulauan Nansha. Ditinjau dari tata hukum internasional, kedaulatan Tiongkok atas Kepulauan Nansha mempunyai hukum yang sepenuhnya dan dasar kenyataan.

Selama Perang Dunia II, Jepang mengagresi dan menduduki Kepulauan Nansha. Sesudah Perang Dunia II, pemerintah Tiongkok berdasarkan hukum memulihkan kekuasaannya atas Kepulauan Nansha sesuai dengan "Deklarasi Kairo", "Proklamasi Potsdam" serta serangkaian konvensi dan persetujuan internasional. Pada waktu itu, Tiongkok dan AS adalah negara sekutu, personel pihak Tiongkok pernah memulihkan kekuasaannya Kepulauan Nansha dengan menumpang kapal perang AS. Pihak AS sangat jelas terhadap hal tersebut.

Terus sampai tahun 1960-an, masyarakat internasional, termasuk negara-negara sepanjang pantai Laut Tiongkok Selatan tak pernah mengajukan kecurigaannya atas kedaulatan Tiongkok atas Kepulauan Nansha. Kemudian, karena penyebab dalam negeri Tiongkok yang sudah diketahui umum serta apa yang disebut ditemukannya minyak bumi di Laut Tiongkok Selatan, sebagian negara mulai menduduki pulau-pulau Tiongkok. Sebenarnya, Tiongkok adalah korban terbesar dalam masalah Laut Tiongkok Selatan.

Walau demikian, pemerintah Tiongkok selalu mempertahankan penyelesaian masalah Laut Tiongkok Selatan melalui cara damai, menganjurkan perundingan dan konsultasi antara negara-negara terkait di atas dasar menghormati kenyataan sejarah dan sesuai dengan tata hukum internasional, ini juga adalah cara penyelesaian masalah yang ditetapkan dalam "Deklarasi Aksi Para Pihak Laut Tiongkok Selatan" yang ditandatangani oleh Tiongkok dengan 10 negara ASEAN. Pendirian Tiongkok tersebut tak akan berubah.

Sejak 1970-an, sebagian negara mulai melakukan pembangunan di pulau-pulau karang Tiongkok yang didudukinya, membangun berbagai sarana, termasuk sejumlah besar sarana militer. Selama tahun-tahun terakhir ini, Tiongkok baru saja memulai

pembangunan yang diperlukan di pulau-pulau karang, dengan tujuan memperbaiki kondisi pekerjaan dan kehidupan personel di pulau-pulau karang.

Pendirian pihak Tiongkok dalam Kepulauan Nansha dipertahankan oleh berbagai pemerintah Tiongkok yang lalu, maka pendirian tersebut memang tak akan berubah. Tuntutan kedaulatan pihak Tiongkok atas Kepulauan Nansha tidak pernah diperbesar, namun juga tidak akan diperkecil, kalau tidak kami tidak berani menghadapi pendahulu dan angkatan tua. Sementara itu, pendudukan dan pelanggaran negara lainnya terhadap kedaulatan wilayah serta hak dan kepentingan Tiongkok tidak boleh diteruskan lagi, karena kami tak berdaya memberi jawaban kepada generasi muda.

Menteri Luar Negeri Tiongkok Wang Yi menegaskan, dalam masalah tersebut, Tiongkok mempunyai keyakinan penuh dan kemampuan yang kuat. Tiongkok akan memelihara hak dan kepentingan rasional dalam masalah Kepulauan Nansha dengan cara yang rasional dan sah. Tiongkok akan terus bersama dengan negara-negara ASEAN untuk memelihara perdamaian dan stabilitas di Laut Tiongkok Selatan, memelihara kebebasan pelayaran dan penerbangan internasional berbagai negara berdasarkan tata hukum internasional.

## **Wang Yi: Tiongkok Tegas Memelihara Perdamaian Asia Pasifik**

王毅：中国坚决维护亚太地区和平稳定

2015-06-28 14:11:52

网址：<http://indonesian.cri.cn/201/2015/06/28/1s156455.htm>

Dalam Forum Perdamaian Dunia Ke-4 yang digelar di Beijing kemarin (27/6), Menteri Luar Negeri Tiongkok Wang Yi menyatakan, kawasan Asia-Pasifik adalah tempat tinggal dan kelangsungan hidup Tiongkok, Tiongkok memandang perdamaian Asia-Pasifik sebagai misi pribadi.

Wang Yi mengatakan, mitra utama kerja sama Satu Sabuk Satu Jalan adalah negara-negara Asia-Pasifik, pihak yang mendapat manfaat juga adalah berbagai negara Asia-Pasifik. Tiongkok dengan memanfaatkan kesempatan pembangunan Satu Sabuk Satu Jalan, menjadikan kerja sama produktivitas internasional sebagai jalan, menjadikan Bank Investasi Infrastruktur Asia dan dana Jalan Sutera sebagai pendukung, secara menyeluruh memperdalam kerja sama yang saling menguntungkan dengan negara-negara Asia-Pasifik di berbagai bidang.

## **Wang Yi: Pertukaran Adalah Bagian Utama Hubungan Tiongkok-AS**

王毅：交流合作仍是中美关系的主流

2015-06-28 14:12:16

网址：<http://indonesian.cri.cn/201/2015/06/28/1s156456.htm>

Menteri Luar Negeri Tiongkok Wang Yi kemarin (27/6) di Beijing mengatakan, Tiongkok dan AS mempunyai kepentingan bersama baik di bidang bilateral maupun multilateral dan regional, pertukaran dan kerja sama adalah bagian utama dalam hubungan antara kedua negara.

Wang Yi menyatakan hal tersebut ketika menjawab pertanyaan mengenai hubungan Tiongkok dan AS dalam Forum Perdamaian Dunia ke-4.

## 泰语

นายหลี่ หยวนเฉา กล่าวคำปราศรัยในพิธีเปิดประชุมฟอรัมว่าด้วยสันติภาพโลกครั้งที่ 4

李源潮第四届世界和平论坛开幕式致辞

2015-06-27 16:45:51 Xinhua

网址: <http://thai.cri.cn/247/2015/06/27/64s233755.htm>

วันที่ 27 มิถุนายน นายหลี่ หยวนเฉา รองประธานาธิบดีจีนเข้าร่วมการประชุมฟอรัมว่าด้วยสันติภาพโลกครั้งที่ 4 พร้อมกล่าวคำปราศรัยในพิธีเปิด

ประเด็นของการประชุมครั้งนี้คือ "ร่วมทุกข์ร่วมสุข สร้างความเข้าใจ ส่งเสริมการหารือและการช่วยเหลือซึ่งกันและกัน" นายฉางเจียเสวียเป็นประธานการประชุมในครั้งนี้ โดยมีผู้แทนจากจีนและต่างประเทศร่วมการประชุมกว่า 500 คน

นายหลี่ หยวนเฉากล่าวว่า สันติภาพเป็นเงื่อนไขบังคับของของทุกๆ คนที่มุ่งให้เกิดการพัฒนาด้วยกัน เราจึงควรที่จะส่งเสริมความเข้าใจ ส่งเสริมการหารือและช่วยเหลือกัน สร้างความน่าเชื่อถือแก่กันบนพื้นฐานแห่งมิตรภาพ ให้เคารพและมีความเที่ยงธรรม บรรลุการค้าอย่างกลมกลืนระหว่างชนเผ่า ศาสนา วัฒนธรรมที่ต่างกันผ่านการปรึกษาหารืออย่างสันติ ให้ประเทศ ระบอบ และสังคมต่างๆ อยู่ด้วยกันอย่างสันติ สร้างความสัมพันธ์ฉันหุ้นส่วนเพื่อการพัฒนาแบบใหม่ที่มีความเสมอภาคและความสมดุลมากยิ่งขึ้น ร่วมกันสร้างอนาคตที่สันติและปลอดภัยให้แก่ทุกคน

Toon/Lei

## มีการรักษาสันติภาพและเสถียรภาพของเอเชียแปซิฟิก

中国以维护亚太地区的和平稳定为己任

2015-06-28 16:09:38 Xinhua

网址: <http://thai.cri.cn/247/2015/06/28/123s233770.htm>

วันที่ 27 มิถุนายน นายหวัง อี้ รัฐมนตรีว่าการกระทรวงการต่างประเทศจีนกล่าวขณะเข้าร่วมฟอรัมสันติภาพโลกครั้งที่ 4 ว่า ภูมิภาคเอเชียแปซิฟิกเป็นที่ตั้งของประเศจีน จีนมีภาระหน้าที่รักษาสันติภาพและเสถียรภาพของเอเชียแปซิฟิก

นายหวัง อี้กล่าวว่า จีนพยายามส่งเสริมความเข้าใจและเชื่อถือกันระหว่างประเทศต่างๆ ในภูมิภาคนี้ ส่งเสริมความร่วมมือและการติดต่อด้านความมั่นคงส่วนภูมิภาค ผลักดันให้แก้ไขปัญหาสำคัญอย่างสันติ หลายปีมานี้ จีนมีแนวคิดที่ให้ความจริงใจ อำนวยประโยชน์ และเปิดกว้าง มีหลักนโยบายคือถือประเทศเพื่อนบ้านเป็นมิตร สร้างความมั่นคงและอำนวยประโยชน์แก่ประเทศเพื่อนบ้าน มีหลักประกันด้านความมั่นคงที่ร่วมมือกันและปฏิบัติอย่างยั่งยืน เพื่อสร้างระบบนโยบายการต่างประเทศกับประเทศเพื่อนบ้านที่ให้ประเทศต่างๆ ในเอเชียแปซิฟิกอยู่ร่วมกันอย่างสันติ อำนวยผลประโยชน์แก่กัน ได้รับชัยชนะร่วมกัน ร่วมกันสร้างความสัมพันธ์หุ้นส่วน ตลอดจนสร้างองค์ประกอบร่วมชะตาเดียวกันของเอเชียแปซิฟิก ซึ่งระบบนี้ตรงกับจุดประสงค์และหลักการของกฎบัตรสหประชาชาติ ไม่เพียงแต่สะท้อนให้เห็นถึงระบอบประเทศสังคมนิยมเท่านั้น หากยังได้รับการเห็นชอบจากประเทศจำนวนมากยิ่งขึ้น โดยเฉพาะประเทศต่างๆ ในภูมิภาคนี้

