

# PACIFIC ISLANDS REPORT

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## 太平洋岛国动态



### 太平洋岛国新冠肺炎疫情简报

Briefing on COVID-19 in the Pacific Island Countries

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# 岛国快讯

PACIFIC ISLANDS  
NEWSLETTERS

# 太平洋岛国新冠肺炎疫情简报

## Brief on COVID-19 in the Pacific Island Countries

根据 14 个太平洋岛国的最新数据, 斐济、巴布亚新几内亚、瓦努阿图、汤加、所罗门群岛、帕劳和基里巴斯均出现新增的新冠病例, 疫情传播非常迅速。面对急增的确诊患者和疑似病例, 太平洋岛国面临着巨大的医疗压力和资金压力。尽管太平洋岛国受到了各大国际组织的极力资助和支持, 但是登革热和疟疾等传染性疾病无疑也对当地医疗系统造成了巨大的挑战, 疫情控制工作仍有待进一步加强。

According to the latest tracking data of the new crown epidemic in 14 Pacific island countries, compared with the statistics of last month, seven countries, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu, Tonga, Solomon Islands, Palau and Kiribati, all experienced sharp new outbreaks. The number of new coronavirus infections has spread very rapidly. Faced with a sharp increase in confirmed and suspected cases, Pacific island countries are facing enormous medical and financial pressures. Although Pacific island countries have received strong funding and support from major international organizations, infectious diseases such as dengue fever and malaria have undoubtedly caused huge challenges to the local medical system, and the epidemic control work still needs to be further strengthened.

## 一、最新疫情发展

根据 14 个太平洋岛国的最新数据, 斐济、巴布亚新几内亚、瓦努阿图、汤加、所罗门群岛、帕劳和基里巴斯均出现新增的新冠病例, 疫情传播非常迅速。面对急增的确诊患者和疑似病例, 太平洋岛国面临着巨大的医疗压力和资金压力。尽管太平洋岛国受到了各大国际组织的极力资助和支持, 但是登革热和疟疾等传染性疾病无疑也对当地医疗系统造成了巨大的挑战, 疫情控制工作仍有待进一步加强。

据世界卫生组织 (WHO) 和欧洲疾病预防控制中心 (ECDC) 的最新疫情数据显示, 截至 2022 年 4 月 14 日, 太平洋岛国新冠肺炎疫情确诊情况如下所示:

太平洋岛国	累计确诊病例人数	累计死亡病例人数
斐济	64,699	862
巴布亚新几内亚	43,827	651
所罗门群岛	16,441	144
汤加	10,704	11
瓦努阿图	7,706	14
帕劳	4,690	6
库克群岛	5,246	1
基里巴斯	3,089	13
萨摩亚	10,210	20
马绍尔群岛	17	0
纽埃	9	0
瑙鲁	3	0
密克罗尼西亚	7	0

目前, 在 14 个太平洋岛国中, 仅图瓦卢现今暂无出现确诊病例, 其他 13 个太平洋岛国均出现了确诊病例。

## 二、疫情评估与政策应对

### ■ 疫情评估

据法新社日内瓦消息, 世界卫生组织当地时间 2022 年 4 月 14 日表示, 新冠肺炎远未成为一种地方性流行病, 仍可能在全球引发大规模流行病。世卫组织紧急事务部负责人瑞安说, 认为如果新冠肺炎稳定下来会成为地方流行病, 这种想法是错误的。新冠疫情尚未稳定为季节模式或传染模式, 情况仍相当不稳定。

### ■ 影响评估

#### 世界银行 (WB)

世界银行 4 月 4 日在最新的东亚和太平洋地区经济形势报告中预计, 今年该地区发展中经济体经济将增长 5%, 较去年 10 月预测下调 0.4 个百分点。

## 三、太平洋岛国的政策应对

### 汤加

在经历了两周的严格封锁后, 汤加的封锁限制从 2022 年 4 月 9 日开始放宽, 现将允许商店、银行和加油站在未来两周内营业, 根据汤加政府推出的新封锁规定, 企业可以在上午 5 点至晚上 8 点之间营业, 直至周一。自 3 月 20 日以来, 包括所有商店和加油站在内的大多数汤加企业只允许在周六营业, 但是酒吧和酒类商店仍将被禁止开业。

### 萨摩亚

2022 年 4 月 9 日, 萨摩亚政府已将紧急状态延长至 5 月 8 日。在持续封锁状态下, 自 4 月 10 日起, 教堂将能够向多达 30 人开放, 企业和政府服务部门被允许营业至周一至周六下午 2 点, 所有企业必须在周日关闭营业。

### 瓦努阿图

瓦努阿图政府将从 5 月开始重新开放边境, 卫生部总干事拉塞尔·塔马塔表示, 目前瓦努阿图的住院率和死亡率仍然很低, 维持强有力的疫苗接种计划、实行快速检测、保持社交距离和戴口罩为抗疫工作指引了前进的方向, 减少对瓦努阿图旅行的限制将刺激经济复苏, 并释放卫生资源以专注于疫苗接种和未来规划。

瓦努阿图自 2022 年 3 月 11 日起将整个国家置于最高警戒级别, 实施严格封锁, 实行夜间宵禁。

### 所罗门群岛

截止至 2022 年 3 月 29 日, 所罗门群岛已经实现了 40% 符合条件的人口的全面疫苗接种。

### 基里巴斯

基里巴斯于 2022 年 4 月初宣布, 将宵禁再延长

四个星期，户外聚会仍限制在20人以内。

### 马绍尔群岛

- 马绍尔群岛卫生和公众服务部汲取帕劳抗疫工作的经验，严格保护医院的病者和工作人员，在3月中下旬改进其新冠病毒程序，以防止边境病例导致社区传播，并继续为岛民提供疫苗接种。

### 密克罗尼西亚

- 密克罗尼西亚联邦已成为首批采用强制性COVID-19疫苗接种的国家之一。

### 库克群岛

- 库克群岛在2022年4月初放宽了部分COVID-19限制，可参加户外活动的人数从50人增加到100人，室内空间最大限制将继续保持50人。

## 四、国际协助

### 澳大利亚

- 2022年3月21日，澳大利亚向所罗门群岛提供了一台GeneXpert机器和400个测试筒，以协助当地医院对COVID-19的诊断工作。提供技术援助和检测设备是澳大利亚对加强所罗门群岛实验室和诊断能力的承诺的一部分，澳大利亚还与所罗门群岛卫生和医疗服务部合作，在未来几个月翻修和扩建分子实验室。

### 美国

- 美国政府于2022年4月12日通过COVAX设施向所罗门群岛提供了52,650剂辉瑞疫苗以协助所罗门群岛应对COVID-19的工作，此次交付建立在11月美国政府通过COVAX设施捐赠的100,620剂辉瑞疫苗的基础上。

### 日本

- 到2022年3月，汤加的Vaiola医院将安装一个价值1100万美元的pa'anga重症监护室，用于治疗包括COVID-19在内的传染病危重患者，该技术合

作项目由JICA（日本国际协力机构）资助。该项目还将涵盖用于远程医疗会诊的医疗设备和ICT设备，培训内容包括提供有关重症监护（包括传染病的诊断和治疗）以及ICU远程医疗系统操作的远程培训、研讨会和讲习班。该项目预计将于2022年9月结束。

### 新西兰

- 2022年3月11日，新西兰承诺提供150万新西兰元以支持瓦努阿图政府，并正考虑除了已抵达5台氧气加湿器之外提供更多的医疗用品以应对COVID-19给瓦努阿图带来的压力。

- 2022年3月29日，新西兰政府已通过COVAX项目向所罗门群岛提供了100,800剂强生公司COVID-19疫苗，以加强该国的疫苗接种推广。强生公司的100,800剂COVID-19疫苗将有助于在未来六个月内为另外50,000名所罗门群岛居民全面接种疫苗，从而有助于到2022年底实现至少90%的全面疫苗接种覆盖率。

### 亚洲开发银行

- 2022年3月4日，亚洲开发银行从其太平洋抗灾计划（第三阶段）中提供800万美元（1,130万澳元）赠款给基里巴斯，以帮助基里巴斯政府应对COVID-19社区传播的举措大流行病。

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



# 第七届“我们的海洋”大会在帕劳开幕

2022年04月13日 消息来源: PACNEWS

帕劳共和国和美国于2022年4月13日宣布第七届“我们的海洋”大会(OOC)开幕,这是该活动首次在小岛屿发展中国家(SIDS)举行。

对于小岛屿发展中国家来说,这体现了土著居民和当地社区在应对气候变化和海洋危机中的关键作用和领导力。

本次大会由帕劳和美国组织,来自外国政府、政府间组织、学术和研究机构、私营部门和民间社会组织的500多名代表参会。在与会者中,有一个特殊的青年代表小组,他们展示出青年人的领导力并提交了海洋行动倡议。

帕劳总统萨兰格尔·惠普斯(Surangel S. Whipps Jr.)和美国总统气候问题特使约翰·克里(John Kerry)共同主持会议,宣布会议开幕,强调了太平洋地区悠久的海洋管理历史,并呼吁与会者提高紧迫感,共同应对全球气候-海洋危机的挑战。

惠普斯总统和克里特使在一份联合声明中指出:“继新冠疫情后,世界各国政府努力重建其经济,与此同时我们最好记住,海洋拥有与陆地一样多的弹性低碳增长的机会。”

这次会议的主题是“我们的海洋,我们的人民,我们的繁荣”,重点是应对气候变化,促进可持续渔业,创造可持续的蓝色经济,推进海洋保护区,实现安全和可靠的海洋,以及解决海洋污染。基于海洋的气候解决方案的重要性,以及健康的海洋对小岛屿发展中国家和所有以海洋为主要生存来源的地方的中心地位,将成为贯穿整个会议的主题。

“我们的海洋”是一个动员支持海洋行动的标志性平台。前六届会议作出了1400多项海洋保护承诺,总值约914亿美元,保护了500多万平方英里的海洋。今年同样收到很多来自多国政府、行业领袖和慈善机构的新承诺,进一步扩大了会议的影响。

惠普斯总统和克里特色补充说,“如同陆地上的气候行动一样,保护海洋的进展最终取决于政治意愿。我们需要提醒自己,归根结蒂,是海洋把我们连接在一起。”

## Seventh 'Our Ocean' Conference Opens in Palau

The Republic of Palau and the United States opened the 7th Our Ocean Conference (OOC) today, marking the first time this event has been held in a small island developing state (SIDS).

For SIDS, this underscores the critical role and leadership of indigenous peoples and local communities in tackling the climate change and ocean crises.

Palau and the United States organised this gathering of more than 500 representatives from foreign governments, intergovernmental organisations, academic and research institutions, the private sector, and civil society organisations. Among the participants is a special group of youth delegates who are showcasing their leadership and youth-led initiatives for ocean action.

President Surangel Whipps, Jr and U.S Special Presidential Envoy for Climate John Kerry, who are co-hosting the conference, opened the conference, highlighting the

Pacific's long history of ocean stewardship, and called on participants to confront the challenges of the global climate-ocean crisis with a new level of urgency.

In a joint statement, President Whipps and Kerry noted, "As governments around the world work to sustainably rebuild their economies in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, we would do well to remember that the ocean holds as many opportunities for resilient low-carbon growth as can be found on land."

The conference, titled "Our Ocean, Our People, Our Prosperity," focuses on combating climate change, promoting sustainable fisheries, creating sustainable blue economies, advancing marine protected areas, achieving a safe and secure ocean, and tackling marine pollution. The importance of ocean-based climate solutions and the centrality of a healthy ocean to small island developing states—and all places where the ocean is a primary source of suste-

nance—will be cross-cutting themes throughout the conference.

"Our Ocean" is a signature platform to mobilise support for ocean action. The six previous conferences have garnered more than 1,400 commitments worth approximately \$91.4 billion and protecting more than five million square miles of the ocean. Major new commitments from foreign governments, industry leaders, and philanthropies are expected to add to this year's momentum and progress.

"As with climate action on land, progress on ocean protection ultimately hinges on political will. It is worth reminding ourselves that, at the end of the day, we are all connected by the ocean," President Whipps and Kerry added.



# 印度尼西亚和巴布亚新几内亚讨论深化贸易关系

2022 年 04 月 01 日 消息来源: PACNEWS

巴布亚新几内亚总理詹姆斯·马拉佩 (James Marape) 和印度尼西亚总统佐科·维多多 (Joko “Jokowi” Widodo) 在 2022 年 3 月 31 日的印尼之行中讨论了进一步深化双边贸易关系的路径。

两国都把目光投向了增加双边贸易, 在新冠疫情期间, 双边贸易额依旧取得了强劲增长。据佐科表示, 2021 年印度尼西亚深受疫情影响, 印度尼西亚 - 巴布亚新几内亚 (PNG) 的贸易额比前一年猛增了 87%, 甚至高于疫情前的水平。

3 月 31 日佐科在茂物宫的联合新闻发布会上说道: “这为后疫情经济恢复带来了希望, 我相信还有很多经济发展机会。为此, 印度尼西亚准备开放与巴布亚新几内亚的边界, 以恢复跨境贸易和生活在边界的人民的经济脉搏。”

总统还表示, 他欢迎关于印尼 - 巴新两国特惠贸易协定 (preferential trade agreement, PTA) 的可行性研究的启动。

他还呼吁签订双边投资协议, 以促进和保护两国的投资者。为此, 佐科已指示他的部长们, 以及印度尼西亚工商会 (Kadin) 前往巴新进行贸易和投资考察。

佐科接着表示, 双边会议还讨论了公共卫生领域的合作。

“印度尼西亚准备通过我们的食品和药品管理机构之间的伙伴关系, 支持巴新在加强其国家卫生安全方面的努力。印度尼西亚的制药公司已经非常看好对巴新市场” 佐科说。

佐科和马拉佩还就改善两国之间的海陆空连接进行了会谈。

佐科说: “希望印度尼西亚的建筑公司会有机会在巴新建造连接设施和基础设施。”

据马拉佩总理表示, 最近的双边会议加强了印尼 - 巴新的关系, 讨论超出了通常的边界问题。

马拉佩说: “长期以来, 我们只是专注于边界问题。但佐科总统和我之间的讨论已经上升到边界问题之外的讨论, 更多的是贸易、商业、经济、公共服务交流、卫生和教育服务交流。”

巴新总理还感谢印度尼西亚在疫情期间帮助巴新。“当我们面临危机、财政紧张的时候, 以及疫情压力下, 你们总是在我们身边。” 马拉佩说道, 同时还邀请佐科总统明年访问莫尔兹比港。

贸易部的数据显示, 2021 年印尼 - 巴新的贸易总额为 3.225 亿美元, 比前一年的 1.723 亿美元有了飞跃。2019 年的双边贸易额为 2.126 亿美元。

# Indonesia, PNG Discuss Deepening Trade Ties

**P**apua New Guinean Prime Minister James Marape and Indonesian President Joko “Jokowi” Widodo discussed ways to further deepen the bilateral trade ties during the former’s visit to Indonesia on Thursday.

Both countries set their sights on increasing the current bilateral trade volume, which managed to book a strong growth despite the pandemic. According to Jokowi, Indonesia-Papua New Guinea (PNG) trade volume jumped 87 percent in the Covid-stricken 2021, compared to the previous year, and even higher than the pre-pandemic levels.

“It brings hope and optimism for the post-pandemic recovery and I believe there are still many opportunities out there. For that reason, Indonesia is ready to open its borders with PNG to recover the cross-border trade and the economic pulse of the people living in the borders,” Jokowi told a joint presser at the Bogor Palace on Thursday.

The president added that he welcomed the launch of a feasibility study on a preferential

trade agreement between Indonesia-PNG.

He also called for a bilateral investment agreement to facilitate and protect investors of both countries. To this end, Jokowi has instructed his ministers, as well as the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Kadin) to go on a trade and investment mission to PNG.

Jokowi then went on to say that the bilateral meeting discussed health cooperation, among other fields.

“Indonesia is ready to support PNG’s efforts in strengthening its national health security through the partnership between our food and drug administration agencies. Indonesia’s pharmaceutical companies have shown interest in the PNG market,” Jokowi said.

Jokowi and Marape also had talks on improving both air, land, and sea connectivity between the two countries.

“Hopefully, opportunities will emerge for Indonesian construction companies to build connectivity facilities and infrastructure in PNG,” Jokowi said.

According to Prime Minister Marape, the recent bilateral meeting has enhanced Indonesia-PNG’s ties, with the discussions going beyond the usual border issues.

“For so long, we have just focused on border issues. But the discussion between President [Jokowi] and myself has elevated to discussions outside of border issues, and more into trade, commerce, economy, public service exchange, health and education service exchange,” Marape said.

The prime minister also thanked Indonesia for helping PNG amidst challenging times.

“You have always been there for us in some of the moments when we struggle as a nation, during the crisis, financial stressful days, and Covid-19 pandemic stresses,” Marape said, while also inviting Jokowi to visit Port Moresby next year.

Trade Ministry data shows that Indonesia-PNG trade totaled US\$322.5 million in 2021, a leap from US\$172.3 million in the previous year. The bilateral trade stood at US\$212.6 million in 2019.



