

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

中国同太平洋岛国召开第二次外长会

China Holds the Second Foreign Ministers' Meeting with Pacific Island Countries

习近平向第二次中国—太平洋岛国外长会发表书面致辞

President Xi Jinping Delivers Written Remarks to the Second China-Pacific Island Foreign Ministers' Meeting

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政经纵横

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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

近期, 14 个太平洋岛国均已出现新冠病毒感染病例, 其中所罗门群岛、萨摩亚、汤加、瓦努阿图和库克群岛新增病例较多。由于该地区脆弱的卫生安全状况和落后的卫生设施, 新冠疫情和近期发现的猴痘病毒都将严重威胁太平洋岛国人民的健康, 并给地区的稳定发展带来严重的负面影响。

Recently, 14 Pacific island countries have reported cases of new coronavirus infection, and the island countries with more obvious surge in infection cases are Solomon Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu and Cook Islands. Due to the unstable health security status and poor sanitation facilities in the region, both COVID-19 and the recently discovered monkeypox virus pose a huge health threat to the people of the Pacific island countries, bringing huge negative impacts to the stable development of the region influences.

一、最新疫情发展

近期, 14 个太平洋岛国均已出现新冠病毒感染病例, 其中所罗门群岛、萨摩亚、汤加、瓦努阿图和库克群岛新增病例较多。由于该地区脆弱的卫生安全状况和落后的卫生设施, 新冠疫情和近期发现的猴痘病毒都将严重威胁太平洋岛国人民的健康, 并给地区的稳定发展带来严重的负面影响。

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 6 月 15 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	664,126	866
巴布亚新几内亚	44,751	662
所罗门群岛	21,544	153
萨摩亚	15,052	29
汤加	12,382	12
瓦努阿图	11,624	14
库克群岛	5,794	1
帕劳	5,269	6
基里巴斯	3,236	13
密克罗尼西亚	35	0
马绍尔群岛	47	0
瑙鲁	6237	1
纽埃	24	0
图瓦卢	3	0

二、疫情评估与政策应对

■ 疫情评估

根据澳大利亚国际发展委员会发起的研究报告显示, COVID-19 在太平洋地区的重大影响显著突出了当地卫生安全和卫生系统的相互依存关系, 以及提高复原力的必要性。该报告强调应当优先考虑加强太平洋岛国地区的卫生系统。据新南威尔士大学的研究人员发现, 加强该地区卫生系统的努力需要专注于提高公平性、护理质量和资源优化, 如果没有适合当地情况的相关举措, 这些努力可能会失败。

■ 影响评估

南太平洋旅游组织 (SPTO)

南太平洋旅游组织 (SPTO) 于 2022 年 5 月 1 日表示, COVID-19 已导致许多太平洋地区国家重新考虑其旅游战略。该组织有 20 名政府成员, 其成员国覆盖太平洋地区的大片地区。由于 COVID-19 对旅游业产生了巨大的负面影响, 在过去两年中, 一些成员国的境外游客人数实际为零, 导致 GDP 大幅下降。在正常情况下, 该地区的年均游客数均为 200 万人左右。2019 年, 这一数字降至 391,000 人, 下降了约 82%。来自邮轮的游客人数下降了 73%。在 20 个太平洋岛屿成员国中, 只有三个重新开放了边界: 斐济、法属波利尼西亚和库克群岛, 它们重新开放的成功对其他成员来说是一种鼓舞, 因为它们也展望未来将能够接待游客。

三、太平洋岛国的政策应对

汤加

● 2022 年 5 月 9 日, 汤加政府表示, 由于 COVID-19 病例持续减少, 同意放宽限制措施, 新的宵禁时间从晚上 11 点到凌晨 5 点。从 5 月 9 日起, 所有政府服务将全面恢复, 公共交通包括巴士服务也将开放。尽管政府已开放了对葬礼、生日、婚礼和教堂的限制, 但要求所有人都需要遵守戴口罩、保持社交距离和洗手的健康要求。汤加的隔离天数将从 6 月 30 日起减少至三天, 此前, 所有入境者都需要实行五天的隔离。

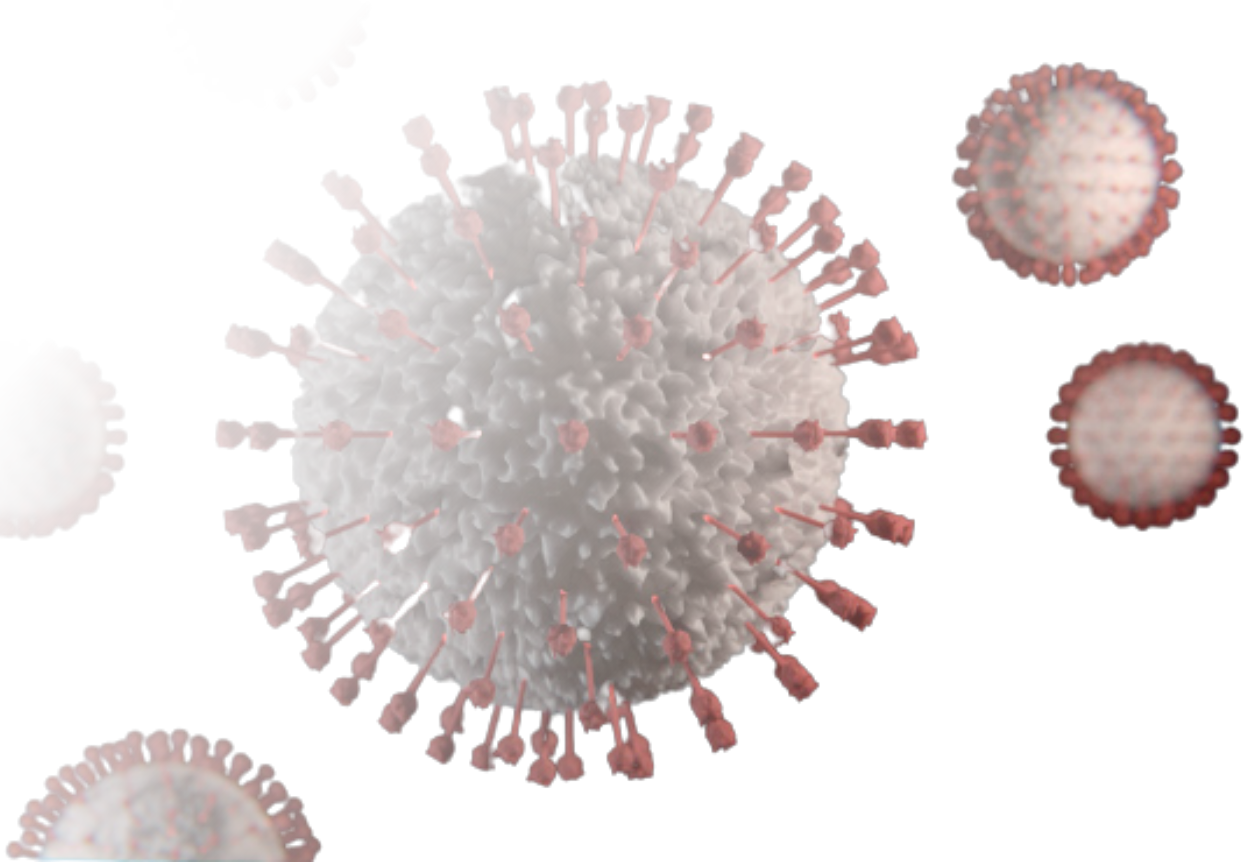
萨摩亚

● 萨摩亚的二级警戒状态将延长至 5 月 31 日午夜, 但宵禁将放宽, 学校将于 5 月中旬开始开学, 一些旅行可以在 COVID 紧急限制的变化下恢复。从 6 月 22 日开始, 每周都有往返新西兰和澳大利亚的航班, 每两周有一次从斐济起飞的航班。萨摩亚从 8 月 1 日起向国际旅客开放边境。要求所有 12 岁以上的旅客包括机组人员都必须接种疫苗, 并且还须提供疫苗证书的纸质副本。

四、国际协助

世界银行 (WB)

- 2022年5月2日, 随着所罗门群岛COVID-19疫情在过去几个月中显著恶化, 世界银行已批准额外的800万美元紧急支持所罗门群岛应对COVID疫情。额外的800万美元是在2021年2月批准的500万美元的基础上增加的支持。这些资金将支持所罗门群岛对这一流行病的应对, 全国的预防、准备和应急工作, 以及强化卫生系统、设施和获取疫苗的相关工作。



* 以上内容资料来源: 参考消息网、斐济时报、PINA NEWS、洛伊研究所、世界卫生组织官网、萨摩亚新闻网、RNZ、PACNEWS 等。

受严重干旱影响， 基里巴斯政府宣布进入灾难状态

2022 年 06 月 14 日 消息来源: *RNZ PACIFIC/PACNEWS*

6 月 13 日, 基里巴斯政府宣布全面进入干旱灾难状态。此前不久, 基里巴斯监测到水源盐度升高, 降雨量也低于正常水平。低降水量的状况预计将持续到 2022 年年底。

通过发布灾害声明, 基里巴斯政府可以协调公共机构、国际机构和合作伙伴等多方努力, 为受灾人群提供援助。基里巴斯公共事业委员会建议民众饮用煮沸过的水或瓶装水。国际社会方面, 澳大利亚第一个响应支援, 向基里巴斯的外岛社区提供了 100 个可以将井水转化为安全饮用水的太阳能蒸馏装置。

Kiribati Government Declares State of Disaster Due to Severe Drought

The Kiribati Government has declared a State of Disaster for the entire country because of drought. This follows increased salinity levels in the water sources and below-normal recent rainfall which is forecast to continue until the end of the year.

The disaster declaration allows the government to coordinate efforts involving various public bodies and international agencies and partners to get aid to those already being affected.

The Public Utilities Board is advising people to boil water or use bottled water.

The first international response has come from Australia providing 100 solar distillation units for the outer communities which will convert well water into safe drinking water.

库克群岛议会解散， 议会选举将于 8 月 1 日举行

2022 年 06 月 14 日 消息来源: COOK ISLANDS NEWS/RADIO COOK ISLANDS/PACNEWS

6 月 14 日, 英国女王代表汤姆·马斯特斯 (Tom Marsters) 爵士宣布解散库克群岛议会, 并宣布 2022 年 8 月 1 日为议会选举日期。

总理马克·布朗 (Mark Brown) 将领导库克群岛党参加选举。他自 2020 年 10 月 1 日起出任库克群岛总理, 此前曾在前总理亨利·普那 (Henry Puna) 手下担任副总理。

与此同时, 哈罗德·亚瑟·布朗尼 (Harold Arthur Browne, 又名“JJ”) 成功连任内阁秘书, 开始其第二个三年任期。

公共服务专员办公室表示, 布朗尼将重新担任起“确保内阁服务和行政委员会持续提供行政支持管理”的角色。

内阁秘书长直接向总理汇报, 并按照总理的指示行事。而关于业绩管理和财务审查等行政问题, 布朗尼则将向总理办公室办公厅主任报告。

公共服务专员卡尔·亨特 (Carl Hunter) 于 6 月 10 日发布了一份任命令, 确认布朗的职位。他还表示, 有赖于布朗尼的专业素养和能力, 内阁拥有最可靠的情报信息, 能够在与库克群岛国家发展有关的所有事项上做出明智的决定。

亨特还说道: “我很享受每周与布朗尼的密切合作。一直以来, 布朗尼都能表现出高度的公正性和专业精神, 每当我或者中央机构委员会 (CAC) 的同事向他寻求帮助时, 他都会提供有益的建议和指导。”

Cook Islands Parliament Dissolved, Election 01 August

Queen's Representative Sir Tom Marsters has dissolved Cook Islands Parliament and announced 01 August 2022 as the election date.

He made the announcement in Rarotonga today.

Prime Minister Mark Brown will lead Cook Islands Party into the election. He has been PM since 01 October 2020. He was Deputy Prime Minister under former PM Henry Puna.

Meanwhile, Cabinet Secretary Harold Arthur Browne, or 'JJ' has been reappointed for a second, three-year term.

Browne returns to the role to "ensure continuity in the management of administrative support to Cabinet Services and the Executive Council", the Office of the Public Service Commissioner said in a statement.

The Secretary to Cabinet reports directly to the Prime Minister, and operates at their direction. For administrative issues, such as performance management and financial review, Browne will report to the Chief of Staff of the Office of the Prime Minister.

Public Service Commissioner Carl Hunter, who issued a Warrant of Appointment confirming Browne's position on Friday, commented he relied on Browne's "proficiency and competence" so Cabinet had the "best information to enable them to make informed decisions on all matters relating to the national development of the Cook Islands".

"I have enjoyed working closely on a weekly basis with Browne," Hunter said.

"Browne has always demonstrated a high level of impartiality and professionalism, providing helpful advice and guidance whenever sought by CAC (Central Agencies Committee) colleagues or myself, said Hunter.

斐济国防部长称亚洲最大的安全危机是气候变化，而非冲突

2022 年 06 月 13 日 消息来源: REUTERS

新加坡(路透社)——斐济国防部长伊尼亚·塞鲁伊拉图(Inia Seruiratu)于6月12日的国防峰会上表示,气候变化对亚太地区构成了极大的安全威胁。此前国防峰会的议题始终围绕乌克兰战争和中美争端,斐济国防部长的发言转移了峰会的焦点。

包括斐济、汤加和萨摩亚内在内的题奥运岛国是世界上最易受气候变化带来的极端天气影响的国家。

近几年,斐济遭受了一系列热带气旋的侵袭,气旋引发破坏力极强的洪水,使数千人流离失所,经济遭受重创。

塞鲁伊拉图部长在出席亚洲最高安全会议——香格里拉对话(Shangri-La Dialogue)时表示:“对于我们蓝色太平洋岛屿来说,枪械、战斗机、舰艇和军营不是我们主要的安全问题。对我们生存的最大威胁是气候变化。它危及了我们对繁荣的期待和梦想。”

本次安全会议将于6月19日闭幕,主要议题是俄罗斯与乌克兰的紧张局势,以及中美之间在台湾主权到太平洋地区影响力等各种问题上持续加剧的紧张关系。

今年4月,中国与所罗门群岛签署了一项安全协议,这一举措令美国、澳大利亚和新西兰感到担忧,担心中国会在太平洋地区加强其军事存在。此后,太平洋岛屿成为今年地区紧张局势的焦点。

中国政府对此表示,不会在所罗门群岛建立军事基地,中国的目标是加强与太平洋岛国的安全合作。

中国外交部长王毅于今年5月访问了太平洋岛屿,希望达成一项全面的区域贸易和安全协议,但目前这些岛屿国家暂未能就协议达成共识。

塞拉拉图试图淡化人们对太平洋岛屿影响力争夺战的担忧,同时强调他的国家愿意与多个国家合作。他表示:“在斐济,我们不受地缘政治竞争的威胁。为了稳定,我们必须调整工作方式,选择合适的合作对象。”

Fiji Says Climate Change, not Conflict, is Asia's Biggest Security Threat

SINGAPORE (Reuters) – Fiji's defence minister said on Sunday that climate change posed the biggest security threat in the Asia-Pacific region, a shift in tone at a defence summit that has been dominated by the war in Ukraine and disputes between China and the United States.

The low-lying Pacific islands, which include Fiji, Tonga and Samoa, are some of the most vulnerable countries in the world to the extreme weather events caused by climate change.

Fiji has been battered by a series of tropical cyclones in recent years, causing devastating flooding that has displaced thousands from their homes and hobbled the island's economy.

"In our blue Pacific continent, machine guns, fighter jets, grey ships and green battalions are not our primary security concern," Inia Seruiratu, Fiji's Minister for Defence, said at the Shangri-La Dialogue, Asia's top security meeting.

"The single greatest threat to our very existence is climate change. It threatens our very hopes and dreams of prosperity."

The meeting, which closes on Sunday, has been dominated by debate over Russia's invasion of Ukraine and rising tensions between the United States and China over everything from Taiwan's sovereignty to naval bases in the Pacific.

The Pacific islands became a focus of regional tensions this year after China signed a security pact with the Solomon Islands in April, alarming the United States, Australia and New Zealand, who fear a stepped-up military presence by Beijing in the Pacific.

Beijing has said that it is not establishing a military base in the Solomon Islands and that its goal is to strengthen security cooperation with Pacific island nations.

China's Foreign Minister Wang Yi conducted a tour of the Pacific islands last month in the hope of securing a

sweeping regional trade and security pact, but the island nations were unable to reach a consensus on a deal.

Seruiratu played down concerns about a battle for influence in the Pacific islands while highlighting his country's willingness to work with a range of countries.

"In Fiji, we are not threatened by geopolitical competition," Seruiratu said in his speech.

"We have to adapt how we work and who we work with to achieve stability."

6月15日美国于帕劳进行首次爱国者导弹演习

2022年06月06日 消息来源: STAR & STRIPES/PACNEWS

美国陆军计划在帕劳举行首次“爱国者”导弹防空演习。与此同时,中国正努力向其他太平洋岛国递出橄榄枝,希望实现经济和安全合作。

6月1日,夏威夷珍珠港—希卡姆联合基地的第94防空和导弹防御司令部发言人尼古拉斯·肖普(Nicholas Chopp)上校通过电话告知《星条旗报》(STAR & STRIPES)记者,在6月15日的演习中,驻扎在冲绳的第一防空炮兵营的士兵将执行发射爱国者导弹任务。

他表示,这是美国在帕劳进行的首次爱国者实弹演习,也是国际日期变更线以西的第二次演习。

帕劳是少数几个承认“台湾”的国家之一。因此近来中国向10个太平洋岛国(包括附近的密克罗尼西亚)提供经济和安全援助时,帕劳并没有在列。

中国与太平洋岛国的外交往来,比如今年4月与所罗门群岛签署的一项安全协议,让澳大利亚和新西兰等美国盟友和伙伴有所顾虑。

肖普表示,美国本月在帕劳的演习已经筹备了一年多,并不是针对中国外交行动的回应。

他还表示,美国军队将向帕劳提供两套“爱国者”发射装置、雷达、指挥控制系统并派遣士兵参加演习。

据美国导弹防御局称,爱国者2号(PAC-2)导弹的飞行距离可达60英里,最高可达20英里。

帕劳还参与了美国的其他演习行动,包括12月的“圣诞空投行动”(Operation Christmas Drop),日本横田空军基地的第374空运联队也参与了本次年度人道主义援助演习。

2020年12月,时任美国国防部长的马克·埃斯珀(Mark Esper)访问帕劳后,帕劳总统汤米·雷门绍(Tommy Remengesau Jr)提议在帕劳建设联合使用的军事设施,美国可以根据需要使用这些设施。

夏威夷太平洋论坛(Pacific Forum)智库名誉主席拉尔夫·科萨(Ralph Cossa)在6月1日的电话中表示,“爱国者”演习标志着美国“重新表现出兴趣和承诺”。

在过去的一年里,美军频繁在太平洋沿岸部署爱国者防空系统。

今年3月,在美国和菲律宾军队的两栖演习中,一艘美国海军气垫船向菲律宾海滩运送交付了第一套地对空系统。

同月,美国陆军第1防空炮兵团第1营布拉沃炮台的4辆发射车和130名士兵从冲绳部署,参加一年一度的巴里卡坦(Balikatan 22)演习,5100名美国士兵和3800名菲律宾士兵参与其中。

2021年9月和11月,关岛一个“爱国者”炮台被纳入防空测试,包括由第43防空炮兵团第2营从德克萨斯州带来的终端高空区域防御系统(THAAD),炮台和一个“铁穹”系统。

在2021年夏天的年度“东方盾牌”(Orient Shield)演习中,日本南部的奄美大岛部署了一个爱国者炮台。与此同时,在两年一度的“护身刀”(Talisman Sabre)演习中,第38防空炮兵旅的65名士兵被派遣到澳大利亚,并配备了一对“爱国者”发射装置,还有雷达、发电厂、控制站以及旅营指挥所。

U.S Army Prepares for Its First-Ever Patriot Missile Exercise on Palau This Summer

The U.S Army is planning its first Patriot missile air-defence exercise on Palau amid efforts by China to woo other Pacific island nations with offers of economic and security cooperation.

Okinawa-based soldiers from 1st Battalion, 1st Air Defense Artillery Battalion are expected to fire the Patriot during a 15 June drill, Capt. Nicholas Chopp, a spokesman for the 94th Air and Missile Defense Command at Joint Base Pearl Harbour-Hickam, Hawaii, told Stars and Stripes by phone last Wednesday.

“It’s going to be the first time we have done [a Patriot live-fire drill] on Palau,” he said. “And it’s the second one west of the International Date Line.”

Palau, one of a handful of nations that recognise Taiwan as independent of China, was excluded from Beijing’s recent offer of economic and security assistance to 10 Pacific island nations, including nearby Micronesia.

Chinese outreach to small states in the region, which included a security pact signed with the Solomon Islands in April, has alarmed U.S allies and partners such as Australia and New Zealand.

This month’s exercise in Palau has been in the works for more than a year and isn’t a response to China’s diplomatic moves, Chopp said.

The Army is sending a pair of Patriot launchers as well as radar and command and control systems and an unspecified number of soldiers to Palau for the exercise, he said.

Patriot Advanced Capability-2 missiles can travel up to 60 miles and reach as high as 20 miles, according to the Missile Defence Agency.

Palau has been involved in other U.S exercises, including Operation Christmas Drop in December, an annual humanitarian assistance exercise involving the 374th Airlift Wing out of Yokota Air Base, Japan.

In December 2020, following a visit by then-Defense Sec-

retary Mark Esper, Palauan President Tommy Remengesau Jr proposed building joint-use military facilities in his country, which the U.S could use as needed.

The Patriot drill signals “renewed interest and commitment” by the U.S, Ralph Cossa, president emeritus of the Pacific Forum think tank in Hawaii, said by phone Wednesday.

The Army has moved its Patriot batteries around the Pacific frequently in the past year.

In March, a U.S Navy hovercraft delivered one of the surface-to-air systems to a Philippine beach for the first time during amphibious drills by U.S. and Philippine troops.

That same month, four launchers and 130 soldiers from the Army’s Bravo Battery, 1st Battalion, 1st Air Defense Artillery Regiment deployed from Okinawa for the annual Balikatan 22 drills involving 5,100 U.S and 3,800 Philippine troops.





On Guam in September and November, a theoretical Patriot battery was incorporated into air-defense tests involving a Terminal High Altitude Area Defence, or THAAD, battery and an Iron Dome system brought from Texas by the 2nd Battalion, 43rd Air Defense Artillery Regiment.

A Patriot battery deployed to Japan's southern island of Amami during last summer's annual Orient Shield exercise. Also last summer, 65 soldiers from the 38th Air Defense Artillery Brigade deployed to Australia with a pair of Patriot launchers, a radar, power plant, control station and brigade and battalion command posts during the biennial Talisman Sabre drills.

所罗门群岛加入世界海关组织

2022 年 06 月 01 日 消息来源: GCU Press

历经 40 多年,所罗门群岛海关总署(SICED)终于得以加入世界海关组织(WCO)。在内阁批准该政策提案之后,海关总审计长吉姆·萨顿(Jim Sutton)证实了这一消息。

财政部常务秘书麦金尼·丹塔纳(McKinnie Dentana)强调,这一政策成就是海关改革和现代化承诺的一部分。这也符合所罗门群岛民主进步执政联盟(DCGA)政府针对 2021 年 11 月的政治暴乱和新冠肺炎社区传播而实施的政府宏观经济和财政应对政策,有利于促进贸易活动。

内阁批准加入世界海关组织的决议是在所罗门群岛正需要推动经济复苏的时期通过的。丹塔纳表示,这是一项历史性的成就,现任民主进步执政联盟政府作出的这项重要的政策承诺值得赞扬。”海关总监还表示,这对所罗门群岛海关,甚至整个国家来说都是一个令人兴奋的机遇,因为作为世贸组织(WTO)的成员,加入世界海关组织将有助于所罗门群岛利用商业和贸易机会,促进贸易和旅游,实现经济复苏。

世界海关组织是一个为满足全球海关当局的需要而成立的国际组织。它代表了全球 184 个海关管理机构,处理约 98% 的世界贸易活动。作为全球海关专业知识的中心,世界海关组织是唯一一个在海关事务上有专长的国际组织,称得上是国际海关界的代言人。

虽然海关管理机构的职能不尽相同,但海关的主要职能都包括了:

- 征收税费(进口/出口关税和消费税)
- 经济利益安全(国内产业)
- 社会安全(边境管制和健康与安全)

- 经济发展(贸易便利化)
- 贸易安全(整个贸易供应链)

世界海关组织负责监督各项国际贸易公约,确保对签署国具有约束力的规则和法律得到普遍适用。战略与经济研究中心将探讨对所罗门群岛直接适用的现有公约的优先清单,特别是简化和协调海关程序的国际公约,即修订版《京都公约》(RYC)。《京都公约》是 21 世纪现代和高效海关程序的蓝图。

修订版《京都公约》阐述了几个关键的指导原则,其中主要是:

- 海关行动的透明度和可预测性;
- 货物申报及证明文件的标准化、简化;
- 简化授权人员手续;
- 充分利用信息技术;
- 实行最低限度的必要海关管制,确保法规得到遵守;
- 采用基于风险管理和审计的控制体系;
- 与其他边境机构进行协调干预;
- 贸易伙伴关系。

除修订版《京都公约》外,世界海关组织还管控许多其他专门为其成员利益而设计的国际贸易公约和程序。世界海关组织一直走在世界贸易发展和创新的前沿,以满足日益增长的需求,维持强有力的边境管制,同时确保合法贸易不受不必要的阻碍。目前,几乎 98% 的世界贸易是由世界海关组织的成员进行的。





加入世界海关组织的福利, 将促进海关在边境安全、税务欺诈和先进电子数据交流等事宜上的沟通、合作和信息交流。此外还有其他福利, 包括:

1. 通过世界海关组织网站的“会员专区”访问所有世界海关组织文件和出版物
2. 参与战略能力建设、执法、贸易便利化和技术培训项目
3. 其他成员国为会员国的能力建设提供的无偿技术援助, 该援助通过世界海关组织批准的相互合作项目实施
4. 获得参加区域研讨会和讲习班的全额资助

批准世界海关组织成员资格后, 下一步是与外交部合作, 协助成员资格确认进程, 其中包括与比利时布鲁塞尔的世界海关组织进行外交信件往来。澳大利亚政府外交贸易部 (DFAT) 承诺承担未来四年所罗门群岛应缴纳给世界海关组织的会费。即在未来四年里每年提供 5 万澳元的会员费支持, 四年之后的会费则由所罗门政府承担。



World Customs Organization

Solomon Islands Join World Customs Organisation (WCO)

Solomon Islands Customs and Excise Division (SICED) will soon join the World Customs Organization (WCO), after more than 40 years. Comptroller of Custom and Excise, Mr Jim Sutton, confirmed this after Cabinet has endorsed the Policy proposal recently.

The Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Finance Mr McKinnie Dentana has highlighted that this Policy achievement is part of the Customs reform and modernization commitment. It is also in line with the DCGA Government Macroeconomic and Fiscal Response Policy to the Post-November, 2021 Riot and C19 Community Transmission of the Government to promote trade activities.