## จีนยินดีร่วมกับประเทศต่างๆ เดินตามหนทางใหม่ของการพัฒนาร่วมกันอย่างสันติ

中国愿与其他国家一道寻找和平发展新途径

2015-06-28 16:14:15 Xinhua

网址: <http://thai.cri.cn/247/2015/06/28/123s233771.htm>

วันที่ 27 มิถุนายน นายหวัง อี้ รัฐมนตรีว่าการกระทรวงการต่างประเทศจีนกล่าวขณะเข้าร่วมฟอรัมสันติภาพโลกครั้งที่ 4 ว่า จีนยินดีที่จะร่วมกับประเทศต่างๆ เดินตามหนทางใหม่ของการพัฒนาร่วมกันอย่างสันติ

นายหวัง อี้กล่าวว่า การพัฒนาอย่างสันติของจีน เป็นกระบวนการของประเทศจีน ประเทศใหญ่ที่มีประชากร 1,300 ล้านคนก้าวไปสู่ความทันสมัย

เป็นบทบันทึกประวัติศาสตร์ที่น่าตื่นเต้นและรุ่งโรจน์ที่สุดในประวัติศาสตร์การพัฒนาก้าวหน้าของมนุษยชาติ พร้อมกับจีนที่พัฒนาไป ผลประโยชน์แห่งชาติจีนกำลังขยายวงจากประเทศรอบข้างไปยังประเทศห่างไกลอื่นๆ

ซึ่งเป็นแนวโน้มทางประวัติศาสตร์ที่จะขัดขวางไม่ได้ ในกระบวนการนี้ จีนจะนำโอกาสความร่วมมือให้กับภูมิภาคนี้และทั่วโลก

# 缅甸语

## ကမထာ၊ ဗင်မိုးခံမိုးရေး ဖိုရမ် လီယွမ်ချောင် တက်ရောက်

李源潮出席世界和平论坛开幕式

网址: <http://myanmar.cri.cn/666/2015/06/28/1s37706.htm>



• ၈

Choo

မြန်မာဘာသာ

ပင်မစာမျက်နှာ    မင်္ဂလာ မဂ္ဂဇင်း    ပါဝင်ဆင်နွှဲ သောတရုတ်တို့ပွဲ    ဘလော့ခ်    တရုတ်နှင့်အာဆီယံ

### ကမ္ဘာ့ငြိမ်းချမ်းရေး ဖိုရမ် လီယွမ်ချောင် တက်ရောက်

(GMT+08:00) 2015-06-28 17:30:28

စတုတ္ထ အကြိမ်မြောက် ကမ္ဘာ့ ငြိမ်းချမ်းရေး ဖိုရမ်ကို ၂၇ရက်နေ့က တရုတ်ပြည် ပီကင်း ချင်းဟွာ တက္ကသိုလ်တွင် ကျင်းပခဲ့ကြောင်း၊ တရုတ် နိုင်ငံတော် ဒုဥက္ကဋ္ဌ လီယွမ်ချောင်သည် ဖွင့်ပွဲအခမ်းအနားသို့ တက်ရောက်မိန့်ခွန်းပြောကြားခဲ့ကြောင်း ဆင်ဟွာ သတင်းအရ သိရသည်။

ယခုအကြိမ် ဖိုရမ်၏ ဆောင်ပုဒ်မှာ တစ်လေ့တည်းစီး၊ တစ်ခရီးတည်းသွား၊ သိရှိနား လည်မှု၊ ညှိနှိုင်းတိုင်ပင်ရေး၊ အပြန်အလှန် ကူညီပံ့ပိုးရေး ဟူ၍ ဖြစ်ကြောင်း၊ ဖိုရမ်ဥက္ကဋ္ဌ ထန်ကြား ရွမ်နှင့် ပြည်တွင်းပြည်ပ ဧည့်သည်တော် ၅၀၀ခန့် ဖိုရမ်းသို့ တက်ရောက်ခဲ့ကြ ကြောင်း သိရသည်။

မိန့်ခွန်းပြောကြားခဲ့ရာတွင် ဒုဥက္ကဋ္ဌ လီယွမ်ချောင်က လက်ရှိအချိန်က ဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက် ရေး၊ အကျိုးစီးပွား၊ စိန်ခေါ်မှု ရင်ဆိုင်ရေးနှင့် စီမံခန့်ခွဲရေး နယ်ပယ်များတွင် နိုင်ငံ အသီးသီး တို့ တုံ့တညီချက်များရှိသည်မှာ တစ်နေ့တခြား သိသာလာကြောင်း၊ လူသားတစ်ရပ်လုံး သည် တစ်လေ့တည်းစီး၊ တစ်ခရီးတည်းသွား ဟူသော ကံကြမ္မာ အသိုက်အဝန်းသို့ ချီတက်နေကြ ကြောင်း ပြောကြားသည်။

# 高棉语

## កLiYuanchaoអនុប្រធានរដ្ឋចិនបានថ្លែងសុន្ទរកថាក្នុងពិធីសម្ពោធរបៀកវេទិកាសន្តិភាពពិភពលោកលើកទី៤

李源潮出席第四届世界和平论坛开幕式并致辞

2015-06-28 15:04:58

网址: <http://cambodian.cri.cn/241/2015/06/28/124s23847.htm>

ថ្ងៃទី២៧ ខែមិថុនា វេទិកាសន្តិភាពពិភពលោកលើកទី៤បានប្រព្រឹត្តទៅនៅសកលវិទ្យាល័យ Tsinghua ចិន លោក Li

Yuanchao អនុប្រធានរដ្ឋចិនបានចូលរួមពិធីសម្ពោធក្រុមនិងថ្លែងសុន្ទរកថា ។

ប្រធានបទនៃវេទិកាលើកនេះគឺ " ការយោគយល់គ្នា ពិគ្រោះពិភាក្សាគ្នានិងជួយគ្នាទៅវិញទៅមក " ។

លោក Li Yuanchao បានថ្លែងថា វាសនារបស់ប្រជាជនចិននិងវាសនារបស់ប្រជាជននៃបណ្តាប្រទេសគឺមានទំនាក់ទំនងផ្សារភ្ជាប់គ្នា ប្រទេសចិនជាអ្នកផ្តួចផ្តើមដ៏សកម្ម

ជាអ្នកកសាងជាក់ស្តែងនិងជាអ្នកប្រកាន់ខ្ជាប់នូវការការពារសហគមន៍រួមវាសនាតែមួយរបស់មនុស្សជាតិ ។

សន្តិភាពនិងសុវត្ថិភាពគឺជាគោលដៅដ៏ចម្បងសម្រាប់ការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍របស់មនុស្សជាតិ យើងត្រូវតែផ្សព្វផ្សាយស្មារតីយោគយល់គ្នា ពិភាក្សាគ្នានិងជួយគ្នាទៅវិញទៅមក

រួមគ្នាជំរុញការបង្កើតទំនាក់ទំនងនៃគូអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ទូទាំងពិភពលោកប្រឆាំងនឹងការកាន់តែមានតុល្យភាព

ចាប់ផ្តើមគ្នាបង្កើតសហគមន៍រួមវាសនាតែមួយដែលមានសន្តិភាពនិងសុវត្ថិភាពរបស់មនុស្សជាតិ ។

**លោក Wang Yi រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីការបរទេសចិន៖ ប្រទេសចិនចាត់ទុកការគាំពារស្ថិរភាពនិងសន្តិភាពនៅតំបន់អាស៊ីប៉ាស៊ីហ្វិកជាការកិច្ចបស់ខ្លួន**

王毅：中国以维护亚太地区的和平与稳定为己任

2015-06-28 16:10:25

网址：<http://cambodian.cri.cn/241/2015/06/28/124s23850.htm>

ថ្ងៃទី២៧ ខែមិថុនា ពេលចូលរួមវេទិកាសន្តិភាពពិភពលោកលើកទី៤ លោក Wang Yi រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីការបរទេសចិនបានថ្លែងថា

តំបន់អាស៊ីប៉ាស៊ីហ្វិកគឺជាកន្លែងដែលប្រទេសចិនស្ថិតនៅនិងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ ដូច្នេះហើយ ប្រទេសចិនចាត់ទុកការជំរុញសន្តិភាពនិងស្ថិរភាពក្នុងតំបន់អាស៊ីប៉ាស៊ីហ្វិកជាការកិច្ចបស់ខ្លួន ។

លោក Wang Yi បានថ្លែងថា ប្រទេសចិនសកម្មបង្កើនជំរុញការយោគយល់គ្នានិងជឿជាក់លើគ្នាជាមួយប្រទេសក្នុងតំបន់ បង្កើនកិច្ចសហប្រតិបត្តិការពិភាក្សាអំពីសន្តិសុខក្នុងតំបន់

ជំរុញការដោះស្រាយបញ្ហាក្តៅក្នុងតំបន់តាមសន្តិវិធី ។ ច្រើនឆ្នាំកន្លងមកនេះ

យើងបានចាត់ទុកការប្រកាន់ខ្ជាប់ការរាប់អានគ្នាជាមួយអ្នកជិតខាងនិងធ្វើជាដៃគូដ៏ល្អជាមួយអ្នកជិតខាងគោលលំនាំមូលដ្ឋាន

ហើយប្រកាន់ខ្ជាប់ការអនុវត្តដើម្បីសម្រេចការរាប់អានជាមួយអ្នកជិតខាង រួមជាមួយអ្នកជិតខាងធានាសន្តិភាពនិងសហការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជាមួយអ្នកជិតខាងគោលនយោបាយស្នូល

ចាត់ទុកគ្នាទទួលបានផលវិជ្ជមាននៃការរួមគ្នា ចម្រុះ សហការនិងជានិរន្តរភាពជាការធានារ៉ាប់រងដ៏ខ្លាំងក្លា ហើយចាត់ទុកការសម្រេចនូវរូបរាងនៃជាមួយគ្នាដោយសន្តិភាព

ការផ្តល់ផលប្រយោជន៍ឱ្យគ្នាទៅវិញទៅមកនិងឈ្នះៗនិងការបង្កើតទំនាក់ទំនងដៃគូរវាងបណ្តាប្រទេសក្នុងតំបន់អាស៊ីប៉ាស៊ីហ្វិក