# 太平洋岛国论坛和国际足联建立新的伙伴关系以应对气候变化

2022 年 04 月 01 日 消息来源: *Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat* | 图片来源: *Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat*

2022 年 4 月 1 日, 多哈 - 第 72 届国际足联大会在多哈举行, 在此期间国际足联和太平洋岛国论坛签署了一份谅解备忘录 (MOU), 承诺共同致力于提高对减缓气候变化行动的认识, 将全球升温限制在 1.5 摄氏度以内, 并利用机会在蓝色太平洋地区让足球发展适应气候变化。

太平洋岛国论坛是太平洋地区 18 个国家和地区的超级政府间政治组织。国际足联与太平洋岛国论坛的合作将着重围绕气候变化和促进抗灾能力的教育展开, 包括帮助宣传战略和促进社区倡议。它还将通过联合太平洋岛屿论坛的工作与大洋洲各成员协会的国际足联前进项目, 以寻求足球基础设施免受气候影响的办法。

联合国将小岛屿发展中国家 (SIDS) 定义为最脆弱和能力受限的发展中国家, 在生活的各个方面, 包括体育和足球的可持续发展方面都面临着类似的挑战。而国际足联 211 个成员协会中 20% 以上的国家都属于小岛屿发展中国家, 大洋洲在气候和灾害影响方面的风险最高, 最近汤加火山爆发就是例证。

国际足联主席詹尼·因凡蒂诺 (Gianni Infantino) 在签字仪式上说: “这是足球这项运动的大日子, 因为全世界都在关注 2022 年卡塔尔世界杯 (The FIFA World Cup - Qatar 2022) 的抽签。但对我们所有人来说, 在足球和更广泛的社会中, 我们正处于一个更加关键的时刻。足球不能幸免于气候变化的影响, 世界各地的草根、娱乐、业余和精英足球都受到影响。”

“在我们历史上如此关键的时刻, 我们有责任利用我们体育的力量和知名度来探讨这个重要的话题。这里深受气候变化影响, 我们很高兴能在

此与太平洋岛国论坛合作,” 因凡蒂诺继续说, “作为国际足联主席, 我是从足球的角度说的, 但也是从人类的角度来说的: 由于人类诱发并加速了气候变化的速度, 所以我们也必须采取行动, 自 2016 年以来, 一系列措施已经被写入了国际足联的日常业务中。”

太平洋岛国论坛秘书长亨利·普纳 (Henry Puna) 表示: “太平洋地区 and 我们的蓝色星球面临的最大威胁是气候变化, 我们必须增强紧迫意识, 建立复原力, 现在就采取行动, 将全球变暖限制在 1.5°C。我们认为与国际足联的合作是一个机会, 利用足球的力量影响行为的改变, 推动世界各地的个人、社区、企业和政府采取行动。这也将有助于通过太平洋复原力基金为复原力建设调动资金。”

“太平洋岛国论坛作为世界上最大海洋的监护人, 与足迹遍布 200 多个国家的国际足联建立新的伙伴关系, 这是一个历史性的里程碑。这种合作不仅使太平洋岛国论坛能够向国际社会宣传其气候倡导信息, 而且还表明国际足联致力于与世界所有地区一起, 为太平洋地区关于气候变化和复原力的政治讨论提供投入。”国际足联于 2021 年 11 月在苏格兰举行的联合国气候变化大会 (COP26) 上推出了一项气候战略, 并承诺到 2040 年实现净零碳排放。早在 2016 年, 国际足联成为第一个加入《联合国框架公约》“气候中立”倡议的国际体育组织, 承诺衡量、减少和补偿与国际足联世界杯有关的温室气体排放。

2022 年卡塔尔世界杯将实现完全的碳中和, 严格而有力的可持续发展优先措施现在已经成为未来赛事申办过程的一部分, 因为国际足联作出了对解决气候变化影响的坚定承诺。

## Releases:

# Pacific Islands Forum and FIFA Forge New Partnership to Combat Climate Change

**F**IFA and the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) today signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU), in the margins of the 72nd FIFA Congress in Doha, committing to working together to enhance awareness of climate change mitigation action to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius, and leverage opportunities for climate-resilient football development in the Blue Pacific region.

The partnership with the PIF, the premier political inter-governmental organisation representing 18 countries and territories in the Pacific Ocean, will focus on education around climate change and fostering disaster resilience, including helping with advocacy strategies and boost community initiatives. It will also seek to climate-proof football's infrastructure by linking the work of the Pacific Islands Forum to FIFA Forward projects across the member associations of Oceania.

The United Nations defines small island developing states

(SIDS) as a group of most vulnerable and capacity-constrained developing countries sharing similar challenges when it comes to sustainable development across all facets of life, including sports and football. That covers more than 20% of FIFA's 211 member associations, and Oceania is at the highest risk of climate and disaster impacts, exemplified by the recent devastation in Tonga.

Speaking at the signing, FIFA President Gianni Infantino said: "This is a big day for football as the world focuses its attention on the draw for the FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022. But for all of us, in football and wider society, we are at an even more critical moment. Football is not immune to the impact of climate change, with grassroots, recreational, amateur and elite football affected all around the world.

"It is our responsibility to leverage the power and popularity of our sport to tackle this vital topic at such a criti-

cal moment in our history and we are delighted to work in partnership with the Pacific Islands Forum in a region so heavily impacted," Mr Infantino continued. "I speak from a football perspective, as FIFA President, but also from a human point of view: as humans have induced and accelerated the rate of climate change, so we must also take action and such measures have been enshrined in FIFA's daily business since 2016."

Pacific Islands Forum General Secretary Henry Puna, said: "The single greatest threat facing the Pacific and our blue planet is climate change, and we must urgently raise awareness, build resilience and act now to limit global warming to 1.5°C. We see this partnership with FIFA as a chance to influence behaviour change and drive action from individuals, communities, businesses and governments across the world using the power of football. It will also help mobilise financing for resilience-building through the Pacific Resilience Facility.







“This is a historic milestone for the Pacific Islands Forum as the custodians of the world’s largest Ocean to forge a new partnership with FIFA which has a footprint in over 200 countries. This cooperation will not only enable PIF to promote its climate advocacy messages to the global community, but also demonstrates FIFA’s commitment to engaging with all regions in the world and providing input to political discussions on climate change and resilience in the Pacific.” FIFA launched a Climate Strategy in November 2021 at the UN Climate Change Conference (COP26) in Scotland and committed to net-zero carbon emissions by 2040. Back in 2016, FIFA

became the first international sports organisation to join the United Nations Framework Convention ‘Climate Neutral Now’ initiative, pledging to measure, reduce and compensate the greenhouse gas emissions associated with FIFA World Cups.

The FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022™ will be fully carbon neutral and stringent and robust measures to prioritise sustainability are now part of each bidding process for future tournaments as FIFA shows an unwavering commitment to tackling the impacts of climate change.



# 太平洋岛国论坛秘书处致力于恢复密克罗尼西亚地区成员资格

2022 年 03 月 30 日 消息来源: PACNEWS

太平洋岛国论坛秘书处在会谈期间寻求共识和凝聚力, 希望能够安抚成员国。

该评估是为了弥合地区内部的裂痕, 就在 2021 年密克罗尼西亚地区国家暂停了其成员资格。

新西兰外交部长纳纳娅·马胡塔 (Nanaia Mahuta) 此前表示, 地区团结是她访问斐济的一个重点, 这是她与太平洋岛国论坛秘书处会谈的一部分。

马胡塔表示, 讨论仍在继续, 并尝试恢复密克罗尼西亚地区国家在太平洋岛国论坛的成员资格。

“许多对话围绕试图确保密克罗尼西亚地区不要离开太平洋岛国论坛展开。当我们继续围绕现代化进程进行对话时, 面临着密克罗尼西亚宣布准备暂停其在太平洋岛国论坛成员资格的事实。” 马胡塔说道。

论坛希望成员国领导人之间能够达成更广泛的协议, 从而更好地接受政治层面的决定。

论坛副秘书长 (DSG) 菲利蒙·马诺尼博士 (Dr Filimon Manoni) 表示, 太平洋岛国论坛正在进入未知的领域, 并正在与现有成员国合作解决分裂问题。

“太平洋地区的国家获得了国家地位, 他们将愿意作为一个家庭加入论坛。虽然家庭争吵不时发生, 团结仍然是我们组织的持久力量, 我们正在共同努力应对这些挑战。”

密克罗尼西亚地区对去年有争议的领导人投票感到不满, 当时库克群岛的亨利·普纳 (Henry Puna) 以 1 票的微弱优势击败了密克罗尼西亚的候选人杰拉德·扎基奥斯 (Gerard Zackios), 成功当选新一任太平洋岛国论坛秘书长。

密克罗尼西亚地区的人们认为这违反了将职位转交给密克罗尼西亚的“君子协定”, 并开启了退出论坛的进程。



# Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat Committed to Bringing Micronesia Back on Board

**T**he Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat is looking at building more consensus and cohesion around its processes in the hopes of appeasing member countries.

The assessment is an effort to heal the rift within the regional body that has seen Micronesian countries pause their membership last year.

New Zealand Foreign Minister, Nanaia Mahuta has already said that regional solidarity is a key focus of her visit to Fiji and this was part of talks with the Forum Secretariat.

Mahuta has been assured that discussions continue, to try and restore the Micronesian state's membership to Pacific Islands Forum(PIF).

“There has been a lot of conversations around trying to ensure that the Micronesian

states don't leave the PIF in fact they have announced that they are prepared to pause their membership of the PIFS as we continue to have conversations around modernising processes,” Mahuta said.

The Forum hopes that enabling wider agreement among leaders from member countries will result in better acceptance of decisions made at the political level.

Forum Deputy Secretary General (DSG), Dr Filimon Manoni said PIF is entering uncharted waters and is working with current member countries to resolve the split.

“Countries of the Pacific attained nationhood that they would be open to joining the forum as a family. Solidarity remains an enduring strength of our organisation, but families do have squabbles from time to time but in the Pacific

Way, we are working together to resolve those challenges.”

Micronesian countries are unhappy over last year's contested leadership ballot, which saw Cook Island's Henry Puna narrowly defeat Micronesia's candidate, Gerard Zackios.

They say this was in breach of a “gentleman's agreement” to hand them the position, and began the process of withdrawing from the Forum.

# 所罗门群岛政府和联合国主办首个联合指导委员会

2022 年 03 月 17 日 消息来源: *Solomon Islands Government*

3 月 16 日星期三, 所罗门群岛政府和联合国共同举办了第一次联合指导委员会会议, 讨论了在所罗门群岛的联合工作的实施情况、向前推进的战略伙伴关系以及融资机会。

会议由所罗门群岛外交和外贸常务秘书科林贝克(Collin Beck)和联合国驻所罗门群岛、斐济、汤加、图瓦卢和瓦努阿图驻地协调员萨纳卡·萨马拉辛哈(Sanaka Samarasingha)主持。

苏珊·苏鲁(Susan Sulu)和梅尔基奥·马塔基博士(Dr Melchior Mataki)及其他高级政府官员参与了会议。

贝克对所罗门群岛与联合国合作表示欢迎, 并感谢联合国在过去四年中的工作。双方讨论了所罗门群岛在 2022 年联合国联合国家方案中的优先事项, 并进一步商定在 4 月第三周开始讨论 2023-2027 年联合国可持续发展合作框架的下一个周期。

萨马拉辛哈表示, 联合国将支持所罗门群岛做好疫情应对和恢复工作, 加强行政和法治, 促进经济的可持续性, 以及将包括妇女和青年在内的所有人充分纳入发展进程。

“会议讨论了建立联合国 / 政府联合指导委员会的问题, 双方都承认委员会的重要性, 它使政府和联合国能够为联合国在所罗门群岛的联合方案的实施提供战略指导和监督。整个系统新的合作水平和流程的简化将提高效率和降低交易成本。” 萨马拉辛哈补充道。

联合国在 2022 年对所罗门群岛的捐款预计为 2310 万美元——比 2021 年的拨款增加 5%。

这些捐款将支持所罗门群岛在公平的基础服务、气候变化、抗灾能力和环境保护、治理和社区参与、性别平等以及经济赋权和人权方面的工作。

## Solomon Islands Government and UN Host First Joint Steering Committee

The Solomon Islands Government, and the United Nations (UN) jointly hosted the first Joint Steering Committee meeting to discuss the implementation of their joint work in the Solomon Islands, strategic partnerships moving forward, and financing opportunities on Wednesday 16 March.

The meeting was hosted by Solomon Islands Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs and External Trade, Collin Beck, and UN Resident Coordinator to Solomon Islands, Fiji, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu, Sanaka Samarasinha.

PS Collin Beck was joined by PS Susan Sulu and PS Dr Melchior Mataki and other senior Government officials.

PS Beck welcomed Solomon Islands engagement with the United Nations and acknowledge the work of the UN in the last four years. The two Parties discussed Solomon

Islands 2022 priorities against the 2022 UN Joint Country Programme and further agreed to begin discussion on the next cycle of UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2023-2027 on the Third week of April.

Mr Samarasinha said the UN will support Solomon Islands in its response to and recovery from COVID-19, strengthening Governance and rule of law, promoting sustainable economy, and the full inclusion of all including women and youth in development processes.

“The establishment of the Joint UN/Government Steering Committee was discussed of which both parties recognized its importance allowing both the Government and UN to provide strategic direction and oversight to the implementation of the joint UN programmes in Solomon Islands. New levels of collab-

oration across the system, and streamlining of processes will result in greater efficiencies and decreased transaction costs,” he added.

UN’s contribution to Solomon Islands in 2022 is projected to be US\$23.1m – a 5% increase from the 2021 provisions.

These contributions will support the Solomon Islands in equitable basic services, climate change, disaster resilience and environmental protection, governance and community engagement, gender equality, and Economic empowerment and Human rights.



# 世卫组织：斐济 84% 人口面临因非传染性疾病过早死亡的危险

2022 年 03 月 09 日 消息来源: FIJI TIMES/PACNEWS

世界卫生组织 (WHO) 的一名官员说, 非传染性疾病 (NCDs) 正成为斐济的一个社会经济负担, 因为在这个岛国上因此造成的过早死亡估计占 84%。

施瓦·安吉妮·辛格 (Shiva Anjini Singh) 是世卫组织的战略规划官员。3 月 7 日在斐济首都苏瓦举行的健康和非传染性疾病咨询研讨会上, 她概述了斐济非传染性疾病情况, 并陈述了上述观点。

辛格表示, 由于缺乏体育活动、饮食不当、滥用烟草和酒精以及环境因素, 斐济的非传染性疾病的得病比例很高。

她说, 根据 2011 年关于非传染性疾病的调查, 斐济 66% 的人口超重或肥胖, 31% 有高血压, 30.6% 饮酒, 85% 每天吃极少量的水果和蔬菜, 60.6% 的人口每天吸烟。

辛格表示, 斐济现在应该采取新的战略, 最大限度地减少非传染性疾病的的影响。

辛格认为: “必须把重点放在基本的预防和提高社区的健康水平上, 而不是放在危机管理办法上。”

近几十年来, 对于人口约 90 万人的斐济来说, 非传染性疾病已成为最大的杀手, 成千上万的人因此死亡, 越来越多人的生活受此影响。

斐济国立大学外科教授埃迪·麦凯格 (Eddie McCaig) 表示, 斐济与糖尿病有关的截肢占有所有医院手术的 40%。

麦凯格早些时候提到, 斐济估计有 6 万糖尿病患者, 其中一半人忽视了早期症状, 如口渴和多尿, 这是由糖尿病引起的。

他说, 斐济大约一半的糖尿病患者需要进行白内障的眼科手术或视网膜病变的激光治疗, 他们的肾脏也受到疾病的影响。

斐济每年约有 900 名患者需要进行肾脏透析。

同时, 2015 年, 四大非传染性疾病 (NCDs) 给斐济经济带来的经济成本在 2.486 亿斐济元 (1.243 亿美元) 和 4.064 亿斐济元 (2.032 亿美元) 之间。

这些数据由根据斐济共和国卫生和医疗服务部长伊费雷伊米·瓦卡伊纳贝特 (Ifereimi Waqainabete) 博士所透露。

斐济的四大非传染性疾病是心脏病, 如心脏病发作和中风, 癌症, 呼吸系统疾病和糖尿病。

瓦卡伊纳贝特博士说, 由此产生的经济代价相当于该国 2015 年国内生产总值的 2.7% 至 4.4%。

他表示, 估计有 7330 万斐济元 (3665 万美元) 用于这四类非传染性疾病的直接医疗费用。

“这相当于四类非传染性疾病总财务费用的 18.0%, 占 2014 年全国卫生支出的 25.7%, 占国内生产总值的 0.8%。”

他还表示, 心血管疾病患者给医疗服务带来的财务负担最大, 占这些费用的 28.4%, 其次是慢性呼吸道疾病 23.8% 和糖尿病 16.1%。

瓦卡伊纳贝特博士认为, 需要采取严格的干预措施, 以解决有关体育活动、饮食、吸烟 / 酗酒、受伤和溺水方面的问题。

## WHO: 84 Percent of Fijians Suffer from Premature Deaths Due to Non-Communicable Diseases

**N**on-communicable diseases (NCDs) are becoming a socio-economic burden for Fiji as they account for an estimated 84 percent of premature deaths in the island nation, said a World Health Organisation (WHO) official.

Shiva Anjini Singh, WHO Strategic Planning Officer, made the comments while highlighting the overview of the situation analysis of NCDs in Fiji during the Wellness and NCD consultation workshop in Suva, capital of Fiji on Monday.

Singh said NCDs are high in Fiji due to a lack of physical activity, poor diets, abuse of tobacco and alcohol, and environmental factors.

She said according to a 2011 survey on NCDs, 66 percent of the total population in Fiji were overweight or obese, 31 percent had high blood pressure, 30.6 percent had taken alcohol, 85 percent ate less

than five servings of fruits and vegetables in a day and 60.6 percent of the population smoked daily.

She said Fiji should now be heading towards new strategies that can minimise the impacts of NCDs.

“Emphasis must be put on primordial prevention and enhancing wellness in the community rather than crisis management approaches,” she said.

In recent decades, NCDs have become the biggest killer in Fiji, which has a population of around 900,000 people, causing thousands of deaths and affecting the lives of many more.

Diabetes-related amputations in Fiji account for 40 percent of all hospital operations, according to Professor of Surgery at Fiji National University Eddie McCaig.

McCaig said earlier that half of the estimated 60,000 peo-

ple in Fiji ignored early signs like thirst and excessive urination which was caused by diabetes.

About half of Fiji’s diabetics needed eye surgery for cataracts or laser treatment for retinopathy and their kidneys were also affected by the disease, he said.

