

PACIFIC ISLANDS REPORT

2022.11-12
vol.18

太平洋岛国动态



太平洋岛国新冠疫情简报

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岛国快讯

PACIFIC ISLANDS
NEWSLETTERS

太平洋岛国新冠疫情简报

Brief on COVID-19 in the Pacific Island Countries

与 10 月的疫情数据相比, 巴布亚新几内亚、所罗门群岛、密克罗尼西亚、基里巴斯、图瓦卢、纽埃这 6 个太平洋岛国的 COVID-19 感染病例激增, 其中密克罗尼西亚的死亡病例新增 20 例以上。纽埃政府在 11 月 30 日宣布出现了 COVID-19 的社区传播, 家庭中出现聚集性感染。纽埃广播公司报告称, 病例激增与 11 月 11 日的一次航班有关, 据信当时乘客没有戴口罩。据报道称, 政府与新西兰航空公司达成协议, 所有飞往纽埃的航班乘客必须在飞行期间佩戴口罩。但是, 这项规定没有在 11 月 11 日当天实施。预计接下来的一段时间里, 纽埃政府仍需继续应对不断新增的社区传播病例。

Compared with the epidemic data of the previous month, the six Pacific island countries of Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Micronesia, Kiribati, Tuvalu, and Niue have seen a surge in COVID-19 infection cases, of which Micronesia More than 20 new deaths were reported. The Niue government announced on November 30 that there was community transmission of COVID-19, with clusters of infections occurring in families. The Niue Broadcasting Corporation reported that the spike in cases was linked to a flight on November 11 when passengers were not believed to be wearing masks. According to reports, the government has reached an agreement with Air New Zealand that all passengers on flights to Niue must wear masks during the flight. But for some reason, this didn't happen on November 11th. It is expected that in the next period of time, the Niue government will still need to continue to deal with the increasing number of community transmission cases until it introduces relevant policies that can effectively control the rapid spread of the epidemic.

一、最新疫情发展

据世界卫生组织 (WHO) 和欧洲疾病预防控制中心 (ECDC) 的最新疫情数据显示, 截至 2023 年 01 月 09 日, 太平洋岛国新冠疫情确诊情况如下所示:

太平洋岛国	累计确诊病例人数	累计死亡病例人数
斐济	68,771	883
巴布亚新几内亚	46,663	669
所罗门群岛	24,575	153
密克罗尼西亚	22,234	58
汤加	16,487	12
萨摩亚	15,991	29
马绍尔群岛	15,544	17
瓦努阿图	12,014	14
库克群岛	6,533	1
帕劳	5,971	9
基里巴斯	3,430	13
瑙鲁	4,621	1
图瓦卢	2,779	0
纽埃	609	0

二、疫情评估与政策应对

■ 疫情评估

与 10 月的疫情数据相比, 巴布亚新几内亚、所罗门群岛、密克罗尼西亚、基里巴斯、图瓦卢、纽埃这 6 个太平洋岛国的 COVID-19 感染病例激增, 其中密克罗尼西亚的死亡病例新增 20 例以上。纽埃政府在 11 月 30 日宣布出现了 COVID-19 的社区传播, 家庭中出现聚集性感染。纽埃广播公司报告称, 病例激增与 11 月 11 日的一次航班有关, 据信当时乘客没有戴口罩。据报道称, 政府与新西兰航空公司达成协议, 所有飞往纽埃的航班乘客必须在飞行期间佩戴口罩。但是, 这项规定没有在 11 月 11 日当天实施。预计接下来的一段时间里, 纽埃政府仍需继续应对不断新增的社区传播病例。

■ 影响评估

随着太平洋岛国相继实行开放边境、增加航线等举措, 大部分岛国的经济已逐步复苏, 尽管增速缓慢。库克群岛总理于 12 月 2 日表示, 该国经济在 COVID-19 和封闭边境中的复苏状况正在超

出预期。在重新开放边境一年后, 2022 年 4 月至 8 月期间, 斐济的国际游客入境为其经济注入了 8.05 亿斐济元。在新冠高峰期关闭边境近两年后, 斐济在过去 12 个月里迎来了 520,000 名游客。

据亚洲开发银行 2022 年 12 月发布的一份新报告预测, 太平洋地区的经济增长将在 2022 年至 2023 年反弹, 该次区域的增长率预计在 2022 年和 2023 年分别为 5.3% 和 4.8%。根据《太平洋经济监测》(PEM) 的数据, 斐济旅游活动强于预期以及巴布亚新几内亚矿业部门的复苏将部分推动这一增长。“虽然预计该次区域将出现温和复苏, 但太平洋经济体不能自满,” 亚洲开发银行太平洋局局长利亚·古铁雷斯 (Leah Gutierrez) 表示。PEM 认为, 随着斐济经济继续强劲反弹, 需要解决劳动力流动和青年失业等不利因素, 以维持其复苏步伐。

三、太平洋岛国的政策应对

巴布亚新几内亚

- 2022年12月16日, 据大流行副控制员Daoni Esorom博士称, 该国正在经历第5波冠状病毒 (COVID-19) 感染, 敦促公众在节日期间采取额外的预防措施, 经常洗手、戴口罩、保持社交距离, 并特别敦促45岁以上的人和患有基础疾病的人在这次激增期间格外小心, 因为他们更容易受到 COVID-19 的严重影响, 强烈建议该群体接种疫苗。同时, Esorom博士提醒, 卫生工作者因为工作的特殊性和危险性需要尽快完成疫苗接种, 并敦促有咳嗽、发烧、头痛或呼吸急促症状的人去附近的诊所就诊。

汤加

- 2022年12月7日汤加在Vaiola医院启用了—个新预制的检测COVID-19实验室, 该实验室还将具备检测流感和登革热等重点病原体的能力。

纽埃

- 由于出现不断激增的社区传播病例, 政府正紧急应对, 并提醒公众需要继续监测自己的 COVID-19 症状, 并在出现任何症状时接受检测。

所罗门群岛

中国

● 自2022年11月以来, 所罗门群岛卫生和医疗服务部(MHMS) 记录在霍尼亚拉和瓜达尔卡纳尔部分地区的COVID-19病例数量不断增加, 卫生部已敦促学校和工作场所以及人们聚集的其他空间和场所坚持做好疫情防控措施, 还敦促父母和监护人如果发现孩子有咳嗽、流鼻涕和发烧的迹象, 请将他们留在家中, 如果这些症状恶化, 请带他们去最近的诊所。

● 2022年12月16日, 中华人民共和国向所罗门群岛国立转诊医院捐赠了价值超过62万所罗门群岛元的感染预防与控制(IPC)和个人防护装备(PPE)物品。

四、国际协助

亚洲开发银行

● 2022年11月22日, 亚洲开发银行(亚行)和萨摩亚政府签署了一项750万美元的赠款协议, 以帮助该国从COVID-19大流行中恢复过来。萨摩亚财政部长Mulipola Anarosa Ale Molioo和亚行太平洋次区域办事处区域主任Aaron Batten在阿皮亚签署了赠款协议。亚行于11月16日批准了这笔赠款, 这笔赠款来自加强宏观经济复原力计划的子计划。

美国

● 2022年12月2日, 所罗门群岛卫生和医疗服务部(MHMS)收到了来自美国政府提供的6辆新丰田汽车、4辆陆地巡洋舰和两辆RAV4荣放汽车, 以支持所罗门群岛的卫生服务和持续应对COVID-19的防控工作。同时, 美国已承诺在2022年向世界卫生组织提供2.8亿美元, 其中50万美元(410万所罗门群岛元) 拨给了所罗门群岛世卫组织国家办事处, 以支持其COVID-19应对工作和改善卫生系统。

新西兰

● 2022年12月13日, 新西兰太平洋岛民医学协会派出两个小组前往纽埃, 以支持医院工作人员。第一批人员将于12月中旬抵达, 第二批人员将于2023年1月离开新西兰前往该地区。

* 以上内容资料来源: 所罗门群岛政府官网、参考消息网、斐济时报、TONGA LEADING NEWS WEBSITE、新华网、新西兰广播电台官网、亚洲开发银行官网、国际货币基金组织官网、PINA NEWS、世界卫生组织官网、萨摩亚新闻网、ISLANDTIMES、世界旅游组织官网、PACNEWS 等。



斐济联合政府总理兰布卡宣誓就职

2022 年 12 月 24 日 消息来源: APNEWS | 图片来源: APNEWS

12 月 24 日, 斐济联合政府总理西蒂韦尼·兰布卡 (Sitiveni Rabuka) 宣誓就职, 结束了这个国家在选举结果未定时紧张的政治僵局。这位前军事指挥官曾在 20 多年前担任斐济总理。

在苏瓦举行的斐济议会会议上, 经过投票, 74 岁的人民联盟党领导人兰布卡以 28 票比 27 票击败斐济优先党领导人、前总理姆拜尼马拉马, 当选新的联合政府总理, 赢得提名。

西蒂韦尼·兰布卡是人民联盟党主席, 他在上星期的选举中与另外两个政党组成了多数联盟, 赢得选举。据报道, 12 月 22 日, 斐济陆军和海军人员曾被召集前来保护少数群体, 因为后者在 12 月 14 日的投票后受到了安全威胁。

在宣誓仪式上, 拉布卡承诺将“服从、遵守、支持并维护”斐济国家宪法。

他说, 他与执政近 16 年的斐济第一党领袖姆拜尼马拉马进行了交谈, 并对其贡献表示感谢。

“我们感谢他们所做的一切。有些事情本来可以做得更好。但我们必须先去了解他们做了什么, 还有什么需要我们去完成。最后一个预算周期还剩下 6 个月的时间待执行。”

在过去的 35 年里, 斐济经历了四次军事政变, 拉布卡和姆拜尼马拉马都曾在推翻斐济前领导人的行动中发挥主导作用。

Rabuka Sworn in as Fiji Prime Minister After Close Election

Sitiveni Rabuka was sworn in as Fiji's prime minister on Saturday, capping a tense week in a fragile Pacific democracy where the former military commander first held office more than two decades ago.

The 74-year-old won the nomination by one vote over incumbent Frank Bainimarama at a sitting of the Fijian Parliament in Suva.

Rabuka, the head of the People's Alliance Party, won after forming a majority coalition with two other parties following last week's close and contentious election. On Thursday, army and navy personnel were reportedly called in to protect minority groups over threats against them following the Dec. 14 vote.

During his swearing-in ceremony, Rabuka pledged to "obey, observe, uphold and maintain" the constitution of his nation.

He said he spoke with Bainimarama, the head of the Fiji First Party who had ruled for almost 16 years, to thank him for his contributions.

"We appreciate what they have done. Some could have been better. But we have to get in there first to see what they have done and what's left for us to complete. We have six months of the last budget to run," he told reporters.

Fiji has experienced four military coups over the past 35 years, and both Rabuka and Bainimarama have held lead roles in previous moves to oust former Fijian leaders.

库克群岛总理布朗：本国经济复苏超预期

2022 年 12 月 02 日 消息来源: RNZ/PACIFIC NEWS

库克群岛总理兼外长马克·布朗认为，本国经济从新冠疫情和边境管制中恢复的效果超出预期。

库克群岛边境于 2022 年 1 月 13 日重新开放，第一季度开局缓慢。但是，到了第二季度，每周已有十几班航班。

尽管新西兰一直是库克群岛直接贸易的重要输入国，但库克群岛经济发展势头日益强劲。布朗表示尽管关键市场取得成功仍面临挑战，飞抵库克群岛的航班班次减少，但第三季度（7 月至 9 月）的表现则优于 2019 年同期水平。

“到 2022 年年底将有 115,000 名游客入境，因此我们的经济复苏超出预期。”

与此同时，布朗宣布，2023 年库克群岛将开通从拉罗汤加岛直飞夏威夷火奴鲁鲁的航班。政府已拨款 640 万美元用于承保这些航班，这不仅有利于经济发展，还能让本国人民直接进入美国。潜在的商业前景、有价值的伙伴关系和彼此间的互惠互利十分可期。

布朗表示“因此，从 2023 年 5 月 20 日起，火奴鲁鲁和拉罗汤加岛之间每周将有一班航班。这些航班将为库克群岛的旅游业提供进入北美市场的重要通道，成为经济复苏的关键支柱。”

“夏威夷航空公司对库克群岛并不陌生，它们从 1987 年到 1995 年一直服务于这条航线。”

布朗提及的航线由空客 A321 Neo 执飞，配备 16 个商务舱座席、45 个头等舱座席和 128 个经济舱座席。

库克群岛政府还宣布了与悉尼的直航计划。

从 2023 年 6 月 29 日起，捷星航空每周将有两次往返新南威尔士州首府悉尼的航班。

2022 早些时候，库克群岛旅游部门曾呼吁增加飞往拉罗汤加岛的直飞航班，尤其是从悉尼和洛杉矶起飞的航班。

Brown: Cook Islands' Economic Recovery Better Than Expected

The Cook Islands' prime minister says the economic recovery from COVID-19 and closed borders is tracking above forecast.

Mark Brown said the borders reopened on January 13, and there was a slow start in the first quarter of the year.

He said by the second quarter, there were more than a dozen flights a week.

While New Zealand has been their only significant source of direct business, he says the economy has been going from strength to strength.

"Despite challenges with key market success, and reduced flights and seats into the Cook Islands, by the third quarter - July to September - we were outperforming our 2019 levels.

"We expect to end 2022 at 115,000 visitor arrivals and our economic recovery is ahead of expectations as a result."

Meanwhile, Brown announced a direct flight from Rarotonga to Honolulu, Hawaii, from next year.

He said the Cook Islands Government had allocated \$US6.4 million to underwriting the flights.

Brown said the flights will not only help the economy but provide their people with direct access to the American state

He said the potential prospects, valuable partnerships, and mutual benefits are huge.

"So, from the 20th of May, 2023 there will be a weekly flight between Honolulu and Rarotonga. These flights will provide important access to the North American market for the Cook Islands' tourism sector, forming a key pillar in our recovery.

"Hawaiian Airlines is no stranger to the Cook Islands having served this very route from 1987 to 1995."

The route will be serviced by an Airbus A321 Neo, with 16 premium seats, 45 extra-comfort premium economy seats, and 128 economy seats.

The government has also announced a direct link to Sydney.

Jetstar will initially fly two return flights a week to the New South Wales capital from June 29, 2023.

Earlier this year the Cook Islands tourism sector called for more direct flights to Rarotonga, especially from Sydney and Los Angeles.

萨摩亚人口突破 20 万

2022 年 12 月 08 日 消息来源: RNZ/PACIFIC NEWS | 图片来源: RNZ/PACIFIC NEWS

萨摩亚的人口在过去六年中增加了 4%，现已达到 205,557 人。

根据萨摩亚统计局发布的《2021 年萨摩亚人口与住房情况普查报告》显示，乌波卢岛继续占据该国人口的最大比例 78%，即 160,334 人。

乌波卢岛的法利亚塔是萨摩亚 51 个政治选区中人口最多的，而萨瓦伊岛的法里耶露波人口最少，仅占人口的 0.4%。

报告显示，51% 的萨摩亚人是男性，49% 是女性。但就预期寿命而言，女性的寿命比男性长，女性为 77 岁，男性为 74 岁。

总人口的中位数或平均年龄为 22 岁，反映了萨摩亚人口的年轻化。

报告据此指出，年轻化的人口意味着该国需持续发展满足年轻人需求的行业，如教育、卫生和就业机会。

2016 年萨摩亚人口为 195,979 人。



Samoa Population Tips Over the 200,000 Mark

Samoa's population has increased in the past six years by four percent, to 205,557.

The official report of the Samoa Population Housing Census 2021 released by the Samoa Bureau of Statistics shows that Upolu Island continues to have the largest share of the country's population with 78 percent, or 160,334 people.

Faleata on Upolu is the most populated among the 51 political districts, and Falealupo on Savai'i is the least populated, having 0.4 percent of the population.

The report shows 51 percent of Samoans are male and 49 percent are female. But in terms of life expectancy women are living longer than men - 77 years compared to 74 years for males.

The median or average age of the total population was 22 years reflecting a youthful Samoan population.

It said the youthful population indicated continuous demands for developments catering for the needs of the young population such as education, health, and employment opportunities.

In 2016, the population was 195,979.

亚洲开发银行向图瓦卢提供紧急拨款以助其抗击干旱

2022 年 11 月 17 日 消息来源: RNZ/PACIFIC NEWS | 图片来源: Google

亚洲开发银行向图瓦卢政府提供了 400 万美元紧急赠款, 以帮助其开展抗旱工作。

由于极端干旱的影响, 图瓦卢政府于 2022 年 11 月 8 日宣布进入公共紧急状态。

11 月 11 日, 图瓦卢政府向亚洲开发银行请求财务援助。

这笔紧急赠款来自于亚洲开发银行太平洋抗灾计划第三期。

银行太平洋次区域办事处的工作人员亚伦·巴顿表示, 持续的干旱已经耗尽了雨水供给, 并使地下水源无法安全饮用。

他还指出: “此次, 图瓦卢因降雨量处于历史低位而引发的公共紧急状态凸显了气候危机对太平洋岛国的叠加效应。”

“即使受灾地区再次下雨, 粮食作物恢复正常供应也需要长达 12 个月的时间, 因此粮食短缺将持续一段时间。”

图瓦卢总督托菲加·法拉尼爵士本月早些时候表示, 紧急状态将持续 14 天, 除非撤销或更改。

与此同时, 图瓦卢正在努力防控新冠疫情的大规模爆发, 因为图瓦卢现已有数百名病例。

除了向图瓦卢政府提供了 400 万美元的紧急赠款, 亚洲开发银行还批准了一项 750 万美元的政策性赠款, 用于帮助萨摩亚经济从新冠疫情中复苏。

这笔赠款由亚洲开发基金资助, 该基金会向亚行最贫穷和最脆弱的发展中成员国提供赠款。

亚洲开发银行公共部门经济学家兼项目团队负责人詹姆斯·韦布表示, 这笔赠款在第一阶段致力于帮助萨摩亚政府从危机应对过渡到财政和私营部门复原。

750 万美元的政策性扶持项目包含两个部分, 这两部分将改善萨摩亚政府财政管理及财政可持续性, 促进广大私营企业复苏, 以及加强金融部门的发展、完善和包容性。

Emergency Grant for Tuvalu to Help Combat Effects of Drought

The Asian Development Bank has provided a \$US4 million emergency grant to the Government of Tuvalu to help drought relief efforts.