សឹងតែថាបង្កើតសហគមន៍មហាសមុទ្រនៃតំបន់អាស៊ីប៉ាស៊ីហ្វិកជាប្រព័ន្ធគោលនយោបាយការទូតនៅជុំវិញមួយសម្រាប់នៃគោលនយោបាយយុវអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ ។

លោក Wang Yi បានគូសបញ្ជាក់ថា ប្រទេសចិននឹងបន្តយកតំបន់អាស៊ីប៉ាស៊ីហ្វិកចាត់ទុកជាតំបន់អនុវត្តនៃការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍និងសន្តិភាព ។

យើងមិនស្វែងរកធ្វើជាប្រទេសមហាអំណាចតែមួយក្នុងតំបន់អាស៊ីប៉ាស៊ីហ្វិក មិនស្វែងរកបង្កើតមណ្ឌលអំណាច មិនចង់បក្សសម្ព័ន្ធនៃក្រុមយោធា

ហើយក៏គ្មានបំណងរុញច្រានប្រទេសណាមួយចេញពីតំបន់អាស៊ីប៉ាស៊ីហ្វិកនោះដែរ តែគឺខិតខំប្រឹងប្រែងក្នុងការបង្កើនសាមគ្គីភាពនិងសហការគ្នាជាមួយបណ្តាប្រទេស

បង្កើតផ្លូវសន្តិភាពក្នុងតំបន់អាស៊ីប៉ាស៊ីហ្វិកឱ្យមួយដែលលក់សាងជាមួយគ្នា ចែករំលែកគ្នា ឈ្នះៗនិងថែរក្សាជាមួយគ្នា ។

## 菲律宾语

### **Ika-4 na World Peace Forum, binuksan sa Beijing**

第四届世界和平论坛在京举行

(GMT+08:00) 2015-06-27 16:05:41

网址: <http://filipino.cri.cn/301/2015/06/27/101s137398.htm>

Binuksan kaninang umaga sa Beijing ang Ika-4 na World Peace Forum. Dumalo at nagtalumpati sa seremonya ng pagbubukas si Pangalawang Pangulong Li Yuanchao ng Tsina.

Sinabi ni Li na sa kasalukuyan, binubuo ng buong sangkatauhan ang komunidad ng komong kapalaran, at ang kapayapaan at katiwasayan ay paunang kondisyon ng usaping ito. Aniya, bilang tagapagsuporta at tagapagpasulong sa komunidad ng komong kapalaran ng sangkatauhan, nanawagan ang Tsina para sa pagsasakatuparan ng kapayapaan at katiwasayan, sa pamamagitan ng pag-uunawaan, pagkokoordinahan, at pagtutulungan.

Ang tema ng kasalukuyang World Peace Forum ay "Overcome Difficulties: Understanding, Consultation, and Reciprocity." Kalahok dito ang halos 500 personahe na kinabibilangan ng mga dating estadista at iskolar na Tsino at dayuhan.

Salin: Liu Kai

## 越南语

### **Phó Chủ tịch Lý Nguyên Triều phát biểu tại Lễ khai mạc Diễn đàn Hoà bình thế giới lần thứ 4**

李源潮第四届世界和平论坛开幕式致辞

2015-06-27 16:36:37

网址: <http://vietnamese.cri.cn/421/2015/06/27/1s212169.htm>

Theo tin Tân Hoa xã: Ngày 27 tháng 6, Diễn đàn Hoà bình thế giới lần thứ 4 đã diễn ra tại trường Đại học Thanh Hoa ở Bắc Kinh Trung Quốc, Phó Chủ tịch Trung Quốc Lý Nguyên Triều đã dự và phát biểu tại Lễ khai mạc.

Phó Chủ tịch Lý Nguyên Triều cho biết, nhân loại đang đi tới Cộng đồng vận mệnh chung lung đầu cột. Vận mệnh của nhân dân Trung Quốc gắn liền với vận mệnh của nhân dân các nước. Trung Quốc là nước đề xướng tích cực, nước xây dựng thiết thực và nước bảo vệ kiên định Cộng đồng vận mệnh nhân loại.

Trước Lễ khai mạc, Phó Chủ tịch Lý Nguyên Triều đã tiếp cựu Tổng thống In-đô-nê-xi-a Xu-xi-lô, cựu Cố vấn An ninh quốc gia Tổng thống Mỹ Hadley, cựu Cao uỷ Liên minh châu Âu phụ trách chính sách ngoại giao và an ninh Sô-la-na và cựu Thư ký Hội đồng An ninh quốc gia Nga I-va-nốp, v.v đến tham dự diễn đàn.

## **Bộ trưởng Vương Nghị: Trung Quốc có niềm tin kiên định và năng lực bảo vệ quyền lợi hợp pháp tại Nam Sa**

外长王毅：中国有坚定的信念和足够的力量，捍卫在南沙群岛的合法权益

2015-06-28 17:04:03

网址：<http://vietnamese.cri.cn/421/2015/06/28/1s212175.htm>

Theo Tân Hoa xã: Ngày 27 tháng 6, Bộ trưởng Ngoại giao Trung Quốc Vương Nghị đã trình bày toàn diện lập trường của Trung Quốc khi trả lời câu hỏi về vấn đề Nam Hải tại Diễn đàn Hòa bình thế giới lần thứ 4.

Bộ trưởng Vương Nghị cho biết, Trung Quốc có đầy đủ pháp lý và bằng chứng sự thật về chủ quyền đối với quần đảo Nam Sa. Trung Quốc có niềm tin kiên định và năng lực bảo vệ quyền lợi chính đáng tại Nam Sa. Trung Quốc sẽ tiếp tục cùng các nước ASEAN, thông qua hợp tác giữ gìn hòa bình và ổn định trên Nam Hải, giữ gìn tự do hàng hải và hàng không theo luật pháp quốc tế.

Khi trả lời về vấn đề Trung-Mỹ, Bộ trưởng Vương Nghị cho biết, hai nước Trung Quốc và Mỹ có lợi ích chung rộng rãi bất kể về song phương, đa phương hay quốc tế, giao lưu và hợp tác vẫn là dòng chảy chính của quan hệ Trung-Mỹ.

## **Bộ trưởng Vương Nghị: Trung Quốc là nước giữ gìn, xây dựng và đóng góp cho trật tự quốc tế**

中国是国际和地区秩序的维护者、建设者和贡献者

2015-06-28 17:04:30

网址: <http://vietnamese.cri.cn/421/2015/06/28/1s212176.htm>

Theo Tân Hoa xã: Ngày 27/6, khi dự Diễn đàn Hòa bình thế giới lần thứ 4, Bộ trưởng Ngoại giao Trung Quốc Vương Nghị nhấn mạnh, Trung Quốc luôn là nước giữ gìn chứ không phải nước thách thức trật tự quốc tế, nước xây dựng chứ không phải nước phá hoại trật tự quốc tế, nước đóng góp chứ không phải cái gọi là "ăn theo" trật tự quốc tế.

Bộ trưởng Vương Nghị cho biết, Trung Quốc là nước đầu tiên ký kết Hiến chương Liên Hợp Quốc, chính sách ngoại giao của Trung Quốc hoàn toàn tuân theo tôn chỉ và tinh thần Hiến chương Liên Hợp Quốc.

Đề cập khu vực châu Á-Thái Bình Dương, Bộ trưởng Vương Nghị cho biết, khu vực châu Á-Thái Bình Dương là khu vực sinh sống và làm ăn của Trung Quốc, Trung Quốc coi thúc đẩy hoà bình ổn định trong khu vực châu Á-Thái Bình Dương là nhiệm vụ của mình.

## 孟加拉语

### পেইচিংয়ে শুরু হ'ল চতুর্থ বিশ্ব শান্তি ফোরাম

第四届世界和平论坛在京举行

2015-06-27 19:35:07

网址: <http://bengali.cri.cn/941/2015/06/27/41s156365.htm>

পেইচিংয়ে শুরু হয় দু'দিনব্যাপী চতুর্থ বিশ্ব শান্তি ফোরাম। থিংহুয়ান বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে ফোরামের উদ্বোধন করেন চীনের ভাইস প্রেসিডেন্ট লি ইউয়ান ছাও। ফোরামের প্রতিপাদ্য হচ্ছে: "আমরা একই নৌকার আরোহী: সমঝোতা, আলোচনা, পারস্পরিক সহযোগিতা"।

উদ্বোধনী অনুষ্ঠানে চীনের ভাইস প্রেসিডেন্ট বলেন, বর্তমান বিশ্বে উন্নয়ন, চ্যালেঞ্জ, পরিচালনব্যবস্থা ইত্যাদি ক্ষেত্রে বিভিন্ন দেশের মধ্যে অভিন্নতা দিন দিন বাড়ছে। মানবজাতি এগুচ্ছে অভিন্ন লক্ষ্যে। অন্যান্য দেশের জনগণের ভাগ্যের সাথে চীনা জনগণের ভাগ্যও জড়িত হয়ে পড়েছে।

তিনি আরও বলেন, শান্তি ও নিরাপত্তা মানবজাতির অভিন্ন উন্নয়নের পূর্বশর্ত। সকলের উচিত সমঝোতার মাধ্যমে পারস্পরিক সম্মান ও সমতা নিশ্চিত করা এবং আলোচনার মাধ্যমে শান্তি ও সহাবস্থানের নীতি বাস্তবায়ন করা। (শুয়েই/আলিম)

印地语

## चौथा अन्तरराष्ट्रीय शांति मंच शुरू

第四届世界和平论坛

2015-06-27 18:03:38 cri

网址: <http://hindi.cri.cn/1153/2015/06/27/1s178139.htm>

चौथा अन्तरराष्ट्रीय शांति मंच 27 जून को पेइचिंग स्थित छिंगहवा विश्वविद्यालय में शुरू हुआ। चीनी उप राष्ट्राध्यक्ष ली युआनछाओ ने भाषण दिया।

वर्तमान मंच का विषय है एक दूसरे की मदद करें: समझदारी, सलाह-मशविरा और सहायता। मंच के अध्यक्ष थांग च्याशुआन और करीब 500 चीनी-विदेशी मेहमानों ने इसमें हिस्सा लिया।

ली युआनछाओ ने कहा कि आधुनिक युग में विभिन्न देशों के विकास, हित, चुनौती और शासन की समानता लगातार बढ़ रही है। मानव-जाति एक आम भाग्य समुदाय की दिशा में विकसित हो रही है। चीनी लोगों का भाग्य दुनिया के अन्य देशों के लोगों के भाग्य से घनिष्ठ संबंध कायम रहता है। चीन आम भाग्य समुदाय का प्रवर्तक, निर्माता और रक्षक है।