Around 900 patients need renal dialysis annually in the island nation.

Meanwhile, the financial cost to the Fijian economy of the four major non-communicable diseases (NCDs) was in the range of \$248.6 million (US\$124.3 million) and \$406.4 million (US\$203.2 million) in 2015.

This, according to the Minister for Health Dr Ifereimi Waqainabete.

The four major non-communicable diseases in Fiji are heart diseases such as heart attacks and stroke, cancers, respiratory disease and diabetes.





He said this was equivalent to between 2.7 percent to 4.4 percent of the country's 2015 gross domestic product.

He said an estimated \$73.3 million (US\$36.65 million) was expended on direct healthcare costs for the four NCD categories.

“This equates to 18.0 per cent of the total financial costs for the four NCD categories, 25.7 percent of the nation's health expenditure in 2014 and 0.8 per cent of GDP,” he said.

He said persons with cardiovascular disease posed the greatest financial burden to the healthcare services accounting for 28.4 percent of these costs followed by chronic respiratory disease 23.8 per cent and diabetes mellitus 16.1 percent.

Dr Waqainabete said stringent interventions were needed in place to address issues around physical activity, diet, smoking/alcohol abuse, injuries and drowning.



# 双边要闻

CHINA-PICS NEWS



# 习近平同瓦努阿图总统摩西就中瓦建交 40 周年互致贺电

2022 年 03 月 27 日 消息来源：中国驻瓦努阿图大使馆官网

2022 年 3 月 26 日，国家主席习近平同瓦努阿图共和国总统摩西互致贺电，庆祝两国建交 40 周年。

习近平指出，中瓦建交 40 年来，两国关系历经国际风云变幻考验，双方政治互信日益深化，各领域交流合作成果丰硕，为两国人民带来了实实在在利益。中瓦守望相助，并肩抗击新冠肺炎疫情，加深了两国友谊。中瓦关系已成为发展中国家相互尊重、团结协作的典范。

习近平强调，我高度重视中瓦关系发展，愿同你一道努力，以建交 40 周年为新起点，深化拓展两国各领域对话、交流、合作，推动中瓦全面战略伙伴关系迈上新台阶，造福两国和两国人民。

摩西表示，过去 40 年来，中国一直是瓦努阿图的重要发展伙伴、永远可靠的朋友。瓦努阿图坚定奉行一个中国政策，期待以瓦中建交 40 周年为契机，推动两国关系不断向前发展。借此机会祝贺中国共产党成立一百多年来取得的伟大成就，预祝中国共产党第二十次全国代表大会圆满成功。

同日，国务院总理李克强同瓦努阿图总理拉夫曼互致贺电。李克强表示，中方高度重视发展中瓦关系，愿同瓦方共同努力，以建交 40 周年为契机，加强发展战略对接，深挖务实合作潜力，推动中瓦关系取得新的更大发展。

拉夫曼表示，瓦方高度重视瓦中全面战略伙伴关系，珍视双方卓有成效的合作，诚挚感谢中方持续支持瓦国家发展。期待同中方一道，拓展“一带一路”框架下的合作，加强在多边领域的协调，不断深化两国关系。



# Chinese President Xi Jinping and Vanuatu President Moses Exchange Congratulations on the 40th Anniversary of Diplomatic Ties

**O**n March 26, 2022, Chinese President Xi Jinping and President Moses of the Republic of Vanuatu exchanged congratulatory messages to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Xi pointed out that over the past 40 years since the establishment of diplomatic ties between China and Vanuatu, bilateral relations have been tested by the changing international situation, political mutual trust between the two countries has been ever deepening, and bilateral exchanges and cooperation in various fields have yielded fruitful results, bringing tangible benefits to people of the two countries. The two countries have deepened their friendship through mutual support and cooperation in the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic. China-Vanuatu relations have become a model of

mutual respect, solidarity and cooperation among developing countries.

Xi stressed that he attaches great importance to the development of China-Vanuatu relations, saying that he is ready to work with Moses to take the 40th anniversary of diplomatic relations as a new starting point to deepen and expand bilateral dialogue, exchanges and cooperation in various fields, so as to push the China-Vanuatu comprehensive strategic partnership to a new level for the benefits of the two countries and their people.

For his part, Moses said China has been an important partner for development as well as a permanent and reliable friend of Vanuatu in the past 40 years. Vanuatu firmly adheres to the one-China policy and looks forward to taking the 40th anniversary of diplomatic relations between Vanuatu and China as an op-

portunity to constantly push forward bilateral relations, he said. Moses said he would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Communist Party of China (CPC) on its great achievements since its founding more than 100 years ago and wish the 20th CPC National Congress a great success.

Also on Saturday, Chinese Premier Li Keqiang and Vanuatu's Prime Minister Bob Loughman exchanged congratulatory messages. Li said China attaches great importance to the development of China-Vanuatu ties, and stands ready to work with Vanuatu to take the 40th anniversary of bilateral ties as an opportunity to enhance the synergy of the two countries' development strategies and tap the potential of practical cooperation, so as to push for new and even greater development of China-Vanuatu relations.





In his message, Loughman said Vanuatu highly values the two countries' comprehensive strategic partnership, cherishes their fruitful cooperation, and sincerely appreciates China's continuous support for its national development. Vanuatu is willing to work with China to expand cooperation within the framework of the Belt and Road Initiative and enhance coordination in multilateral areas in order to continuously deepen the two countries' relations.

# 外交部副部长谢锋在中国—太平洋岛国应对气候变化合作中心启用仪式上的致辞

2022 年 04 月 28 日 消息来源：外交部官网 | 图片来源：外交部官网

尊敬的山东省委李干杰书记、周乃翔省长，

尊敬的生态环境部邱启文副部长，

尊敬的基里巴斯基础设施和可持续能源部威利·托卡塔阿克部长，

尊敬的纽埃自然资源事务部莫娜阿伊努部长，

尊敬的各位太平洋岛国使节、代表，

女士们，先生们，朋友们：

大家好！

很高兴代表外交部出席中国—太平洋岛国应对气候变化合作中心启用仪式。去年 9 月，习近平主席在同太平洋岛国领导人通话时表示，中方考虑成立中国—太平洋岛国应对气候变化合作中心，支持岛国提高应对气候变化的能力。在去年 10 月首次中国—太平洋岛国外长会上，王毅国务委员兼外长宣布启动建立该中心。这是中方拓展同岛国务实合作的一项具体措施，是丰富双方全面战略伙伴关系内涵的实际行动。在各方共同努力下，在山东省委省政府大力支持下，今天合作中心在山东聊城正式启用。我谨向太平洋岛国各位同事表示衷心祝贺，向山东省委省政府提供的大力支持表示衷心感谢，向参与精心筹备的有关单位和人士作出的宝贵贡献表示衷心感谢！

女士们，先生们，朋友们，

气候变化是全人类面临的共同挑战。作为生态文明践行者、气候治理行动派，中国主动承担与国情相符的国际责任，不断提高应对气候变化行动力度。中国在提前超额完成 2020 年气候行动目

标基础上，宣布力争 2030 年前碳达峰、努力争取 2060 年前实现碳中和，提高各项国家自主贡献目标，出台系列政策举措。这是中国贯彻新发展理念的内在要求，也是构建人类命运共同体的责任担当。

中国理解太平洋岛国在应对气候变化方面面临的特殊挑战。作为太平洋岛国的好朋友、好伙伴、好兄弟，中方在南南合作框架下向岛国提供了力所能及的帮助，为岛国提升应对气候变化能力和韧性做出了积极贡献。去年，习近平主席提出全球发展倡议，呼吁全球积极应对气候变化，构建人与自然生命共同体。中方倡导并建立中国—太平洋岛国应对气候变化合作中心，就是要同岛国开展示范项目合作，共享绿色低碳发展经验与实践，携手应对气候变化挑战，助力岛国实现可持续发展。

山东省同太平洋岛国交往合作成效显著。山东与岛国建立了 8 对友好省市关系，向汤加派遣了 4 期医疗队，即将向基里巴斯派出医疗队。山东省是新旧动能转换综合试验区，近年来在发展绿色经济、减碳减排等方面成果丰硕，经验丰富。中方将合作中心设在山东，就是要充分发挥山东省的独特优势，







携手太平洋岛国, 共创气候变化南南合作新典范, 为岛国提升应对气候变化的能力作出更大贡献, 推动构建更加紧密的中国—太平洋岛国命运共同体。

中方同太平洋岛国的交流合作, 以真实亲诚为理念, 以平等协商为基础, 以互利共赢为原则, 以共同发展为目标, 不仅促进了岛国地区繁荣, 增进了双方人民福祉, 而且也为不同发展阶段、不同发展体量国家平等相待、合作共赢树立了榜样。行胜于言。中方与太平洋岛国发展关系、开展合作, 没有私利, 不谋求“势力范围”, 不搞霸凌胁迫, 永远是谋和平、促发展的建设性力量。

女士们, 先生们, 朋友们,

中国和所罗门群岛自主商签政府间安全合作框架协议, 这是两个主权国家的神圣权利, 是正常的执法安全合作, 符合国际法和国际惯例。中所安全合作公开透明, 不针对第三方, 与所方同其他伙伴的合作以及地区现有机制并不冲突, 符合所方和南太地区共同利益。这与某些国家拉小圈子, 搞暗箱操作, 拼凑军事集团, 刺激军备竞赛, 加剧核扩散风险, 挑动阵营对抗, 导致地区局势紧张有着本质不同和天壤之别。

这些国家有什么权利对中所指手画脚? 澳大利亚有什么资格对 2000 公里外的所罗门群岛和万里之遥的中国划“红线”? 这不是侵犯他国主权, 干涉别国内政, 破坏国际规则, 又是什么? 来说是非者, 正是是非人。那些造谣污蔑、诋毁抹黑、胁迫恫吓者, 反而暴露了他们自己在 21 世纪的今天还恋恋不舍殖民迷思, 明目张胆推行胁迫外交, 还在挖空心思企图控制太平洋岛国, 维护所谓的“势力范围”。

太平洋是地区国家的共同家园, 而不是谁家的“后院”或“领地”, 应该是国际合作的大舞台, 而不是地缘博弈的竞技场。公道自在人心。谁在维护地区和平, 推动互利合作, 促进共同发展, 谁在谋求霸权, 制造分裂, 挑动对抗, 太平洋岛国人民和国际社会的眼睛是雪亮的。这些国家逆历史潮流而动是自不量力, 他们的企图注定不会得逞。

女士们, 先生们, 朋友们,

今天的启用仪式, 可以说是合作中心迈出的第一步。可喜的是双方已经在中心框架下达成不少早期收获, 稍后还要签署一系列成果文件, 我谨代表外交部对此表示热烈祝贺。中方愿同岛国一道, 秉持共商共建共享原则, 不断推进完善, 确保合作中心做大做强, 做出成效。

最后, 祝愿中国—太平洋岛国应对气候变化合作中心项目取得圆满成功! 祝愿中国同太平洋岛国合作不断结出新的硕果!

谢谢。

# Vice Foreign Minister Xie Feng: What Rights Do These Countries Have to Make Unwarranted Comments on the Negotiation and Conclusion of the Framework Agreement on Security Cooperation between China and Solomon Islands?

On April 28, 2022, Vice Foreign Minister Xie Feng attended the unveiling ceremony of the China-Pacific Island Countries Climate Action Cooperation Center via video link and delivered a speech. In response to some countries' recent slanders and smears against, obstruction of and intervention in the negotiation and conclusion of the intergovernmental framework agreement on security cooperation between China and Solomon Islands, Vice Foreign Minister Xie Feng expounded on China's stern position on the dignitaries of Pacific Island Countries (PICs), diplomatic envoys of PICs to China and Chinese and foreign media online and on the spot.

Xie Feng said, China and Solomon Islands independently negotiate and conclude an intergovernmental frame-

work agreement on security cooperation, which is a sacred right of two sovereign states and normal law enforcement and security cooperation and is in line with international law and international customary practice. The security cooperation between China and Solomon Islands is open and transparent, and not targeted at third parties. It is not in conflict with the cooperation between Solomon Islands and other partners or the existing regional mechanisms and conforms to the common interests of Solomon Islands and the South Pacific region. This is essentially and vastly different from the fact that some countries form small cliques, make back-room deals, create military blocs, provoke an arms race, increase the risk of nuclear proliferation and incite bloc confrontation, leading to regional

tensions. What rights do these countries have to make unwarranted comments on China and Solomon Islands? How is Australia in any position to draw a "red line" between Solomon Islands 2,000 kilometers away and China ten thousand miles away? If this is not an infringement upon the sovereignty of other countries, interference in the internal affairs of other countries, and violation of international rules, how is it defined otherwise?

Xie Feng said, some trouble-tellers are also trouble-makers. Those who spread rumors, smear, slander, coerce, and intimidate others expose that they are still reluctant to give up their mania for colonization in the 21st century, blatantly pursue coercive diplomacy, and are still racking their brains and trying to control PICs to safeguard

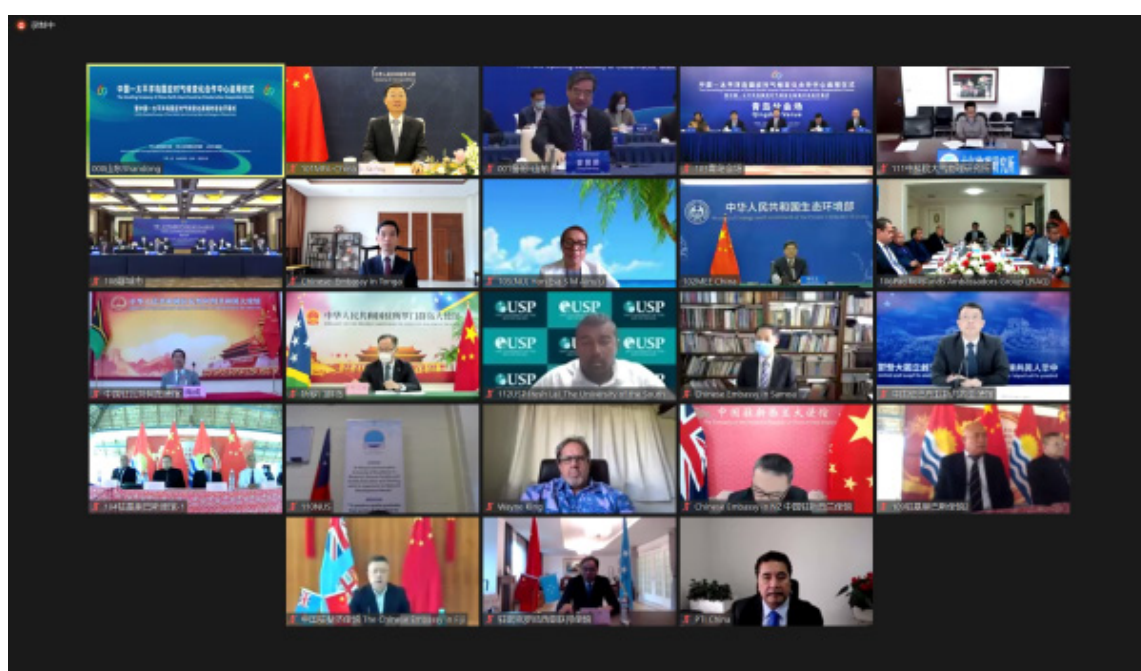


the so-called "spheres of influence". The Pacific is the shared home of countries in the region, not some countries' "backyard" or "territory". It should be the grand stage of international cooperation, not the arena of geographical rivalry. Justice lies in the heart of people. Who safeguards regional peace, promotes mutually beneficial cooperation, and enhances common development? Who seeks hegemony, creates division, and incites confrontation? The people of PICs and the international community are sharp-eyed. These countries that go against the trend of history are overreach-

ing themselves and their attempts are doomed to fail.

Xie Feng said, China's exchanges and cooperation with PICs, featuring the concept of sincerity, real results, amity and good faith, the basis of equal-footed consultation, the principle of mutual benefit and win-win results, and the goal of common development, have not only boosted the prosperity of the PICs and the well-being of the two peoples, but also set an example for countries at different development stages and with different scales of development to treat each other as equals and pursue win-win cooperation. Actions speak louder than

words. In developing relations and conducting cooperation with PICs, China has no selfish interests, and does not seek "spheres of influence" or engage in bullying and coercion. China will always be a constructive force for peace and development.