The endorsement by the Cabinet to join WCO came through at a time when the country needs an economic recovery boost. “This is a historical achievement and the current DCGA Government must be commendable for make this important policy

commitment”, according to the Permanent Secretary. Comptroller of Customs also say that this is an exciting opportunity for SI Customs and the country as a whole because being a member to WTO, it will help harness business and trade opportunities to assist with economic recovery and facilitate trade and travel.

WCO is an international body created to serve the collective needs of Customs Administrations globally.

It represents 184 Customs administrations across the globe that collectively process approximately 98% of world trade. As the global centre of Customs expertise, the WCO is the only international organization with competence in Customs matters and can rightly call itself the voice of the international Customs community.

Although no two Customs administrations necessarily look alike, Customs’ main functions include:

- Revenue collection (import/export duties and ex-

cise)

- Protection of economic interests (domestic industry)
- Protection of society (border control and health and safety)
- Economic development (trade facilitation)
- Security (across the entire trade supply chain)

The WCO oversees many international trade conventions, which ensure universal application of rules and laws that are binding on signatory Members. SICED will now explore a priority listing of available Conventions that have immediate applicability to Solomon Islands, especially the International Convention on the simplification and harmonization of Customs procedures, known as the Revised Kyoto Convention (RYC) which is the blueprint for modern and efficient Customs procedures in the 21st century.

The Convention elaborates several key governing principles-chief among these are:





- Transparency and predictability of Customs actions;
- Standardization and simplification of the goods declaration and supporting documents;
- Simplified procedures for authorized persons;
- Maximum use of information technology;
- Minimum necessary Customs control to ensure compliance with regulations;
- Use of risk management and audit based controls;
- Coordinated interventions with other border agencies;
- Partnership with the trade.

In addition to the RKC, WCO controls and administers many other international trade conventions and programs specifically designed for the benefit of its members. WCO are at the forefront of ongoing development and innovation in World Trade to cater to the increasing demands associated with maintaining strong border controls whilst ensuring that legitimate trade is not unnecessarily hindered. Almost

98 percent of the world trade is currently carried out by Members.

The benefits of joining the WCO will facilitate Customs to Customs Communication, Cooperation and Information Exchange in matters related to border security, revenue fraud and advanced electronic data exchange. Other benefits include:

1. Access to all WCO Documents and Publications via the “Member Only” section of the WCO website
2. Access to strategic capacity building, enforcement, trade facilitation and technical training programs
3. Technical Assistance for capacity building provided by other member administrations via WCO sanctioned mutual cooperation programs at no cost
4. Access to fully funded participation in regional seminars and workshops,

After the endorsement of the WCO membership, the next step is to work alongside the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to assist with the membership process, which involves diplomatic exchanges of letters

with WCO in Brussels, Belgium. The Australian Government through DFAT has offered to pay for membership of joining the WCO for the next four years. Provision of membership fees of AUD 50,000 per year over the next four years, after which SIG takes responsibility.

太平洋地区的水质和卫生状况仍不容乐观

2022 年 05 月 03 日 消息来源: RNZ Pacific | 图片来源: RNZ Pacific

保障太平洋地区的用水和卫生似乎已经不再是该地区政界人士和国际领导人的优先事项,对此已有不少担忧的声音出现。

太平洋共同体 (SPC) 在其报告中提到,该地区正在减少改善用水和卫生方面的行动。太平洋共同体旨在就水和气候变化等问题向太平洋岛国提供科学和技术指导。

此外,大约 70% 太平洋岛国人口的基本卫生用水需求无法获得满足,包括如厕后洗手的自来水。太平洋共同体的总干事斯图亚特·敏钦 (Stuart Minchin) 说道:“太平洋地区 45% 的人口仍然缺乏基本的饮用水设施。”

他表示,令人担心的是,与一些更明显的问题,如灾难恢复力和气候变化相比,用水问题没有得到该地区和国际领导人的同等重视。”

“这会给当地的健康带来很多负面影响。在没有自来水供应的地方,人们不得不步行前往溪流和水井中取水,而承担这部分劳动负担的往往是儿童和妇女。这不仅干扰了教育,还影响了其他方面。”

巴布亚新几内亚是太平洋上人口最多的国家,迫切需要更好的用水卫生条件和渠道。但尽管投入了许多努力,仍有 200 多万人无法获得清洁的饮用水。

米尼钦 (Minichin) 博士表示,巴新仍跟不上用水需求,因此“重视并投资”至关重要。

大洋洲的取水率为 57%, 低于撒哈拉以南非洲地区。世界平均取水率水平是 78%, 而大多数地区的取水率都在 90% 以上。

在农村和偏远岛屿社区,取水的问题尤其复杂。

太平洋共同体已经开始安装新的太阳能水箱,使获取水成为可能。对于一些岛屿社区来说,太阳能水箱正在成为游戏规则的改变者,在自然灾害发生更频繁的情况下,它有助于增强村庄内的恢复力。

位于斐济雅罗村 (Yaro) 的基亚岛 (Kia Island) 就是一个鲜明例子,其在 2020 年 12 月的“亚萨” (Yasa) 飓风灾害中遭遇严重破坏。在依赖雨水的供水系统被破坏后,斐济政府向太平洋共同体寻求帮助,寻找解决方案。

太平洋共同体派遣的作业团队钻了两个取水钻孔,每天有 2000 升的淡水通过管道输送到社区。村民们只需支付人均约 10 斐济元或 5 美元便可以在家里安装水龙头获取自来水。自来水系统对当地家庭的健康和教育产生了积极的促进作用。孩子们不再需要打水,现在可以按时到校。

米尼钦补充道,它还减少了社区的皮肤溃疡和腹泻发病率,“找到替代水源的影响远远超出了给人们直接提供用水。”

明钦表示,在偏远地区建造钻井平台既昂贵又具有挑战性。虽然雅罗村用水状况有所改善,但基亚岛上的其他两个村庄仍然缺乏干净的饮用水。

Water and Sanitation in the Pacific Continue to be Dire

There's concern that addressing water and sanitation challenges in the Pacific has become an afterthought for regional politicians and international leaders.

The Pacific Community (SPC), which provides scientific and technical expertise to the island nations on issues like water and climate change, is reporting a decline in water hygiene initiatives in the region.

Around 70 percent of the Pacific population don't have their basic sanitation needs met including access to running water to wash hands after using the toilet.

"Forty-five percent of the Pacific population still lack access to basic drinking water facilities," SPC Director-General, Stuart Minchin said.

He said it was a worry that water "doesn't get the same focus from leaders in the region and internationally as some of the more obvious issues like

disaster resilience and climate change."

"It has many negative impacts health-wise. In places where there is no access to clean water from a tap, people have to walk to extract water from streams and wells, and often it's the children and women that get that job. That interferes with education and has flow-on impacts."

Papua New Guinea is the largest Pacific population and is in dire need of better water hygiene and accessibility. Although a lot of work is going on - more than two million people still don't have access to clean drinking water.

Dr Minichin said the nation was not keeping up with demand and that "dedicated focus and investment" was crucial.

Water access in Oceania is at 57 percent - below sub-Saharan Africa - whereas most other regions in the world are above 90% access. The world

average is 78 percent.

The issue of water access is complex and primarily felt in rural and remote island communities.

SPC has begun to install new solar tank technology to make access to water possible. It's becoming a game-changer for some island communities, helping to build resilience within villages as natural disasters happen more frequently.

An example of this is Fiji's Kia Island, in the village of Yaro, which was devastated following Cyclone Yasa in December 2020.

The Fiji government asked SPC to find a solution after the water supply system - which is reliant on rainwater - was destroyed.

Teams drilled two boreholes which allowed 2000L of freshwater a day to be piped into the community. Villagers paid \$FJD10 or \$USD5 per person to run taps in their homes.





It's since had a positive boost to health and education outcomes for families.

Children no longer have to fetch water and can now make it to school on time. He said it's also reduced skin sores and diarrhea in the community.

"Finding an alternative water supply has an impact that goes far beyond giving people water."

Minchin said it was costly and challenging to get a drill rig out to remote areas. While Yaro's water situation has improved, the other two villages on Kia island still lack access to clean drinking water.



联合国敦促太平洋国家签署联合国公民公约

2022 年 05 月 19 日 消息来源: *RNZ Pacific*

联合国敦促太平洋国家签署长期联合国公约, 以确保太平洋国家的公民不会最终成为无国籍公民。

澳大利亚学者发表了一份名为《太平洋地区民族的未来》的报告, 报告中表明希望确保那些因气候变化而被迫迁移的人不会被剥夺公民身份。

在太平洋地区, 大多数关于无国籍和气候变化的研究都集中在如果一个国家被淹没, 其国家地位是否会继续存在这个问题上。然而, 实际上大多数人很可能早在领土被淹之前就离开了这个国家。

新南威尔士大学卡尔多难民法中心的简·麦克亚当 (Jane McAdam) 教授表示, 签署联合国《关于无国籍人士地位的公约》(1954) 和《减少无国籍状态公约》(1961) 将是一个良好的开端。但目前只有少数几个太平洋国家做出了这些承诺。

麦克亚当表示, 一旦签署公约, 各国将需要在其国内法中实施这些条款。

“这最终取决于太平洋各国的选择, 但我们认为, 通过强调当前的风险所在, 让太平洋各国政府具备相关信息和工具, 有利于解决令人担忧的国籍归属问题。”

Pacific States Urged to Sign Up to UN Conventions on Citizenship

Pacific countries are being urged to sign long-standing United Nations conventions to ensure their citizens do not end up stateless.

Australian academics have published a report called *The Future of Nationality in the Pacific*.

They want to ensure people who are forced to move because of climate change are not deprived of their citizenship.

Most research on statelessness and climate change in the Pacific has focused on whether, if a country were submerged, would statehood survive.

However, most people are likely to have left the country long before that kind of territory loss occurs.

Professor Jane McAdam from the Kaldor Centre for Refugee Law at the University of New South Wales, said signing the 1954 UN Convention on the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness would be a good start.

Only a handful of Pacific states have made these commitments.

McAdam said, once signed, nations would then need to implement the provisions in their domestic laws.

"Ultimately it is down to individual Pacific countries as to what they choose to do, but our sense is by highlighting where the current risks are, that arms Pacific governments with the tools - the information and then the tools, to start to address some of these concerns."

双边要闻

CHINA-PICS NEWS



广东省与太平洋岛国合作成果清单

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序言

2014年11月,习近平主席在斐济与建交太平洋岛国(以下简称“岛国”)领导人举行集体会晤,一致同意建立相互尊重共同发展的战略伙伴关系。2018年11月,习近平主席在巴布亚新几内亚同建交岛国领导人举行集体会晤,一致同意将双方关系提升为相互尊重、共同发展的全面战略伙伴关系,开创全方位合作新局面。

近年来,广东坚决贯彻落实习近平主席与岛国领导人达成的重要共识,积极开展全方位交流与合作,努力让岛国人民获得实实在在的利益,助力构建中国和太平洋岛国命运共同体。现特发布此文,以事实与数据全面展现广东与岛国各领域合作取得的累累硕果。

一、重要文件和访问

(一) 重要文件

2018年,习近平主席访问巴布亚新几内亚期间,广东与斐济、巴布亚新几内亚、密克罗尼西亚联邦、萨摩亚、汤加、瓦努阿图、库克群岛、纽埃等8个建交岛国签署了关于开展友好交流合作备忘录;2019年、2020年,广东与所罗门群岛、基里巴斯分别签署了关于开展友好交流合作备忘录,加强政策对接,规划重点合作方向,进一步推动广东与岛国全方位交流合作。

(二) 重要访问

2015年以来,斐济总理姆拜尼马拉马(2015年7月)、时任巴布亚新几内亚总理奥尼尔(2016年7月、2017年12月、2018年6月)、时任瓦努阿图总理萨尔维(2016年10月、2018年1月)、时任密克罗尼西亚联邦总统克里斯琴(2017年3月)、汤加国王图普六世(2018年3月)、时任萨摩亚总

理图伊拉埃帕(2018年9月)、所罗门群岛总理索加瓦雷(2019年10月)、基里巴斯总统马茂(2020年1月)等多位岛国国家元首、政府首脑及约70批次部长级以上代表团访问广东。

在此期间,中共中央政治局委员、时任广东省委书记胡春华(2015年5月)、中共中央政治局委员、广东省委书记李希(2018年9月)等共11位广东省领导率团访问斐济、巴布亚新几内亚、密克罗尼西亚联邦、萨摩亚、汤加、瓦努阿图、库克群岛。

二、民生援助

(一) 援建项目

截至目前,广东已在岛国完成援建民生工程项目18个,包括中国-巴布亚新几内亚友谊学校·布图卡学园、中国(广东)-巴新疟疾防治中心、莫尔斯比港斯魁特彻利路、帕里路及公交站亭,斐济苏瓦市政厅礼堂修缮、圣母兄弟高中体育场重建,中国-萨摩亚友谊公园、萨摩亚文化艺术中心,汤加首都中心区人行步道、图普学院道路、塔布岛旅游景点道路和哈派地区人行便道,瓦努阿图维拉港市综合运动场等。

当前,广东正在克服疫情影响,积极推进密克罗尼西亚联邦国家会议中心、基里巴斯首都青年公园等项目建设,争取及早落成。

(二) 物资捐赠

2015年以来,广东向岛国提供民生物资援助约62批,包括拖拉机、挖掘机、渔船、发电机等生产设备,太阳能灯、储水罐、铁皮瓦、垃圾箱等生活物资,心电监护仪、气压仪、医院推车等医疗设备,课桌椅、电脑、书包、文具、校服等教学器材,校车、垃圾车、客货车、摩托车等交通工具,篮球架、杠铃、足球、健身设施等体育器材,LED屏幕、音响、电

影放映设备、摄像器材等数码设备。

接下来,广东将继续在力所能及范围内为岛国改善民生提供支持和帮助,2022年计划向岛国捐赠拖拉机、发电机、太阳能灯、储水罐、铁皮瓦、电教设备、课桌椅、书包等民生物资。

三、卫生、抗疫合作

2015年以来,广东持续开展“送医上岛”行动,向斐济巴布亚新几内亚密克罗尼西亚联邦萨摩亚、汤加、瓦努阿图等国派出医疗团队22批,为当地诊疗眼科、心血管科、牙科等各类病人近6000人次,完成白内障摘除手术300多台。

2020年新冠肺炎疫情暴发后,双方就共同抗击疫情开展密切合作。广东持续向岛国提供抗疫物资援助,捐赠医用口罩、检测试剂、手套、防护服、护目镜、洗手液、防护面罩、额温枪等超过180万件,援建简易隔离病房30间,举行抗疫经验视频交流会超过10场。

四、防灾减灾

2018年3月,巴布亚新几内亚中部地区连续发生强烈地震,汤加、斐济、萨摩亚遭受热带飓风袭击,广东第一时间向上述国家提供紧急援助。2022年1月,汤加海域火山爆发引发海啸等自然灾害,所罗门群岛突发新冠肺炎疫情,广东第一时间通过中国—太平洋岛国应急物资储备库筹集调拨食品、饮用水、个人防护设备、帐篷、净水器、发电机、高压水泵、电锯等约60吨救灾物资紧急驰援汤加,向所罗门群岛提供医用口罩、手套、护目镜、防护服、折叠床等约24吨抗疫物资,展现风雨同舟的命运共同体精神。

五、经贸合作

2015年以来,广东在斐济、汤加、瓦努阿图、萨摩亚、库克群岛连续举办4届广东名优产品展销活动,连续多年邀请岛国代表团来粤参加广东21世纪海上丝绸之路国际博览会、中国国际中小企业博览会广东现代农业博览会等展会积极承办、参与第二届、第三届中国—太平洋岛国经济发展合作论坛(2013年、2019年)、渔业合作发展论坛(2021

年)等多边平台,推动双方贸易往来。

广东省相关企业在巴布亚新几内亚、斐济、萨摩亚、密克罗尼西亚联邦等岛国参与基础设施、农渔等项目建设和运营,促进了当地经济社会发展。

六、人力资源建设、文化、体育、广播电视交往

广东坚持授人以渔,以义为先,积极助力岛国人力资源建设。2015年至2021年,共举办农业渔业、医疗卫生等各领域培训班30期,来自巴布亚新几内亚、所罗门群岛、密克罗尼西亚联邦、库克群岛、纽埃等10个岛国近500名学员来粤学习,派出专家人员在斐济、密克罗尼西亚联邦、库克群岛、纽埃培训当地医护人员、中文导游、农渔业技术人员超过1100人次。

2015年以来,广东持续开展“送戏下海”,向斐济、汤加、密克罗尼西亚联邦、瓦努阿图等7个岛国派出艺术团约15批,结合建交周年纪念等活动,举行“岭南风·岛国情”“中国岭南文化之夜”等专场主题演出共24场,积极传播中国文化和岭南风情,吸引当地观众超过15000人次,受到社会各界热烈欢迎。汤加、密克罗尼西亚联邦、库克群岛等国派出文艺团组来粤参加广东旅游文化节、广东21世纪海上丝绸之路国际博览会等活动,表演岛国传统民俗歌舞。

广东与所罗门群岛、密克罗尼西亚联邦等国在乒乓球、足球等领域开展项目交流和运动员培训,向瓦努阿图、所罗门群岛、基里巴斯、纽埃等捐赠各种球类、训练教学器材、健身设施等,帮助当地民众改善运动条件。

广东在巴布亚新几内亚、瓦努阿图、斐济等国开设“中国剧场”电视栏目,合作拍摄《斐济面对面》《中国江门市—所罗门群岛霍尼亚拉市2021年春节特别节目》等专题节目。

七、民间和地方友好合作

截至目前,广东与岛国建立了2对友好省州(斐济苏瓦、密克罗尼西亚联邦丘克州)和5对友好城市(深圳—萨摩亚阿皮亚市、中山—密克罗尼西亚联邦雅浦州如尔市、东莞—汤加哈派地区、佛山—



瓦努阿图维拉港市、江门—斐济劳托卡市), 2 对友好交流省州(巴布亚新几内亚东高地省、瓦努阿图谢法省)和 5 对友好交流城市(广州—斐济苏瓦、深圳—巴布亚新几内亚莫尔斯比港、中山—密克罗尼西亚联邦波纳佩州索克斯市、江门—所罗门群岛霍尼亚拉市、珠海万山海洋开发试验区—瓦努阿图卢甘维尔市), 5 对友好协会关系(瓦努阿图、汤加、密克罗尼西亚联邦、纽埃中国友好协会, 所罗门群岛瓜达尔卡纳尔省广东友好协会)。

展望

太平洋岛国地区是 21 世纪海上丝绸之路的南向延伸地带, 是广东更高水平全方位对外开放合作重点区域, 在新发展阶段, 面对百年未有之大变局, 广东愿同岛国一道, 落实习近平主席同岛国领导人达成的重要共识, 进一步密切交往, 扩大务实合作, 深化民心相通, 为共筑中国和太平洋岛国命运共同体作出新的更大贡献。



Fact Sheet: Cooperation Between Guangdong Province and Pacific Island Countries

Preface

In November 2014, President Xi Jinping and leaders of the Pacific Island Countries (PICs) that have diplomatic relations with China met in Fiji and unanimously agreed to establish a strategic partnership of mutual respect and common development. In November 2018, President Xi Jinping and leaders of PICs that have diplomatic relations with China met in Papua New Guinea and unanimously agreed to elevate their relations to a comprehensive strategic partnership featuring mutual respect and common development, and created a new situation of all round cooperation.

In recent years, Guangdong has resolutely implemented the important consensus reached by President Xi Jinping and the leaders of PICs, actively carry out all round exchanges and cooperation, strive to allow the people of PICs to obtain real benefits, and help build a community with a shared future for China and PICs. This article is now published to comprehensively

show the fruitful results of cooperation between Guangdong and PICs.

I. Important documents and visits

Important documents

In 2018, during President Xi Jinping's visit to Papua New Guinea, Guangdong signed memorandum of understanding on promoting friendly exchanges with 8 PICs that have diplomatic relations with China, namely Fiji, Papua New Guinea, the Federated States of Micronesia, Samoa, Tanga, Vanuatu, Cook Islands and Niue. In 2019 and 2020, Guangdong signed memorandum of understanding on promoting friendly exchanges with Solomon Islands and Kiribati. This has strengthened policy synergy, planned cooperation directions, and further promoted all round exchanges and cooperation between Guangdong and PICs.

Important visits

Since 2015, H.E. Josaia Voreqe Bainimarama, Fiji Prime Minister (July 2015), H.E. Peter O'Neill, then Papua New

Guinea Prime Minister (July 2016, December 2017, June 2018), H.E. Charlot Salwai, then Vanuatu Prime Minister (October 2016, January 2018), H.E. Peter M. Christian, then President of the Federated States of Micronesia (March 2017), H.M. Tupou VI, the King of Tonga (March 2018), H.E. Tuilaepa Sailele Malielegaoi, then Prime Minister of Samoa (September 2018), H.E. Manasseh Sogavare, Solomon Islands Prime Minister (October 2019), H.E. Taneti Maamau, Kiribati President (January 2020), other heads of state or government, and about 70 batches of ministerial delegations have visited Guangdong.

During this period, a total of 11 Guangdong provincial leaders including Mr. Hu Chunhua, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and then Party Secretary of the Guangdong Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China (May 2015), and Mr. Li Xi, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of



China, and Party Secretary of the Guangdong Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China (September 2018), have led delegations to visit PICs such as Fiji, Papua New Guinea, the Federated States of Micronesia, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu, and Cook Islands.

II. People's livelihood assistance

Complete projects

As of now, Guangdong has completed 18 people's livelihood projects in PICs, including China-Papua New Guinea Friendship School Butuka Academy, China (Guangdong) - Papua New Guinea Malaria Prevention Center, Scratchley Road, Pari Road and Bus Station Pavilions in Port Moresby, Fiji Suva City Hall Auditorium Renovation, Fiji Marist Brothers High School Stadium Reconstruction, China-Samoa Friendship Park, Samoa Culture and Art Center, Tonga Capital Central District pedestrian trails, Tupou College roads, Tapu Island tourist attractions roads, Ha'apai Islands pedestrian trails, Vanuatu Port Vila Stadium, etc.

At present, Guangdong tries

to overcome the impact of the pandemic, and actively promotes the construction of the National Convention Center of the Federated State of Micronesia, the Kiribati Capital Youth Park and other projects to strive for early completion.

Goods and Materials

Since 2015, Guangdong has provided about 62 batches of people's livelihood material assistance to PICs, including production equipment such as tractors, excavators, fishing boats, generators, living materials such as solar lamps, water storage tanks, iron sheet tiles, trash can, medical equipment such as ECG monitors, air pressure instruments, hospital carts, teaching equipment such as desks and chairs, computers, schoolbags, stationery, school uniforms, vehicles such as school buses, garbage trucks, passenger trucks, motorcycles, sports equipment such as basketball racks, barbells, footballs, fitness facilities, and digital devices such as LED screens, sound equipment, film screening equipment, cameras.

In the future, Guangdong will continue to provide support

and help to PICs within its capacity to improve people's livelihood. In 2022, Guangdong plans to donate tractors, generators, solar lamps, water storage tanks, iron sheet tiles, electronic education equipment, desk, chairs and schoolbags, etc.

III. Cooperation in COVID Response and Public Health

Since 2015, Guangdong has continued to carry out medical tours to PICs including Fiji, Papua New Guinea, the Federated States of Micronesia, Samoa, Tonga, and Vanuatu, and sent 22 medical teams to provide local diagnosis and treatment for nearly 6,000 patients in ophthalmology, dental, cardiovascular departments etc., and more than 300 cataract removal surgeries have been conducted.

Since the outbreak of COVID-19 in 2020, the two sides conducted close cooperation on joint fight against the pandemic. Guangdong continues to provide anti-COVID-19 supplies to PICs, donating more than 1.8 million pieces of supplies such as medical masks, test reagents, gloves, protective clothing, goggles, hand



sanitizer, protective masks, forehead thermometers, and 30 simple isolation wards. Over 10 video conferences of exchanges of epidemic prevention experience have been held.

IV. Disaster Prevention and Mitigation

In March 2018, a strong earthquake occurred in central Papua New Guinea, and Tonga, Fiji, and Samoa were swept by a tropical hurricane. Guangdong provided emergency assistance to the above countries immediately. In January 2022, an outbreak of a volcano in the sea of Tonga caused natural disasters such as tsunami, and Solomon Islands experienced an outbreak of COVID-19. Via China-Pacific Island Countries Reserve of Emergency Supplies, Guangdong immediately sent about 60 tons of disaster relief supplies such as food, water, PPE, tents, water purifiers, generators, high-voltage water pumps and chainsaws to Tonga, and provided about 24 tons of anti-COVID-19 supplies such as medical masks, gloves, goggles, protective clothing, and folding beds to Solomon Islands, demonstrating the spirit of a community

of shared future which stands together through storm and stress.

V. Economic and Trade Cooperation

Since 2015, Guangdong has held 4 Guangdong famous products exhibition activities in Fiji, Tonga, Vanuatu, Samoa, and Cook Islands. Guangdong has invited delegations from PICs to participate in exhibitions and conventions, such as Guangdong 21st Century Maritime Silk Road International Expo, China International Small and Medium Enterprises Fair, the Guangdong Modern Agriculture Expo, etc. Guangdong has actively participated in multilateral platforms such as the 2nd and 3rd China-Pacific Island Countries Economic Development and Cooperation Forum (2013, 2019), Forum on Fishery Cooperation and Development (2021), to promote trade between the two sides.

Relevant enterprises in Guangdong province have participated in the construction and operation of infrastructure, agricultural and fishery projects in PICs such as Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, etc. These

projects have promoted local economic and social development.

VI. Human Resources Development, Culture, Sports, Radio and Television exchanges

Adhering to the principal of teaching someone how to fish instead of giving him fish, with a priority to justice, Guangdong actively helps PICs in their human resources development. From 2015 to 2021, a total of 30 training courses in various fields such as agriculture, fishery, medical care, etc. were held. Nearly 500 Students from 10 PICs such as Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Cook Islands and Niue came to Guangdong to study. Guangdong sent experts to train more than 1,100 local medical staff, Chinese tour guides, and agricultural and fishery technicians in Fiji, the Federated States of Micronesia, Cook Islands, and Niue.

Since 2015, Guangdong has continued to carry out cultural exchanges with PICs and sent about 15 batches of art troupes to 7 PICs including Fiji, Tonga, the Federated States of Micronesia, and



Vanuatu. In occasions of celebrations for anniversaries of establishment of diplomatic relations, a total of 24 theme performances featuring Chinese and Lingnan-style culture were held, actively spreading Chinese and Lingnan-style culture, attracting more than 15,000 local audiences, and warmly welcomed by all sectors of society. Tonga, the Federated States of Micronesia, Cook Islands and other PICs sent art troupes to Guangdong to participate in the Guangdong Tourism and Culture Festival, Guangdong's 21st Century Maritime Silk Road International Expo and other activities to perform traditional folk songs and dances of PICs.

Guangdong and Solomon Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia and other countries carry out project exchanges and athlete training in the fields of table tennis, football etc. Guangdong has donated different kinds of sport, training and fitness facilities to Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Kiribati, Niue and other PICs to help local people improve their exercise conditions.

Guangdong has opened a "China Theater" TV channel in Papua New Guinea,

Vanuatu, Fiji, and co-produced special programs such as Fiji Face to Face, China Jiangmen City Solomon Islands Honiara City Spring Festival Special Program 2021.