ली युआनछाओ ने कहा कि शांति और स्थिरता मानव-जाति के समान विकास की पूर्वशर्त है। हमें समझदारी, सलाह-मशविरा और एक दूसरे की सहायता की भावना बढ़ाते हुए समझदारी के जरिए मैत्री, समादर और समानता साकार करनी चाहिए, ताकि आपसी विश्वास का आधार मजबूत हो सके। सलाह-मशविरे के जरिए शांति, सामंजस्य और सुलह हासिल किया जाएगा, ताकि विभिन्न जातियों, धर्मों, संस्कृतियों, राज्यों, व्यवस्थाओं और समाजों की शांतिपूर्ण सहअस्तित्व हो सके। एक दूसरे की सहायता के जरिए समान विकास, सहयोग और साझा जीत की जाएगी, ताकि और संतुलित वैश्विक साझेदारी स्थापित हो सके।

अन्तरराष्ट्रीय शांति मंच शुरू होने से पहले ली युआनछाओ ने पूर्व भारतीय विदेश सचिव श्याम सरन से भी मुलाकात की।

(ललिता)

## चीन का कर्तव्य है एशिया-प्रशांत क्षेत्र की स्थिरता, शांति बनाये रखना

王毅：中国以维护亚太地区的和平稳定为己任

2015-06-28 17:01:08

网址：<http://hindi.cri.cn/1153/2015/06/28/1s178157.htm>

एशिया-प्रशांत क्षेत्र चीन की सुरक्षा की जड़ माना जाता है। चीन एशिया-प्रशांत क्षेत्र की शांति और स्थिरता बनाये रखना अपना कर्तव्य मानता है। चीनी विदेश मंत्री वांग यी ने 27 जून को चौथे विश्व शांति मंच पर यह बात कही।

वांग यी ने कहा कि चीन क्षेत्रीय देशों के पारस्परिक समझ और विश्वास बढ़ाता है, क्षेत्रीय शांति पर वार्ता और सहयोग मज़बूत करता है और इस क्षेत्र के संकट के शांतिपूर्ण समाधान को बढ़ावा देता है। पिछले कुछ वर्षों से चीन इस बुनियादी नीति पर कायम है कि पड़ोसी देशों के साथ मित्रता बढ़ी है और पड़ोसी देशों को साझेदार मानता है। इस तरह पड़ोसी देशों को शांति, सुरक्षा और समृद्धि मिलने के लिये मदद दिलायी जाती है।

वांग यी ने बल देकर कहा कि चीन एशिया-प्रशांत क्षेत्र के सिंहासन नहीं बैठेगा, अपनी शक्ति का दायरा निश्चित नहीं करेगा, सैन्य गठबंधन में भाग नहीं लेगा और किसी दूसरे देश को इस क्षेत्र से निकालने का कोई इरादा भी नहीं रखता। चीन सभी देशों के एकजुट होकर सहयोग करने में जुटा रहेगा, जिससे समान निर्माण, साझा, समान जीत और संगठित सुरक्षा करते हुए एशिया-प्रशांत क्षेत्र की रक्षा के लिये नया रास्ता निकाला जाएगा।

वांग यी ने कहा कि चीन एशिया-प्रशांत क्षेत्र में आर्थिक विकास का उन्नत रुझान बनाये रखेगा, जिसे रोकने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाएगी। चीन "एक पट्टी एक मार्ग" के अवसर पर एशिया-प्रशांत क्षेत्र के सभी देशों के साथ पारस्परिक लाभ वाला सहयोग बढ़ाएगा।

## चीन अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था का रक्षक, निर्माणकर्ता और योदगानकर्ता है

王毅：中国是国际秩序的建设者和捍卫者

2015-06-28 18:13:02

网址：<http://hindi.cri.cn/1153/2015/06/28/1s178163.htm>

चीन हमेशा से अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था को चुनौती देने के बजाय रक्षक है, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था के लिये खतरे के बजाय निर्माणकर्ता है, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था में कथित फ्री राइडर के बजाय योगदान देने वाला है। चीनी विदेश मंत्री वांग यी ने 27 जून को चौथे विश्व शांति मंच पर बल देते हुए यह बात कही।

वांग यी ने कहा कि इस साल विश्व फ़ासिस्ट विरोधी युद्ध की विजय और चीनी जनता के जापानी आक्रमण विरोधी युद्ध में विजय की 70वीं वर्षगांठ है। इन 70 वर्षों में चीन अपना देश विकसित करने के साथ-साथ विश्व शांति और विकास को बनाये रखने और युद्धोत्तर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रणाली और व्यवस्था की रक्षा करने और व्यवस्था सुधारने में महत्वपूर्ण और रचनात्मक भूमिका निभाता है।

वांग यी ने बताया कि चीन संयुक्त राष्ट्र चार्टर पर हस्ताक्षर करने वाला पहला देश है। चीन ने भारत और म्यांमार के साथ संयुक्त राष्ट्र चार्टर की थीम और भावना के आधार पर पंचशील के सिद्धांतों को प्रस्तुत किया, और उसे अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों के लिये विश्व व्यापी मान्य आचार बनाया है।

सुरक्षा परिषद का स्थायी सदस्य होने के नाते चीन हमेशा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्याय और निष्पक्षता बढ़ाने, विकासशील और कमज़ोर-छोटे देशों के न्यापूर्ण हितों की सुरक्षा करने के लिये अपना वोट देता है। सुरक्षा परिषद में चीन के वीटो का युद्ध के लिये उत्साह पर कसने और प्रभुत्व वाले तर्क का बहिष्कार करने में महत्वपूर्ण असर पड़ता है।

चीन सभी देशों के साथ अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था और प्रणाली में ज़रूरी रूपांतरण और सुधार लाने को तैयार है, ताकि वह ज़्यादा न्यापूर्ण होगा और अधिकतर विकासशील देशों की आशा पूरी करने में अधिक सक्षम होगा। (लिली)

## 俄语

### Ли Юаньчао выступил с речью на 4-ом форуме "Мир во всем мире"

李源潮第四届世界和平论坛开幕式致辞

2015-06-27 20:23:50

网址: <http://russian.cri.cn/841/2015/06/27/1s552519.htm>

Заместитель председателя КНР Ли Юаньчао в субботу присутствовал и выступил с речью на церемонии открытия четвертого по счету форума "Мир во всем мире" /World Peace Forum/.

Форум проходит в университете Цинхуа под девизом "Сообщество общей судьбы: понимание, консультации и взаимная помощь". В нем принимают участие около 500 китайских и иностранных представителей.

Ли Юаньчао отметил, что в настоящее время общность в развитии, интересах, вызовах и в управлении государством для всех стран мира становится все более очевидной, человечество превращается в сообщество с общей судьбой. Судьба китайского народа тесно связана с судьбой народов всех стран мира. Китай является активным инициатором, прагматичным создателем и твердым защитником этого единого сообщества.

"Мир и безопасность являются предпосылкой совместного развития всего человечества", -- сказал замглавы китайского государства, подчеркнув необходимость развивать концепцию взаимопонимания, консультаций и взаимной помощи для содействия созданию более равноправных и сбалансированных глобальных отношений развития и партнерства нового типа и совместного строительства мирного и безопасного человеческого сообщества.

Перед началом церемонии открытия Ли Юаньчао встретился с бывшим президентом Индонезии Сусиллом Бамбангом Юдхойоном, бывшим премьер-министром Франции Домиником де Вильпеном и рядом других экс-политиков мира. -0-

**Ван И: у Китая есть твердая уверенность и достаточные силы, чтобы защитить свои законные интересы на островах Наньша**

中国有坚定的信念和足够的能力，捍卫在南沙群岛的合法权益

2015-06-28 14:30:31

网址: <http://russian.cri.cn/841/2015/06/28/1s552526.htm>

Министр иностранных дел КНР Ван И 27 июня на 4-м Всемирном форуме мира, отвечая на вопрос по проблеме Южно-Китайского моря, всесторонне изложил позицию китайской стороны.

Во-первых, Китай является страной, которая раньше других открыла, начала использовать и включила в свою юрисдикцию острова Наньша. Суверенитет Китая над островами Наньша имеет полное юридическое и фактическое обоснование.

Во-вторых, во время Второй мировой войны Япония оккупировала острова Наньша. После завершения Второй мировой войны в соответствии с Каирской декларацией, Потсдамским коммюнике и рядом других международных конвенций и соглашений китайское правительство легально и публично вернуло под свой контроль острова Наньша.

В-третьих, до 60-х годов прошлого века международное сообщество, включая страны бассейна Южно-Китайского моря, никогда не выражало сомнений в суверенитете Китая над островами Наньша. Затем некоторые страны начали постепенно захватывать и оккупировать китайские острова и рифы. Китай в действительности является самой большой потерпевшей стороной в проблеме Южно-Китайского моря.

В-четвертых, несмотря на это, китайское правительство неизменно придерживается мирного формата урегулирования проблемы Южно-Китайского моря, ищет способы оптимального урегулирования.

В-пятых, проведение Китаем необходимого строительства на принадлежащих ему островах и рифах и расширение строительства объектов на захваченных у Китая островах и рифах -- это по сути совершенно разные вопросы.

В-шестых, требования Китая по суверенитету над островами Наньша не увеличиваются, но и ни в коем случае не будут сокращаться. --0--

## 波兰语

### **Zhvillohet Forumi i 4-t i Paqes Botërore**

第四届世界和平论坛举行

2015-06-28 09:59:42

网址: <http://albanian.cri.cn/321/2015/06/28/23s143000.htm>

U zhvillua të shtunën në Pekin Forumi i 4-t i Paqes Botërore. Tema kryesore e këtij forumi është "Fati i përbashkët, mirëkuptim, konsultim dhe ndihmë ndërsjellë".

