

PACIFIC ISLANDS REPORT

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太平洋岛国动态



全球安全倡议概念文件（全文）

The Global Security Initiative Concept Paper

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岛国快讯

PACIFIC ISLANDS
NEWSLETTERS

斐济总理宣布太平洋区域团结恢复

2023 年 02 月 24 日 消息来源: PACNEWS | 图片来源: PINA

斐济总理、即将离任的太平洋岛国论坛主席西蒂韦尼·兰布卡 (Sitiveni Rabuka) 表示, 基里巴斯总统塔内希·马茂 (Taneti Maamau) 在周五(2 月 24 日) 签署了《苏瓦协议》(Suva Agreement) 之后, 太平洋地区的团结有所恢复。

兰布卡表示, 他很荣幸能在南迪 (Nadi) 接待太平洋领导们。

“这是一个连接并重新点燃许多地区关系的机会。这也是斐济再次展示其人民在全世界范围内都享有盛誉的热情好客的机会。

“作为论坛领导人,我们在丹娜努 (Denarau) 相聚的主旨是反思、复兴与庆祝。

我们深刻思考了论坛大家庭的意义以及保护我们自身团结的重要性, 并重申了对《2050 年蓝色太平洋大陆战略》(2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent) 的共同承诺。”

兰布卡在丹娜努对记者表示:“我对论坛大家庭团结的完全恢复感到非常高兴。”

“为此, 我可以确认基里巴斯的塔内希·马茂总统已经签署了《苏瓦协议》。

太平洋岛国领导人在《苏瓦协定》确定了如下内容:

“任命巴伦·瓦卡 (Divavesi Waqa) 为太平洋岛国论坛的下一任秘书长, 该任命自 2024 年起生效。”

“任命马绍尔群岛共和国的提名者菲力蒙·马诺尼 (Filimon Manoni) 博士为太平洋专员。”

“同意在基里巴斯共和国设立一个太平洋岛国论坛分区域办事处; 并且同意在帕劳共和国设立一个独立的太平洋专员办事处。”

兰布卡表示, 新西兰和澳大利亚已为《苏瓦协议》的实施提供了 300 万美元。

他表示, 关于日本政府计划释放经多核素处理系统所处理的废水的问题, 论坛领导人重申了科学和数据对指导有关拟议排放的政治决策的重要性。

太平洋岛国论坛特别领导人非正式会议还讨论了领导人提出的一系列具体的国家倡议, 包括: 季节性工人计划, 澳大利亚与太平洋地区合作主办第 31 届缔约方会议的申请, 向联合国大会提交的决议草案的最新情况, 寻求国际法院关于国家在气候变化领域的义务, 以及所罗门群岛、基里巴斯和图瓦卢即将从最不发达国家排除等内容。

“同样令人感到喜悦的是,在交接即将结束时, 斐济已将太平洋岛国论坛主席的职位移交给布朗总理和库克群岛政府。

“尽管只有两个月, 但我依然很感激有机会担任这一角色, 我很高兴能够为我们今天会议的重要成果做出贡献。”

他表示:“当我交出接力棒时, 我知道我们的关系可靠而坚实, 我们共同划着德鲁亚 (斐济的双体独木舟) 以实现我们的集体愿望。”

Pacific Solidarity Restored, Declares Fiji PM

Fiji's Prime Minister and outgoing Pacific Islands Forum Chair Sitiveni Rabuka says the Pacific solidarity has been restored after Kiribati President Taneti Maamau Friday signed the Suva Agreement.

Rabuka said it has been an honour for him, personally, to have hosted his fellow Pacific Leaders in Nadi this week.

"It was an opportunity to connect and rekindle many regional relationships. It was also an opportunity for Fiji to showcase again the warmth and hospitality that our Fijian people are renowned for, the world over.

"Our gathering as Forum Leaders here in Denarau was framed under the theme Reflection, Renewal, Celebration.

We have reflected on what it means to be a Forum Family and the importance of protecting our own solidarity and we have renewed our collective of commitment to the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent," said Rabuka.

"I'm very very pleased that the solidarity of the Forum

family have been fully restored" Rabuka told Journalists in Denarau.

"To that end I can confirm that the President of Kiribati Taneti Maamau has signed the Suva Agreement.

In line with the Leaders commitment under the Suva Agreement, they confirm the following:

"We have today appointed Baron Divavesi Waqa as the next Secretary General of the Pacific Islands Forum effective from 2024.

"We have today appointed Dr Filimon Manoni, a nominee of the Republic of the Marshall

Islands, as the Pacific Ocean Commissioner;

"We have agreed to the establishment of a Sub-Regional Office for the Pacific Islands Forum in the Republic of Kiribati; and

"We have agreed to the establishment of a stand-alone Office of the Pacific Ocean Commissioner in the Republic of Palau.

Rabuka said New Zealand and Australia has offered \$3 million for the operationalisation of the Suva Agreement.

On the matter of the planned release by the Government of Japan on the ALPS-treated



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。



water, Forum Leaders reaffirmed the importance of science and data to guide the political decisions on the proposed discharge, he said.

Rabuka said the meeting also discussed a range of specific country initiatives that were tabled by Leaders, including: the Regional Seasonal Workers Scheme, Australia's bid to host COP 31 in partnership with the Pacific region, an update on the Draft Resolution to the UNGA, seeking an Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice on the obligations of States in respect of climate change and Solomon Islands imminent graduation from Least Developed Country Status to be deferred including Kiribati and Tuvalu.

"I am also pleased to confirm that at the end of the Retreat, Fiji has handed over the role of Chair of the Pacific Islands Forum to Prime Minister Brown and the Government of the Cook Islands.

"I am grateful for the opportunity that I have been given to carry this role, albeit for only two months and I am pleased that I was able to contribute in a very small way towards the important outcomes of our meeting today.

"As I handover the baton, I know that we are in good hands as we paddle our Drua to achieve our collective aspirations," he said.

所罗门被敦促确保控制太平洋运动会和选举支出

2023 年 02 月 27 日 消息来源: RNZ NEWS | 图片来源: RNZ NEWS

国际货币基金组织敦促所罗门群岛确保今年太平洋运动会和推迟的大选的支出得到较好控制。

据 Inside the Games 报道, Masafumi Yabara 带领国际货币基金组织 (IMF) 团队前往所罗门群岛, 他表示太平洋运动会可能会导致其 2023 年的财政赤字增加。

Yabara 说, 需要控制与运动会和选举有关的支出, 以尽量减少对其他必要支出的挤占。

国际货币基金组织的工作人员建议, 对太平洋运动会有关开支的审计将在其结束后公布。

Yabara 表示, 尽管乌克兰战争和高通货膨胀等挑战依然存在, 但与太平洋运动会相关的项目有助于经济复苏。

“经济正在从一系列冲击中复苏, 其中包括内乱和当地爆发的新冠疫情。

“在 2023 年太平洋运动会之前重新开放边境以及基础设施的支出提振了经济增长, 但复苏一直很脆弱, 因为俄乌战争导致通胀上升以及贸易条件恶化。”

Yabara 估计, 2023 年的增长率为 2.5%, 今年年底的通货膨胀率预计为 4.7%, 而 2022 年底为 8.5%。

Yabara 补充道, 太平洋运动会可能会导致 2023 年财政赤字增加, 这意味着需要谨慎控制支出。

他说: “预计到 2023 年, 财政赤字将扩大到 GDP 的 6.3%, 这主要是由于举办太平洋运动会和准备大选的特殊支出 (合计占 GDP 的 5.3%)。”

“与这两个事件相关的支出需要得到很好的控制, 以尽量减少对其他必要支出的挤占, 包括对弱势群体有针对性的支持和对未来 (经济) 增长的投资。”

“一旦复苏得到保证, 应优先重建政府的广泛现金余额, 使其至少达到两个月的总支出。”

所罗门群岛原定于 11 月 19 日至 12 月 2 日举办今年的太平洋运动会, 此前已经推迟了 4 个月。

所罗门总理梅纳西·索加瓦雷 (Manasseh Sogavare) 表示, 举办此多项体育赛事意味着该国无法在 2023 年举行大选, 他的任期已经超过了宪法规定的四年限制, 批评人士称这是攫取权力的非民主行为。

运动会新渠道

所罗门群岛的国家广播公司 SIBC 将在太平洋运动会之前推出一个电视台。

TTV 首席执行官约翰逊·霍尼梅 (Johnson Honimae) 在与所罗门电信公司 (Solomon Telekom Company) 签署广播协议后透露了这一消息, 该协议将在 TTV 的传媒和在线平台上向全球播放比赛报道。

该谅解备忘录的条件是, 国家广播公司从太平洋运动会组委会获得比赛的知识产权。

霍尼梅表示, 他对此次签约感到非常兴奋, 因为这表明了他们对确保太平洋运动会和未来 SIBC 电视频道在全国范围内播出的真正承诺。

SIBC 与其新西兰合作伙伴 MMG 通信公司联合竞标成为 2023 年太平洋运动会的主办广播公司和所罗门群岛的国家版权持有者。

霍尼梅表示, SIBC 电视服务将在 11 月 19 日运动会开幕式前推出。

这项工作将需要 100 名工作人员和 60 台摄像机对 9 个比赛场馆的大部分比赛进行同步转播。

Solomons Urged to Ensure Games, Election Spending is Controlled

The International Monetary Fund has urged the Solomon Islands to ensure spending on this year's Pacific Games and the delayed general election is well controlled.

Inside the Games reports Masafumi Yabara led the IMF team to the Solomon Islands, and he said the Pacific Games is likely to contribute to an increased fiscal deficit for 2023.

Yabara said expenditure related to the Games and the election needs to be controlled to minimise the crowding out of other essential spending.

The IMF staff has recommended that an audit of expenditures related to the Pacific Games be published after it has concluded.

Yabara said projects related to the Pacific Games had helped with an economic recovery, although challenges including the war in Ukraine and high inflation remained.

"The economy is recovering from a series of shocks, including civil unrest and a local outbreak of covid-19," Yabara said.

"The reopening of the border and infrastructure spending ahead of the 2023 Pacific Games have boosted growth but the recovery has been fragile, as Russia's war in Ukraine has led to higher inflation and a worsening of the terms of trade."

A growth rate of 2.5 percent is estimated by Yabara for 2023, with inflation projected to be 4.7 percent at the end of the current year, in comparison to 8.5 percent at the end of 2022.

Yabara added that the Pacific Games is likely to contribute to an increased fiscal deficit for 2023, meaning that careful control of spending is required.

"The fiscal deficit is projected to widen to 6.3 percent of GDP in 2023, mainly driven by exceptional expenditures for the hosting of the Pacific Games and preparation for the general elections (summing up to 5.3 percent of GDP)," he said.

"Expenditures related to these two events need to be well controlled to minimise the crowding out of other essen-

tial spending, including targeted support for the vulnerable and investment for future growth.

"Once the recovery is secured, rebuilding the government's broad cash balance to at least two months of total spending should be prioritised."

The IMF staff has recommended that an audit of expenditures related to the Pacific Games are published after it has concluded.

The Solomon Islands is due to stage this year's Pacific Games between November 19 and December 2, following a four-month delay.

Prime Minister Manasseh Sogavare said hosting the multi-sport event means the country cannot hold a general election in 2023 and has had his term extended beyond the constitutional limit of four years in a move critics say is a power grab and undemocratic.

New channel for Games

The national broadcaster for Solomon Islands SIBC will be launching a television station ahead



of the Pacific Games.

This was revealed by its chief executive Johnson Honimae after signing a broadcasting agreement with Solomon Telekom Company that would see games coverage aired nationally and internationally on TTV's transmitters and online platforms.

The MoU is conditional on the national broadcaster securing intellectual property rights for the tournament from the Pacific games organising committee.

Honimae said he is thrilled

with the signing as it shows a real commitment to ensuring the Pacific Games and the future SIBC TV channel is shown nationwide.

SIBC have tabled a joint bid with its New Zealand partner MMG Communications to be the host broadcaster of the 2023 Pacific Games and the national rights holder in the Solomon Islands.

Honimae said it has been decided that the SIBC television service will be launched in time for the Games opening ceremony on November 19.

The undertaking will require 100 staff and 60 cameras to simulcast the majority of events at the nine games venues.



2023

PACIFIC GAMES
SOLOMON ISLANDS

CHALLENGE • CELEBRATE • UNITE

斐济总理会见库克群岛总理

2023 年 02 月 23 日 消息来源: PACNEWS

斐济总理兼外交部长西蒂韦尼·兰布卡于南迪举行的太平洋岛国论坛特别领导人非正式会议会见了库克群岛总理马克·布朗。

两位领导人在首次会晤中讨论了进一步推进斐济和库克群岛双边关系的重点合作领域。

兰布卡总理强调斐济高度重视与库克群岛的关系,库克群岛是太平洋岛屿发展中国家和大片海域的管理者。

他补充说,多年来,通过我们在区域和国际论坛上的集体参与和倡导,我们的双边关系得到了发展。

兰布卡总理还强调,两国关系正在不断发展壮大。

同时,他感谢库克群岛外长率先代表论坛主席于 2 月与日本首相岸田文雄会面,讨论“福岛核废料排放”这一重要问题。

在区域问题上,西蒂韦尼·兰布卡感谢布朗总理在斐济担任太平洋岛国论坛主席期间的领导和支持。

他认为,随着密克罗尼西亚重归组织怀抱以及基里巴斯的回归,还有本周晚些时候《苏瓦协议》的签署,太平洋岛国论坛改革的政治承诺现在将全面发挥作用。

兰布卡也借此机会祝贺布朗成为论坛的新任主席,并承诺斐济将全力支持其工作,以便在对太平洋大家庭至关重要的问题上保持强有力的发言权和行动力。

布朗在回应中对抵达斐济时受到的热烈欢迎表示衷心感谢,并表示期待论坛特别领导人会议取得丰硕成果。

他还祝贺兰布卡总理对斐济对论坛的强有力和果断的领导,并补充说库克群岛将努力进一步促进论坛的利益。

Fiji PM Meets with Cook Islands Counterpart

Fiji's Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sitiveni Rabuka met with his Cook Islands counterpart, Mark Brown, at the margins of the Pacific Islands Forum Leaders Special Retreat held this week in Nadi.

The two leaders during their first meeting, discussed key areas of cooperation to further advance Fiji and Cook Island's bilateral relations.

During the meeting, Prime Minister Rabuka emphasised that Fiji places great importance on its relations with Cook Islands as Pacific Island Developing States and stewards of large maritime spaces. He added that our bilateral relations have grown over the years, through our collective participation and advocacy in regional and at international forums.

Prime Minister Rabuka also highlighted that the relations between the two nations have continued to grow from strength to strength.

At the same time, he thanked his Cook Islands counterpart

for his leadership in representing the Forum Chair to Japan to meet with the Prime Minister of Japan (Prime Minister Kishida) in February to discuss the issue of "Fukushima Discharge of Nuclear Waste" into the Pacific Ocean.

On regional issues, the Prime Minister thanked PM Brown for his leadership and their support during Fiji chairmanship of the Pacific Islands Forum.

With the unity of our Micronesian brothers and sisters intact, he added our political commitment to reform the Forum will now gain full steam with Kiribati's return and subsequent signing of the Suva Agreement later this week.

The Head of the Coalition Government also took the opportunity to congratulate Brown as the incoming Chair of the Forum, pledging Fiji's full support in order to maintain a strong voice and action on issues vital to our Pacific family.

In his response, Brown conveyed his sincere gratitude to Prime Minister Rabuka

for the warm welcome they received upon arrival, saying they are looking forward to a productive Forum Special Leaders Meeting.

He also congratulated Prime Minister Rabuka for Fiji's strong and decisive leadership of the Forum, adding Cook Islands will work towards further advancing the interests of the Forum.

基里巴斯很高兴重返太平洋岛国论坛

2023 年 02 月 23 日 消息来源: *FBC NEWS/PACNEWS*

基里巴斯总统塔内希·马茂 (Taneti Maamau) 表示, 该国对重返太平洋岛国论坛感到非常高兴。

在斐济南迪举行的双边会谈结束后的领导人特别会议间隙, 马茂表示, 如果太平洋岛民能够像一个大家庭一样团结在一起, 则会更强大。

马茂说, 我们还有许多共同的资源, 这些资源都是蓝色太平洋的一部分。

“作为一个太平洋岛国, 也是全球大家庭的一部分, 我们的思维方式应更为广泛。我们不能仅靠自己做事。我们需要让地区的工作以及国家的发展要素 / 资产向前推进。特别是在这个全球挑战如此深刻和不可预测的时代, 我们更不能独自行动。”

Kiribati Glad to be Back in PIF

Kiribati President Taneti Maamau says they are overjoyed to be back in the Pacific Island Forum.

Speaking after his bilateral meeting in Nadi, in the margins of the Leaders Special retreat, Maamau said as Pacific Islanders they are stronger together as a family if they are united.

Maamau said we also share many common resources that are part of the blue Pacific Ocean.

“As a Pacific Island, part of the global family, the way we think in broader terms. You can’t do things by yourself. You need to in order to allow the work of the region as well as the development essence/assets of your country to move forward. “We can’t do things alone, especially in this era where the global challenges are so profound and unpredictable.”

Maamau said this is where our identities are interlinked and intertwined.