The Tuvalu government declared a State of Public Emergency on November 8 due to the extreme drought conditions affecting the country.

It then requested financial assistance from the bank on November 11.

The money comes from the Bank's Pacific Disaster Resilience Program Phase 3.

Aaron Batten from the Asian Development Bank's Pacific Subregional Office said the persistent drought has exhausted rainwater supplies and made groundwater sources unsafe to drink.

"The state of public emergency in Tuvalu triggered by historically low levels of rainfall underscores the compounding impacts of the climate crisis to Pacific island countries," he said.

"Even when rain returns to the affected areas, it could take up to 12 months for food crops to recover, resulting in continuing food insecurity."

Tuvalu Governor General, Sir Tofinga Vaevalu Falani, said earlier this month the State of Emergency would continue for 14 days unless revoked or varied.

Meanwhile, the country is grappling with a COVID-19 outbreak with hundreds of cases.

The Asian Development Bank has also approved a \$US7.5 million policy-based grant to help the Samoan economy rebound from the COVID-19 pandemic.

The grant is financed by the Asian Development Fund, which provides grants to ADB's poorest and most vulnerable developing member countries.

The Bank's Public Sector Economist and Program Team Leader, James Webb, says the first phase of the program will

help the Government of Samoa transition from crisis response to inclusive fiscal and private sector recovery.

The program comprises two parts that will improve fiscal management and sustainability, promote inclusive private sector recovery, and strengthen finance sector development and inclusion.

15 个太平洋岛国将携手提高融合教育水平

2022 年 11 月 24 日 消息来源: UNICEF PACIFIC/PACNEWS | 图片来源: UNICEF PACIFIC/PACNEWS

15 个太平洋岛国周三启动了新的太平洋地区融合教育评估, 以确保所有儿童, 包括残疾儿童和失学儿童, 都有平等的机会获得高质量的学习。

该评估旨在增进对太平洋地区融合教育状况的了解, 促进跨国学习和共享, 并在区域和国家两级加强伙伴关系、规划、决策和行动。

这是通过评估融合教育的政策计划、投资的积极建议, 以及使教育充分全纳化以缩小差距的实践而实现的。

“融合教育是我们所有文化的一部分, 我们借此培养我们的孩子成长为聪明和有智慧的年轻人,” 纽埃岛社会服务部部长桑尼·汤加图勒 (Sauni Tongatule) 表示, 他也是太平洋融合教育工作组的主席, 并发起了这次评估。“让我们一起努力实现它。”

这项评估还使教育系统能够确定关键的优先事项, 以适应所有儿童的需要, 使他们能够参与教育、学习并受到平等对待。这反映了太平洋地区学习和分享融合教育实践的机会。

“教育可以释放学生的潜力, 提供不同的机会, 但我认为融合教育是真正的游戏规则改变者, 是平衡残障人士和相关学习者的教育权益的有效平衡器,” 太平洋残疾论坛首席执行官塞塔雷基·马卡纳韦 (Setareki Macanawai) 说。“融合教育面临的主要挑战不是智力上的缺陷或其他阻碍条件, 而是教育系统未能认识到并解决那些使我们被排斥和边缘化的障碍。”

15 个国家、区域合作伙伴和太平洋融合教育工作组开展的这一合作, 支持实现可持续发展目标 4, 即实现全民优质教育, 并为所有儿童建立一条通往有生产力和健康成年期的道路。

联合国儿童基金会太平洋地区副代表罗什尼·巴苏 (Roshni Basu) 表示: “联合国儿童基金会致力于确保我们太平洋沿岸的所有儿童都能享受包容的、当然还有高质量的教育。” “我敦促所有国家最大限度地努力和承诺, 将评估结果转化为对融合教育的具体投资。让我们共同努力, 推动教育系统纳入所有学生, 欢迎并支持他们学习, 无论他们是谁, 无论他们的能力或要求如何。”



注: 融合教育 (inclusive education) 是 1994 年 6 月 10 日在西班牙萨拉曼卡召开的《世界特殊需要教育大会》上通过的一项宣言中提出的一种新的教育理念和过程。融合教育作为一种教育思潮, 它容纳所有学生, 反对歧视排斥, 促进积极参与, 注重集体合作, 满足不同需求, 是一种没有排斥、没有歧视、没有分类的教育。

15 Pacific Island Countries Join Hands to Improve Inclusive Education

1 5 Pacific Island countries have launched the new Pacific Regional Inclusive Education Review Wednesday to ensure all children, including those living with disability and out-of-school children, have equal access to quality learning.

The Review was designed to advance understanding of the situation of inclusive education in the Pacific, foster cross-country learning and sharing, as well as strengthen partnerships, planning, decision-making and action at both regional- and country-levels.

This was achieved by taking stock of policies, plans, investments and practices in inclusive education, as well as gaps, positive practices and recommendations for making education fully inclusive.

“Inclusive education is part of all our cultures where we nurture our children to grow up to be intelligent and wise young people,” said the Minister for Social Services in Niue, Sauni Tongatule, who is also the Chair of the Pacific Inclusive Education Task-

force and launched the review. “Let’s all work together to make it happen.”

The Review also enabled education systems to identify key priorities to adapt to the needs of all children so that they can participate in education, learning and be treated equally. This reflects an opportunity for Pacific-Pacific learning and sharing of practices in inclusive education.

“Whilst education can unlock students’ potential and open different opportunities, I see inclusive education as a real game-changer and great leveler for persons or learners with disabilities,” said the Pacific Disability Forum’s Chief Executive Officer, Setareki Macanawai. “A key challenge facing inclusive education is not our impairments or conditions that prevent us from participating, but the failure of the education system to recognise and address those barriers that keep us excluded and marginalised.”

This collaboration across 15 countries, regional partners, and the Pacific Inclusive Education Taskforce, supports ef-

forts to meet Sustainable Development Goal 4 to achieve quality education for all and to build a pathway for all children to a productive and healthy adulthood.

“UNICEF is committed to ensure that all children of our Pacific shores are able to enjoy their right to inclusive, and of course quality, education,” said UNICEF Pacific’s Deputy Representative, Roshni Basu. “I urge all countries to maximize effort and commitment to translate the Review findings into concrete investments for inclusive education. Let’s work together to drive education systems that include all students, welcome and support them to learn, whoever they are and whatever their abilities or requirements,” she said.

所罗门群岛政府代表团出席在斐济举行的太平洋安全会议

2022 年 11 月 22 日 消息来源: GCU Press

2022 年 11 月 6 日, 由所罗门海关、移民署和皇家警察部三部门的安全机构人员组成的政府代表团出席了在斐济楠迪举行的太平洋安全首脑联席会议。

会议聚集了来自美属萨摩亚、澳大利亚、库克群岛、斐济、基里巴斯、帕劳、汤加、巴布亚新几内亚、帝摩莱斯特、纽埃、马绍尔群岛、新西兰、所罗门群岛、图瓦卢、密克罗尼西亚联邦、瑙鲁、萨摩亚和瓦努阿图 18 个国家的高级官员。

此次会议的区域观察员包括大洋洲海关组织 (OCO)、太平洋岛屿警察局长组织 (PICP)、太平洋融合中心 (PFC)、太平洋跨国犯罪网 (PTCN) 和太平洋移民发展共同体 (PIDC)。

会议结束时, 与会代表们同意制定政策, 并进行立法改革, 以应对气候变化、传统和非传统安全挑战。

代表们进一步同意强化彼此间的信息共享, 并责成太平洋融合中心 (PFC) 对各成员国进行调研和能力建设。

代表们还赞成加强协作, 以共享支持区域成员的能力和资源, 尤其是在应对区域安全挑战造成的灾难和其他安全问题时。

代表们认同应与其他机构合作以解决与太平洋地区气候变化相关的问题, 这些组织机构包括大洋洲海关组织 (OCO)、太平洋移民发展共同体 (PIDC)、太平洋跨国犯罪网 (PTCN)、太平洋岛屿警察局长组织 (PICP)、太平洋融合中心 (PFC) 和太平洋岛国论坛 (PIF)。

此次会议达成的成果共识与 2050 年蓝色太平洋大陆战略相关联, 特别是在应对气候变化造成的海洋和环境问题上。

而这些成果进一步为太平洋岛国和相关安全组织通过会议公报指明了方向; 尤其对于太平洋岛国论坛 (PIF) 的成员。

Solomon Islands Attend Pacific Security Conference in Fiji

A Government delegation comprising security agencies from Customs, Immigration and the Royal Solomon Islands Police Force (RSIPF) attended the Joint Heads of Pacific Security Conference in Nadi, Fiji recently.

The conference gathered senior officials from American Samoa, Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Palau, Tonga, Papua New Guinea, Timor-Leste, Niue, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Samoa and Vanuatu.

Regional Observers at the conference included the Oceania Customs Organization (OCO), Pacific Islands Chief of Police (PICP), Pacific Fusion Centre (PFC), Pacific Transnational Network (PTCN) and the Pacific Immigration Development Community (PIDC).

At the conclusion of the Conference, delegates agreed to develop policies and legisla-

tive reforms responding to climate change security and traditional and non-traditional security challenges.

Delegates further agreed to strength information sharing and tasked the Pacific Fusion Centre to conduct research and capacity development of the members' states.

Delegates also agreed on collaboration and cooperation to share capability and resources supporting regional members, especially, during disasters and other security issues when responding to regional security challenges.

Delegates also agreed to work in partnership with other agencies including the OCO, PIDC, PTCN, PIDC, PICP, PFC and PIF in addressing issues relating to climate change in the Pacific region.

These outcomes were connected to the 2050 strategy on the "Blue Pacific Continent" concept, especially, on Oceanic and Environmental issues related to climate change.

The outcomes further set the direction for Pacific countries and security organizations adopting the communique; especially the members of the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF).

第 27 次缔约方会议：萨摩亚和太平洋共同体启动太平洋能源安全和弹性框架 (FESRIP)

2022 年 11 月 19 日 消息来源：SPC | 图片来源：SPC

在第 27 届缔约方会议上，萨摩亚政府和太平洋共同体 (SPC) 正式启动了太平洋能源安全和弹性框架 (FESRIP)。这一工具体现了太平洋岛屿国家和区域 (PICTs) 将其能源部门从化石燃料转向清洁、可再生资源的承诺，旨在促进和支持该地区的能源安全和弹性。

太平洋地区依靠化石燃料来驱动能源系统。该地区 80% 的商业能源以石油为燃料，包括海运和公路运输在内的几乎 100% 的运输仍依靠石油。为确保太平洋可持续发展中所有可获得的、相关的和可负担的能源的安全，PICTs 正在加快获取可再生能源。

太平洋能源安全和弹性框架将推动采取行动，支持 PICTs 解决其能源部门的优先事项，重点强调提高能源部门的稳定和抵御不利气候变化和自然灾害的能力。帮助实现普遍获得安全、可持续和可负担的电力、运输燃料和家庭能源服务的长期目标——这些服务越来越多地由可再生资源、升级的能源基础设施和改进的技术提供。

通过启动太平洋能源安全和弹性框架，PICTs 确认了他们在应对气候变化方面发挥关键作用的意愿。“《2021-2030 年太平洋能源安全和弹性框架》代表了我们的集体努力，以确保我们的太平洋人民不会在未来的全球能源危机中被抛弃。这是太平洋对气候紧急情况反应，”萨摩亚政府自然资源和环境部长图勒苏鲁·塞德里克·舒斯特 (Toeolesulusulu Cedric Schuster) 表示。

“跨越国界共享能源并不容易。区域协调仍然很重要。太平洋地区 80% 的商业能源生产是通过化石燃料完成的。因此，这一框架阐明了 PICTs 将逐步减少对化石燃料的依赖的未来，”澳大利亚气象局国际发展部总经理安德鲁·琼斯 (Andrew Jones) 表示。

“国际可再生能源机构 (IRENA) 与太平洋国家合作，加强对该地区能源转型的支持。我们的目标与“萨摩亚之路” (Samoa Pathway) 一致。但最重要的是，我们确保项目的发展不仅仅是关于能源或气候。而是关于生命。这关系到太平洋岛民的生存，”国际可再生能源署的项目官员兼小岛屿发展中国家灯塔倡议 (Lead for the SIDS Lighthouses Initiative) 负责人阿丽塔·拉卡伊 (Arieta Rakai) 表示。

FESRIP 的实施预计将使约 60% 的太平洋人口受益，并有助于建立适应气候变化的生计。

太平洋能源安全和弹性框架由太平洋共同体 (SPC) 与太平洋区域组织理事会 (CROP) 能源技术工作组 (ETWG) 合作编写，成员包括太平洋共同体、太平洋电力协会 (PPA)、太平洋区域环境计划秘书处 (SPREP)、南太平洋大学 (USP) 和太平洋岛屿论坛秘书处 (PIFS)。国际可再生能源机构也支持该项目。

COP 27: Samoa and the Pacific Community Launch the Framework for Energy Security and Resilience in the Pacific (FESRIP)

At COP 27, the government of Samoa and the Pacific Community (SPC) officially launched the Framework for Energy Security and Resilience in the Pacific (FESRIP). This tool embodies Pacific Island countries and territories (PICTs) commitment to transforming their energy sector from fossil fuel-based to clean, renewable resources. It aims to promote and support energy security and resilience in the region.

The Pacific relies on fossil fuels to drive energy systems. 80% of commercial energy used in the region is fuelled by petroleum, and almost 100% per cent of transport, including marine and road transport, is still fuelled by petroleum. To ensure energy security for all that is accessible, relevant and affordable for Pacific sustainable development, PICTs are accelerating access to renewable energy.

The FESRIP will promote

actions to support PICTs in addressing their energy sector priorities, with a strong emphasis on improving energy sector robustness and resilience to adverse climate change and natural disasters. It will help them achieve the long-term goal of universal access to secure, sustainable and affordable electricity, transport fuel and household energy services – that are increasingly supplied by renewable resources, upgraded energy infrastructure, and improved technologies.

In launching the FESRIP, PICTs affirm their will to play a key role in combatting climate change. “The Framework for Energy Security and Resilience in the Pacific 2021-2030 represents our collective efforts to ensure that our Pacific people will not be left in the dark in a future global energy crisis. It is a Pacific response to the climate emergency,” said Honourable

Toeolesulusulu Cedric Schuster, Minister of Natural Resources and Environment of the Government of Samoa.

“It is not easy to share energy across borders. Regional coordination is still important. 80% of commercial energy generation in the Pacific is done through fossil fuels. Hence, this framework articulates a future where PICTs will progressively reduce their reliance on fossil fuels,” said Andrew Jones, General Manager International Development of the Australian Bureau of Meteorology.

“At IRENA, we partner with Pacific countries to increase support in the region with the energy transition. Our objective is aligned with the Samoa Pathway. But more than anything, we ensure the development of projects is not about energy alone or climate alone. It is about lives. It is about survival for Pacific Islanders,” said Arieta Rakai, Programme





Officer and Lead for the SIDS Lighthouses Initiative, IRENA.

The implementation of the FESRIP is expected to benefit about 60% of the Pacific population and help build climate resilient livelihoods.

FESRIP was prepared by the Pacific Community (SPC) in collaboration with the Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific (CROP) Energy Technical Working Group (ETWG), including members from SPC, the Pacific Power Association (PPA), the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), the University of the South Pacific (USP), and the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS). The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) also supported the project.



生存危机：马绍尔群岛 50 年倒计时

2022 年 11 月 17 日 消息来源：Marshall Islands Journal | 图片来源：Marshall Islands Journal

上周，马绍尔群岛参加在埃及举行的 COP27 全球气候峰会的代表团发布了“马绍尔群岛适应意向声明”(RMI Statement of Intent on Adaptation)，该声明强调一个正在出现的气候现实，即在当今的小学年龄人口的一生中，马绍尔群岛的大部分地区可能变得不适合居住。参加 COP27 的马绍尔群岛代表告诉世界，该国需要帮助，“以保留我们马绍尔人可以称之为家的地方”。

气候变化局局长克拉伦斯·塞缪尔说：“气候科学家估计，在短短 50 年内，马绍尔群岛的海平面将上升约 20 英寸。”“这背后隐藏的是，由于反复出现的海浪过度冲刷，我们的许多环礁将变得不适合居住。”

塞缪尔详细列举了海平面上升会对马绍尔群岛造成的破坏。他说：“海平面上升导致地下水上升，这将淹没马朱罗 (Majuro) 和埃贝耶 (Ebeye) 这两个主要城市中心，这两个城市居住着我国 70% 的人口，城市中的建筑、基础设施和土地也将无法使用。我们的政府所在地和我们经济活动的核心，我们的医疗、教育和其他基础服务，我们的企业、我们的家园、我们的花园、我们的家庭、我们的宠物——所有这些都将被转移，需要重新安置。适应这种情况的挑战是巨大的。事实上，没有全球援助，一个小国要如何适应这种情况？”

马绍尔群岛群岛气候特使凯西·杰特尼尔·基尼纳 (Kathy Jetnil-Kijiner) 呼应了这些观点，强调了马绍尔群岛向世界传达的关键信息：“科学和观察为我们的意向声明和国家适应计划的制定提

供了支持，我们清楚地看到，作为一个民族国家，马绍尔群岛要想生存下去，就不能只是适应一次，而是要不断地适应海平面上升。”“如果我们不这样做，我们的国家将被海洋淹没。为了在 2150 年之后继续作为一个民族国家存在，我们需要保护选定的土地，防止海平面上升 6.6 英尺。”

她接着说，“当然，要做到这一点，需要人力、技术和财政资源，这远远超出了我们国家的能力范围。因此，我们需要国际社会的支持，以保留马绍尔人可以称之为家的地方。”

这是马绍尔群岛代表团在 COP27 上强调的一个关键信息。马绍尔群岛是最容易受到气候变化导致的海平面上升影响的国家之一，但也是对气候变化负有最少责任的国家之一。

马绍尔群岛政府在一份关于 COP27 发展的新闻声明中表示：“国际社会不再接受发达国家领导人的漠不关心、不作为和支持不足。”

马绍尔群岛适应意向声明强调，适应“一切照旧”的努力已没有意义。碎片化的适应活动将不再足够。未来成功的适应规划和实施需要有长期的重点，并有相应的融资和支持机制。马绍尔群岛官员表示，目前的全球资助模式不适合马绍尔群岛等国家所需要的大规模、变革性的适应项目。

塞缪尔在结束他的评论时说，“我们希望所有人都清楚的信息是。富国和发达国家必须扩大它们的支持、承诺和行动。接下来会发生的事情将决定我们孩子的未来。”

RMI on 50-Year Clock

The Marshall Islands delegation to the global climate summit COP27 in Egypt this past week released the “RMI Statement of Intent on Adaptation” — which underscores the emerging climate reality that in the lifetime of today’s elementary age population, much of the Marshall Islands may become uninhabitable. Marshall Islands delegates to COP27 are telling the world the country needs help “to retain somewhere that we Marshallese can call home.”