VII. People-to-People and Sub-national Friendship and Cooperation

As of now, Guangdong and PICs have established 2 pairs of sister provinces (Suva, Fiji, Chuuk State, the Federated States of Micronesia), 5 pairs of sister cities (Shenzhen and Apia, Samoa, Zhongshan and Rull Municipality, Yap State, the Federated States of Micronesia, Dongguan and Ha'apai Islands, Tonga, Foshan and Port Vila, Vanuatu, Jiangmen and Lautoka City, Fiji), 2 pairs of friendly exchanges provinces (Eastern Highlands Province, Papua New Guinea, Shefa Province, Vanuatu), 5 pairs of friendly exchanges cities (Guangzhou and Suva, Fiji, Shenzhen and Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, Zhongshan and Municipality of Sokehs, Pohnpei State, the Federated States of Micronesia, Jiangmen and Honiara, Solomon Islands, Zhuhai Wanshan Ocean Development Pilot Zone and Luganville, Vanuatu), 5 pairs

of friendship association relations (Vanuatu, Tonga, the Federated States of Micronesia, Niue China Friendship Associations, Solomon Islands Guadalcanal Province Guangdong Friendship Association).

Prospects

South Pacific region is located on the southern extension of the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road, and it is a key area for Guangdong's comprehensive opening up to the outside world on a higher level. In the new development stage, and in the face of major changes unseen in a century, Guangdong is willing to work with PICs to implement the important consensus reached by President Xi Jinping and leaders of PICs, build closer ties, expand pragmatic cooperation, deepen people-to-people bonds, and make new and greater contributions to jointly promote the community with a shared future for China and PICs.

山东省与太平洋岛国合作成果清单

2022 年 05 月 25 日 消息来源：山东省人民政府外事办公室

山东省与太平洋岛国交往源远流长。30 多年来，双方在平台机制、地方交往、经贸合作、卫生健康、教育培训等领域的友好交流与务实合作取得丰硕成果，在携手应对新冠肺炎疫情、自然灾害、气候变化的过程中更是诠释了中国和太平洋岛国人民“患难见真情”的真谛。双方交流合作有力促进了各自经济社会发展，增进了民心相通，给双方人民带来福祉。特此梳理双方成果清单，回顾友好历史，展现合作成果，共创美好未来。

一、机制平台建设

2022 年 4 月 28 日，中国—太平洋岛国应对气候变化合作中心在山东省正式启用，山东省委、省政府主要领导，外交部和生态环境部领导，中国驻太平洋岛国使节，太平洋岛国有关部长，岛国驻华使节，以及双方地方政府、高校、研究机构代表出席活动。期间，签署了 3 对友好省州、友好城市合作文件，推动了南南合作、物资捐赠、气变合作等 6 个合作项目落地，发布了山东省与太平洋岛国友好省州、友好城市应对气候变化合作倡议，并宣布向太平洋岛国提供山东省应对气候变化国际学生奖学金。4 月 28 日下午，中国—太平洋岛国应对气候变化高端对话会在聊城市成功举办，双方知名专家和学者围绕“绿色发展：中国和太平洋岛国携手应对气候变化”主题进行了研讨，为气变中心发展建言献策。此次活动层次高、影响大、效果实，参加活动的太平洋岛国政要、驻华使节热烈祝贺并高度评价气变中心启用。作为中国与太平洋岛国在气候变化领域成立的第一个多边合作平台，气变中心的正式启用对推动双方开展应对气候变化合作起到积极促进作用。

二、地方交往

山东省与太平洋岛国地方交流与合作保持着良好态势。双方在经贸、农业、渔业、矿业、教育、抗疫等多领域开展了多种形式的交往和务实合作，

取得积极成效。截止目前，山东省已与巴布亚新几内亚、密克罗尼西亚联邦、斐济、汤加、基里巴斯、所罗门群岛 6 个太平洋岛国建立了 8 对友好省州、城市和友好合作关系：

1988 年 9 月，济南市与巴新首都莫尔斯比港市建立友好城市关系。

1996 年 9 月，山东省与巴布亚新几内亚东赛皮克省缔结友好省关系。

1998 年，山东省与密克罗尼西亚联邦科斯雷州缔结友好省州关系。

2014 年 6 月，泰安市与斐济楠迪市建立友好合作关系。

2021 年 11 月，聊城市与汤加瓦瓦乌群岛签署了建立友好合作关系城市协议书。

2022 年 4 月，在中国—太平洋岛国应对气候变化合作中心启用仪式上，山东省与所罗门群岛伊莎贝尔省、青岛市与基里巴斯泰奈纳诺市、聊城市与基里巴斯比休岛市签署了缔结友好合作关系或友城协议书。青岛市和聊城市向基里巴斯友城捐赠了急需的机械设备。

三、经贸合作

2021 年，山东省与太平洋岛国进出口额超过 4.87 亿美元。山东信发集团、烟建集团、俚岛海洋科技有限公司等山东省企业在太平洋岛国投资兴业，支持当地经济社会发展。

四、卫生健康

山东省与太平洋岛国在卫生健康领域开展富有成效的合作，积极为构建人类卫生健康共同体贡献力量。



一是医疗合作。2018年7月至今,山东省已派出4批援助汤加医疗队,援外医生12人次,完成接诊近3万人次,极大解决当地居民卫生健康问题,提升汤加医疗卫生水平。2019年9月,滨州医学院附属医院与汤加维奥拉医院建立友好合作关系。

二是抗疫合作面对突如其来的新冠肺炎疫情,山东省与太平洋岛国心手相连、共抗疫情。山东向斐济、密克罗尼西亚联邦、基里巴斯捐赠抗疫物资,为太平洋岛国抗击新冠肺炎疫情提供了力所能及的帮助。2020年11月,山东省与友好州密克罗尼西亚联邦科斯雷州共同举办“中国山东省—密联邦科斯雷州心手相连 共抗疫情视频交流会”,开展经验分享与交流,提供诊疗和防控指导与咨询。

五、教育培训

山东与太平洋岛国通过举办论坛、培训、支教活动,建设高端智库、共同开展研究等方式,在教育培训合作方面取得了丰硕成果。

一是智库研究全国领先。2012年9月,聊城大学太平洋岛国研究中心成立,这是中国第一个独立建制的太平洋岛国研究机构。2022年4月,聊城大学太平洋岛国研究中心与社会科学文献出版社共同发布《太平洋岛国蓝皮书—太平洋岛国发展报告(2021)》与《太平洋岛国研究》(第六辑),是国内关于太平洋岛国地区的最新研究成果。

二是平台搭建富有成效。2014年至2020年,聊城大学先后主办了四届“太平洋岛国研究高层论坛”,双方专家、学者共同就中太交流合作进行探讨。

三是教育合作硕果累累。2015年,聊城大学与南太平洋大学斐济签署全面交流与合作备忘录。2018年9月,聊城大学与萨摩亚国立大学共同举行孔子学院揭牌仪式。

此外,山东还派出了多批支教教师赴岛国工作,有力推动了太平洋岛国的教育发展。2016年1月至2019年12月,聊城大学先后派出4批21人次教育援助团队,在萨摩亚10所学校开展了为期4年的理科教学工作。2019年初,聊城大学多名农业领域专业教师赴汤加援助,双方共建“鲁太农作物新品种培育推广中心(汤加)”。

四是职业教育交流日渐密切。近年来山东与太平洋岛国在职业教育领域的交流与合作不断深化。2020年1月,巴布亚新几内亚唐博斯科技术大学一行4人到山东劳动职业技术学院学习交流。之后,山东劳动职业技术学院与巴布亚新几内亚唐博斯科技术大学建立友好关系。

五是职业培训成效显著。针对太平洋岛国需求,山东积极开展职业培训,为太平洋岛国培养各类技术人才。2006年10月,巴布亚新几内亚派学员赴济南参加由山东省科技厅、山东省农业机械科研所承办的农业机械综合实用技术国际培训班。2018年5月,山东省人社厅和商务厅联合举办了“2018年萨摩亚烹饪技能培训课程”。2019年10月,由商务部主办、山东商业职业技术学院承办的“2019年萨摩亚冷藏和空调系统技术培训班”举办。同年10月,“2019年萨摩亚家具制作和木工技术培训班”在山东外贸职业学院开班。

六、文化交流

山东省与太平洋岛国开展了丰富多彩的文化交流,曾派遣多批演出团组赴太平洋岛国开展魔术、杂技、传统戏曲演出;邀请太平洋岛国官员来鲁参加优秀传统文化体验式培训。

1985年9月和2000年9月,济南市分别派出魔术杂技团、吕剧团参加了巴布亚新几内亚独立10周年和25周年庆典演出。自2021年12月起,由基里巴斯国家博物馆带来的《风从赤道来:基里巴斯文化展》先后在青岛市、威海市博物馆等地展出。

山东省高度重视与太平洋岛国交流与合作。面对百年未有之大变局,山东省愿从地方层面,努力在太平洋岛国践行共建“一带一路”倡议和人类命运共同体理念。

下步,山东省将发挥独特优势,做好中国—太平洋岛国应对气候变化合作中心工作,推动地方合作多结硕果,经贸合作行稳致远,人文与医疗卫生交流不断拓展,为深化中国与太平洋岛国全面战略伙伴关系贡献山东力量。

List of Deliverables for the Cooperation between Shandong Province and Pacific Island Countries

Shandong Province and Pacific island countries enjoy long-lasting friendly exchanges. For more than 30 years, the friendly exchanges and pragmatic cooperation between the two sides in such fields as platforms and mechanisms, sub-national exchanges, economy and trade, health, education and training have made remarkable achievements. In particular, the cooperation in response to COVID-19, natural disasters, and climate change fully demonstrates the true friendship between the people of China and Pacific island countries in time of adversity. The exchanges and cooperation between the two sides have promoted our respective economic and social development, enhanced people-to-people ties, and brought benefits to the people. This list of deliverables helps review the history of friendly exchanges and achievements of cooperation between the two sides, so as to usher in a bright future.

I. Mechanism and Platform Building

On April 28, 2022, the China-Pacific Island Countries Climate Action Cooperation Center was officially unveiled. Principal leaders from the CPC Shandong Provincial Committee and Shandong Provincial Government, leaders from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, Chinese ambassadors to Pacific island countries, ministers of Pacific island countries, ambassadors of Pacific island countries to China, and representatives from sub-national governments, universities, and research institutions attended the ceremony. During the event, 3 sister-relation agreements were signed, and 6 projects on such topics as south-south cooperation, donation and climate action were launched. It also issued the Initiative on Strengthening Climate Action Cooperation between Shandong Province and Its Sister Prov-

inces (States) and Sister Cities in Pacific Island Countries and announced the Shandong Climate Action International Scholarship to Students from Pacific Island Countries. On the afternoon of April 28, the China-Pacific Island Countries High-level Dialogue on Climate Action was convened in Liaocheng City. Experts and scholars, under the theme of Green Development: Working Together in Response to Climate Change, shared their insights and views on the development of the center. Leaders of Pacific island countries and their ambassadors to China congratulated and spoke highly of the unveiling of the center. As the first multilateral cooperation platform on climate action between China and Pacific island countries, the center will play an active role in advancing cooperation in climate action.

II. Sub-national Exchanges

Shandong Province and Pacific island countries have maintained a





good momentum in sub-national exchanges and cooperation. The two sides have carried out various forms of engagement and practical cooperation in fields such as economy and trade, agriculture, fishery, mining, education, and pandemic response, achieving fruitful outcomes. The province has established 8 pairs of sister provinces/states, sister cities, and friendly and cooperative relations with sub-national governments in Papua New Guinea, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Tonga, Kiribati, and Solomon Islands.

In September 1988, Jinan City and Port Moresby, the capital of Papua New Guinea, became sister cities.

In September 1996, Shandong Province and East Sepik Province of Papua New Guinea became sister provinces.

In 1998, Shandong Province and Kosrae State of Federated States of Micronesia established sister ties.

In June 2014, Tai'an City and Nadi City of Fiji established friendly and cooperative relations.

In November 2021, Liaocheng City and Vava'u of Tonga established friendly and cooperative relations.

In April 2022, at the unveiling ceremony of China-Pacific Island Countries Climate Action Cooperation Center, Shandong Province and Isabel Province of Solomon Islands, Qingdao City and Teinainano Urban Council of Kiribati, Liaocheng City and Betio Town Council of Kiribati signed agreements on establishing friendly and cooperative relations or sister cities. Qingdao City and Liaocheng City donated urgently-needed machines to their sister cities in Kiribati.

III. Economic and Trade Cooperation

The year 2021 saw the two-way trade volume between Shandong Province and Pacific island countries exceed USD 487 million. Many Shandong enterprises, including Xinfu Group, Yanjian Group and Shandong Lidao Oceanic Technology Company, have made investments in Pacific island countries to support local economic and social de-

velopment.

IV. Health

Shandong Province and Pacific island countries have engaged in fruitful health cooperation, contributing to the building of a global community of health for all.

On cooperation in medical care, Shandong Province has sent 12 doctors in four batches of medical teams to Tonga since July 2018. They provided nearly 30,000 medical consultations in total to solve the health issues of local patients and improve medical services in Tonga. In September 2019, a friendly and cooperative relation was established between Binzhou Medical University Hospital and Vaiola Hospital in Tonga.

On cooperation against COVID-19, Shandong Province and Pacific island countries stood united in the face of the sudden outbreak of the pandemic. The province extended a helping hand to the best of its capability to Pacific island countries by donating medical supplies to Fiji, Micronesia and Kiribati. In November 2020, Shandong





and Kosrae, its sister state in Micronesia, held an online meeting with the theme of Join Hands in Fighting Against COVID-19, on which Shandong shared its experiences and ideas on the treatment, prevention and control of the pandemic.

V. Education and Training

Shandong Province and Pacific island countries have carried out fruitful cooperation in education and training by holding forums and training sessions, dispatching volunteer teachers, establishing high-level think tanks, and undertaking joint research.

First, pioneering efforts in researches by think tank in China. The Research Center for Pacific Island Countries of Liaocheng University was established in September 2012. It is the first independent research institution on Pacific island countries in China. In April 2022, the center, together with Social Sciences Academic Press, published the Blue Book of Pacific Island Countries – Annual Report on Development of Pacific Island Countries

(2021) and Research on Pacific Island Countries (Volume VI), which introduced latest Chinese research results on the Pacific island countries.

Second, significant progress in building platforms. From 2014 to 2020, Liaocheng University hosted four sessions of High Level Forum for Studies of Pacific Island Countries, where experts and scholars discussed the exchanges and cooperation between China and Pacific island countries.

Third, fruitful education cooperation. Liaocheng University and the University of the South Pacific (Fiji) signed a memorandum of understanding on exchanges and cooperation in 2015. Liaocheng University and the National University of Samoa held an inauguration ceremony for the Confucius Institute in September 2018.

In addition, Shandong has sent several batches of volunteer teachers to Pacific island countries, facilitating their education development. From January 2016 to December 2019, Liaocheng University has sent 21 educational professionals in four batches to

teach science-related subjects for four years in 10 schools of Samoa. In early 2019, several teachers specializing in agricultural sciences from Liaocheng University went to Tonga for teaching, during which the two sides jointly built the Shandong-Pacific Crop Variety Breeding and Promotion Center (Tonga).

Fourth, closer ties in vocational education. Recent years have seen ever-deepening interactions and partnerships between Shandong and Pacific island countries in vocational education. In January 2020, four delegates from Don Bosco Technological University of Papua New Guinea visited Shandong Labor Vocational and Technical College. The two sides then established sister relations.

Fifth, marked outcomes in vocational training. Shandong offered need-based vocational training programs to help Pacific island countries train skilled personnel. In October 2006, Papua New Guinean students visited Jinan for the international training course on agricultural machinery applications, which was organized by Shandong Provin-





cial Department of Science and Technology and Shandong Institute of Agricultural Machinery. In May 2018, Shandong Provincial Department of Human Resources and Social Security, and Shandong Provincial Department of Commerce organized Training Course on Culinary Skills for Samoa. In October 2019, Training Course on Refrigeration and Air Conditioning System Technology for Samoa, sponsored by the Ministry of Commerce and organized by Shandong Institute of Commerce and Technology, was held. The same year also saw the opening of Training Course on Furniture Making and Woodcraft for Samoa at Shandong Foreign Trade Vocational College in October.

VI. Cultural Exchanges

Shandong Province initiated a wide spectrum of cultural activities with Pacific island countries, such as several art troupes visiting Pacific island countries to perform magic show, acrobatics, and traditional Chinese opera. Officials from Pacific island countries were invited to Shandong for exper-

iential training sessions on fine traditional Chinese culture.

Between September 1985 and September 2000, Jinan's magic show, acrobatic and Lyu Opera troupes performed at the ceremonies in celebration of the 10th and 25th anniversaries of Papua New Guinean independence. Wind from the Equator: Kiribati Cultural Exhibition by National Museum of Kiribati has toured Qingdao Museum and Weihai Museum since December 2021.

Shandong Province highly values its ties with Pacific island countries. In the face of momentous changes unseen in a century, the province is ready to work with Pacific island countries at the sub-national level to implement the Belt and Road Initiative and contribute to building a community with a shared future for mankind.

Backed with its unique strengths, Shandong Province will fulfill the tasks concerning China-Pacific Island Countries Climate Action Cooperation Center, secure greater results out of sub-national partnerships, seek

long-lasting economic and trade ties, and advance exchanges in areas such as culture and health, contributing to deepening comprehensive strategic partnership between China and Pacific island countries.

福建省与太平洋岛国合作成果清单

2022年05月25日 消息来源：福建省人民政府外事办公室

序言

2000年，福建省与巴布亚新几内亚东高地省缔结友好省关系，正式开启了福建省与太平洋岛国交流合作进程。以菌草技术合作为重要载体，福建省持续加强与岛国友好交流，不断拓展合作领域，丰富合作内涵，取得了积极成效。

一、地方政府合作

(一). 国际友城

2000年5月，时任福建省省长习近平与巴新东高地省时任省长拉法纳玛签署了福建省与东高地省结好协议书。两省政府交往密切，东高地省政府7次派出代表团来访福建，福建省领导4次率团访问东高地。

2021年7月，福建省与所罗门群岛西部省签署结好意向书。

(二). 项目合作

在时任福建省省长习近平的亲自推动下，福建省于2001年起在巴新东高地省实施菌草、旱稻技术援助项目，截至目前已实施三期，共举办技术培训班7期，累计培训623人。该项目为东高地省减贫增收、保障粮食安全发挥了重要作用。

2020年11月，福建省与巴新东高地省举办结好20周年庆祝活动，双方签署进一步加强友好交流合作协议。

二、减贫扶贫合作

(一). 菌草技术合作

2018年11月，在习近平主席访问巴新期间，两国政府签订了援巴新菌草、旱稻技术项目换文，

这一项目于2019年8月由福建农林大学国家菌草工程技术研究中心开始实施，在东高地省建立示范基地。目前已完成项目第一期，举办技术培训班18期，累计培训1241人，技术已推广到巴新8个省16个地区。

援斐济菌草技术示范中心项目是中斐两国领导人共同确定、推动的技术援助项目，2014年开始实施。至今福建农林大学国家菌草工程技术研究中心已承担两期技术援助项目任务；在斐济各地举办39期技术培训班，累计培训1704人；接收45名斐济农业官员和技术人员到福建农林大学培训。

2019年11月，福建农林大学国家菌草工程技术研究中心派遣2名专家赴萨摩亚进行菌草技术培训前期考察。2020年12月、2021年2月，成功举办两期菌草技术线上培训班，培训学员82人。

三、项目投资合作

(一). 基础设施

中国武夷巴新分公司在巴新承建了莫尔斯比港埃拉海滩公寓办公楼、亨加诺菲公路、CW2公路、戈罗卡市场等项目。

(二). 渔业

2020年11月，福建省中鸿渔业有限公司与巴新渔业部、西部省就在西部省达鲁岛投资建设“综合多功能渔业工业园”项目签署备忘录。

四、文化、教育、卫生交流合作

(一). 文化

2010年，6名法属波利尼西亚南岛语族后人驾独木舟从塔希提岛出发，抵达福建开展“南岛语族寻根之旅”，探访先祖足迹。



2017年12月,福建省实验闽剧院赴巴新首都莫尔斯比港,参加中国巴新友好联合会成立十周年“四海同心”文艺汇演。

2020年5月,福建省与中国人民对外友好协会组织太平洋岛国驻华使节访问福建,深入了解平潭南岛语族文化。

(二). 教育

2018年10月,福建商学院与巴新东新不列颠省签订教育合作框架协议。2019年10月,首批巴新8名留学生来校学习。

(三). 卫生

2020年5月,为支持巴新抗击新冠肺炎疫情,福建省向巴新政府和东高地省共计捐赠2万个医用防护口罩和3万个一次性使用医用口罩。

太平洋岛国地处21世纪海上丝绸之路的延伸地带,双方交流合作前景广阔。福建省将发挥地方资源与优势,加强与岛国的地方政府合作,扩大人文交流,拓展合作领域,助力中国与太平洋岛国全面战略伙伴关系发展。

五、海洋合作

2017年9月,中国—小岛屿国家海洋部长圆桌会议在福建平潭举办,来自4大洲12个岛屿国家的代表参会,其中包括斐济、纽埃、巴新、萨摩亚等4个太平洋岛国的代表。与会代表围绕蓝色经济、海洋环境保护、岛屿可持续发展等议题展开探讨。会议还通过了《平潭宣言》。

2021年9月,中国—太平洋岛国“合作共赢、共同发展”论坛在福建平潭举办,包括13名岛国驻华使节代表在内的近百名嘉宾参会。与会嘉宾围绕海洋经济合作与岛屿可持续发展展开探讨。

展望

当前,福建省正着力推动21世纪海上丝绸之路核心区建设走深走实,深入实施“丝路伙伴计划”。

Achievements: Cooperation Between Fujian Province and Pacific Island Countries

Preface

In 2000, Fujian Province and Eastern Highlands Province of Papua New Guinea (PNG) established sister-province relationship, kicking off exchanges and cooperation between Fujian Province and the Pacific island countries. Starting with exchanges on Juncao technology, Fujian Province has continuously strengthened friendly interactions with Pacific island countries, and expanded the fields of cooperation with positive results.

I. Government-to-Government Cooperation

Sister-province Relationships

In May 2000, the then Governor of Fujian, Xi Jinping, and the then Governor of Eastern Highlands Province, Peti Lafanama, signed the agreement on the establishment of sister-province relationship between the two provinces. Since then, the two provincial governments have maintained close

exchanges. The Eastern Highlands provincial government has sent delegations to Fujian seven times, and four Fujian provincial leaders have led delegations to Eastern Highlands.

In July 2021, Fujian Province and Western Province of the Solomon Islands signed a letter of intent for the establishment of sister-province relationship.

Project Cooperation

Thanks to the efforts of the then Fujian Governor Xi Jinping, Fujian started the Juncao and upland rice technology project in Eastern Highlands Province of PNG in 2001. Up to now, three phases of the project have been implemented, with a total of seven technical training courses held and 623 people trained. The project has played an important role in reducing poverty, increasing income and ensuring food security in Eastern Highlands.

In November 2020, at the celebration of the 20th anniversary

of their sister-province relationship, Fujian Province and Eastern Highlands Province signed an agreement to further strengthen friendly exchanges and cooperation.

II. Cooperation in Poverty Reduction and Alleviation

Juncao Technology Cooperation

In November 2018, during President Xi Jinping's visit to Papua New Guinea, governments of the two countries exchanged documents for a demonstration project to help PNG with mushroom and upland rice planting. The project was launched by the National Juncao Engineering Technology Research Center of Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University in August 2019, and a demonstration base was built in Eastern Highlands Province thereafter. At present, the first phase of the project has been completed, with 18 technical training courses held and a total of 1,241 people trained. The technology has been





introduced to 16 regions in eight provinces of PNG.

The China-Fiji Juncao Technology Demonstration Center in Fiji was established in 2014 with joint support from the leaders of both countries. Two phases of technical cooperation have been carried out with assistance from the National Juncao Engineering Technology Research Center of Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University. Thirty-nine technical training courses were held and 1,704 people trained in Fiji. Forty-five Fijian agricultural officials and technicians have participated in trainings held at Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University.

In November 2019, the National Juncao Engineering Technology Research Center sent two experts to Samoa for a preliminary study on Juncao technology training. In December 2020 and February 2021, two online training courses on Juncao technology were successfully held with 82 trainees.

III. Project Investment Cooperation

Infrastructure

The PNG branch of China Wuyi Company has been actively involved in local infrastructure development projects, including the Ela Beach Apartment and Office Building in Port Moresby, Henganofi Highway, CW2 Highway, and the Goroka Market.

Fishery

In November 2020, Fujian Zhonghong Fishery Co., Ltd. signed a memorandum with the Ministry of Fisheries of Papua New Guinea and the Western Province on building the “Comprehensive Multifunctional Fishery Industrial Park” on Daru Island in Western Province.

IV. Cultural, Educational and Health Exchanges and Cooperation

Culture

In 2010, six Austronesian descendants from French Polynesia set off in a canoe from Tahiti for Fujian in search of their ancestral roots.

In December 2017, Fujian Experimental Min Opera Theater staged a performance in Port Moresby, the capital

of PNG, for the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the China-Papua New Guinea Friendship Federation.

In May 2020, Fujian Province and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries invited diplomatic envoys from South Pacific island countries to Fujian to gain an in-depth understanding of the Austronesian culture of Pingtan.

Education

In October 2018, Fujian Business University and East New Britain Province of PNG signed an educational cooperation framework agreement. In October 2019, the university welcomed the first group of eight students from Papua New Guinea.

Health

In May 2020, Fujian Province donated a total of 20,000 medical protective masks and 30,000 disposable medical masks to the Papua New Guinean government and Eastern Highlands Province to support their fight against the Covid-19 pandemic.

V. Maritime Cooperation





In September 2017, the China-Island Countries Ocean-related Ministerial Roundtable was held in Pingtan, Fujian. Representatives from 12 island countries, including Fiji, Niue, Papua New Guinea, and Samoa, attended the meeting. The meeting covered such topics as blue economy, marine environmental protection, and sustainable development of islands, and adopted the Pingtan Declaration.

In September 2021, the Forum on Win-Win Cooperation for Common Development of China-Pacific Island Countries was held in Pingtan, Fujian. Nearly 100 guests, including 13 diplomatic envoys from Pacific island countries, attended the forum and held discussions on issues including cooperation in marine economy and sustainable development of islands.

Prospects

Today, Fujian Province is making great efforts to promote the building of the core area of the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road and the “Silk Road Partnership”. Pacific island

countries are located in the extension of the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road. The two sides enjoy broad prospects for exchanges and cooperation. By tapping to its local resources and advantages, Fujian will step up cooperation with local governments of Pacific island countries in broader areas and enhance people-to-people exchanges, so as to contribute to advancing the comprehensive strategic partnership between China and Pacific island countries.