澳大利亚为瓦努阿图建设国家安全中心

2023 年 02 月 17 日 消息来源: AAP/PACNEWS

澳大利亚将为瓦努阿图建立一个新的国家安全中心,并加强对瓦努阿图相关部门的经济支持。

在堪培拉会议后两国总理发表的一份联合声明中,瓦努阿图总理阿拉托伊·伊什梅尔·卡尔萨考(Alatoi Ishmael Kalsakau)支持澳大利亚与太平洋国家合作,申办 2026 年《联合国气候变化框架公约》第三十一次缔约方大会(COP31)。

澳大利亚总理安东尼·阿尔巴尼斯在会谈时表示,澳大利亚将资助瓦努阿图部长会议和国家安全委员会秘书处的建设,还将推动瓦努阿图经济的优先领域,包括航空、贸易和基础设施。

阿尔巴尼斯 2 月 15 日在议会上表示。“澳大利亚和瓦努阿图是长期的朋友,”

“我们是平等的合作伙伴,以相互尊重和对繁荣、和平和富有活力的太平洋的共同承诺为指导。”

澳大利亚总理赞扬了卡尔萨考“长期以来在推动全球应对气候变化行动方面发挥的领导作用”。

两位领导人承诺为瓦努阿图工人在澳大利亚提供技能培训的机会。

2 月 15 日上午,卡尔萨考在澳大利亚议会前院检阅仪仗队时,受到了礼炮的迎接。他在访问簿上签字,然后在内阁会议室会见了阿尔巴尼斯。瓦努阿图政府贸易、商业和农业部长也出席了此次会议。

澳大利亚反对党领袖彼得·达顿就此表示,与瓦努阿图的密切关系得到了两党的大力支持。反对党外交事务发言人西蒙·伯明翰评价说,此访将有助于建立与澳大利亚最亲密的邻国之一的关系。

这是瓦努阿图现任总理自 2018 年以来首次访问澳大利亚。

澳澳两国去年 12 月签署的安全协议涵盖了救灾、环境和资源安全、网络安全、航空安全和执法等领域的合作。

据瓦努阿图《每日邮报》报道,此次会议召开之际,瓦努阿图暂停向季节性工人发放新护照。瓦努阿图的工人可在澳大利亚从事农业、园艺、酒店和旅游业以及肉类加工。

Australia to Build Vanuatu's National Security Centre

Australia will build a new national security hub for Vanuatu and beef up its economic support for the Pacific island nation's key sectors.

In a joint statement released after a meeting in Canberra, Vanuatu Prime Minister Alatoi Ishmael Kalsakau endorsed Australia's bid to host the climate forum COP31 in 2026 in partnership with Pacific nations.

Prime Minister Anthony Albanese told his counterpart during their first meeting Australia will fund the construction of Vanuatu's Council of Ministers and National Security Council Secretariats.

Albanese said the country would also boost priority sectors of Vanuatu's economy, including aviation, trade and infrastructure.

"Australia and Vanuatu are longstanding friends," he told parliament on Wednesday.

"We are partners, equal partners, guided by mutual respect and a shared commitment to a prosperous, peaceful, and resilient Pacific."

The prime minister commended Kalsakau for his "long-standing leadership in pushing for increased global action on climate change".

Both leaders committed to skills training opportunities for Vanuatu workers in Australia.

Albanese welcomed Kalsakau to Parliament House and the House of Representatives just months after signing a security deal with the country.

Kalsakau's arrival on Wednesday was greeted with a gun-salute, as he inspected the guard of honour in the parliamentary forecourt.

The Vanuatu prime minister signed the visitor book, before meeting Albanese in the cabinet room.

Kalsakau was joined by his trade, business and agriculture ministers.

Opposition Leader Peter Dutton said the close relationship with Vanuatu had strong bipartisan support.

Opposition foreign affairs spokesman Simon Birmingham said the visit would help

build on the relationship with one of Australia's closest neighbours.

It is the first visit of Vanuatu's sitting prime minister since 2018.

The security agreement, signed in December, spans co-operation in areas including disaster relief, environmental and resource security, cyber security, aviation safety and law enforcement.

The meeting came as Vanuatu suspended new passports being issued for seasonal workers, according to the country's Daily Post newspaper.

Workers from Vanuatu are employed in agriculture, horticulture, hospitality and tourism and meat processing in Australia.

所罗门群岛成为世界海关组织第 185 个成员国

2023 年 02 月 23 日 消息来源: GCU Press

所罗门群岛于 2023 年 1 月 26 日交存加入《建立海关合作理事会的公约》的文书, 成为世界海关组织 (WCO) 第 185 个成员国, 比利时政府为存管国。

该文书由驻比利时和欧盟大使摩西 -K- 摩斯 (Moses K. Mose) 代表所罗门群岛交存。

2023 年 2 月 10 日星期五, 在布鲁塞尔世界海关组织总部举行的入盟仪式上, 世界海关组织秘书长 Mikuriya Kunio 热烈欢迎所罗门群岛加入国际海关大家庭。

Mikuriya Kunio 强调了所罗门群岛作为小岛屿经济体加入世界海关组织的重要性和益处, 特别是在技术援助、培训 / 能力建设以及制定标准以提高贸易和旅游业的效率和安全方面。

秘书长表示他非常愿意支持和加强大洋洲区域成员国的海关管理。

他还提出对所罗门群岛进行正式访问, 与其海关和其他利益攸关方会面。

摩斯大使在世界海关组织总部发表讲话时表示, 所罗门群岛重视成为世界海关组织的成员, 并期待与该组织密切合作, 特别是在获得技术支持、为所罗门海关部门组织培训和能力建设方面。

摩斯大使欢迎世界海关组织秘书长 Mikuriya 访问所罗门群岛并期待与世界海关组织进行建设性接触。

世界海关组织成立于 1952 年, 是一个政府间组织, 旨在加强世界各地海关当局之间的协调与合作。世界海关组织秘书处设在布鲁塞尔, 有 185 个成员。加入该组织的其他太平洋岛国成员包括斐济、巴布亚新几内亚、萨摩亚、汤加和瓦努阿图。

Solomon Islands Becomes 185Th Member of the World Customs Organization

Solomon Islands became the 185th Member of the World Customs Organization (WCO) on 26 January 2023, when it deposited its Instrument of Accession to the Convention Establishing a Customs Co-operation Council, with the Government of Belgium as the Depository.

The Instrument of Accession was deposited on behalf of Solomon Islands by the Ambassador to Belgium and the European Union, H.E Mr Moses K. Mose.

At a symbolic handing over ceremony of the Instrument of Accession at the WCO headquarters in Brussels on Friday 10 February 2023, the WCO Secretary-General Dr. Kunio Mikuriya warmly welcomed Solomon Islands to the international customs family.

Secretary-General Dr. Mikuriya highlighted the importance and benefits of Solomon Islands joining the WCO as a small island economy, particularly in terms of technical assistance, training/

capacity building and in developing standards to enhance efficiency and security in trade and tourism.

The Secretary-General spoke of his keen interest to support and strengthen the customs administrations of member countries in the Oceania region.

He further offered to pay an official visit to Solomon Islands to meet with the Solomon Islands Customs and Excise division and other relevant stakeholders.

Speaking at the WCO headquarters, Ambassador Mose conveyed that Solomon Islands values its membership to the WCO and looks forward to working closely with the Organisation, particularly in terms of accessing technical support and identifying training and capacity building initiatives for the SI Customs and Excise Division.

Ambassador Mose welcomed WCO Secretary-General Dr. Mikuriya's interest to visit

Solomon Islands and looked forward to engaging constructively with the WCO.

The World Customs Organization was established in 1952 and is an inter-governmental organization that aims to improve coordination and co-operation amongst customs administrations around the world. The World Customs Organisation Secretariat is based in Brussels and has 185 members. Other Pacific Islands members include Fiji, PNG, Samoa, Tonga, and Vanuatu.

“分裂已成历史”——太平洋岛国论坛领导人承诺对机构进行改革

2023 年 02 月 27 日 消息来源: RNZ | 图片来源: RNZ

太平洋岛国论坛 (PIF) 现在是“一个和谐团结的家庭”，各国领导人表示他们将继续通过推进论坛改革来加强这一地区性组织的发展。

基里巴斯总统塔内希·马茂 (Taneti Maamau) 最终选择重新加入论坛，签署了《苏瓦协议》，此举结束了论坛两年来的动荡，标志着再次开启太平洋岛国团结的篇章。

马茂告诉新西兰电台 (RNZ Pacific)：“只要团结一致，我们就一定会成功。”

他说：“作为一个太平洋大家庭，我们有责任

团结在一起，共同迎接挑战。”

亟待推进的改革措施包括支持密克罗尼西亚候选人担任某些区域角色，以及在北太平洋建立两个次区域办事处。

经大会通过，瑙鲁前总统巴伦·瓦卡 (Baron Waqa) 将于 2024 年起成为论坛的下一任秘书长。

论坛现任副秘书长是来自马绍尔群岛的菲力蒙·马诺尼 (Filimon Manoni)，他将出任帕劳太平洋专员办事处的事务专员，基里巴斯将成为论坛在密克罗尼西亚的次区域办事处所在地。



大家庭 - 太平洋岛国论坛领导人在一个特别的务虚会上合影留念，为地区团结指明前进的道路。斐济丹娜努岛 2023 年 2 月 24 日





澳大利亚和新西兰已同意支付相关费用,承诺在未来三年内“为《苏瓦协议》的实施提供 300 万纽元的过渡资金”。

即将离任的论坛秘书长亨利·普那 (Henry Puna) 表示:“论坛的分裂已经成为历史。”

“我们都决定携手向前,今天我们巩固了这一共识……我们不会回头看。”普那说。

两位领导人还讨论了其他问题,比如日本计划向太平洋排放 100 万吨经过处理的核废水问题。

第五届论坛特别领导人务虚会 (the 5th Forum Special Leaders Retreat) 最终公报称“论坛领导人重申了科学方法和数据分析对指导拟议排放的政治决策的重要性”。

为了应对该地区日益紧张的地缘政治局势,他们还同意以太平洋岛国论坛特使的形式在联合国和华盛顿设立一个常驻代表,以便于向在库克群岛举行的第 52 届太平洋岛国论坛领导人会议的领导人汇报。

斐济将接力棒交给库克群岛

斐济总理西蒂韦尼·兰布卡 (Sitiveni Rabuka) 表示,他“很高兴能够为南迪会议的最终结果做出贡献”。

“当我交出举办论坛峰会的接力棒时我知道,在实现区域的集体愿望方面,我们得到了很好的帮助,”即将离任的兰布卡在论坛主席的最后声明中说道。

今年晚些时候,第 52 届太平洋岛国论坛峰会将在库克群岛举行。

库克群岛总理马克·布朗 (Mark Brown) 承诺将保持该地区的“完整统一”。

布朗说,虽然《苏瓦协议》的主要挑战已经通过区域内办事处的配置得到克服,但“资源和融资”仍是需要注意的问题。

他说:“我们必须感谢澳大利亚和新西兰政府今后三年将要提供的支持。”

“但我认为,还要做更多工作以最终确定融资要求,为此需就成本和资源进行谈判。”

会议公报中的其他决定还包括,太平洋岛国论坛领导人承诺支持澳大利亚与太平洋国家共同申办《联合国气候变化框架公约》第三十一次缔约方大会 (COP31)。

领导人们支持向联合国大会提交一项决议草案,以寻求国际法院就气候变化和人权问题发表咨询意见。

'Fracture is History' —Pacific Leaders Commit to Forum Reforms

The Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) is now "a family reconciled" as its leaders reaffirmed their commitment to reforms to strengthen the regional body.

Stepping back into the fold Kiribati president, Taneti Maamau, inked the final signature on the Suva Agreement ending two years of uncertainty and marking the start of a new chapter for Pacific solidarity.

"In unity we will surely succeed," Maamau told RNZ Pacific.

"We have a duty as a Pacific family to keep us together and to meet the challenges together," he added.

The reforms deemed "non-negotiables" include the endorsement of Micronesian candidates for certain regional roles and the establishment of two sub-regional offices in the north Pacific.

The result is Nauru's former president, Baron Waqa, is set to become the next PIF secretary-general starting in 2024.

Current forum deputy secretary-general Marshall Islander, Filimon Manoni, will become the Pacific Ocean Commissioner hosted in Palau, and Kiribati will be home to the PIF sub-regional office in Micronesia.

Australia and New Zealand have agreed to foot the bill and committed to "transitional funding of NZD\$3 million towards the operationalisation of the Suva Agreement" over the next three years.

"The fracture is now history," outgoing PIF secretary-general Henry Puna said.

"We have all collectively decided to move on and today we have cemented that...we are not looking back at all," Puna said.

A range of other issues were also discussed by the leaders, such as Japan's plans to release over a million tonnes of treated nuclear wastewater into the Pacific Ocean.

"Forum leaders reaffirmed the importance of science and data to guide the political decisions on the proposed dis-

charge," the final communique for the 5th Forum Special Leaders Retreat stated.

They also agreed - in response to increased geopolitical tensions in the region - to establish a permanent representation at the UN and in Washington in the form of a PIF special envoy to the United States to "report back to Leaders at the 52nd Pacific Islands Forum Leaders Meeting in the Cook Islands."

Fiji passes baton to the Cook Islands

Fiji's Prime Minister Sitiveni Rabuka said he was "pleased to be able to contribute" towards the final outcomes of the Nadi meeting.

"As I handover the baton, I know that we are in good hands as we paddle our drua (canoe) to achieve our collective aspirations," said Rabuka in his final statement as outgoing Forum chair.

The chairmanship has been transferred to the Cook Islands which will host the 52nd





PIF summit later this year.

Cook Islands Prime Minister, Mark Brown, has promised to keep the region's "unity intact".

Brown said while the main challenges in the Suva Agreement have been overcome with the allocation of offices within the region, "resourcing and financing" are issues that will need attention.

"We have to thank the governments of Australia and New Zealand for providing that support for the next three years," he said.

"But I would expect that there will be more work done by officials to actually finalise what the financing requirements will be as negotiations will take place for costs and resources."

The final member of the Forum Troika and next in line for chair is Tonga.

Other decisions set out in the communique included PIF leaders pledging their support for Australia's joint bid to host COP31 alongside Pacific countries.

The support for a draft resolution to the UN General Assembly seeking an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on climate change and human rights.

斐济前总理弗兰克·姆拜尼马拉马因僭越议会特权被停职

2023 年 02 月 18 日 消息来源: RNZ | 图片来源: RNZ

斐济反对党领袖弗兰克·姆拜尼马拉马(Frank Bainimarama)因僭越议会特权被暂停 3 年议员资格。

这位前总理在 2 月 13 日召开的 2023 年议会会议的开幕声明中表示, 总统维利亚姆·卡托尼韦雷(Ratu Wiliame Katonivere) 未能确保宪法和法治的实施。

相关投票发生在午夜, 众议院双方在姆拜尼马拉马的停职问题上发生了冲突, 在最终的票决中, 这位斐济第一党领导人将被排除在议会外, 直至 2026 年 2 月 17 日。

政府企业领导人琳达·塔布亚(Lynda Tabuya)表示, 姆拜尼马拉马发表“煽动性言论”, 并“诋毁”国家元首。

“必须严肃对待针对议会的攻击性行为。更重要的是, 议员们要在议会中遵守必要的行为准则。”

“特别是禁止发表不尊重我们国家元首的言论, 以及违反现行命令的煽动性言论。”

议会特权委员会建议立即暂停姆拜尼马拉马的职务三年, 要求他在 14 天内向总统提供书面道歉, 并在 48 小时内向公众道歉。

委员会还建议在停职期间姆拜尼马拉马不得进入议会; 如果他不遵守, 委员会将采取必要的强制措施。

副总理加沃卡(Viliame Gavoka)和斐济民族联盟党领导人普拉萨德(Biman Prasad)支持这一决定。

加沃卡说, 姆拜尼马拉马的言论是对卡托尼

韦雷总统的“侮辱”, 他的“无知言论会破坏人们对国家元首办公室的信心”。

他敦促所有议员“捍卫议会的价值观”, 并“谴责”反对党领导人的“无知”。

普拉萨德则表示, 姆拜尼马拉马是“议会攻击性言论的惯犯”, 他的话“非常可悲”。

但总理西蒂韦尼·兰布卡(Sitiveni Rabuka)呼吁议长拉图·拉拉亚拉武(Ratu Naiqama Lalabalavu)和议员们宽恕姆拜尼马拉马, 并对他进行宽大的停职处理。

兰布卡的请求导致政府方面修改了他们的动议, 将姆拜尼马拉马的停职缩短至 18 个月。

然而, 直到 2 月 17 日深夜, 反对党仍然不支持该修正案。

“如果你没有做错任何事, 你就不能道歉,” 斐济第一党议员琼斯·乌萨马特(Jone Usamate)在为姆拜尼马拉马的政治命运辩护时说。

另一名反对党成员法耶兹·科亚(Faiyaz Koya)也说, 他们认为他们政党领袖所说的话“没有任何错误”。

姆拜尼马拉马成为第五位因僭越议会特权而被停职的议员。

此前, 现任议长拉图在 2015 年被停职两年, 前民族联邦党议员图普·德拉尼达洛(Tupou Draunidalo)在 2016 年 6 月被停职至任期结束, 另一位索德尔帕议员拉图·伊索·蒂科卡(Ratu Isoa Tikoca)在 2016 年 9 月被停职两年, 现任内政部长皮奥·蒂科杜瓦(Pio Tikoduadua)在 2019 年被停职 6 个月。

Former Fiji PM Frank Bainimarama Suspended for Breaching Parliamentary Privilege

Fiji's opposition leader Frank Bainimarama has been suspended for three years as an MP for breaching parliamentary privilege.

It comes after the ex-prime minister said the President Ratu Wiliame Katonivere had failed to protect the constitution and the rule of law in his opening statement for the 2023 parliamentary session on Monday.

The FijiFirst leader will be out of Parliament until 17 February 2026, after a midnight vote as both sides of the House clashed over Bainimarama's suspension.

Leader of government business Lynda Tabuya said Mr Bainimarama's words "denigrated" the head of state when he uttered "seditious words".