# 2022年4月19日外交部发言人汪文斌主持例行记者会

2022年04月28日 消息来源：外交部官网

**1. 新华社记者：据报道，中国和所罗门群岛已正式签署双边安全合作框架协议，请问中方能否介绍有关情况？**

汪文斌：经中所两国政府批准，近日，王毅国务委员兼外长和所罗门群岛外长马内莱分别代表两国政府，正式签署了中所政府间安全合作框架协议。中方已多次介绍中所安全合作的相关情况，借此机会我愿再向大家强调几点：

第一，中所安全合作的本质是两个主权独立国家之间正常的交往合作，是中所全面合作的重要组成部分。

第二，中所安全合作的原则是平等互利，以尊重所方意愿和实际需求为前提。双方将在维护社会秩序、保护人民生命和财产安全、人道主义援助、自然灾害应对等领域开展合作，致力于帮助所方加强维护本国安全的能力建设。

第三，中所安全合作的宗旨是促进所罗门群岛社会稳定和长治久安，符合所罗门群岛和南太地区的共同利益。

第四，中所安全合作方式是公开透明、开放包容的，不针对任何第三方，与所罗门群岛现有的双、多边安全合作机制并行不悖，相互补充。中方愿同有关国家发挥各自优势，形成国际合力。

**2. 路透社记者：有消息称中国外长访问了所罗门群岛完成中所安全框架协议签署工作。你可否确认协议已经完全签署？**

汪文斌：我愿重申，中所两国外长近日正式签署了中所政府间安全合作框架协议。我没有听说中国外长已经到访了所罗门群岛。

**3. 路透社记者：你刚才说，中所已经签署了安全合作框架协议，也就是说，安全协议本身尚未完全签署是否有些部分还未签署？第二个问题，据悉，所罗门群岛议会今天得知，中方官员将于5月访问所罗门群岛完成签署程序，请问该消息准确吗？如果准确的话，中方哪位官员将前往所罗门？**

汪文斌：关于你的第一个问题，我刚才已经作了回答。我不认为你的理解是正确的。

关于第二个问题，我刚才已经作了阐述。

**4. 彭博社记者：中所双边安全合作框架协议是立即生效吗？能否提供有关该协议的更多细节？**

汪文斌：我刚才已经阐明了中方相关立场，也介绍了有关情况，没有其他的信息要补充。

**5. 路透社记者：你是否认为所方今天称中国高级官员将于下月访所并签署协议的说法不实、有误？**

汪文斌：中所之间一贯保持着顺畅的、各层级的交流沟通。关于中所之间的交流互访，如有消息我们会及时发布。

**6. 路透社记者：美国计划于未来几天派高级官员访问所罗门群岛并讨论与中国相关的问题。中方对此有何评论？**

汪文斌：我们多次指出，中所安全合作是中所关系不断深化、两国互信不断增强、双边合作不断拓展的体现和成果，有利于提升所方维稳能力，有利于促进所罗门群岛社会稳定，有利于增进所罗门群岛人民及各国在所公民的共同利益和福祉，得到





所方和其他太平洋岛国的理解和支持。

我也注意到,有报道指出,美国在所罗门群岛的使馆已经关闭了29年,美国国务卿上一次访问斐济是在37年前。时隔多年,美国高官突然兴师动众地访问太平洋岛国,究竟是关心岛国还是另有所图?大家对这个问题都很感兴趣。

太平洋岛国不是谁家的“后院”,更不是地缘对抗的“棋子”。岛国有对外合作多元化的实际需要,也有自主选择合作伙伴的权利。蓄意渲染紧张氛围、挑动阵营对立的做法在岛国地区没有市场,干扰阻挠岛国对华合作的图谋也注定徒劳。

中国始终是南太地区和平的建设者、稳定的促进者。美国等个别国家一边无端抹黑中国,一边打造所谓三边安全伙伴关系,将核扩散风险和冷

战思维引入南太地区,严重威胁地区安全稳定。“损害地区安全”这顶帽子还是由他们戴更合适。

**7. 路透社记者: 鉴于中所签署了安全协议, 中国是否希望未来在所罗门建设军事基地?**

汪文斌: 这个问题我们已经多次作出回答, 你可以查阅。



## Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Wang Wenbin's Regular Press Conference on April 19, 2022

**Xinhua News Agency:** It is reported that China and Solomon Islands have officially signed a framework agreement on bilateral security cooperation. Can you offer more information on that?

Wang Wenbin: As approved by the governments of China and Solomon Islands, State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi and Minister of Foreign Affairs and External Trade Jeremiah Manele, on behalf of the governments of China and Solomon Islands respectively, officially signed the inter-governmental framework agreement on security cooperation between the two countries the other day. China has shared information on China-Solomon Islands security cooperation on many occasions and I would like to take this opportunity to stress a few points:

First, China-Solomon Islands security cooperation is in nature the normal exchange and cooperation between two sovereign and independent coun-

tries and an important part of China-Solomon Islands comprehensive cooperation.

Second, China-Solomon Islands security cooperation follows the principle of equality and mutual benefit, and is based on respecting the will and actual need of Solomon Islands. The two sides will conduct cooperation in such areas as maintenance of social order, protection of the safety of people's lives and property, humanitarian assistance and natural disaster response, in an effort to help Solomon Islands strengthen capacity building in safeguarding its own security.

Third, China-Solomon Islands security cooperation aims at promoting social stability and long-term tranquility in Solomon Islands, which conforms to the common interests of Solomon Islands and the South Pacific region.

Fourth, China-Solomon Islands security cooperation is open, transparent and inclusive, and does not target any third party. It proceeds in par-

allel with and complements Solomon Islands' existing bilateral and multilateral security cooperation mechanisms. China stands ready to work with relevant countries to leverage respective strengths to form international synergy.

**Reuters:** Sources say the Chinese foreign minister has visited Solomon Islands in recent days to complete the signing of the agreement. Can you confirm that the agreement now has been fully signed?

Wang Wenbin: Let me say this again. Foreign ministers of China and Solomon Islands officially signed the inter-governmental framework agreement on security cooperation between the two countries the other day. I haven't heard of a visit by the Chinese Foreign Minister to Solomon Islands.

**Reuters:** You said that China and Solomon Islands have signed the framework for the security agreement, so



that means the actual security agreement itself hasn't been completely signed, has it? There are a few elements remaining to be signed? That's the first part. And the second part is we understand the Solomon Islands' parliament was told today that Chinese officials would visit in May to complete the signing process. Is that right? And if so, who's gonna be going?

Wang Wenbin: On your first question, I just offered my answer. I don't think your understanding is correct.

On your second question, I already gave my answer just now.

**Bloomber**: Just on the framework agreement on bilateral security cooperation. Did this take effect immediately? Is there any more details that you could give us on the agreement?

Wang Wenbin: I just made clear China's position and shared relevant details. I don't have anything else to add.

**R**uters: So does that mean Solomon Islands' saying today that Chinese senior officials will visit next month to sign the agreement is false? Are they wrong there?

Wang Wenbin: China and Solomon Islands maintain smooth communication and exchange at various levels. If there is any information on such exchange or visit, we will release it in a timely manner.

**R**uters: The US is planning on sending a couple of senior officials to Solomon Islands in the next few days and China will be discussed. What's your comment?

Wang Wenbin: As we have said on multiple occasions, the security cooperation between China and Solomon Islands is the embodiment and the outcome of deepening bilateral ties, increasing mutual trust and expanding bilateral cooperation. It helps to improve Solomon Islands' capability of maintaining stability, promoting social stability in the

country and advancing the shared interest and well-being of the local people and foreign citizens there. The cooperation has won understanding and support from Solomon Islands and other Pacific Island Countries (PICs).

I have also noticed that according to reports, the US Embassy in Solomon Islands has been closed for 29 years. The most recent visit to Fiji made by a US Secretary of State was 37 years ago. Several senior US officials now fancy a visit to some PICs all of a sudden after all these years. Are they doing so out of care for PICs or ulterior motives? People are keen to get an answer to this question.

PICs are not the backyard of anyone, still less chess pieces in a geopolitical confrontation. PICs have the actual need to diversify their cooperation with other countries and the right to independently choose their cooperation partners. Deliberately sensationalizing an atmosphere of tension and stoking bloc confrontation will get no support in the region. Attempts to meddle with







and obstruct PICs' cooperation with China will be in vain.

China is always a builder of peace and a promoter of stability in the South Pacific region. Certain countries, including the US, groundlessly smear China while creating the so-called trilateral security partnership, which has brought nuclear proliferation risks and Cold War mentality to the South Pacific region and posed a severe threat to regional security and stability. The label of “undermining regional security” suits them better than anyone else.

**R**uters: Thanks to this security agreement, does China hope to one day build a military base on Solomon Islands?

Wang Wenbin: We have repeatedly answered this question. You may refer to previous answers.

# 所罗门群岛接收中国资助的农业机器以提升农业产量

2022 年 04 月 11 日 消息来源: *Solomon Islands Government* | 图片来源: *Solomon Islands Government*

4月8日,在所罗门群岛外交和对外贸易部(MFAET)的强化综合框架(Enhanced Integrated Framework, EIF)计划下,中国政府资助瓜达尔卡纳尔岛和马莱塔的农业机器成功交付。瓜达尔卡纳尔岛和马莱塔的主要的根茎类经济作物,尤其是木薯和芋头有望增收。

这些机器总值 800,000 巴币,包括五台新一代拖拉机、拖车和犁盘。五台拖拉机中的三台将由所罗门群岛农业和畜牧业部(MAL)管理,两台交付给所罗门群岛最大的木薯农场 SAPE 农场及其在瓜达尔卡纳尔岛的 85 个外围种植者和马莱塔的高晟服务公司(Goshen Enterprise)及其在该省的外围种植者。

SAPE 农场收到了一台 X804 拖拉机和一辆载重 6 吨的拖车,而高晟服务公司收到了一台 X754 拖拉机和犁盘,其余的 3 台拖拉机、拖车和犁盘将由所罗门群岛农业和畜牧业部管理。

强化综合框架计划由世界贸易组织(WTO)发起,经外交和外贸部协调,并与农业和畜牧业部、卫生和医疗服务部以及基础设施发展部合作,开展了一系列的项目。

该计划还资助了最新的国家公共卫生实验室的建设,该实验室已于今年 3 月移交给所罗门群岛卫生和医疗服务部,以确保本地产品符合国际市场标准。

最近,在强化综合框架组织下,有关各方签署了在马莱塔省奥基(Auki)建造包装屋的合同。来自农业和畜牧业部以及省政府和机构强化部的官员见证了签字仪式。

所罗门群岛外交和外贸部长杰里迈亚·马内莱(Jeremiah Manele)表示,“以上支持将使我们的农民有能力种植商业作物并更有意义地融入经济体系。我们致力于在国内开辟商机,这也是向其他农民发出的一个强有力的充满希望的信息。”

马内莱补充说:“这些拖拉机无疑将提高芋头和木薯的产量,这意味着更有效地利用资源,这将使生产成本下降,增加消费和出口的产量。”

新冠疫情影响了当地经济发展,中国对所罗门群岛的支持与所罗门群岛政府重新定向的政策一致,将有助于所罗门群岛政府恢复经济。

马内莱希望当地人更积极地参与农业,这将使国家重新走上正轨,并在 2024 年 12 月之前脱离最不发达国家(LDC)的地位。

同时,外交部长还宣布,EIF 计划将资助更多的拖拉机,以支持 Varivao 公司,该公司上周已将一箱木薯运往国外,将另一箱给东瓜达尔卡纳尔岛的 Ghaobata 农民协会,该协会在两个地方的耕种面积为 67 公顷。

# Farmers Receive China-Funded Machines to Boost Production

**R**oot crop production at leading commercial farms on Guadalcanal and Malaita are expected to increase following the delivery of farming machines funded by the Chinese Government through the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) programme coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and External Trade (MFAET) on Friday 8 April, targeting Cassava and Taro production.

The machines cost a total of SB\$800,000.00 and included five new generation tractors, trailers and ploughing disks. Three of the five tractors will be managed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL) and two were delivered to SAPE Farm and its 85 out growers on Guadalcanal and Goshen Ltd on Malaita and its out growers in the Province.

SAPE Farm received an X 804 tractor and a 6 ton capacity trailer while Goshen Enterprise received an X754 and a ploughing disc while

the remaining 3 tractors, trailer and sand plough discs will be managed by MAL.

The EIF programme is coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and External Trade under the auspices of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and has been involved in supporting a number of projects in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the Ministry of Health and Medical Services and the Ministry of Infrastructure Development.

The programme also funded the construction the latest National Public Health Laboratory which was handed over to the Ministry of Health and Medical Services last month to ensure local products meet international market standards.

A contract to build a Pack House in Auki, Malaita Province under the EIF programme was signed off recently between parties involved. Officials from both the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and the Ministry of Provincial

Government and Institutional Strengthening witnessed the signing ceremony.

“This support will empower our rural farmers to plant commercial crops and integrate more meaningfully into the economic system. This is a powerful message of hope to other farmers as we work to open up opportunities within the country,” said the Minister of Foreign Affairs and External Trade Jeremiah Manele.

“The tractors will no doubt increase productivity of taro and cassava which means more efficient use of resources, which will bring the cost of production down and increase the output for both consumption and export,” Manele added.

COVID-19 has hurt the local economy and China’s support is in line with the government’s redirection policy that will help economic recovery efforts of the government.

Manele hoped that more active participation locals in Agriculture will put the country back on track and will lead







towards graduation from the Least Developed Country (LDC) status by December 2024.

Meanwhile, the Foreign Minister also announced that the EIF programme will fund additional tractors to support Varivao Company which has shipped a container of cassava abroad last week and the other one to East Guadalcanal's Ghaobata Farmers Association with a farming area of 67 hectares in two locations.

交接仪式上的官员合影。





## 钱波大使出席驻斐济使馆与广州市委外办工作交流会

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2022年03月15日 消息来源：中国驻斐济大使馆官网

3月9日，钱波大使以视频方式出席驻斐济使馆与广州市委外办工作交流会。广州市委外办主任詹德村、副主任柳柳和使馆政务参赞王旭光、经商参赞马国良等与会。

钱波大使感谢广州市积极配合国家总体外交大局，充分发挥地方资源优势，扎实推进重点民生项目和对斐抗疫援助，为中斐地方交往合作做出了积极贡献。钱大使结合介绍王毅国务委员兼外长两会记者会最新精神，阐述我对岛国政策和当前地区形势，强调中斐关系面临良好发展机遇，欢迎广州市继续发挥自身优势，对接斐济发展需求，深化拓展地方合作，更好造福两国和两国人民，使馆将全力提供协助。

詹德村主任介绍广州市最新经济社会发展成就和开展国际交往情况，感谢使馆对广州市及广州市委外办工作的支持，表示广州市高度重视对斐工作，愿进一步加强两地官方往来，扎实开展务实合作，积极拓展新兴领域合作，促进多层次人文交流，更好服务双边关系和外交大局。

双方还就如何做好下阶段对斐地方合作进行了深入交流。

## Ambassador Qian Bo attended the work exchange meeting between the Chinese Embassy in Fiji and the Foreign Affairs Office of Guangzhou Municipal Government

On March 15, H.E. Ambassador Qian Bo attended the work exchange meeting between the Chinese Embassy in Fiji and the Foreign Affairs Office of Guangzhou Municipal Government via video link. Participants who attended the meeting included Zhan Decun, Director of the Foreign Affairs Office of Guangzhou Municipal Government, Liu Liu, Deputy Director of the Foreign Affairs Office, Wang Xuguang, Political Counsellor of the Embassy, and Ma Guoliang, Economic and Commercial Counsellor.

Ambassador Qian Bo thanked Guangzhou for actively cooperating with the overall diplomatic situation of the country, giving full play to the advantages of local resources, solidly pro-

moting key livelihood projects and assistance to Fiji in the fight against COVID-19 pandemic, and making a positive contribution to local exchanges and cooperation between China and Fiji. After introducing the latest spirit of the press conference stated by State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi and explaining China's policy towards the island and the current regional situation, Qian Bo stressed that China-Fijian relations are facing good opportunities for development and Guangzhou is welcomed to continue to take advantage of its strengths to meet the development needs of Fiji and deepen local cooperation for the wellbeing of the two countries and their peoples, and for that the Embassy will provide full assistance.

Director Zhan Decun introduced Guangzhou's latest economic and social development achievements and international contacts, and expressed gratitude to the Embassy for its support to Guangzhou and to Guangzhou Foreign Affairs Office. He said that Guangzhou attaches great importance to its work with Fiji and is willing to further strengthen official contacts between the Guangzhou and Fiji, carry out practical cooperation, actively expand cooperation in new areas, promote multi-level humanistic exchanges, so as to better serve the overall situation of bilateral relations and diplomacy.

The two sides also had an in-depth exchange of views on how to make the next phase of local cooperation with Fiji.

## 库克群岛女王代表： 继续深化库中多领域合作

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2022年03月14日 消息来源：新华社

库克群岛女王代表汤姆·马斯特斯日前表示，库方对中国取得的巨大发展成就表示钦佩，希望能够借鉴中方有益的发展经验，深化农业、渔业、气候变化、技术与创新等领域合作，推动库中关系走向深入。

马斯特斯在接受新任中国驻库克群岛大使王小龙递交国书时表示，两国建交以来，中方向库方援建了多个基础设施项目并提供无偿援助，双方开展了广泛的人文、技术和文化交流，中方还在疫情防控方面向库提供支持帮助，库方对此表示衷心感谢。

王小龙表示，中方高度重视发展中库关系。建交25年来，双边关系取得长足进展，为两国和两国人民带来实实在在的好处。尽管中库历史、文化、自然禀赋和国情不同，但共同的发展愿望成为双边关系的重要纽带。中方愿与库方加强交流、沟通与合作，共同应对疫情和气候变化等挑战。相信双边关系的深入发展将更好造福两国和两国人民，同时也将为促进地区和平与繁荣作出贡献。

## Cook Islands Queen's Representative: Continuing to Deepen Cooperation Between Cook Islands and China in Multiple Fields

**R**arotonga, Cook Islands, March 13 (Xinhua News) -- Tom Marsters, the Representative of Cook Islands' Queens, said recently that Cook Islands appreciate China's tremendous development achievements and hope to learn from China's useful development experience, deepen cooperation in agriculture, fisheries, climate change, technology and innovation, so as to promote the relations between two sides.

In accepting the diploma from Wang Xiaolong, the new Chinese Ambassador to the Cook Islands, Marsters said that since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, China has assisted the Cook Islands in the construction of a number of infrastructure projects and provided voluntary assistance, and the two sides have carried out extensive human, technical and cultural exchanges. On behalf of Cook Islands and its people, Marsters expressed sincere gratitude to China for its support and assistance in epidemic prevention and control.

In his message, Wang Xiaolong said that China attaches great importance to its relations with the Cook Islands. Over the past 25 years since the establishment of diplomatic ties, bilateral relations have made great progress, bringing tangible benefits to both countries and peoples. Despite the differences in history, culture, natural endowments and national conditions, the common desire for development has become an important link in bilateral relations. China is willing to strengthen exchanges, communication and cooperation with the Cook Islands and to jointly address challenges such as COVID-19 and climate change. He showed his belief that the further development of bilateral relations will better benefit the two countries and their peoples, and will also contribute to regional and global peace and prosperity.