中国驻斐济使馆发言人就中国—太平洋岛国合作答记者问

2022 年 05 月 27 日 消息来源：中国驻斐济大使馆官网

问：有报道称，日前，密克罗尼西亚总统帕努埃洛就“中国—太平洋岛国共同发展愿景”及“五年行动计划”致函太平洋岛国地区领导人，称应拒绝预先拟定的草案，草案实质是将所有岛国同中国捆绑在一起，影响岛国主权，请问使馆对此有何评论？

答：个别国家领导人有关中国—太平洋岛国合作的言论是对中国外交政策和中太全面战略伙伴关系的曲解，完全不符合事实，不代表太平洋岛国的主流意见，不利于中太关系的深入发展，有关言论不排除系受西方势力的怂恿与操纵。

中方同太平洋岛国发展关系、开展合作，始终坚持大小国家一律平等，以诚相待、以心相交，秉持正确义利观和真实亲诚理念，并取得了丰硕成果，受到岛国政府和人民的真诚欢迎。即将举行的第二次中国—太平洋岛国外长会旨在凝聚各方携手推动和平与发展、应对各类风险和挑战的共识，深化中国同岛国各领域友好交流和务实合作，促进亚太地区繁荣稳定，得到岛国方面的积极响应和普遍支持。

我想再次强调，太平洋岛国不是谁家的“后院”，应该成为国际合作的大舞台，而不是地缘博弈的竞技场。我们坚持开放包容，从不强迫岛国选边站队，从不强买强卖，从不谋求私利和所谓“势力范围”，始终是谋和平、促发展、求合作的建设性力量。相信太平洋地区有识之士能够明辨是非，认清谁是真正的朋友，谁是破坏地区和平稳定和发展的麻烦制造者。任何企图诋毁中国外交政策、破坏中国和太平洋岛国关系的图谋都不可能得逞，没有市场。

Remarks by Ambassador on China's Cooperation with Pacific Island Countries

Q: It is reported that recently, in a letter to the leaders of the PICs, President David W. Panuelo of the Federated States of Micronesia attempted to talk them around to rejecting the draft Vision on common development between China and PICs and the Five-Year Plan of Action, and claimed that the draft is to bind all island countries to China, which would affect their national sovereignty. What is your comment on this?

A: The remarks made by some leaders on China-PICs' cooperation distort China's diplomatic policy and the China-PICs comprehensive strategic partnership. They do not represent the mainstream views of the PICs and what they said may do harm to the in-depth development of China-Pacific relations. There is a possibility that the remarks might be instigated and manipulated by some forces in the west.

In developing partnerships and conducting cooperation with PICs, China always treats

all countries, big or small, as equals, with sincerity, upholds justice while pursuing shared interests and follows the principle of sincerity, real results, affinity and good faith. Efforts made by the two have achieved fruitful results, which are warmly welcomed by the governments and people of Pacific island countries. The upcoming second China-PICs Foreign Ministers' Meeting aims to reach consensus on jointly promoting peace and development and coping with various risks and challenges, deepen friendly exchanges and practical cooperation between China and Pacific Island countries in various fields

and promote prosperity and stability in the Asia-Pacific region, which has received positive response and universal support from the PICs.

I would like to reiterate that the Pacific island countries are not the backyard of any country. The region should rather become a big stage for international cooperation than an arena for geopolitical games. At all times, China stays committed to openness and inclusiveness. We have neither forced PICs to take sides nor imposed our will on them, still less seek selfish interests or so-called "spheres of influence". China has always been a constructive force for peace, development and cooperation. We believe that people with vision in the Pacific region will be able to distinguish right from wrong and identify who their true friends are and who are troublemakers undermining regional peace, stability and development. Any attempt to defame China's foreign policy or undermine relations between China and PICs will get nowhere.

所罗门群岛总理索加瓦雷会见王毅

2022 年 05 月 27 日 消息来源：中国驻所罗门群岛大使馆官网 | 图片来源：中国驻所罗门群岛大使馆官网

当地时间 2022 年 5 月 26 日，所罗门群岛总理索加瓦雷在霍尼亚拉总理府会见国务委员兼外长王毅。

索加瓦雷请王毅转达对中国领导人的诚挚问候，衷心感谢中方为所发展提供有力支持和巨大帮助，表示所方坚定支持中方维护主权和领土完整，坚定捍卫一个中国原则，始终同中方肩并肩站在一起，站在历史的正确一边。

索加瓦雷说，中国已成为所最大的基础设施合作伙伴和可信赖的发展伙伴，感谢中方为所提供抗疫物资、快速检测设备并派遣医疗队，赞赏中方在霍尼亚拉发生骚乱后及时提供警用物资，派遣警务顾问，助力所维护社会治安。所中在平等相待、相互尊重基础上开展合作，各领域联系日益紧密，为所人民带来实实在在的福祉。

王毅转达中国领导人对索加瓦雷总理的亲切问候和良好祝愿，表示中方赞赏所方维护国家利益的坚定意志和发展中所友好合作的强烈愿望，赞赏所方恪守一个中国原则，坚持奉行对华友好政策。中方同样坚定支持所方维护国家主权独立，维护国内团结统一，坚定支持所方按照自主选择的发展道路加快实现国家繁荣富强。

王毅表示，友好不分先后，中所建交时间不长，但开局好、起步稳、发展快。两国政治互信不断深化，务实合作前景广阔，已成为相互信赖的好朋友、相互支持的好伙伴。事实证明，所方作出所中建交的政治决断，完全符合时代发展和进步潮流，完全符

合所人民的根本和长远利益。中方愿与所方本着只争朝夕后来居上精神将中所关系打造得越来越“铁”，合作推进得越来越深，更好地造福两国人民。

索加瓦雷感谢中方在联合国安理会为所方仗义执言，表示愿继续加强同中方在国际事务中的沟通协作。王毅强调，当前百年变局加速演进，单边霸凌行径横行，同时，新兴市场国家群体性崛起，和平发展仍是不可阻挡的潮流。中方愿同所方加强在联合国等多边机构中的协调配合，坚持真正的多边主义，推进 2030 年可持续发展议程、应对气候变化等合作，共同维护中小国家的正当权益。

会见后，双方出席了蓝色经济、关税优惠、卫生抗疫、民航、防灾减灾等合作文件签字仪式。

同日，王毅同所罗门群岛代总督奥蒂会见，同马内莱外长会谈并共见记者。

Solomon Islands Prime Minister Manasseh Damukana Sogavare Meets with Wang Yi

On May 26, 2022 local time, Solomon Islands Prime Minister Manasseh Damukana Sogavare met with State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi at the Prime Minister's Office in Honiara.

Sogavare asked Wang Yi to convey his sincere greetings to the Chinese leaders and his heartfelt thanks to China for its strong support and great help for Solomon Islands' development. He expressed that Solomon Islands firmly supports China in safeguarding its sovereignty and territorial integrity, firmly defends the one-China principle, and always stands shoulder to shoulder with China on the right side of history.

Sogavare said that China has become the largest infrastructure partner and a reliable development partner of Solomon Islands. He thanked China for providing anti-pandemic materials as well as rapid testing equipment and dispatching medical teams to Solomon Islands. He also appreciated China's timely provision of po-

lice supplies and sending police advisors to help maintain social security after the riots in Honiara. The cooperation between Solomon Islands and China is based on equal treatment and mutual respect, witnessing increasingly close ties in various fields and bringing tangible benefits to Solomon Islands' people.

Wang Yi conveyed the Chinese leaders' cordial greetings and good wishes to Prime Minister Sogavare, expressing China's appreciation of Solomon Islands' firm will to safeguard national interests, strong desire to develop China-Solomon Islands friendly cooperation, staunch adherence to the one-China principle and its friendship policy toward China. China also firmly supports Solomon Islands in safeguarding national sovereignty and independence, maintaining domestic solidarity and unity, and accelerating the realization of national prosperity and strength in accordance with the development path chosen by Solomon Islands.

Wang Yi said that friendship, whenever it happens, is cherishable. The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Solomon Islands is not long, but it has a good start and witnesses the steady and rapid development. The two countries witness increasingly deepening political mutual trust and broad prospects for practical cooperation, having become close friends with mutual trust and good partners with mutual support. Facts have showcased that Solomon Islands' political decision to establish diplomatic relations with China is totally in line with the trend of development and progress of the times as well as the fundamental and long-term interests of Solomon Islands' people. China is willing to work with Solomon Islands in the spirit of seizing the day and giving full play to the late starter's advantage so as to make the bilateral relations stronger and promote deeper cooperation for bringing more benefits to the two peoples.

Sogavare thanked China for





speaking up for Solomon Islands at the UN Security Council and expressed his willingness to continue to enhance communication and cooperation with China in international affairs. Wang Yi stressed that the evolution of the current changes unseen in a century is accelerating and unilateral bullying acts are rampant, while the collective rise of emerging markets and the peace and development are still inexorable trends. China is willing to work with Solomon Islands to strengthen coordination and cooperation at the United Nations and other multilateral institutions, adhere to true multilateralism, and promote cooperation on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and climate change response, so as to jointly safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of small and medium-sized countries.

After the meeting, the two sides attended the signing ceremony of cooperation documents on Blue Economy, tariff preferences, health and anti-pandemic, civil aviation, and disaster prevention and mitigation.

On the same day, Wang Yi met with Acting Governor General of Solomon Islands John Patteson Oti. Wang Yi also held talks with Foreign Minister Jeremiah Manele and they met the press together.



基里巴斯副总统托阿图会见王毅

2022 年 05 月 28 日 消息来源：新华社

新华社塔拉瓦 5 月 27 日电 当地时间 5 月 27 日，基里巴斯副总统托阿图在塔拉瓦会见正在访基的国务委员兼外长王毅。

托阿图欢迎中国代表团克服疫情影响来访，表示中国对基的宝贵支持和无私帮助使基受益良多，基方对此铭记在心。基珍视基中关系，将继续坚定奉行一个中国政策。中国是基真正的发展伙伴，基期待进一步加强双方发展规划、基础设施、卫生抗疫、气候变化、海洋等各领域合作。

王毅说，中方高度赞赏副总统先生为中基复交所作重要贡献，相信基方将继续奉行对华友好政策，坚持一个中国原则。无论是现在还是将来，中国始终是发展中国家、特别是中小国家值得信赖的好朋友，将继续坚定支持发展中国家加快发展，改善民生，实现振兴。

王毅表示，中基始终平等相待、相互尊重，两国之间的合作是南南合作，是发展中国家之间的合作，是维护共同利益的合作。中方支持基方推进 20 年发展规划，愿加强发展战略对接，将继续根据基需要，提供力所能及的帮助。中方支持并愿帮助基方保护好、利用好海洋资源，实现共生共存、有益开发。

王毅表示，中方充分理解太平洋岛国在气候变化问题上的特殊关切，将继续推动《巴黎协定》全面有效落实，愿以签署应对气变南南合作物资援助项目执行协议为契机，继续为基方提升气变应对能力提供支持帮助。

会见后，双方共同出席了经济技术、应对气变等合作文件签字仪式。

Vice President Teuea Toatu of Kiribati meets with Foreign Minister Wang Yi

On May 27, Vice President Toatu of Kiribati met with State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi, who was on a visit there in Tarawa.

Toatu welcomed the visit of the Chinese delegation to overcome the impact of the epidemic, saying that Chinese valuable support and selfless assistance have benefited Kiribati a lot, which the Kiribati government and people will never forget. Kiribati cherishes bilateral relations and will continue to firmly adhere to the “one-China” policy. China is a true development partner of Kiribati and Kiribati looks forward to further strengthening bilateral cooperation in development planning, infrastructure, health and anti-epidemic, climate change and ocean.

Wang said that China highly appreciates the significant contributions made by The Vice President to the resumption of diplomatic ties and believes that the Kiribati government will continue to pursue a friendly policy to-

wards China and honor its commitment to the one-China principle. China has been and will remain a good and reliable friend of developing countries, especially the small and medium-sized countries. We will continue to firmly support developing countries in accelerating development, improving people's livelihood and achieving rejuvenation.

Wang said that China and Kiribati always treat each other as equals and respect each other. The cooperation between the two countries is a South-South one, and the one between developing countries to safeguard common interests. China supports Kiribati in advancing its 20-year development plan and stands ready to enhance synergy between its development strategies. China will continue to provide assistance within its capacity to meet the needs of Kiribati. China supports and stands ready to help The Kiribati protect and make good use of Marine resources so as to achieve symbiotic coexistence and beneficial development.

Wang also said that China fully understands the special concerns of PICS on climate change and will continue to promote the full and effective implementation of the Paris Agreement. China is ready to take the opportunity of signing the agreement on the implementation of the material assistance program for South-South cooperation to cope with climate change and continue to provide support and assistance to Kiribati in enhancing its capacity to cope with climate change.

After the meeting, the two sides jointly attended the signing ceremony of cooperation documents on economy, technology and climate change.

萨摩亚总理兼外长菲娅梅同王毅会谈

2022 年 05 月 29 日 消息来源：中国驻萨摩亚大使馆官网 | 图片来源：中国驻萨摩亚大使馆官网

当地时间 2022 年 5 月 28 日，萨摩亚总理兼外长菲娅梅在阿皮亚同国务委员兼外长王毅举行会谈。

菲娅梅祝贺中国共产党去年庆祝建党百年，相信中国共产党二十大将取得圆满成功。菲娅梅说，我曾多次访华，赞赏中国的发展道路和以人民为中心的理念，希望同中方加强经济发展、特别是减贫等领域的经验交流。萨方坚定奉行一个中国政策，在台湾问题上坚持不干涉内政原则。萨中各领域合作成果显著，有效帮助萨改善基础设施，提高农业现代化水平。萨将继续致力促进两国相互尊重、相互信任的互利共赢伙伴关系。

王毅祝贺萨摩亚独立 60 周年，肯定中萨建交近半个世纪的友好交往，赞赏萨始终坚持一个中国原则，支持中方维护核心利益。王毅表示，中国历来主张国家不分大小强弱一律平等。作为最大的发展中国家，我们始终站在发展中国家一边，为中小国家主持公道，因为中国和发展中国家有着相似历史遭遇和相同发展使命，中国的这一外交传统今后也绝不会改变。

王毅说，百年变局下，发展中国家更需加强团结。中国愿尽己所能支持发展中国家包括太平洋岛国加快发展振兴，在此过程中，中国从不干涉别国内政，从不附加政治条件，也从不寻求地缘政治利益，愿同发展中国家共同实现发展繁荣，使这个世界更加公平。

王毅说，中国同发展中国家以及太平洋岛国的合作不针对第三方，也不寻求排它性权利，我们无意同谁去竞争，更一贯反对零和博弈。中国愿同

所有关心岛国的国家，尤其是澳、新等国加强沟通，发挥各自优势，在尊重岛国意愿基础上开展更多三方合作。

双方还就气候变化问题交换意见。王毅强调，中方已建立中国—太平洋岛国应对气变合作中心，愿继续通过南南合作框架，帮助小岛屿国家加强应对气变能力建设。同时敦促发达国家切实承担减排历史责任，履行应尽的义务。菲娅梅表示赞同，认为应对气变已成为太平洋岛国同中国开展合作的重要领域，期待气变合作中心发挥积极作用。

会见后，双方出席了经济技术、文化等合作文件签字仪式。

同日，萨摩亚国家元首图伊马莱阿利法诺同王毅会见。



Samoan Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Afioga Fiame Naomi Mataafa held talks with Wang Yi

On May 28, 2022, local time, Samoan Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Afioga Fiame Naomi Mataafa held talks with State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi in Apia.

Fiame congratulated the Communist Party of China (CPC) for celebrating the centenary of its founding last year and believes that the 20th National Congress of the CPC will be a great success. Fiame said, she has visited China many times and she appreciates China's development path and people-centered philosophy, and hopes to strengthen experience exchanges with China in economic development and poverty reduction in particular and other fields. Samoa firmly pursues the one-China principle and upholds the principle of non-interference in internal affairs on the Taiwan question. Samoa-China cooperation in various fields has achieved remarkable results, effectively helping Samoa to improve infrastructure and

raise the level of agricultural modernization. Samoa will continue its efforts to promote the mutually beneficial and win-win partnership of mutual respect and trust between the two countries.

Wang Yi congratulated Samoa on the 60th anniversary of its independence, affirmed the friendly exchanges for nearly half a century since the establishment of China-Samoa diplomatic relations, and appreciates that Samoa has always pursued the one-China principle and supported China in safeguarding its core interests. Wang said that China has always advocated the equality of all countries regardless of their size and strength. As the largest developing country, we have always stood by developing countries and stood firm for fairness and justice for small and medium-sized countries, because China and developing countries share similar historical experiences and have the same development mission, and this Chi-

nese diplomatic tradition will never change in the future.

Wang said that under the changes unseen in a century, developing countries need to strengthen solidarity. China is willing to do its utmost to support developing countries, including PICs, in accelerating their development and revitalization. In this process, China never interferes in the internal affairs of other countries, never attaches political strings, and never seeks geopolitical interests. China is ready to work with developing countries to jointly achieve development and prosperity and make the world more equitable.

Wang said, China's cooperation with developing countries and PICs does not target third parties and does not seek exclusive rights. We have no intention to compete with others and always oppose zero-sum game. China is willing to enhance communication with all countries that care about





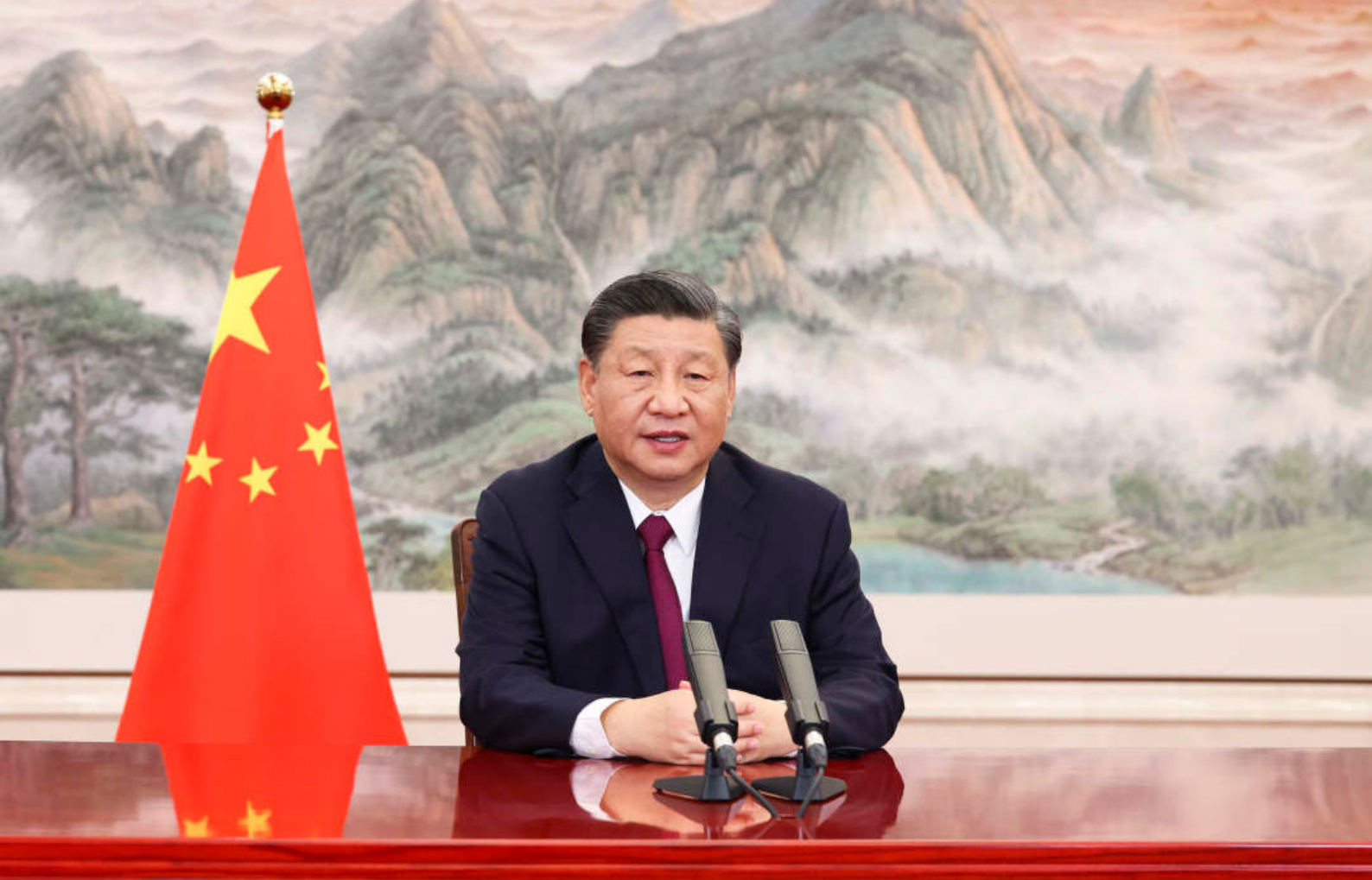
Pacific Island Countries, especially Australia and New Zealand, and give full play to its respective strengths to carry out more trilateral cooperation on the basis of respecting Pacific Island Countries' wishes.

The two sides also exchanged views on the issue of climate change. Wang Yi stressed that China has established the China-PICs Climate Change Cooperation Center and is willing to continue to help small island countries enhance their capacity building on climate change through the framework of South-South cooperation. At the same time, China urges developed countries to earnestly assume their historical responsibility to reduce emissions and fulfill their due obligations. Fiaame agreed with that, saying that addressing climate change has become an important cooperation field between PICs and China. She looks forward to the positive role played by the China-PICs Climate Change Cooperation Center.

After the meeting, the two sides attended the signing ceremony of the cooperation documents on economy, technology, culture and others.

On the same day, Samoan Head of State Afioga Tuimalealiifano Vaaletoa Sualauvi II also met with Wang Yi.





习近平向第二次中国—太平洋岛国外长会发表书面致辞

2022年05月30日 消息来源：中国驻巴布亚新几内亚大使馆官网

2022年5月30日，国家主席习近平向第二次中国—太平洋岛国外长会发表书面致辞。

习近平指出，中国和太平洋岛国友谊源远流长，跨越山海。近年来，中国同太平洋岛国相互尊重、共同发展的全面战略伙伴关系不断向前发展，取得丰硕成果，成为南南合作、互利共赢的典范。

习近平强调，中方一贯坚持大小国家一律平等，秉持正确义利观和真实亲诚理念发展同太平洋岛国友好关系。无论国际形势如何变幻，中国始终是太平洋岛国志同道合的好朋友、风雨同舟的好兄弟、并肩前行的好伙伴。2021年10月，中国—太平洋

岛国外长会机制正式建立，为中国同太平洋岛国加强对话、增进互信、促进合作搭建了新的重要平台。

习近平强调，维护亚太和平稳定、促进各国发展繁荣是地区人民的共同愿望，也是地区国家的共同责任。中国愿同太平洋岛国一道，坚定共迎挑战的信心，凝聚共谋发展的共识，汇聚共创未来的合力，携手构建更加紧密的中国同太平洋岛国命运共同体。

President Xi Jinping Delivers Written Remarks to the Second China-Pacific Island Foreign Ministers' Meeting

On May 30, 2022, President Xi Jinping delivered written remarks to the second China-Pacific Island Foreign Ministers' Meeting.

President Xi noted that the friendship between China and Pacific Island Countries has a long history and spans mountains and seas. In recent years, the comprehensive strategic partnership between China and Pacific Island Countries, which is characterized by mutual respect and common development, has continued to develop and achieved fruitful results, becoming a model of South-South cooperation and mutual benefit.

President Xi stressed that China has always insisted on the equality of all countries, regardless of their size, and has been developing friendly relations with Pacific Island Countries guided by the principle of pursuing the greater good and shared interests and the principle of sincerity, real results, amity and good faith. In October 2021, the China-Pacific Islands Foreign Ministers' Meeting mechanism was formally established, creating a new

and important platform for China and Pacific Island Countries to strengthen dialogue, enhance mutual trust and promote cooperation.

President Xi underscored that maintaining peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region and promoting the development and prosperity of all countries are the common aspirations of the people of the two sides and the common responsibilities of regional countries. China is willing to work with Pacific Island Countries to strengthen confidence in meeting challenges together, forge consensus for common development, and gather synergies for a common future, so as to build a closer China-Pacific Island Countries community with a shared future.

王毅同纽埃总理兼外长塔格拉吉举行视频会晤

2022年05月30日 消息来源：新华社 | 图片来源：新华社

新华社苏瓦5月29日电(记者张永兴 郭鑫惠)当地时间5月29日,国务委员兼外长王毅在斐济同纽埃总理兼外长塔格拉吉举行视频会晤。

王毅赞赏塔格拉吉积极致力于中纽友好,表示中纽建交以来,双方始终相互尊重、相互支持,两国关系顺畅发展。双方建立了全面战略伙伴关系,签署了共建“一带一路”合作文件,中国已成为纽埃第二大贸易伙伴,务实合作遍及广泛领域,为纽埃经济社会发展和民生改善作出积极贡献。中纽在抗击疫情中相互支持,守望相助,友谊得到进一步升华。

王毅说,中方支持纽方走符合自身国情的发展道路,将同纽方加强政策沟通,高质量共建“一带一路”,推进基础设施、广播电视、地方合作,拓展蓝色经济、生物制药合作,助力纽提升可持续发展能力。中方鼓励中资企业赴纽投资兴业,同时欢迎纽方积极参加中国国际进口博览会,推介纽优质特色产品。

塔格拉吉表示,由衷感激中方为纽自主发展和民生改善提供的无私帮助和有力支持。纽中建交以来,双方在互尊互利基础上开展有效合作,中方始终注重倾听纽方需要,并为纽抗疫及时伸出援手。纽方珍视纽中友好关系和两国人民的亲密友谊,坚定奉行一个中国政策,期待同中方深化各领域合作,共促和平发展繁荣。

双方就中国—太平洋岛国整体合作交换意见,一致同意共同推动第二次中国—太平洋岛国外长会取得成功。王毅表示,中方一贯秉持开放态度同太平洋岛国开展合作,我们尊重岛国同地区其他国家的传统联系,愿在双方共识基础上,进一步深化友谊和合作。总理先生曾说过,中国为岛国带来的是机遇,而不是挑战。中国是致力于和平发展的国家,愿为人类和平发展繁荣作出中华民族的贡献。半个世纪以来,中方始终根据岛国需要提供支持帮助。21世纪是发展中国家的世纪,中小国家也有发展的权利,岛国人民同样有过上幸福生活的权利。中方是岛国发展进程中长期可靠的合作伙伴,愿同各方凝聚合作共识,提升合作水平,形成更大合力,助力岛国实现更好发展。

塔格拉吉表示,中方的支持对岛国发展至关重要,愿继续本着相互尊重的精神,使双方合作同现有规划形成有益补充,共同促进南太地区发展繁荣。

Niue, China to Deepen Bilateral Cooperation

Visiting Chinese State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi (R) and Niue's Premier and Foreign Minister Dalton Tagelagi meet via video, in Fiji, May 29, 2022. (Xinhua)

SUVA, May 29 (Xinhua) -- Visiting Chinese State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi and Niue's Premier and Foreign Minister Dalton Tagelagi met via video on Sunday, with both sides pledging to deepen bilateral cooperation including on the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI).

Wang is in Fiji for a visit and to chair the second China-Pacific Island Countries Foreign Ministers' Meeting scheduled for Monday, which is part of the agenda for his current tour of Pacific island countries.