"Matters of offensive conduct towards Parliament must be taken seriously. It is even more important that members of parliament uphold the required standard of behaviour in Parliament," she said.

"In particular, the prohibition

against speaking words that are disrespectful to our head of state as well as seditious words that breach the standing orders."

The Parliamentary Privileges Committee had recommended that Bainimarama be immediately suspended for three years; that he provide a written apology to the President within 14 days; and issue apology to public within 48 hours.

It also recommended that he not be allowed to enter Parliament during the period of suspension; and if he fails to comply then necessary enforcement measures will be implemented.

Co-deputy PM's Viliame Gavoka and Professor Biman Prasad supported the former PM's exclusion.

Gavoka said Bainimarama's comments were an "insult" to President Katonivere and his "ignorant comments can destroy confidence" in the office of the head of state.

He urged all MPs to "defend the values" of Parliament and

"denounce the ignorance" of the leader of opposition.

Professor Prasad said Bainimarama was a "repeat offender of parliamentary assault" and his words were "utterly pathetic".

But PM Sitiveni Rabuka appealed to the Speaker Ratu Naiqama Lalabalavu and the parliamentarians as the "lone voice" from the government side for Bainimarama to be forgiven and he receive a lenient suspension.

Rabuka's plea resulted in the government side amending their motion to reduce Bainimarama's suspension to 18 months.

However, the opposition side did still not support the amendment late into Friday night.

"You cannot apologise if you have done nothing wrong," FijiFirst MP Jone Usamate said as he defended Bainimarama's political fate.

While another opposition member, Faiyaz Koya, said they "did not find any guilt" in what their party leader said.





Bainimarama becomes the fifth MP to be suspended from the House after breaching privilege.

Previously, the current Speaker Ratu Lalabalavu was suspended for two years in 2015 as a Sodelpa MP, former National Federation Party MP Tupou Draunidalo was suspended in June 2016 for the remainder of her term, and another Sodelpa MP Ratu Isoa Tikoca was suspended for two years in September 2016 while the current home minister Pio Tikoduadua was suspended for 6 months in 2019.

RNZ Pacific has contacted Mr Bainimarama for comment.

斐济反对党领袖弗兰克拜尼马拉马批评新联合政府和总理西蒂维尼拉布卡自 2022 年平安夜上台以来的政策和行动。



岛屿领导力迎来新时代： 萨摩亚接棒小岛屿国家联盟主席

2023 年 02 月 01 日 消息来源：SPREP/AOSIS/PACNEWS| 图片来源：islandsbusiness.com

颇具影响力的小岛屿发展中国家谈判集团现在将由一个太平洋国家进行领导，由即将离任的主席国安提瓜和巴布达正式移交接力棒至萨摩亚。

在 2023 年 1 月 30 日星期一举行的特别全体会议上，小岛屿国家联盟 (AOSIS) 的领导权由加勒比岛屿的安提瓜和巴布达移交给了萨摩亚。这意味着小岛屿国家联盟在加勒比地区的四年主席任期的结束，在安提瓜之前任职的是伯利兹。主席权的区域轮换充分确保了代表资格的包容性，使其能够涵盖所有位于加勒比、太平洋、非洲、印度洋和中国南海区域的成员国。

小岛屿国家联盟在国际气候和可持续发展谈判中发挥着不可或缺的作用，并一直是推进小岛屿发展中国家优先事项的核心。值得注意的是，在最近于 2022 年 11 月举行的《联合国气候变化公约框架》第二十七次缔约方会议 (COP27) 上，小岛屿国家联盟是推动建立损失和损害基金这一具有里程碑意义成就的关键力量。

作为新任主席，萨摩亚首相菲娅梅·内奥米·马塔阿法 (Fiamē Naomi Mata afa) 誓言将延续前几任主席的出色工作特别是通过放大边缘化发声，在全球舞台上倡导联盟的利益，并确保全球承诺和协议的实现。她概述将重点关注气候变化、可持续发展和海洋等领域，包括粮食安全、能源、海洋健康等问题，并力求获得更多资金，以支持实现可持续发展目标、《巴黎协定》和“萨摩亚途径” (the SAMOA Pathway) 的商定目标。

“到 2023 年，我们将继续努力，促进我们在气候变化方面的共同利益，特别是在气候融资方面，以及在缓解气候灾害和适应气候变化之间实现 50 对 50 的分配” 菲娅梅首相说。“我们将继续为建立损失和损害基金而努力，并加紧努力推进有关国家管辖范围外区域的海洋生物多样性 (BBNJ) 的谈判。”

“可持续发展是一个至关重要的战略优先事项。经济复苏既是巨大的挑战，也是巨大的责任。为此，多维脆弱性指数 (MVI) 的重要性和有效实施再怎么强调也不为过。该指数是协助小岛屿发展中国家应对经济复苏挑战的工具，特别是在获得减让性融资、确保官方发展援助的获得资格和有效性以及实现债务制度的可持续性方面。小岛屿国家联盟一直处于这一战略进程的前沿，我们必须在未来 12 个月完成尚未完成的工作。”

“海洋是我们大多数国家的命脉。但是，尽管其可持续利用为我们未来的发展和生计提供了核心通路，我们也必须紧急应对相关风险，例如气候紧急情况。” 总理菲娅梅强调海洋与气候的联系、塑料污染谈判、蓝色经济和全球生物多样性框架是关键。

安提瓜和巴布达总理加斯顿·布朗 (Gaston Browne) 在贺词中指出，他将把主席一职交给最有能力的人，安提瓜和巴布达期待与新上任的联盟主席合作，为 2024 年举行的第四届联合国小岛屿发展中国家国际会议做准备。





萨摩亚大使法图马纳瓦-乌波卢三世帕奥莱莱·卢特鲁博士 (Ambassador Fatumanava-o-Upolu III Dr. Pa' olelei Luteru) 代表总理强调, 联盟主席将力倡取得具体成果, 以确保小岛屿发展中国家的生存和繁荣。

太平洋区域环境方案秘书处 ((SPREP)) 祝贺萨摩亚担任小岛屿国家联盟主席, 并保证支持萨摩亚的领导。秘书处期待着继续与有影响力的组织合作, 以增强太平洋岛屿优先应对气候变化的能力, 并解决与环境 and 可持续发展有关的问题。

“我们重视与小岛屿国家联盟的关系, 我们在一起会更强大。我们随时准备支持萨摩亚代表我们的太平洋岛屿成员履行这一作用。在萨摩亚领导太平洋小岛屿发展中国家期间, 我们将继续加强我们与萨摩亚建立的牢固伙伴关系,”秘书处的总干事 Sefanaia Nawadra 说。



A New Era of Island Leadership: Samoa is AOSIS Chair

The influential negotiating bloc of small island developing States will now be headed by a Pacific country, commemorated during the official handover from the outgoing Chair, Antigua and Barbuda.

At a special Plenary meeting on Monday 30th January 2023 featuring the official handover ceremony, the reigns of leadership of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) were handed over by the Caribbean island of Antigua and Barbuda, to the Pacific Island of Samoa. This culminates four years of AOSIS Chairmanship within the Caribbean region, with Belize serving prior to Antigua. The regional rotation of Chairmanship ensures fully inclusive representation among all Caribbean, Pacific, African, Indian Ocean and South China Seas members.

AOSIS plays an integral role in international climate and sustainable development negotiations and has been central to the advancement of small island developing States' priorities. Significantly, AOSIS has been a key figure in the

milestone achievement of a loss and damage fund establishment at the recent Twenty-Seventh Conference of the Parties (COP27) to the UN Framework to the Convention on Climate Change in November 2022.

As the new Chair, Samoa Prime Minister Fiamē Naomi Mata'afa vowed to continue the excellent work of the previous Chairs, particularly by amplifying marginalised voices and advocating for the Alliance's interests on the global stage and to secure global commitments and agreement. She outlined the Chair's new vision, which will focus on Climate Change, Sustainable Development, and the Ocean, including issues such as food security, energy, ocean's health, and more ambition on finance to support the achievement of agreed targets under the Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Agreement and the SAMOA Pathway.

"For 2023, we will continue the work to advance our collective interests in climate change, especially with re-

spect to climate financing and the achievement of the 50/50 split between mitigation and adaptation," Prime Minister Fiamē said. "We will continue to keep the Loss and Damage flame burning and inject urgency into our efforts aimed at concluding the BBNJ (Marine Biodiversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction) negotiations."

"Sustainable development is a key strategic priority. Economic recovery is an enormous challenge and responsibility. To this end, the importance and effective implementation of the Multidimensional Vulnerability Index (MVI) cannot be over-emphasised. The MVI is a tool to assist Small Islands Developing States in addressing the economic recovery challenge, especially in relation to access to concessional financing, debt regime sustainability and Official Development Assistance eligibility and effectiveness. AOSIS has been at the forefront of this strategic process, and we must now over the coming 12 months complete what remains to be done."





“Ocean is the lifeblood for most of our countries. But whilst its sustainable use provides a core pathway towards our future development and livelihoods, like the climate emergency, we must also urgently address the associated risks.” Prime Minister Fiamē highlighted the ocean-climate nexus, plastic pollution negotiations, the Blue Economy, and the Global Biodiversity Framework as key issues.

The Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) congratulates Samoa on its role as the AOSIS Chair and pledges support to Samoa during its leadership of AOSIS. SPREP looks forward to continue working with the influential group to address priority climate change resilience, and environmental and sustainable development issues for our Pacific islands.

In his congratulatory address, Prime Minister the Honourable Gaston Browne of Antigua and Barbuda noted he was placing the Chairmanship in the most capable hands, and that his country looked forward to working with the new AOSIS Chair in preparation for the 4th UN International Conference for SIDS in 2024.

Representing the Prime Minister, Ambassador Fatumanava-o-Upolu III Dr. Pa’olelei Luteru emphasised that the AOSIS Chair would accelerate advocacy for concrete outcomes to ensure the survival, and the prosperity of small island developing States.

“We value our relationship with AOSIS, we are stronger together. We stand ready to support Samoa as it fulfills this role on behalf of our Pacific Islands Members. We will build on the strong partnership we have built with Samoa during its leadership of Pacific Small Island Developing States,” said Sefanaia Nawadra Director General of SPREP.

密克罗尼西亚联邦总统暗示或将退位让贤

2023 年 01 月 16 日 消息来源: PACNEWS

密克罗尼西亚联邦总统戴维·帕努埃洛 (David Panuelo) 告诉他的人民, 即将于 2023 年 3 月举行的选举将是他的最后一次选举, 以便为新的年轻领导人铺平道路。

他说: “无论我是否当选, 我都将接受人民的意愿, 我将为服务国家感到荣幸。”

他在上周五的国情咨文中承诺: “如果我没有当选, 我将为权力移交给下届政府让路。”

帕努埃洛总统说: “我将非常认真地准备将权力和平过渡给下一届政府, 并将其作为首要任务, 我将努力确保, 在我的职位上, 无论结果如何, 都有更多女性占据拥有权力和影响力的席位。”

他说, 如果有更多的青年和妇女直接参与决策和国家建设进程, 密克罗尼西亚联邦将成为一个更强大的国家。

帕努埃洛于 2019 年 5 月 11 日当选总统。

密克罗尼西亚联邦选举委员会去年 12 月宣布, 大选于 2023 年 3 月 7 日举行。

2023 年 3 月的大选将决定组成密克罗尼西亚联邦第 23 届国会的十四名参议员。其中四名参议员将以“一般”身份代表雅浦、楚克、波纳佩和科斯雷州, 任期四年。另外十名参议员将代表雅浦、楚克、波纳佩和科斯雷州内的个别选区, 任期两年。

FSM President Hints March Election will be His Last, to Pave the Way for New Leaders

The President of the Federated States of Micronesia, David Panuelo has informed his people, the upcoming March 2023 election will be his last, to pave the way for new and young leaders.

“I will accept the will of the people, regardless of whether I am voted in or not, I will be honoured to serve the nation, said President Panuelo.

If I don’t get elected, I will make way for the transition of power to the next administration, he promised in his State of the Nation address last Friday.

“I will take the work of preparing the peaceful transition of power to the next administration very seriously and as a top priority, I will endeavour to ensure, in my capacity, whatever that may be, that more women are represented in the seats of power and influence, said President Panuelo.

He said FSM will become a stronger Micronesian nation if more youth and women are directly involved in decision making and national building process.

President Panuelo was elected President of FSM on 11 May 2019.

The FSM Election Commission announced in December last year that general election will be held on 07 March 2023.

The March 2023 general election will determine the fourteen (14) Senators who comprise the 23rd Congress of the FSM. Four of the Senators will represent the States of Yap, Chuuk, Pohnpei, and Kosrae in an “At-Large” capacity, serving for a four-year term. Ten of the Senators will represent individual election districts within the States of Yap, Chuuk, Pohnpei, and Kosrae, serving for a two-year term.

斐济将接待 97 万游客

2023 年 02 月 14 日 消息来源: *The Fiji Times* | 图片来源: *The Fiji Times*

斐济或将喜迎又一个游客强劲增长的年份。澳新银行 (ANZ) 的一份研究报告显示, 在去年 636312 名游客的基础上, 预计斐济今年吸引的游客将达到历史最高水平。

报告称: “我们预计 2023 年游客人数将达到 97 万, 比 2019 年创下的 894389 名游客的纪录高出 8.5%。”

有竞争力的价格、航班联通度的增强、所有传统市场的开放、最近翻新的豪华酒店和度假村,以及体育旅游(斐济德鲁亚橄榄球联盟队今年将在斐济参加六场超级橄榄球太平洋比赛), 预计这些都将是今年海外游客人数创纪录的推动因素。

随着其他国家对国际游客开放, 斐济预计将失去部分澳大利亚游客, 但报告显示, 斐济在澳大利亚旅游市场的本年份额不会下降到新冠疫情前的水平。

“来自其他主要市场的度假者将增加这个数字,特别是来自新西兰、美国和加拿大的游客。其中新西兰是游客强劲增长的重要来源, 疫情前其游客占有所有游客的 23%。”

“来自中国和太平洋地区的游客在过去 10 年大幅增长, 预计在 2023 年也将表现良好。

中国最近向 20 个国家开放, 斐济是其中之一。我们预计, 当斐济航空公司恢复飞往香港和日本的航班后, 4 月份的游客人数将有所增加。”

Fiji Poised for 970,000 Visitors, Says Report

FIJI is ideally placed to register another year of strong growth in visitors. Building on 636,312 visitors last year, Fiji is projected to register its best performance in terms of arrivals this year, according to a research report by ANZ.

“We are forecasting 970,000 arrivals for 2023, 8.5 per cent higher than the previous record of 894,389 visitors achieved in 2019,” the report said.

Competitive pricing, enhanced flight connectivity, opening up of all traditional markets, recently refurbished luxury hotels and resorts, as well as sports tourism including Fiji’s Drua Rugby Union team playing six of its Super Rugby Pacific games in Fiji this year are expected to be the drivers of a record number of overseas arrivals this year.

Fiji is expected to lose some of its Australian tourism as other countries open up for inter-

national visitors but the report suggests Fiji’s share of the Australian tourism market will not drop back to pre-COVID levels this year.

“Holiday makers from other key markets will add to the numbers, in particular from New Zealand (which is driving strong growth in visitors and accounted for 23 per cent of all arrivals pre-pandemic), the United States and Canada.

“Travellers from China and the Pacific rose sharply last decade and are also expected to do well in 2023.

China has recently opened up to 20 countries and Fiji is one of them. We expect to see visitor arrivals pick up from April when Fiji Airways resumes flights to Hong Kong and Japan.”