# 中国与所罗门群岛进一步深化警务合作

2022年03月14日 消息来源: Solomon Islands Government

3月14日,所罗门群岛和中华人民共和国政府正式启动了中国警察和所罗门群岛皇家警察部队(RSIPF)培训项目,进一步深化了国家安全合作。

培训方案的开始从本月初向所罗门群岛皇家警察部队正式移交警务设备扩大到此。

本月初中国向所罗门群岛皇家警察部队正式移交警务设备后,培训计划正式启动。

本次培训由中国警察联络组5名警务培训专家负责。

根据培训日程安排,本次培训共分为6个批次,其中设备熟悉培训2批,治安管理(POM)培训2批,安全专家认证(CPP)培训2批。

在培训结束时,将有一个密集的演示。培训时间约为两个半月。

参加培训的人员主要是来自体能训练(PRT)、危机复原单位(CRU)、PRU和CPP(安全专家认证单位)的教官。培训和交流有助于提高警务人员,提高警务人员的技战术、行动能力和协作能力。

未来,中国警察联络组将秉承“透明、包容、专业、高效”的精神,以友好、亲善为宗旨,支持所罗门群岛皇家警察部队加强能力建设,维护所罗门群岛的和平与安全,促进长期稳定的双边执法合作,使国家安全和繁荣。

警察、国家安全和惩戒部长安东尼·维克(Anthony Veke)和中国驻所罗门群岛大使何李明在罗夫警察局联合发起了该项目

维克部长在活动中表示,由于一些社会因素,犯罪率正在以惊人的速度上升,而新冠病毒社区传播也给警务工作带来挑战。

“因此,警察的能力必须继续通过相关训练来加强。”

维克部长说:“由中国警察联络小组为皇家警察部队提供的培训符合政府政策,以及确保皇家警察部队的职能和潜能继续发展和现代化的承诺。”

尽管面临新冠病毒的挑战,因为疫情在以前所未有的速度进行社区传播,但维护法律和秩序的法定任务仍然是皇家警察部队的优先事项。

“尽管这支部队的能力有限,但它将持续履行它的职责。因此,任何有助于提升皇家警察部队只能和潜能的支持我们都心存感激,”维克部长在感谢中国这一新的和不断增长的合作时说。

李明大使向中国公安部、新加坡警察协会和长期以来支持中所罗门关系和警务合作的各界朋友,致以诚挚的问候和感谢。

中国与所罗门警方合作的使命有益于两国和本地区。

中国警察联络组组长张局长和他领导的联络组都是中国警察的精英。其中有资深教授、经验丰富的保安人员和国际维和人员。

李明大使说:“我坚信,通过培训和经验分享,皇家警察部队官员的能力一定會在平等和主权的基础上得到极大提高。”

在计划进行期间,警务处联络小组将本着“专业、高效、友好”和“包容、透明、亲善”的精神,与所罗门警方紧密合作。

中国与所罗门群岛的警察合作和其他国家的利益没有冲突,并吸引了其他感兴趣国家的合作。

# Si-Prc Policing Cooperation Further Deepens

The Governments of Solomon Islands and the Peoples Republic of China (PRC) further deepened national security cooperation with the formal launching of the PRC Police and RSIPF Training Program today.

The commencement of the training programme expands from the formal handover of policing equipment to the Royal Solomon Islands Police Force (RSIPF) early this month.

The training program will be conducted by 5 police training experts from the China Police Liaison Team.

According to the training schedule, the training comprises 6 batches, including 2 batches of equipment familiarization training, 2 batches of Public Order Management (POM) training, and 2 batches of CPP training.

At the end of the training, there will be an intensive demonstration. The training program will be conducted for about 2 and a half months.

The officers joining the train-

ings are mainly instructors from the PRT, CRU, PRU and CPP. Through the training and exchange, police officers technical skills and tactics, operational capability and cooperation will be improved.

In the coming days, the China Police Liaison Team will uphold the spirit of “transparency, inclusiveness, professionalism, high-efficiency” for the purpose of friendship and goodwill, support RSIPF to strengthen capacity building and maintain peace and security in Solomon Islands to promote long and stable bilateral law enforcement cooperation to make the country safe and prosperous.

Minister of Police, National Security and Correctional Services, Hon. Anthony Veke and PRC Ambassador to Solomon Islands, HE Li Ming jointly launched the programme at the Rove Police

Speaking at the event, Minister Veke said crime rates are increasing in an alarming rate due to a number of social factors and the hardships placed by the challenges of COVID 19 community transmission to

policing work is no exception to all these social factors.

“As such, the capabilities and capacities of police must continue to be enhanced through provision of relevant trainings for the RSIPF,”

“The trainings that will be provided by the PRC Police Liaison Team for the RSIPF is in line with the Government Policy and commitment of ensuring that the RSIPF capabilities and capacities must continue to be developed and modernised,” Minister Veke said.

Despite the challenges of Covid-19 and its unprecedented rapid community transmission, the statutory mandate to maintain law and order remains a priority for the RSIPF.

“Though the force is limited in capacity, it will continue to deliver on those duties. Therefore, any support to help the RSIPF’s capabilities and capacities are accepted with deep gratitude,” Minister Veke said in thanking the PRC for this new and growing cooperation.





PRC Ambassador Li Ming took the opportunity to extend his sincere greetings and appreciation to the Ministry of Police, RSIPF and friends from all sectors who have long supported China-Solomon Islands relations and police-to-police cooperation.

The mission of police cooperation between China and SI is conducive to the two countries and the region.

Head of the China Police Liaison Team, Commissioner Zhang and his team are elite members from Chinese Police. Among them, there are a senior professor, experienced security officers and international peacekeepers.

“I firmly believe that through their training and experience sharing, the capability of RSIPF officers are bound to be greatly enhanced based on equality and sovereignty,” Ambassador Li Ming said.

During the programme, the Police Liaison Team will work closely with the RSIPF in the spirit of “Professionalism, High-efficiency, Friendship” and “Inclusiveness, Transparency, Goodwill”.

Police-to-police cooperation between China and Solomon Islands does not conflict with other countries and actually adds to collaboration with other interested countries.

# 中国外交部长王毅： 中国始终是南太平洋国家值得信赖的好朋友

2022 年 03 月 14 日 消息来源：新华社

3月7日,中国国务委员兼外交部长王毅表示,中国始终是南太平洋国家可以信任的好朋友。

中国愿意与南太平洋国家共同打造不同大小、不同制度国家相互支持、团结合作的新典范。

汤加火山喷发,中国及时援助,支持所罗门群岛为恢复社会秩序所作出的努力,并向南太平洋国家运送疫苗和医疗设备以抗击疫情。对此,王毅表示,中国愿意与南太平洋国家共同面对挑战,相互帮助。

王毅还表示,中国将向南太平洋国家持续提供不附加政治条件的经济技术援助。中国 - 太平洋岛国应急物资储备库已经启用,应对气候变化合作中心、减贫与发展合作中心即将建成。

与此同时,中国驻库克群岛大使王小龙本周将在拉罗汤加递交国书,与库克群岛方讨论未来的合作。

今年7月将是两国建交25周年,两国的政府官员预计将在未来几周内密切开展合作,制定具有前瞻性的双边合作议程,为接下来三年的合作提供方向,支持两国的发展愿景。

库克群岛外交移民部秘书长赫尔曼(Herrmann)说:“我们很高兴王大使能够在新西兰国际人员入境恢复后这么快进行访问,我们期望在本周进行广泛的讨论,包括推进双边合作、地区事务和加强两国人民联系。”

作为一名职业外交官,王大使居住在惠灵顿,并交叉任职于新西兰、纽埃和库克群岛。

王大使在担任驻库克群岛大使之前,曾担任中国外交部国际经济司司长,并曾在中国外交部担任中国G20事务特使、驻蒙古和新加坡大使。

王大使会见了赫尔曼部长,这是为期五天的访问计划的一部分,访问计划还包括会见库克群岛总理兼外长马克·布朗(Mark Brown)和其他高级政府官员。

“对伙伴关系的承诺是中国和库克群岛在过去25年合作的基石,无论国家大小或强弱,充分尊重双方发展道路”赫尔曼部长说。

“1997年,库克群岛经济破产,居民外流,库克群岛无法为国家的经济发展筹集国际资金。在这种情况下,中国与库克群岛建立了外交关系,这也是库克群岛成熟和有价值的双边伙伴关系的开始。当我们回顾25年的合作时,我们有很多值得骄傲的地方 -- 中国提供的赠款和优惠贷款设施使得重要的公共基础设施得以建成,即法院、警察总部、教育部、尼考和阿皮尼考综合体育场的重建。除了有形的基础设施,2022年3月7日星期一,中国支持我们在国际舞台上为自己发声,争取国家利益,包括扩大我们的外交伙伴,这对于支持库克群岛在过去二十年的经济和社会发展是非常宝贵的。”

本周的会谈预计将包括对库克群岛经济复苏路线图的讨论、中国的“一带一路”倡议和可能的未来双边合作、区域事务和更广泛的两国人民的联系。两国政府打算在7月举办一项活动来纪念25周年,以展示过去的合作并阐明未来的合作议程。

在日常工作中,王大使和他的工作人员与库克群岛驻新西兰高专伊丽莎白·赖特-科特卡(Elizabeth Wright-Koteka)领导的库克群岛驻惠灵顿高级委员会进行交流。



# FM: China Always a Trustworthy Friend for South Pacific Countries

China is always a trustworthy friend for South Pacific countries, State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi said Monday.

China is willing to work with South Pacific countries to set a new example of mutual support, solidarity and cooperation between countries of different sizes and with different systems, Wang said.

Noting that China has helped Tonga when it faced volcano eruptions, supported Solomon Islands in its efforts to restore social order, and sent vaccines and medical equipment to South Pacific countries to fight COVID-19, Wang said China is willing to work with South Pacific countries to help each other when facing challenges together.

China will continue to provide economic and technical aid to South Pacific countries without any political strings attached, he said.

The China-Pacific Island

Countries Reserve of Emergency Supplies has been put into operation, and a cooperation centre on climate change and a cooperation centre for poverty reduction and development will soon be completed, Wang added.

Meanwhile, Ambassador for the People's Republic of China (PRC) Wang Xiaolong is in Rarotonga this week to present his letters of credence and talk future co-operation with the Cook Islands.

July this year will mark 25 years' diplomatic relations between the two countries and government officials of both countries are expected to work closely together over the next couple of weeks to chart a forward bilateral co-operation agenda to guide joint efforts over the next three or so years to support the Cook Islands and the PRC shared and separate development aspirations.

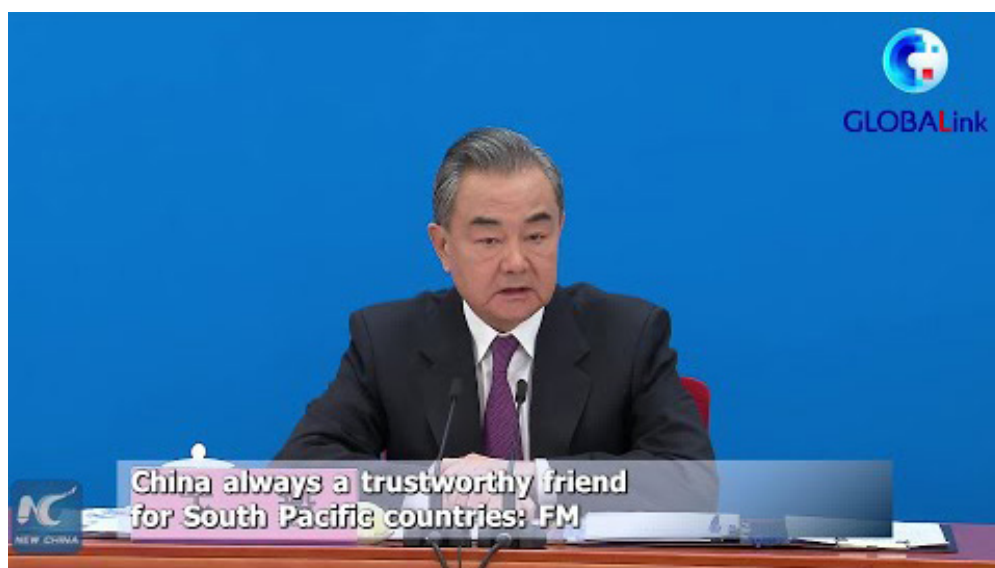
"We're pleased Ambassador Wang has been able to visit so soon after the resumption

of international arrivals from New Zealand and expect to hold wide-ranging discussions this week including on forward bilateral co-operation; regional affairs and greater people to people links," said Secretary Herrmann.

A career diplomat, Ambassador Wang is resident in Wellington and cross-credited to New Zealand, Niue and the Cook Islands. Ambassador Wang comes into the Ambassador to the Cook Islands role having previously served as Director-General of the Chinese Foreign Ministry's Department of International Economic Affairs and has served in China's Foreign Ministry as Special Envoy for the PRC on G20 affairs, Ambassador to Mongolia and Singapore.

Ambassador Wang met with Secretary Herrmann as part of a five-day visit programme that includes engagements with Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Mark Brown and senior government officials.





“The cornerstone of PRC and Cook Islands co-operation of the last 25 years has been a commitment to partnership, no matter size or might and an abiding respect for self-determination of one’s own development path,” said Secretary Herrmann.

“In 1997, we were economically bankrupt, confronted with an exodus of Cook Islanders and unable to raise international finance for our development aspirations. Those are the circumstance under which the PRC established diplomatic relations with the Cook Islands and the beginning of what has come to be a mature and valued bilateral partnership for the Cook Islands. As we reflect on 25

years of co-operation there is much to be proud of – the grants and concessional loan facilities availed by the PRC has seen the completion of pivotal public infrastructure since, namely – the Court-house, Police Headquarters, the Ministry of Education, the multisports complex in Nikao and the Apii Nikao rebuild. Beyond physical infrastructure, China’s support for our various efforts to speak with our own voice and advocate for our national interests on the Monday, 07 March 2022 international stage including expansion of our diplomatic partners has been invaluable in supporting the economic and social development of the Cook Islands over the last two decades.”

Talks this week are expected to cover discussions on the Cook Islands Economic Recovery Roadmap; China’s Belt and Road Initiative and likely forward bilateral co-operation; regional affairs and greater people to people links. The two governments are intending to mark the 25-year-anniversary in July with a program of engagements to showcase past co-operation and articulate a forward cooperation agenda.

On a day to day basis, Ambassador Wang and his staff interact with the Cook Islands through the Cook Islands High Commission in Wellington headed by High Commissioner Elizabeth Wright-Koteka.

# 政经纵横

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POLITICAL AND  
ECONOMIC REVIEWS







# 澳大利亚和瓦努阿图签署太平洋融合中心谅解备忘录

2022 年 04 月 12 日 消息来源: PACNEWS

4 月初, 澳大利亚政府和瓦努阿图共和国政府达成了重要的里程碑, 签署了关于在维拉港长期运营太平洋融合中心 (Pacific Fusion Centre) 的谅解备忘录。

融合中心于 2021 年 12 月在维拉港启动运营。

澳大利亚外交部长兼妇女部长、参议员玛丽斯·佩恩 (Marise Payne) 表示, 太平洋融合中心旨在为太平洋决策者提供评估和建议, 以解决太平洋地区面临的关键安全问题, 包括气候、人力和资源安全、环境和网络威胁以及跨国犯罪。

佩恩表示: “这一重要的里程碑表明瓦努阿图和澳大利亚共同致力于与我们的太平洋大家庭合作, 以应对影响我们地区的安全挑战。”

瓦努阿图外交部长马克阿蒂 Marc Ati 则表示, 作为太平洋融合中心的永久东道国, 瓦努阿图将继续致力于这个重要的区域项目。

阿蒂还表示, “我们承认我们的国家安全委员会通过国家安全顾问和融合中心建立起的密切并将不断增进的关系, 因为它旨在补充和支持国家和地区安全措施。”

国际发展和太平洋部长兼参议员泽德·舍利亚 (Zed Seselja) 表示, 该倡议是为了太平洋地区的安全, 由太平洋地区提出, 并在太平洋地区实施。

“融合中心是太平洋大家庭在支持我们共同安全的实际行动上共同努力的又一例证,” 舍利亚部长如是说道。

太平洋融合中心由太平洋地区领导, 受太平洋岛国论坛批准的《宪章》管理, 并接纳来自论坛成员国安全分析师。来自密克罗尼西亚联邦的詹姆斯·莫维克 (James Movick) 出任中心主任, 来自瓦努阿图的安娜诺帕 (Anna Naupa) 外联副主任, 他们都是中心的高级领导人。

今年预计还将有来自所罗门群岛、巴布亚新几内亚、萨摩亚和图瓦卢的分析师加入该中心在维拉港的工作。每个分析师都将经历长达 6 个月的战略评估, 并将获得培训和指导机会, 以提高专业技能。

2019 年 9 月至 2021 年 12 月, 融合中心在堪培拉设立临时办公室, 经过临时中心的评估和建议, 融合中心选择了维拉港作为永久运营中心。澳大利亚和瓦努阿图之间的谅解备忘录将在未来几十年支撑太平洋融合中心的任务。

融合中心将为地区领导人提供信息, 以支持他们根据 2000 年《比克塔瓦宣言》(Biketawa Declaration) 和 2018 年《博伊地区安全宣言》(Boe Declaration on Regional Security) 应对该地区的安全挑战。正如所罗门群岛去年内乱的反应所表明的那样, 太平洋大家庭才是应对区域安全事态发展的最佳选择。

# Australia, Vanuatu Sign Pacific Fusion Centre MOU

The Australian Government and the Government of the Republic of Vanuatu have reached an important milestone, signing the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for the long-term operation of the Pacific Fusion Centre in Port Vila.

The Fusion Centre commenced from its Port Vila location in December 2021.

Minister for Foreign Affairs and Minister for Women, Senator Marise Payne, said the Pacific Fusion Centre provides assessments and advice to Pacific decision-makers on the key security issues facing our region, including climate, human and resource security, environmental and cyber threats and transnational crime.