During the virtual meeting, Wang said that China and Niue have seen their relations develop smoothly with mutual respect and support since establishing diplomatic ties, noting that they have established bilateral comprehensive strategic partnership and signed documents on jointly building

the Belt and Road.

China has become Niue's second largest trading partner, with the bilateral extensive, practical cooperation playing an active role in enhancing Niue's socioeconomic development and Niue people's wellbeing, Wang said.

Their friendship saw a lift in jointly fighting against the COVID-19 pandemic with mutual support and help, Wang noted.

The Chinese state councilor said China supports Niue sticking to a development path in line with its own national conditions, and will strengthen policy coordination with Niue to promote high-quality Belt and Road cooperation, boost the cooperation on infrastructure and broadcasting, and at the sub-national level, and expand the blue economy and the biopharmaceutical cooperation, so as to help Niue enhance its sustainable development capabilities.

The Chinese side will encourage Chinese enterprises to invest and do business in the Pacific island country,

Wang said, adding that China expects to welcome Niue's active participation in the China International Import Expo, displaying its quality and specialty products.

For his part, Tagelagi expressed during the meeting his gratitude for China's selfless assistance and strong support to his country in promoting independent development and people's livelihood.

Since they established diplomatic ties, the two countries have witnessed effective cooperation based on mutual respect and benefit, the premier of Niue said, adding that the Chinese side has paid a constant attention to Niue's needs and lent a helping hand in time to Niue in its fight against COVID-19.

Niue values the friendly Niue-China relationship and the close friendship between the two peoples, he said.

While pledging continued commitment to the one-China principle, the premier noted that his country expects to deepen cooperation with China in various fields and work





together to promote peace, development and prosperity.

During the virtual meeting, the two sides also exchanged views on the cooperation between China and Pacific island countries, and agreed to jointly work to ensure the success of the second China-Pacific Island Countries Foreign Ministers' Meeting.

Wang said that China has been promoting cooperation with Pacific island countries with openness. China respects Pacific island countries' traditional relations with other countries in the region, and is willing to further enhance its friendship and cooperation with Pacific island countries on the basis of bilateral consensus, he said.

China is committed to peace and development, and stands ready to make its contribution to peace, development and prosperity for the mankind, Wang said.

He said that China, as a long-term reliable partner for Pacific island countries in their national development, is willing to work with all sides to build consensus of cooperation, elevate cooperation to a higher level and form greater synergy to help Pacific island countries develop better.

Noting that China's support is of great significance to the development of Pacific island countries, Tagelagi expressed hope that the cooperation between China and Pacific island countries, based on mutual respect, will complement the existing strategies in the South Pacific region so as to jointly boost the regional development and prosperity.



中国关于同太平洋岛国相互尊重、共同发展的立场文件

2022年05月30日 消息来源：外交部官网

中国和太平洋岛国同为发展中国家，在维护亚太地区和平稳定、促进国际公平正义、推动实现可持续韧性发展等方面拥有广泛共同利益。自20世纪70年代建立外交关系以来，中国同岛国关系蓬勃发展，交流合作不断拓展，涵盖了贸易投资、海洋环境、防灾减灾、减贫扶贫、医疗卫生等20多个领域。中国在岛国实施了近500个成套项目、技术援助、物资援助和优惠贷款项目，帮助岛国建设了道路、桥梁、码头、医院、学校、体育馆等重要基础设施，为岛国培养各类人才约1万人次。中国已向8个建交岛国派出医疗队，惠及数十万岛国民众。中国同10个建交岛国均签署了共建“一带一路”合作谅解备忘录。1992年至2021年，中国同建交岛国贸易额年均增长13%，扩大了30多倍。疫情前，中国每年有近10万游客赴南太旅游。新冠疫情暴发以来，中国向岛国提供了多批次疫苗以及各类抗疫物资。中国和岛国之间已结成22对友好省市。

中方将坚定不移深化同太平洋岛国相互尊重、共同发展的全面战略伙伴关系，推动构建更加紧密的中国-太平洋岛国命运共同体。鉴此，中方愿提出以下愿景和设想：

一、坚持国家不分大小、强弱、贫富一律平等，倡导和平、发展、公平、正义、民主、自由的全人类共同价值。

二、尊重太平洋岛国独立、主权和领土完整，支持太平洋岛国自主选择符合本国国情的发展道路，坚持不干涉太平洋岛国内政。赞赏太平洋岛国坚定奉行一个中国原则，理解支持中方核心利益和重大关切。

三、秉持共同、综合、合作、可持续的安全观，共同促进地区和平和安全。维护以《不扩散核武器条约》为基石的国际核不扩散体系，支持南太平洋无核区建设。打击包括网络犯罪在内的跨国犯罪，共同应

对非传统安全威胁。

四、加强治国理政经验交流，在国家发展规划、经济特区建设等方面互学互鉴。开展创造就业和减贫经验交流，推动彻底消除贫困。

五、开展共建“一带一路”同太平洋岛国“2020-2025太平洋贸易援助战略”、“地区电子商务战略”、“太平洋高质量基础设施倡议”等地区合作倡议的对接，深化基础设施、农林渔业、能源矿产、信息通讯、电子商务以及旅游等领域互利合作。

六、继续通过中国国际进口博览会、中国国际投资贸易洽谈会、中国进出口商品交易会、广东21世纪海上丝绸之路国际博览会等场合协助推介太平洋岛国优质产品和项目，扩大太平洋岛国农产品等优质特色产品对华市场准入。

七、充分理解海洋环境对太平洋岛国的重要性，支持岛国保护海洋生态，开展海洋预报与灾害预警合作。

八、在南南合作框架下加强经济技术合作，在力所能及范围内继续向太平洋岛国提供援助。支持医疗卫生机构开展合作，向太平洋岛国提供所需的抗疫帮助。

九、鼓励人文交流，加强青年、体育、文艺、高校、智库、妇女、新闻等方面交流合作。支持有意愿的太平洋岛国机构同中方合办孔子学院、孔子课堂。探索开展文化产业合作。

十、继续向太平洋岛国提供中国政府奖学金和各类培训名额。支持地方深化交往合作，推动更多省市结好。

十一、按照公平、共同但有区别的责任和各自能力原则，推动《巴黎协定》全面有效实施，促进各国





绿色低碳发展。深化应对气候变化南南合作。充分认识到太平洋岛国在气候变化危机面前的脆弱性，助力岛国建设具有气候韧性的蓝色经济。

十二、坚持多边主义，恪守联合国宪章宗旨和原则，维护以联合国为核心的国际体系和以国际法为基础的國際秩序，推动构建相互尊重、公平正义、合作共赢的新型国际关系，维护发展中国家尤其是中小国家的正当权益。

十三、推进全球发展倡议，支持岛国加快落实联合国 2030 年可持续发展议程。

十四、积极探讨开展对太平洋岛国三方合作。

十五、中方尊重太平洋岛国意愿，尊重太平洋岛国地区既有合作机制和安排，愿在同岛国友好协商基础上落实上述愿景，并推进以下具体合作：

- (一) 定期举行中国—太平洋岛国外长会。
- (二) 任命中国政府太平洋岛国事务特使。
- (三) 继续举行中国—太平洋岛国经济发展合作论坛。
- (四) 继续举行中国—太平洋岛国农业部长会议及相关配套活动。
- (五) 建立中国—太平洋岛国农业合作示范中心，继续向岛国派遣农业专家和技术人员，提供农用物资和机械设备并开展人员培训。
- (六) 建立太平洋岛国菌草技术示范中心，在具备条件的太平洋岛国推广菌草种植技术，助力岛国改善民生。
- (七) 建立中国—太平洋岛国灾害管理合作机制并设立防灾减灾合作中心，适时举办首届中国—太平洋岛国灾害管理合作论坛。
- (八) 启用中国—太平洋岛国减贫与发展合作中心，助力岛国加快减贫脱贫。
- (九) 中国—太平洋岛国应急物资储备库将在太平洋岛国设立分库。

(十) 通过中国—太平洋岛国应对气候变化合作中心为太平洋岛国培训人才，继续开展应对气候变化南南合作物资援助项目。

(十一) 举办中国—岛屿国家海洋合作高级别论坛时，邀请太平洋岛国参加。

(十二) 鼓励并支持航空公司在疫情得到有效管控后，开通中国与太平洋岛国之间的航线航班。

(十三) 举办中国—大洋洲及南太地区国际贸易数字博览会。

(十四) 为太平洋岛国举办治国理政与发展规划专题研讨班。

(十五) 举办太平洋岛国青年外交官培训班。

(十六) 2020 年至 2025 年向太平洋岛国提供 2500 个政府奖学金名额。

(十七) 2020 年至 2025 年向太平洋岛国提供 3000 个人力资源培训名额。

(十八) 2022 年在“中国—太平洋岛国抗疫合作基金”名义下追加提供资助。

(十九) 向所罗门群岛、基里巴斯等岛国派遣中国医疗队。

(二十) 未来 5 年向太平洋岛国派遣中国医疗队 200 人次。

(二十一) 继续向太平洋岛国论坛提供捐助。

(二十二) 继续向太平洋区域环境规划署提供捐助。

(二十三) 中国广东省愿根据太平洋岛国需要向社区提供民生援助。视疫情派遣 10 批医疗队、5 至 10 批文艺团赴太平洋岛国巡诊、访演，向太平洋岛国提供 600 个各类培训名额。

(二十四) 天津市 2022 年将提供首批奖学金名额，资助太平洋岛国留学生赴天津接受职业技术教育和培训。

China's Position Paper on Mutual Respect and Common Development with Pacific Island Countries

China and Pacific Island Countries, as developing countries, share broad common interests in safeguarding peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region, upholding international equity and justice, and promoting sustainable and resilient development. Since the establishment of diplomatic ties in the 1970s, relations between China and Pacific Island Countries have flourished, and exchanges and cooperation have been expanding in more than 20 areas, including trade, investment, ocean affairs, environmental protection, disaster preparedness and mitigation, poverty alleviation and health. China has implemented nearly 500 complete plant projects, technical assistance, in-kind assistance and concessional loan projects in Pacific Island Countries, helped them build important infrastructure such as road, bridge, wharf, hospital, school and stadium, and trained about 10,000 professionals in various fields. China has dispatched medical teams

to 8 Pacific Island Countries having diplomatic ties with China, benefiting several hundred thousand local residents. China has signed Belt and Road cooperation MoUs with all the 10 Pacific Island Countries having diplomatic relations with China. From 1992 to 2021, total trade volume between China and Pacific Island Countries having diplomatic relations with China registered an average annual increase of 13% and expanded by over 30 times. Before the pandemic, nearly 100,000 tourists traveled to the South Pacific region every year. Since the start of COVID-19, China has provided Pacific Island Countries with multiple batches of vaccines and various kinds of anti-epidemic supplies. China and Pacific Island Countries have forged 22 pairs of sister provinces/states and cities.

China is committed to deepen its comprehensive strategic partnership featuring mutual respect and common development with Pacific Island

Countries, so as to build a closer China-Pacific Island Countries community with a shared future. In this regard, China puts forward the following vision and proposal:

1. Uphold that all countries, regardless of their size, strength and wealth, are equals. Advocate for peace, development, equity, justice, democracy and freedom, which are the common values of humanity.
2. Respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Pacific Island Countries, support Pacific Island Countries in independently choosing development paths suited to their national conditions, adhere to non-interference in internal affairs of Pacific Island Countries. Appreciate that Pacific Island Countries firmly abide by the one-China principle, and understand and support China's core interests and major concerns.
3. Follow the vision of common, comprehensive, cooper-





ative and sustainable security, so as to promote regional peace and security. Uphold the international non-proliferation regime with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons as its cornerstone and support the development of the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone. Combat transnational crime including cyber crime, and jointly tackle non-traditional security threats.

4. Strengthen experience-sharing on governance, national development planning and building special economic zones. Share experiences on job creation and poverty reduction, in order to eliminate poverty.

5. Strengthen synergy between Belt and Road cooperation with regional cooperation initiatives such as “Pacific Aid for Trade Strategy 2020-2025”, “Regional E-commerce Strategy” and “Pacific Quality Infrastructure Initiative”, and deepen mutually beneficial cooperation in fields of infrastructure, agriculture, forestry and fishery, energy, mining, information and communication technology, e-commerce and tourism.

6. Continue to use the platforms such as China International Import Expo, China International Fair for Investment and Trade, China Import and Export Fair and Guangdong 21st Century Maritime Silk Road International Expo to promote Pacific Island Countries’ premium products and projects. Expand market access to China for Pacific Island Countries’ featured products such as agro-products.

7. Fully understand the importance of marine environment to Pacific Island Countries. Support Pacific Island Countries in protecting the marine environment, and carry out cooperation on ocean forecasting and disaster early-warning.

8. Enhance economic and technical cooperation under the framework of South-South Cooperation, and continue to provide assistance to Pacific Island Countries to the best of China’s capability. Support cooperation between medical institutions, and provide anti-COVID-19 assistance to Pacific Island Countries.

9. Encourage people-to-people exchanges, and strengthen

exchanges and cooperation in such fields as youth, sports, culture and arts, universities, think tanks, women’s welfare and media. Support willing institutions in Pacific Island Countries in jointly establishing Confucius Institute and Confucius Classroom with China. Explore cooperation in cultural industry.

10. Continue to provide Pacific Island Countries with Chinese government scholarships and various training opportunities. Support deepening sub-national exchanges and cooperation, and encourage establishing more sister provinces/states/cities relations.

11. In accordance with the principle of equity, common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, promote the full and effective implementation of the Paris Agreement and a green and low-carbon development for all countries. Deepen South-South cooperation on climate change. Realizing that Pacific Island Countries are vulnerable to climate crisis, and help Pacific Island Countries build a climate resilient blue economy.

12. Stay committed to promoting multilateralism,





abide by the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, uphold the UN-centered international system and the international order based on international law, and establish a new type of international relations featuring mutual respect, equity, justice and win-win cooperation, so as to safeguard the legitimate interests of developing countries, especially small and medium-sized countries.

13. Implement the Global Development Initiative, and support Pacific Island Countries in accelerating the implementation of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

14. Actively explore tripartite cooperation in Pacific Island Countries.

15. China respects the willingness of Pacific Island Countries, as well as the existing regional mechanism and arrangement, and is willing to implement the above vision on the basis of friendly consultation with Pacific Island Countries, to promote concrete cooperation as follows:

(1) Hold the China-Pacific Island Countries Foreign Min-

isters' Meeting on a regular basis.

(2) Appoint a Chinese government special envoy for Pacific Island Countries affairs.

(3) Continue to hold the China-Pacific Island Countries Economic Development and Cooperation Forum.

(4) Continue to hold the China-Pacific Island Countries Agriculture Ministers' Meeting and associated events.

(5) Establish a China-Pacific Island Countries demonstration center for agricultural cooperation, continue to support Pacific Island Countries by dispatching agricultural experts and technical personnel, providing agricultural materials and equipment, and carrying out training programs.

(6) Establish a Juncao technology demonstration center for Pacific Island Countries, and popularize Juncao planting technology in Pacific Island Countries fit for planting, to help improve people's livelihood.

(7) Establish a China-Pacific Island Countries disaster management cooperation mechanism and a disaster preparedness and mitigation

cooperation center, and hold the first China-Pacific Island Countries Disaster Management Cooperation Forum in due course.

(8) Launch the China-Pacific Island Countries poverty reduction and development cooperation center, to help Pacific Island Countries accelerate poverty reduction.

(9) The China-Pacific Island Countries Reserve of Emergency Supplies will establish a sub-reserve in Pacific Island Countries.

(10) Provide training opportunities for Pacific Island Countries through the China-Pacific Island Countries Climate Change Cooperation Center in the next five years, and continue to carry out climate change South-South cooperation in-kind assistance projects, including a total value of 35 million RMB of in-kind assistance in 2022.

(11) Hold the China-Island Countries Maritime Cooperation High-Level Forum in due course and invite Pacific Island Countries to attend.

(12) Encourage and support airlines to launch air routes and flights between China and Pacific Island Countries





when COVID-19 is effectively under control.

(13) Hold a China-Oceania and South Pacific Region International Trade and Digital Expo.

(14) Hold seminars on governance and development planning for Pacific Island Countries.

(15) Hold training programs for young diplomats from Pacific Island Countries.

(16) Provide 2,500 government scholarships for Pacific Island Countries from 2020 to 2025.

(17) Provide 3,000 human resource training opportunities for Pacific Island Countries in the next five years.

(18) Inject an additional 2 million USD to the China-Pacific Island Countries Anti-COVID-19 Cooperation Fund in 2022.

(19) Send Chinese medical teams to Pacific Island Countries including the Solomon Islands and Kiribati.

(20) Send Chinese medical teams to Pacific Island Countries in the next five years with a total number of 200 members.

(21) Continue to provide grants to the PIF

(22) Continue to provide grants to the SPREP.

(23) Guangdong Province of China will provide livelihood assistance to communities in Pacific Island Countries in light of their needs, and will conduct livelihood projects totaling 50 million RMB in 2022. Send 10 medical teams and 5 to 10 art troupes to Pacific Island Countries and provide 600 training opportunities, in light of the COVID-19 situation.

(24) In 2022, Tianjin Municipality will provide the first batch of scholarships to sponsor students from Pacific Islands Countries for vocational and technical education and training in Tianjin.

王毅：中国和太平洋岛国的全面战略伙伴关系必将行稳致远

2022年05月30日 消息来源：外交部官网

当地时间2022年5月30日，国务委员兼外长王毅同斐济总理兼外长姆拜尼马拉马在苏瓦共同主持第二次中国—太平洋岛国外长会。

王毅表示，相互尊重是中国发展同太平洋岛国关系的准则，共同发展是中国开展同太平洋岛国合作的目标。为推动双方关系前行，更好造福人民，中方将从六个方面作出努力：

一是政治上加强沟通。中方一向主张，国家不分大小、强弱、贫富，一律平等。太平洋岛国有实现和平发展繁荣的权利，人民有追求美好生活的自由，前途命运只能由岛国自己掌握。中国发展同岛国关系从不干涉岛国内政，从不谋取所谓“势力范围”。

二是发展上携手并进。中方愿同岛国共同落实全球发展倡议，推动如期实现2030年可持续发展议程。中方将继续向岛国提供力所能及的经济发展援助，将共建“一带一路”同太平洋岛国地区合作倡议和各岛国国家发展战略加强对接，深化基础设施、农林渔业、能源矿产、信息通讯、电子商务等领域互利合作，支持岛国农产品等优质特色产品扩大对华出口。

三是抗疫上鼎力相助。中方将为“中国—太平洋岛国抗疫合作基金”提供支持，愿继续向岛国提供疫苗、检测试剂、防护设备等抗疫物资。中方将充分发挥中国—太平洋岛国应急物资储备库作用，并将在岛国设立分库。

四是气变上率先行动。气候变化是太平洋岛国面临的最现实、最紧迫挑战，中方将继续在南南合作框架下为岛国增强应对气候变化能力提供帮

助和支持，通过中国—太平洋岛国应对气候变化合作中心向岛国提供应对气变物资，为岛国培训气变领域人才。中方将继续支持太平洋区域环境规划署开展工作，愿共同呼吁发达国家率先提升行动力度，尽快兑现资金承诺。

五是人文上交流互鉴。中方将全面落实2020年至2025年向太平洋岛国提供2500个政府奖学金名额、3000个研修研讨名额。中国鲁班工坊将向岛国提供首批20个职业技术教育留学生名额。将加强同岛国地方对口合作，实施新一批民生项目，中国广东省未来5年将视疫情派遣10批医疗队、5至10批文艺团组赴岛国巡诊、访演。

六是国际上团结协作。中方愿同岛国加强在联合国等多边机构中的协调配合，坚持真正的多边主义，共同维护发展中国家尤其是中小国家的正当权益。秉持共同、综合、合作、可持续的安全观，共同促进南太地区乃至世界的和平、安全和稳定。中方呼吁域内外国家以实际行动维护以《不扩散核武器条约》为基石的国际核不扩散体系，切实尊重以《南太平洋无核区条约》为核心的南太无核区，保护好蓝色太平洋。

王毅强调，中方将继续倾听岛国和岛国人民的心声，尊重岛国地区既有合作机制和安排。只要本着相互尊重、平等相待、互利合作、开放包容的原则继续努力，中国和太平洋岛国的全面战略伙伴关系必将行稳致远，结出更多硕果，造福岛国人民。

Wang Yi: China–PICs Comprehensive Strategic Partnerships Will Develop In a Steady and Sustained Manner

On May 30, 2022 local time, State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi and Fijian Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Josaia Voreqe Bainimarama jointly conveyed the second China-Pacific Island Countries Foreign Ministers' Meeting in Suva.

Wang yi said that mutual respect is the norm for China to develop its relations with Pacific Island Countries(PICs), and common development is the goal of cooperation. To advance bilateral relations and bring more benefits to our people, China will make efforts in the following six areas:

First, strengthening political communication with PICs. China always holds that all countries, big or small, strong or weak, rich or poor, are all equals. Pacific island countries have the right to peace, development and prosperity,

and their people have the freedom to pursue a better life. Their future and destiny can only be determined by the PICs themselves. In developing relations with PICs, China never interferes in their internal affairs or seeks so-called “spheres of influence”.

Second, working hand in hand with PICs on the path to common development. China is ready to work with PICs to implement global development initiatives and realize the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as scheduled. China will continue to provide PICs with its economic development assistance, and synergize the BRI cooperation and the national development strategies of PICs; deepen mutually beneficial cooperation in the fields of infrastructure, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, energy and mineral resources, information and communication, e-commerce; support more premium island

specialties like agricultural products in entering the China market.

Third, helping the PICS in fighting the epidemic. China will support the China-Pacific Island Countries Cooperation Fund against COVID-19 and will continue to provide vaccines, testing reagents, protective equipment and other supplies to the PICs. China will give full play to the role of the China-Pacific Island Countries' emergency stockpile and will set up sub-stockpiles in the area.

Fourth, taking the lead in coping with climate change. Climate change is the most practical and pressing challenge facing Pacific island countries, China will continue to provide help and support within the framework of south-south cooperation for PICs to enhance their ability to cope with climate change, and provide supplies and tal-





ent training support through the China-Pacific island countries climate change cooperation center. China will continue to support the work of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme and jointly call on developed countries to take the lead in stepping up their actions and honor their financial commitments as soon as possible

Fifth, promoting people-to-people exchanges and mutual learning. From 2020 to 2025, China will provide government scholarships for 2,500 people and study and seminar opportunities for 3,000 people from the Pacific island countries. China's Luban Workshop will provide the PICs with opportunities for vocational and technical education, with the first batch of 20 overseas students. In the upcoming five years, China's Guangdong Province will send 10 medical teams and 5-10 cultural troupes to the PICs for visits and performances in light of the epidemic.

Sixth, enhancing international solidarity and coordination. China is ready to strengthen coordination and cooperation with PICs in the United Nations and other multilateral institutions, uphold true multilateralism and jointly safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of developing countries, especially small and medium-sized countries. We should uphold the vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative, and sustainable security and jointly promote peace, security, and stability in the South Pacific region and the world at large. China calls on countries in and outside the region to take actions to uphold the international nuclear non-proliferation regime based on the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, respect the South Pacific nuclear-weapon-free zone with the South Pacific Nuclear Weapon Free Zone Treaty at its core, and protect the Blue Pacific.