双边要闻

CHINA-PICS NEWS



全球安全倡议概念文件（全文）

2023 年 02 月 23 日 消息来源：中华人民共和国外交部

一、背景

安全问题事关各国人民的福祉，事关世界和平与发展的崇高事业，事关人类的前途命运。

当前，世界之变、时代之变、历史之变正以前所未有的方式展开，国际社会正经历罕见的多重风险挑战。地区安全热点问题此起彼伏，局部冲突和动荡频发，新冠疫情延宕蔓延，单边主义、保护主义明显上升，各种传统和非传统安全威胁交织叠加。和平赤字、发展赤字、安全赤字、治理赤字加重，世界又一次站在历史的十字路口。

我们所处的是一个充满挑战的时代，也是一个充满希望的时代。我们深信，和平、发展、合作、共赢的历史潮流不可阻挡。维护国际和平安全、促进全球发展繁荣，应该成为世界各国的共同追求。中国国家主席习近平提出全球安全倡议，倡导以团结精神适应深刻调整的国际格局，以共赢思维应对复杂交织的安全挑战，旨在消弭国际冲突根源、完善全球安全治理，推动国际社会携手为动荡变化的时代注入更多稳定性和确定性，实现世界持久和平与发展。

二、核心理念与原则

（一）. 坚持共同、综合、合作、可持续的安全观。习近平主席 2014 年首次提出共同、综合、合作、可持续的新安全观，赢得国际社会普遍响应和广泛认同。这一安全观的核心内涵，就是主张秉持共同安全理念，尊重和保障每一个国家的安全；主张重视综合施策，统筹维护传统领域和非传统领域安全，协调推进安全治理；主张坚持合作之道，通过政治对话、和平谈判来实现安全；主张寻求可持续安全，通过发展化解矛盾，消除不安全的土壤。我们认为，只有基于道义和正确理念的安全，才是基础牢固、真正持久的安全。

（二）. 坚持尊重各国主权、领土完整。主权平等和

不干涉内政是国际法基本原则和现代国际关系最根本准则。我们主张国家不分大小、强弱、贫富，都是国际社会的平等一员，各国内政不容干涉，主权和尊严必须得到尊重，自主选择发展道路和社会制度的权利必须得到维护。应坚持主权独立平等，推动各国权利平等、规则平等、机会平等。

（三）. 坚持遵守联合国宪章宗旨和原则。联合国宪章宗旨和原则承载着世界人民对两次世界大战惨痛教训的深刻反思，凝结了人类实现集体安全、永久和平的制度设计。当今世界发生的各种对抗和不公，不是因为联合国宪章宗旨和原则过时了，而是由于其未能得到有效维护和履行。我们呼吁共同践行真正的多边主义，坚定维护以联合国为核心的国际体系、以国际法为基础的国际秩序、以联合国宪章宗旨和原则为基础的国际关系基本准则，维护联合国权威及其在全球安全治理中的主要平台地位。冷战思维、单边主义、阵营对抗、霸权主义与联合国宪章精神相违背，应当受到抵制和反对。

（四）. 坚持重视各国合理安全关切。人类是不可分割的安全共同体，一国安全不应以损害他国安全为代价。我们认为，各国安全利益都是彼此平等的。任何国家的正当合理安全关切都应得到重视和妥善解决，不应被长期忽视和系统性侵犯。任何国家在谋求自身安全时都应兼顾其他国家合理安全关切。我们主张秉持安全不可分割原则，倡导自身安全与共同安全不可分割，传统安全与非传统安全不可分割，安全权利与安全义务不可分割，安全与发展不可分割，构建均衡、有效、可持续的安全架构，从而实现普遍安全、共同安全。

（五）. 坚持通过对话协商以和平方式解决国家间的分歧和争端。战争和制裁不是解决争端的根本之道，对话协商才是化解分歧的有效途径。我们呼吁加强国家间战略沟通，增进安全互信，化解矛盾，管控分歧，消除危机产生的根源。大国应坚持公道正义，承担应尽责任，支持平等协商，根据当事国需要和愿望劝和促谈、斡旋调停。国际社会应支持



一切有利于和平解决危机的努力,鼓励冲突各方以对话建互信、解纷争、促安全。滥用单边制裁和“长臂管辖”不但解决不了问题,反而会制造更多困难和复杂因素。

(六). 坚持统筹维护传统领域和非传统领域安全。当前,安全的内涵和外延更加丰富,呈现更加突出的联动性、跨国性、多样性,传统安全威胁和非传统安全威胁相互交织。我们倡导各国践行共商共建共享的全球治理观,共同应对地区争端和恐怖主义、气候变化、网络安全、生物安全等全球性问题,多管齐下、综合施策,完善规则,携手寻求长远解决之道,推进全球安全治理,防范化解安全困境。

上述“六个坚持”彼此联系、相互呼应,是辩证统一的有机整体。其中,坚持共同、综合、合作、可持续的安全观是理念指引,坚持尊重各国主权、领土完整是基本前提,坚持遵守联合国宪章宗旨和原则是根本遵循,坚持重视各国合理安全关切是重要原则,坚持通过对话协商以和平方式解决国家间的分歧和争端是必由之路,坚持统筹维护传统领域和非传统领域安全是应有之义。

三、重点合作方向

实现世界持久和平,让每一个国家享有和平稳定的外部环境,让每一个国家的人民都能安居乐业,人民权利得到充分保障,是我们的共同愿望。各国需要同舟共济团结协作,构建人类安全共同体,携手建设一个远离恐惧、普遍安全的世界。

为实现上述愿景,中方将在全球安全倡议框架下开展与世界各国和国际、地区组织的双多边安全合作,积极推进安全理念对接和利益共融。我们倡导各方在包括但不限于以下方面积极开展单项或多项合作,与中方的努力互补互促,共同促进世界和平安宁。

(一). 积极参与联合国秘书长“我们的共同议程”报告关于制定“新和平纲领”等建议的工作。支持联合国加大预防冲突努力,充分发挥建设和平架构的作用,帮助冲突后国家开展建设和平工作。进一步发挥中国—联合国和平与发展基金秘书长和平与安全子基金作用,支持联合国在全球安全事务中发挥更大作用。

支持联合国提高维和行动履行授权能力,坚持当事方同意、保持中立、非自卫或履行授权不使用武力的维和行动三原则,坚持政治优先综合施策,标本兼治。维和行动应获得充足资源,支持为非盟自主和平行动提供充足、可预测、可持续的资金支持。

(二). 促进大国协调和良性互动,推动构建和平共处、总体稳定、均衡发展的大国关系格局。大国在维护国际和平与安全上承担特殊重要责任。倡导大国带头讲平等、讲诚信、讲合作、讲法治,带头遵守《联合国宪章》和国际法。坚持相互尊重、和平共处、合作共赢,坚守不冲突不对抗的底线,求同存异、管控分歧。

(三). 坚决维护“核战争打不赢也打不得”共识。遵守2022年1月五核国领导人发表的《关于防止核战争与避免军备竞赛的联合声明》,加强核武器国家对话合作,降低核战争风险。维护以《不扩散核武器条约》为基石的国际核不扩散体系,积极支持有关地区国家建立无核武器区。促进核安全国际合作,建立公平、合作、共赢的国际核安全体系。

(四). 全面落实第76届联大通过的“在国际安全领域促进和平利用国际合作”决议。

在联合国安理会防扩散委员会、《禁止化学武器公约》、《禁止生物武器公约》等框架下开展合作,推动全面禁止和彻底销毁大规模杀伤性武器,提升各国防扩散出口管制、生物安全、化武防护等方面能力水平。

支持全球常规武器军控进程。支持在尊重非洲国家意愿的前提下开展中国、非洲、欧洲轻小武器管控合作,支持落实“消弭非洲枪声”倡议。积极开展人道主义扫雷国际合作及援助,为雷患国家提供更多力所能及的帮助。

(五). 推动政治解决国际和地区热点问题。鼓励当事国坚持通过坦诚对话沟通,化解分歧,寻求热点问题的解决之道。支持国际社会在不干涉内政前提下,以劝和促谈为主要方式,以公平务实为主要态度,以标本兼治为主要思路,建设性参与热点问题政治解决。支持通过对话谈判政治解决乌克兰危机等热点问题。



(六). 支持和完善以东盟为中心的地区安全合作机制和架构,秉持协商一致、照顾各方舒适度等“东盟方式”,加强地区国家间的安全对话与合作。支持在澜沧江—湄公河合作框架下推进非传统安全领域合作,通过澜湄合作专项基金实施相关合作项目,努力打造全球安全倡议实验区,共同维护地区和平稳定。

(七). 落实实现中东安全稳定的五点倡议,倡导相互尊重,坚持公平正义,实现核不扩散,共建集体安全,加快发展合作,共同推动构建中东安全新架构。支持中东国家加强对话、改善关系的积极势头和努力,照顾各方合理安全关切,壮大维护地区安全的内生力量,支持阿拉伯国家联盟等区域组织为此发挥建设性作用。国际社会应采取实际步骤推进巴勒斯坦问题“两国方案”,召开更大规模、更权威、更有影响的国际和会,推动巴勒斯坦问题早日得到公正解决。

(八). 支持非洲国家、非洲联盟、次区域组织为解决地区冲突反对恐怖主义维护海上安全所作努力,呼吁国际社会向非洲主导的反恐行动提供资金和技术,支持非洲国家增强自主维护和平的能力。支持以非洲方式解决非洲问题,推动非洲之角以及萨赫勒、大湖地区等热点问题和平解决。积极落实“非洲之角和平发展构想”,推动非洲之角和平会议机制化,积极打造合作示范项目。

(九). 支持拉美和加勒比国家积极践行《宣布拉美和加勒比为和平区的公告》承诺,支持包括拉共体在内的区域和次区域组织为维护地区和平安全、妥善处理地区热点问题发挥积极作用。

(十). 重视太平洋岛国在气候变化、自然灾害和公共卫生等领域特殊处境和合理关切,支持太平洋岛国为应对全球性挑战所作努力,支持岛国落实其《蓝色太平洋 2050 战略》。加大提供物资、资金和人才支持,帮助岛国提升应对非传统安全威胁的能力。

(十一). 加强海上对话交流和务实合作,妥善处理海上分歧,携手打击海盗、武装抢劫等海上跨国犯罪,合力维护海洋和平安宁和航道安全。倡导跨境河流上下游国家积极开展国际合作,通过对话协商解决相关争议,保障跨境河流航运安全,合理利用和保护水资源,保护跨境河流生态环境。

(十二). 加强联合国在国际反恐斗争中的中心协调作用,支持国际社会全面落实联大和安理会反恐决议及《联合国全球反恐战略》,共同打击所有被安理会列名的恐怖组织和人员。推动全球反恐资源进一步向发展中国家倾斜,加大发展中国家反恐能力建设。反对将恐怖主义与特定国家、民族和宗教挂钩。深入研究和应对新兴技术对国际反恐斗争的影响。

(十三). 深化信息安全领域国际合作。中方已提出《全球数据安全倡议》,希望推动达成反映各方意愿、尊重各方利益的全球数字治理规则。持续推进落实《中国—阿拉伯联盟数据安全合作倡议》和《“中国+中亚五国”数据安全合作倡议》,共同应对各类网络威胁,构建开放包容、公平合理、安全稳定、富有生机活力的全球网络空间治理体系。

(十四). 加强生物安全风险管控。共同倡导负责任的生物科研,鼓励各利益攸关方自愿采纳《科学家生物安全行为准则天津指南》。共同加强实验室生物安全能力建设,降低生物安全风险,促进生物科技健康发展。

(十五). 加强人工智能等新兴科技领域国际安全治理,预防和管控潜在安全风险。中国已就人工智能军事应用和伦理治理发布立场文件,愿与国际社会就人工智能安全治理加强沟通交流,推动达成普遍参与的国际机制,形成具有广泛共识的治理框架和标准规范。

(十六). 加强外空领域国际合作,维护以国际法为基础的外空国际秩序。基于国际法开展外空活动,维护在轨航天员的安全和空间设施的长期可持续。尊重并确保各国平等享有和平利用外空的权利。坚决反对外空武器化和军备竞赛,支持谈判缔结外空军控国际法律文书。

(十七). 支持世界卫生组织在全球公共卫生治理中发挥领导作用,有效统筹、调动全球资源,共同应对包括新型冠状病毒感染在内的全球性重大传染病。

(十八). 维护全球粮食和能源安全。加强行动协调,维护国际农产品贸易平稳运行,保障粮食生产和供应链畅通,避免将粮食安全问题政治化、武器化。加强国际能源政策协调,为保障能源运输创造安



全稳定环境, 共同维护全球能源市场和能源价格稳定。

(十九). 全面、有效落实《联合国打击跨国有组织犯罪公约》。鼓励各国为打击跨国犯罪, 缔结或参加有关国际条约、公约或协议, 或者作出制度性安排。支持联合国三项禁毒公约, 维护国际禁毒体制, 倡导国际社会协调一致、责任共担、真诚合作, 共同应对毒品问题带来的挑战, 构建不受毒品危害的人类命运共同体。在尊重各国主权基础上积极开展执法合作, 共同提升执法能力和安全治理水平。支持建立全球培训体系, 为发展中国家培训更多适应维护自身安全需要的执法人员。

(二十). 支持各国在气候变化、供应链产业链稳定畅通等领域合作, 加快落实联合国 2030 年可持续发展议程, 以可持续发展促进可持续安全。

四、合作平台和机制

(一). 利用联合国大会和各相关委员会、安理会、相关机构以及其他有关国际和地区组织等平台, 根据各自职责, 围绕和平与安全问题广泛讨论沟通, 提出共同倡议主张, 汇聚国际社会应对安全挑战共识。

(二). 发挥上海合作组织、金砖合作、亚信、“中国+中亚五国”、东亚合作相关机制等作用, 围绕彼此一致或相近目标逐步开展安全合作。推动设立海湾地区多边对话平台, 发挥阿富汗邻国外长会、非洲之角和平会议等协调合作机制作用, 促进地区乃至世界的和平稳定。

(三). 适时举办全球安全倡议高级别活动, 加强安全领域政策沟通, 促进政府间对话合作, 进一步凝聚国际社会应对安全挑战合力。

(四). 支持中非和平安全论坛、中东安全论坛、北京香山论坛、全球公共安全合作论坛(连云港)以及其他国际性交流对话平台为深化安全领域交流合作继续作出积极贡献。鼓励创设全球性安全论坛, 为各国政府、国际组织、智库、社会组织等发挥各自优势参与全球安全治理提供新平台。

(五). 围绕应对反恐、网络、生物、新兴科技等领域安全挑战, 搭建更多国际交流合作平台和机制, 共同提升非传统安全治理能力。鼓励各国高等军

事院校、高等警察院校之间加强交流合作。未来 5 年中方愿向全球发展中国家提供 5000 个研修培训名额用于培养专业人才, 共同应对全球性安全问题。

全球安全倡议秉持开放包容原则, 欢迎和期待各方参与, 共同丰富倡议内涵, 积极探索开展新形式新领域合作。中方愿同世界上所有爱好和平、追求幸福的国家和人民携手同行, 协力应对各种传统和非传统安全挑战, 并肩守护地球家园的和平安宁, 共同开创人类更加美好的未来, 让和平的薪火代代相传、平安的钟声响彻人间。

The Global Security Initiative Concept Paper

I. Background

The issue of security bears on the well-being of people of all countries, the lofty cause of world peace and development, and the future of humanity.

Today, our world, our times and history are changing in ways like never before, and the international community is confronted with multiple risks and challenges rarely seen before. Regional security hotspots keep flaring up, local conflicts and turbulence occur frequently, the COVID-19 pandemic persists, unilateralism and protectionism have risen significantly, and traditional and non-traditional security threats are entwined. The deficits in peace, development, security and governance are growing, and the world is once again at a crossroads in history.

This is an era rife with challenges. It is also one brimming with hope. We are convinced that the historical trends of peace, development and win-win cooperation are unstoppable. Upholding world peace and security and

promoting global development and prosperity should be the common pursuit of all countries. Chinese President Xi Jinping has proposed the Global Security Initiative (GSI), calling on countries to adapt to the profoundly changing international landscape in the spirit of solidarity, and address the complex and intertwined security challenges with a win-win mindset. The GSI aims to eliminate the root causes of international conflicts, improve global security governance, encourage joint international efforts to bring more stability and certainty to a volatile and changing era, and promote durable peace and development in the world.

II. Core concepts and principles

1. Stay committed to the vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security. In 2014, President Xi Jinping initiated a new vision for common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security, which has been widely recognized and supported by the international community.

The essence of this new vision of security is to advocate a concept of common security, respecting and safeguarding the security of every country; a holistic approach, maintaining security in both traditional and non-traditional domains and enhancing security governance in a coordinated way; a commitment to cooperation, bringing about security through political dialogue and peaceful negotiation; and pursuit of sustainable security, resolving conflicts through development and eliminating the breeding ground for insecurity. We believe security will only be firmly established and sustainable when it is underpinned by morality, justice and the right ideas.

2. Stay committed to respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries. Sovereign equality and non-interference in internal affairs are basic principles of international law and the most fundamental norms governing contemporary international relations. We believe all countries, big or small, strong or weak, rich or poor, are equal





members of the international community. Their internal affairs brook no external interference, their sovereignty and dignity must be respected, and their right to independently choose social systems and development paths must be upheld. Sovereign independence and equality must be upheld, and efforts should be made for all countries to enjoy equality in terms of rights, rules and opportunities.

3. Stay committed to abiding by the purposes and principles of the UN Charter. The purposes and principles of the UN Charter embody the deep reflection by people around the world on the bitter lessons of the two world wars. They are humanity's institutional design for collective security and lasting peace. The various confrontations and injustices in the world today did not occur because the purposes and principles of the UN Charter are outdated, but because they are not effectively maintained and implemented. We call on all countries to practice true multilateralism; firmly uphold the international system with the UN at its core, the international order underpinned by international law and the basic norms of international

relations underpinned by the UN Charter; and uphold the authority of the UN and its status as the main platform for global security governance. The Cold War mentality, unilateralism, bloc confrontation and hegemonism contradict the spirit of the UN Charter and must be resisted and rejected.

4. Stay committed to taking the legitimate security concerns of all countries seriously. Humanity is an indivisible security community. Security of one country should not come at the expense of that of others. We believe all countries are equal in terms of security interests. The legitimate and reasonable security concerns of all countries should be taken seriously and addressed properly, not persistently ignored or systematically challenged. Any country, while pursuing its own security, should take into account the reasonable security concerns of others. We uphold the principle of indivisible security, advocating the indivisibility between individual security and common security, between traditional security and non-traditional security, between security rights and security obligations, and

between security and development. There should be a balanced, effective and sustainable security architecture, so as to realize universal security and common security.

5. Stay committed to peacefully resolving differences and disputes between countries through dialogue and consultation. War and sanctions are no fundamental solution to disputes; only dialogue and consultation are effective in resolving differences. We call on countries to strengthen strategic communication, enhance mutual security confidence, diffuse tensions, manage differences and eliminate the root causes of crises. Major countries must uphold justice, fulfill their due responsibilities, support consultation on an equal footing, and facilitate talks for peace, play good offices and mediate in light of the needs and will of the countries concerned. The international community should support all efforts conducive to the peaceful settlement of crises, and encourage conflicting parties to build trust, settle disputes and promote security through dialogue. Abusing unilateral sanctions and long-arm jurisdiction does not solve a prob-





lem, but only creates more difficulties and complications.

6. Stay committed to maintaining security in both traditional and non-traditional domains. In today's world, both the intension and extension of security are broadening. Security is more interconnected, transnational and diverse. Traditional and non-traditional security threats have become intertwined. We encourage all countries to practice the principles of extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits in global governance, and work together to address regional disputes and global challenges such as terrorism, climate change, cybersecurity and biosecurity. There should be concerted efforts to explore multiple channels, develop a holistic solution, and improve relevant rules, so as to find sustainable solutions, promote global security governance and prevent and resolve security challenges.