“This important milestone demonstrates Vanuatu’s and Australia’s shared commitment to working in partnership with our Pacific family to meet the security challenges impacting our region,” Minister Payne said.

Vanuatu Minister of Foreign Affairs, Marc Ati, said Vanuatu remains committed to this

important regional project, as hosts of the permanent Pacific Fusion Centre.

“We acknowledge the close and growing relationship between our National Security Council, through the National Security Adviser and the Centre, as it sets out to complement and bolster national and regional security approaches,” said Minister Ati.

Senator Zed Seselja, Minister for International Development and the Pacific said the initiative is for the Pacific, by the Pacific and in the Pacific.

“The Fusion Centre is another demonstration of how the Pacific family is working together on practical initiatives to support our shared security,” Minister Seselja said.

The Centre is Pacific-led, governed by a Pacific Island Forum endorsed Charter, and hosts security analysts from Forum member countries. Director James Movick of Federated States of Micronesia and Associate Director, Outreach, Anna Naupa of Vanuatu are the senior leaders of the Fusion Centre.

Further analysts from Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa and Tuvalu are expected to join the Centre in Port Vila this year. Each analyst will spend up to six months producing strategic assessments and will receive training and mentoring opportunities to enhance their skills.

The Centre is operating permanently in Port Vila after an interim Canberra-based hub provided assessments and advice from September 2019 to December 2021. The MoU between Australia and Vanuatu will underpin the delivery of the Pacific Fusion Centre’s mandate over the decades to come.

Their work will provide regional leaders with information to support their responses to security challenges in the region, in line with the 2000 Biketawa Declaration and the 2018 Boe Declaration on Regional Security. As the response to last year’s civil unrest in Solomon Islands showed, the Pacific family is best placed to respond to regional security developments.

# 澳大利亚削减太平洋地区防务合作支出

2022年03月31日 消息来源: PACNEWS

澳大利亚削减了在太平洋地区防务合作的开支,与此同时,中国对所罗门群岛等太平洋邻国影响力的上升引发了澳方越来越多的担忧。

3月29日公布的预算证实了“国防合作项目”的总体资金将从今年预计的2.36亿澳元(1.77亿美元)下降到明年的2.27亿澳元(1.7亿美元)。该项目主要向太平洋国家提供培训等援助。

澳大利亚对巴布亚新几内亚和东帝汶等国的援助也正在减少,而对最近经历了几日政治动荡的所罗门群岛的援助,明年也只会增加2.4万澳元(1.8万美元)。

“鉴于所罗门群岛最近的事态发展,最令人担忧的是,莫里森政府削减了该地区数百万国防合作项目,”国防部长布伦丹·奥康纳(Brendan O’connor)说道。

区域合作开支减少,是国防预算优先事项中令人关注的一项重点,军方也对除网络以外的新军事力量缺乏任何说明而感到惊讶。

根据预算案,未来四年,整体国防开支将维持在GDP的2%多一点的水平,预计本财年将略低于政府基准。

“现在是加强我们国家安全和国防的最重要时刻,而这份预算恰恰做到了这一点,”财政部长乔什·弗莱登伯格(Josh Frydenberg)在国家预算的记者招待会后接受采访时说。

“不管我们乐意与否,澳大利亚在未来几年将面临一个不太稳定的地区。我们面临着一个更加不确定的世界。”

然而,国防工业内部人士表示,预算未能认识到,随着澳大利亚地区安全环境继续恶化,有必要更快地获得新的军事力量。

一位防务行业人士指出:“尽管预算确实增加了国防领域的资金(例如向澳大利亚情报局(Australian Signals Directorate)提供更多资金),但它没有解决根本问题,即国防部门采购速度不够快,无法满足新兴趋势。”

另一位前国防官员称,考虑到全球战略前景不断恶化,预算“感觉有点微薄”。

“这对国防来说是非常少的,他们没有采取任何措施来解决更快获得军事力量的问题,”这位长期任职的国防部官员告诉澳大利亚广播公司。

“护卫舰显然是这方面的典型代表,但随着中国在太平洋的存在感日益增强,这意味着我们需要更快地在海上部署更多船只。”

3月28日美国广播公司(ABC)首次披露了澳大利亚的一项新的99亿澳元(74亿美元)的网络安全计划,该计划受到了广泛欢迎,尽管业内人士指出,REDSPICE计划只比预期多出了5亿澳元(3.75亿美元)。

在这项计划下,澳大利亚的信息情报机构——澳大利亚情报局的规模将扩大一倍,并提高其发起攻击性网络行动的能力。

# Australian's Spending on Defence Cooperation in the Pacific Region Cut

Australia's spending on defence cooperation in the Pacific region is being cut at the same time concerns grow over China's rising influence over neighbouring countries such as Solomon Islands.

This week's budget confirmed overall funding for the "Defence Cooperation Programme", which provides assistance such as language training to mainly Pacific nations, will fall from \$236 million (US\$177 million) forecast this year, to \$227 million (US\$170 million) next year.

Support for countries such as Papua New Guinea and Timor Leste is being slashed while Solomon Islands, which recently experienced days of political unrest, will receive just \$24,000 (US\$18,000) more next year.

"Given recent developments in Solomon Islands, it is most concerning the Morrison government has cut millions on defence cooperation programs in the region," says Shadow Defence Minister Brendan

O'Connor.

The reduction in spending on regional cooperation is one stark example of defence budget priorities raising eyebrows in the military community, which has also been surprised by the lack of any announcements on new capabilities, except for cyber.

According to the budget, overall defence spending is set to be maintained at a fraction over two per cent of GDP for the next four years and is forecast to dip slightly below the government's benchmark this financial year.

"There is no more important time to strengthen our national security and Defence, and this budget does exactly that," Treasurer Josh Frydenberg declared during his post-budget speech to the National Press Club.

"Australia, whether we like it or not, faces a less stable region in the years ahead. And we face a more uncertain world," he warned.

When a country goes to the

polls for a vote heavily influenced or impacted by war, it is often dubbed a "khaki election".

However, defence industry insiders say the budget fails to recognise the need to acquire new military capabilities much faster as the security environment in Australia's region continues to deteriorate.

"While the budget does increase funding in the defence landscape [more money to the Australian Signals Directorate for example] it doesn't address the fundamental problem, which is that defence does not procure things fast enough to meet emerging trends," one defence industry figure notes.

Another former defence official describes the budget as "feeling a bit thin" given the worsening strategic outlook across the globe.

"It was a very light for defence and they have done nothing to address the issue of getting capability quicker," the long-serving departmental figure told the ABC.







“Frigates are obviously the poster child for this but with an increasing Chinese presence in the Pacific it means we need more ships at sea sooner.”

A new \$9.9 billion (US\$7.4 billion) package for cyber security, first revealed by the ABC on Tuesday, has been largely welcomed, although industry insiders note the REDSPICE initiative contains just \$500 million (US\$375 million) of new money over the forward estimates.

Under the curiously named programme, the country’s electronic spy agency, the Australian Signals Directorate, will double in size and ramp up its ability to launch its own offensive cyber operations.

# 新西兰外长马胡塔对太平洋地区的巨大债务负担表示关切

2022 年 03 月 31 日 消息来源: FIJI LIVE/PACNEWS

新西兰外交部长纳奈亚·马胡塔 (Nanaia Mahuta) 表示, 太平洋国家不可持续的高债务负担是新西兰关注的一个领域。

3 月 29 日, 马胡塔在接受《斐济在线》(FijiLive) 采访时表示, 由于债务水平高, 他们通常鼓励太平洋国家尽可能利用赠款融资。

她说, 新西兰的援助方法是提供赠款而不是贷款, 因此不会增加太平洋国家的债务负担。

她说: “我们认识到, 举债是政府财政发展的合法手段。”

“但在许多情况下, 现有的赠款融资水平无法满足太平洋地区的发展需求。我们仍然对高额债务的不可持续性质感到担忧。

“由于这些担忧, 我们通常鼓励太平洋国家在可能的情况下利用赠款融资, 并在此基础上利用优惠贷款融资。这包括来自国际金融机构, 如亚洲开发银行和世界银行的优惠贷款。”

她说: “我们鼓励太平洋地区的所有合作伙伴根据太平洋地区的优先事项和太平洋地区的高度所有权来支持长期的复原力成果。

斐济经济部长艾亚兹·赛义德 - 海尤姆 (Aiyaz Sayed-Khaiyum) 早些时候曾表示, 世界银行等可信的贷款人向斐济提供了 5 倍贷款, 因为他们对斐济政府振兴经济的计划充满信心。

赛义德 - 海尤姆表示, 这些多边机构知道, 斐济的债务负担是可持续的。

“他们理解我们的想法, 我们需要在当下避免陷入深度危机和确保长期可持续性之间取得平衡,” 他说。

“如果我们在借贷和政策方面不极其谨慎, 这些多边机构根本不会向我们贷款。”

“斐济的经验在全球经验的背景下是很突出的。国际货币基金组织报告说, 全球债务总额在 2020 年惊人地增加了 28%。”

他还表示, 斐济的债务组合的加权平均利率正急剧下降, 从 2020 年的 6.2% 下降到今年 1 月的 4.6%。

## NZ Foreign Minister Mahuta Concerned with Huge Debt Burden in Pacific

**T**he unsustainable nature of the high debt burden in Pacific countries is an area of concern for New Zealand, says Foreign Minister Nanaia Mahuta.

Mahuta in an interview with FijiLive said because of high debt levels, they generally encourage Pacific countries to make use of grant finances where possible.

She said Aotearoa New Zealand's approach to development funding is to provide grants rather than loans, therefore not adding to the Pacific's debt burden.

"We recognise that taking on debt is a legitimate means for any government to finance development," she said.

"These in many cases the available level of grant financing is unable to meet the development needs of the Pacific. We remain concerned about the unsustainable nature of the high debt.

"Due to these concerns, we generally encourage Pacific countries to make use of grant

finances where possible, and following that, concessional loan finances.

"This includes concessional loan from the International Financial Institutions such as the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank.

"We encourage all partners in the region to support long-term resilience outcomes in line with Pacific priorities and a high degree of Pacific ownership," she said.

Minister for Economy Aiyaz Sayed-Khaiyum had earlier stated that credible lenders such as the World Bank have lent to Fiji at five times the pace because they are confident in the government plan to revive the economy.

Sayed-Khaiyum said these multilateral institutions knew that the country's debt burden was sustainable.

"They understood what we understood that we needed a balance between avoiding a deep crisis now and ensuring long-term sustainability," he said.

"If we had not been extremely prudent in our borrowing and our policies, those multilateral institutions would not have lent to us at all.

"Fiji's experience stands up well in the context of the global experience. The International Monetary Fund reports that total global debt rose by an astonishing 28 percent in 2020.

He said the weighted average interest rate of Fiji's debt portfolio dropped sharply, from 6.2 per cent in 2020 to 4.6 percent in January, this year.

# 新西兰和斐济的伙伴关系协议将加强双边和区域合作

2022年03月30日 消息来源: FIJI LIVE/PACNEWS

3月29日斐济总理弗兰克·姆拜尼马拉马 (Frank Bainimarama) 和新西兰外交部长纳奈亚·马胡塔 (Nanaia Mahuta) 在苏瓦会晤, 签署了《杜瓦塔伙伴关系》(Duavata Partnership), 这是两国之间伙伴关系的一份加强声明。

“杜瓦塔伙伴关系是推动斐济和新西兰合作的一个里程碑式的成就, 多年来一直在不断加强。它阐明了我们对区域团结的共同承诺和愿景。新西兰一直是斐济的伟大伙伴和朋友, 我们的伙伴关系是有史以来最牢固的,” 姆拜尼马拉马总理说。

总理和外交部长都表示, 杜瓦塔伙伴关系重申了斐济和新西兰的承诺, 即在共同利益和重要问题上达成合作。

马胡塔说道, “新的伙伴关系声明反映了我们提升和加强关系的共同雄心, 并强调了斐济作为我们太平洋大家庭成员对新西兰的重要性。”

“新西兰致力于与斐济并肩合作, 以实现一个共同的目标——在斐济和太平洋地区, 在气候变化、安全和新冠背景下的可持续经济复苏等领域建立复原力。”

姆拜尼马拉马总理还向新西兰总理杰辛达·阿德恩 (Jacinda Ardern) 表示感谢, 感谢她的强有力的领导和坚定不移的支持, 才有杜瓦塔伙伴关系的建立。

“新西兰在斐济最需要的时候提供了大力支持, 这一点是显而易见的。斐济感谢新西兰政府对

斐济的援助, 提供人道主义援助、预算支持还有拯救生命的疫苗, 帮助我们 from 气候影响和新冠大流行疫情中恢复过来。”

“这一战略合作是及时的, 因为我们的地区正在为逐步的社会经济复苏铺平道路。它将以我们太平洋人民的利益为核心, 推动我们关于实现创建更美好的生态环境和更有弹性的复苏的共同愿望。”

姆拜尼马拉马总理说, 斐济政府期待着与新西兰政府密切合作, 全面实现所做出的承诺。

“作为一个统一的太平洋大家庭, 我们对纪念这一重要时刻感到非常自豪, 它说明了我们的历史联系和持久的友谊纽带, 激励着增强普通斐济人能力的举措, 并为国家和地区的繁荣创造平台。”

杜瓦塔伙伴关系是一个重要的里程碑, 它确立了未来指导斐济 - 新西兰关系的价值观、优先事项和原则。

姆拜尼马拉马总理正式欢迎马胡塔部长来到斐济, 并祝愿她在首次正式访问斐济期间为期一周的工作取得顺利。

他还向马胡塔部长转达了斐济政府和斐济人民对阿德恩总理和新西兰人民的美好祝愿。

在签署杜瓦塔伙伴关系协议之前, 两国领导人借此机会讨论了一系列问题, 包括气候变化合作, 两国各自的新冠疫情动态, 以及对太平洋地区主义的回应和支持。



# New Zealand, Fiji Partnership Agreement to Strengthen Bilateral, Regional Cooperation

**F**ijian Prime Minister Frank Bainimarama and New Zealand's Minister of foreign affairs, Nanaia Mahuta met in Suva, Tuesday signing the Duavata Partnership: Aotearoa Whenua Manapori o Whiti Tauaki Mahitahi, an expanded statement of partnership between the two countries.

"The Duavata Partnership is a landmark achievement in the advancement of Fiji and New Zealand collaborations, which has continued to enhance over the years. It illustrates our shared commitment and vision for regional solidarity. New Zealand has been a great partner and friend to Fiji and our partnership is the strongest ever," said Prime Minister Bainimarama.

Both the Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs said that the Duavata Partnership reaffirms Fiji and Aotearoa New Zealand's commitment to work together on issues of shared interests and importance.

"The new Statement of Part-

nership reflects our joint ambition to elevate and strengthen our relationship, and underlines the importance of Fiji to Aotearoa New Zealand as a member of our Pacific whanau," said Minister Mahuta.

"Aotearoa New Zealand is committed to working alongside Fiji and supporting common goals — both in Fiji and in the Pacific region — that build resilience in areas such as climate change, security, and sustainable economic recovery from COVID-19."

Prime Minister Bainimarama also extended his appreciation to Aotearoa New Zealand Prime Minister, Jacinda Ardern, for her strong leadership and unwavering support that has led to the Duavata Partnership.

"This has been evident through the remarkable support which New Zealand has rendered to Fiji during our greatest moments of need. Fiji is grateful to the New Zealand Government for its assistance to Fiji, for the national recovery

efforts from climate impacts and COVID-19 pandemic, through the provision of humanitarian, budgetary support and lifesaving vaccines."

"This strategic cooperation is timely, as our region paves its way forward to progressive socio-economic recovery. It will give impetus to our common aspirations on achieving greener, bluer and resilient recovery, with the interest of our Pacific people at the heart of it."

Prime Minister Bainimarama said the Fijian Government looked forward to working closely with the New Zealand Government in the full realisation of the commitments made.

"As a unified Pacific family, we take great pride in commemorating this momentous occasion which speaks to our historical links and lasting bonds of friendship that inspires initiatives for the empowerment of ordinary Fijians and create platforms for national and regional prosperity."





The Duavata Partnership is a significant milestone in establishing the values, priorities and principles that will guide the Fiji–Aotearoa New Zealand relationship in the future.

Prime Minister Bainimarama formally welcomed Minister Mahuta to Fiji and wished her well for the week-long engagements to be undertaken during her first official visit to Fiji.

He also conveyed to Minister Mahuta, the best wishes of the Fijian Government and the Fijian people to Prime Minister Ardern and the people of Aotearoa New Zealand.

Prior to the signing of the Duavata Partnership, the leaders took the opportunity to discuss a range of issues, including climate change cooperation, each countries' respective COVID-19 outbreaks, and responses and support for Pacific regionalism.