“Climate scientists estimate that within as little as 50 years, the Marshall Islands will have encountered sea level rise of around 20 inches,” said Climate Change Directorate Director Clarence Samuel. “Beyond this point, because of recurrent wave over-wash, many of our atolls will become uninhabitable.”

Samuel itemized the devastation this level of sea level rise will cause the Marshall Islands. “Groundwater forced upwards by rising sea levels will flood the two main urban

centers of Majuro and Ebeye, home to 70 percent of our population, to such an extent that buildings, infrastructure and land will be rendered unusable. Our seat of government and the core of our economic activities, our medical, education and other essential services, our businesses, our homes, our gardens, our families, our pets — all of it will be dislocated and need to be relocated. The challenge of adapting to this is monumental. Indeed, how does any small nation adapt to such circumstances without global assistance.”

Echoing these sentiments, RMI Climate Envoy Kathy Jetnil-Kijiner, underlined key messages that the Marshall Islands is telling the world: “What becomes clear from the science and observation which has fed the development of our Statement of Intent and national adaptation planning is that to survive as a nation-state, the Marshall Islands must not just once, but continually adapt, as sea levels rise,” said Jetnil-Kijiner. “If

we don’t, our nation will be overrun by the sea. To retain a presence as a nation-state beyond 2150, we will need to protect selected land against sea level rise of 6.6 feet.”

She went on to say that, “Of course, to do this will take human, technical and financial resources that are well beyond the reach of our nation. So, we need the support of the global community to retain somewhere that we Marshallese can call home.”

This is a key message stressed by the RMI delegation at COP27. The Marshall Islands is one of the nations most vulnerable to sea level rise caused by climate change, yet one of the nations least responsible for it.

“Disinterest, inaction and insufficient support from leaders of the developed world are no longer acceptable to the global community,” said a press statement issued by the Marshall Islands government on COP27 developments.

The RMI Statement of Intent stresses that “business as





usual” for adaptation efforts is no longer tenable. Piecemeal adaptation activities will no longer suffice. Successful adaptation planning and implementation in future will require a long-term focus, with financing and support mechanisms to match. Current global funding models are not suited to the large scale, transformative adaptation projects that are required by countries like the Marshall Islands, say RMI officials.

Samuel concluded his comments by stating that, “we hope the message is clear to all. The rich and developed countries must scale up their support, their commitment and their actions. What happens next determines the future of our children.”

出席在埃及举行的 COP27 的马绍尔群岛代表团由前排右数第三位部长约翰·西尔克率领。



马绍尔群岛明确其太平洋岛国论坛成员资格

2022 年 11 月 05 日 消息来源: RNZ/PACIFIC NEWS | 图片来源: RNZ/PACIFIC NEWS

马绍尔群岛议会通过决议重申了其在太平洋岛国论坛 (PIF) 的成员资格, 使两年来这一重要的区域组织可能解散的争议风暴得以结束。

上月底, 马绍尔群岛议会同时通过了两项决议。其中一项废除了 2021 年支持马绍尔群岛退出太平洋岛国论坛的决议, 另一项决议重申了保留论坛成员资格对该岛外交政策和区域合作“至关重要”。

这两项决议结束了马绍尔群岛将退出论坛的争议和猜测, 当时马绍尔群岛正因中美及其盟友在该地区的地缘政治角力而备受压力。

第一项决议是议长肯尼思·科迪提出的第 63 号决议, 该决议废除了第 35 号决议, 第 35 号决议即要求在 2021 年退出太平洋岛国论坛。第二项决议, 也就是第 77 号决议, 由外交部长吉特朗·卡布阿和其他九名议会成员提出, 旨在呼吁内阁和外交部采取必要的行动, 恢复与论坛的联系。

马绍尔群岛退出太平洋岛国论坛这一争议起源于密克罗尼西亚五个国家要求其提名的马绍尔群岛大使杰拉尔德扎基奥斯担任论坛秘书长。但在 2021 年初进行表决时, 现任秘书长、前库克总理亨利·普纳以 9-8 获胜。投票结束后, 这五个国家宣布退出, 并向斐济政府提交了正式的“谴责”文件, 因为论坛秘书处位于苏瓦, 由斐济政府打理。

经过一年的幕后外交和改革倡议, 五个国家中有四个撤回了退出决定。只有同样退出了其他区域倡议的基里巴斯退出了论坛。

虽然马绍尔群岛处于此次风暴的中心, 因为涉及该国的提名是多国退出论坛的导火索, 但总统戴维·卡布阿在 2022 年 2 月明确表示他不想拆散太平洋岛国论坛。

在写给除了基里巴斯以外的四个国家的呼吁中, 卡布阿说“‘太平洋之路’的真正本质是为了共同的利益采取有针对性的统一行动, 搭建理解之桥, 培育牢固的友谊和善意的纽带, 以及各国和各国人民之间和平相处。”以亨利·普纳的下台作为留在论坛的条件并不符合卡布阿总统的诉求, 他说在这种情况下离开论坛“可能对论坛的初衷造成打击 并且不利于我们的长期利益。”

尽管如此, 于 2021 年通过的第 35 号决议仍是一个需要跨越的障碍。它已批准马绍尔群岛退出论坛, 科迪提出的第 63 号决议称太平洋岛国论坛为“杰出的区域政治组织”。第 63 号决议取消了第 35 号决议, 注意到了论坛为了推进改革所采取的积极行动, 包括基于次区域情况, 轮流担任论坛秘书长职位, 并设立北太平洋次区域办事处。

第 63 号决议强调, 马绍尔群岛议会将国际合作视为同各国人民和国家建立相互理解的牢固桥梁和长久友好关系的基石, 加入该论坛对马绍尔群岛的外交政策“至关重要”。

外交部长吉特朗·卡布阿提出的第 77 号决议重申了马绍尔群岛在论坛中的成员资格, 并参照 2005 年建立该论坛的协议, 确认了马绍尔群岛对论坛的承诺。此外, 它表示马绍尔群岛认同在 2022 年 6 月 7 日签署的《苏瓦协议》的相关条款, 以促进论坛大家庭团结并进。

第 77 号决议呼吁内阁“采取必要行动”明确该国的成员资格。

Marshall Islands Confirms Membership of Pacific Forum

The Marshall Islands ended two years of being at the centre of controversy over the possible break up of the Pacific's premier regional organisation when its parliament adopted resolutions reaffirming its membership in the Pacific Islands Forum.

The Nitijela (parliament) passed two resolutions in tandem late last month. One rescinds a 2021 resolution that supported ending Marshall Islands membership in the Forum, and a second one reaffirming its membership in the Forum as "vital and essential" to its foreign policy and regional cooperation.

These two resolutions end controversy and speculation about the pullout of the Marshall Islands from the Pacific Islands Forum at a time the islands are under stress from geopolitical tussling by China and the United States and its allies for influence in the region.

Resolution 63, introduced by Speaker Kenneth Kedi, rescinded Resolution 35, which

called for ending the country's membership in the Forum when it was adopted in 2021. The second piece of legislation, Resolution 77, introduced by Foreign Minister Kitlang Kabua and nine other Nitijela members, specially calls on the Cabinet and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to take necessary actions to resume formal linkages with the Forum.

The controversy developed over the demand by the five Micronesian region nations to have their nominated candidate, Marshall Islands Ambassador Gerald Zackios, be the Secretary General of the Forum. When put to a vote in early 2021, current Secretary General Henry Puna won, 9-8. Following the vote, the five countries announced they'd be pulling out and all filed formal "denouncements" of membership to the Fiji government, which hosts the Forum Secretariat in Suva.

Following a year of behind the scenes diplomacy and proposals for reform, four of the five withdrew their plan to withdraw. Only Kiribati, which has also pulled away

from other regional initiatives, pulled out from the Forum.

Although the Marshall Islands was at the centre of the storm since it was the country's nomination that became the flashpoint for the pullout from the Forum, President David Kabua in February made it clear he wanted no part of breaking up the Pacific Islands Forum.

"The true essence of the 'Pacific Way' is purposeful unifying action for the common good, building bridges of understanding, nurturing strong bonds of friendship and goodwill, and peaceful coexistence among people and nations," Kabua said in an appeal to the four other Micronesia leaders written in February. The demand that Puna step down as a condition of remaining in the Forum did not sit well with the President, who said to leave the Forum under these circumstances "could inflict a psychological blow to the soul of the Forum...that could be counter-productive to our long-term collective interest."





Still, Resolution 35, adopted by the parliament in 2021, was a hurdle to be leaped. It had approved the withdrawal of the Marshall Islands from the Forum, which Soeaker Kedi's recently introduced Resolution 63 called "the pre-eminent regional political organisation." Resolution 63 eliminates the earlier resolution, noting the positive action of reforms proposed by the Forum, including rotation of the Secretary General position of the Forum on a sub-regional basis and establishment of a North Pacific sub-regional office.

"The Nitijela regards international cooperation as the foundation rock for building strong bridges of understanding and enduring friendly relations among peoples and nations," Resolution 63 said. It said membership in the Forum is "vital and essential" to the RMI's foreign policy.

Resolution 77, introduced by the Foreign Minister, reaffirmed Marshall Islands membership in the Forum and references the 2005 Agreement Establishing the Pacific Islands Forum, confirming the Marshall Islands' commitment

to the purposes of the Forum agreement.

Further, it said the Marshall Islands "welcomes the terms of the Suva Agreement of June 7, 2022" for Forum family solidarity.

The resolution supported the Cabinet "taking the necessary steps" to reaffirm the country's membership in the Forum.

马绍尔群岛总统戴维·卡布亚 (David Kabua) 在 5 月马绍尔群岛学院毕业典礼上发表讲话, 表达了对区域统一的慷慨呼吁, 导致马绍尔群岛议会正式批准加入太平洋岛屿论坛。



双边要闻

CHINA-PICS NEWS



习近平就所罗门群岛遭受地震灾害向所罗门群岛总督武纳吉致慰问电

李克强向所罗门群岛总理索加瓦雷致慰问电

2022年11月25日 消息来源：中国驻瓦努阿图大使馆官网

11月25日，国家主席习近平就所罗门群岛遭受地震灾害向所罗门群岛总督武纳吉致慰问电。

习近平表示，惊悉所罗门群岛发生强烈地震，我代表中国政府和中国人民，向所罗门群岛政府和人民致以诚挚的慰问。中国和所罗门群岛是相互支持、守望相助的好朋友、好兄弟、好伙伴。中方愿为所方提供力所能及的支持，帮助所罗门群岛人民战胜灾害，重建家园。

同日，国务院总理李克强向所罗门群岛总理索加瓦雷致慰问电。

Xi Jinping Sends Message of Condolence to Governor General of Solomon Islands David Vunagi over Earthquake Hitting Solomon Islands

On November 25, 2022, President Xi Jinping sent a message of condolence to Governor General of Solomon Islands David Vunagi over an earthquake hitting Solomon Islands.

President Xi said that he is shocked to learn of the strong earthquake hitting Solomon Islands. On behalf of the Chinese government and the Chinese people, he would like to extend sincere condolences to the government and people of Solomon Islands. China and Solomon Islands are good friends, good brothers, and good partners supporting and helping each other. China is ready to provide support for Solomon Islands within its capacity to help the people of Solomon Islands overcome the disaster and rebuild their homes.

On the same day, Premier Li Keqiang of the State Council sent a message of condolence to Prime Minister of Solomon Islands Manasseh Sogavare.

援所罗门群岛中国医疗队在所西部省开展义诊

2022 年 12 月 01 日 消息来源：中国驻瓦努阿图大使馆官网 | 图片来源：新华网

新华社悉尼 12 月 1 日电 (记者郝亚琳 王琪) 霍尼亚拉消息：首批援助所罗门群岛中国医疗队于 11 月 29 日至 12 月 1 日在所罗门群岛西部省首府吉佐开展义诊。这是医疗队抵达所罗门群岛后开展的第三次义诊。

所罗门群岛医疗卫生条件较不发达，基层诊所或地区诊所往往只有护士和护士助理提供医疗服务，只有省级以上医院才有医生。医疗队此次送医上岛，受到了当地医院和群众的热烈欢迎。

从吉佐医院到偏远的帕拉拉小岛上的村庄，医疗队的医生在当地医护人员的协助下，为近 200 名当地民众提供了诊疗服务。与此同时，医疗队还在吉佐医院举行了糖尿病前期症的医学讲座，提升当地医护人员和民众对这一病症的认识，普及日常预防和健康知识。

医疗队队长周新发说，外岛地处偏远，当地民众求医问药不便，为他们送医送药、帮助医护人员提升诊疗能力是中国医疗队的使命和责任。

所罗门群岛西部省卫生局局长博阿拉表示，中国医疗队的到来，解决了吉佐民众的高质量求医需求，同时，医疗队的医疗培训也有效提升了当地医务工作人员的能力。

首批援助所罗门群岛中国医疗队今年 3 月抵达所罗门群岛，包括 6 名队员。

中国医疗队医生为所罗门群岛西部省省会吉佐的一名小女孩提供免费诊疗服务



Chinese medical team provides free health services in Solomon Islands' Western Province

SYDNEY, Dec. 1 (Xinhua) -- China's first medical team in the Solomon Islands on Wednesday provided free health services to people in Gizo, capital of the Western Province, which marked the third free clinical activity the team has conducted since its arrival in the country.

Health care in the Solomon Islands is less developed, with only nurses and nurse assistants providing care in primary or district clinics and doctors only in hospitals above the provincial level. The medical team's arrival at the island was warmly welcomed by the local hospital and the public.

From Gizo Hospital to villages on the remote island, the team's doctors, assisted by local medical staff, treated nearly 200 local people. The Chinese medical team also held a diabetes-themed lecture, sharing knowledge of the disease, related prevention and health management with local medical staff.

Frank Zhou, head of the medical team, said the remote location of the outer islands makes it difficult for local people to seek medical services. It is the mission and responsibility of the Chinese medical team to send medical services to them and help medical workers improve their diagnosis and treatment ability.

Western Provincial Health Director Dickson Boara said that the Chinese medical team has met the desperate need of Gizo people for high-quality medical care. At the same time, the training from the medical team has effectively enhanced the capacity of the local medical staff.

The first Chinese medical team, including six members, arrived in the Solomon Islands in March this year.

斐济总统卡托尼韦雷向钱波大使颁授“斐济荣誉勋章”

2022 年 11 月 29 日 消息来源：中国驻斐济大使馆官网 | 图片来源：中国驻斐济大使馆官网

11 月 29 日，斐济总统府举行隆重授勋仪式，卡托尼韦雷总统向钱波大使授予“斐济荣誉勋章”，以表彰钱大使任内为斐中关系做出的突出贡献，并对钱大使的出色工作表示高度评价和诚挚感谢。

卡托尼韦雷总统在授勋致辞中高度评价斐中关系和钱大使任内为推动斐中关系发展所作突出贡献。卡表示，中国是斐济可以信赖的真诚朋友。“斐济荣誉勋章”专门授予对斐济和人类作出杰出贡献的人士。自 2018 年到任以来，钱波大使坚定地履行了中华人民共和国驻斐济大使职责。斐中关系不断巩固和发展，两国人民友好感情日益加深。钱大使积极同斐济社会各界接触，深入了解斐济社会和人民的需要，推动两国各领域友好交往与合作不断深化，使两国和两国人民之间的友谊更加牢固和持久。我在此表彰他任内取得的卓越成就。斐方将继续同中方一道努力，推动斐中全面战略伙伴关系不断迈上新台阶，更好造福两国和两国人民。

钱大使表示，感谢卡托尼韦雷总统授予我至高荣誉，这不仅是对我个人任内工作的肯定，更是对中国驻斐济使馆工作的肯定，体现了斐方对中斐关系的高度重视以及斐济人民对中国人民的深厚情谊。近年来，在两国领导人的战略引领下，中斐关系保持良好发展势头，政治互信不断增强，务实合作成果丰硕，在国际和地区事务中密切协作，在涉及彼此核心利益和重大关切问题上相互支持。中

方赞赏斐济政府始终恪守一个中国原则。在新形势下，中方将继续坚持对岛国友好政策不动摇，致力于加强中斐各领域互利合作，推动构建中太命运共同体。相信在双方的共同努力下，中斐关系必将迎来更加美好的未来。

授勋仪式结束后，卡托尼韦雷总统夫妇与钱大使夫妇亲切话别并举行欢送午宴。

斐济总统府、外交部官员，大使夫人卢琦、王旭光政务参赞、於科国防武官等使馆外交官近 30 人出席。

Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Fiji Bestowed Medal

His Excellency, Ratu Wiliame Katonivere, bestowed the Honorary Officer of the Order of Fiji Medal to the Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Fiji, His Excellency Qian Bo during a special investiture ceremony at the State House yesterday (29/11/22).