Në fjalimin e mbajtur në forum, nënkryetari i Shtetit të Kinës Li Yuanchao u shpreh se në kohën e sotme, vendet e ndryshme të botës përballen me sfida dhe interesa të përbashkëta dhe kanë fat të përbashkët. Paqja e siguria janë kushtet paraprake të zhvillimit të përbashkët të njerëzimit, vendet e ndryshme duhet të krijojnë besimin e ndërsjellë në bazë të mirëkuptimit, të konsultimeve dhe të ndihmës ndaj njëri-tjetrit, duke realizuar bashkëzistencën paqësore dhe zhvillimin e përbashkët. (Fani)

## 匈牙利语

### **A kínai alelnök beszédet mondott a 4. Béké Világforumán**

李源潮第四届世界和平论坛开幕式致辞

2015-06-27 19:50:20

网址: <http://hungarian.cri.cn/1321/2015/06/27/130s184823.htm>

Június 27-én a pekingi Tsinghua Egyetemen került megrendezésre a 4. Béké Világforumája, amiben Li Yuanchao kínai alelnök megjelent és beszédet mondott. A világforum témája az, „megismerés, tanácskozás, kölcsönös segítség”, Tang Jiaxuan fórum elnöke és több mint ötszáz kínai és külföldi vendég megjelent a fórumon.

Li Yuanchao a beszédében elmondta, hogy a kínaiak sorsa szorosan kapcsolódik a világon élő emberek sorsához, béke és biztonság az előfeltétele az emberiség közös fejlődésének.

A világforum megnyitóját megelőzősen Li Yuanchao találkozott a fórumon megjelent Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono volt indonéz elnökkel, Dominique de Villepin volt francia miniszterelnökkel, Kenvin Rudd volt ausztráliai miniszterelnökkel és Stephen John Hadley amerikai elnök volt nemzetbiztonsági segédjével.

## 葡萄牙语

### **Vice-presidente chinês discursa no Fórum Mundial da Paz**

李源潮第四届世界和平论坛开幕式致辞

2015-06-27 20:13:22

网址: <http://portuguese.cri.cn/1721/2015/06/27/1s201815.htm>

Realiza-se hoje (27) na Universidade de Qinghua o quarto Fórum Mundial da Paz. O vice-presidente chinês, Li Yuanchao, participou da cerimônia de abertura e fez um discurso intitulado "agir em conjunto: compreensão, negociação, ajuda mútua".

Li Yuanchao indicou em seu discurso que, hoje em dia, os países do mundo têm cada vez mais desenvolvimento, interesses, desafios e administrações comuns, e o ser humano está correndo o mesmo risco e compartilhando a mesma sorte. Segundo Li, a paz e a segurança são os pré-requisitos do desenvolvimento, e devemos aplicar o espírito de entendimento, negociação e ajuda mútua para criar uma forte base para a paz e a segurança, procurar coexistência pacífica entre diferentes nações, religiões e culturas, e construir as novas relações de parceria de desenvolvimento global.

Antes da cerimônia inaugural, Li Yuanchao, se encontrou com o ex-presidente da Indonésia, Susilo Bambang, o ex-premiê francês, Dominique de Villepin, o ex-premiê australiano, Kenwin Rudd, e outros importantes convidados ao evento.

Tradução: Lu í Zhao

Revisão: Br áulio Calvoso

【转载】 china.com:

<http://portuguese.china.com/news/china/7444/20150627/405523.html>

## 保加利亚语

### **В Пекин се проведе 4-ия световен форум за мир**

2015-06-27 15:36:47

网址: <http://bulgarian.cri.cn/1081/2015/06/27/1s147574.htm>

Днес във университета „Цинхуа“ се проведе 4-ия световен форум за мир, който ще премине под мотото „Да си помагаме взаимно: разбирателство, консултации и взаимна подкрепа“. Приветствие към участниците отправи вицепрезидентът на Китай Ли Юенчао. В него той заяви, че мирът и безопасността са предусловията за общо развитие на човечество. Трябва да съхраним основата за разбирателство, консултациите и взаимопомощта, различни народи, религии, страни, системи и общества трябва да живеят в мир, за да реализираме общото развитие, сътрудничеството и общата изгода, създавайки нови отношения на развитие и партньорство и обща съдба за мира и безопасността на човечеството.

## 克罗地亚语

### **U kineskoj prijestolnici otvoren 4. Forum o miru u svijetu -- Li Yuanchao pozvao na zajedničko ulaganje napora za mir i stabilnost**

第四届世界和平论坛开幕式：李源潮呼吁各方共同努力建设世界命运共同体

2015-06-28 15:05:13

网址：<http://croatian.cri.cn/1281/2015/06/28/201s93297.htm>

PEKING, 27. lipnja (Xinhua) -- Zamjenik kineskog premijera Li Yuanchao je, prilikom svog govora na seminaru kojem je u subotu prisustvovalo oko 500 sudionika iz Kine i inozemstva, pozvao na zajednička nastojanja prilikom izgradnje "društva zajedničke sudbine za mir i stabilnost u svijetu".

Govoreći pred okupljenima na otvaranju 4. Foruma o miru u svijetu na pekinškom Sveučilištu Tsinghua, Li je naglasio kako svaka zemlja treba njegovati osjećaj za zajedništvo usporedivši 7,2 milijarde ljudi na ovome planetu s putnicima na zajedničkom putovanju u jednom velikom brodu. Istaknuo je pritom i kako je Kina predlagač, podržavatelj i održavatelj ideje o stvaranju društva zajedničke sudbine.

Sudeći prema njegovim riječima, inicijativa kineskog predsjednika Xija Jinpinga o stvaranju takvog društva za čitavo čovječanstvo, kao i za određene regije, široko je prepoznata s pozitivnim reakcijama međunarodne zajednice.

Zamjenik kineskog premijera izjavio je kako će Kina pomoći stvoriti prilike te iskoristiti prihode od razvoja za preko četiri milijarde stanovnika u Aziji, Europi i Africi izgradnjom te napretkom inicijative Pojas i Put kao i ohrabriranjem zemalja diljem te rute da se uključe u njezin rad svojim razvojnim strategijama.

## 波斯尼亚语

### **Vang Ji : Kina je u stanju da zaštiti svoja prava nad Nanša ostrvima**

王毅：中国有足够的力量捍卫在南沙群岛的合法权益

2015-06-28 12:14:13

网址：<http://serbian.cri.cn/1401/2015/06/28/193s158690.htm>

Kina ima legitimitet i sposobna je da nastavi da štiti svoja prava i opravdane interese na Nanša ostrvima legitimnim sredstvima, izjavio je juče ministar inostranih poslova Vang Ji.

"Povodom pitanja Nanša ostrva, imamo izričitu odlučnost i dovoljno mogućnosti. Nastavićemo da preduzimamo razumne i legitimne pristupe u cilju očuvanja naših opravdanih prava i interesa na Nanša ostrvima i zajedno sa zemljama ASEAN-a radićemo da osiguramo mir i stabilnost na Nanša ostrvima", rekao je juče Vang Ji na 4. svetskom forumu o svetkom miru koji se održava na prestižnom Univerzitetu Tsinghua.

On je dodao da će Kina saradivati sa drugim zemljama u zaštiti slobode plovidbe i preleta u ovom području u skladu sa međunarodnim pravom u Južnom kineskom moru.

Povodom projekta rekultivacije zemljišta na nekim ostrvima i grebenima na ovim ostrvima, Vang je rekao da je glavni cilj tih poslova da se poboljšaju radni i životni uslovi ljudi koji tu žive.

Vang je istakao da je kineski suverenitet nad ovim ostrvima legalno podržan i zasnovan na činjenicama, dodajući da je Kina žrtva napada nekih zemalja zbog istraživanja nafte u Južnom kineskom moru još od 1960-ih godina.

Pripremila: Lidija Obradović

## 世界语

### **La kvara forumo pri monda paco inaŭguriĝis en universitato Tsinghua**

(GMT+08:00) 2015-06-27 17:26:08

网址: <http://esperanto.cri.cn/581/2015/06/27/177s177782.htm>

La 27an de junio la kvara forumo pri monda paco inaŭguriĝis en universitato Tsinghua. La ĉina ŝtata vicprezidanto Li Yuanchao ĉeestis la malfermon kaj faris paroladon.

La ĉeftemo de tiu ĉi forumo estas "Transpaso en komuna ŝipo: kompreniĝemo, interkonsiliĝo, kaj interhelpado", kaj la ĉeestantoj konsistis el preskaŭ 500 gastoj el Ĉinio kaj eksterlandoj.

Li Yuanchao diris, ke ĉi-epoke la komuneco de ĉiuj landoj tagon post tago distingiĝas tre klare, ĉu rilate al evoluigo, interesoj, aŭ al defioj, regado, ĉar la homaro estas iranta al sortkomunumo kun transpaso en komuna ŝipo; la sorto de la ĉina popolo estas solidara kun tiu de la popoloj de ĉiuj landoj; paco kaj sekureco estas premisoj de la komuna evoluado de la homaro, pro tio ni devas disvolvi la spiriton de kompreniĝemo, interkonsiliĝo kaj de interhelpado.