Wang stressed that China will continue to listen to the

aspirations of PICs and their people and respect the existing cooperation mechanisms and arrangements in the region. As long as we continue to work in line with the principles of mutual respect, equality, mutually beneficial cooperation, and openness and inclusiveness, the comprehensive strategic partnership between China and Pacific island countries will surely go far and steady, bear more fruits and benefit the people of the Pacific island countries

为构建更加紧密的中国同太平洋岛国命运共同体 擘画蓝图——多国人士高度评价习近平主席向第 二次中国—太平洋岛国外长会发表的书面致辞

2022年06月01日 消息来源：新华社

新华社北京5月31日电 综合新华社记者报道：5月30日，国家主席习近平向第二次中国—太平洋岛国外长会发表书面致辞。多国人士认为，习近平主席的书面致辞体现了中方对中国—太平洋岛国关系的高度重视，为双方共同发展凝聚合力，为构建更加紧密的中国同太平洋岛国命运共同体擘画了蓝图。

瓦努阿图外长阿蒂表示，瓦中始终是志同道合的好朋友、风雨同舟的好兄弟、并肩前行的好伙伴。共建“一带一路”为瓦努阿图经济发展和民生改善作出重要贡献。习近平主席提出的全球发展倡议与瓦努阿图2030年国家可持续发展计划高度契合，将为包括瓦努阿图在内的太平洋岛国创造更多发展机遇。瓦方期待与中方在全球发展倡议和“一带一路”框架下进一步深化各领域务实合作，携手构建更加紧密的中国同太平洋岛国命运共同体。

斐济太平洋大学学者马昆说，习近平主席的书面致辞展现了中国高度重视同太平洋岛国的关系。中国是太平洋岛国的重要贸易伙伴，中国在气候变化、教育、投资以及抗击新冠疫情等方面向这些国家提供帮助。双方友好关系和多领域交流合作惠及太平洋岛国人民。

中国国际问题研究院常务副院长阮宗泽认为，习近平主席的书面致辞体现了中方对中国—太平洋

岛国关系的高度重视。习近平主席强调，中国愿同太平洋岛国一道，坚定共迎挑战的信心，凝聚共谋发展的共识，汇聚共创未来的合力，携手构建更加紧密的中国同太平洋岛国命运共同体。这具有重要的指导意义，为今后中国—太平洋岛国关系发展擘画了蓝图。

北京外国语大学国际关系学院教授张志洲表示，习近平主席在书面致辞中强调，中方一贯坚持大小国家一律平等，秉持正确义利观和真实亲诚理念发展同太平洋岛国友好关系。中国与太平洋岛国的友好交往书写了精彩篇章，是携手构建人类命运共同体的生动实践。

所罗门群岛外交政策咨询秘书处官员卢克·马尼说，太平洋岛国和其他发展中国家一样都面临基础设施缺乏、投资不足等挑战。中国有很强的经济实力和开展经济合作的意愿，特别是“一带一路”倡议为地区国家实现持续发展带来机遇。太平洋岛国愿深化同中国的关系。

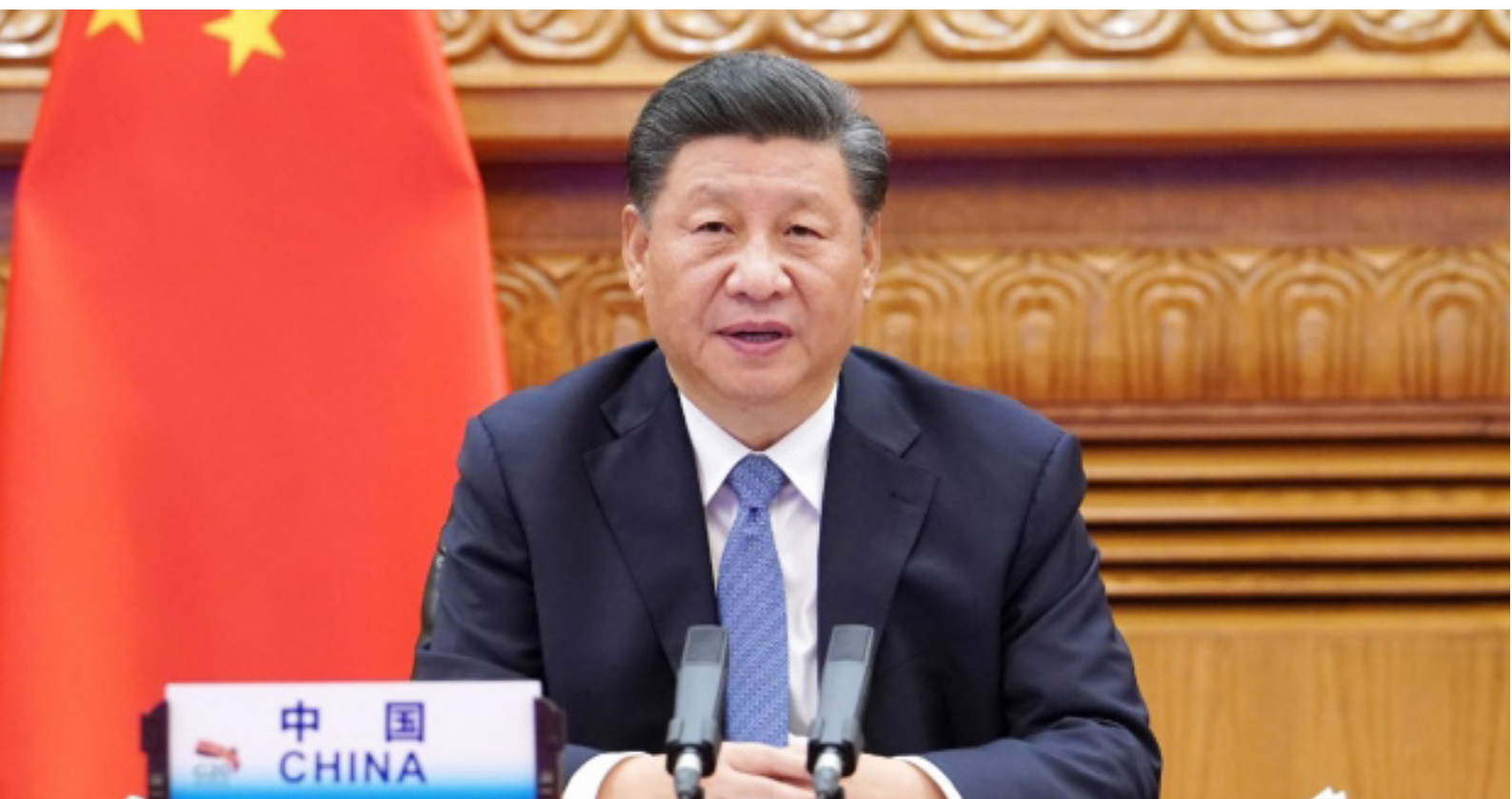
巴布亚新几内亚圣言大学国际问题专家伯纳德·耶乔拉说，中国与太平洋岛国之间的经济和技术合作令人印象深刻。中国与巴布亚新几内亚在教育、医疗等领域进行的合作项目造福当地民众，使他们获得更好的教育和医疗服务。





纽埃纽中友好协会秘书长李军表示，习近平主席在书面致辞中强调，无论国际形势如何变幻，中国始终是太平洋岛国志同道合的好朋友、风雨同舟的好兄弟、并肩前行的好伙伴。这份情谊纽埃人民感受真切。近年来，中国为纽埃改善升级基础设施和防控疫情等提供了很多无私帮助。纽埃珍视同中国的友谊，期待与中国进行更多合作。

中国国际问题研究院助理研究员宁团辉说，中国始终支持太平洋岛国走符合自身国情的发展道路，理解这些国家在应对气候变化等方面的特殊关切，并为岛国改善民生和提升自主发展能力提供帮助，支持太平洋岛国平等参与国际和地区事务。在岛国面对疫情、自然灾害时，中国总是提供援助，帮助其渡过难关。中国同太平洋岛国关系已成为不同地域、不同大小、不同制度国家间友好交往、团结合作的成功范例。



A Blueprint for Building a Closer China-Pacific Island Countries Community with a Shared Future—People from Many Countries Speak Highly of President Xi Jinping's Written Remarks to the Second China-Pacific Island Countries Foreign Ministers' Meeting

BEIJING, May 31 (Xinhua) -- President Xi Jinping delivered written remarks to the second China-Pacific Island Countries Foreign Ministers' Meeting on May 30, according to a comprehensive Xinhua report. People from many countries viewed that President Xi Jinping's written remarks reflect the great importance China attaches to the relations between China and Pacific Island Countries, unites the two sides in their common development and draws a blueprint for building a closer China-Pacific Island Countries community with a shared future.

Ati, Foreign Minister of Vanuatu, said that Vanuatu and China have always been good friends, brothers and partners who walk side by side through thick and thin. The Belt and Road Initiative has made an important contribu-

tion to Vanuatu's economic development and improvement of people's livelihood. The global development initiatives proposed by China are highly compatible with Vanuatu's National Sustainable Development Plan 2030, and will create more development opportunities for Pacific Island Countries including Vanuatu. Vanuatu looks forward to further deepening practical cooperation with China in various fields under the framework of the Global Development Initiative (GDI) and the Belt and Road Initiative, and working together to build a closer China-Pacific Island Countries community with a shared future.

Ma Kun, a scholar at the University of the South Pacific in Fiji, said that President Xi Jinping's written remarks show that China pays high attention to the relations between China and Pacific Is-

land Countries. China is an important trading partner of Pacific Island Countries and has provided assistance to these countries in areas such as climate change, education, investment and the fight against COVID-19. Friendly relations and multi-faceted exchanges and cooperation between the two sides have benefited the people of Pacific Island Countries.

According to Ruan Zongze, Executive Vice President of the China Institute of International Studies, President Xi Jinping's written remarks present the great importance China attaches to China-Pacific Island Countries relations. President Xi Jinping stressed that China is willing to work with Pacific Island Countries to build a closer community of common destiny between China and Pacific Island Countries by strengthening confidence in facing



challenges together, forging consensus for common development, and pooling synergies for creating a common future. This is a very important guiding principle, which draws a blueprint for the future development of China-Pacific Island Countries relations.

In his written remarks, President Xi Jinping stressed that China has always insisted on the equality of all countries, regardless of their size, and has developed friendly relations with Pacific Island Countries guided by the principle of pursuing the greater good and shared interests and the principle of sincerity, real results, amity and good faith, said Zhang Zhizhou, a professor at the School of International Relations of Beijing Foreign Studies University. The friendly relations between China and Pacific Island Countries have written a wonderful chapter and are a vivid practice of joining hands to build a community of human destiny.

Luke Mani, an official of the Solomon Islands Foreign Policy Advisory Secretariat, said Pacific Island Countries, like other developing countries, are facing challenges such as lack of infrastructure

and insufficient investment. China has strong economic strength and willingness to develop economic cooperation, especially the Belt and Road Initiative, which brings opportunities for sustainable development in the region. Pacific Island Countries are ready to deepen their relationship with China.

Bernard Yechola, an international expert at the University of the Holy Word in Papua New Guinea, said the economic and technical cooperation between China and Pacific Island Countries was impressive. The cooperation projects between China and Papua New Guinea in the fields of education and healthcare have benefited the local people, giving them better access to education and healthcare services.

Li Jun, Secretary General of the Niue-China Friendship Association, said that President Xi Jinping underscored in his written remarks that no matter how the international landscape involves, China will always be a good friend, brother and partner to Pacific Island Countries. This friendship is truly felt by the Niuean people. In recent years, China has provided Niue with a lot of selfless help in

improving and upgrading its infrastructure and preventing and controlling epidemics. Niue values its friendship with China and looks forward to more cooperation with China.

Ning Tuanhui, an assistant researcher at the China Institute of International Studies, said that China has always supported Pacific Island Countries to follow a development path suited to their national conditions, understood the special concerns of these countries in dealing with climate change and other aspects, and provided assistance to improve the livelihoods of the island countries and enhance their independent development capacity, and supported Pacific Island Countries to participate in international and regional affairs on an equal footing. When island countries face epidemics and natural disasters, China always provides assistance to help them tide over their difficulties. The relations between China and Pacific Island Countries have become a successful example of friendly communication, solidarity and cooperation between countries of different regions, sizes and systems.

瓦努阿图总统摩西会见王毅

2022 年 06 月 01 日 消息来源：中国驻瓦努阿图大使馆官网 | 图片来源：中国驻瓦努阿图大使馆官网

当地时间 2022 年 6 月 1 日，瓦努阿图总统摩西在维拉港会见国务委员兼外长王毅。

摩西热情欢迎中国外长在两国建交 40 周年之际到访，表示建交以来，瓦中双方始终相互尊重、平等相待，建立起牢固互信。中方总是注重瓦方需求，优先帮助瓦改善民生、大力修建瓦基础设施，为瓦民众带来巨大福祉，瓦政府和人民对此永远铭记。中国以实际行动证明是瓦可以信赖的真正朋友。同样，无论国际风云如何变幻，无论未来遇到什么挑战，瓦也永远是中国的真正朋友。瓦方将继续坚定奉行一个中国政策，并以此为基石推动瓦中关系实现更大发展。

王毅说，今年是中瓦建交 40 周年，具有承前启后、继往开来的重要意义。中国古代先贤孔子曰“四十不惑”。历经四十年风雨的中瓦关系已更加巩固坚实，必将不受干扰，意志坚定，毫不犹豫地向着确定方向大踏步前行。

王毅表示，在双方共同努力下，中瓦友谊不断深化，互信日益增强，合作结出硕果，人民切实受益。中方愿同瓦方一道，共同总结两国交往成功经验，规划好中瓦全面战略伙伴关系，推动中瓦关系开辟新的光明前景。

王毅强调，与某些大国不同，中国外交始终坚持主权平等，一贯真诚平等对待所有发展中国家、特别是中小国家，因为我们有着共同的历史遭遇，深知主权平等和民族尊严对中小国家的重要性。不仅如此，我们还在国际和地区层面、特别是联合国体系中，坚定维护发展中国家的正当权益。我们将继续同广大发展中国家团结协作，维护联合国宪章宗旨和原则，坚持不干涉内政原则，捍卫国际公平正义。

摩西表示，瓦中有着共同的发展愿望。瓦高度赞同人类命运共同体理念，同样认为各国人民不分种族、国籍、阶层，都应平等享有和平、发展、公平、正义、民主、自由的权利。

双方一致同意加强人文交流，增进相互了解，促进民心相通。王毅赞赏瓦将中文教育纳入国民教育体系，表示愿搭建友谊桥梁，支持更多瓦青年学习汉语，使中瓦友好薪火相传。

同日，瓦努阿图总理拉夫曼率主要内阁成员同王毅集体会谈并共同出席双边合作文件签字仪式。

President Tallis Obed Moses of Vanuatu Meets with Wang Yi

On June 1, 2022 local time, Vanuatu President Tallis Obed Moses of Vanuatu met with State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi in Port Vila.

Moses warmly welcomed the Chinese Foreign Minister's visit on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, saying that since the establishment of diplomatic ties, Vanuatu and China have always respected each other, treated each other as equals and built up solid mutual trust. China has always paid attention to the needs of Vanuatu, giving priority to helping Vanuatu improve its people's livelihood and vigorously building infrastructure, bringing great benefits to the people of Vanuatu, which the government and people of Vanuatu will always remember. China has proved through practical actions that it is a true friend that Vanuatu can trust. Likewise, no matter how the international landscape evolves and what challenges it will encounter in the future,

Vanuatu will always be China's true friend. Vanuatu will continue to firmly pursue the one-China principle and take it as the cornerstone to promote the greater development of Vanuatu-China relations.

Wang Yi said that this year marks the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Vanuatu, which bears great significance to building on past successes to further advance bilateral relations. Ancient Chinese philosopher Confucius observed that "when reaching the age of forty, one should have no more doubts." Having gone through 40 years of twists and turns, China-Vanuatu relations have become more solid, and will surely expel disturbances with our determined will, forge ahead with great strides and in a determined direction without hesitation.

Wang Yi said that with the joint efforts of both sides, the friendship between China and Vanuatu has been increasingly deepened, mutual trust has been gradually enhanced, cooperation has borne fruits and

people have benefited tangibly from that. China is willing to work with Vanuatu to jointly summarize the successful experience of bilateral exchanges, map out the comprehensive strategic partnership between China and Vanuatu, and promote to open up a new bright future for China-Vanuatu relations.

Wang Yi stressed that unlike some major countries, China's diplomacy has always upheld sovereign equality and has always treated all developing countries, especially small and medium-sized countries, with sincerity and equality, because we share common historical experience and understand the importance of sovereign equality and national dignity for small and medium-sized countries. In addition, we have also firmly safeguarded the legitimate rights and interests of developing countries at the international and regional levels, especially in the UN system. We will continue to work with developing countries in solidarity and coordination, uphold the purposes and principles of





the UN Charter, adhere to the principle of non-interference in internal affairs, and defend international equity and justice.

Moses said that Vanuatu and China share common development aspirations. Vanuatu highly echoes the vision of a community with a shared future for mankind and also believes that all peoples, regardless of race, nationality and class, should equally enjoy the rights to peace,

development, equity, justice, democracy and freedom.

Both sides agreed to strengthen people-to-people and cultural exchanges, enhance mutual understanding and strengthen people-to-people connectivity. Wang Yi appreciated Vanuatu for its integration of Chinese language education into its national education system and expressed his willingness to build bridges of friendship and support more young people of

Vanuatu in learning Chinese, so as to carry forward China-Vanuatu friendship from generation to generation.

On the same day, Prime Minister Bob Loughman of Vanuatu led key cabinet members to attend the collective talks with Wang Yi and jointly attended the signing ceremony of bilateral cooperation documents.



瓦努阿图总理拉夫曼率内阁主要成员同王毅举行集体会谈

2022 年 06 月 01 日 消息来源：中国驻瓦努阿图大使馆官网 | 图片来源：中国驻瓦努阿图大使馆官网

当地时间 2022 年 6 月 1 日，瓦努阿图总理拉夫曼率瓦副总理、外长、财长等内阁主要成员在维拉港同国务委员兼外长王毅举行集体会谈。

拉夫曼高度评价以习近平为核心的中国共产党展现的坚强领导力，祝贺中国成功实现第一个百年奋斗目标、全面建成小康社会，欢迎中国代表团对瓦进行历史性访问，表示此访释放了中国致力于持续推进瓦中关系的重要信号。拉夫曼说，建交 40 年来，中瓦彼此信赖，坚定团结。衷心感谢中国长期以来为瓦实现稳定和可持续发展提供的巨大助力，中国以实际行动证明是瓦真正的朋友。瓦愿继续以坚守一个中国政策为政治基石，以共建“一带一路”为合作引领，推动瓦中全面战略伙伴关系不断迈上新台阶。

王毅感谢拉夫曼总理率主要内阁成员同中国代表团在中国援建的国际会议中心举行集体会谈，这充分体现了瓦方对两国关系的高度重视和双方合作的高水平。王毅说，中瓦建交 40 年来，双方相互信任支持，像家人一样相处，留下了许多感人的友好故事，成为发展中国家相互尊重、团结协作的典范。中方愿同瓦方总结成功经验，共同规划好两国关系下一个 40 年，为打造中瓦命运共同体不断注入新动力。

双方就推进双边关系、加强国际和地区事务合作进行深入交流，达成广泛共识。

一． 增进政治互信。双方一致同意弘扬相互尊重、平等相待的传统，继续坚定支持彼此维护核心利益和民族尊严。加强党际交往和治国理政经验交流，提高国家治理能力。

二． 坚持互利共赢。双方一致同意对接发展战略，

挖掘合作潜力，携手推进高质量共建“一带一路”，充分利用中国提供的发展机遇，扩大瓦优质产品对华出口。双方将发展蓝色伙伴关系，在持续推进基础设施等传统领域合作的同时，进一步开拓新能源、数字经济等新的合作重点，助力瓦增强自主发展能力，提高国际竞争力。

三． 赓续人民友谊。双方一致同意加强人员往来，夯实中瓦关系的社会和民意基础。王毅表示，中方欢迎瓦将中文教育纳入国民教育体系，愿继续通过派遣中文教师、开展双向语言文化交流等方式，支持瓦中文教学，培养更多两国友好使者。中方将继续同瓦携手抗疫，并派遣新一批医疗队，助力瓦维护人民健康。

四． 深化战略协作。双方一致认为应坚持真正的多边主义，坚持团结抗疫，推动构建人类命运共同体。拉夫曼高度评价并愿积极参与习近平主席提出的全球发展倡议。王毅表示赞赏，并欢迎瓦方支持全球安全倡议，践行共同、综合、合作、可持续的安全观，为维护世界和平做出积极贡献。

五． 加强地区合作。双方认为应发挥双边合作和中国—太平洋岛国外长会机制的“双引擎”作用，协同发力，加快共同发展。

王毅介绍了中方刚刚发表的同太平洋岛国相互尊重、共同发展的立场文件重要内容，表示立场文件释放了中方愿同岛国深化政治互信、拓展互利合作、维护共同利益的明确信号，并为双方下步合作作出全面规划、提出具体举措。中国同岛国的合作光明正大公开透明，我们将继续同岛国团结互助，携手前行。





拉夫曼说,瓦方高度评价中国—太平洋岛国外长会机制重要作用,表示对中方立场文件提出的愿景和设想倍感振奋,赞赏中方持续打造双方合作六个新平台,坚信同中国的合作必将更好助力岛国抓住发展机遇,也必将进一步提升岛国同中国的双边合作。

会谈后,双方出席了经济技术、医疗卫生、海洋经济等合作文件签字仪式。

会谈前和签字仪式后,瓦努阿图大酋长还专门为中国代表团举行了极具美拉尼西亚民族特色的传统欢迎仪式。



Prime Minister Bob Loughman of Vanuatu Leads Key Cabinet Members to Hold Collective Talks with Wang Yi

On June 1, 2022 local time, Prime Minister Bob Loughman of Vanuatu led key cabinet members, including Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and External Trade and Minister of Finance and Economic Management, to hold collective talks with State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi in Port Vila.

Loughman spoke highly of the strong leadership of the Communist Party of China with Xi Jinping at its core, and congratulated China on successfully achieving the first centenary goal and completing the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects. Loughman welcomed the Chinese delegation's historic visit to Vanuatu, saying that this visit has released an important signal that China is committed to continuously pushing forward Vanuatu-China relations. Loughman said, since the establishment of diplomatic ties 40 years ago,

China and Vanuatu have enjoyed mutual trust and firm solidarity. Vanuatu sincerely thanks China for its long-term and tremendous contributions to Vanuatu's steady and sustainable development. China has proved to be a true friend of Vanuatu with concrete actions. Vanuatu will continue to take adhering to the one-China principle as the political cornerstone, and give play to the steering role of Belt and Road cooperation, so as to constantly elevate Vanuatu-China comprehensive strategic partnership to new heights.

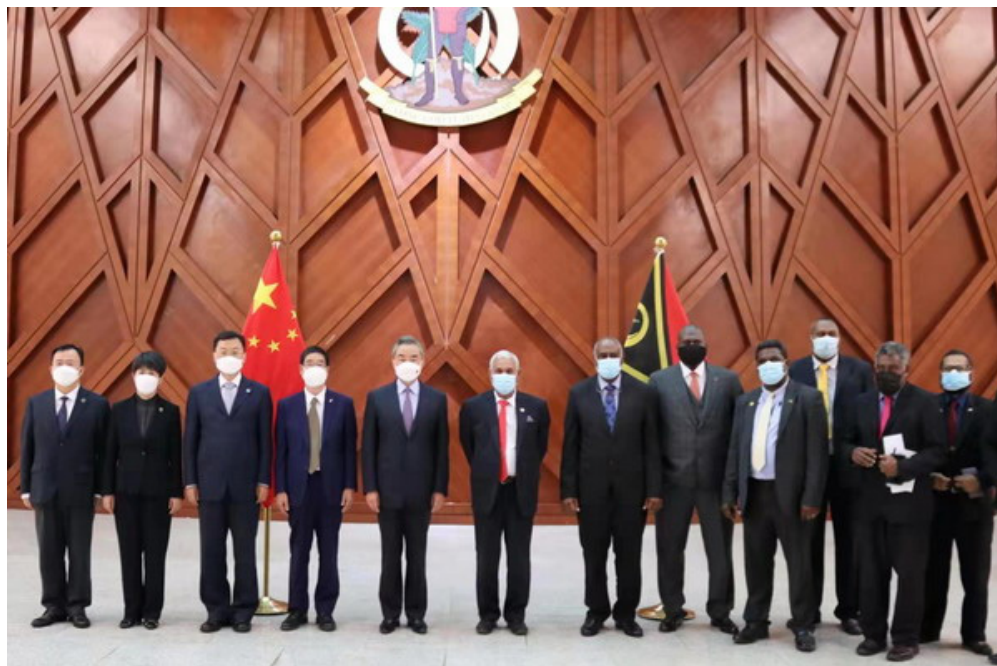
Wang Yi thanked Prime Minister Loughman for leading key cabinet members to hold collective talks with the Chinese delegation at the China-aided Vanuatu National Convention Center. This fully demonstrates the great importance Vanuatu attaches to bilateral relations and the high level of bilateral cooperation. Wang Yi said, since the establishment of diplomatic ties

between China and Vanuatu 40 years ago, the two sides have trusted and supported each other and treated each other like family members, leaving behind many touching stories of friendship, and setting a good example of mutual respect, solidarity and coordination between developing countries. China is ready to work with Vanuatu to take stock of successful experience and chart the course for the next four decades of bilateral relations, so as to constantly inject new impetus into the building of a China-Vanuatu community with a shared future.

The two sides had in-depth exchanges on advancing bilateral relations and enhancing cooperation in international and regional affairs, and reached extensive consensus.

First, enhance political mutual trust. The two sides agreed to carry forward the tradition of mutual respect and treating each other as equals, and continue to firmly support each





other in safeguarding core interests and national dignity. The two sides also agreed to strengthen inter-party exchanges and experience-sharing on state governance to improve national governance capacity.

Second, stay committed to mutual benefit and win-win results. The two sides agreed to synergize development strategies, tap the potential of cooperation, jointly advance high-quality Belt and Road cooperation, make optimum use of development opportunities offered by China, and expand the export of Vanuatu's quality products to China. The two sides will develop a Blue Partnership. While continuously advancing cooperation in traditional areas

such as infrastructure, the two sides will further explore new cooperation priorities such as new energy and digital economy to help Vanuatu enhance its capacity for self-driven development and boost its international competitiveness.

Third, carry forward the friendship between the peoples. The two sides agreed to strengthen personnel exchanges and cement the social foundation and public support for China-Vanuatu relations. Wang Yi said, China welcomes Vanuatu's inclusion of Chinese language education in its national education system, and will continue to support Vanuatu's Chinese language teaching by sending Chinese teachers and conducting two-way language and cultural

exchanges, so as to cultivate more "envoys of friendship" between the two countries. China will continue to work with Vanuatu to fight the pandemic, and send a new batch of medical teams to help Vanuatu defend people's health.

Fourth, deepen strategic coordination. The two sides agreed to uphold true multilateralism, stick to fighting the pandemic in solidarity, and promote the building of a community with a shared future for mankind. Loughman spoke highly of the Global Development Initiative put forward by President Xi Jinping, and expressed Vanuatu's readiness to take an active part in it. Wang Yi appreciated this and said that Vanuatu is welcome to support the Global Security





Initiative, act on the vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security, and make positive contributions to safeguarding world peace.

Fifth, strengthen regional cooperation. The two sides hold that bilateral cooperation and the China-Pacific Island Countries Foreign Ministers' Meeting mechanism should serve as the "twin engines" to make concerted efforts to accelerate common development.

Wang Yi introduced the important content of China's just-released Position Paper on Mutual Respect and Common Development with Pacific Island Countries, saying that the Position Paper has sent a clear signal that China is ready to deepen political mutual trust, expand mutually beneficial cooperation and safeguard common interests with Pacific Island Countries (PICs), and that China has made comprehensive plans and proposed concrete measures for bilateral cooperation in the next stage.

China's cooperation with PICs is aboveboard, open and transparent. We will continue to work with PICs in the spirit of solidarity and mutual assistance, and forge ahead hand in hand.

Loughman said, Vanuatu spoke highly of the important role of the China-Pacific Island Countries Foreign Ministers' Meeting mechanism, saying that he was heartened by the vision and proposal put forward in China's Position Paper. He appreciates China's continued efforts to build six new platforms for bilateral cooperation, and firmly believes that cooperation with China will better help PICs seize development opportuni-

ties, and will further enhance bilateral cooperation between PICs and China.

After the talks, the two sides attended the signing ceremony of cooperation documents on economic technology, medical and health care, and marine economy, among others.

Before the talks and after the signing ceremony, the Grand Chief of Vanuatu also specifically held a traditional welcome ceremony with Melanesian characteristics for the Chinese delegation.



王毅同汤加外交大臣乌托伊卡马努举行会谈

2022年06月01日 消息来源：新华社 | 图片来源：新华社

新华社努库阿洛法5月31日电(记者张永兴 郭鑫惠)当地时间5月31日,国务委员兼外长王毅在努库阿洛法同汤加外交大臣乌托伊卡马努举行会谈。

王毅说,在两国元首共同引领和关心下,中汤关系保持健康稳定发展,互利合作成果丰硕,为汤加人民带来实实在在利益,也为地区和平稳定发展作出积极贡献。此访期间,双方就深化各领域合作、推进共建“一带一路”达成广泛共识,签署了一批经济合作协议。双方要加强协调,落实好两国元首重要共识,充分发挥合作的积极效应,助力汤加灾后重建和经济发展。

王毅表示,中汤交往的一条重要经验就是始终相互尊重、相互支持,在彼此面临困难挑战时互施援手。患难见真情,两国关系在关键时刻经受了考验,友谊进一步得到升华。我们赞赏汤加坚定奉行一个中国政策,理解并支持汤维护自身主权、安全和发展利益,支持汤加快实现发展振兴并在地区和国际事务中发挥积极作用。中方愿深化双方政治互信,夯实两国关系根基,继续在国际上相互呼应,维护发展中国家正当权益。

乌托伊卡马努表示,中国是汤加长期重要的伙伴。建交以来,中方的有力支持和帮助使汤加真切感受到中国的友好情谊,也使我们对灾后重建和战胜疫情满怀信心。汤加同样坚持和平共处五项原则,将继续坚定奉行一个中国政策,继续同中方相互尊重、相互信任、相互支持,不断推进两国战略伙伴关系。汤加将积极参与共建“一带一路”,推进双方各领域合作和人文交流。

双方就中国同太平洋岛国合作交换了意见,一致同意以刚刚成功举行的第二次中国-太平洋岛国外长会为契机,推进落实会议成果。王毅表示,外长会在平等基础上充分协商,就如何应对复杂多变的国际地区形势取得新的共识,为推动中国同太平洋岛国整体互信合作迈出了新的步伐。会后,中方发表了同岛国相互尊重、共同发展的立场文件,提出下一步合作设想和举措,以更好回应岛国的期待。我们愿同岛国进一步凝聚共识、形成合力,实现共同发展繁荣。

王毅强调,中国和南太岛国都是发展中国家,有着广泛共识、相似关切和共同使命,我们是相互了解、相互信任的好朋友。近期一些人攻击抹黑中国同南太岛国的合作,声称中国将在岛国增加军事存在。这完全是虚假信息。中国无意同谁竞争,更没有兴趣搞地缘争夺,也从不构建所谓“势力范围”。零和博弈只会导致多输,不是中国的外交传统。中国主张合作多赢,一贯平等对待所有国家,愿同各国都建立发展友好关系。我们支持的是国际关系民主化、多边主义和联合国核心地位,反对的是单边霸凌、殖民心态和对中小国家颐指气使。中国已经并正实实在在地支持岛国发展经济、改善民生、维护稳定。我们愿在帮助岛国加快发展上为各方做一个表率,并期待与所有愿意支持岛国的国家携手合作,共同努力。

乌托伊卡马努说,中国有句古诗:“海内存知己,天涯若比邻”,汤加将永远是中国朋友的“友谊之岛”。

王毅回应说,还有句古话:“路遥知马力,日久见人心”,中国将是汤加和其他岛国可以信赖的真朋友。

Tonga, China Vow to Deepen Political Mutual Trust, Cooperation

When meeting with Tongan Foreign Minister Fekitamoeloa 'Utoikamanu, visiting Chinese State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi said the two sides should strengthen coordination to implement the important consensus reached between leaders of the two countries, give full play to their cooperation to facilitate Tonga's post-disaster reconstruction and economic development.