President Katonivere, while acknowledging Ambassador Bo said he had outdone himself with great achievements during his tenure which began in 2018.

"Ambassador Qian Bo is a man of committed action who has earned a proud record of service as the Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Fiji. Ambassador Bo went beyond the status quo and developed as well as created newer opportunities for the relations between our two nations while staying true to the traditional role of a diplomat," President Katonivere said. "Ambassador Bo secured support towards the development of vital sectors of Fiji's economy, seen through the signing of numerous MOUs

and Cooperation Agreements between Fiji and the People's Republic of China, which have benefited both of our nation's development."

President Katonivere said Ambassador Bo went to great lengths to truly understand the dynamics of the Fijian society. "He was not complacent when it came to understanding the complexities of our interests. He approached his role with a level of curiosity that paved the way for constant and intentional engagement," he added. "In my opinion, his constant engagements allowed for the many developments that we see had been undertaken since 2018 and which continue today." Fiji will continue to work with China to push the Fiji-China comprehensive strategic partnership to a new level and bring more benefits to the two countries and peoples.

Ambassador Bo received the Honorary Officer of the Order of Fiji, which is bestowed upon those who have rendered distinguished service of a high degree to Fiji and

humanity at large. He noted that it is not only an affirmation of his work during the tenure, but also the work of the Chinese Embassy in Fiji. It demonstrates the great importance Fiji attaches to China-Fiji relations and the profound friendship of the Fijian people towards the Chinese people. In recent years, under the strategic guidance of the leaders of the two countries, China-Fiji relations have maintained a sound momentum of development, with increasing political mutual trust, fruitful practical cooperation, close coordination in international and regional affairs and mutual support on issues concerning each other's core interests and major concerns. China appreciates the Fijian government's adherence to the "One-China" Policy. Under the new circumstances, China will remain committed to its friendly policy toward island countries, strengthen mutually beneficial cooperation with Fiji in various fields, and promote the building of a China-Pacific community with a shared future. It is believed



that with the joint efforts of both sides, China-Fiji relations will embrace an even brighter future.

Nearly 30 diplomats from the Embassy, including officials from the Fiji Presidency and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador's wife Lu Qi, Political Counsellor Wang Xu-guang, and Defense Attaché Yu Ke, attended the ceremony.



索加瓦雷总理赴中国驻所使馆吊唁江泽民同志

2022 年 12 月 04 日 消息来源：中国驻瓦努阿图大使馆官网

12 月 4 日，所罗门群岛总理索加瓦雷赴中国驻所使馆吊唁江泽民同志，李明大使陪同。

索加瓦雷总理向江泽民同志遗像致哀并献花圈，观看介绍江泽民同志生平短片，在吊唁簿上留言表示，所罗门群岛政府和人民向伟人逝世表示哀悼，江泽民主席在将现代中国塑造成为当今伟大国家的历史进程中发挥了重要作用，他的功绩将被人们铭记。

PM Sogavare Pays Homage to Former PRC President

On Dec.4, accompanied by PRC Ambassador Li Ming, Prime Minister Hon. Manasseh Sogavare paid homage on behalf of the government and people of Solomon Islands in honour of the late President of the People's Republic of China, Jiang Zemin.

Prime Minister Hon. Manasseh Sogavare paid respect at a special wreath laying ceremony in the Embassy's mourning hall and watched a short video footage about Late President Jiang Zemin. In the Condolence Book, the honourable Prime Minister briefly stated, Solomon Islands join PRC in mourning the loss of a great leader. He wrote, "the late former president Jiang Zemin has played a tremendous role in shaping the modern China to be a great country it is today. His legacy will be cherished forever by all of us. Solomon Islands is proud to be a friend of China."

萨摩亚总理菲娅梅就江泽民同志逝世向中国国家主席习近平致唁电

2022 年 12 月 06 日 消息来源：中国驻萨摩亚大使馆官网

当地时间 12 月 5 日，萨摩亚独立国总理菲娅梅·内奥米·玛塔阿法就江泽民同志逝世向中国国家主席习近平致唁电。

菲娅梅总理在唁电中代表萨摩亚政府向江泽民同志家属及中国政府和人民致以最深切哀悼，并为中国政府和人民失去一位伟大领导人和政治家感到痛惜，表示江泽民同志是一名杰出的中国领导人，他带领中国推进经济改革，取得瞩目的国家发展成就。作为一名外交家，江泽民同志将中国国际交往推向新高度，他坚定不移为中国人民谋福祉的卓越贡献将被永远铭记。

Prime Minister of Samoa Fiamme Pays Homage to Former PRC President

On Dec. 5, Prime Minister of the Independent State of Samoa, Fiamme Naomi Mata'afa, paid homage in honour of the late President of the People's Republic of China, Jiang Zemin.

On behalf of the Samoan government, Prime Minister Fiamme expressed her deepest condolences to the family of Comrade Jiang Zemin and the Chinese government and people, she also expressed regret for the loss of a great leader and statesman, saying that the former president was an outstanding Chinese leader who led China to promote economic reforms and achieve remarkable national development. As a diplomat, Comrade Jiang Zemin brought China's international engagement to a new height and his outstanding contribution to the well-being of the Chinese people will always be remembered.

巢小良大使出席太平洋小岛屿发展中国家解决方案论坛

2022年12月06日 消息来源：中国驻萨摩亚大使馆官网

11月30日，巢小良大使出席由联合国粮农组织与萨摩亚政府共同举办的太平洋小岛屿发展中国家解决方案论坛并致辞，萨摩亚总理菲娅梅、联合国粮农组织总干事屈冬玉出席开幕式并致辞，联合国粮农组织助理总干事金钟珍、联合国粮农组织太平洋区域协调员姚向军，萨摩亚、库克群岛、纽埃、基里巴斯、帕劳、所罗门群岛、汤加、瓦努阿图等国农业部长和马绍尔群岛、密克罗尼西亚、斐济等国代表，以及驻萨外交使团等参会。

巢大使在致辞中介绍了中国在减贫方面的成就，以及中国通过南南合作促进发展中国家减贫和农业发展所做贡献，表示中国在消除绝对贫困、全面建成小康社会的同时，致力于通过南南合作促进发展中国家的共同发展。一是为帮助发展中国家减贫，中国提出“一带一路”倡议、全球发展倡议等中国方案，根据世界银行预测，2030年相关国家760万人将通过“一带一路”合作摆脱极端贫困，3200万人摆脱中度贫困。中国已发布首批全球发展倡议合作项目，包括50个聚焦减贫、粮食安全等的务实合作项目和1000多个能力建设项目。二是聚焦发展，习近平主席在2015年减贫与发展高层论坛上提出“六个100工程”，包括100个扶贫项目、100个农业合作项目、100个贸易援助项目、100个生态保护和应对气候变化项目、100所医院和诊所以及100所学校和职业培训中心，这些项目都已实施并极大促进了相关国家的发展。在2017年首届“一带一路”国际合作高峰论坛上，习近平主席宣布未来三年中国将提供600亿元人民币

援助，实施100个“幸福家园”项目、100个扶贫项目、100个医疗康复项目，并向相关国际组织提供10亿美元资金。三是开展形式多样的有效合作，中方根据合作伙伴实际需要，选择最佳合作方式，实现成果最大化，包括资金援助、医疗队、紧急人道主义援助、债务减免等。2013年至2018年，中方对外援助总额2702亿元人民币，无偿援助占47.3%。截至2019年底，中国共向72个国家和地区派出1069批27484名医护人员。2016年以来，中国向亚非拉50多个国家提供紧急粮食援助，超过1000万人受益。2013年至2018年，中国共免除对最不发达国家、重债穷国、内陆和小岛屿发展中国家98笔价值41.8亿元人民币的到期无息贷款。

巢大使强调，南南农业合作是中国推动全球减贫合作的重要途径。截至2019年底，中国共向37个亚非国家派出81支由808名专家组成的农业技术团队，中国帮助非洲国家建设了22个农业技术试验中心，推广高产作物品种，帮助农民增产。中国是最早支持粮农组织南南合作计划的国家之一，并坚持不懈地提供支持，截至目前中国已向中国—粮农组织南南合作信托基金注资1.3亿美元。中国还在太平洋小岛屿发展中国家实施多个农业技术援助项目。12年来，中国向萨摩亚派出40余名农业专家，在萨建立了太平洋岛国最大的综合示范农场，取得农业科研成果25项，开发了9项重大农业技术，建设了100多名示范农户，为1万多名农民开展农业培训。

Remarks by H.E. Chao Xiaoliang at the 2022 Pacific SIDS Solutions Forum

Honorable ministers,
Honorable Jong-Jin Kim, Assistant Director-General and FAO regional representative for Asia and the Pacific,

Dear colleagues from diplomatic corps,

Distinguished guests,

Ladies and gentlemen,

Talofa Lava

It is a great honor for me to participate in today's discussion and introduce China's outcomes and experience in poverty reduction, and actions and solutions taken by China on poverty reduction for developing countries including Pacific Small Islands Developing States under the South-South Cooperation framework.

Upholding the people-centered philosophy, China has made great efforts on poverty reduction and blazed a development path that suits its national conditions. Since the reform and opening up, China's 770 million impoverished rural residents living under

the current poverty line have all been lifted out of poverty, accounting for more than 70 percent of the global total over the same period. China has eliminated absolute poverty and established a moderately prosperous society in all respects, achieved relevant target set in the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development 10 years ahead of schedule.

China's experience in poverty alleviation proves that poverty is not invincible. As the largest developing country in the world, China does its best to enhance South-South cooperation for developing countries' poverty reduction. First, putting forward China's proposals for developing countries' poverty reduction. Both the Belt and Road Initiative(BRI) and the Global Development Initiative(GDI) are major initiatives on international cooperation proposed by President Xi Jinping, with regarding poverty reduction as one of key fields. The World Bank predicated that the BRI co-

operation will lift 7.6 million people out of extreme poverty and 32 million people out of moderate poverty in relevant countries by 2030. China has released the first batch of projects of the GDI project pool, including 50 practical cooperation projects on poverty reduction, food security and industrialization and more than 1,000 capacity building projects. China has upgraded the South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund to a Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund, and add \$1 billion to the fund on top of the \$3 billion already committed. Such efforts will further support cooperation under the GDI to help developing countries to eradicate poverty.

Second, focusing on development and providing public goods. President Xi Jinping proposed "Six 100 projects" at the 2015 High-Level Forum on Poverty Reduction and Development, including 100 poverty reduction projects, 100 agricultural cooperation projects, 100 aid for trade projects, 100 ecological conservation





and climate change response projects, 100 hospitals and clinics, and 100 schools and vocational training centers, which have all been implemented and promoted related countries' development. At the First Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation in 2017, President Xi Jinping announced that China would provide assistance worth RMB60 billion to launch more projects to improve people's well-being in the following three years, launch 100 "happy home" projects, 100 poverty alleviation projects, and 100 health care and rehabilitation projects, and provide relevant international organizations with US\$1 billion.

Third, conducting effective cooperation in diverse forms. In accordance with its partners' actual needs and conditions, China chooses the optimal forms of cooperation to maximize the results, including finance and materials assistance, medical teams, emergency humanitarian aid, and debt relief, etc. From 2013 to 2018, China allocated a total of RMB270.2 billion for foreign assistance, grants account for 47.3 percent of the total. By the end of 2019, China had dispatched

27,484 medical workers in 1,069 groups to 72 countries and regions. Since 2016, China has provided emergency food aid to over 50 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, which has benefited over 10 million people. From 2013 to 2018, China canceled RMB4.18 billion of debts involving 98 mature interest-free loans to least developed countries, heavily indebted poor countries, and landlocked and small island developing countries. In the wake of COVID-19, China proposed the vision of a global community of health for all, fully leveraged its strengths, ensured stability of global anti-epidemic supply chains and actively advanced international cooperation in vaccines to contribute to the global fight against the COVID-19. By early May, China has provided 4.6 billion protective gears, 18 billion testing kits and over 430 billion facial masks to 153 countries and 15 international organizations. And China has supplied more than 2.2 billion doses of vaccines to more than 120 countries and international organizations.

South-South agricultural cooperation is an important way for China to promote

global poverty reduction cooperation. By the end of 2019, China had dispatched 81 agro-technology teams composed of 808 experts to 37 Asian and African countries; China had assisted African countries in setting up 22 agro-technology pilot centers to promote high-yield crop varieties, helping farmers increase productivity and boost their confidence in development. China is one of the first batch of countries to support FAO's South-South cooperation program and provide support unremittingly. In 2009, China provided USD 30 million to FAO to set up the Trust Fund to support phase I of China-FAO South-South cooperation. In 2015, China and FAO signed a Trust Fund agreement worth USD 50 million to support phase II of China-FAO South-South Cooperation. Currently, Phase III of the China-FAO South-South Cooperation Trust Fund at USD 50 million has been officially launched. China has also launched multiple agricultural technical assistance projects in Pacific SIDS region. It has helped related countries improve agricultural production capacity and food





security through sending agricultural experts, building demonstration farms, training model farmers, promoting improved crop varieties, and providing technical support. For Samoa, over the past 12 years, China has dispatched more than 40 agricultural experts to provide agriculture assistance, established the largest comprehensive model farm in Pacific Island Countries, achieved 25 agricultural scientific research outcomes, developed 9 major agricultural technologies, and established more than 100 model farmers, and more than 10,000 farmers received the agricultural training.

It is worth mentioning that this year is the 21st year of China's Juncao assistance. Juncao technology is a successful exploration in China's poverty-alleviation efforts and China's important contribution to developing countries. In 2001, the first overseas Juncao model base was established by China in Papua New Guinea. At present, Juncao technology has been extended to 16 regions in 8 provinces of Papua New Guinea, benefiting more than 8,600 farmers and 30,000 people. During the past two

decades, China has held 270 international training courses on Juncao technology, which were joined by over 10,000 people from 106 countries. Juncao technology has taken root in 100-plus countries, generating tens of thousands of local jobs and become a well-known signboard for China's foreign assistance and poverty-alleviation endeavors overseas.

Ladies and gentlemen,

As President Xi Jinping said "no one will be left behind on the march to a moderately prosperous society". On the way to pursuing happiness and prosperity, no country or nation should be left behind. China will continue to actively advance and participate in the global poverty reduction and development cooperation, and work with the international community together to leave no one behind and make joint efforts to build a community with a shared future for mankind.

Thank you!

瓦努阿图总统武罗巴拉武赴中国驻瓦使馆吊唁江泽民同志

2022 年 12 月 06 日 消息来源：中国驻瓦努阿图大使馆官网

2022 年 12 月 6 日, 瓦努阿图总统武罗巴拉武赴中国驻瓦使馆吊唁江泽民同志, 驻瓦努阿图大使李名刚陪同。

武罗巴拉武总统向江泽民同志遗像致哀, 并在吊唁簿上留言表示哀悼。武表示, 江泽民同志作为中国共产党第三代中央领导集体的核心, 是世界上享有崇高威望的卓越领导人, 开创了中国全面改革开放的新局面, 为推进瓦中双边关系发展作出了突出贡献。他的离世, 使中国失去了一位优秀的领导人, 让瓦努阿图失去了一位可敬的老朋友。

连日来, 瓦议长西米恩、代理总理兼外长纳帕特等政府官员、政党领袖、全国酋长委员会主席以及驻瓦使节、在瓦中资机构、华人华侨代表等纷纷来馆吊唁。

Vanuatu President Vuroba Balawu Went to the Chinese Embassy in Vanuatu to Mourn Comrade Jiang Zemin

On December 6, 2022, President Vuro Balawu of Vanuatu went to the Chinese Embassy in Vanuatu to mourn Comrade Jiang Zemin, accompanied by Li Minggang, Ambassador to Vanuatu.

President Vuro Balawu paid condolences to the portrait of Comrade Jiang Zemin and left a message in the condolence book to express his condolences. Wu said that Comrade Jiang Zemin, as the core of the third-generation central leadership of the Communist Party of China, is an outstanding leader with high prestige in the world. He has created a new situation in China's comprehensive reform and opening up, and has made outstanding contributions to the development of bilateral relations between Vanuatu and China. With his death, China lost an excellent leader and Vanuatu lost a respectable old friend.

Over the past few days, Vanuatu Parliament Speaker Simien, Acting Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Napat and other government officials, political party leaders, the chairman of the National Council of Chiefs, envoys in Vanuatu, Chinese-funded institutions in Vanuatu, and representatives of overseas Chinese have come to the embassy to express their condolences.

黄峥大使陪同密联邦交通、通讯和基础设施部部长线上出席第五届中国国际进口博览会暨虹桥国际经济论坛开幕式

2022年11月15日 消息来源：驻密克罗尼西亚联邦大使馆经贸之窗 | 图片来源：驻密克罗尼西亚联邦大使馆经贸之窗

2022年11月4日,波纳佩当地时间晚11点,黄峥大使陪同密联邦交通、通讯和基础设施部部长卡尔·阿皮斯在我馆线上出席第五届中国国际进口博览会暨虹桥国际经济论坛开幕式,黄峥大使与卡尔·阿皮斯部长共同认真聆听了习近平主席在开幕式上的致辞。我馆经商事务负责人杨作源参加了上述活动。

黄峥大使对阿皮斯部长热情线上参加开幕式表示热烈欢迎和衷心感谢,对其一直致力于中密友好合作表示高度赞赏。黄大使表示,习近平主席在开幕式上发表题为《共创开放繁荣的美好未来》的致辞,宣布了以中国新发展为世界提供新机遇的开放举措,为建设开放型世界经济注入强大正能量,向世界传递出中国坚定不移扩大开放的时代强音。黄大使强调,中国进博会已经成为中国构建新发展格局的窗口、推动高水平开放的平台、全球共享的国际公共产品。第五届进博会是中国共产党二十大后的首个重大展会,充分展示了中国坚持对外开放的基本国策,坚定奉行互利共赢的开放战略。中方期待与密方加强交流与合作,欢迎密方积极共享中国新发展带来的新机遇,携手共建人类命运共同体。

卡尔·阿皮斯部长表示,中国进博会是全球首个以进口为主题的国家级展会,是世界贸易史上的一大创举。习近平主席在开幕式上的致辞充分展示了中国坚持高水平对外开放、不断推进高质量发展的决心和魄力,体现了中国负责任的大国形象,鼓舞了世界各国共同发展合作的信心。密中建交以来,两国在各领域的合作不断发展,给两国人民带来了实实在在的利益。密联邦愿进一步拓宽密中经贸合作领域,不断加强同中国的交流与合作,不断深化密中“伟大友谊”和全面战略伙伴关系,携手共建“一带一路”和人类命运共同体。

Ambassador Huang Zheng Accompanied the Minister of Transportation, Communications and Infrastructure of the FSM to Attend the Opening Ceremony of the 5th China International Import Expo and Hongqiao International Economic Forum Online

On November 4, 2022, at 11:00 p.m. local time in Pohnpei, Ambassador Huang Zheng accompanied FSM Minister of Transportation, Communications and Infrastructure Carl Apis to attend the 5th China International Import Expo and Hongqiao Online in our pavilion. At the opening ceremony of the International Economic Forum, Ambassador Huang Zheng and Minister Karl Appis listened carefully to President Xi Jinping's speech at the opening ceremony. Yang Zuoyuan, head of economic and commercial affairs of our embassy, participated in the above activities.