## 阿拉伯语

### على الصين بسعي المتعلقة الشكوك ي نفي الصينى الخارجية وزير الأخريين تنمية أدتواء

中国外交部否认中国在遏制其他国家的发展

网址: <http://arabic.cri.cn/741/2015/06/28/401s185741.htm>

تنمية أدتواء على الصين بسعي المتعلقة الشكوك ي نفي الصينى الخارجية وزير  
الأخريين

بسعي المتعلقة الشكوك (يونيو 27) السبت يوم الصينى الخارجية وزير نفي  
الدول تنمية بادتواء الخاصة القديمة الطريق ل تكرار كبرى صاعدة كقوة الصين  
عليهال لسيطرة سعيوال الأخرى

بكين، في المنعقد الرابع العالمى السلام منذ تدى هلمش على غداء مأدبة أمام كمتته وفي  
التفكير ونفي المعاصر الدولى النظام حماية من الصين موقف على مجددا يي وانغ أكد  
التنمية مساحة على قبودا ت فرض ر بما كبرى صاعدة كقوة الصين بان التقلدي  
فى ومساهمة مشاركة وبصفتها بلاده أن معتبرال لسيطرة، وتسعى أخرى ولبد الخاصة  
الاي جابية الطاقة من والمزيد السلام أجل من الصاعدة قوتها فان، والاق ليمي العالمى النظام  
".العالم في

وتقوم الدولى الأمن لمجلس التابعة السلام حفظ جنود في مساهم أكبر الصين وتعد  
السياسى الحوار عبر الساخنة العالمية القضايا اتسوية في نشط دور

حجر المتحدة الأمم ميثاق على ل لتوقع السبعين الذكرى يوافق العام هذا لكون ونظرا  
وبناء تصميم عملية في تشارك الصين إن وانغ قال المعاصر الدولى لنظام الاساس  
أنها معتبرة، جديد خطوات في البدء في ترغب ولن تتعداه ولن الدولى النظام  
مشاركة الصين ان مضديفا "القائم النظام وتطويعر حماية في الأخرى الدول مع ست تعاون  
".المشاكل تثير لأنها كماله معرفة ولا يست الدولى النظام في

والصين متقدمة دولة أكبر بوصفها المتحدة الولايات بين للعلاقة وبالنسبة  
في السائد الاتجاه سيطلان والتعاون التبادلات وانغان أكد نامية دولة أكبر بوصفها  
لتوه اختم الذى السابع والاق تصادى الاستراتىجى الحوار وعن".التناوية العلاقة  
هناك إن وانغ قال، البلدين بين الشعبية التبادلات بشأن المسد توى رعية والمشاورات  
وعالما ياق ليميا البلدين، بين كثريرة مشد تركة مصالح

## 土耳其语

### **Japonya, Çin'in büyümesini içtenlikle kabul etmeli**

日本应该真心接受中国的崛起

2015-06-28 13:45:02

网址: <http://turkish.cri.cn/781/2015/06/28/1s169287.htm>

Çin Dışişleri Bakanı Wang Yi, "Çin-Japonya ilişkilerinin seyri, Japonya'nın en büyük komşusu olan Çin'in büyümesini içtenlikle kabul edip etmemesine bağlı olacaktır" dedi.

Wang Yi, dün başkent Beijing'de düzenlenen 4. Dünya Barışı Forumu'nda Çin dış politikasında Japonya'yla ilişkilerin yerini değerlendirdi.

Wang Yi, yakın komşu olan Çin ve Japonya'nın barışçı şekilde bir arada bulunmasını arzu ettiklerini dile getirdi.

Dışişleri Bakanı Wang Yi, "Çin-Japonya ilişkilerinin seyri, Japonya'nın en büyük komşusu olan Çin'in büyümesini içtenlikle kabul edip etmemesine bağlı olacaktır" dedi. Wang Yi, Japonya'nın bu duruma yeterince hazır görünmediğini de sözlerine ekledi.

Wang Yi, Çin-Japonya ilişkilerinin eninde sonunda normal ve istikrarlı bir gelişme yoluna gireceğini kaydetti.

Wang Yi, bu yıl Çin halkının Japon saldırganlara karşı direniş savaşında ve dünyanın faşizme karşı savaşında zafere ulaşılmasının 70. yıldönümünü olduğunu hatırlatarak, Japonya'nın tarihi sorunları uygun şekilde ele almanın yollarını araması gerektiğini söyledi.

## "Çin, uluslararası düzenin koruyucusudur"

中国是国际秩序的维护者

2015-06-28 13:45:40

网址: <http://turkish.cri.cn/781/2015/06/28/1s169288.htm>

Çin Dışişleri Bakanı Wang Yi, Çin'in uluslararası düzen ve sistemin reformlarla iyileştirilmesine katkıda bulunmaya devam edeceğini söyledi.

Wang Yi, dün 4. Dünya Barışı Forumu'nda yaptığı konuşmada, Çin'in öteden beri uluslararası düzenin koruyucusu ve mimarı olduğunu belirtti.

Bu yıl, dünyanın faşizmle mücadelesinin ve Çin halkının Japon saldırganlara karşı direniş savaşında zafere ulaşılmasının 70. yıldönümü.

Çin Başbakanı Wang Yi, geçen 70 yıl içinde Çin'in kendi gücüyle kalkınmaya çalışırken, dünya barışı, uluslararası sistem ve düzenin korunmasında önemli rol oynadığına işaret etti.

Wang bu konuda örnekler verdi: Çin'in öncülüğünde, Kore Yarımadası'nın nükleer silahlardan arındırılmasını hedefleyen Altılı Görüşmeler mekanizması oluşturuldu; İran, Ukrayna, Ortadoğu ve Güney Sudan gibi sorunların çözümü için siyasi süreçlerin ilerletilmesine destek sağlandı; Çin'in 3 bin kişiden fazla barış koruma personeli farklı ülke ve bölgelerde görev yapmayı sürdürüyor.

Çatışma ve adaletsizliklerin Birleşmiş Milletler Tüzüğü'nün etkin şekilde hayata geçirilememesinden kaynaklandığına dikkat çeken Wang Yi, uluslararası düzenin iyileştirilmesi için Çin'in çalışmaları sürdüreceğini söyledi.

## Wang Yi: Çin-Rusya ilişkileri üst düzeyde

中俄关系正处于较高水平

2015-06-28 14:15:21

网址: <http://turkish.cri.cn/781/2015/06/28/1s169291.htm>

Wang Yi: Çin-Rusya ilişkileri üst düzeyde Çin Dışişleri Bakanı Wang Yi, Çin-Rusya stratejik işbirliği ortaklığının üst düzeyde korunduğunu açıkladı.

Wang Yi dün Beijing'de düzenlenen 4. Dünya Barışı Forumu'nda yaptığı konuşmada, Çin ve Rusya'nın tarihten ders alarak müttefik ilişkisi dışında, birbirlerine düşman gözüyle bakmayan ve üçüncü bir tarafı hedef almayan komşuluk ve ortaklık ilişkisi kurduklarına işaret etti.

İki ülkenin siyasi ve ideolojik önyargılarla karşı tarafa bakmadıklarına dikkat çeken Wang Yi, çekirdek çıkarlar, temel kaygılar, gelişme ve yönetim tarzları konusunda birbirlerine saygı duyduklarını söyledi.

Wang Yi, iki ülkenin uluslararası işlerde BM Tüzüğü ve uluslararası hukuk kurallarının uygulanmasında ısrarcı olduklarını, böylece aralarındaki stratejik ortaklığı hep üst düzeyde tutacaklarını belirtti.

Wang Yi ayrıca, iki ülkenin devlet başkanları arasında üst düzey güven kurulduğuna işaret ederek, bununikili ilişkilerin sağlıklı gelişmesine büyük güvence sağladığını kaydetti.

## Değişim ve işbirliği Çin-ABD ilişkilerinin can damarı

交流合作仍是中美关系的主流

2015-06-28 14:58:49

网址: <http://turkish.cri.cn/781/2015/06/28/1s169295.htm>

Çin Dışişleri Bakanı Wang Yi, Çin ve ABD'nin ikili, bölgesel ve uluslararası düzeyde ortak çıkarları bulunduğunu, değişim ve işbirliğinin ikili ilişkilerin can damarı olduğunu kaydetti.

4. Dünya Barışı Forumuna katılan Wang Yi, Çin-ABD ilişkileriyle ilgili değerlendirmede bulundu.

Wang Yi, kısa süre önce Washington'da başarıyla düzenlenen 7. Çin-ABD Stratejik ve Ekonomik Diyalogu ve 6. Çin-ABD Kültürel Değişim Üst Düzey Görüşmeleri'nde 300'den fazla sonuç elde edildiğini hatırlattı. Wang, bunun iki ülkenin ortak çıkarına olduğunu belirtti.

Wang, Çin'in ABD'nin dış politikasını değiştirmek niyetinde olmadığını ve değiştirme gücü de bulunmadığını dile getirdi. Wang, Çin ile ABD arasında yeni tip büyük ülkeler arası ilişki modeli oluşturmak istediklerini söyledi.

Wang, "ABD lideri, güç ü, müreffeh, Asya-Pasifik bölgesinde daha fazla rol oynayan bir Çin görmek istediklerini ifade etmişti, ABD tarafı bu tutumunu hayata geçirmelidir" dedi.

斯瓦西里语

## **Waziri wa kigeni wa China aeleza umuhimu wa ukuaji wa haraka wa China katika mpangilio wa dunia**

(GMT+08:00) 2015-06-28 18:41:28

网址: <http://swahili.cri.cn/141/2015/06/28/1s144865.htm>

Waziri wa mambo ya nje wa China Wang Yi amevunjilia mbali tuhuma kwamba nchi hiyo itatumia ukuaji wake wa haraka kiuchumi kukwamisha nchi zingine na kutaka kuwa na mamlaka zaidi.

Akizungumza kwenye kikao cha nne cha amani ya dunia mjini Beijing, Wang alisema nia ya China ni kulinda mpangilio wa kisasa duniani wala sio kukandamiza.

Alisema China ikiwa ni mshiriki na mchangiaji wa mpangilio duniani ukuaji wake wa kiuchumi unalenga tu kuongeza amani ulimwenguni.

Wang alisema China ndio huchangia walinda amani wengi miongoni mwa nchi wanachama wa kudumu wa Baraza la Usalama la Umoja wa Mataifa na pia inachuka wajibu muhimu wa kusuluhisha masuala tete duniani kupitia mazungumzo ya kisiasa.

## 豪萨语

### **Sin kasa ce da ke kiyaye odar kasa da kasa, a cewar Wang Yi**

王毅：中国正在维持国际秩序

2015-06-28 13:50:12

网址：<http://hausa.cri.cn/201/2015/06/28/2s134898.htm>

Ministan harkokin wajen kasar Sin Wang Yi ya jaddada a yayin da yake halartar dandalin tattaunawa kan kiyaye zaman lafiyar duniya karo na hudu a jiya Asabar 27 ga wata cewa, kasar Sin kasa ce da ta taimakawa wajen raya da kiyaye odar kasa da kasa, ba ta a maimakon kawo illa ga odar kasa da kasa ba.

Wang Yi ya bayyana cewa, shekarar bana shekara ce ta cika shekaru 70 da kasa da kasa suka cimma nasarar yaki da 'yan Fascist da kuma yadda kasar Sin ta cimma nasarar yaki da hare-haren da sojojin maharan Japan. A cikin shekaru 70 da suka gabata, a yayin da kasar Sin ta yi kokarin bunkasa kanta, da ta kuma taka muhimmiyar rawa wajen tabbatar da zaman lafiya da bunkasuwa a duniya da kuma kare da kyautata tsarin kasa da kasa bayan yakin da kuma kiyaye odar kasa da kasa a duniya.