These six commitments are interlinked and mutually reinforcing, and are an organic whole of dialectical unity. Among them, the vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security provides conceptu-

al guidance; respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries is the basic premise; abiding by the purposes and principles of the UN Charter is a primary benchmark; taking the legitimate security concerns of all countries seriously is an important principle, peacefully resolving differences and disputes between countries through dialogue and consultation is a must choice; and maintaining security in both traditional and non-traditional domains is an inherent requirement.

III. Priorities of cooperation

It is our common aspiration to achieve lasting world peace, so that all countries can enjoy a peaceful and stable external environment and their people can live a happy life with their rights fully guaranteed. Like passengers aboard the same ship, countries need to work in solidarity to foster a community of shared security for mankind and build a world that is free from fear and enjoys universal security.

To realize these visions, China is ready to conduct bilateral and multilateral security cooperation with all countries

and international and regional organizations under the framework of the Global Security Initiative, and actively promote coordination of security concepts and convergence of interests. China calls on all parties to carry out single or multiple cooperation in aspects including but not limited to the following ones, so as to pursue mutual learning and complementarity and to jointly promote world peace and tranquility:

1. Actively participate in formulating a New Agenda for Peace and other proposals put forth in Our Common Agenda by the UN Secretary-General. Support UN efforts to enhance conflict prevention and fully harness the peace-building architecture to assist post-conflict states in peace-building. Further leverage the Secretary-General's Peace and Security Sub-Fund of the China-UN Peace and Development Trust Fund and support a bigger UN role in global security affairs.

Support the UN in enhancing capacity for implementing its peacekeeping mandate, uphold the three principles of "consent of the parties, impartiality, and non-use of force except in self-defense and



defense of the mandate” for peacekeeping operations, prioritize political solutions, and take a holistic approach to address both symptoms and root causes. Provide peacekeeping operations with adequate resources. Support the provision of sufficient, predictable and sustainable financial assistance to the African Union (AU) for it to carry out autonomous peacekeeping operations.

2. Promote coordination and sound interaction among major countries and build a major country relationship featuring peaceful coexistence, overall stability and balanced development. Major countries shoulder particularly important responsibilities of maintaining international peace and security. Call on major countries to lead by example in honoring equality, good faith, cooperation and the rule of law, and in complying with the UN Charter and international law. Adhere to mutual respect, peaceful coexistence and win-win cooperation, stick to the bottom line of no conflict and no confrontation, seek common ground while reserving differences, and manage differences.

3. Firmly uphold the consensus that “a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought”. Comply with the joint statement on preventing nuclear war and avoiding arms races issued by leaders of the five nuclear-weapon states in January 2022. Strengthen dialogue and cooperation among nuclear-weapon states to reduce the risk of nuclear war. Safeguard the international nuclear non-proliferation regime based on the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and actively support the efforts of countries in relevant regions to establish nuclear-weapon-free zones. Promote international cooperation on nuclear security, so as to build a fair, collaborative and mutually beneficial international nuclear security system.

4. Fully implement the resolution of Promoting International Cooperation on Peaceful Uses in the Context of International Security adopted by the 76th session of the UN General Assembly.

Carry out cooperation under such frameworks as the UN Security Council’s 1540 Committee, the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and

the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), promote complete prohibition and thorough destruction of weapons of mass destruction, and build up the capacity of all countries in areas including non-proliferation export control, biosecurity and protection against chemical weapons.

Support the process of global conventional arms control. Support cooperation among China, Africa and Europe on small arms and light weapons control under the premise of respecting the will of Africa. Support the implementation of the initiative of Silencing the Guns in Africa. Actively carry out international cooperation and assistance on humanitarian demining and provide help to affected countries as much as one’s ability permits.

5. Promote political settlement of international and regional hotspot issues. Encourage the countries concerned to overcome differences and resolve hotspots through candid dialogue and communication. Support the international community in constructively participating in the political settlement of hotspots, under the premise of non-interference in internal affairs,



mainly through the means of facilitating peace talks, with fairness and practicality as the main attitude, and mainly following the approach of addressing both symptoms and root causes. Support political settlement of hotspot issues such as the Ukraine crisis through dialogue and negotiation.

6.Support and improve the ASEAN-centered regional security cooperation mechanism and architecture, and adhere to the ASEAN way of consensus-building and accommodating each other's comfort level to further strengthen security dialogue and cooperation among regional countries. Support efforts to promote cooperation in non-traditional security areas under the framework of Lancang-Mekong Cooperation (LMC), implement relevant cooperation projects under the LMC Special Fund, and strive to foster a pilot zone for GSI to jointly safeguard regional peace and stability.

7.Implement the five-point proposal on realizing peace and stability in the Middle East, including advocating mutual respect, upholding equity and justice, realizing

non-proliferation, jointly fostering collective security, and accelerating development cooperation, so as to jointly establish a new security framework in the Middle East. Support the positive momentum and the efforts of Middle East countries to strengthen dialogue and improve their relations, accommodate the reasonable security concerns of all parties, strengthen the internal forces of safeguarding regional security, and support the League of Arab States (LAS) and other regional organizations in playing a constructive role in this regard. The international community should take practical steps to advance the two-state solution to the Palestinian question, and convene a larger, more authoritative and more influential international peace conference, so as to achieve a just solution to the Palestinian question at an early date.

8.Support the efforts of African countries, the AU and sub-regional organizations to resolve regional conflicts, fight terrorism and safeguard maritime security, call on the international community to provide financial and technical support to Africa-led count-

er-terrorism operations, and support African countries in strengthening their ability to safeguard peace independently. Support addressing African problems in the African way, and promote peaceful settlement of hotspots in the Horn of Africa, the Sahel, the Great Lakes region and other areas. Actively implement the Outlook on Peace and Development in the Horn of Africa, promote the institutionalization of the China-Horn of Africa Peace, Governance and Development Conference, and work actively to launch pilot projects of cooperation.

9.Support Latin American and Caribbean countries in actively fulfilling commitments stated in the Proclamation of Latin America and the Caribbean as a Zone of Peace, and support the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States and other regional and sub-regional organizations in playing an active role in upholding regional peace and security and properly handling regional hotspots.

10.Pay high attention to the special situation and legitimate concerns of Pacific island countries in regard to climate change, natural disas-





ters and public health, support the efforts of Pacific island countries to address global challenges, and support island countries in implementing the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent. Increase the provision of materials, funds and talents to help island countries improve their ability to deal with non-traditional security threats.

11.Strengthen maritime dialogue and exchange and practical cooperation, properly handle maritime differences, and work together to tackle transnational crimes at sea including piracy and armed robbery, so as to jointly safeguard maritime peace and tranquility and sea lane security. Call on upstream and downstream countries along trans-boundary rivers to actively engage in international cooperation, resolve relevant disputes through dialogue and consultation, ensure the safety of shipping on trans-boundary rivers, rationally utilize and protect water resources, and protect the ecological environment of trans-boundary rivers.

12.Strengthen the UN's role as the central coordinator in the global fight against

terrorism, support the international community in fully implementing the UN General Assembly and Security Council counter-terrorism resolutions and the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, and jointly crack down on all terrorist organizations and individuals designated by the Security Council. Channel more global counter-terrorism resources to developing countries to enhance their counter-terrorism capacity building. Oppose linking terrorism with any particular country, ethnic group or religion. Enhance studies on and responses to the impact of emerging technologies on global counter-terrorism efforts.

13.Deepen international cooperation in the field of information security. China has put forward the Global Initiative on Data Security and calls for joint efforts to formulate global rules on digital governance that reflect the will and respect the interests of all parties. Follow through on the China-LAS Cooperation Initiative on Data Security and the Data Security Cooperation Initiative of China+Central Asia, jointly address various cyber threats,

and work to establish a global governance system on cyberspace featuring openness and inclusion, justice and fairness, security and stability, vigor and vitality.

14.Strengthen biosecurity risk management. Jointly advocate responsible bioscience research and encourage all stakeholders to refer to the Tianjin Biosecurity Guidelines for Codes of Conduct for Scientists on a voluntary basis. Jointly strengthen the building of biosecurity capability of laboratories, reduce biosecurity risks and promote the healthy development of biotechnology.

15.Strengthen international security governance on artificial intelligence (AI) and other emerging technologies, and prevent and manage potential security risks. China has issued position papers on regulating military applications and strengthening ethical governance of AI, and stands ready to strengthen communication and exchange with the international community on AI security governance, promote the establishment of an international mechanism with broad participation, and develop governance frameworks,





standards and norms based on extensive consensus.

16.Strengthen international cooperation on outer space and safeguard the international order in outer space underpinned by international law. Carry out activities in outer space in accordance with international law, safeguard the safety of in-orbit astronauts and the long-term and sustainable operation of space facilities. Respect and ensure the equal right of all countries to use outer space peacefully. Resolutely reject the weaponization of and arms race in outer space, and support the negotiation and conclusion of an international legal instrument on arms control in outer space.

17.Support the World Health Organization in playing a leading role in global governance in public health, and effectively coordinate and mobilize global resources to jointly respond to COVID-19 and other major global infectious diseases.

18.Safeguard global food and energy security. Strengthen action coordination to maintain the smooth operation of international agricultural trade, ensure stable grain pro-

duction and smooth supply chains, and avoid politicizing and weaponizing food security issues. Strengthen international energy policy coordination, create a safe and stable environment for ensuring energy transportation, and jointly maintain the stability of the global energy market and energy prices.

19.Fully and effectively implement the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. Encourage all countries to conclude or join international treaties, conventions or agreements or make institutional arrangements to fight transnational crimes. Support the three international drug control conventions of the UN, safeguard the international drug control system, and advocate coordination, shared responsibility and sincere cooperation in the international community to jointly address challenges posed by the drug problem and build a community with a shared future for mankind that is free from the harm of drugs. Actively conduct law enforcement cooperation on the basis of respecting each country's sovereignty, so as to jointly improve law enforce-

ment capacity and security governance. Support the establishment of a global training system to train for developing countries more law enforcement officers who are responsive to their countries' security needs.

20.Support the cooperation among countries in addressing climate change and maintaining stable and smooth supply and industrial chains, and speed up the implementation of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in order to promote sustainable security through sustainable development.

IV. Platforms and mechanisms of cooperation

1. Engage in wide-ranging discussions and communication on peace and security at the General Assembly, relevant UN Committees, the Security Council, relevant institutions, and other international and regional organizations based on their respective mandates, and put forward common initiatives and propositions to forge consensus in the international community to address security challenges.

2.Leverage the roles of the Shanghai Cooperation Orga-





nization, BRICS cooperation, the Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia, the “China+Central Asia” mechanism, and relevant mechanisms of East Asia cooperation, and carry out security cooperation incrementally to achieve similar or same goals. Promote the establishment of a multilateral dialogue platform in the Gulf region and give play to the role of coordinating and cooperative mechanisms such as the Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the Neighboring Countries of Afghanistan and the China-Horn of Africa Peace, Governance and Development Conference to promote regional and global peace and stability.

3. Hold high-level conferences on the GSI in due course to strengthen policy communication in the field of security, promote intergovernmental dialogue and cooperation, and further foster synergy in the international community to address security challenges.

4. Support the China-Africa Peace and Security Forum, the Middle East Security Forum, the Beijing Xiangshan Forum, the Global Public Security

Cooperation Forum (Lianyungang) and other international dialogue platforms in contributing to deepening exchange and cooperation on security. Promote the establishment of more global security forums to provide new platforms for governments, international organizations, think tanks and social organizations to leverage their advantages and participate in global security governance.

5. Build more international platforms and mechanisms for exchange and cooperation on addressing security challenges in such areas as counter-terrorism, cybersecurity, biosecurity and emerging technologies, with a view to improving the governance capacity in the domain of non-traditional security. Encourage more exchanges and cooperation among university-level military and police academies. China is willing to provide other developing countries with 5,000 training opportunities in the next five years to train professionals for addressing global security issues.

The GSI, following the principle of openness and inclu-

siveness, welcomes and looks forward to the participation of all parties to jointly enrich its substance and actively explore new forms and areas of cooperation. China stands ready to work with all countries and peoples who love peace and aspire to happiness to address all kinds of traditional and non-traditional security challenges, protect the peace and tranquility of the earth, and jointly create a better future for mankind, so that the torch of peace will be passed on from generation to generation and shine across the world.



中国政府太平洋岛国事务特使钱波出席中国—太平洋岛国防灾减灾合作中心启用仪式

2023年02月23日 消息来源：中华人民共和国外交部 | 图片来源：中华人民共和国外交部

2023年2月23日，中国—太平洋岛国防灾减灾合作中心在广东省江门市正式启用。中国政府太平洋岛国事务特使钱波出席启用仪式并致辞。广东省常务副省长张虎、应急管理部副部长徐加爱、自然资源部总规划师吴海洋，所罗门群岛农业部部长杜德利·考普等岛国灾害管理部门负责人，以及斐济、基里巴斯、萨摩亚、所罗门群岛、瓦努阿图、密克罗尼西亚联邦、汤加等岛国驻华使节和代表出席仪式。

钱波在致辞中表示，建立中国—太平洋岛国防灾减灾合作中心是中方着眼岛国现实需要，帮助

岛国提高防灾减灾能力的实际行动，也是中方落实习近平主席提出的全球安全倡议、推动构建更加紧密的中国—太平洋岛国命运共同体的又一重要举措。中方将防灾减灾合作中心设在广东，旨在充分发挥广东省独特优势，更加精准、有效帮助岛国，共同打造防灾减灾南南合作的新典范。中方愿同岛国一道，秉持共商共建共享原则，共同建设、利用好这一平台，打造一批示范项目，切实提高岛国防灾减灾水平，有效降低灾害消极影响，维护人民根本福祉。

China-Pacific Island Countries Center for Disaster Risk Reduction Cooperation officially launched in Guangdong

The launching ceremony of the China-Pacific Island Countries (PICs) Center for Disaster Risk Reduction Cooperation was held in Jiangmen City, Guangdong Province on February 23. Xu Jiaai, Vice Minister of Emergency Management, Zhang Hu, Executive Vice Governor of Guangdong Province, Qian Bo, Special Envoy for Pacific Island Countries Affairs of the Chinese Government, and Wu Haiyang, Chief Planner of the Ministry of Natural Resources attended and addressed the ceremony. Heads of disaster management authorities of 10 PICs that have diplomatic relations with China, their envoys to China and Chinese envoys to PICs attended the meeting in a hybrid manner.

Xu Jiaai pointed out that China and the PICs are both located in the Asia-Pacific region and have maintained sound cooperation in disaster management for a

long time. China's efforts to promote the establishment of the China-PICs disaster management cooperation mechanism and the launch of China-PICs Center for Disaster Risk Reduction Cooperation are concrete measures to implement the important consensus reached by President Xi Jinping and the leaders of the PICs, which will help two sides jointly tackle the challenges of disaster risks. He hopes that China and the PICs will consolidate consensus, strengthen coordination, support each other and make full use of the Center to carry out practical cooperation. China is willing to provide assistance in emergency rescue and supplies according to the needs of the PICs.

Zhang Hu expressed that Guangdong has developed close cooperation relationship with the PICs in various fields, and the two sides have scored remarkable achievements in disaster

risk reduction. Guangdong will give full play to its unique advantages and take the launch of the Center as an opportunity to further strengthen cooperation with the PICs in disaster risk reduction. Qian Bo said that the Center is a practical action of China to help PICs improve their capabilities by focusing on the actual their needs. China will continue to strengthen cooperation based on equality, mutual respect, win-win outcome, openness and inclusiveness, in light of what the PICs think and expect. Wu Haiyang said that China will speed up the construction of China-PICs Sub-Center for Marine Disaster Risk Reduction Cooperation, work with the PICs to improve their marine disaster risk reduction capabilities, and actively respond to climate change and marine disasters for a sustainable blue economic system.

On behalf of the envoys of the





PICs to China, Ambassador of Fiji to China, H.E. Manasa Tagicakibau, indicated that China-PICs Center for Disaster Risk Reduction Cooperation, by upholding the principle of “people first, life first”, will complement the 2050 Strategy for Blue Pacific Continent. In view of the diversity of disaster risks of PICs, Mr. Tagicakibau hopes that the Center will strengthen bilateral and multilateral cooperation, play a positive role in promoting the China-Pacific Comprehensive Strategic Partnership, and building a community with a shared future for mankind.

Heads of Department of Emergency Management of Guangdong Province, Guangdong Provincial People's Government Foreign Affairs Office, and Municipal Government JiangMen attended the ceremony.

习近平致电祝贺达达埃当选连任巴布亚新几内亚总督

2023 年 01 月 27 日 消息来源：中国驻巴布亚新几内亚大使馆

2023 年 1 月 27 日, 国家主席习近平致电鲍勃·达达埃, 祝贺他当选连任巴布亚新几内亚独立国总督。

习近平指出, 巴新是最早同新中国建交的太平洋岛国之一, 两国传统友谊历久弥新。当前, 中国同巴新全面战略伙伴关系保持高水平发展, 各领域交流合作成果丰硕, 为两国人民带来了巨大福祉。我高度重视中巴新关系发展, 愿继续同达达埃总督一道努力, 推动两国关系继往开来、行稳致远。

Xi Jinping Sends Message of Congratulations to Bob Dadae on Re-election as Governor-General of Papua New Guinea

On January 27, 2023, President Xi Jinping sent a congratulatory message to Bob Dadae on his re-election as Governor-General of the Independent State of Papua New Guinea (PNG).