Ambassador Huang Zheng expressed his warm welcome and heartfelt thanks to Minister Apis for his enthusiastic online

participation in the opening ceremony, and highly appreciated his dedication to the friendly cooperation between China and FSM. Ambassador Huang said that President Xi Jinping delivered a speech entitled "Together Create a Bright Future of Openness and Prosperity" at the opening ceremony, announcing opening-up measures to provide new opportunities for

the world with China's new development, injecting strong positive energy into building an open world economy. To convey to the world the strong voice of China's unswerving expansion of opening up. Ambassador Huang emphasized that the China International Import Expo has become a window for China to build a new development pattern, a platform for promoting high-level





openness, and an international public product shared by the world. The fifth CIIE is the first major exhibition after the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China. It fully demonstrates China's basic national policy of opening up to the outside world, and firmly pursues an opening strategy of mutual benefit and win-win results. China looks forward to strengthening exchanges and cooperation with Micronesia, and welcomes Micronesia to actively share the new opportunities brought about by China's new development and join hands to build a community with a shared future for mankind.

Minister Carl Apis said that the China International Import Expo is the world's first national-level exhibition with the theme of imports, and it is a great pioneering work in the history of world trade. President Xi Jinping's speech at the opening ceremony fully demonstrates China's determination and courage to adhere to high-level opening up and continuously promote high-quality development, reflects China's image as a responsible major country, and inspires the confidence of countries around the world to develop and cooperate together. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between FSM and China, the cooperation between the two countries in various fields has continued to develop, bringing tangible benefits to the two peoples. The Federation of FSM is willing to further expand the field of FSM-China economic and trade cooperation, continuously strengthen exchanges and cooperation with China, continuously deepen the "great friendship" and comprehensive strategic partnership between FSM and China, and work together to build the "Belt and Road" and a community of shared future for mankind.

习近平会见巴布亚新几内亚总理马拉佩

2022年11月18日 消息来源：中国驻巴布亚新几内亚大使馆官网 | 图片来源：新华社

当地时间2022年11月18日下午，国家主席习近平在曼谷会见巴布亚新几内亚总理马拉佩。

习近平指出，中国和巴新是好朋友、好伙伴、好兄弟，是发展中国家团结协作、互利共赢的典范。中方愿同巴新建设更高水平、更加互惠的全面战略伙伴关系，为构建更加紧密的中国同太平洋岛国命运共同体发挥引领和示范作用。

习近平强调，中方愿同巴新高质量共建“一带一路”，拓展农林渔业、基础设施、经济特区建设、防灾救灾、绿色发展等领域合作，扩大进口巴新优势产品，鼓励中国企业赴巴新投资合作。共同落实全球发展倡议，用好中国同太平洋岛国有关应对气变、减贫、农业、防灾、菌草技术、应急物资等六大合作平台，实施好电网菌草和旱稻技术援助等项目。中方重视巴新地震灾后重建工作，愿为此提供帮助。我一直关注巴新布图卡学园发展，愿根据巴新需要，派遣教师赴学园任教，提供教学设备等物资。

习近平强调，中国发展同太平洋岛国友好关系，坚持平等相待、相互尊重、合作共赢、开放包容，不针对第三方，也没有兴趣搞地缘争夺。中方愿同巴新等太平洋岛国加强在国际和地区事务中的协调配合，坚持真正的多边主义，维护国际关系基本准则，维护国际公平正义，促进亚太地区和世界和平稳定、繁荣。

马拉佩表示，在习近平主席英明领导下，中国取得伟大发展成就，实现繁荣稳定，近亿人摆脱贫困，过上幸福生活。十分高兴习近平主席再次当选中共中央总书记。巴新同中国的友谊历久弥新。中国为巴新经济发展提供了菌草技术等无私帮助。巴新将继续坚定奉行一个中国政策，坚定支持中国维护主权和领土完整，坚定致力于同中国深化经贸等领域合作，密切青年、教育等人文交流。欢迎更多中国企业赴巴新投资合作。没有任何势力能够阻挡巴新同中国关系进一步发展。巴新愿继续积极促进太平洋岛国地区同中国关系发展。

丁薛祥、王毅、何立峰等参加会见。

President Xi Jinping Meets with Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea James

On the afternoon of 18 November local time, President Xi Jinping had a meeting with Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea (PNG) James Marape in Bangkok.

President Xi pointed out that China and PNG, as good friends, good partners and good brothers, have set a fine example of solidarity, collaboration and win-win cooperation between developing countries. China will work with PNG towards a comprehensive strategic partnership at a higher level and with greater mutual benefit, with a view to playing a leading and exemplary role in building an even closer China-Pacific Island Countries (PICs) community with a shared future.

President Xi highlighted China's readiness to work with PNG to pursue high-quality Belt and Road cooperation, and to expand cooperation in the fields of

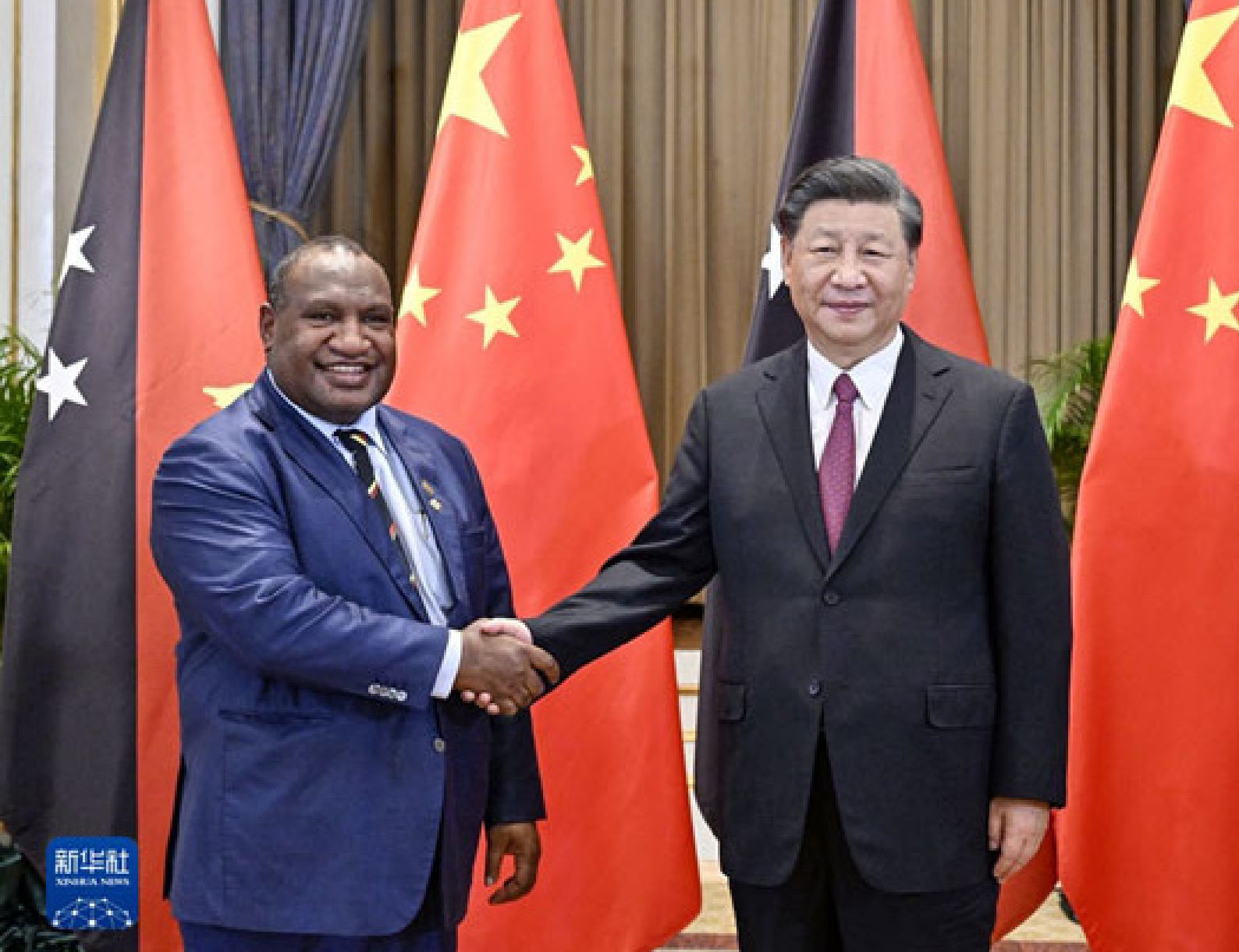
agriculture, forestry, fisheries, infrastructure, special economic zones, disaster preparedness and mitigation, and green development. China will import more competitive PNG products and encourage Chinese businesses to invest and seek cooperation in PNG. China will implement the Global Development Initiative together with PNG, harness the six platforms for cooperation with the PICs on climate change, poverty reduction, agriculture, disaster preparedness, Juncao technology and emergency supplies, and ensure sound delivery of such projects as power grid, Juncao and upland rice technology assistance. China attaches importance to PNG's post-earthquake reconstruction and is ready to offer assistance. President Xi said he has been following the development of the Butuka Academy. Chinese teachers will be sent to the Academy, and teaching equipment and other supplies will be

provided in light of PNG's needs.

President Xi underscored that in growing friendly relations with the PICs, China stays committed to equal treatment, mutual respect, win-win cooperation, openness and inclusiveness, without targeting any third party, and it has no interest in geopolitical rivalry. China will step up coordination and collaboration with PNG and other PICs in regional and international affairs to uphold true multilateralism, basic norms governing international relations, and international fairness and justice, with a view to advancing peace, stability and prosperity of the Asia-Pacific and beyond.

Prime Minister Marape said that under the able leadership of President Xi Jinping, China has achieved great success in its development and realized prosperity and stability. Nearly 100 million Chinese people have been





lifted out of poverty and lead a happy life. He was very pleased to see President Xi Jinping's reelection as General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. The friendship between PNG and China is timeless. China has provided selfless assistance, including the Juncao technology, for PNG's economic development. PNG will firmly adhere to the one-China policy, firmly support China in defending its sovereignty and territorial integrity, and stay committed to deepening cooperation with China on economy, trade and other fronts and strengthening people-to-people exchanges in such areas as youth and education. More Chinese businesses are welcome to PNG for investment and cooperation. Nothing can stand in the way of further growth of PNG-China relations. PNG will continue to actively promote ties between the PICs region and China.

Ding Xuexiang, Wang Yi and He Lifeng, among others, were present at the meeting.

政经纵横

POLITICAL AND
ECONOMIC REVIEWS



对美直言“你的敌人不是我的敌人” 巴新总理称中方从未提过安全议题

2022年12月07日 消息来源: cankaoxiaoxi.com

据英国《卫报》网站12月5日报道,巴布亚新几内亚总理马拉佩警告说,随着太平洋地区地缘政治紧张加剧,巴布亚新几内亚不会陷入美国、澳大利亚同中国的“对峙”。

报道称,在悉尼出席一个石油与矿业会议的詹姆斯·马拉佩表示:“我们的国家仍是个新兴经济体,无力承受我们贸易伙伴间的对峙。”

他表示,在太平洋地区的领导人中存在一种担忧,即担心被夹在美国和中国不断加剧的紧张关系中。近年来,这两国正越来越多地同太平洋地区国家进行外交接触。

马拉佩说:“我们意识到,争斗发生在我们力不能及的地方。我们告诫自己,我们无法承受被卷入那些争论之中。”

报道称,美国总统拜登9月邀请多名该地区领导人参加首届美国-太平洋岛国峰会。外界认为此举是在回应中国同该地区日益增加的接触。

马拉佩说,他已告诉拜登,美国似乎“非常遥远”,而且也不是巴布亚新几内亚的重要贸易伙伴,而在巴布亚新几内亚能够实现出口目的地多样化之前,该国不能牺牲任何现有贸易关系。

他表示:“你的敌人不是我的敌人,这是太平洋地区正在出现的一种态度。”他还称,该国不会损害与西方的关系,但同时也永远不会损害自己的贸易关系。

报道称,马拉佩还表示,中方从未向他提出,就扩大两国关系以便将安全因素包括进去的事宜展开讨论。

他说:“公平地说,在我担任巴布亚新几内亚总理的过去约三年时间里,中国人从来没有要求我们考虑安全协议,或在巴布亚新几内亚建立军事基地。”

'Your enemy is not my enemy' — the Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea Said China Had Never Raised Security Issues

On December 5, according to the Guardian, Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea James Marape has warned that his country will not be drawn into a "stand-off" amongst the US, Australia and China as geopolitical tensions rise in the Pacific region.

"Papua New Guinea is still an emerging economy and cannot afford a confrontation between our trading partners," James Marape, attending an oil and mining conference in Sydney, was quoted as saying.

He said there was a fear among Pacific leaders of being caught in the middle of rising tensions between the US and China. In recent years, the two countries have been increasingly engaging diplomatically with countries in the Pacific region.

"We realized that the fight was happening out of our reach," Marape said. We told our-

selves we couldn't afford to be drawn into those disputes."

In September, US President Joe Biden invited a number of regional leaders to the first US-Pacific Island Country Summit, the report said. The move is seen as a response to China's growing engagement with the region.

Mr. Marape said he had told Mr. Biden that the United States seemed "very far away" and was not a significant trading partner for Papua New Guinea, so that PNG could not sacrifice any existing trading relationships until it could diversify its export destinations.

"Your enemy is not my enemy," he noted. "This is an attitude that is emerging in the Pacific." He also said his country would not harm relations with the West, but would never harm its trade relations at the same time.

Mr. Marape also noted the Chinese had never offered

him discussions on expanding ties to include security concerns, the report said.

"It's fair to say that in the last three years or so that I've been prime minister of Papua New Guinea, the Chinese have never asked us to consider a security agreement or a military base in the country's territory," he said.

美国的目标是在援助三个太平洋岛国方面达成“最高”协议

2022 年 12 月 09 日 消息来源: Reuters

美国国务院一名官员向路透社表示,美国希望在年底前就向三个太平洋岛国提供援助的“最高”数字达成协议,作为谈判的一部分,这对于支持美国在太平洋岛国地区的战略利益至关重要。

作为主权国家的马绍尔群岛、密克罗尼西亚联邦(FSM)和帕劳在 20 世纪 80 年代签署了《自由联系国协议》(COFAs),根据该协议,美国保留了对这些国家的防务责任和对太平洋大片地区的独家使用权。

马绍尔群岛和密克罗尼西亚联邦的《自由联系国协议》条款将于 2023 年到期,帕劳的条款将于 2024 年到期,尽管这些岛国仍然与华盛顿保持着密切的关系,但批评人士警告说,如果不能达成新的经济援助条款,则可能会促使它们向中国寻求资金或增加贸易和旅游的机会。

这些国家抱怨援助未能与美国的义务匹配,但美国总统乔·拜登(Joe Biden)政府在 9 月份的峰会上承诺,将努力在年底前达成协议。

一位美国国务院官员对路透社表示:“我们不是在谈论年底前签署最终协议文本。”我们的目标就是就最主要的援助达成良好的共识,得到各方的同意。”

这位官员拒绝透露正在讨论的(援助)金额,但表示华盛顿希望在年底或明年初与这三个国家达成协议。

一位熟悉谈判的消息人士表示,这些数字可能包括每年对《自由联系国协议》的这三个签约国提供的数亿美元援助,不过金额可能因年份和目的而异。

这可能是增加现有资金,尽管从近 20 年前的《自由联系国协议》修订版以来,鉴于中国日益增长的影响力,这些岛屿的战略价值已显著提升。

从 1946 年到 1958 年,美国在马绍尔群岛进行了 67 次核弹试验,其中包括 1954 年在比基尼环礁(Bikini Atoll)进行的“布拉沃城堡”(Castle Bravo)试验,这是美国有史以来引爆的最大一枚核弹。

尽管美国国务院表示,华盛顿已经根据过去的协议就核遗留问题达成了全面和最终的解决方案,但这名官员说,华盛顿正在“探索美国可能提供广泛援助的各种领域”,以满足持续的需求。

当被问及华盛顿是否会考虑马绍尔群岛要求就核试验的影响进行正式道歉时,美国官员表示,美国政府内部长期以来一直在讨论这个问题。

“我认为这是我们经常考虑并在内部讨论的问题,”这位官员说,但没有进行详细的阐述。

US Aims for 'Top Line' Deal on Aid to Three Pacific Island Countries

The United States hopes to reach agreement on "top line" numbers for assistance to three Pacific island countries by the year's end, a State Department official told Reuters, part of negotiations critical to shoring up US strategic interests in a region courted by China.

The Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) and Palau are sovereign nations that agreed Compacts of Free Association, or COFAs, in the 1980s, under which the United States retained responsibility for their defence and exclusive access to huge swaths of the Pacific.