NUKU'ALOFA, May 31 (Xinhua) -- Tonga and China pledged on Tuesday to deepen their political mutual trust and promote cooperation in various fields as well as cultural and people-to-people exchanges.

When meeting with Tongan Foreign Minister Fekitamoeloa 'Utoikamanu, visiting Chinese State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi said the two sides should strengthen coordination to implement the important consensus reached between leaders of the two countries, give full play to their cooperation to facilitate Tonga's post-disaster

reconstruction and economic development.

Tonga was badly hit by devastating volcanic eruptions and an ensuing tsunami in January 2022.

The two countries have respected and supported each other, and extended a helping hand when the other side encountered difficulties and challenges, Wang said, noting that China supports Tonga in safeguarding its sovereignty, security and development interests, as well as in realizing development and revitalization and playing an active role in regional and international affairs.

Calling China Tonga's long-term key partner, 'Utoikamanu said since the establishment of diplomatic ties, China has been supporting and helping Tonga, which boosted Tonga's confidence in its anti-COVID-19 fight and post-disaster reconstruction.

Tonga will stick to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and continue to firmly adhere to the one-China policy, she said, adding that Ton-

ga will continue the mutual respect, trust and support with China, and further advance its strategic partnership with China.

Tonga will actively participate in the joint construction of the Belt and Road Initiative, she added.

The two sides also exchanged views on China's cooperation with Pacific island countries, and agreed to speed up the implementation of the results of the just-concluded second China-Pacific Island Countries Foreign Ministers' Meeting.

Through sufficient consultation based on equality, the foreign ministers' meeting has achieved a new consensus over how to cope with the complicated and changeable international and regional situation, taking a new stride on advancing mutual trust and cooperation between China and Pacific island countries as a whole, Wang said.

He noted that China has released its Position Paper on Mutual Respect and Common Development with Pacific





Island Countries, and put forward a new vision and proposals for further bilateral cooperation, so as to better respond to the expectations of the island countries.

China is willing to further build up consensus and form synergy with the island countries to realize common development and prosperity, he added.

Wang stressed that China and South Pacific island countries are all developing countries and share broad consensus, similar concerns and common missions.

He rejected a recent allegation by some people that China will seek military presence in South Pacific island countries, saying it's complete disinformation. He stressed that China has no intention of competing with anyone, let alone vying for geopolitical interests or creating a so-called "sphere of influence".

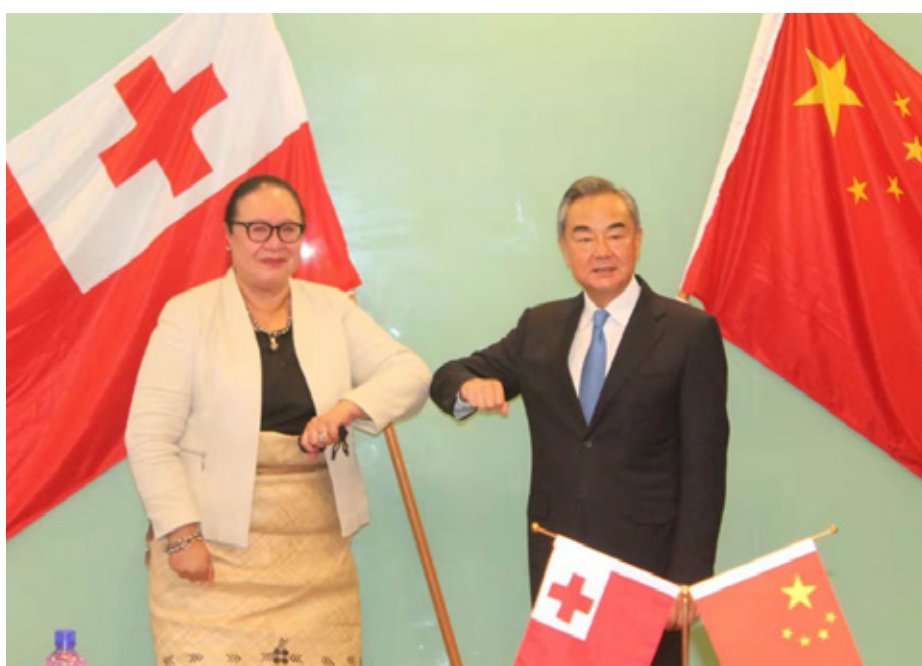
China stands for win-win cooperation and equal treatment of all countries, and is willing to establish and develop friendly relations with them, Wang said.

He noted that China supports democratized international relations, multilateralism and the core status of the United Nations, and opposes unilateral bullying, a colonialist mindset and domineering over small and medium-sized countries.

China has offered its solid support for island countries in developing their economy, improving their livelihood and safeguarding their stability, Wang said, adding that China is ready to cooperate and make joint efforts with all countries willing to support the island countries in accelerating their development.

Referring to an ancient Chi-

nese poem that reads "a bosom friend afar brings a distant land near," 'Utoikamanu said Tonga will be "an Island of Friendship" for China forever, and Wang responded by saying that China will remain a true and trust-worthy friend for Tonga and other island countries.



中国与太平洋岛国打造团结合作新典范

2022年06月02日 消息来源：人民日报海外版 | 图片来源：人民日报海外版

5月26日至6月4日，中国国务委员兼外长王毅应邀到访多个南太平洋岛国和东帝汶，并主持召开第二次中国—太平洋岛国外长会。

自20世纪70年代建立外交关系以来，中国同太平洋岛国交流合作不断拓宽，涵盖了贸易投资、海洋环境、防灾减灾、减贫扶贫、医疗卫生、教育、旅游、文化、体育、地方等20多个领域。王毅此次应邀访问太平洋岛国，被视作中国致力于同相关各国增进互信、凝聚共识、扩大合作、深化友谊的又一体现。分析认为，中国同太平洋岛国关系已进入快速发展的新阶段。

深化关系 推动务实合作

中国外交部5月24日发布的消息显示，5月26日至6月4日，王毅将对所罗门群岛、基里巴斯、萨摩亚、斐济、汤加、瓦努阿图、巴布亚新几内亚、东帝汶等八国进行正式访问，对密克罗尼西亚联邦进行“云访问”，同库克群岛总理兼外长、纽埃总理兼外长举行视频会晤，并在斐济主持召开第二次中国—太平洋岛国外长会。

“此次访问通过实地访问和线上互动的形式，实现了中国在太平洋地区的十个建交国的‘全覆盖’，意义重大。”中国现代国际关系研究院副研究员田京灵对本报表示，2018年，中国领导人同太平洋岛国领导人集体会晤，一致同意将双方关系提升为相互尊重、共同发展的全面战略伙伴关系，开启了中国同太平洋岛国关系的新篇章。近年来，双方关系获得了前所未有的发展，给地区人民带来了实实在在的实惠，也为南南合作树立了典范。从目前公布的消息看，王毅此次访问所到的每一站，都受到热烈欢迎，都有务实具体的合作举措推进，必将推动中国和太平洋岛国关系再上新台阶。

当地时间2022年5月30日，在第二次中国—太平洋岛国外长会结束后，王毅在同斐济总理兼外

长姆拜尼马拉马共同会见记者时，归纳了此次外长会的5点共识：一是深化全面战略伙伴关系；二是捍卫国家主权独立和民族尊严；三是追求共同发展繁荣；四是倡导真正的多边主义；五是促进民心民意相通。此外，王毅还宣布，中方愿持续打造应急物资储备库、应对气候变化合作中心、减贫与发展合作中心、农业合作示范中心、防灾减灾合作中心、菌草技术示范中心六个合作新平台，为中国同岛国合作注入新动力。

“王毅此次访问具有多重意义，不但涉及多个领域，而且包括双边和多边层次，更具有强化多边主义的全球效应。”华东师范大学亚洲和太平洋地区研究中心执行副主任陈晓晨对本报记者表示，一是此次访问具有将中国—太平洋岛国外长会定期化、机制化的意义，凸显了中国对太平洋岛国的重视和支持；二是此次访问是为面临多重危机的岛国提供帮助，共商应对挑战的解决之道，彰显中国担当；三是此次访问将推动双方在发展和安全合作之间进行更多统筹，推动中国与太平洋岛国全面战略伙伴关系的顶层设计。

相互尊重 促进互利共赢

中国在太平洋岛国实施了近500个成套项目、技术援助、物资援助和优惠贷款项目，帮助建设道路、桥梁、码头、医院、学校、体育馆等重要基础设施，为岛国培养各类人才约1万人次；中国已向8个建交岛国派出医疗队，惠及数十万岛国民众；中国同10个建交岛国均签署了共建“一带一路”合作谅解备忘录；1992年至2021年，中国同建交岛国贸易额年均增长13%，扩大了30多倍；疫情前，中国每年有近10万游客赴南太旅游；新冠肺炎疫情暴发以来，中国向岛国提供了多批次疫苗以及各类抗疫物资；中国和岛国之间已结成22对友好省市……自20世纪70年代建立外交关系以来，中国同岛国关系蓬勃发展，交流合作不断拓展。



“中国和太平洋岛国同为发展中国家，在维护亚太地区和平稳定、促进国际公平正义、推动实现可持续韧性发展等方面拥有广泛共同利益。”在第二次中国—太平洋岛国外长会后，中方发布的《中国关于同太平洋岛国相互尊重、共同发展的立场文件》开宗明义指出，中国与岛国能取得丰硕合作成果的重要原因。

“近年来，中国同太平洋岛国交流合作不断拓展，给两国人民带来巨大福祉，因此受到岛国人民的真诚欢迎。”陈晓晨说，“中国和岛国的合作关系可以归结为3组关键词：一个是大小。中国和岛国的合作关系是大国和小国之间平等相待的一个范例，这得到岛国的广泛认可；二是新和老。中国不是‘新来者’，而是同岛国相知相交多年的‘老朋友’；三是冷和热。随着中国和岛国的合作逐步升温，曾远离世界政治经济中心的岛国，得到国际社会越来越多的关注。”

“平等相待、相互尊重、合作共赢和开放包容，是中国在发展同太平洋岛国关系上奉行的‘四个坚持’，是中国同岛国保持友好往来的坚实基础。”田京灵表示，“平等相待”是指虽然和中国建交的10个南太岛国彼此发展阶段不尽相同，和中国的文化历史、政治制度和发展水平也存在差异，但彼此一律平等；“相互尊重”是指中国和岛国尊重彼此的主权和领土完整，尊重彼此探索符合自身国情的发展道路，互不干涉内政；“合作共赢”是指中国与岛国在共建“一带一路”中实现共同发展“开放包容”是指中国同岛国的合作不针对任何国家，也不受任何国家干扰，而是本着开放态度同其他域内外国家积极开展更多三方合作。

树立范例 践行多边主义

开展创造就业和减贫经验交流，推动彻底消除贫困；开展共建“一带一路”同太平洋岛国“2020-2025 太平洋贸易援助战略”“地区电子商务战略”“太平洋高质量基础设施倡议”等地区合作倡议的对接；扩大太平洋岛国农产品等优质特色产品对华市场准入；助力岛国建设具有气候韧性的蓝色经济；未来5年向太平洋岛国派遣中国医疗队200人次；继续开展应对气候变化南南合作物资援助项目……《中国关于同太平洋岛国相互尊重、共

同发展的立场文件》列举了一系列中国与岛国合作的美好愿景和具体事项。

“中国和岛国的互利合作是建立在平等互惠基础之上，收获的是互利共赢的成果，有利于中国和太平洋岛国双方利益，也有利于地区和平、稳定和发展。”面对西方国家的无端指责，中国外交部发言人汪文斌表示，同太平洋岛国发展友好合作关系，是中国外交的一项长期战略方针。中国发展同岛国的关系秉持互利共赢、开放包容原则，不寻求任何排他性权利，不对任何第三方构成威胁，同样也不应当受到第三方的干扰。

“未来，中国和岛国的合作还需要克服一些挑战。”陈晓晨认为，对中国而言，一要打造好中国与岛国之间已经建立的应急物资储备库减贫气变、防灾、农业、菌草中心六大合作机制，保持战略定力，继续加强与岛国的全方位合作；二要用合作共赢理念，和岛国统筹好发展合作与安全合作的关系，掌握推进节奏，为中国在亚太地区实现更好发展创造更好的安全环境；三要积极探索应对非传统安全挑战的方法，加强和岛国在应对气候变化、海洋治理等领域的合作。

“中国与太平洋岛国的关系可以为国家与国家间交往提供重要启示。”田京灵表示，一是中国永远同发展中国家站在一起，永远真诚支持中小国家增强自主发展能力，中国和岛国的成功合作就是绝佳例证；二是国家与国家之间必然存在体量大小、政治制度和历史文化等差异，在很多问题上也存在分歧，但大家可以通过沟通交流解决问题、促进合作。

“从中国与岛国的关系中，世界各国应该认识到：大国跟小国之间完全可以开展平等互利和相互尊重的合作模式，为国际关系注入更多的道义力量，而不是谋求把别国当作自己的势力范围；国家间应加强机制化合作，以有效的机制推动跨地区的双边和多边合作，践行真正的多边主义。”陈晓晨说。

China and Pacific Island Countries Build a New Model of Solidarity and Cooperation

From May 26 to June 4, Chinese State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi was invited to visit a number of South Pacific Island Countries and Timor-Leste, and hosted the second China-Pacific Island Countries Foreign Ministers' Meeting.

Since the establishment of diplomatic ties in the 1970s, exchanges and cooperation have been expanding in more than 20 areas, including trade, investment, ocean affairs, environmental protection, disaster preparedness and mitigation, poverty alleviation, health care, education, tourism, culture, sports and local communities. Wang Yi's invitation to visit Pacific Island Countries is seen as a manifestation of China's commitment to enhance mutual trust, build consensus, expand cooperation and deepen friendship with the countries concerned. Analysis shows that China's relations with Pacific Island Countries have entered a new

phase of rapid development.

Deepening relations and promoting practical cooperation

According to a news release issued by the Chinese Foreign Ministry on May 24, from May 26 to June 4, Wang Yi will pay official visits to eight countries, including Solomon Islands, Kiribati, Samoa, Fiji, Tonga, Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea and Timor-Leste, pay a "cloud visit" to the Federated States of Micronesia, meet with the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Cook Islands, and the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Niue. He also held video meetings with the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Cook Islands and the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Niue, and hosted the second China-Pacific Island Countries Foreign Ministers' Meeting in Fiji.

"The visit is significant in that it achieves 'full coverage' of China's ten diplomatic partners in the Pacific through on-the-ground visits and online interactions."

Tian Jingling, an associate researcher at the China Institute of Modern International Relations, told the newspaper that in 2018, Chinese leaders met collectively with leaders of Pacific Island Countries and agreed to upgrade their relations to a comprehensive strategic partnership of mutual respect and common development, opening a new chapter in the relationship between China and Pacific Island Countries. In recent years, the relationship has enjoyed unprecedented development, bringing tangible benefits to the people of the Pacific Islands and setting an example for South-South cooperation. According to the news released so far, every stop Wang Yi made during his visit was warmly welcomed and practical and concrete cooperation initiatives were promoted, which will certainly push the relationship between China and Pacific Island Countries to a new level.

On May 30, at the conclusion





of the second China-Pacific Island Countries Foreign Ministers' Meeting, Wang Yi, during a joint meeting with Fiji's Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Bainimarama, summarized the five points of consensus of the meeting: first, deepen the comprehensive strategic partnership; second, safeguard national sovereignty, independence and national dignity; third, pursue common development and prosperity; fourth, advocate genuine multilateralism; fifth, promote people-to-people exchanges. In addition, Wang Yi also announced that China is willing to continue to build six new cooperation platforms, namely the Emergency Material Reserve, the Cooperation Center for Addressing Climate Change, the Cooperation Center for Poverty Reduction and Development, the Demonstration Center for Agricultural Cooperation, the Cooperation Center for Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, and the Demonstration Center for Mycorrhizal Technology, so as to inject new momentum into the cooperation between China and the island countries.

"Wang Yi's visit means a lot, not only covering multiple areas but also including bilateral and multilateral levels, and moreover having the global effect of strengthening multilateralism." Chen Xiaochen, executive deputy director of the Center for Asian and Pacific Studies at East China Normal University, told the newspaper that firstly, the visit shows the significance of regularizing and institutionalizing the China-Pacific island foreign ministers' meeting, highlighting China's importance and support for Pacific Island Countries; secondly, the visit is to provide assistance to island countries facing multiple crises and to discuss solutions to the challenges, so as to show China's responsibility; thirdly, the visit will promote more integration between development and security cooperation, and promote the top-level design of a comprehensive strategic partnership between China and Pacific Island Countries.

Mutual Respect for Mutual Benefit and Win-Win

China has implemented nearly 500 complete plant projects, technical assis-

tance, in-kind assistance and concessional loan projects in Pacific Island Countries, helped them build important infrastructure such as road, bridge, wharf, hospital, school and stadium, and trained about 10,000 professionals in various fields. China has dispatched medical teams to 8 Pacific Island Countries having diplomatic ties with China, benefiting several hundred thousand local residents. China has signed Belt and Road cooperation MoUs with all the 10 Pacific Island Countries having diplomatic relations with China. From 1992 to 2021, total trade volume between China and Pacific Island Countries having diplomatic relations with China registered an average annual increase of 13% and expanded by over 30 times. Before the pandemic, nearly 100,000 tourists traveled to the South Pacific region every year. Since the start of COVID-19, China has provided Pacific Island Countries with multiple batches of vaccines and various kinds of anti-epidemic supplies. China and Pacific Island Countries have forged 22 pairs of sister prov-





inces/states and cities..... Since the establishment of diplomatic ties in the 1970s, relations between China and Pacific Island Countries have flourished, and exchanges and cooperation have been expanding.

“China and Pacific Island Countries, as developing countries, share broad common interests in safeguarding peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region, upholding international equity and justice, and promoting sustainable and resilient development.” The “China’s Position Paper on Mutual Respect and Common Development with Pacific Island Countries” released by China after the second China-Pacific Island Foreign Ministers’ Meeting begins by pointing out the important reasons why China and the island countries have been able to achieve fruitful cooperation results.

“In recent years, China’s exchanges and cooperation with Pacific Island Countries have been expanding, bringing great benefits to the people of both countries and thus being sincerely welcomed by the

people of the islands.” Chen Xiaochen said, “The cooperative relationship between China and the island countries can be boiled down to 3 sets of key words: one is big and small. The partnership between China and the island countries is an example of equal treatment between large and small countries, which is widely recognized by the island countries; the second is new and old. China is not a ‘newcomer’, but an ‘old friend’ who has known the island countries for many years; third, cold and hot. With the cooperation between China and the island countries gradually warming up, the island countries, once far from the political and economic centre of the world, are getting more and more attention from the international community.”

“Equal treatments, mutual respect, win-win cooperation and openness and tolerance are the ‘four insistences’ China pursues in developing relations with Pacific Island Countries, and are the solid foundation for China to maintain friendly relations with the island countries.”

Tian Jingling said that “equal treatment” means that although the 10 South Pacific Island Countries with which China has established diplomatic relations are at different stages of development, and have different cultures, histories, political systems and development levels from China, they are all equal to each other; “mutual respect” means that China and the island countries respect each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, respect each other's exploration of development paths suited to their national conditions, and do not interfere in each other's internal affairs; “win-win cooperation” means that China and the island countries will achieve common development in the joint construction of the Belt and Road Initiative; “openness and tolerance” means that China's cooperation with the island countries is not targeted at any country, nor is it subject to interference from any country, and that it actively engages in more tripartite cooperation with other countries in and outside the region in an open manner.





Setting an example and practicing multilateralism

Exchange experiences in job creation and poverty reduction, promote the complete eradication of poverty; strengthen synergy between Belt and Road cooperation with regional cooperation initiatives such as “Pacific Aid for Trade Strategy 2020-2025”, “Regional E-commerce Strategy” and “Pacific Quality Infrastructure Initiative”; expand market access to China for Pacific Island Countries’ featured products such as agro-products; help island countries build climate-resilient blue economies; and dispatch 200 Chinese medical teams to Pacific Island Countries in the next five years; continue to carry out material assistance projects to address climate change in South-South cooperation The “China’s Position Paper on Mutual Respect and Common Development with Pacific Island Countries” lists a series of bright visions and concrete matters for cooperation between China and island countries.

“The mutually beneficial co-

operation between China and the island countries is based on equality and reciprocity, and reaps mutually beneficial and win-win results, which is conducive to the interests of both China and Pacific Island Countries, as well as regional peace, stability and development.” In the face of unfounded accusations by Western countries, Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Wang Wenbin said that it is a long-term strategic policy of China’s diplomacy to develop friendly and cooperative relations with Pacific Island Countries. China’s development of relations with Pacific Island Countries upholds the principles of mutual benefit and win-win, openness and inclusiveness, and does not seek any exclusive rights, does not pose a threat to any third party, and should likewise not be interfered with by third parties.

“In the future, cooperation between China and Pacific Island Countries will need to overcome some challenges.” Chen Xiaochen believes that for China, firstly, it should build the six cooperation mechanisms already

established between China and Pacific Island Countries on emergency supplies reserve, poverty reduction, gas change, disaster prevention, agriculture and mycorrhizal centre, maintain strategic determination and continue to strengthen all-round cooperation with Pacific Island Countries; secondly, we should use the concept of win-win cooperation to coordinate development and security cooperation with Pacific Island Countries, master the pace of advancement and create a better security environment for China to achieve better development in the Asia-Pacific region; thirdly, we should actively explore ways to address non-traditional security challenges and strengthen cooperation with Pacific Island Countries in areas such as addressing climate change and ocean governance.

“Relations between China and Pacific Island Countries can provide important insights for state-to-state engagement.” Tian Jingling said, firstly, China will always stand with developing countries and will always





sincerely support small and medium-sized countries to enhance their independent development capacity, and the successful cooperation between China and island countries is an excellent example; secondly, there are bound to be differences between countries in terms of size, political system and history and culture, and there are also differences on many issues, but we can solve problems and promote coopera-

tion through communication and exchange.

“From the relationship between China and Pacific Island Countries, countries around the world should realize that: it is perfectly possible for countries with different sizes to develop a model of cooperation that is equal and mutually beneficial and respectful, injecting more moral force into international relations rather than seeking to treat other countries as

their own sphere of influence; institutionalized cooperation between countries should be strengthened, and effective mechanisms should be used to promote bilateral and multilateral cooperation across regions, practicing true multilateralism.” Chen Xiaochen said.



王毅同密克罗尼西亚联邦外长埃利伊萨视频会晤

2022年06月03日 消息来源：新华社 | 图片来源：新华社

新华社莫尔兹比港6月2日电(记者白雪飞)当地时间6月2日,国务委员兼外长王毅在巴布亚新几内亚同密克罗尼西亚联邦外长埃利伊萨视频会晤。

王毅说,中密建交30多年来成果丰硕,我们应珍惜前人开辟的道路和付出的心血,弘扬传统友谊,坚持正确方向,排除障碍干扰,推进友好事业,朝着合作共赢的目标大踏步前进。

王毅表示,中密双边贸易额去年增长超过30%,充分展现了合作潜力。双方应加强“一带一路”倡议与“蓝色繁荣密克罗尼西亚”对接,拓展农渔业、基础设施、贸易投资、旅游等各领域合作,以实际行动释放增进友好、巩固互信、开辟未来的积极信号。

埃利伊萨欢迎王毅对密联邦进行“云访问”,表示此访展现了密中成熟、强有力的双边关系。建交以来,中方对密始终真诚友好,尊重密发展需求,开展富有成效的务实合作,为密经济社会发展和抗击疫情作出重要贡献。双方在多边事务中始终相互信任、相互尊重。密联邦期待同中方发展巩固良好关系,实现互利共赢。

双方还重点就中国同太平洋岛国合作交换了意见。

王毅表示,第二次中国—太平洋岛国外长会刚刚成功召开。各方在会上充分肯定近半个世纪以来中国同岛国加强团结协作取得的重要成果和中国为维护地区稳定发展作出的不懈努力。中国在同各国开展双边合作基础上,根据岛国愿望,搭建外长会对话平台,开展集体对话和区域性合作。我们愿同岛国加强协调,推动双边合作和区域协同两驾马车、两个引擎同时发挥作用,形成更大合力,助力岛国加快自主可持续发展。中国同岛国近半个世纪的交往证明,中国同岛国的交往过去没有、今后也不会影响地区安全稳定。我们聚焦的是经济发展,关心的是民生改善,我们在岛国做的是修路架桥,而不是增加军事存在。中方在会后发布的立场文件进一步表明了同岛国开展合作的积极态度和具体举措。我们将继续同包括岛国在内的发展中国家一道,把发展的权利牢牢掌握在自己手中,加快发展振兴,实现共同繁荣,促进世界公平。

埃利伊萨赞赏中方为第二次外长会成功举行发挥的重要作用,感谢中方将太平洋岛国视为亲密朋友,愿同各方团结协作,打造相互尊重、相互理解、相互信任的伙伴关系。

Wang Yi Holds Virtual Meeting with Secretary of Foreign Affairs Kandhi Elieisar of the Federated States of Micronesia

On June 2, 2022 local time, State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi held a virtual meeting with Secretary of Foreign Affairs Kandhi Elieisar of the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) in Papua New Guinea.

Wang Yi said, China and the FSM have witnessed fruitful results since the establishment of diplomatic ties more than 30 years ago. We should cherish the path our predecessors have blazed and their painstaking efforts, carry forward traditional friendship, stick to the right direction, remove obstacles and interference, advance the cause of friendship and stride toward the goal of win-win cooperation.

Wang Yi said, the bilateral trade volume between China and the FSM increased by more than 30 percent last year, fully demonstrating the potential for cooperation. The two sides should seek greater synergy between the Belt and Road Initiative and the Blue Prosperity Micronesia, expand cooperation in fields

such as agriculture, fisheries, infrastructure, trade, investment and tourism, and take concrete actions to send a positive signal of enhancing friendship, consolidating mutual trust and opening up the future.