Xi Jinping pointed out that PNG was among the first Pacific Island countries to establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China. The traditional friendship between the two countries has withstood the test of time and is growing with new vitality. The China-PNG comprehensive strategic partnership now keeps developing at a high level, with fruitful exchanges and cooperation in various fields bringing huge benefits to the two peoples. Xi Jinping said that he attaches great importance to the development of China-PNG relations, is ready to work with Governor-General Dadae to build on past achievements to promote steady and sustained growth of bilateral relations.

外交部发言人就中瓦关系相关问题答记者问

2023 年 01 月 31 日 消息来源：中国驻瓦努阿图大使馆官网 | 图片来源：中国驻瓦努阿图大使馆官网

中国外交部发言人毛宁 30 日主持例行记者会。

有记者提问：据报道，近日，瓦努阿图外长纳帕特发表题为《瓦中关系健康繁荣》的声明，高度评价瓦中关系，表示瓦坚定奉行一个中国政策，中国是瓦实现发展目标的重要合作伙伴，是永远被珍视的朋友。中方对此有何评论？

毛宁：中方欢迎纳帕特外长发表的关于中瓦关系的声明。据了解，这是纳帕特外长去年 11 月就任以来发表的首份关于双边关系的声明。这体现了瓦方对发展对华关系的高度重视。瓦方声明表示，中国是瓦重要且受人尊敬的伙伴，是永远被珍视的朋友。瓦政府致力于推进同中国强劲的外交关系，坚定奉行一个中国政策。

多年来，中国作为负责任的发展中大国，坚持推动构建人类命运共同体，在平等相待、相互尊重、合作共赢、开放包容的原则基础上同瓦努阿图等太平洋岛国开展合作，共享中国发展红利，给岛国人民带来实实在在的福祉。瓦方发表的声明也充分说明，中国真心实意帮助岛国发展，得到岛国政府和人民的衷心欢迎。中方将继续秉持真实亲诚理念，推动中瓦全面战略伙伴关系不断迈上更高水平，更好造福两国人民。

LOCAL / TV NEWS

VANUATU DAILY POST | Saturday, January 28, 2023 | 13

Vanuatu, China Relations Healthy and Flourishing: Napat

THE GOVERNMENT OF Vanuatu has reaffirmed its commitment to continuing strong diplomatic relations with its valued and respected partner, the People's Republic of China.

"China was one of the first countries to establish diplomatic relations with Vanuatu after our independence. Our relationship has always been healthy and progressive and continues to this day," Minister for Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and External Trade, Josham Napat said.

"The relationship actually extends back to pre-independence when China as a member of the United Nations extended their strong support for Vanuatu's independence."

Minister Napat said the recent signing of a security agreement with a long-term development partner and Pacific neighbour, in no way compromises Vanuatu's relationship with other security partners, including China.

"We have signed this agreement with an open mind, knowing that it does not have exclusivity, and trust Vanuatu's partners will understand and appreciate our right in doing so as a sovereign nation," he said.

Minister Napat said both countries have always respected their rights to exist as sovereign states, and in this regard, Vanuatu encourages its bilateral partners, to respect sovereign decision to act in



Minister Josham Napat

its national interest. This includes when engaging with its neighbouring nations and members of the Pacific Island Forum, when it comes to regional security.

"China has shown time and again they understand and respect our sovereignty – in fact our house of Parliament was a gift from China to

Vanuatu. We have embassies in each other's countries and Vanuatu subscribes to the One China Policy and unequivocally maintains this stance," the Minister said.

Reciprocally, China has continued to be a valued partner in Vanuatu's development aspirations.

"Vanuatu is conscious

of competing geopolitical interests in the Pacific, and will continue to manage our relations with all nations with mutual respect and within the principle of being a friend to all and enemy to none, and it is in this spirit that we call on our other valuable friends and partners to establish a permanent

diplomatic presence in Port Vila," Minister Napat said.

"Our relations with traditional partners and Pacific neighbours, Australia and New Zealand have gone from strength to strength from the beginning and Vanuatu is thankful to them for their valued support in our national development.

"In the same vein, Vanuatu's relations with China continues to be healthy and we embrace that relationship with respect and dignity. China, like others, will always be valued friends, and we will continue to foster those relationships in ways meaningful and beneficial to these partnerships."

瓦努阿图外长纳帕特发表题为《瓦中关系健康繁荣》的声明

Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Answered Question on China-Vanuatu Relations

Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Mao Ning answered a question on China-Vanuatu relations at the regular press conference on January 30, 2023.

Question: Recently, Vanuatu's Minister of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and External Trade Jotham Napat issued a statement titled "Vanuatu, China Relations Healthy and Flourishing". In this statement, Napat spoke highly of Vanuatu-China relations. He said that "Vanuatu subscribes to the One China Policy and unequivocally maintains this stance...China has continued to be a valued partner in Vanuatu's development aspirations", and that China will always be a valued friend. Do you have any comment on this?

Mao Ning: We welcome Foreign Minister Napat's statement on Vanuatu-China relations. As I understand, this is the first statement Foreign Minister Napat has issued on Vanuatu's bilateral relations

with any country since he took up the post in November last year, which speaks to the high importance Vanuatu attaches to its relations with China. The statement calls China a valued and respected partner and a valued friend. It also says that the Government of Vanuatu has reaffirmed its commitment to continuing strong diplomatic relations with China and that Vanuatu subscribes to the one-China policy and unequivocally maintains this stance.

Over the years, as a responsible major developing country, China has been committed to building a community with a shared future for mankind. Based on the principles of equality, mutual respect, win-win cooperation, openness and inclusiveness, China has cooperated with Vanuatu and other Pacific island countries, shared with them the dividends of China's development and delivered tangible benefits to their peoples. The statement issued by Vanu-

atu fully shows that China is always there for the Pacific island countries and has been warmly welcomed by the governments and peoples of these countries. In line with the principles of sincerity, real results, affinity and good faith, China will continue to elevate the China-Vanuatu comprehensive strategic partnership and bring more benefits to the two peoples.

中国新任驻斐济大使周剑抵斐履新并发表书面讲话

2023 年 01 月 31 日 消息来源：中国驻斐济大使馆官网

2023 年 1 月 31 日，新任驻斐济大使周剑抵达斐济苏瓦履新。斐济外交部礼宾司代理司长道瑞瓦代表斐济政府到机场迎接，驻斐济使馆王旭光政务参赞、马国良经商参赞以及在斐中资企业和华人华侨代表等在机场欢迎。周剑大使在机场发表了题为《携手共创中斐命运共同体更加美好的明天》的书面讲话。

周大使在讲话中指出，斐济风景秀丽、人民善良友好、文化绚烂多彩。同时，斐济也是国际地区事务的领军者，国际维和行动的重要贡献者，橄榄球运动的佼佼者。期待尽快融入斐济社会，走入乡村社区，了解当地的风土人情，感受多元的斐济文化，学习斐济人民与自然和谐相处的宝贵经验。

周大使强调，斐济是与中国渊源最深、建交最早、合作最实的太平洋岛国。早在 160 多年前，便有华人远渡重洋来斐定居，成为斐济多民族大家庭的重要组成部分，为斐经济社会发展作出了积极贡献。1975 年建交以来，中斐两国始终相互尊重、相互支持、互利共赢，成为大小国家平等相待、团结合作的典范。2018 年 11 月，中国国家主席习近平在巴布亚新几内亚莫尔斯比港会见包括斐济在内的建交太平洋岛国领导人以及政府代表，一致同意将双方关系提升为相互尊重、共同发展的全面战略伙伴关系，开创了中斐全方位合作新局面。近年来，双方以共建“一带一路”为平台、以全球发展倡议为引领，不断深化经贸投资、基础设施建设、人文和地方交流等各领域合作，在涉及彼此核心利益问题上相互支持，在国际和地区事务中密切配合，取得了实实在在的合作成果，惠及两国和两国人民，也为本地区的发展繁荣和世界的和谐稳定发挥了重要作用，中斐关系已成为中国同太平洋岛国关系的旗帜、南南合作的标杆。

周大使表示，去年 10 月，中国共产党第二十次全国代表大会胜利召开，为全面建设社会主义现代化国家、全面推进中华民族伟大复兴擘画了宏伟蓝图。今年 3 月，中国将选举产生新一届国家机构和全国政协领导人。斐济新一届政府已走马上任，正同其他岛国一道朝着“蓝色太平洋 2050 战略”目标迈进。中斐关系正站在新的历史起点上，中斐两国面临着同样的发展重任，都致力于提升人民的福祉，双方友谊深厚、文化相融、经济互补，合作潜力巨大，中斐关系的前景光明远大。今年是中国兔年，希望中斐双方像玉兔一样，发挥彼此的聪明才智，以时不我待的敏捷速度，在两国领导人的战略引领下，弘扬中斐传统友好，加快发展战略对接，倾听两国人民的诉求，共同为中斐关系画出最新最美的图画，开创中斐命运共同体更加美好的未来。

China's New Ambassador to Fiji Delivers Arrival Message

On January 31, 2023, the new Chinese Ambassador to Fiji, H.E. Mr. Zhou Jian arrived in Suva. The Fijian government representatives greeted Ambassador Zhou at the Nausori International airport. Political Counsellor Wang Xuguang, Commercial Counsellor Ma Guoliang of the Embassy and the representatives of Chinese enterprises and overseas Chinese in Fiji also welcomed Ambassador Zhou at the airport. Ambassador Zhou delivered a written speech upon arrival entitled "Work Together for a Brighter Tomorrow of the China-Fiji Community with a Shared Future".

Ambassador Zhou pointed out that, Fiji has beautiful scenery, kind people and splendid culture. It is also a leading country in international and regional affairs, an important contributor to international peacekeeping operations, and a leader of rugby. He is looking forward to assimilating into Fijian society as soon as possible, stepping into rural communities, understanding local customs, feeling the diverse culture, and learning the valuable experience of Fijian people living in harmony with nature.

The Ambassador stressed that, among the Pacific Island Countries (PICs), Fiji enjoys the longest history, the earliest diplomatic ties and the most solid cooperation with China. As early as more than 160 years ago, the Chinese traveled across the vast ocean to Fiji and became an important part of Fiji's multi-ethnic society, making contributions to Fiji's economic and social development. Since the establishment of diplomatic ties in 1975, China and Fiji have always respected and supported each other for mutual benefit and win-win outcomes, setting a model of equal treatment, solidarity and cooperation among big and small countries. In November 2018, Chinese President Xi Jinping met in Papua New Guinea with leaders or government representatives of the PICs that have diplomatic relations with China and unanimously agreed to elevate China-PICs relations to a comprehensive strategic partnership featuring mutual respect and common development, which created a new situation of all round cooperation between China and Fiji. In recent years, under the framework of the Belt and Road Initiative as well as the Global Development Initiative, the two sides have deepened cooperation in economy, trade, investment, infrastructure, people-to-people and sub-national exchanges, supported each other on issues concerning mutual core interests and had close coordination on international and regional issues, so that brought tangible benefits to the two countries and the two peoples, and played an important role in the development and prosperity of this region and the harmony and stability of





the world. China-Fiji relations have become the frontrunner of China's relations with PICs and a benchmark for South-South cooperation.

Ambassador Zhou said, the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) was successfully convened in last October. An ambitious blueprint has been drawn for building a modern socialist country in all respects and advancing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation on all fronts through a Chinese path to modernization. This March, China will elect a new government leadership. Fiji's new government has taken office and is working with other PICs towards the goal of the "2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent". Therefore, China-Fiji relations are standing at a new historical starting point. Now, China and Fiji are facing the same task of development, and both are committed to improving the well-being of the people. The two sides share profound friendship, integrated culture and complementary economy. The potential

for our cooperation is huge and the prospects of China-Fiji relations is bright and broad. This year is the Year of the Rabbit in China. It is expected that China and Fiji, like the Yutu (jade rabbit), will leverage each other's ingenuity and wisdom, act with the agility of time and under the strategic guidance of the leaders of our two countries, carry forward the traditional friendship, accelerate the synergy of development strategies, listen to the demands of the two peoples, so as to jointly draw the latest and most beautiful picture for China-Fiji relations and create a brighter tomorrow for the China-Fiji community with a shared future.

政经纵横

POLITICAL AND
ECONOMIC REVIEWS



所罗门群岛与巴布亚新几内亚签署警察合作协议

2023年02月11日 消息来源: MFAET PRESS

所罗门群岛外交和对外贸易部长杰里迈亚·马内莱 (Hon. Jeremiah Manele) 和巴布亚新几内亚外交部长贾斯廷·特卡琴科 (Hon. Justin Tkatchenk) 于2023年2月8日(星期三)在莫尔兹比港签署了《关于向所罗门群岛部署巴布亚新几内亚警察人员的协议》(以下简称《协议》)。

该《协议》为所巴政府间合作设立了框架来部署警察人员,通过为所罗门群岛的维和行动或救济行动提供支助和援助,维持该地法律和秩序。

这是一个所罗门群岛提出要求就能触发的框架。

马内莱部长在签字仪式上发表简短讲话,感谢巴布亚新几内亚总理詹姆斯·马拉佩的领导,感谢外交部、安全部和警察局长曼宁 (Manning) 在2021年11月霍尼亚拉发生骚乱时,迅速部署安全人员,帮助该地恢复秩序。

迄今为止,共有三批人员被部署到该任务中。最近的一次已圆满完成,其人员在一周前已返回莫尔兹比港。

马内莱部长还借此机会感谢自2003年以来在所罗门群岛区域援助团 (RAMSI) 服役的所有军人,以及他们在2021年11月以来的支持。

他还感谢了服役警官家属们的理解、支持和祈祷。

巴新外交部长特卡琴科表示,这是一个里程碑,标志着两国在为更强大、更安全的太平洋地区而合作努力。

在《协议》签署仪式前,外长们进行了富有成果的会晤。他们讨论了地区安全、2023年太平洋运动会、两国边界和经济发展问题。

Solomon Islands & Papua New Guinea sign Police Cooperation Agreement

The Minister for Foreign Affairs and External Trade of Solomon Islands, Hon. Jeremiah Manele and the Papua New Guinea Minister for Foreign Affairs, Hon. Justin Tkatchenko have signed the 'Agreement on the deployment of PNG Police Personnel to Solomon Islands' on Wednesday 8 February 2023 in Port Moresby.

The Agreement establishes a framework for cooperation between the Governments of Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea for the deployment of police personnel to provide operational support and assistance to maintain law and order through peacekeeping or relief operations in the Solomon Islands.

It is a framework that can be triggered by a request from Solomon Islands.

In his brief remarks during the signing, Minister Manele acknowledged and thanked the PNG Prime Minister James Marape for his leadership, the Department of Foreign Affairs, Department of Internal Security and Police

Commissioner Manning for responding with speed and haste in deploying security personnel to restore calm and normalcy in Honiara during the riots and burning in November 2021.

To date, there were three deployments of personnel who have served on the mission. The most recent deployment completed their tour of duty and returned to Port Moresby a week ago.

Minister Manele further took the opportunity to thank all the service men and women who served in Solomon Islands since 2003 under the Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI) and the deployments since November 2021.

He also thanked the families of the officers who have served for their understanding, support and prayers.

According to Minister Tkatchenko, it was a historical milestone signing as both countries cooperate and work together for a stronger and safer Pacific.

Prior to the signing ceremony, the Foreign Affairs Ministers were engaged in a fruitful bilateral meeting. They discussed issues covering regional security, the 2023 Pacific Games, Border and Economic Development issues between both countries.

专家警告美国正将太平洋岛国“武器化”

2023年02月17日 消息来源: THE GLOBAL TIMES/PACNEWS

2月13日,有专家警告称,美国正在将太平洋岛国地区武器化,并试图建立一个反华阵线,为美国的军事冒险主义服务。此前,美国宣布与巴布亚新几内亚已在防务合作协议的文本上取得了“实质性进展”。

有关专家担忧:“允许美军驻扎在该地区的行为就像为狼打开羊圈一样”,“有关和平、发展、气候变化等方面的合作才更为重要。”

根据美国国务院最近公布的一份新闻稿,美国国务院和巴布亚新几内亚外交部的谈判代表于2月6日至10日在夏威夷檀香山就一项将加强两国安全合作的防务合作协议进行了谈判。

美国发布的新闻稿透露,在防务合作协议的文本方面,美巴就核心问题的相互理解取得了实质性进展,但没有透露更多的内容。

虽然“中国”一词没有出现在美国的声明中,但观察人士和媒体认为美国的目标已经是一个公开的秘密。路透社评论称,此次谈判正值各方对台湾问题和南海争端“日益担忧”之际。

华东师范大学澳大利亚和太平洋研究专家陈弘告诉《环球时报》,美国一直在炒作“中国威胁”,以发展实质上的“美国威慑”。

在宣布与巴布亚新几内亚的防御条约之前,美国于2月15日表示,它已经与密克罗尼西亚签署了一份关于援助的谅解备忘录,同时,出于国防目的,美国还为进一步进入该国进行了谈判。

陈弘认为,太平洋岛国应高度警惕美国将该地区武器化,美国正在以经济援助为条件,让该地区面临潜在军事对抗的风险。

陈弘还说,美国试图从南到北动员西太平洋国家建立反华战线,为美国的军事冒险主义服务,把它们当作后勤、军事基地甚至是炮灰。

Experts Warn of U.S 'Weaponising' Pacific Island Countries as Washington Declares Progress on Defence Treaty with PNG

The U.S is weaponising the Pacific Island Countries (PICs) and trying to set up an anti-China front to serve America's adventurism, experts warned on Monday, following the U.S announcement that it has made "substantial progress" with Papua New Guinea (PNG) on the text of a defence cooperation agreement (DCA).

Experts said allowing a U.S military presence in the area is like "opening a sheep pen to wolves," adding that cooperations on peace, development and climate change are more important agendas for regional countries.