COFA provisions will expire in 2023 for the Marshall Islands and FSM, and in 2024 for Palau and though the island nations still enjoy close ties to Washington, critics warn that a failure to reach new terms for economic aid could spur them to look to China for funding or increased trade and tourism.

The nations have complained that assistance has not kept

pace with US obligations but President Joe Biden's administration pledged at a summit in September to try to reach agreements by year end.

"We're not talking about signing final agreement texts by the end of the year," a US State Department official told Reuters. "We're aiming to get good consensus on what the top-line assistance would be, agreed by all sides."

The official declined to say what dollar amounts were under discussion but said Washington hoped to reach deals with all three countries by the year-end or early next year.

One source familiar with the talks said the figures could include hundreds of millions of dollars a year in assistance spread across the three COFA countries, though the amounts could vary by year and by purpose.

This would be an increase from existing funding, although the islands' strategic value given China's growing influence has risen significantly since the COFAs were last

amended nearly two decades ago.

Marshall Islanders are still plagued by the health and environmental effects of the 67 US nuclear bomb tests there from 1946 to 1958, which included 'Castle Bravo' at Bikini Atoll in 1954 - the largest US bomb ever detonated.

Though the State Department says Washington already reached a full and final settlement for the nuclear legacy under past agreements, the official said Washington was "exploring a variety of areas in which the United States might provide broad assistance" to address ongoing needs.

Asked if Washington would consider a formal apology the Marshall Islands has requested for the impacts of the nuclear tests, the US official said there had long been conversations about it within the US government.

"I think it's something that we think about regularly and discuss internally," the official said, without elaborating.

太平洋—澳大利亚青年领袖峰会成功举行

2022年11月26日 消息来源: MIRAGE NEWS/PACNEWS

2022年11月26日,来自太平洋和澳大利亚的青年领袖齐聚一堂,在首届“太平洋—澳大利亚青年领袖峰会”上建立联结、锻造领导力并开展对话。

“太平洋—澳大利亚青年领袖峰会”会程为期四天,由澳大利亚基督教组织(Micah Australia)和太平洋教会会议组织(PCC)共同主办,会议汇聚了22岁至35岁的青年新兴领导力,并将讨论青年人及他们所身处的环境中的优先发展事项。

11月28日和29日的峰会在澳大利亚国会机构举行,与会代表将与澳大利亚国会议员会面,分享他们在太平洋地区关键发展事项和外交政策两方面的经验心得。

出席本次峰会的有来自13个太平洋岛国的34名代表、13名澳大利亚侨民代表、12名澳大利亚原住民代表以及其他32名澳大利亚青年。会议的优先议题包括气候变化、教育与青年失业、水资源和卫生设施的改善与获取、自我决断力与包容力。

来自萨摩亚的代表莱拉塔·阿皮亚(Lelata Apia)是一名律师,他认为,峰会为青年领袖建立稳固联系提供了一个绝佳机会。

莱拉塔·阿皮亚说:“作为代表,我们的愿景是看到太平洋地区环境健康、年轻人朝气蓬勃、社区繁荣发展。”

“通过与太平洋地区的青年朋友们建立牢固关系,我们是可以努力实现这一愿景的。”

昆士兰原住民青年领袖比安卡·曼宁(Bianca Manning)认为,此次峰会为澳大利亚原住民与太平洋新兴青年领袖建立伙伴关系提供了一个重要机会。

曼宁说:“当我们在努力建设一个充满韧性、健康和繁荣的太平洋地区时,我们必须借鉴该地区土著人民的古老智慧。”

“这包括澳大利亚的原住民,他们在伙伴关系建构中必须拥有一个席位。”

澳大利亚基督教组织(Micah Australia)执行董事Tim Costello AO牧师指出,青年人将在澳大利亚同太平洋岛国的联系中发挥重要作用。

Tim Costello AO牧师表示:“这一地区年轻人的比例如此之高,所以诸如澳大利亚这样的国家必须深入聆听这些年轻人的意见,并开发和挖掘他们的优势。”

“我们相信,年轻人的故事创造力和公民参与,对太平洋大家庭拥有更安全、更公正、更长远的未来至关重要。”

他说:“这就是太平洋—澳大利亚青年领袖峰会(PAELS)存在的意义,促进澳大利亚和太平洋地区青年领袖间的联系,并在这些青年人和澳大利亚及该地区的关键决策者之间建立互尊互信的伙伴关系。”

Pacific Australian Emerging Leaders Summit

Young leaders from the Pacific and Australia will come together for connection-building, leadership development and dialogue at the first ever Pacific Australian Emerging Leaders Summit starting on Saturday.

The four-day summit, organised by Micah Australia and the Pacific Conference of Churches(PCC), gathers emerging leaders aged 22 to 35 to discuss key development priorities for young people and their communities.

On Monday and Tuesday, the summit will take place at the Australian Parliament and delegates will meet Australian MPs to share their experiences of critical development and foreign policy issues in the Pacific.

Attending the summit will be 34 delegates from 13 Pacific Nations, 13 delegates from diaspora communities in Australia, 12 delegates from First Nations communities in Australia and 32 other Australians. Priority topics for discussion include climate change, education and youth unemployment, and improv-

ing access to water and sanitation, as well as self-determination and inclusion.

Delegate Lelata Apia, a lawyer from Samoa, said the summit provides a great opportunity for emerging leaders to develop relationships and forge strong ties.

“Our vision as a delegation is to see healthy environments, empowered young people, and flourishing communities across the Pacific region.

“By forging strong relationships with our counterparts across the Pacific we can help make this vision a reality.”

Delegate Biannca Manning, a First Nations young leader from Queensland, said the summit provided an important chance for Indigenous Australians to build partnerships with emerging Pacific leaders.

“As we look to build a resilient, healthy and prosperous Pacific, we must draw on the ancient wisdom of indigenous peoples from across the region.

“This includes Australia’s First Nations peoples who must have a seat at the table

when engaging with counterparts and building partnerships.”

Micah Executive Director Reverend Tim Costello AO said young people will play a vital role in the relationship between Australia and Pacific nations.

“With such a high proportion of young people in the region, it is important for countries like Australia to listen deeply to, and build on the strengths of, these young people.

“We believe that the stories, the creativity, and the civic participation of young people will be crucial in building a safer, and more just and sustainable future for our Pacific family.

“This is why the Pacific Australian Emerging Leaders Summit (PAELS) exists – to foster relationships between emerging leaders across Australia and the Pacific, and to build partnerships of mutual respect and trust between those leaders and key decision-makers in Australia and the region,” he said.

痛苦与狂喜：太平洋对 COP27 的深思

2022 年 11 月 23 日 消息来源：RNZ/PACIFIC NEWS

随着损失和损害基金 (Loss and Damage fund) 的建立, 太平洋似乎从在埃及举行的联合国气候变化大会第 27 次缔约方会议 (COP27) 中受益。但这能被称为一次成功的峰会吗? 瑞秋·纳特 (Rachael Nath) 发现了一些非常令人担忧的问题。

对太平洋地区来说, 这是一个苦乐参半的时刻, COP27 主席敲下木槌, 确认了一项艰难达成的协议, 即建立一个损失和损害基金。

这可能是一个历史性的突破, 因为最富裕和最严重的碳污染国家已经承认有必要为发展中国家不得不承担的气候损失和破坏承担成本。

考虑到损失和损害在会议开始时甚至没有列入议程, 这被誉为太平洋地区的一项非凡成就, 但发展中国家对紧急建立和运作这笔资金的呼吁尚未得到承认。

该基金将于 2024 年推出。

图瓦卢财政部长赛夫·帕恩纽 (Seve Paeniu) 表示, 损失和损害基金“已经等待了很长时间, 我们终于实现了气候正义”; 然而, 他强调, 在另一次缔约方会议结束之时, 失望也随之而来。

COP27 对太平洋国家来说是一次真正的成功吗?

遭受气候灾难打击的太平洋地区国家的领导人接受这一基金的建立, 并认为这是一个进程的第一步, 此举旨在纠正对数十亿人的系统性不公, 这些人民对气候变化仅负有最小的责任, 却处于气候危机的最前端, 但这些领导人也认为, 在埃及举行的气候谈判未能实现其雄心。

各方共同努力在减排和总体目标方面取得有意义进展的紧迫性尚未实现。世界各国领导人未能就逐步淘汰所有化石燃料而不仅仅是煤炭达成一致。

帕劳常驻联合国代表伊拉娜·塞德 (Ilana Seid) 表示: “如果气温超过 1.5 度, 许多小岛将不复存在, 而那些小岛也将不再是我们想要称之为家的地方。”

“如果我们放弃维持 (温度增长) 1.5 摄氏度的努力, 在埃及举行的此次会议将不是一个真正的胜利。对像帕劳这样的国家来说, 这将意味着我们用损失和损害——我们希望不必索要的钱——来换取留在我们国家和家园的真正能力。我们不想要那种空洞的胜利。”

太平洋气候损失和损害基金的受益者帕恩纽也情绪激动地称 COP27 “错失了机会”。

“遗憾的是, 我们在实现 1.5 摄氏度目标的努力中没有取得同样的成功。令人遗憾的是, 我们没有在我们正在面对的, 关于逐步淘汰化石燃料的表面决定中给予强有力的承诺。”

他表示: “令人遗憾的是, 我们没有在 2025 年之前达到排放峰值的文字, 我们没有设法更有力地提到甲烷减排和减排目标。”

马绍尔群岛气候特使凯西·杰特尼尔 - 基尼纳 (Kathy Jetnil-Kijiner) 将为期两周的谈判称为“失败”。

“这是巨大的进步, 但是……我对我们未能承诺减排深感失望; 这种 (建立损失和损害基金)



COP27

SHARM EL-SHEIKH EGYPT 2022



结果是不够的。如果我们要保持在对我国非常重要的限制之内,我们必须逐步淘汰化石燃料,我们必须现在就这样做。”

杰特尼尔 - 基尼纳在 COP27 闭幕全体会议上说:”在我国,我们面临的威胁程度是在座许多人只能想象的。现在就行动,或者像我们一样,这不会花太长时间。”

采取进一步行动的呼吁

在谈判开始时, COP27 主席将这次会议称为缔约方会议的实施,但巴布亚新几内亚的一名代表表示,现在迫切需要“强有力的政治承诺,而不仅仅是口头上的花言巧语”。

“所有各方必须认识到最新的科学发现,最不发达国家目前的行动和承诺与实现《巴黎协定》的目标不符。这确实更令人担忧,现在必须加以解决。”

新西兰对太平洋国家表示支持。

澳大利亚气候变化部长詹姆斯·肖 (James Shaw) 表示:“我本周的经历是,仍有一些政党对气候危机的科学现实陷入否认或幻想的状态,这种危机不仅在最脆弱的国家,而且已经在世界各地困扰着我们。”

“这是令人失望的;关于将温度控制在 1.5 摄氏度以内和缓解气候变化的语言是极其脆弱的。我们非常努力地在格拉斯哥 (COP26) 前后做出这一系列决定,坦率地说,我们并没有取得很大进展。”

肖补充道,这是科学表明需要发生的事情,这样才能为子孙后代保留一个安全稳定的气候。

他表示“我们必须向我们国家的人民说出真相,告诉他们未来会发生什么。科学从不妥协就是如此。我们只能面对它。”

The Agony and the Ecstasy: Pacific Reflections on COP27

With the establishment of a Loss and Damage fund, the Pacific appears to have benefited from COP27 in Egypt. But can it be described as a successful summit? Rachael Nath finds some very worrying concerns.

It was a bittersweet moment for the Pacific when the COP27 president brought down the gavel to confirm an agreement on a hard-fought deal to create a loss and damage fund.

It may be a historic breakthrough as the richest and worst carbon-polluting countries have acknowledged the need to contribute to the cost of the climate loss and damage that developing nations have had to incur.

This has been hailed as a remarkable achievement for the Pacific, considering loss and damage was not even on the agenda at the start of the conference, but the developing nations' call for urgency to establish and operationalise this funding has yet to be acknowledged.

The fund is due to be launched by 2024.

Tuvalu's Finance Minister, Seve Paeniu, said a loss and damage fund "has been a long time coming, and we have finally delivered climate justice"; however, he highlighted that disappointment followed as another COP came to an end.

Was COP27 a true success for the Pacific?

While Pacific leaders of nations battered by climate disasters accept this funding decision as the first step in a process to rectify the systemic injustice to billions of people who are the least responsible but are on the frontlines of the climate crisis, they feel that the climate talks in Egypt have failed to deliver on its ambitions.

The urgency for a collective effort to make meaningful progress on emission reductions and overall ambition was not reached. World leaders failed to agree on language to phase down all fossil fuels instead of only coal.

Ilana Seid, permanent representative of Palau to the United Nations, said, "If we breach 1.5 [degrees], many small islands will no longer exist, and those that do will no longer be a place we want to call home.

"Egypt will not be a true victory if we roll back efforts to keep 1.5 degrees alive. For countries like Palau, it will mean that we've traded loss and damage - money we wish we didn't have to ask for - in exchange for the true ability to remain in our countries and homes. And we don't want that hollow victory."

An emotional Paeniu, who is also the Pacific climate champion on loss and damage, called COP27 a "missed opportunity".

"It is regrettable that we haven't achieved equal success in our attempt to achieve the 1.5 targets. It is regrettable that we haven't got strong language included in the cover decision before us on phasing out fossil fuels.

"It is regrettable that we haven't got a text on peaking of





emissions before 2025, and it is regrettable that we haven't managed to get a stronger mention of methane reduction and emissions reductions target," said Paeniu.

Climate envoy for the Marshall Islands Kathy Jetnil-Kijiner labelled the two weeks of negotiations as a "failure".

"This is huge progress, but...I am deeply disappointed that we have failed to commit to reducing emissions; this (loss and damage) outcome was not enough. If we are to stay within that limit that matters so much to us, we must phase out fossil fuels, and we must do so now."

Jetnil-Kijiner told the COP27 closing plenary: "In my country, we face a level of threat that many in this room could only imagine. Act now, or like us, you won't have to imagine for long."

Calls for further action

At the beginning of negotiations, the COP27 president labelled this conference as an implementation COP, but a representative from Papua New Guinea said there was an immediate need for "strong

political commitment now rather than mere rhetoric".

"All parties must recognise the latest scientific findings that current actions and commitments as reflected in the LDCs [least developed countries] are not aligned with achieving the Paris Agreement goals. This is indeed more concerning and must be addressed now."

New Zealand has thrown its support behind the Pacific.

"My experience this week has been that there are still parties who are stuck in a state of denial or delusion about the scientific reality of the climate crisis that is already gripping us, not just in the most vulnerable countries, but all around the world," said the country's Climate Change Minister James Shaw.

"This is disappointing; the language around 1.5 and mitigation is extremely weak. We fought very hard to get that set of decisions around Glasgow (COP26), and frankly, we haven't moved on a great deal."

Shaw added this is simply what science says needs to happen to be able to preserve

a safe and stable climate for future generations.

"We must tell the truth to the populations that we are responsible for in our countries about what lies ahead. Science doesn't compromise. It is what it is. We just have to deal with it."

COP27 中国角举行应对气候变化南南合作高级别论坛

2022 年 11 月 15 日 消息来源：新华社 | 图片来源：新华社

新华社埃及沙姆沙伊赫 11 月 14 日电（记者姚兵 沈丹琳）《联合国气候变化框架公约》第二十七次缔约方大会（COP27）中国角 11 月 14 日举行应对气候变化南南合作高级别论坛。习近平主席特别代表、中国气候变化事务特使解振华，中国气候变化谈判代表团团长、生态环境部副部长赵英民出席论坛开幕式并致辞。

解振华在致辞中说，发展中国家是气候变化的最大受害者，应对气候变化能力弱，得到的支持也不足。因此，发展中国家特别需要得到技术和资金的支持。

“中国作为一个发展中国家，在应对气候变化进程当中，非常愿意尽己所能和其他发展中国家一起努力来落实《巴黎协定》。”解振华表示，中国一方面敦促发达国家兑现承诺，做大气候融资“这个蛋糕”，另一方面也在通过南南合作帮助发展中国家提高气候适应能力。

赵英民在致辞中介绍，作为发展中国家和负责任大国，中国一直是气候变化南南合作的积极倡导者和务实实践者。截至目前，中国已与 38 个发展中国家签署 45 份气候变化合作文件，实施 3 个低碳示范区建设项目，开展 42 个减缓和适应气候

变化项目，累计在华举办 45 期应对气候变化南南合作线下培训班和 7 期线上培训班，为 120 多个发展中国家培训约 2000 名气候变化领域的官员和技术人员。中国开展气候变化南南合作的成果“看得见、摸得着、有实效”，受到广大发展中国家的欢迎和高度评价。

《联合国气候变化框架公约》秘书处执行秘书西蒙·斯蒂尔表示，要想实现《巴黎协定》设定的目标，南南合作必不可少。“通过南南合作，我们能够建立一个更具包容性、韧性和可持续的未来。”

斯蒂尔赞扬了中国政府在南南合作方面所做的努力。他说：“特别是中国与联合国开发计划署合作建立了南南合作援助基金，在各国遭遇极端气候灾害后支持这些国家的恢复与重建。”

本次论坛由中国生态环境部和联合国“人人享有可持续能源”组织共同举办，哥斯达黎加、柬埔寨、喀麦隆、安提瓜和巴布达、斐济、汤加等发展中国家部长和部长级代表，《联合国气候变化框架公约》秘书处，联合国世界粮食计划署，世界资源研究所，能源基金会等国际机构有关负责人出席论坛并发言。

COP27 China Corner Holds High level Forum on South South Cooperation on Climate Change

Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, Nov. 14 (the Xinhua News Agency) - The 27th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP27) held a high-level forum on South-South cooperation to address climate change in the Chinese corner on the 14th.

Xie Zhenhua said in his speech that developing countries are the biggest victims of climate change, they have weak capacity and insufficient support to deal such problems. Developing countries therefore have a special need for technical and financial support.