Wang Yi ya kara da cewa, kasar Sin kasa ce ta farko da ta sa hannu kan kundin tsarin mulkin dokokin MDD, kuma manufofin harkokin waje na kasar Sin suna bin ka'idojin kundin tsarin mulkin MDD. A matsayin kasata na mamba ta dindindin ta kwamitin sulhu na MDD, kasar Sin ta jefa kowace kuri'a don tabbatar da adalci a tsakanin kasa da kasa da kuma moriyar kasashe maso tasowa da kasashe kanana masu rashin samun karfi. Kana kasar Sin ta jefa kowace kuri'a ta nuna kiyayya rashin amincewa don kawo cikakwas gahana ayyukan tada yaki da kama karya a duniya.

Haka zalika kuma, Wang Yi ya bayyana cewa, kasar Sin ta shiga yi kokarin ba da taimakonta wajenayyukan warware manyan matsalolin duniya, da inda ta kafa tsarin shawarwari a tsakanin bangarori shida don kawar da tattauna batun makamashin nukiliya a zirin Koriya, kana ta sa kaimi ga yin shawarwari ta hanyar siyasa kan batun nukiliya na Iran, batun Ukraine, da na yankin gabas ta tsakiya da kuma na , Sudan ta Kudu da dai sauransuwadanda ke janyo hankalin duniya. A kowace rana, masu ma'aikatan kiyaye zaman lafiya daga kasar Sin fiye da dubu 3 suna gudanar da ayyukansa ayyukansu a wurare daban daban na duniya, ya zuwa yanzu an tura jiragen ruwa har sau 59 zuwa mashigin tekun Aden, tekun Somaliya don, wadanda suka bada kariya ga jiragen ruwa na Sin da kasashen waje kimanin dubu 6. (Zainab)

### FM dismisses suspicion of 'seeking hegemony'

Last Updated: 2015-06-28 07:13 | Xinhua

网址: [http://en.ce.cn/main/latest/201506/28/t20150628\\_5780903.shtml](http://en.ce.cn/main/latest/201506/28/t20150628_5780903.shtml)

Chinese Foreign Minister on Saturday dismissed the suspicion that China as a major rising power might repeat the old path of constraining other countries' development and seeking hegemony.

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China contributes the biggest number of peacekeeping personnel among the permanent members of the UN Security Council, and takes an active part in settling global hotspot issues through political dialogue.

As this year marks the 70th anniversary of the signing of the UN Charter, the cornerstone of contemporary international system and order, Wang said China was directly involved in designing and building process of the international order and wouldn't overturn it nor want to start everything anew.

"We will join other countries in safeguarding and further developing the existing order and system." Wang said, adding that China is a participant in the international order, not challenger; a facilitator, not trouble-maker; and a contributor, not a "free-rider".

As for the relationship between the U.S. and China, respectively the largest developed country and developing country, which Wang addressed after his speech, "exchange and cooperation remain the mainstream of the bilateral relationship".

Quoting the just-concluded seventh Strategic and Economic Dialogue (S&ED) and sixth High-Level Consultation on People-to-People Exchange (CPE) between the two countries, Wang said there are extensive common interests between them bilaterally, regionally and globally.

"Our solution is to co-build a new type of relationship between China and the U.S. featuring non-conflict, non-confrontation as the base line and mutual respect as the interaction principle." Wang said.

## Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China

英语

### **Wang Yi Meets with Former Prime Minister Kevin Michael Rudd of Australia**

网址: <http://au.china-embassy.org/eng/xw/t1277577.htm>

On June 26, 2015, Foreign Minister Wang Yi met in Beijing with Kevin Michael Rudd, former Prime Minister of Australia and President of the Asia Society Policy Institute (ASPI), who came to China to attend the World Peace Forum, the Eco Forum Global (EFG) Annual Conference Guiyang and other conferences. Both sides exchanged views on China-US relations, Asia-Pacific regional cooperation and other topics.

## 日语

### 李源潮副主席,世界平和フォーラム開幕式であいさつ

网址: <http://www.china-embassy.or.jp/jpn/zgyw/t1276782.htm>

第4回世界平和フォーラムが27日、北京にある清華大学で開催され、李源潮国家副主席が開会式に出席し、あいさつした。

「力を合わせて難関を乗り越えよう：理解・協議・互助」がフォーラムのテーマで、フォーラムの唐家セン（王へんに旋）議長や国内外の招待客約500人が出席した。

李副主席は次のように述べた。いまの時代は、世界各国の発展についての共通性、利益についての共通性、試練についての共通性、ガバナンスについての共通性が一段と鮮明になっており、人類は力を合わせて難関を乗り越える運命共同体への道を歩み始めている。中国人民の運命と各国人民の運命は緊密にかかわっており、苦楽を共にしている。中国は人類運命共同体を積極的に提唱、共同体の構築に実務的に取り組み、断固擁護している。平和と安全は人類の共同発展を促すための前提であり、我々は理解・協議・互助の精神を発揚し、理解を通じて友好・尊重・平等という目標を達成、平和と安全を促す相互信頼の基盤を固めるべきだ。協議を通じて平和・和睦・和解という目標を達成し、異なる民族、異なる宗教、異なる文化の調和と共生、異なる国家、異なる制度、異なる社会の平和的共存を実現すべきだ。互助を通じて、共同発展、一時的困難の共同克服、協力とウィンウィンという目標を達成し、より平等でバランスのとれた、新しいタイプのグローバル発展パートナーシップの構築を促し、手を携えて人類の平和と安全にかかわる運命共同体を構築していくべきだ。

開幕式に先立ち、李国家副主席はフォーラムに出席するため訪中したインドネシアのユドヨノ前大統領、フランスのド・ビルパン元首相、オーストラリアのラッド前首相、米国のハドリー元大統領補佐官（国家安全保障問題担当）、EU（欧州連合）のソラナ元外交安全保障上級代表、ロシアのイワノフ前国家安全保障会議書記、インドのサラン元外務次官ら外国政界要人と会見した。

## **Women's Foreign Language Publications of China**

英语

### **The 4th World Peace Forum Opens in Beijing**

网址:

<http://www.womenofchina.cn/womenofchina/html1/news/china/1506/2444-1.htm>

Yang Wenchang, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs moderates the first meeting at the 4th World Peace Forum themed Major Power Security Cooperation on Saturday, June 27, 2015 in Beijing. [CRIENGLISH.com/Min Rui]

Some 500 participants attend the forum, including former foreign leaders and scholars. The forum opens on Saturday, June 27, 2015 and ends on Sunday.

**CHINA-JAPAN: Asahi Shimbun reported on June 28, 2015**

网址: <http://ccasindia.org/newsdetails.php?nid=1132>

Asahi Shimbun reported on June 28, 2015, that while speaking at the World Peace Forum Symposium in Tsinghua University in Beijing on June 27, 2015, Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi said Japan must accept the reality that China is now a major player on the world stage for bilateral relations to improve. Referring to the tension in the relationship, he said "The root of the problem lies in the fact that Japan has not accepted or welcomed China's development and emergence in the world." At the same time, he added, "There will be no change in China's policy of seeking a peaceful relationship" and that "With the passage of time, I believe the China-Japan relationship can return to a course that is normal and stable." Wang Yi also said "The choice made by leaders will be important, they could choose to remain in the shadows of history or they could choose to seek reconciliation with other nations to jointly clear a path for the future." He added that while Beijing would not expand its territorial claims, it would also never decrease the area that it claims as its own.

With Prime Minister Shinzo Abe expected to issue a statement in connection with the 70th anniversary of the end of World War II in August, Wang touched upon historical issues that have also hampered bilateral ties.

Speaking at the same symposium, Chinese Vice President Li Yuanchao struck a more conciliatory tone in terms of foreign affairs and stressed the importance of China spreading the range of common interests with the international community to jointly tackle common problems.

**China's development benefits Japan: foreign minister**

网址: <http://www.ecns.cn/2015/06-28/170947.shtml>

2015-06-28 11:33Xinhua Editor: Yao Lan

Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi speaks at the luncheon of the fourth World Peace Forum in Beijing, capital of China, June 27, 2015. (Xinhua/Ding Haitao)

Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi speaks at the luncheon of the fourth World Peace Forum in Beijing, capital of China, June 27, 2015. (Xinhua/Ding Haitao)

Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi said on Saturday that the crux of China-Japan relations is whether Japan can sincerely accept and welcome China's revival and rise.

Wang made the remarks when asked to comment on China-Japan ties at the Fourth World Peace Forum(WPF) at Beijing's Tsinghua University.

China's development has brought important benefit to Japan, but Japan is not fully prepared in its mindset for an increasingly powerful China, said Wang.

China and Japan are close neighbors, and we hope the two countries can live in peace and engage in mutually beneficial cooperation, he said, adding it is an established policy of China and will not change.

As time drifted, China-Japan relations will surely be back on track of normal and stable development, sooner or later, he said.

This year marks the 70th anniversary of the victory of the World Anti-Fascist War and Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, said Wang.

Japan still faces the problem of how to properly deal with the historical issue, he said.

Externally, Japan can draw on useful experience from other countries in handling historical issues, while internally, it faces rising public appeals for justice and peace, said Wang, noting that the key is what kind of choice will the Japanese leaders make.

Whether Japan will choose to stay in the historical shadow or to realize true reconciliation with the victimized countries and jointly creat the future, will be a major problem right in front of the Japanese leaders, said Wang.

We will wait and see the choice of Japan, he said.

The WPF, founded in 2012, is China's first high-level non-governmental seminar focusing on international security.

With the theme of "working together, understanding, coordination and mutual help", the forum included topics of security cooperation among world powers, security cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region, European and global security cooperation, ASEAN and South Asian regional security cooperation.

Some 500 participants, including former foreign leaders and scholars, attended the forum.

## Chinese FM dismisses suspicion of 'seeking hegemony'

网址: <http://www.ecns.cn/2015/06-28/170939.shtml>

Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi speaks at the luncheon of the fourth World Peace Forum in Beijing, capital of China, June 27, 2015. (Xinhua/Ding Haitao)

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Related:

Full Text: Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi's speech at the luncheon of the Fourth World Peace Forum

BEIJING, June 27 (Xinhua) -- Following is the full text of the speech of Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi at the luncheon of the Fourth World Peace Forum in Beijing on June 27: Full story

China determined, able to safeguard its justified rights over Nansha Islands: FM

BEIJING, June 27 (Xinhua) -- China is determined and able to continue to safeguard its justified rights and interests of the Nansha Islands by legitimate means, Foreign Minister Wang Yi on Saturday.