# 新西兰被指控为太平洋无人水域深海采矿“开绿灯”

2022年03月30日 消息来源: PACNEWS

新西兰政府被指责在最近一次敲定深海采矿规则的国际会议上立场软弱。

海洋环保人士表示,通过参与法规起草,新西兰正在为这一新兴行业“开绿灯”。

他们认为,开采有价值的多金属结核将对太平洋造成“前所未有的环境破坏”。

深海保护联盟(Deep Sea Conservation Coalition)、绿色和平组织(Greenpeace)以及其他组织希望杰辛达·阿德恩(Jacinda Ardern)政府呼吁暂停采矿,直到科学家们对深海生态系统有更多的了解。

大片的海床覆盖着这些发黑的块状沉积物,其中含有多金属,包括钴、铜、锰和镍。它们沉睡于太平洋和印度洋 6500 米深处。

清洁能源技术——比如电动汽车电池——需要这些金属。支持者表示,开采这种金属宝藏对减少碳排放至关重要。但直到最近,一些公司才找到在地下开采土豆大小的结核的方法。

该行业尚处于萌芽阶段,国际海底管理局(International Seabed Authority)尚未来得及制定规则。该机构负责监管各国管辖范围以外的海床作业活动。

去年,太平洋岛国瑙鲁着重强调了这个问题。瑙鲁赞助了一家加拿大公司竞标克拉利昂·克利帕顿矿区(Clarion Clipperton Zone)的开采。该矿区位于夏威夷和墨西哥之间,占地 450 万平方公里。

瑙鲁援引了《联合国海洋法公约》(United Nations Convention on The Law of The Sea)

的一项模糊条款,这意味着国际海底管理局必须在两年内敲定相关法规。

截至 3 月 30 日,167 个国家就协议相关规则展开的谈判已进行至一半。他们明年将就协议通过与否投票。新西兰外交官托比·费舍尔(Toby Fisher)就是其中一个代表。

哥伦布国防供应中心(DSCC)的律师邓肯·库里(Duncan Currie)也现身金斯敦。他批评新西兰在谈判中采取“中间立场”。

“不幸的是,新西兰尚未承认,是否采取监管措施的决定是一个二元选择,”他说。

“这些法规的实施意味着深海采矿将获得许可。这就是为什么需要各州反对采取监管措施。”

库里表示,太平洋岛国在会谈中缺乏代表。其中包括库克群岛,该群岛去年在其专属经济区的部分区域开放了勘探。

但他表示,密克罗尼西亚联邦表现出“保护环境的强烈呼声”。

整个太平洋区域都对依赖渔业的生计和经济受到的影响感到担忧。

科学家警告称,采矿可能造成前所未有的环境破坏,其成本超过了缓解气候变化的收益。

海洋专家认为,由于海底难以进入,其中大多数居民及其在海洋功能中的作用可能尚未有答案。

还有人担心,监测在黑暗中的活动,在偏远地点水下数千英尺的活动,几乎是不可能的。





永久指数 (The Forever Index) 提供了新西兰的气温记录、大气中的温室气体水平以及电动汽车的使用情况。

深海管理倡议组织和葡萄牙阿威罗大学的帕特里夏·埃斯奎特·加罗特 (Patricia Esquete Garrote) 也参加了此次会谈。她表示, 深海采矿的影响可能是深远而持久的。

“我们知道, 深海生态系统的恢复, 就像深海的每一个过程一样, 是极其缓慢的。所以实际上, 损害将是不可逆转的。这是人类目前无法承受的。”

“科学在不断进步, 科学知识正在发展。只是现在还太早了。”

记者联系了外交部长纳奈亚·马胡塔 (Nanaia Mahuta) 请其对此予以评论。但取而代之的是外交部提供的一份声明。

一位发言人表示, 新西兰是主张“最高环境保护标准”的成员国联盟的一员。

她说: “我们目前的重点是积极真诚地参与国际海底管理程序, 以确保有效保护海洋环境。为此, 我们一直在大声呼吁, 在没有强有力的环境保护的情况下, 不要进行深海采矿。”

“新西兰对国际海底管理进程的全面参与为我们提供了很好的机会, 为所有国家都尊重的环境带来一个有效的结果。” 新西兰外交部的声明中如是说道。

绿色和平组织的彩虹勇士号在马士基发射器前, 这是一艘由 DeepGreen 租用的船, 该公司是带头推动深海开采的公司之一。





## New Zealand Giving ‘Green Light’ to Sea Bed Mining in Ungoverned Pacific Waters

**T**he New Zealand Government is being accused of taking a weak stance at an international meeting to finalise the rules for mining the deep sea.

By participating in drafting regulations, New Zealand is helping to ‘green light’ the emerging industry, marine conservationists say.

They argue the extraction of valuable polymetallic nodules will cause “unprecedented environmental destruction” to the Pacific Ocean.

And the Deep Sea Conservation Coalition, Greenpeace and others want Jacinda Ardern’s Government to call for a moratorium on mining until scientists can learn more about deep sea ecosystems.

Large swaths of the seabed are covered with the blackened lumps, which contain deposits of multiple metals, including cobalt, copper, manganese and nickel. They are found up to 6500 metres deep in the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

Clean-energy technologies

— like electric car batteries — require these metals. Proponents say mining the metallic treasure is essential to cutting carbon emissions. But it is only recently that companies figured out how to mine the depths for the potato-sized nodules.

The industry is so nascent that the International Seabed Authority, the body that regulates all mining-related activities on the sea floor in areas beyond national jurisdiction, is yet to develop rules.

Last year, the tiny Pacific Island nation of Nauru forced the issue. Nauru is sponsoring a Canadian company in its bid to mine the Clarion-Clipperton Zone, an expanse of 4.5 million square kilometres stretching between Hawaii and Mexico.

The state invoked an obscure clause of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which means the ISA must finalise regulations within two years.

Now 167 nations are mid-

way through negotiations in Jamaica this week to agree the rules. They will vote next year. Among them is New Zealand diplomat Toby Fisher.

Duncan Currie, a lawyer for the DSCC, is also in Kingston. He criticised New Zealand for taking a “middle ground” approach to the talks.

“New Zealand has yet to acknowledge that the decision to adopt regulations, or not, is unfortunately a binary choice,” he said.

“The adoption of regulations would mean deep sea mining will be given the green light. Which is why it being crucial that states stand against this push to adopt regulations.”

Currie said there was a lack of representation of Pacific Island nations at the talks. That includes the Cook Islands, which last year opened up exploration in part of its Exclusive Economic Zone.

But the Federated States of Micronesia showed a “strong voice to protect the environment,” he said.





There are concerns throughout the Pacific region of impacts on livelihoods and economies dependent on fisheries.

Scientists are warning that mining could cause unprecedented environmental destruction, and the costs outweigh the benefits to climate change mitigation.

As the ocean floor is difficult to access, most of its inhabitants and their role in the functioning of the oceans may yet be undiscovered, marine experts argue.

There are also concerns monitoring the activity – occurring in darkness, thousands of feet underwater in remote spots – would be almost impossible.

The Forever Index shows New Zealand's recorded temperatures, levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, and the uptake of electric vehicles.

Patricia Esquete Garrote, of the Deep Ocean Stewardship

Initiative and the University of Aveiro, Portugal, is also attending the talks. She said the impacts of deep sea mining will likely be profound and long-lasting.

“We know that the recovery of ecosystems in the deep sea, like every process in the deep sea, is extremely slow. So effectively, the damage will be irreversible. And that's something that humanity cannot afford at this point. “There is science going on. The scientific knowledge is being developed. It's just too soon, right now.”

Foreign Minister Nanaia Mahuta was approached for comment. A statement was instead provided by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

A spokesperson said New Zealand is part of a coalition of members arguing for “the highest standards of environmental protection”.

“Our current focus is engaging actively, and in good faith, in the ISA processes to

ensure the effective protection of the marine environment,” she said. “To that end, we have been vocal in our calls for no deep sea mining to proceed without robust environmental protections.

“Aotearoa New Zealand's full engagement in the ISA process provides us with the best chance to influence an effective outcome for the environment that is respected by all states., said the government statement.

## 亚行和新西兰向汤加提供更多援助

2022年03月11日 消息来源: RNZ

亚洲开发银行宣布向汤加提供 100 万美元赠款,帮助汤加应对新冠肺炎社区传播。

汤加于今年 2 月份报告了第一例确诊病例,目前奥密克戎病毒变种已在部分社区传播。

亚行表示,将利用来自亚太灾害响应基金(Asia Pacific Disaster Response Fund)的资金来帮助汤加满足即时反应需求,并在需要的地方提供医疗服务。

与此同时,新西兰也将捐助 400 万美元,以改善汤加最弱势家庭的供水和卫生条件。

新西兰高级专员蒂芙尼·巴宾顿(Tiffany Babington)表示,新西兰的援助项目将提供 1500 个水箱和 400 个厕所。

根据汤加政府对火山爆发和海啸影响的初步损失评估,沿海低洼地区有 468 所房屋被毁或受损,300 多个家庭用水和卫生设施受损。

因此,社区驱动的方法,即社区参与需求评估和设计,并分担部分成本,安装新的水箱和厕所,有利于帮助易感群体更好地适应气候变化,进而加强地方自主权。

巴宾顿说:“同为波利尼西亚人,新西兰致力于深化与汤加的伙伴关系,我们支持与促进汤加的复原力、繁荣、稳定和安全。”

新西兰的援助资金将专门用于国家水箱项目基金和一项新的家庭厕所卫生倡议。

与此同时,汤加副总理兼中美洲发展合作中心部长波阿西·泰伊(Poasi Tei)表示,汤加感谢新西兰提供的及时援助。

他还表示,新西兰的援助项目将有助于提高汤加的复原力,特别是有利于帮助脆弱的社区免受气候变化和自然灾害的不利影响。

“我们期待与汤加继续建立伙伴关系,并在未来有机会通过气候变化信托基金支持汤加。”

由新西兰国际发展合作计划资助的“建设弹性水管理系统”项目将通过由汤加气象学、能源、信息、灾害管理、环境、气候变化和通信部门(MEIDECC)管理的气候变化信托基金负责落实。

MEIDECC 还与当地社区合作管理了一个国家水箱项目,旨在为汤加全国 6000 多户家庭安装水箱,这个项目针对的是社区中最脆弱的群体,包括老年人、残疾人、妇女和儿童。

# ADB and NZ Offer More Financial Assistance to Tonga

The Asian Development Bank has announced a US\$1 million grant to Tonga to help finance the country's response to community transmission of Covid-19.

Tonga reported its first confirmed case last month and is experiencing localised community transmission of the Omicron variant.

The bank said its support, which will come from its Asia Pacific Disaster Response Fund, will assist Tonga in meeting immediate response needs and deliver medical services where required.

Meanwhile, New Zealand will contribute US\$4 million to support the improvement of water supply and sanitation for Tonga's most vulnerable households.

New Zealand High Commissioner Tiffany Babington said the project would deliver 1500 watertanks and 400 latrines.

The Tonga Government's initial damage assessment of the volcanic eruption and tsunami impacts estimated 468 houses in low lying coastal areas had

been destroyed or damaged, with over 300 household water and sanitation facilities damaged.

Therefore, the installation of new water tanks and latrines will enable vulnerable groups to be more adaptive and resilient to climate change, through a community-driven approach where communities participate in needs assessment and design, and shares some cost, to promote local ownership.

"As Polynesian whanau, Aotearoa New Zealand is committed to a deepening partnership with Tonga which supports its resilience, prosperity, stability and security," said Babington.

New Zealand's funding will be earmarked under the Fund for the National Water Tank project and a new sanitation initiative for household latrines.

At the same time, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of MEIDECC, Poasi Tei said Tonga is grateful to New Zealand for this assistance and

acknowledged its timely start.

He said this project will contribute to increasing Tonga's resilience, particularly assisting our vulnerable communities from the adverse impacts of climate change and natural disasters.

"We look forward to our continued partnership and future opportunities to support Tonga through its Climate Change Trust Fund."

The Building Resilient Water Management System project funded under New Zealand's International Development Cooperation Programme will be delivered through the Tonga Climate Change Trust Fund, administered by MEIDECC

A National Water Tank project also managed by MEIDECC in partnership with local communities, aims to install water tanks in over 6,000 households throughout Tonga, targeting the most vulnerable in the community including the elderly, those with disabilities, women and children.





# 智库报告

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THINK-TANK REPORTS

# 澳大利亚的经济外交： 对外援助预算增加，优先事项也随之调整

文章来源：LOWY INSTITUTE | 图片来源：LOWY INSTITUTE

3月30日，所罗门群岛与中国草签了一份双边安全协定，视此为“危机信号”的莫里森政府宣布增加其在太平洋地区的援助预算支出，这有些出乎澳大利亚的发展援助部门的意料。尽管如此，仍然有许多不满的声音表示，这也许是临近大选的莫里森政府特意准备的临别礼物，作为一个“临时、有针对性的”举措，可能并无法阻止本届政府治下援助支出占GDP比重下降这一趋势。

此外，鉴于目前国防支出约为援助预算的12倍，可以肯定国际关系支出的优先次序在总体上没有变化。这一点在大选前的预算演说中也有所体现，国防和网络安全支出得到推崇，而出乎意料的新援助支出却备受忽视。

关于增加援助预算是否真的只是暂时性举措这一争论还要持续到新一届政府公布新的预算案后才能有结论。同时，来自反对党工党的信号也好坏参半。

但关于如何应对所罗门群岛与中国外交接触的激烈争论声，确实掩盖了援助支出中更为重要的结构性变化。其中包括通过澳大利亚出口金融公司(EFA)和相关的太平洋基础设施融资基金(AIFFP)持续增加综合发展计划中的贷款；援助方式从项目援助转为直接向受援国提供资金援助；以及加强太平洋劳工计划的作用。

太平洋基础设施融资机制的贷款上限翻番至30亿美元，这突显出澳大利亚针对中国“一带一路”倡议提出的替代方案已经成为其经济外交的一个重要组成部分。如前所述，澳大利亚出口金融公司现在监管的新战略基金，其规模已达到过去的核心出口保险功能的五倍。

在利率如此之低的情况下，这是一种务实的援助策略。一份新的报告（详细内容见下文）提到，

澳大利亚有意优先为受疫情影响的太平洋经济体筹集更多主权债务基金，而将高主权信用评级置之其后。但扩大太平洋基础设施融资机制的做法似乎让自己陷入了两难境地：一方面澳大利亚要通过增加融资援助与中国争夺在太平洋地区的影响力，另一方面又要避免不可持续的债务让借款国负担过重。预算案的或有风险部分显示，三年前设立的15亿美元基金中，截至今年2月底实际支出金额只有5200万美元。

随着预算的披露，这种情况可能还会加剧，尽管除了今年早些时候宣布的港口项目之外，巴布亚新几内亚还有一个运输项目。

而且，不与中国打外交开支战是明智的。

但具有讽刺意味的是，即使澳大利亚公司真的与中国展开电信竞购战，事情似乎也会偏离正轨。原因在于巴布亚新几内亚对南太平洋电信巨头Digicel Pacific征收了新超级税，而这可能会打乱澳大利亚电信公司Telstra对Digicel Pacific的收购计划，据悉收购计划得到了太平洋基础设施融资基金的慷慨支持，目的在于阻止中资企业收购该地区的移动通讯公司。

澳大利亚发展政策中心的援助预算分析中详述了从项目援助回归传统的资金预算支持的转变，这种转变也是在非常时期的务实回应。由于经济衰退，太平洋地区大多数国家都面临着不断膨胀的预算赤字，澳大利亚有必要向需要的国家提供“临时和有针对性的”大流行病援助。

但这也标志着澳大利亚的对外援助方案再次经历重大变化。除了过去两年向巴布亚新几内亚提供的紧急预算贷款外，澳大利亚的对外发展援助政策逐渐向项目援助倾斜，这种援助方式更透明、更容易基准化、更不容易造成浪费。事实上，如前面





所指出的, 两年前莫里森政府回归传统, 向巴布亚新几内亚提供预算贷款时, 前外交部长亚历山大·唐纳 (Alexander Downer) 就曾宣称, 结束这种直接的资金援助转向单一的项目援助是他的成就之一。唐纳在《澳大利亚金融评论》(Australian Financial Review) 专栏中写道: “我不想看到有任何预算资金汇入巴布亚新几内亚。”。

新冠疫情笼罩之下的消极情绪、与中国竞争的压力、所罗门危机及援助伙伴关系的新目标等挑战带来的战略灵活性需求影响之下, 预算资金支出可能会卷土重来并永久化。

### 进展中的工作

预算案公布后澳大利亚宣布正式扩大太平洋劳工计划, 但其 1360 万美元的行政资金在为东帝汶和太平洋提供的 15 亿美元常规援助和 3 亿多美元临时资金援助面前显得微不足道。但劳工计划开支拨款增加了逾三分之一, 这也突显出在澳大利亚预算紧张, 国际战略竞争激烈, 需要赢得国民对援助支出支持的时期, 这种非资金发展援助方式的重要性日益增加。

它充分说明了扩大劳工计划的成功实施在多大程度上取决于其家庭支持和培训的增加, 实际上这也是一份关于加强澳大利亚在太平洋地区伙伴关系的新报告的核心内容。

但这一份由联邦议会的外交、国防和贸易联合常设委员会 (Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defense and Trade) 发布的新报告因援助支出意外增加和所罗门危机而黯然失色, 上周议会在选举前休闭。

议会的新报告与早前委员会关于太平洋加强战略创建以来的贸易和国防关系的平行报告相结合, 为这些短期新闻事件转向更可持续的长期关系提供了重要的基础。

虽然委员会在其建议中谨慎地处理了这个问题, 但报告的基本思路是, 需要与至少部分太平洋国家建立一种新的正式的、有所不同的关系。委员会成员戴夫·夏尔马 (Dave Sharma) 在介绍中写道:

委员会听取了几项关于加强澳大利亚与太平

洋国家关系的大胆而有雄心的提议, 包括“深度一体化”和“联合协定”安排。但出于一系列原因, 其中一些提议可能无法启动。尽管如此, 报告建议进一步仔细考虑和评估这些想法, 并进行公开讨论, 以期为澳大利亚与该地区关系的长期未来提供参考。

报告还暗示需要就以下的一系列问题展开更大范围公开辩论如气候变化导致的大规模人口流动, 如提供与非太平洋农业签证相同的永久工作签证的需要, 又如联邦法院在太平洋司法系统中的正式角色。

但在澳大利亚重新开始为一些国家的预算提供资金支持, 同时可能考虑在所罗门群岛建设更多新基础设施以叫板中国的背景下, 这个问题变得更加紧迫。报告指出, 通过契约的形式, 太平洋地区的国家在保护辽阔海洋中的渔业资源方面做得很好。澳大利亚在契约中发挥了重要作用, 不限于独自管理森林资源。

这条路上会有很多陷阱。但是, 寻求一个有前景的部门, 如司法系统, 或一个地理群体, 如受气候变化威胁最严重的国家, 来作为某种形式的契约测试项目, 似乎值得一试。

### 中国的援助道路

对于“谁输掉了所罗门群岛”的竞选辩论来说, 这可能是一个非常糟糕的时机, 但国际货币基金组织的经济学家们展开了一项新的研究, 对一个正不断冒头的传统观念提出质疑: 中国的援助在损害发展中国家。

这是一项复杂的案头工作, 学者们使用元回归分析来研究 15 项现有研究中的 416 个案例, 试图消除各种认知偏见和抽样问题。

其结论与所罗门群岛关系甚大:

“中国的援助对所罗门的经济和社会成果产生了积极影响, 对国家治理产生了相反的影响, 但程度可以忽略不计。平均来看, 没有任何证据表明中国的官方援助影响了受援国的社会经济稳定, 影响了其他捐助国的援助流入, 或影响了公民对中国的看法。”







这项研究企图应付一个蹊跷难题,那就是为何中国已然成为一个主要的全球援助捐助国,但仍处于富国援助俱乐部——发展援助委员会 (DAC) 之外? 据悉, 2000 年至 2014 年期间, 中国承诺向发展中国家提供 3500 多亿美元的官方资金。这意味着他们不会发布可供比较的国家和项目级详细信息。

研究人员表示, 他们在研究中首次尝试“根据严格的识别策略得出的估计”, 量化中国援助对受援国发展成果的影响。

但正如洛伊研究所 (LOWY) 的米哈伊·索拉 (Mihai Sora) 所指出的那样, 在中国似乎正在削减对太平洋地区的直接援助, 而更多通过商业进行援助的时候, 这项研究的结论是惊人的: “中国官方援助对受援国的发展成果产生了一定影响, 但其影响是多方面的, 而且程度非常小。”

在巨变中, 预算现金支付可能会永久卷土重来。



# Economic Diplomacy: Priorities Shift Amid a Budget Aid Boost

**T**he Morrison government gave the development aid sector an unexpected surprise with a budget spending increase mostly in the Pacific, just as the latest crisis in Solomon Islands was occurring. There is still plenty of grumbling that this – perhaps parting gift given the imminent election – was again done as a “temporary and targeted” measure and so probably doesn’t stop the trend decline in aid spending as a share of GDP under this government.