“As a developing country, China is very willing to do its best to implement the Paris Agreement with other developing countries in the process of coping with climate change.” Xie Zhenhua said that China, on the one hand, urged developed countries to fulfill their commitments and expand the “cake” of climate financing, on the other hand, it was also helping developing countries improve their climate adaptation capabilities through South-South cooperation.

Zhao Yingmin introduced in

联合国特别顾问戴维·纳巴罗 (David Nabarro) 在摩洛哥马拉喀什举行的联合国 COP27 气候变化南南合作高级别论坛上发表讲话。





his speech that, as a developing country and a responsible major country, China has always been an active advocate and practical practitioner of South-South cooperation on climate change. Up to now, China has signed 45 climate change cooperation documents with 38 developing countries, implemented 3 low-carbon demonstration area construction projects, carried out 42 climate change mitigation and adaptation projects, held 45 offline and 7 online training courses for South-South cooperation on climate change in China, and trained about 2000 officials and technicians in the field of climate change for more than 120 developing countries. The achievements of China's South-South cooperation on climate change are "visible, tangible and effective", which are welcomed and highly praised by the majority of developing countries.

Simon Steele, Executive Secretary of the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, said that South-

South cooperation was essential if the goals set in the Paris Agreement were to be achieved. "Through South-South cooperation, we can build a more inclusive, resilient and sustainable future."

Steele praised the efforts of the Chinese government in South-South cooperation. He said: "In particular, China has cooperated with the United Nations Development Programme to establish a South-South cooperation assistance fund to support the recovery and reconstruction of these countries after suffering extreme climate disasters in many countries."

The Forum was jointly organized by the Ministry of Ecology and Environment of China and the United Nations Organization "Sustainable Energy for All", ministers and ministerial representatives of developing countries such as Costa Rica, Cambodia, Cameroon, Antigua and Barbuda, Fiji and Tonga, the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations

World Food Programme and the World Resources Institute, relevant heads of international institutions such as the Energy Foundation attended the forum and made speeches.

美国希望与太平洋岛国开展更多贸易和投资

2022 年 11 月 09 日 消息来源: *Samoa News*

应美国贸易代表戴琪 (Kathrine Tai) 的请求, 美属萨摩亚、萨摩亚以及其他 20 个太平洋岛国的经济概况将成为联邦下设机构美国国际贸易委员会的调查重点。

戴琪 (Kathrine Tai) 在 2022 年 9 月 29 日致美国国际贸易委员会主席戴维·约翰森 (David S. Johanson) 的信中写道: “美国已经认识到加强同太平洋岛国贸易关系的重要性, 这有助于促进该地区的发展。”

戴琪说, 美国贸易代表办公室 (USTR) 有兴趣了解加强同太平洋岛国贸易关系的方法。”

“为了给未来的政策方针提供信息参考, 我们希望能更好地了解美国与太平洋岛国之间增强贸易流动的机遇与潜在挑战, 重点是太平洋岛国可能会有的向美国出口的障碍,” 她解释道。

与此同时, 美国贸易代表办公室还想了解扩大美国在岛国投资的障碍和机会。

基于上述情况, 戴琪表示, 贸易代表办公室要求美国国际贸易委员会根据联邦法律进行调查并准备一份报告, 找出阻碍美国在该地区增加商品、服务出口以及投资的因素。

在戴琪给戴维·约翰森的信中列出了需调查的 22 个太平洋岛国对象。具体要求涵盖六大领域, 如概述太平洋岛国经济体, 包括生产、消费、贸易和就业等主要部门情况。

此外, 报告还需包含 2017-2021 年间太平洋岛国的商品与服务出口情况, 给出影响其流入美国的主要原因; 以及列明 2017-2021 年间, 注入岛国的外国投资并找出影响美国投资的主要因素。

贸易代表办公室要求委员会在 2023 年 9 月 29 日前提交报告。该报告不应包含任何商业机密或其他机密信息, 因为最终成果将全部向公众公开。

22 个太平洋岛国调查对象包括独立国家、自由联盟国、美属领土和其他非独立国家。

在 2022 年 11 月 2 日的公告中, 美国国际贸易委员会公布了这项调查任务, 相关公开听证会定于 2023 年 2 月 1 日举行。该公告还提供了提交评论的地址。

U.S Looks to Develop More Trade and Investments with Pacific Island Nations

The economies of American Samoa and Samoa as well as twenty other Pacific island countries and territories is the focus of a federal probe and review, following a request by Ambassador Kathrine Tai of the Office of the U.S Trade Representative (USTR).

“The United States recognizes the importance of enhancing trade ties with the Pacific Islands countries, which can help support the development of the region,” Tai wrote in a letter to U.S International Trade Commission chairman, David S. Johanson.

Tai said that USTR “is interested in understanding ways to enhance our trade relationship with the Pacific Islands.”

“In order to inform future U.S. policy approaches, we seek to better understand potential impediments to and opportunities for increased trade flows between the United States and the Pacific Islands, with an emphasis on barriers Pacific Islands may face exporting to the United States,” she explained.

USTR would also like to

identify impediments to and opportunities for increased U.S. investment in the Pacific Islands.

Therefore, Tai said the USTR requested that the Commission conduct an investigation and prepare a report — in accordance with federal law — to analyze Pacific Island trade with the U.S and identify impediments to increased goods and services exports to the United States and U.S. investment in the Pacific Islands.

The letter also included the list of 22 “Pacific Islands” that are to be covered in the investigation. And USTR’s request covers six specific areas for the Commission to provide in their report. For example — provide an overview of the Pacific Island economies, including major sectors in production, consumption, trade, and employment.

Additionally, describe goods and services exports from the Pacific Islands during the period 2017–21, and identify major factors that impact those exports to the United States.

Furthermore, describe foreign investment in the Pacific Is-

lands during the period 2017–21; and identify major factors affecting investment from the United States.

USTR requested that the Commission deliver its report no later than 12 months from the date of this letter (Sept. 29, 2022). As USTR intends to make the report available to the public in its entirety, although the report should not include any confidential business information or classified information.

USTR’s letter specified the 22 Pacific independent countries, Freely Associated States, U.S territories and non-independent countries and territories to be covered in the Commission’s investigation.

In a Nov. 02 public notice, the Commission announced the investigation requested by USTR and a public hearing is set for Feb. 14, 2023. The notice also provides addresses to submit comments. (See federal portal - www.regulations.gov — for details, as well as the notice, under document number: ITC-2022-0417-0001.

More information on USTR online (www.ustr.gov).

世贸组织与太平洋岛国论坛确认在渔业补贴和关键问题上的合作

2022 年 11 月 19 日 消息来源: *Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat*

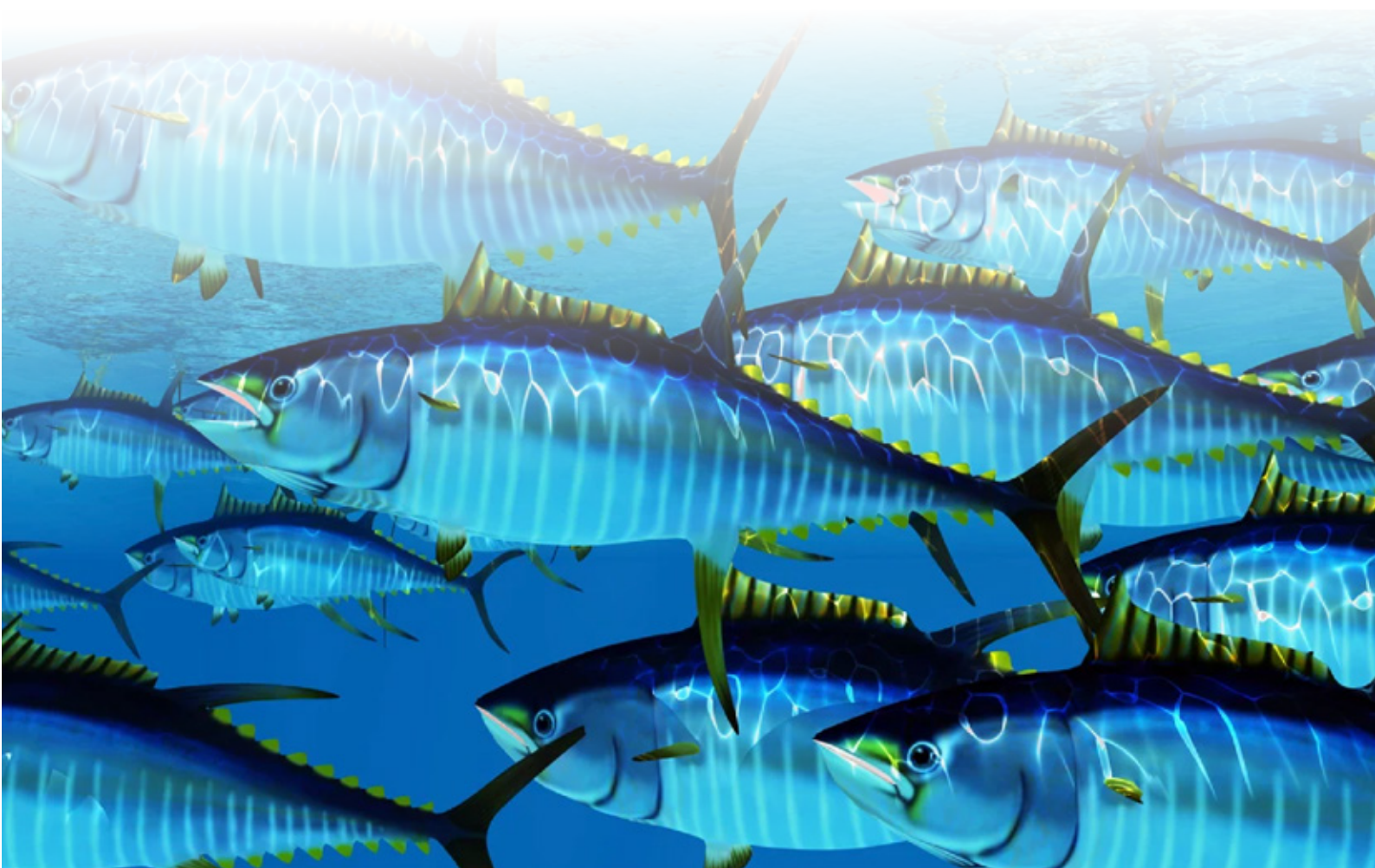
2022 年 11 月 18 日, 世界贸易组织 (WTO) 和太平洋岛国论坛 (PIF) 明确在渔业补贴和关键问题上继续合作。世贸组织总干事恩戈齐奥孔乔-伊韦阿在斐济楠迪会见了太平洋岛国的部长们, 高度肯定了该组织在海洋和气候方面的积极倡导和管理工作。为了巩固两个组织的长期合作关系, 双方续签了一份关于联合技术援助的谅解备忘录。

部长们在渔业补贴高级别太平洋地区会议上同奥孔乔-伊韦阿会面。奥孔乔-伊韦阿说, 在呼告海洋与气候问题对小岛屿发展中国家的生存威胁时, 太平洋岛国掷地有声, 包括在联合国气候变化大会第 27 次缔约方会议上。她还强调, 世贸组织未来的工作将帮助实现太平洋地区的优先事项,

包括以人为本的发展、更好地进入数字市场、加强气候安全以及自然资源的增值。

奥孔乔-伊韦阿表示“为了经济复苏粮食安全、价格稳定、气候变化减缓与适应以及迎接其他全球性挑战, 贸易和相关政策的合作必须成为解决方案的一部分。”

在此次会面中, 太平洋岛国论坛的部长们呼吁应加强合作, 落实《渔业补贴协定》, 并在第二轮谈判时加强采取行动的力度。在部长级联合声明中, 他们呼吁应尽快批准和实施《渔业补贴协定》, 并在第二轮谈判达成一项全面协议, 以充分落实联合国可持续发展目标 14.6, 即到 2020 年, 禁止





某些助长过剩产能和过度捕捞的渔业补贴,取消助长非法、未报告和无管制捕捞活动的补贴,避免出台新的这类补贴,同时承认给予发展中国家和最不发达国家合理、有效的特殊和差别待遇应是世界贸易组织渔业补贴谈判的一个不可或缺的重要组成部分,解决悬而未决的问题。

部长级联合声明还强调了世贸组织在农业方面的工作,包括粮食安全,新冠肺炎应对措施和未来准备工作,贸易发展与环境保护,改革筹措与电子商务,这些将成为该地区的优先事项。

斐济商贸、旅游和运输部长兼太平洋岛国论坛贸易部长法亚兹·西迪克·科亚(Faiyaz Siddiq Koya)高度评价了世贸组织在该地区的接触与承诺,并感谢其关切。在交谈中,部长们强调了凝心聚力和朝着一个目标出发的重要性。科亚部长还敦促加入世贸组织的太平洋成员国共同推进《渔业补贴协定》,以改善该地区的状况,并指出该决定必须是为了太平洋渔业资源、粮食安全和人民生计的长期可持续性。

联合国秘书长海洋问题特使彼得汤姆森强调,世界贸易组织的太平洋岛国成员需继续在渔业补贴方面发挥强有力的领导作用,率先批准协定,并在第十三届部长级会议(MC13)之前开展并完成第二轮谈判所需的一切准备工作。

联合技术援助谅解备忘录

世界贸易组织和太平洋岛国论坛签署了一份提供联合技术援助的谅解备忘录(MOU),这是两大秘书处第五次就区域技术援助开展长期合作。

太平洋岛国论坛副秘书长菲利蒙·马诺尼(Filimon Manoni)表示,谅解备忘录将确保相关技术援助和能力建设有利于太平洋岛国履行义务,增加对多边贸易谈判的参与。他进一步肯定了部长级声明的通过,该声明概述了该地区的优先事项,这些优先事项将指导他们在日内瓦世贸组织的工作。

在高级别会议之前,世贸组织与太平洋地区官员组织了为期两天的研讨会,以详细了解《渔业补贴协定》,并促进与会成员就该此交换意见。

世贸组织副总干事安吉拉·埃拉德(Angela Ellard)说:“太平洋岛国一直是渔业补贴谈判的重要领导者。我们必须共同努力,通过国内程序,尽快接受新协议,这样才能开始获益。与此同时,必须进行第二轮谈判,以敲定进一步的规约准则。蓝色太平洋 2050 战略展示了太平洋地区在渔业可持续发展 and 气候方面的领导地位。”

WTO, Pacific Islands Forum Affirm Cooperation for Work on Fisheries Subsidies and Key Issues

The World Trade Organization (WTO) and the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) on 18 November affirmed continuing cooperation on fisheries subsidies and other key issues. WTO Director-General Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala, meeting with Pacific Islands ministers in Nadi, Fiji, lauded the group's advocacy on and stewardship of the ocean and climate. To reaffirm longstanding cooperation between the two organizations, the WTO and the PIF renewed a memorandum of understanding for joint technical assistance.

The ministers met with Director-General Okonjo-Iweala at the WTO High-Level Pacific Regional Event on Fisheries Subsidies. The Director-General said the voice of Pacific Island countries, including at the UN COP27 Climate Change Conference, was heard loud and clear on the threat ocean and climate issues pose on the very existence of small island developing states. The Direc-

tor-General also emphasized that future work at the WTO can help deliver on the Pacific's priorities including on people-centred development, better access to digital markets, greater climate security, and value addition to natural resources.

"Trade and cooperation on trade policy has to be part of the solution—for economic recovery, for food security, for price stability, for climate mitigation and adaptation, and for other global commons challenges," Director-General Okonjo-Iweala said.

The Pacific Islands Forum ministers called for strong cooperation to implement the Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies and step up action on the second wave of negotiations. The ministers, in their joint statement, called on WTO members to ratify and implement the Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies as soon as possible, and committed to further negotiations to conclude a comprehensive agreement to give the fullest effect

to United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 14.6 and to address outstanding issues.

The Ministerial statement also highlighted WTO work on agriculture, including food security; COVID-19 response and future preparedness; development; trade and environment; WTO reform, and e-commerce as priorities for the region.

Fiji's Minister for Commerce, Trade, Tourism and Transport, and Chair of the Pacific Islands Forum Trade Ministers, Honourable Faiyaz Siddiq Koya, commended the WTO for its engagement with and commitment to the Pacific region and to understanding the group's concerns. While speaking to Pacific Ministers and Officials, the minister emphasised the power of solidarity and having a common goal to shape the outcomes at the WTO. Minister Koya also urged the Pacific Islands members to the WTO to collectively move forward, in terms of the Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies for the



betterment of the region, noting the decision must be for long-term sustainability of the Pacific's fisheries resources, food security, and livelihood of the people.

The UN Secretary General's Special Envoy for the Ocean Peter Thomson emphasized at the meeting the need for Pacific Island members to the WTO to continue their strong leadership on fisheries subsidies by being amongst the first to ratify the Agreement and to do all that is necessary to commence and conclude the second wave negotiations prior to the 13th Ministerial Conference (MC13).

PIFS-WTO memorandum of understanding

The WTO and PIFS signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) for joint technical assistance for Pacific Islands Forum countries, which renews for the fifth time long-standing cooperation between the two Secretariats for delivering regional technical assistance activities.

PIF Deputy Secretary General Filimon Manoni noted the strong cooperation between the WTO and PIF. He said the

MOU will ensure that relevant technical assistance and capacity building on WTO issues will benefit Pacific Island countries to enhance implementation of obligations and increase their engagement in multilateral trade negotiations. He further welcomed the adoption of the Ministerial Statement, which outlines the region's priorities that will guide their work at the WTO in Geneva.

Ahead of the Ministerial meeting, the WTO organized a two-day workshop with Pacific officials to provide a detailed understanding of the Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies and to facilitate an exchange among participating members on the agreement's entry into force and implementation, and the second wave negotiations.

WTO Deputy Director-General Angela Ellard said: "The Pacific has been a significant and vital leader in the fisheries subsidies negotiations. We must work together to quickly accept the new agreement through carrying out domestic processes so we can begin to reap the benefits. At the same

time, we must negotiate the second wave of negotiations to bring further disciplines. The Blue Pacific 2050 strategy displays the leadership of the Pacific region for sustainable fisheries systems, as well as climate and digital trade."