According to a release recently made public by the U.S Department of State, negotiators from the department and PNG's Department of Foreign Affairs held negotiations from 06 to 10 February in Honolulu, Hawaii, over a defence cooperation agreement that would strengthen security

cooperation between the two countries.

The U.S and PNG have made substantial progress on the text of the DCA on mutual understanding of core issues, the U.S release said, without disclosing more about the content.

Although the word "China" does not appear on the U.S statement, observers and media saw the U.S' target as an open secret. Reuters remarked that the negotiations came amid "mounting concern" over the Taiwan question and South China Sea disputes.

Chen Hong, an expert on Australian and PIC studies at East China Normal University, told the Global Times on Monday that the U.S has always hyped up the "China threat" to develop an actual U.S deterrence.

Before the announcement on the defence treaty with PNG, the U.S said on Friday that it had signed an MoU with Micronesia on assistance, paral-

leling negotiations on further access for the US to the country for defense purposes.

PICs should be very wary of the U.S weaponising the region and leaving it at risk of a potential military confrontation in exchange for some US economic favours, Chen said.

The U.S is attempting to mobilize countries in the West Pacific from south to north to create an anti-China front and serve American military adventurism, using them as logistics, military bases, or as cannon fodder, Chen said.

澳大利亚和巴布亚新几内亚将签署安全协议

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澳大利亚和巴布亚新几内亚有望在4月前加强防务合作,并签署一项新的安全协议。

2月17日,外长们在堪培拉共同主持第29届部长级论坛,9名澳大利亚部长和16名巴新部长聚集在一起,讨论安全、发展和经济潜能问题。

在2月16日晚上的部长非正式晚宴结束后,澳大利亚国防部长理查德·马尔斯(Richard Marles)称赞巴布亚新几内亚是重要的邻国和安全伙伴。

“在很多方面,巴布亚新几内亚对澳大利亚都是一个非常重要的国家,而安全肯定是其中之一。这是我们国家安全格局的关键组成部分。”2月10日,理查德·马尔斯在堪培拉对记者表示。

“我和巴新国防部长温·巴克利·达基(Win Bakri Dak)的很多谈话都是关于如何加强我们两国军队之间已经非常牢固的关系。

“有关这方面的谈判在很大程度上步入了正轨。”理查德·马尔斯补充道。

2月15日,澳大利亚教育部长杰森·克莱尔(Jason Clare)会见了巴布亚新几内亚教育部长吉米·乌古罗(Jimmy Uguro),讨论奖学金项目以及如何鼓励人们在澳大利亚学习。

2月17日,克莱尔对记者说:“大多数澳大利亚人都知道,我们欠巴布亚新几内亚人民一份永远无法偿还的感激之情。”他指的是当地人在第二次世界大战中加入了澳大利亚战线。

“我们谈到了澳大利亚政府已经在巴布亚新几内亚资助的一些方面……我们可以让更多的学生在澳大利亚学习,因为澳大利亚有更多的教育资源,我们也可以让更多的澳大利亚人在巴布亚新几内亚做这类工作。”

“通过这次会议,我认为我们有机会做得更多。”

巴新贸易部副部长萨旺(Kessy Sawang)说,澳大利亚政府向巴布亚新几内亚人提供出国留学奖学金是堪培拉在太平洋地区采取的最好举措之一。

她告诉澳大利亚联合新闻社(AAP):“你们拥有世界上最好的教育标准。教育合作将为巴布亚新几内亚和澳大利亚之间建立基于民间联系的新关系铺平道路。”

萨旺还强调,两国需要重新评估两国关系,把重点放在加强民间联系上。

“我们已有的大多数关系都是基于我们的殖民历史和战争,”她说。“我们需要加强民间合作,而不是政府对政府式的、援助和外交方面的。”

澳大利亚太平洋事务部部长帕特康罗伊(Pat Conroy)认为,巴新政界人士的巡回代表团将有助于加深两国之间的关系。而这次部长级论坛将帮助澳大利亚实现对其太平洋邻国的承诺,包括引进更多劳工,应对安全挑战,以及推广巴新橄榄球队。

他说:“我们只需要继续保持沟通、不断沟通,互相合作。”

Australia, PNG on Track to Ink Security Deal

Australia and Papua New Guinea are on track to increase defence co-operation and sign a new security agreement by April.

The foreign ministers are co-chairing the 29th ministerial forum in Canberra on Friday, bringing together nine Australian ministers and 16 from PNG to discuss security, development and economic potential.

Defence Minister Richard Marles lauded PNG as an important neighbour and security partner after an informal dinner between ministers on Thursday night.

“PNG is a profoundly important country for Australia, in so many ways, but security is definitely one of them. It’s a critical part of our national security landscape,” he told reporters in Canberra on Friday.

“A lot of the conversations I’ve had with my counterpart Win Bakri Daki is about thickening what is already a very strong relationship between our two militaries.

“The negotiations in respect of this are very much on track.”

Education Minister Jason Clare met with his PNG counterpart Jimmy Uguro on Wednesday to discuss scholarship programs and encouraging people to study in Australia.

“Most Australians know that we owe the people of PNG a debt of gratitude we can never fully repay,” Clare told reporters on Friday in reference to locals joining Australia’s campaign in World War II.

“We talked about some of the things the Australian government is already funding in PNG ... so we can get more students studying in Australia, more lecturers here and more Aussies doing that sort of work in PNG.

“Out of that meeting, I think there’s an opportunity for us to do even more.”

Vice-trade minister Kessy Sawang says a scholarship provided by the Australian government to Papua New Guineans to study abroad is one of the best initiatives Canberra has in the Pacific.

“You have some of the world’s best standards of education here,” she told AAP.

“That will pave the way for a new relationship between Papua New Guinea and Australia that is based on people-to-people connections.”

Sawang said the two nations needed to re-evaluate their relationship and focus on personal ties.

“Most of our relationships are based on our colonial past and the war,” she said.

“We need a new level of people-to-people relationship, rather than government-to-government and aid and diplomacy.”

Pacific Minister Pat Conroy said the travelling delegation of PNG politicians would help deepen the relationship between the two nations.

Conroy said the forum would help Australia implement what it’s promised to its Pacific neighbour, including bringing in more labour scheme workers, tackling security challenges and promoting a PNG rugby league team.

“We’ve just got to keep talking and talking and talking with each other and working with each other,” he said.

所罗门群岛总理感谢澳大利亚对本国的援助

2023 年 01 月 27 日 消息来源: *Solomon Islands Government* | 图片来源: *Solomon Islands Government*

所罗门群岛总理梅纳西·索加瓦雷 (Manasseh Sogavare) 利用纪念澳大利亚国庆日的机会, 高度评价澳大利亚协助所罗门群岛所取得的关键性进展。

索加瓦雷感谢澳大利亚帮助其在西部和东部建立了两个边境安全哨所。

他还提到目前正在该国积极部署的所罗门群岛援助部队。

索加瓦雷进一步强调了澳大利亚对所罗门群岛皇家警察部队通信项目的援助, 该项目旨在为所罗门群岛和巴布亚新几内亚的边界盲区提供通信。索加瓦雷补充说, 这将补足政府的电信规划盲区, 有助于连接本国其他地区。

索加瓦雷也感谢澳大利亚政府为举办 2023 年太平洋运动会提供的帮助。“澳大利亚将派出一支庞大的代表团参加奥运会, 我们十分期待能够主办这次奥运会。”

此外, 他指出, 所罗门群岛与澳大利亚关系的另一个亮点是太平洋劳工计划。目前有不到 5000 名所罗门群岛人参与了该计划, 全国各地都能感受到该计划的好处。

根据中央银行 2021 年的报告, 汇回所罗门群岛的汇款总额约为 2.15 亿美元, 随着越来越多的工人根据该劳工计划前往澳大利亚, 这一数字将继续上升。

他承诺将继续深化与澳大利亚的经济一体化, 并鼓励两国人民在两国边界之间更自由地流动。

索加瓦雷还感谢了澳大利亚根据教育部门支持计划 (ESSP) 在教育领域提供的援助, 该计划包括提高教师的知识技能, 建立教室和宿舍。澳大利亚的这一教育激励计划将为其提供生产性的人力资源。

他还对澳大利亚外交部长黄英贤 (Penny Wong) 与澳大利亚国际发展和太平洋事务部长帕特·康罗伊 (Pat Conroy) 的访问表示感谢。他说, 他们去年对本国的访问进一步加深了两国之间的共同利益。

每年的 1 月 26 日是澳大利亚国庆日, 今年的庆祝活动在澳大利亚驻恩戈西的高级专员官邸举行。

索加瓦雷是贵宾, 他向澳大利亚新任高级专员罗德尼·希尔顿 (Rodney Hilton) 表示欢迎。希尔顿是已经结束澳大利亚驻所罗门群岛高级专员任期的斯特拉汉 (Dr. Lachlan Strahan) 的继任者。

与此同时, 即将离任的斯特拉汉对澳大利亚成为所罗门群岛的合作伙伴表示感谢, 并补充说: “澳大利亚非常重视这一角色, 并将继续尊重这一角色。”

PM Sogavare Acknowledges Australia's Assistance to the Country

Prime Minister Hon. Manasseh Sogavare used the occasion to commemorate Australia's National Day to highlight and acknowledge a number of key developments in which Australia assisted the country with.

Prime Minister Sogavare acknowledged Australia's assistance in establishing two border security outposts in the Western and Eastern parts of

the country.

He also made mention of the current Solomon Islands Assistance Force in active deployment in the country.

The Prime Minister further highlighted Australia's assistance in the Royal Solomon Islands Police Force communication project which aims to provide communication in blind spots along the Solomon Islands- Papua New Guinea

border. PM Sogavare added, this will complement the government's telecommunication policy to connect the rest of the country.

PM Sogavare acknowledged the Australian government in its assistance towards the hosting of the 2023 Pacific Games as well. "Australia will be sending a big contingent to the games and the country is looking forward to host them."



即将离任的澳大利亚 HC 博士 Strahan 和 PM Sogavare





He further pointed out that another highlight of the relationship between Solomon Islands and Australia is the Pacific Labour Scheme. At the moment under 5000 Solomon Islanders are engaged under the scheme and the benefits of the program have been felt throughout the country.

The Prime Minister revealed, according to the Central Bank report of 2021, total remittance coming back into the country is around \$215 million and this will continue to rise as more workers are going to Australia under the scheme.

He underlined the importance of continuing deeper economic integration with Australia and encourage freer movement of peoples between the borders of the two countries.

Prime Minister Sogavare further acknowledged Australia's assistance in the area of education under the Education Sector Support Program (ESSP) whereby the program involves upskilling of teachers' knowledge, establishment of classrooms and dormito-

ries. The PM acknowledged Australia's awards program saying it continues to yield productive human resources for the country.

He also acknowledged visits by Foreign Minister Penny Wong and Minister for International Development and the Pacific Pat Conroy, saying their presence in the country last year have further deepen areas of mutual and common interests between the two countries.

The Australia National Day is celebrated on the 26th of January annually, and this year's celebration is held at the residence of the Australian High Commissioner at Ngosi.

Prime Minister Manasseh Sogavare was the guest of honour and he also has the honour in greeting the new high commissioner designate Rodney Hilton. Hilton took over from Dr Strahan who completes his tenure as the High Commissioner of Australia in Solomon Islands.

Meanwhile, outgoing Ambassador Dr. Lachlan Strah-

an is thankful that Australia is Solomon Islands partner of choice adding, "Australia takes that role very seriously and will continue to honour it."

斐济和新西兰关于国防合作和来访部队地位的协定

2023 年 02 月 01 日 消息来源: PACNEWS

斐济总理西蒂韦尼·兰布卡 (Sitiveni Rabuka) 公开宣布, 斐济内阁批准了与新西兰政府签署的一项协议, 涉及在国防领域的合作和来访部队的地位认定。

斐济和新西兰在遗产、文化、体育、商业和教育方面有着悠久的联系。这反映了太平洋地区的共有底蕴和牢固的人文联系。

内阁批准的协议肯定了斐济、新西兰牢固的双边防务关系。

该协议确立了一个框架, 重申了斐济共和国武装力量 (RFMF) 和新西兰国防军之间在互操作性的相互利益。

协议还表示, 两国应加强安全合作以应对共同挑战, 维护一个具有安全、主权和适应力的地区符合两国的共同利益。

该协议将允许两国防务人员在对方管辖范围内进行交流、部署和演习。

兰布卡在一份政府声明中说, 斐济将从以下方面的军事交流中受益匪浅:

- * 使斐济部队了解新西兰的军事训练方法和标准;
- * 增进互操作性和对新西兰军事理论的理解;
- * 获得资金支持;
- * 促进专家的参与和技能的获得
- * 接触到新的军事设备和硬件。

Agreement Between Fiji and NZ on Defence Cooperation and the Status of Visiting Forces

Fiji's Cabinet approved an Agreement with the Government of New Zealand on cooperation in the field of defence and the status of visiting forces, says Prime Minister Sitiveni Rabuka.

Fiji and New Zealand share a history of strong ties encompassing heritage, culture, sports, business and education. This reflects a common Pacific identity and strong people-to-people links.

The Agreement approved by Cabinet affirms the strong bilateral defence relationship between the two countries.

The Agreement establishes a framework which reaffirms the mutual benefits of interoperability between the RFMF and the New Zealand Defence Force.

It also recognises our shared interest in enhancing security cooperation to meet common challenges and maintaining a secure, sovereign, and resilient region.

The Agreement will allow the defence personnel of our two countries to undertake exchanges, deployments, and exercises in each other's jurisdiction.

In a government statement, Rabuka said Fiji will benefit immensely from these military exchanges in terms of the:

- * exposure of the Fijian troops to New Zealand's military training methods and standards;
- * interoperability and understanding of New Zealand's military doctrine;
- * obtaining funding support;
- * facilitating the engagement of experts and acquiring of skills; and
- * exposure to new military equipment and hardware that are not otherwise available.

帕劳签署《自由联系国协议》，马绍尔群岛紧随其后

2023 年 01 月 13 日 消息来源: RNZ/PACIFIC NEWS | 图片来源: Google

美国与帕劳和马绍尔群岛续签《自由联系国协议》的势头正在增强，人们普遍认为这两个西太平洋国家对美国在太平洋地区的安全至关重要。

1 月 11 日，帕劳和美国领导人在洛杉矶签署了第三份《自由联系国协议》谅解备忘录。

随着帕劳财政部长小卡勒布·乌杜伊 (Kaleb Udui Jr) 和美国契约谈判总统特使约瑟夫·云 (Joseph Yun) 签署谅解备忘录，帕劳成为第一个承诺为正在进行的契约谈判制定框架的国家。

据报道，马绍尔群岛还计划与同日与美国签署一份单独的谅解备忘录，但由于马绍尔群岛谈判委员会 (CNC) 还在审查谅解备忘录的最终草案而被推迟。

然而，在 1 月 10 日内阁授权批准马绍尔群岛 - 美国谅解备忘录后，马绍尔群岛外交部长兼首席谈判代表基特朗卡布阿 (Kitlang Kabua) 计划于 1 月 11 日晚上离开马朱罗，于 1 月 12 日在洛杉矶与约瑟夫·云举行签字仪式。

议会的反对派成员反对匆忙签署谅解备忘录，毕竟这不是最终协议，不过备忘录确实有助于推进美国和马绍尔群岛谈判人员努力敲定细节。

“一大步”

马绍尔群岛议长肯尼斯·凯迪 (Kenneth Kedi) 称马绍尔群岛 - 美国谅解备忘录是“朝着缔结对美国马绍尔群岛都有价值的《自由联系国协议》迈出的一大步”。

马绍尔群岛和美国之间的谅解备忘录草案包含了具有七个具体资金领域的协议，同时指出美国将继续按照现行契约与《联邦计划和服务协定》(the Federal Programs and Services Agreement) 的规定，向马绍尔群岛提供相关的援助计划和服务。美国目前的拨款协议将于今年 9 月 30 日到期。

谅解备忘录中最重要的一笔资金是向“重新用途” (repurposed) 信托基金提供的 7 亿美元新捐款。

谈判委员会的审议会议最初于 1 月 9 日上午在马绍尔群岛议会会议之前举行，1 月 10 日审议会议继续举行，迫使议会休会到 1 月 11 日，以便给契约谈判委员会成员更多的时间进行审议。

据委员会参与者称，1 月 10 日的审议会议“充满争议”，但大多数人似乎准备推进谅解备忘录。随后，外交部长卡布阿 (Kabua) 向内阁通报了将与美国签署的谅解备忘录草案，据报道，内阁同意她签署该协议。

1 月 11 日，群岛议长凯迪说：“几个月前我说过，隧道尽头有一线希望。”“但现在，我们已经接近隧道的尽头。”

华盛顿方面认为，根据美国与马绍尔群岛及其邻国密克罗尼西亚联邦和帕劳签署的《自由联系国协议》，延长对马绍尔群岛的资助计划，是对中国在太平洋岛屿地区扩大外交影响力的一种对冲手段。

Palau Inks Compact Deal, Marshall Islands to Follow

Momentum is picking up for renewing Compacts of Free Association with Palau and the Marshall Islands, both western Pacific nations considered key to United States security in the Pacific region.

Palau and US leaders signed a memorandum of understanding for a third Compact of Free Association agreement in Los Angeles on Wednesday.

With the signing of the MOU by Palau Finance Minister Kaleb Udui Jr and US Special Presidential Envoy for Compact Negotiations Joseph Yun, Palau is the first of the three freely associated states to commit to a framework for the ongoing negotiations.