And with defence spending now running at about 12 times the aid budget, there is certainly no overall change in international relations spending priorities. That was underlined by the way defence and cyber security spending got lauded in the election-oriented budget speech, but the unexpected new aid spending was ignored.

The debate about whether the increased aid is really temporary or not will have to wait for a new government’s bud-

get. And the signals from the Labor opposition are mixed.

But it did tend to overshadow the more significant structural trends in aid spending amid the bigger debate about how to deal with the Solomons’ China engagement. These involve the continued rise of loans in the development mix via Export Finance Australia (EFA) and the associated Australian Infrastructure Finance Facility for the Pacific (AIFFP); the shift back to direct budget cash injections to recipient countries from project aid; and the increased role of the Pacific worker programs.

The doubling of the AIFFP lending ceiling to \$3 billion only underlines how this Australian alternative to China’s Belt and Road Initiative has become a key part of economic diplomacy. As noted here previously, EFA now oversees about five times as much in the new strategic funds than it does in its old core export insurance function.

With interest rates so low this is a pragmatic aid strategy

and a new report (detailed below) touches on the idea of Australia putting its much stronger credit rating behind even more sovereign debt fund raising for the pandemic ravaged Pacific economies. But the enlarged AIFFP seems to be caught between muscling up to the China challenge with its new funds and not overloading borrower countries with unsustainable debt. The budget’s contingent risk section reveals that only \$52 million of its original \$1.5 billion established three years ago had actually been drawn down at the end of February.

That is likely to pick up with the budget revealing yet another transport project in Papua New Guinea on top of the port projects announced earlier in the year. And it is sensible not to get into a spending war with China.

But ironically even when Australia Inc does get into a bidding war with China, it seems things can go astray. PNG’s new super tax on Digicel Pacific could unsettle the Telstra





bid, with generous AIFFP backing, to stop a Chinese company buying the regional mobile phone company.

The movement away from project-based aid to more traditional cash budget support detailed in the Development Policy Centre's aid budget analysis is also a pragmatic response to extraordinary times. Australia needed to get its "temporary and targeted" pandemic aid out the door where it was needed and most regional countries faced ballooning budget deficits due to the economic slump.

But on top of the emergency budget loans to PNG over the past two years, this marks a sea change in the shift to project-based aid which was meant to be more transparent, easier to benchmark and less prone to waste. Indeed, as noted here previously, when the Morrison government returned to PNG cash aid two years ago former foreign minister Alexander Downer declared that ending this approach in favour of individual projects had been one of his achievements. "I didn't want to see any cash paid into the Papua New Guinea budget," Downer wrote in his Australian Financial Review column.

Between pandemic desperation, competition with China, the need for strategic flexibility over challenges such as the Solomons and the new mantra of aid partnerships, budget cash payments may be making a permanent comeback.

### Work in progress

The formal expansion of the Pacific labour program was announced after the budget and its \$13.6 million administrative funding is negligible in a budget of \$1.5 billion in regular aid and more than \$300 million in temporary money for Timor Leste and the Pacific. But the labour program spending allocation is up by more than a third underlining the growing importance of this non-cash development assistance approach in an era of tight Australian budgets, strategic competition and the need to win domestic support for aid spending.

It says a lot about how much is now riding on the successful implementation of the expanded labour program, with its family support and training additions, that it is really the core of a new report on strengthening Australia's relationships in the Pacific.

The report from the parlia-

ment's Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade was overshadowed by the surprise aid spending increase and the Solomons crisis as parliament shutdown last week ahead of the election.

Combined with parallel earlier committee reports on trade and defence ties since the Pacific Step-up was established, it provides the essential building blocks for moving from those short term news events to a more sustainable longer term relationship.

And while the committee treads delicately around the issue in its recommendations, the underlying thread in the report is the need for careful progress towards a new formal and different relationship with at least some Pacific nations. Committee member Dave Sharma writes in his introduction:

The Committee heard several bold and ambitious proposals for strengthening Australia's relationships with the Pacific, including for 'deep integration' and 'compact of association' arrangements. Some of these ideas may prove to be non-starters, for a range of reasons. Nonetheless the Report recommends that these





ideas be further scoped and evaluated, and openly discussed, with a view to informing the long-term future of Australia's relationships with the region.

The implicit need for a bigger public debate about this issue flows through the report from the discussion of large-scale population movement due to climate change, to the need to provide the same permanent work visas as the competing non-Pacific agriculture visa offers, to the idea of a formal Federal Court role in Pacific judicial systems.

But the issue takes on more urgency in the context of Australia lapsing back into providing cash support for some country budgets while at the same time possibly considering building yet more new infrastructure in the battle with China in the Solomons. The report points out that regional countries have done much better protecting their fishing resources in a vast ocean via a form of compact in which Australia has played a big role than they have done managing their forest resources more individually.

There are many pitfalls going down this path. But finding a

prospective sector like the judicial system or a geographic group like the most climate endangered nations for some form of test project for a compact seems well worth trying.

### Back on the China road

It may be exquisitely poorly timed for the “who lost The Solomons” election campaign debate, but International Monetary Fund economists have produced a new study questioning the emerging conventional wisdom that Chinese aid is damaging developing countries.

It is a complex desk top exercise using meta-regression analysis to examine 416 examples from 15 pre-existing studies to try to remove various biases and sampling issues.

But its conclusions are quite relevant to the Solomons:

Beijing's aid has had a positive impact on economic and social outcomes in recipient countries but an opposite effect on governance, albeit negligible in size. On average, we find no evidence that Beijing's official assistance affected socio-economic stability in recipient countries, the inflow

of aid from other donors, or citizens' perceptions of China.

The study is an attempt to deal with the challenge of China becoming a major global aid donor with more than US\$350 billion in official finance committed to developing countries between 2000 and 2014, but still being outside the rich country donor club – the Development Assistance Committee. That means it doesn't publish comparable detailed country and project-level information.

The authors say their study is the first attempt at quantifying the impact of Chinese aid on recipient countries' development outcomes “based on estimates obtained from rigorous identification strategies”.

But at a time when China appears to be cutting back its aid to the Pacific to let its business do more of the work, as Lowy's Mihai Sora has noted, the study's conclusion is striking: “Chinese official assistance has had some bearing on development outcomes in recipient countries, but its effect is heterogeneous and very small in size.”



# 巴布亚新几内亚 2022 年大选准备就绪

作者: MAHOLOPA LAVEIL 文章来源: LOWY INSTITUTE | 图片来源: LOWY INSTITUTE

到 6 月, 将有 500 万巴布亚新几内亚选民参加大选投票。尽管巴新面临许多挑战——从经济到环境——但这些似乎都不太可能成为选民投票时的考虑因素。

## 地方优先

地方观念往往在投票过程中占主导地位。很少有选民因为某个党派的政策或意识形态而支持该党派。在巴布亚新几内亚, 其他因素的影响更大——比如, 选民可能更支持与自己有关系的候选人。选民也可能听从有影响力的社区人物的推荐。他们通常会投票给为社区带来一些实际发展的候选人。

最近的一项研究显示, 巴布亚新几内亚是世界上“庇护主义”倾向最强的国家之一, 政治学家用这个词来表示选民对地方、个人利益的重视程度超过对国家问题或政策的重视程度。这并不奇怪, 因为在大流行病之前, 40% 的巴布亚新几内亚人均收入低于国家贫困线。在过去的七年里, 资源行业以外的人均国内生产总值也一直停滞不前。

对地方的关切决定选民的投票结果已然成为惯例, 但 2002 年的选举是一个例外。针对拟议的土地改革和出售当时的国有巴布亚新几内亚银行集团 (PNGBC) 的广泛抗议, 成为了 2002 年大选的紧张背景, 三名大学生在骚乱中被枪杀。2002 年的选举是在经历了三年的严重经济困难之后举行的: 巴新陷入了国内生产总值的低增长和负增长的困境, 汇率贬值了 40% 以上, 通货膨胀率急剧上升, 私营部门的正式就业率下降。

## 疫情之下的阴影

然而, 2002 年的选举也是巴新短暂政治历史上最糟糕的一次。选举舞弊现象普遍存在, 暴力事件导致至少 100 人死亡。几乎可以肯定, 激烈权力

斗争之下的改革和经济困难是政治动荡气氛的根源, 从虚假的高投票率和大量政党 (44 个) 参加竞选就可以看出这一点。

令人不安的是, 巴新今年大选的特点似乎与 2002 年的情况很相似, 比如新冠期间收入不保、地区封控, 民众对接种疫苗换取工作许可这一强制要求广泛抗议, 还有不断增长的通货膨胀率。此外, 新冠疫情致使巴新地区流失了至少 1 万个工作岗位, 正规就业仍有待恢复。

无论民调中人们的想法是什么, 选举结果肯定包含很高的议员换届率。在巴新的前九次选举中, 平均议员换届率为 54.8%, 2017 年为 51%。一位前总督曾表示, 每次选举都像是巴新作为一个国家的复兴。

在过去的选举中, 九届政府只有四届成功返任。巴新政府由议会选举产生——得票最多的政党受邀组建政府。

## 巩固选票

詹姆斯·马拉佩 (James Marape) 领导的政府以强大的潘古党 (PANGU) 为基础, 已经开始在选举前巩固其支持率。为了巩固支持率, 马拉佩计划在今年 4 月重新开放 Porgera 金矿, 并确保液化天然气 (LNG) 土地所有者将收到未偿股权付款, 以恢复免费教育和避免争议。

马拉佩政府还撤回了对在议会中为女性保留五个席位的法案的支持 (目前没有女性议员), 并将不再支持《政党和候选人诚信组织法》(OLIPPAC) 的修正案, 该修正案要求小党加入大党并为女性设定政党配额。

马拉佩政府本月还将采取行动, 增设七个开放选区。





## 连任还是换届？

目前，两位最有可能出任总理的候选人是现任的马拉佩和前总理彼得·奥尼尔 (Peter O' Neill)。

如果马拉佩成功当选，他可能会继续其“夺回巴布亚新几内亚”的理想，在资源项目中寻求更大的股权。

马拉佩还很可能会花费更多力气在诸如 P'nyang 气田和巴布亚液化天然气 (由法国道达尔 Total 公司运营) 等项目的谈判上。

过去两年进行的积极的经济改革也应该继续下去。这些改革包括在亚洲开发银行 (ADB) 下对国有企业进行重组，进行财政改革以降低工资支出和贷款利息成本，以及对巴新银行进行第二阶段的改革以确保货币政策更多关照经济增长。关于布干维尔 (Bougainville) 独立的谈判也将以目前的形式继续进行。

如当选总理的是奥尼尔，则可能会使政府转向更加民粹主义的政策方针。在他之前的几届政府皆采取了贸易保护主义的立场，制定了大量增加关税的措施，并将汇率控制在一个更严格的管理制度下，历史证明这对巴新的商业来说代价高昂。鉴于有提议称，奥尼尔政府将要求公民在任何低于 1000 万瑞典克朗的投资中持有 50% 的股权，他可能还会在资源行业以外的投资上采取更民族主义的立场。

在这两位候选人中，考虑到马拉佩对政府财政的把控，他胜出的可能性更大。无论 8 月由谁组建新政府，他们都必须解决两个迫在眉睫的问题：首先，必须努力提高新冠疫苗接种率，目前该国疫苗接种率为人口的 6%；第二，必须发展自 2014 年以来一直停滞不前的非资源经济。

# PNG's 2022 Election Takes Shape

In June, five million voters will go to the polls in Papua New Guinea's elections. Despite many challenges facing the nation – spanning the economy to the environment – none of these are likely to feature in people's minds as they cast their ballot.

## Local first

Parochial issues tend to dominate in the voting booth. Few voters support a party because of that party's policies or its ideology. Other factors exercise greater influence in PNG – one being that a voter will be more likely to back a candidate who is related to them. Voters may also follow a recommendation of an influential community figure. And they will usually vote for a candidate who has brought some tangible development to the community.

A recent study revealed PNG to be one of the most “clientelist” countries in the world, a term political scientists use to mean that voters value local, personal benefits more than they do national issues or policies. This is not surprising

given 40 per cent of Papua New Guineans, prior to the pandemic, had incomes below the national poverty line. The GDP per capita outside the resources sector has also remained stagnant for the past seven years.

The 2002 election was an exception to this norm of local concerns determining people's votes. Widespread protests over proposed land reforms and the sale of PNG's then state bank PNGBC provided an intense backdrop to the 2002 poll, with three university students killed in fatal shooting during the unrest. The election was also held after what had been three years of severe economic difficulty: the country had suffered from low and negative GDP growth, the exchange rate depreciating by more than 40 per cent, with inflation surging and private sector formal employment falling.

## Pandemic shadows

Yet the conduct of the 2002 elections was also a standout as the worst in PNG's short political history. Electoral fraud was widespread, and vi-

olence resulted in at least 100 deaths. The heavily contested reforms and economic difficulty almost certainly led to the turbulent political atmosphere, evidenced by fraudulently high voter turnout, and the large number of parties (44) that contested.

In a disturbing parallel to the 2002 experience, the recent loss of income during the pandemic and associated lockdowns, widespread protests against the vaccine-for-jobs mandate, as well as growing rates of inflation, may feature in this year's elections. In addition, at least 10,000 jobs were lost during the pandemic, with formal employment still to recover.

Whatever issues occupy people's minds at the polls, the results will most certainly feature a high MP turnover rate. In PNG's nine elections, the MP turnover rate has averaged 54.8 per cent, and in 2017 it was 51 per cent. A former governor general once remarked that the elections were akin to the rebirth of PNG as a nation.

In past elections, only four of nine incumbent governments







have returned successfully. Governments are formed in parliament – the party with the highest numbers following elections is invited to form government.

### Shoring up support

The government of Prime Minister James Marape, with its strong Pangu Party or Papua and Niugini Union Pati (PANGU) base, has already begun to shore up its popularity ahead of the elections. Marape is doing this by this year reinstating free education and trying to stave off controversies by planning to reopen the Porgera mine in April as well as ensuring LNG land-owners will receive outstanding equity payments.

The government has also withdrawn its support for a bill to reserve five seats for women in the parliament (there are no female MPs currently) and will no longer back amendments to the Organic Law on the Integrity of Political Parties and Candidates (OLIPPAC), which would require small parties to join large parties and have a party quota for women.

The government has also

moved this month to create seven additional open electorates.

### Continuity or change

At this point, the two likely candidates to become prime minister following the election are the incumbent Marape and former PM Peter O'Neill.

If Marape is successfully returned, he will likely continue his “take back PNG” ideology of seeking greater equity stakes in resource projects. Marape’s re-election would likely strengthen his hand in ongoing negotiations in projects such as the P’nyang gas field and Papua LNG (operated by the French company, Total).

Positive economic reforms undertaken in the past two years should also continue. These include the restructuring of state-owned enterprises, helmed by the Asian Development Bank, fiscal reforms to lower the wage bill and loan interest costs, and the second phase of reforms to the Bank of Papua New Guinea to ensure monetary policy is more growth focused. Negotiations for an independent Bougainville would also be expected

to continue in their current form.

O'Neill becoming PM will likely shift the government to a more populist policy approach. His previous governments adopted a protectionist trade stance, instituting a wide number of tariff line increases, and held the exchange rate to a much more tightly managed regime that has since proved costly for business. He might also pursue a more nationalist stance in relation to investment outside the resource sector, given a proposal that his administration would require citizens to hold 50 per cent ownership stake of any investment under K10 million.

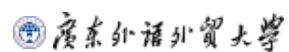
Of the two candidates, Marape seems more likely of the two to emerge successful given his control of government finances. Regardless of who forms the new government in August, they will have to grapple with two immediate problems: first, it must work to increase Covid-19 vaccination rates, which currently sit at six per cent of the population; second, it must grow the non-resource economy, which has been stagnant since 2014.





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