智库报告

THINK-TANK REPORTS

美国—太平洋岛国峰会：好的、坏的和尴尬的

2022 年 11 月 07 日 作者: Derek Grossman | 图片来源: VOA

在中美全球竞争不断加剧的背景下，拜登政府延续了特朗普政府的脚步，加强了与太平洋岛国的接触。9 月 28 日至 29 日，美国在白宫主办了有史以来的第一次太平洋岛国峰会。来自十多个国家的太平洋岛国领导人和观察员参加了此次活动，并签署了一份包含包涵 11 个合作要点的《美国 - 太平洋伙伴关系宣言》(Declaration on U.S.-Pacific Partnership)，承诺共同应对气候变化、经济增长和可持续发展、海洋安全、疫情等各种挑战。

然而这次历史性的峰会很难说是绝对成功的，而且它应该放在适当的背景下看待。事实上，把这次会议放在适合的背景下看，它虽然对美国在太平洋岛国地区的战略有重要影响，但它也有好的坏的、甚至是尴尬的一面。

好的方面

从积极的方面看，这次峰会将大洋洲作为必要的焦点——自二战结束以来，华盛顿在很大程度上忽视了这个地区。在此之前，美国政策制定者主要是在双边和临时基础上处理与太平洋岛国（不包括澳大利亚和新西兰）的关系。2019 年 5 月，唐纳德·特朗普总统在白宫接待了三个自由联系国（马绍尔群岛、密克罗尼西亚联邦和帕劳）的领导人，这是美国最接近重要多边峰会的一次会议。

这次华盛顿峰会的另一个显著成就是，太平洋岛国与会者同意了《美国 - 太平洋伙伴关系宣言》(Declaration on U.S.-Pacific Partnership)。此外，拜登政府成功地游说所罗门群岛与其他峰会参与者一道，签署了宣言。

同样令人印象深刻的是，在峰会结束时拜登政府发布的《太平洋伙伴关系战略》(Pacific

Partnership Strategy) 有意识地、特别与该地区的《2050 年蓝色太平洋大陆战略》(2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent) 保持了一致——甚至明确地将战略逐点联系起来。美国的战略还清晰地将气候变化列为优先事项，这也是拜登政府的首要任务之一，该战略表示，“我们有兴趣与太平洋岛屿合作，推动全球行动以应对气候变化。”气候变化对大洋洲构成了生存威胁，正因如此，这样的语言正中要害。

坏的方面

对华盛顿来说不幸的是，这次峰会也产生了一些负面结果。例如，这次会议并非所有成员都出席了，这让人怀疑《宣言》在该地区是否具有合法性。

在太平洋岛国地区，决策传统上是通过一致的多边共识作出的。但是，基里巴斯和瑙鲁由于国内选举而没有派出领导人（参加会议），而瓦努阿图虽然是《宣言》的缔约国，但也没有领导人代表，太平洋岛国论坛可能必须决定如何更好的推进相关内容，这让《宣言》的未来充满不确定性。（尽管澳大利亚和新西兰的领导人都没有出席，但他们不太可能反对《宣言》。）拜登政府只要等到所有太平洋岛国论坛的成员都有能力并愿意加入《宣言》，就可能避免潜在的问题。一位著名的太平洋问题专家安娜·波尔斯 (Anna Powles) 博士这样描述当时的局势：“美国在该地区受到热烈欢迎，但可以说，美国重新参与太平洋事务的节奏太匆忙了。”

事实上，拜登政府决定主办此次峰会显然是对中国在该地区日益增长的影响力的下意识反应。这里的问题不仅是美国为了对抗中国而加快与太平洋岛国的重新接触，而是太平洋岛国一再明确地表达他们无意卷入大国竞争。



拜登政府的倡议——如蓝色太平洋伙伴（澳大利亚、日本、新西兰、英国和美国）以各种方式协助太平洋岛国，四方会谈（澳大利亚、印度、日本和美国）以加强海洋领域意识，或其他——散发着大国竞争气息的倡议，它们可能会引起大洋洲国家的愤怒回应。例如，据报道，所罗门群岛拒绝签署涉及中国内容的《宣言》。与此同时，斐济总理弗兰克·姆拜尼马拉马在推特上说：“太平洋需要真正的合作伙伴，而不是超级专注于权力的超级大国。”他的观点非常具有影响力，因为斐济被认为是太平洋地区传统的权力中心，也是太平洋岛国论坛总部的所在地。

例如，拜登政府宣布，它已任命一名官员担任太平洋岛国论坛的新任特使。当然，作为关键的对话伙伴，华盛顿深化与太平洋岛国论坛的接触是完全合理的。但在中美在太平洋和世界范围内的竞争加剧之前，美国没有必要任命特使。现在美国却反其道而行之。太平洋岛国可能会识破这些决定。

从表面上看，美国在最近的峰会上承诺向太平洋地区提供 8.1 亿美元，这听起来很不错。然而，如果你把它拆开来，副总统卡玛拉·哈里斯在 7 月份的太平洋岛国论坛峰会上发表讲话时承诺了 6 亿美元，因此拜登政府试图为尚未完成的事情再次邀功。这些资金的绝大多数用于渔业保护，特别是支持旨在遏制中国在该地区捕捞扩张的《南太平洋金枪鱼条约》(South Pacific Tuna Treaty)，因此大部分资金不会满足太平洋岛民的其他迫切需求。最后，这些资金将分十年分配——每年 6000 万美元，这听起来太过于微不足道——而且这些资金须经美国国会批准，这意味着它甚至可能不会被拨出。

尴尬的方面

似乎这些麻烦还不够，峰会遭遇困境还有更深层次的原因。例如，在活动前几周，拜登政府似乎忽略了邀请库克群岛和纽埃岛，也许是因为拜登最初认为这些国家不是独立的。虽然这两个国家都不是联合国成员国，但它们也是完全主权国家以及太平洋岛国论坛的成员。两国唯一的独特之处在于，它们都与新西兰保持着自由联系条约——将

其外交和安全政策都“外包”出去的独特国际协议。虽然他们的公民持有新西兰护照，但实际上他们在宪法上独立于新西兰。

然而，华盛顿将他们与新喀里多尼亚和法属波利尼西亚（法国的一处领土和特别行政区）归为一类，这两个地区最初也没有收到邀请。在一次显而易见的道歉中，美国在峰会上宣布正式承认库克群岛和纽埃岛为主权国家，这是过度补偿——华盛顿很久以前就应该这么做了。

这一尴尬而不合时宜的声明也突显了一个令人不安的现实，即美国在整个太平洋地区的外交存在实属悲哀。迄今为止，美国只在少数几个太平洋岛国设有大使馆，且主要设在南太平洋，这意味着该地区的两个主要大使馆——斐济和巴布亚新几内亚——必须覆盖其他国家。

例如，目前美国驻斐济大使馆还负责基里巴斯、瑙鲁、汤加和 700 多英里外的图瓦卢。美国副总统卡玛拉·哈里斯在太平洋岛国论坛的讲话中指出，华盛顿将在基里巴斯和汤加开设新的大使馆。

美国驻巴布亚新几内亚大使馆还负责所罗门群岛和瓦努阿图的事务，但美国驻巴布亚新几内亚的代表与瓦努阿图的代表很少进行讨论，前者甚至从未访问过瓦努阿图。今年 2 月，美国国务卿安东尼·布林肯 (Antony Blinken) 承诺重新开放美国驻所罗门群岛大使馆，但直到 8 月，副国务卿温迪·谢尔曼 (Wendy Sherman) 和美国驻澳大利亚大使卡罗琳·肯尼迪 (Caroline Kennedy) 访问所罗门群岛，纪念第二次世界大战中的瓜达尔卡纳尔岛战役 80 周年时，大使馆仍然没有重新开放。

最后，在峰会后与太平洋岛国的联合声明中，华盛顿没有就在马绍尔群岛进行的肮脏的冷战核试验遗产向其道歉和赔偿。从 1946 年到 1958 年，美国在比基尼和埃内维塔克环礁附近试验了 67 枚核弹，其放射性沉降物继续以健康缺陷和癌症的形式影响该国居民。相反，该声明写道：“我们也承认冷战的核遗产。美国仍然致力于解决马绍尔群岛共和国持续存在的环境、公共卫生问题和其他福利问题。”这远远达不到马绍尔群岛所寻求的

道歉，而且可能会对美国 - 马绍尔群岛自由联系国协议 (U.S.-Marshall Island Compact of Free Association) 的重新谈判产生负面影响，该协议为美国提供了进入马绍尔群岛的独家军事使用权，这也是印度 - 太平洋地区重大战时行动的关键促成因素。

结语

美国 - 太平洋岛国峰会当然是一个重要时刻。当然，这并不是美国在太平洋战略的最终决定。然而，它在许多方面确实集中并夸大了美国在该地区战略的一些优势和弱点。无论如何，这次峰会为美国与太平洋岛国密切接触的新时代奠定了基础，主要是——无论好坏——考虑到了中国（在该地区的存在）。

今后，华盛顿可能会考虑将对中国的敌对行为降至最低，进行更好的外交游戏，从中获得一些真正的对太平洋岛国的认知，增加资金并将其分配给真正影响普通太平洋岛民的项目，尊重和推动太平洋岛国论坛进程。至少就目前而言，美国在太平洋的战略还有待改进。

2022 年 9 月 29 日，在美国华盛顿国务院举行的美国 - 太平洋岛国峰会上发表讲话时，美国总统乔·拜登坐在国务卿安东尼·布林肯旁边。



America's Pacific Island Summit: The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly

Within the context of intensifying U.S.-China great power competition globally, the Biden administration has continued in the footsteps of the Trump administration by strengthening regional engagement with Pacific Island countries. On September 28–29, the United States hosted its first ever Pacific Islands Summit at the White House. Pacific Island leaders and observers, hailing from over a dozen states, participated in the event and signed an eleven-point “Declaration on U.S.-Pacific Partnership” in which they pledged to jointly tackle various challenges such as climate change, economic growth and sustainable development, maritime security, and the pandemic.

This historic summit was hardly an absolute success, however, and should be put within its proper context. Indeed, there were good, bad, and even ugly takeaways that hold significant implications for American strategy in the region going forward.

The Good

Starting with the positives, the Summit put a necessary spotlight on Oceania—a region Washington has largely and lamentably ignored since the end of World War II. Prior to the event, U.S. policymakers primarily handled relations with Pacific Island countries (excluding Australia and New Zealand) bilaterally, and on an ad hoc basis. The closest Washington came to a multilateral summit of significance was when President Donald Trump, in May 2019, hosted the leaders of the three Freely Associated States (FAS)—Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, and Palau—at the White House.

Washington's latest summit was also a remarkable accomplishment because the Pacific Island participants agreed to the Declaration on U.S.-Pacific Partnership. By comparison, just a few months earlier, in May, Chinese foreign minister Wang Yi embarked on an unprecedented ten-day, eight-nation tour in which he attempt-

ed to convince Pacific Island counterparts to sign (PDF) Beijing's “China-Pacific Island Countries Common Development Vision”—a sweeping multilateral deal encompassing political, economic, and security issues. He returned empty-handed. Moreover, the Biden administration successfully lobbied the Solomon Islands—which in April inked a security pact with China—to go along with the rest of the summit participants and sign the Declaration after China language was omitted from the final text.

It was equally impressive that the Biden administration's Pacific Partnership Strategy (PDF), released at the conclusion of the summit, very consciously and specifically tracked with the region's 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent—even to the extent of explicitly connecting the strategies on a point-by-point basis. The American strategy also clearly prioritized climate change, which is also one of the Biden administration's top priorities, stating “we have an interest in partnering with



the Pacific Islands to drive global action to combat climate change.” Climate change presents an existential threat to Oceania, and thus, such language hits the mark.

the Bad

Unfortunately for Washington, there were several negative outcomes from the summit as well. For example, although a majority of Pacific Island Forum (PIF) members attended the event, not all were present, leaving one to wonder whether the Declaration has any legitimacy in the region.

Within the Pacific, decisions are traditionally made through unanimous multilateral consensus. But, because Kiribati and Nauru did not send their leaders due to domestic elections, and Vanuatu—though a party to the Declaration—did not either, the PIF will likely have to determine how best to proceed, leaving the fate of the Declaration open-ended. (Although neither Australia's nor New Zealand's leaders attended, they are very unlikely to oppose the Declaration.) The Biden administration probably could have avoided potential problems down the line by simply waiting until

all PIF members were able and willing to participate in the event. One well-known expert on the Pacific, Dr. Anna Powles, described the situation thusly: “The United States is strongly welcomed back in the region, but arguably the tempo by which the United States has pursued its reengagement in the Pacific is felt to be too rushed, too hurried.”

Indeed, the Biden administration's decision to host the summit was clearly a knee-jerk reaction to China's growing influence in the region. The trouble here is not simply that the United States sped up its reengagement to counter China, it is that Pacific Island states have consistently and explicitly voiced their concerns about inadvertently getting swept up in great power competition.

The Biden administration's initiatives—such as Partners in the Blue Pacific (Australia, Japan, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States) to assist Pacific Island nations in a variety of ways, the Quad (Australia, India, Japan, and the United States) to enhance maritime domain awareness, or others—reek of great power competition,

which can cause the nations of Oceania to bristle in response. The Solomon Islands, for example, reportedly refused to sign the Declaration with Chinese language included. Meanwhile, Fijian Prime Minister Frank Bainimarama tweeted that, “The Pacific needs genuine partners, not superpowers that are super-focussed [sic] on power.” His comments have real heft because Fiji is considered the traditional power center of the Pacific and is home to the PIF headquarters.

The Biden administration, for instance, announced that it had appointed an official to become the new special envoy to the PIF. Of course, it makes perfect sense for Washington, as a key dialogue partner, to deepen its engagement with the PIF. But prior to intensifying U.S.-China competition in the Pacific and worldwide, the United States did not believe there was a need to appoint a special envoy. Now it does. Pacific Island states probably see right through such decisions.

On the surface, the U.S. pledge to provide \$810 million to the Pacific at the recent summit sounds great. However, if you break it down, \$600 million was previously



pledged by Vice President Kamala Harris when she addressed the PIF summit in July, and so the Biden administration is trying to take credit twice for something it has yet to accomplish. The money is also overwhelmingly tied to fisheries protection, particularly in support of the South Pacific Tuna Treaty that aims to counter expanding Chinese fishing in the region, and thus most of the funds won't address other pressing needs of Pacific Islanders. Finally, the funds would be spread out over ten years—\$60 million per year, which sounds far more paltry—and subject to Congressional approval, meaning it may not even happen.

and the Ugly

As if these troubles were not enough, there are deeper reasons the summit suffered. In the weeks before the event, for example, the Biden administration appeared to overlook inviting the Cook Islands and Niue, perhaps because they initially believed these states were not independent. While it is true that neither is a member of the United Nations, they are also fully sovereign states and members of

the PIF. The only unique aspect to both is that they maintain compacts of free association—unique international agreements that outsource their foreign and security policies—with New Zealand. Although their citizens hold New Zealander passports, they do in fact maintain constitutional independence from Wellington.

Nevertheless, Washington lumped them in with New Caledonia and French Polynesia—a territory and special autonomous region of France respectively—which also did not initially receive invitations. In an apparent apology, the United States overcompensated by announcing at the summit it would officially recognize the Cook Islands and Niue as sovereign nations—something Washington should have already done long ago.

The awkward, untimely announcement also highlighted the uncomfortable reality that is the woeful American diplomatic presence throughout the Pacific. To date, Washington maintains embassies in only a handful of Pacific Island states, mainly in the South Pacific, which means that the two major embassies in the

region—Fiji and Papua New Guinea—have to cover many other countries.

At present, the U.S. Embassy in Fiji, for example, is also responsible for Kiribati, Nauru, Tonga, and Tuvalu—which is more than 700 miles away. In her virtual address to the PIF, Vice President Kamala Harris noted that Washington would open new embassies in Kiribati and Tonga.

The U.S. Embassy in Papua New Guinea is also responsible for Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, but American representatives in Papua New Guinea have had very few discussions with Vanuatuan counterparts and have never even visited the country. In February, Secretary of State Antony Blinken pledged to reopen the U.S. Embassy in Solomon Islands after nearly 30 years, but by August, when Deputy Secretary of State Wendy Sherman and U.S. Ambassador to Australia Caroline Kennedy visited Solomon Islands to commemorate the 80th anniversary of the World War II Battle of Guadalcanal, the embassy had still not reopened.

Finally, in its joint statement with the Pacific Islands fol-





lowing the summit, Washington did not go far enough in apologizing to and compensating the Marshall Islands for its sordid Cold War nuclear testing legacy. From 1946 to 1958, the United States tested 67 nuclear bombs near Bikini and Enewetak Atolls, the radioactive fallout of which continues to impact the country's inhabitants in the form of health defects and cancer. Instead, the statement reads: "We, too, acknowledge the nuclear legacy of the Cold War. The United States remains committed to addressing the Republic of the Marshall Islands' ongoing environmental, public health concerns, and other welfare concerns." This falls far short of the apology Marshall Islands seeks, and it could negatively impact renegotiation of the U.S.–Marshall Island Compact of Free Association, which affords the United States near-exclusive military access to the Marshall Islands and is thus a key enabler of major wartime operations in the Indo-Pacific.

Concluding Thoughts

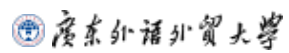
The U.S.–Pacific Islands Summit was, of course, a moment in time. Certainly, it is not the final word on American strat-

egy in the Pacific. However, it did in many ways epitomize and exaggerate some of the strengths and weaknesses of U.S. strategy in the region. Either way, the Summit has set the stage for a new era of intense American engagement with Pacific Island countries, primarily—and for better or worse—with China in mind.

Going forward, Washington might consider keeping rivalrous behavior against China to a minimum, play a much better diplomatic game, acquire some real Pacific Island expertise within its ranks, consider additional funding and allocate it to projects that actually impact the average Pacific Islander, and respect and work through the PIF process. For the time being, at least, U.S. strategy in the Pacific leaves much to be desired.



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