"On the Nansha Islands issues, we have resolute determination and enough capabilities. We will continue to take reasonable and legitimate approaches to safeguard our justified rights and interests of the Nansha Islands. We will work with the ASEAN countries to ensure peace and stability of the Nansha Islands," Wang said when asked to comment on the Nansha Islands issue. Full story

China's development benefits Japan: foreign minister

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**Li Yuanchao prononce un discours à l'ouverture du 4e Forum mondial de la paix**

网址: [http://french.tibet.cn/sy\\_15607/newsroll/201506/t20150627\\_3347769.html](http://french.tibet.cn/sy_15607/newsroll/201506/t20150627_3347769.html)

Le 4e Forum mondial de la paix s'est ouvert samedi 27 juin à Beijing, dans l'Université Tsinghua. Le vice-président chinois Li Yuanchao a prononcé un discours lors de la cérémonie d'ouverture.

Le thème de ce forum est la « Solidarité absolue : compréhension, négociation et entraide ». Tang Jiaxuan est le président du forum et environ 500 invités chinois et étrangers y ont participé.

Dans son discours, Li Yuanchao a déclaré qu'à l'époque d'aujourd'hui, les divers pays du monde disposent des points communs dans le développement, les intérêts, les défis et la gouvernance. Le destin du peuple chinois est étroitement lié avec le destin des autres peuples du monde. La paix et la sécurité constituent des conditions préalables pour le développement en commun de l'être humain. Nous devons faire rayonner l'esprit de la compréhension, des négociations et de l'entraide en vue d'édifier le nouveau partenariat de développement dans le monde et construire une communauté au destin commun.

Avant la cérémonie d'ouverture, Li Yuanchao a rencontré des personnalités étrangères importantes participant au forum dont l'ancien premier ministre français Dominique de Villepin.

**Wang Yi : China Sea claim of sovereignty does not reduce or can not face ancestors**

网址:

<http://www.inews163.com/2015/06/29/wang-yi-china-sea-claim-of-sovereignty-does-not-reduce-or-can-not-face-ancestors-129960.html>

Fourth World Peace Forum held at Tsinghua University, Foreign Minister Wang Yi, a reporter asked about the South China Sea issue, said the Chinese side's position on the Spratly Islands, as successive governments insisted that will not change. China claim sovereignty over the Nansha Islands and did not expand, it will not be reduced, otherwise it can not face ancestors and predecessors.

Beijing Times reported yesterday, the Fourth World Peace Forum held at Tsinghua University, Foreign Minister Wang Yi, a reporter asked about the South China Sea issue, said the Chinese side's position on the Spratly Islands, as successive governments insisted that will not change. China claim sovereignty over the Nansha Islands and did not expand, it will not be reduced, otherwise it can not face ancestors and predecessors.

Wang Yi at the Fourth World Peace Forum luncheon speech and answered reporters' questions on the South China Sea issue. Wang Yi said that the current discussion on the South China Sea issue, there is a tendency to emotional, for the moment the issue of the appearance of influence, even intervention. Wang first introduced some of the most basic facts, we hope to help you make calm and objective judgment.

Wang introduced China as early as a thousand years ago is a big maritime country, is the first discovered the use of national jurisdiction and the Nansha Islands, from traditional international law so that China's sovereignty over the Nansha Islands have sufficient legal and factual basis. During World War II, the Japanese army invaded the Spratly Islands, after World War II, the Chinese government according to the "Cairo Declaration", the "Potsdam Proclamation" and other international treaties and declarations in accordance with law, publicly regained Nansha Islands. "China and the United States was an ally, the Chinese army was sitting American warships to recover the Nansha Islands. It should be very clear that our American friends." Wang stressed, at least in the 1960s, the international community, including the countries around the Nansha in different ways, such as diplomatic notes, maps published, the recognition or tacit Chinese sovereignty over the Nansha Islands.

However, since then, due to reasons known to everyone in China, and said to the discovery of oil in the South China Sea, a number of countries have begun to illegally occupy the South China Sea islands and reefs eroded. So, in fact China is the biggest victim of this problem.

Wang said, however, the Chinese government has always insisted on using peaceful means to resolve the issue of Nansha, we have always advocated, based on respect for historical facts, according to international law, including DOC (DOC), through direct negotiations with the country concerned consult a peaceful solution. This position will not change in the future.

From the later 1970s, some countries began to illegal occupation of China in the reefs of projects and the construction of various facilities, including military facilities, while China only began to build the necessary recently, mainly to improve the reefs staff working and living conditions. “As a big country, we also provide international public goods, played by civilian public benefit. China is carrying out the necessary construction on their islands and reefs, with some countries in the construction and occupation of China’s reefs, two totally different question.” Wang said.

“China’s position on the Spratly Islands, as successive governments insisted, we certainly will not change.” Wang said, “China’s claim to sovereignty over the Nansha Islands and did not expand, it will not be reduced, otherwise we can not face first and seniors. “At the same time, that continue to erode and violations of China’s sovereignty and interests can not continue,” or we can not explain to future generations. “

Wang concluded that on this issue, China has a firm belief, also have sufficient capacity. We will work with ASEAN countries together through cooperation and safeguard peace and stability in the South China Sea, the maintenance of States under international law freedom of navigation and overflight in the South China Sea.

恒星新闻网

英语

### China's Position on Nansha Islands

网址: <http://www.hxen.com/englishlistening/CRI/2015-06-29/393287.html>

The forum included topics of security cooperation among world powers as well as security issues in the Asia-Pacific region.

Responding to the South China Sea issue, a hot topic related to regional security, Wang Yi first briefed the audience with some historical facts about the Nansha Islands.

"During the Second World War, the Nansha Islands were occupied by Japanese forces. After the end of the war, in accordance with the Cairo Declaration and the Potsdam Proclamation, the Chinese government openly reclaimed its sovereignty over the Nansha Islands. China and the United States were allies at the time and Chinese troops were actually on US military vessels on their voyage to Nansha to reclaim China's sovereignty. Our American friends should be well aware of that."

Wang Yi has used the occasion to state that the Chinese government's position on the issue is consistent and will not change.

"China's sovereignty over the Nansha Islands has neither expanded nor dwindled. Otherwise, we cannot face our ancestors and forefathers. At the same time, the nibbling at and invading of China's sovereignty and interests must come to an end, or we cannot face our descendants."

Wang Yi has also noted that China had fallen victim to the seizure and occupation of its islands and reefs by other nations, related to the exploration for oil in the South China Sea dating back to the 1960s.

Faced with illegal occupations, Wang Yi notes China has always dealt with the Nansha Islands issue through peaceful means; Further to that, China and ASEAN countries signed the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea.

Wang Yi says despite of differences on maritime security, exchanges and cooperation are still the main trend of China-US ties.

He notes that over 300 agreements were reached between China and the US at the just-concluded Strategic and Economic Dialogue and High-Level Consultation on People-to-People Exchanges.

"It indicates that China and the US share comprehensive common interests in the bilateral, regional and international levels and that exchanges and cooperation are still the main trend of the two countries' relations."

China and the United States have launched a joint initiative to step up cooperation on ocean preservation during the annual meetings held in Washington last week.

Han Xudong, professor of China's National Defense University, suggests there is room for China and the United States to work together to safeguard the maritime security in the Asia Pacific region.

"China and the US are the most influential powers in the region. The two sides should start making rules to protect regional security, since without rules countries are unable to behave accordingly. Then they can cooperate in concrete operations such as search and rescue. Moreover, they can join hands to fight against non-traditional security threats such as pirates and terrorism."

The World Peace Forum, founded in 2012, is China's first high-level non-governmental forum focusing on international security.

中华网

英语

## Bahasa Indonesia

### **Prof. Dr. H. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono Hadiri World Peace Forum ke-4 di Beijing**

2015-06-30 10:23:56

网址: <http://indonesian.china.com/news/asia/985/20150630/407221.html>

Beijing (29/06/2015) – Presiden RI ke-6, Prof. Dr. H. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono beserta delegasi berkunjung ke Beijing pada tanggal 26 – 29 Juni 2015, dengan agenda utama menyampaikan keynote speech bertema "Major Power Security Cooperation" pada World Peace Forum (WPF) ke-4 yang terselenggara atas kerja sama Tsinghua University dan Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs (CPIFA). Forum second track diplomacy di bidang politik dan keamanan ini dibuka oleh Wakil Presiden RRT, Li Yuanchao dan dihadiri oleh tokoh-tokoh pemimpin dunia, lembaga think tank dan para Duta Besar asing di Beijing.

Dalam pidatonya, Bapak Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono secara lugas menekankan pentingnya peran aktif setiap negara di kawasan dalam mendukung terwujudnya integrasi regional, mengutamakan dialog dan konsultasi atas isu politik dan keamanan, serta mendorong kerja sama atas prinsip win-win partnership. Selain itu, beliau juga menyampaikan tiga pilar yang harus dikembangkan oleh setiap negara, baik di kawasan maupun dunia, yaitu economic cooperation, military-to-military contacts, dan people-to-people contacts.

Pada kunjungan kali ini, beliau berkesempatan melakukan serangkaian pertemuan dengan beberapa stakeholders RRT, yaitu: Zeng Peiyan, mantan Wakil Perdana Menteri RRT yang saat ini menjabat sebagai Wakil Ketua Boao Forum for Asia; Qiu Yong, Presiden Tsinghua University dan; Zheng Bijian, Ketua China Institute for Innovation and Development Strategy (CIIDS), yang merupakan tokoh pencetus istilah "Peaceful Rise of China".

Selain itu, beliau juga hadir menyampaikan pidato di depan sekitar 55 mahasiswa RRT dan Indonesia pada kegiatan Campus Talk bertajuk Dialogue with the World di Tsinghua University pada tanggal 28 Juni 2015. Melalui pidato yang inspiratif, Presiden RI ke-6 menyerukan para generasi muda agar terus bersemangat dalam meraih cita-cita dan dapat menjadi bagian penting dari pembangunan bangsa. Selain itu, trust and friendship harus dikembangkan di antara sesama generasi muda di berbagai penjuru dunia, guna memupuk terciptanya kerangka partnership yang kokoh di masa depan.