The Marshall Islands was reportedly also slated to sign a separate MOU with the US the same day as Palau, but that was delayed by a review of a final draft of the MOU by the Marshall Islands Compact Negotiating Committee (CNC).

However, following reported

Cabinet authorisation on Tuesday to approve the Marshall Islands-US MOU, Foreign Minister and chief negotiator Kitlang Kabua (below) was scheduled to depart Majuro Wednesday night for a signing ceremony with Yun on Thursday in LA.

Opposition members of parliament were critical of the haste to sign the MOU, which is not a final agreement, but sets out parameters of the continuing negotiations as US and island negotiators work to hash out details.

'A huge step'

Nitijela Speaker Kenneth Kedi called the Marshall Islands-US MOU a "huge step in moving to complete a Compact of Free Association that will work for both the US and the Marshall Islands."

The draft MOU between the Marshall Islands and the US contains agreement on seven areas of specific funding, while stating the US will continue to provide programmes and services to the Marshall

Islands as are currently provided in the existing Compact and through the Federal Programs and Services Agreement. The current US grant agreement expires on September 30 this year.

The most significant amount of funding contained in the MOU is a new, \$US700 million contribution to a "repurposed" trust fund.

The Compact Negotiating Committee review meeting, held initially Monday morning before the Nitijela (parliament) session, was continued Tuesday, forcing Nitijela to recess until Wednesday to give CNC members more time for their review.

According to CNC participants, Tuesday's meeting was "contentious." But most appeared prepared to move ahead with the MOU. Later on Tuesday, Foreign Minister Kabua briefed Cabinet on the draft MOU with the US, which reportedly gave its okay for her to sign the agreement.





"A couple of months back I said there was light at the end of the tunnel," said Speaker Kedi Wednesday. "But now, we are near the end of the tunnel."

Washington sees the extension of funding packages under compacts of free association with the Marshall Islands and neighbors Federated States of Micronesia and Palau as a hedge against expanding Chinese diplomatic influence in the Pacific island region.





智库报告

THINK-TANK REPORTS

为什么巴布亚新几内亚的选举问题重重？

2023年01月11日 作者：Terence Wood

巴新的选举质量恶化到危及该国民主的程度

多年来困扰巴布亚新几内亚的投票模式在2022年的选举中出现了一系列问题。至少50人死于与选举有关的暴力事件。该国高地(Highlands)地区选举后的暴力争斗导致流离失所者迅速增加。选举观察员估计,由于选票出现的问题,部分地区多达一半的选民无法投票。投票受到干扰,部分地方的投票箱被劫持,以及暴力事件等使至少两个选区的计票工作无法完成。目前巴新迫切需要国际社会加强与其政府间的合作,以确保未来的选举得到改善,并维护该国的民主。

在2022年以前,巴布亚新几内亚的选举质量廉洁指数在全球也属于倒数的行列,该国的选举问题源于一系列相互影响的因素,本文概述了其选举挑战。

国家选举委员会被忽视

一个常见的抱怨是巴布亚新几内亚的选举委员会对选举的操纵。的确,委员们职位的危险性使他们倾向于对一些选区存在的严重问题视而不见。然而,目前还缺乏令人信服的证据,证明涉及全国选举委员会的系统性全国选举存在舞弊问题。

巴布亚新几内亚国家选举委员会的核心问题是在很大程度上被忽视。这种忽视源于该国议会政治的性质,于巴新而言,对国家政治的忠诚并非一成不变的。由于党派力量薄弱,议会中的政治集团往往是由金钱和权宜之计维系的。由此造成的政治流动性扼杀了国家政治行动,其中包括有益且必要的改革。然而,这种非固定性的政治忠诚也有一个好处,即让志同道合的国会议员团体难以参与到持续的集体行动中,以控制国家选举委员会,并利用其从中央操纵选举。

巴新政治的另一个方面为国家选举委员会及其筹备选举的能力被破坏:该国政治的赞助者具有委托性质,这使得议员们没有动力去担心选举的运作是否正常。这个问题所基于的事实是,巴新的选民倾向于投票给他们认为会直接帮助他们、其家庭或所居住社区的候选人。选民们通常不会根据国家问题或国家治理的好坏来选择投票对象。

以这种方式投票是合情合理的——许多贫穷的选民有迫切需求,但是从来没有看到政策变化有助于满足这些需求。然而,这促使议员们专注于赞助资源的本地化分配,而不是把国家作为一个整体来治理,这也导致了包括忽视选举质量的各种问题。因此,巴新的国家选举委员会和选举机构长期处于瘫痪状态。它几乎总是资金不足,因此,特别是在选举周期的早期阶段,需要进行关键的规划。

地区的多样性

由于巴新的国家选举委员会既没有强大的政治家控制,也没有得到良好的运作,因此许多对选举质量很重要的事情都是在地方一级决定的。巴新22个省的省级治理质量差别很大,在大多数地区,社会多样性阻止了个别强人占领省级选举委员会。然而,在其他地方,特别是在118个选区中的43个高地省选区,地方(政治)参与者有时强大到足以在关键时刻恐吓省级选举官员,例如在编制名册时成功地参与选举舞弊。

巴新各个投票站的选举质量不尽相同。一些地区的投票站比较安全,而且为不同候选人工作的监督员的存在往往加大了舞弊难度,因此这些地区的选举规则通常能够得到较好地遵守。而特别是在部族往往更大,更有凝聚力的高地省,个别投票站往往位于个别候选人的领土内,这些候选人的支持者能够限制其他人的监视,而后毫无阻碍地作弊。





以高地省为主的暴力行为常态化,也加剧了选举运作的难度。这些暴力往往起源于普遍与选举无关的冲突,然后蔓延到选举领域。有时这种暴力也源于(对备选者的)不信任或对无解问题等的不满。无论其起源如何,选举暴力总有一种自我延续的趋势:如果上次选举是暴力(实现)的,候选人及其支持者就会预期下一次选举也会是暴力(实现)的,并且更有可能采取先发制人的或报复性的暴力行为。因此,暴力也是巴新其他选举问题的根源。2017年选举的调查显示,暴力和恐吓加剧了巴新政治的性别特征,在投票阶段遭受恐吓的女性多于男性。

鉴于此,尤其令人担忧的是,2022年暴力活动将蔓延到高地省以外的地区。就目前的情况来看,巴新捉襟见肘的安全部队难以控制高地省的选举暴力。如果这种情况在其他地方成为常态,安全部队则更无法控制这个问题。

什么是正确的?

尽管欺诈和暴力等问题严重损害了巴新的选举进程,但该国选举的真实情况也需要承认正确的部分。在这个国家的大部分地区,尽管只有有限的培训和支持,选举官员仍然尽了最大的努力。有时,社会资本和非正式机构使社区在更广泛的问题下仍能很好地进行选举。而且,上文提到的,在投票站设置监督员通常会减少投票舞弊。选票在区或省中心清点时,大多数候选人都有监督人员在场。对计票人员噪音大、计票速度慢的抱怨很常见,但他们的做法增加了透明度,减少了计票舞弊,并增加了对计票过程的信任。

国际影响

很难获得关于巴新选举资金来源的详细估计。然而,在2017年的选举中,澳大利亚作为迄今为止最大的选举援助国,提供了约10%的选举费用,(除此以外)几乎所有其他选举资金都来自巴新政府。2022年的最终数字很可能与此类似。

由于巴新的大部分选举资金来自其国内,国际行为体不可能在不大幅增加援助的情况下改变其选举质量。虽然选举援助只占澳大利亚对巴布亚新几内亚援助总额的一小部分,但目前澳大利亚似乎没有意愿增加选举援助。

然而,即使没有增加,赞助者也可以提供帮助。巴新的政客们忽视选举质量的倾向也意味着他们通常不会阻止赞助者资助进行的改善。在政治经济状况类似的邻国所罗门群岛,赞助者在过去20年里与国家选举委员会合作改善了选举运作的情况。

目前,在更有效的国际选举援助方面有三个核心限制。

首先,在澳大利亚,向巴新的政治领导人施压以改善选举的政治热情并不高。在过去十年的大部分时间里,澳大利亚将寻求庇护者安置在巴新,现在,澳大利亚希望后者站在自己一边,与中国展开地缘战略竞争。因此,澳大利亚政界人士不愿疏远巴新的领导人。

第二个限制更为平常:巴新每五年举行一次选举。选举间隔时间长,加上援助机构工作人员轮转,妨碍了机构获得和保存选举知识。这也使负责赞助工作的相关人员和选举委员会难以建立并维持关系。从理论上讲,通过承包商和类似的中间人可以帮助克服这个问题,但即使在专业组织中,五年也是很长的时间。

第三个挑战是难以在巴新面临的复杂多样的选举问题中选择最有效的切入点。对于外部人员来说,选择资源应该有效运用的地方是很难的。他们是否应该关注特定的省份,帮助省级选举委员会?如果是这样的话,他们应该在动乱的高地省工作,还是在问题比较可控的地区工作?或许他们应该集中精力支持被忽视的全国选举委员会?对于任何赞助者而言,要了解他们在哪些方面可以最好地融入到提高选举质量的更广泛的努力中去,就需要有健全的背景知识。

这些挑战加在一起似乎令人生畏,但迄今为止,即使是相对较少的国际援助也在一定程度上提高了巴新的选举质量。未来的挑战不是克服失败,而是改善该国面临的严重的选举问题。

这是一项重要的工作。巴布亚新几内亚是少数几个独立后一直保持民主的发展中国家之一。但现在该国的选举质量已经恶化到危及其民主的程度。巴新的不满情绪正在上升。而未来选举进程的崩溃也并非没有可能。

Why are Papua New Guinea's Elections Plagued with Problems?

The island nation's election quality is so poor it is jeopardizing the country's democracy.

Papua New Guinea's 2022 elections suffered from a host of problems, following a pattern plaguing the country's polls for years. At least 50 people died in election-related violence. Post-election fighting in the country's Highlands region contributed to a rapid rise in internally displaced people. Election observers estimated that in some places as many as half of all voters could not vote owing to problems with the roll. Voting was disrupted and ballot boxes hijacked in places, and violence prevented vote counting from being completed in at least two national electorates. There is now an urgent need for the international community to intensify their work with the government of Papua New Guinea to ensure that future elections improve and that the country's democracy is preserved.

Even before 2022, Papua New Guinea was ranked in the bottom 10 percent of all countries globally in terms of electoral quality in the Electoral Integrity Project's Perceptions of Electoral Integrity index and in the bottom quarter of all countries globally in V-Dem's Clean Elections index.

Electoral problems in Papua New Guinea stem from a suite of interacting issues. To give interested international actors a better understanding of the issues at hand, and how they can be addressed, this briefing outlines Papua New Guinea's electoral challenges.

National Neglect

A common complaint is that Papua New Guinea's electoral commission rigs elections. It is true that commissioners' positions are perilous and, as a result, they are willing to turn a blind eye to serious problems in some electorates. However, currently there is a lack

of convincing evidence of systematic nationwide electoral fraud involving the national electoral commission.

The central problem with Papua New Guinea's national electoral commission is that, for the most part, it is neglected. This neglect stems from the nature of parliamentary politics in the country, where national political allegiances are fluid. Parties are weak and political groupings in the parliament tend to be held together by money and expediency. The resulting political fluidity stifles national political action, including beneficial and needed reforms. However, it does also have the benefit of making it hard for groups of like-minded members of parliament (MPs) to engage in the sustained collective action needed to capture the national electoral commission and use it to rig elections from the center.

Another aspect of the country's politics has undermined the national





electoral commission and its capacity to prepare for elections: the patron-client nature of Papua New Guinea's politics, which provides MPs with little incentive to worry about how well elections are being run. The problem stems from the fact that Papua New Guinea's voters tend to vote for candidates who they believe will directly help them, their families or their communities. Voters do not normally choose who to vote for on the basis of national issues, or how well the country is being governed.

Voting this way is reasonable enough — many voters are poor, have immediate needs and have never seen policy changes help with those needs. However, this incentivizes MPs to focus on the localized distribution of patronage, rather than governing the country as a whole, leading to all manner of governance problems, including the neglect of electoral quality. As a result, Papua New Guinea's national electoral commission and electoral apparatus is perennially run down. It is almost always underfunded, particularly in the early stages of the electoral cycle, when

crucial planning is required.

Local Diversity

Because the country's national electoral commission is neither captured by powerful politicians, nor well-functioning, much that is important for electoral quality in Papua New Guinea is determined at the local level. The quality of provincial governance varies considerably across Papua New Guinea's 22 provinces. In much of the country, social diversity prevents individual strongmen from capturing provincial electoral commissions. However, in other places, particularly in the Highlands, which is home to 43 of Papua New Guinea's 118 electoral districts, local actors are sometimes strong enough to intimidate provincial electoral officials at key points, such as when the roll is being compiled, and successfully engage in electoral fraud.

The quality of elections in Papua New Guinea can vary all the way down to individual polling stations. Some polling stations are safe, and the presence of scrutineers

working for a range of different candidates tends to make cheating hard, and so electoral rules are often followed quite well. At other polling stations, particularly in parts of the Highlands where clans tend to be larger and more cohesive, individual polling stations often fall within the territory of individual candidates whose supporters are able to restrict others from monitoring them, and then cheat without impediment. Anthropologist and election observer Nicole Haley provides a vivid description of what can happen when this occurs from the Koroba-Lake Kopiago electorate during the 2007 election: “[A]t several polling stations polling officials were observed to be issuing pre-marked ballot papers. At other polling stations groups of young men were issued with entire books of ballot papers, which they were observed to complete en masse.”

The normalization of violence, particularly in the Highlands, also exacerbates how elections are run. Often violence has its origins in the prevalence of non-election-related conflict, which has spilt over into the





electoral domain. Violence at times also stems from distrust or frustration with issues such as roll problems. Regardless of its origins, electoral violence also has a tendency to become self-perpetuating: if the last election was violent, candidates and their supporters expect the next one to be violent, too and are more likely to engage in pre-emptive or retributive violence. Violence is also a source of other electoral problems in Papua New Guinea. Surveys from the 2017 election show that violence and intimidation contribute to the gendered nature of politics in Papua New Guinea, with more women than men suffering from intimidation when trying to vote.

Given this, it is particularly worrying that in 2022 violence spread to parts of the country outside of the Highlands. As it stands, Papua New Guinea's stretched security forces struggle to manage electoral violence in the Highlands. If violence were to become normalized in numerous other places, security forces would be unable to contain the issue.

What Goes Right?

Although problems such as fraud and violence seriously mar the electoral process in Papua New Guinea, a true picture of elections in the country also needs to acknowledge what goes right. Most voters want nothing more than to vote, and do so despite danger, discomfort and long waits. In much of the country, electoral officials do their best, often with limited training and support. At times, social capital and informal institutions allow communities to run elections well amid broader problems. And, as I noted above, the presence of scrutineers at polling stations often reduces polling fraud. Ballots are counted at district or provincial centers, allowing most candidates to have scrutineers present. Complaints about scrutineers being noisy and slowing counting are common, but their practice adds to transparency, reduces counting fraud and increases trust in the counting process.

International Influences

It is hard to obtain detailed estimates of the source of electoral funding

in Papua New Guinea. However, in the 2017 election, Australia, which is by far the largest provider of electoral assistance, funded about 10% of electoral costs. Almost all other electoral funding came from the government of Papua New Guinea itself. It is likely that final numbers for 2022 will be similar.

Because most electoral funding in Papua New Guinea comes from domestic sources, it is unlikely that international actors can transform the quality of its elections without substantially upping assistance. And while electoral assistance is only a small slice of total Australian aid to Papua New Guinea, there currently appears no appetite to shoulder this burden.

However, even absent an increase, donors can help. Papua New Guinea politicians' tendency to neglect electoral quality also mean they don't usually work to prevent donor-funded improvements. In neighboring Solomon Islands, which has a similar political economy, donors have worked alongside the national electoral commission to improve





elections over the last two decades.

At present there are three core constraints on more effective international electoral assistance.

In Australia there has been little political enthusiasm for pressuring Papua New Guinea's political leaders to improve elections. Over much of the last decade Australia housed its asylum seekers there. Now, Australia wants Papua New Guinea on its side as it engages in geostrategic competition with China. As a result, Australian politicians are reluctant to alienate the country's leaders.

The second constraint is more mundane: Papua New Guinea holds elections every five years. The long duration between elections, combined with the rotation of aid agency staff, stymies the institutional acquisition and preservation of election knowledge. It also makes it hard for donor staff and the electoral commission to build and maintain relationships. In theory, the use of contractors and similar interlocutors can help overcome this problem, but even among specialist

organizations five years is a long time.

The third challenge is choosing the most effective entry-points amid the complex and diverse electoral problems facing Papua New Guinea. For an external actor, it can be hard to choose where resources should be effectively spent. Should they focus on particular provinces, helping provincial electoral commissions? If so, should they work in the troubled Highlands region, or in parts of the country where problems are of a more manageable scale? Or perhaps they should focus on shoring up the neglected national electoral commission? For any donor, understanding where they can best fit into broader efforts to improve electoral quality requires sound contextual knowledge.

Taken together, these challenges can appear daunting, but to-date even comparatively modest amounts of international assistance have helped electoral quality in Papua New Guinea somewhat. The challenge ahead is not overcoming failure, but rather improving to meet the serious

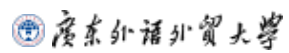
electoral issues Papua New Guinea faces.

This is important work. Papua New Guinea is one of a small group of developing countries that has remained democratic throughout its post-independence history. But electoral quality is now so poor it is jeopardizing Papua New Guinea's democracy. Frustration within the country is rising. And a future collapse of the electoral process is not beyond the realms of possibility.

Terence Wood is a research fellow at the Development Policy Centre. His research focuses on political governance in Western Melanesia, and Australian and New Zealand aid.



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