Elieisar welcomed Wang Yi's virtual visit to the FSM, saying that this visit showcases the mature and robust bilateral ties between the FSM and China. Since the establishment of diplomatic ties, China has always been sincere and friendly to the FSM, respected the FSM's development needs, and carried out fruitful practical cooperation, making important contributions to the FSM's economic and social development and its fight against the COVID-19 pandemic. The two sides have always trusted and respected each other in multilateral affairs. The FSM looks forward to developing and consolidating sound relations with China to achieve mutual benefit and win-win results.

The two sides also mainly ex-

changed views on cooperation between China and Pacific Island Countries (PICs).

Wang Yi said, the second China-Pacific Island Countries Foreign Ministers' Meeting has just been successfully held. All parties at the meeting fully recognized the important achievements China and PICs have made in strengthening solidarity and coordination over nearly half a century, as well as China's unremitting efforts in maintaining regional stability and development. On the basis of bilateral cooperation with PICs and in light of their wish, China has set up the dialogue platform of Foreign Ministers' Meetings to conduct collective dialogue and regional cooperation. We are ready to step up coordination with PICs and work to simultaneously leverage the strengths of bilateral cooperation and regional coordination, which can be likened to a two-horse carriage or twin engines, to form greater synergy to help PICs accelerate their self-driven





and sustainable development. The facts over nearly half a century have proved that the exchanges between China and PICs did not and will not affect regional security and stability. What we focus on is economic development, and what we care about is improving people's well-being. What we are doing in PICs is building roads and bridges rather than increasing military presence. The Position Paper issued by the Chinese side after the Foreign Ministers' Meeting further demonstrated China's positive attitude and concrete measures in conducting cooperation with PICs. We will continue to work with other developing countries, including PICs, to firmly hold the right to development into our own hands, accelerate development and revitalization, achieve common prosperity and promote equity in the world.

Elieisar appreciated China's important role in the successful holding of the second Foreign Ministers' Meeting. He thanked China for treating PICs as close friends, and said that the FSM is ready to work with all parties to forge a partnership featuring mutual respect, mutual understanding and mutual trust.



王毅同库克群岛总理兼外长布朗举行视频会晤

2022年06月03日 消息来源：新华社 | 图片来源：新华社

新华社莫尔兹比港6月2日电(记者白雪飞)当地时间6月2日,国务委员兼外长王毅在巴布亚新几内亚同库克群岛总理兼外长布朗举行视频会晤。

王毅表示,建交以来,中库相互尊重、平等相待,各领域交流合作持续推进,两国贸易额增长近300倍。中方积极援建库民生项目,并同新西兰一起开展三方合作,为促进库当地经济社会发展、改善人民生活发挥了积极作用。双方在抗击新冠疫情中相互支持,友谊进一步升华。中方愿以建交25周年为契机,不断增进互信,深化务实合作,为两国人民带来更多福祉。

王毅说,中方愿根据库克发展需要,探讨规划下步合作。双方可拓展旅游、基础设施、地方、教育合作,助力库经济复苏。中方也愿在以往成功经验基础上,探讨开展更多三方合作。

布朗感谢中国长期以来持续为库克群岛发展提供巨大支持,在自身面临繁重抗疫任务时仍然无私帮助库抗疫,高度评价中国企业和地方为库基础设施建设和民生改善所作积极贡献。库中良好关系和密切合作有力印证了中国真诚对待小国,以实际行动践行互利共赢的理念。库克珍视对华关系,坚信库克群岛的未来同中国紧密联系在一起,愿同中方推动两国关系下一个25年实现更大发展。库克积极支持加强三方合作,特别是大型项目合作。

布朗表示,库克高度重视中国同太平洋岛国外长会机制和中方提出的下步合作举措,愿同岛国伙伴一道,加强沟通协调,更好应对疫情带来的各种挑战。

王毅说,各方都认为外长会已成为促进中国同岛国整体合作的有益平台和有效机制,愿持续推进这一进程,共同为促进地区发展凝聚更多共识。会后,中方发表了同岛国相互尊重、共同发展的立场文件,提出促进下步合作的设想和举措。中国同岛国交往已近半个世纪,同岛国合作始终聚焦经济发展和民生改善,将继续做岛国的好朋友好伙伴,共迎挑战、共谋发展,打造中国—太平洋岛国命运共同体。动辄以地缘争夺的旧思维曲解抹黑双方合作,在岛国的朋友中没有市场,也不得人心。相信岛国有智慧和能力战胜暂时困难,浴火重生,再现活力,期待岛国增进团结,坚持开放的地区主义。

双方同意加强中文教育合作,支持鼓励库年轻人学习中文,培养更多友好使者。

双方同意继续在国际上相互支持。

China, Cook Islands Pledge Closer Ties, Deepened Practical Cooperation

PORT MORESBY, June 2 (Xinhua) -- China and the Cook Islands on Thursday pledged efforts to deepen bilateral practical cooperation and promote closer relations.

Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Cook Islands Mark Brown and visiting Chinese State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi made the pledge during a meeting via video. Wang is here on a visit to Papua New Guinea, the seventh leg of his current tour to Pacific island countries starting from May 26.

China and the Cook Islands, which have respected and treated each other as equals, Wang said, have seen steady progress in bilateral exchanges and cooperation in various fields since the establishment of diplomatic ties, with their trade value soaring by nearly 300 times.

China has worked actively in carrying out livelihood projects to help the Cook Islands, and conducted tripartite cooperation with New Zealand, which played an active role in boosting the Cook Islands'

socio-economic development and local people's living standards, said the Chinese foreign minister.

The two countries have supported each other in the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic and seen their friendship further upgraded, Wang said, noting that China is willing to use the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic ties as an opportunity to further increase mutual trust and deepen practical cooperation so as to bring more tangible benefits to the two peoples.

Wang noted that China is willing to discuss plans for next-step cooperation based on the development needs of the Cook Islands, and both sides can expand cooperation on tourism, infrastructure, sub-national programs and education to facilitate the country's economic recovery.

China is also willing to build on the experience of past success to explore more tripartite cooperation, Wang said.

Brown thanked China for its long-term and huge support for the development of the

Cook Islands, and its selfless assistance to his country's fight against COVID-19 despite its own tough anti-pandemic tasks.

He spoke highly of the positive contributions made by Chinese enterprises and local governments to the infrastructure construction and improvement of people's livelihood in the Cook Islands.

The sound relationship and close cooperation between the Cook Islands and China stand as a strong illustration of China's vision of treating small countries sincerely and practicing mutually beneficial win-win cooperation, he said.

The Cook Islands cherishes its relations with China and firmly believes that its future is closely linked with China, Brown said, noting that the island country stands ready to work with China to push for greater development of bilateral relations in the next 25 years.

Brown said that his country supports strengthening tripartite cooperation, especially on large-scale projects.



He also noted that the Cook Islands attaches great importance to the mechanism of the China-Pacific Island Countries Foreign Ministers' Meeting and the next steps for cooperation proposed by China, and is ready to work with partners of island countries to strengthen communication and coordination for better response to various challenges brought by the pandemic.

Wang said that all parties agreed the China-Pacific Island Countries Foreign Ministers' Meeting has become a useful platform and effective mechanism for overall cooperation between China and Pacific island countries, and are willing to continue to push forward this process and jointly build up more consensus for regional development.

China has released its Position Paper on Mutual Respect and Common Development with Pacific Island Countries, and put forward proposals and measures for further cooperation, he noted.

China has engaged in exchanges with Pacific island countries for nearly half a century, with bilateral cooperation always focused on economic development and people's livelihood, the Chinese foreign minister said.

China will remain a good friend and partner of Pacific island countries to jointly address challenges, seek common development and build a community of a shared future between China and Pacific island countries, he added.

Wang stressed that any attempt to smear China-island countries cooperation with

the outdated mindset of geopolitical rivalry will find no support among the friends of island countries and thus will go nowhere.

Believing that Pacific island countries have the wisdom and capability to overcome temporary difficulties and regain vitality, Wang expressed hope that Pacific island countries will strengthen solidarity and uphold open regionalism.

The two sides agreed to enhance cooperation in Chinese language education and encourage young people of the Cook Islands to learn Chinese, so as to train more envoys of friendship.

Both sides also agreed to continue supporting each other in international affairs.

中国同太平洋岛国召开第二次外长会

2022年06月04日 消息来源：外交部官网 | 图片来源：外交部官网

当地时间2022年5月30日，国务委员兼外长王毅同斐济总理兼外长姆拜尼马拉马在苏瓦共同主持第二次中国—太平洋岛国外长会。基里巴斯总统兼外长马茂、萨摩亚总理兼外长菲娅梅、纽埃总理兼外长塔格拉吉、巴布亚新几内亚外长埃奥、瓦努阿图外长阿蒂、密克罗尼西亚联邦外长埃利伊萨、所罗门群岛外长马内莱、汤加外长乌托伊卡马努、太平洋岛国论坛秘书长普那等以线上线下结合方式与会。

王毅首先宣读了习近平主席向此次会议发表的书面致辞。王毅说，当今世界正面临前所未有的挑战和变革。世界何去何从，习近平主席给出的答案是，推动构建人类命运共同体。中国愿与各国共同努力，为变乱交织的世界注入更多稳定和确定性，为面临分裂危险的世界增添更多团结和信心。

王毅表示，言出必行是中国人的处事风格；雪中送炭是中国的待友之道；坚守道义是中国的行动指引。首次中国—太平洋岛国外长会达成的十余项成果已经落实到位，中国全力帮助岛国抗击自然灾害和新冠疫情，在涉及国家主权安全以及气候变化、海洋权益、可持续发展等岛国关切问题上，同岛国坚定站在一起。事实证明，中国同太平洋岛国的合作顺应时代潮流，造福地区人民，展现出活跃生机和光明前景。

王毅强调，半个世纪以来，无论国际风云如何变幻，中国对太平洋岛国的友好政策始终如一，对太平洋岛国的合作承诺坚定不移。只要是符合岛国利益的事，中国就坚定支持；只要是岛国有需要的事，我们就义无反顾。中方愿继续本着相互尊重的基本原则，朝着共同发展的根本目标，政治上加强沟通、发展上携手并进、抗疫上鼎力相助、气变上率先行动、人文上交流互鉴、国际上团结协作，推动双方关系行稳致远，结出更多硕果。中方将继续倾听岛国和岛国人民的心声，尊重岛国地区既有合作机制和安

排，也支持其他有意愿的国家为促进岛国发展加大投入，开展三方乃至四方合作，优势互补，形成合力。

王毅宣布，中方将持续打造减贫、气变、防灾、农业、菌草中心等六个新合作平台。年内举行第二届中国—太平洋岛国农业部长会议。举办中国—大洋洲及南太地区国际贸易数字博览会。

与会岛国领导人和外长表示，习近平主席发表书面致辞展现了对同岛国双边关系的高度重视和真诚友好。太平洋岛国珍视同中国的友谊和伙伴关系，感谢中方为岛国抗击灾情疫情、增强经济韧性、实现自主发展提供的无私支持帮助，支持共建“一带一路”倡议和全球发展倡议。表示将继续坚定奉行一个中国政策，期待与中方拓展各领域合作，借鉴中国改革发展经验，助力岛国推进蓝色太平洋2050战略，增强基础设施、改善民生、应对气变、生态保护的能力，实现可持续发展，使岛国人民过上更好的生活，书写更多难忘的友好故事。

会后，中方将发表中国同太平洋岛国相互尊重、共同发展的立场文件。



China Holds the Second Foreign Ministers' Meeting with Pacific Island Countries

On May 30, 2022 local time, State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi and Fijian Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Josaia Voreqe Bainimarama co-chaired the second China-Pacific Island Countries Foreign Ministers' Meeting in Suva. President and Foreign Minister Tane-ti Maamau of Kiribati, Samoan Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Afioga Fiamē Naomi Mataafa, Premier and Foreign Minister Dalton Tagelagi of Niue, Foreign Minister Soroi

Eoe of Papua New Guinea, Minister of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and External Trade Marc Ati of Vanuatu, Secretary of Foreign Affairs Kandhi Elieisar of Federated States of Micronesia, Minister of Foreign Affairs and External Trade Jeremiah Manele of Solomon Islands, Tongan Foreign Minister Fekitamoeloa Ka-

toa 'Utoikamanu, Secretary General of the Pacific Islands Forum Henry Puna and others attended the meeting both online and offline.

Wang Yi first read out President Xi Jinping's written remarks to the meeting. Wang Yi said that the world today

world in danger of division.

Wang Yi said, honoring the commitments is the style of the Chinese people to deal with things, assisting others in a time of urgent need is the way that the Chinese people treat friends, and upholding justice is the guiding principle that the Chinese people behave. More than ten outcomes reached at the first China-Pacific Island Countries Foreign Ministers' Meeting have been implemented. China has made every effort to help

Pacific Island Countries (PICs) fight against natural disasters and the COVID-19 pandemic, and stands firmly with PICs on issues concerning national sovereignty and security, climate change, maritime rights and interests, and sustainable development. Facts have proved that China's cooperation with PICs conforms to the trend of the times, benefits





the people in the region, and shows great vitality and bright prospects.

Wang Yi stressed that over the past half century, no matter how the international landscape evolves, China's friendly policy towards PICs has never changed and its commitment to cooperate with PICs has been firm. China firmly supports what serves the interests of PICs. We will press ahead with whatever PICs need. Following the basic principle of mutual respect and moving towards the fundamental goal of common development, China is willing to strengthen political communication, work hand in hand in development, render utmost assistance to fight the pandemic, take the lead in addressing climate change, conduct people-to-people and cultural exchanges and mutual learning, and strengthen solidarity and cooperation on the international stage, so as to promote the stability and long-term development of bilateral relations and achieve more fruitful results. China will continue to listen to the voice of PICs and their people, respect the existing coopera-

tion mechanisms and arrangements in the PICs region, and also support other willing countries in increasing input in promoting the development of PICs and carrying out tripartite or even four-party cooperation so as to draw on each other's strengths and foster synergy.

Wang Yi announced that China will continue to build six new cooperation platforms, including poverty reduction, climate change, disaster prevention, agriculture and Juncao centers. The second China-Pacific Island Countries Agriculture Ministers' Meeting will be held this year. China-Oceania and South Pacific International Trade Digital Expo will be held.

Leaders and foreign ministers of PICs attending the meeting said that President Xi Jinping's written remarks show the great importance he attaches to bilateral relations with PICs and his sincere friendship. PICs cherish their friendship and partnership with China, thank China for its selfless support and assistance to PICs in fighting disasters and the pandemic, strengthening eco-

nomics resilience and realizing independent development, and support the Belt and Road Initiative and the Global Development Initiative. They said, they will continue to firmly pursue the one-China principle, and look forward to expanding cooperation with China in various fields and learning from the experience of China's reform and development, to help PICs advance the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent, strengthen their capacity in infrastructure construction, improvement of people's livelihood and climate change response and ecological protection, and achieve the sustainable development, delivering a better life to the people of PICs and writing more memorable friendship stories.

After the meeting, China will issue a position paper on mutual respect and common development between China and PICs.

构建更加紧密的中国—太平洋岛国命运共同体

2022年06月11日 消息来源：人民日报

中国和太平洋岛国友谊源远流长、跨越山海。建立外交关系近半个世纪以来，中国同岛国交流合作不断拓宽，涵盖了贸易投资、海洋环境、防灾减灾、减贫扶贫、医疗卫生等众多领域。近年来，双方相互尊重、共同发展的全面战略伙伴关系不断向前发展，取得丰硕成果，成为南南合作、互利共赢的典范，携手构建更加紧密的中国—太平洋岛国命运共同体。

“太平洋岛国的发展之路”

近日，由中铁建设集团有限公司（以下简称“中铁建设集团”）巴布亚新几内亚公司承建的巴新新爱尔兰省共10栋区议会厅顺利交付。这10栋区议会厅帮助新爱尔兰省10个地方政府解决了没有办公场所的难题。

“感谢中企为巴新建造了区议会厅！”尼玛玛区居民亨利告诉记者，当地没有电话和互联网，没法与政府工作人员预约办事。上个月，他为解决与邻居的土地权属争议，3次翻山越岭、往返约120公里前往区政府，每次都因找不到负责人白跑一趟。

新爱尔兰省岛屿多且分散。省长陈仲民表示，由于没有办公场所，多年来，当地居民想反映问题，就得到议员家里找人，社区代表开会也大多在某位代表家院子里临时凑合。有了这10栋区议会厅，社区代表们商量起事来更便捷，办公效率也更高。

当地很多地方不通电，晚上路上一片漆黑。由于每个区议会厅的院子都配备了太阳能路灯，这里也成为当地居民夜晚休闲娱乐的场所。中铁建设集团巴新公司副总经理周文江告诉记者，很多居民走几十公里山路到议会厅，只为亲眼看一看“属于自己的现代化建筑”。

中铁建设集团进入巴新市场十几年来，相继建成了巴新最大综合性商业超市、最大啤酒麦芽

处理车间、最大粮油加工厂和现代化的省议会大厦等项目，改善了当地民众的生活和工作环境，累计为当地创造上万个就业岗位，培养了大批施工技术人员。

在太平洋岛国，类似的项目还有很多。瓦努阿图塔纳岛和马勒库拉岛公路项目、汤加国家道路改造项目、密克罗尼西亚联邦波纳佩州二级公路项目等一批重要基础设施的建设，极大加快了岛国互联互通建设。萨摩亚主流媒体《萨摩亚观察家报》日前刊文表示，过去30多年来，中国以多种方式向当地援建了10多个大型项目，极大改善了当地民众工作、学习和就医环境。

所罗门群岛总理索加瓦雷表示，中国已成为所最大的基础设施建设合作伙伴和可信赖的发展伙伴。“所中在平等相待、相互尊重基础上开展合作，各领域联系日益紧密，为所人民带来实实在在的福祉。”斐济总理府顾问维拉姆表示，中国企业积极参与岛国基础设施建设，帮助当地修建道路、桥梁、港口、医院、学校、体育馆等，带动了各领域发展，“共建‘一带一路’已成为太平洋岛国的发展之路”。

“菌草就是我们的脱贫致富草”

2018年的一天，斐济纳维拉瓦村的菌草种植培训班上响起悦耳的歌声。最初是一位长者独唱，后来慢慢变成学员们合唱。没有指挥，没有伴奏，人们起身用歌声表达对中国菌草技术专家的感激。

“尽管语言不通，但音乐是世界共通的语言……通过菌草这一纽带，我们实现了民心相通。”中国驻斐济菌草技术专家组组长林占森每每回想起这感人一幕，自豪之情不禁油然而生。

斐济一年只有旱雨两季。每当旱季来临，中西部地区牧草枯黄，牲畜饲料不足，经济损失较大。2014年，中国专家组为当地引进了优质的菌草品



种——可长到8米高的巨菌草。林占森说,这一品种不仅产量高,而且营养丰富,非常适合作饲料肥料,还可防风固沙、改良土壤,受到斐济牧场和农户的普遍青睐。

斐济当地农户萨希姆有30亩农场,养了60头牛、170只羊。“以前,一到旱季饲料短缺,牛羊体重都会降两三成。中国专家免费为我们提供草种,还教我们如何种植。现在,菌草全年都能生长,牛羊吃得膘肥体壮,再也不用担心旱季饲料不足了。”萨希姆说。

“以草代粮”帮助斐济突破了畜牧业发展的瓶颈,菌草在当地也获得“中国草”的美誉。不久前,斐济农业部长雷迪表示:“新冠肺炎疫情对当地养殖业没有造成什么负面影响,因为我们有巨菌草。”

1997年,应巴布亚新几内亚东高地省政府邀请,中国专家组经过深入调研,决定在该省鲁法区建立菌草技术示范点,帮助人们脱贫致富。如今,菌草产业已经成为东高地省继咖啡种植业之后的第二大产业,3万多巴新民众从菌草技术推广中受益,并创造了巨菌草产量每公顷853吨的世界纪录。

“菌草就是我们的脱贫致富草。”巴新总理马拉佩表示,种植菌草在农耕创新、扶贫和粮食安全等方面为当地民众带来了实实在在的好处。他对中方多年来为巴新加快发展步伐,尤其是基础设施建设方面给予的支持表示由衷感谢。

相互尊重是中国发展同太平洋岛国关系的准则,共同发展是中国开展同太平洋岛国合作的目标。多年来,中国在巴新、斐济、汤加、密克罗尼西亚联邦、萨摩亚等国实施了多个农业技术援助项目,通过派遣农业专家、建设示范农场、培训示范农户、推广作物良种、提供技术支持等方式,真诚帮助岛国发展经济、改善民生、提高自主发展能力。“中国永远是真诚的朋友。”汤加前驻华大使、汤中友协秘书长西亚梅利耶·拉图表示,中国在同太平洋岛国打交道时真正做到了平等相待、互帮互助、聚焦发展。

“务实合作将照亮双方更加美好的未来”

太平洋岛国经常遭受地震、火山、热带风暴等自然灾害侵袭。作为同在亚太地区的好朋友、好伙

伴和好兄弟,中国总是在第一时间伸出援手。

“今年1月中旬汤加海底火山喷发后,中国对汤加的援助不仅最及时,而且援助物资批次最多、种类齐全。”拉图强调,在短短一个月里,中国先后6次向汤加伸出援手。

“在国际交往中,中国始终奉行大小国家一律平等的原则处理与各国关系,共享发展成果。”维拉姆表示,2020年底至2021年初,斐济接连遭受两场热带气旋袭击,数万人无家可归,“中国是首个提供紧急人道主义援助款,帮助斐济开展抢险救灾和灾后重建的国家”。

自2006年起,中国同太平洋岛国开启地震减灾合作,协助萨摩亚、瓦努阿图、斐济等国建设地震台网,提升地震监测能力。2021年12月,中国—太平洋岛国应急物资储备库在广东省正式启用。萨摩亚驻华大使托欧玛塔代表太平洋岛国使节致辞表示,建立应急物资储备库是中方对岛国在应对气候变化、自然灾害等方面需求的积极回应,将进一步密切双方关系和友谊。中国—太平洋岛国应对气候变化合作中心已于今年4月启用。

太平洋岛国医疗卫生体系薄弱,医疗物资匮乏。面对新冠肺炎疫情挑战,中国与岛国守望相助、携手抗疫,不仅举行了多场双多边卫生专家专题视频会,分享疫情防控和诊疗经验,还向岛国提供疫苗、抗疫物资以及现汇援助,帮助修建隔离病房等设施。截至目前,中国已累计向岛国提供59万剂疫苗和各类物资超100吨。

5月30日,在第二次中国—太平洋岛国外长会上,中方宣布将根据岛国发展需要,打造应对气变、脱贫发展、防灾减灾、农业推广、菌草技术和应急储备库6个区域合作中心。瓦努阿图总统摩西表示,中方总是注重瓦方需求,优先帮助瓦改善民生、修建基础设施,为瓦民众带来福祉,瓦政府和人民对此铭记在心。拉图表示,当前,太平洋岛国和中国比以往任何时候都更需要加强团结、共克时艰,太平洋岛国和中国的关系已进入快速发展的新阶段,务实合作将照亮双方更加美好的未来”。

Jointly Building a Closer China-Pacific Island Countries Community with a Shared Future

The friendship between China and Pacific Island Countries has a long history and spans mountains and seas. Over the past half century since the establishment of diplomatic relations, exchanges and co-operation between China and Pacific Island Countries have expanded continuously, covering a wide range of areas such as trade and investment, marine environment, disaster prevention and mitigation, poverty reduction and medical care. In recent years, the comprehensive strategic partnership of mutual respect and common development has continued to move forward and achieved fruitful results, becoming a model of South-South cooperation and mutual benefit, and working together to build a closer China-Pacific Island Countries community with a shared destiny.

“The Road to Development in Pacific Island Countries”

Recently, a total of 10 district council chambers in PNG’s

New Ireland province, constructed by China Railway Construction Group Limited (hereinafter referred to as “CRG”) Papua New Guinea, were successfully delivered. These 10 district council buildings have helped 10 local governments in New Ireland province to solve the problem of having no office space.

“Thanks to the Chinese company for building the district council halls for PNG!” Henry, a resident of Nimama district, told reporters that there is no telephone or internet in the area, making it impossible to make appointments with government staff to do business. Last month, he made three trips over the mountains and 120 kilometres to the district office to resolve a dispute with his neighbour over land ownership, but each time he was unable to find the person in charge.

New Ireland is a province with many scattered islands. For many years, local residents had to go to the councillor’s home if they wanted to discuss their problems,

and most community representatives met in the yard of a particular representative’s house to make up for the lack of office space, said Governor Cheng Zhongmin. With these 10 district council chambers, it is much more convenient for community representatives to discuss matters and the office is more efficient.

In many parts of the area, there is no electricity and the roads are dark at night. As the courtyard of each council chamber is equipped with solar-powered street lights, it has also become a place for local residents to relax and have fun at night. Zhou Wenjiang, deputy general manager of China Railway Construction Group PNG, told reporters that many residents walk dozens of kilometres up the mountain to the council chambers just to see for themselves “their own modern building”.

Over the past ten years since its entry into the PNG market, China Railway Construction Group has built the largest integrated commercial supermarket, the largest beer malt





processing plant, the largest grain and oil processing plant and the modern provincial parliament building, improving the living and working environment of local people, creating tens of thousands of jobs for the local community and training a large number of construction technicians.

There are many similar projects in the Pacific islands. The construction of a number of important infrastructure projects, such as the Tana and Malekula Island Highway Project in Vanuatu, the Tonga National Road Improvement Project and the Pohnpei State Secondary Road Project in the Federated States of Micronesia, has greatly accelerated the construction of connectivity in Pacific Island Countries. The Samoa Observer, a mainstream Samoan media, recently published an article saying that over the past 30 years, China has provided assistance in various ways to more than 10 large-scale projects in Pacific islands, which have greatly improved the working, learning and medical environment of the local people.

Solomon Islands Prime Minister Sogavare said China has

become the country's largest infrastructure partner and a trusted development partner. He also said, "the cooperation between Solomon Islands and China is based on equal treatment and mutual respect, with increasingly close ties in various fields, bringing tangible benefits to the people of the Institute." Vilam, adviser to the Prime Minister's Office of Fiji, said that Chinese enterprises have actively participated in the island nation's infrastructure development, helping to build roads, bridges, ports, hospitals, schools and gymnasiums, which drives development in various fields. He also said that "building 'the Belt and Road' together has become a development path for the Pacific Island Countries".

"Mycorrhiza is our grass to get rid of poverty and get rich"

One day in 2018, a pleasant song rang out at a mycorrhiza cultivation course in the village of Navilava, Fiji. What started as a solo by one of the elders slowly turned into a chorus by the participants. With no conductor and no accompaniment, people rose to

sing to express their gratitude to the Chinese mycorrhiza technical experts.

"Despite the language barrier, music is a common language in the world Through the bond of mycorrhiza, we have achieved people-to-people contact." Lin Zhansen, head of the Chinese mycorrhiza technical expert group in Fiji, could not help but feel proud whenever he recalled this touching scene.

Fiji only has dry and rainy seasons in a year. Whenever the dry season comes, the Midwest region suffers from economic losses as pasture grasses dry up and livestock feed is scarce. In 2014, the Chinese expert team introduced a high-quality mycorrhizal grass variety, the giant mycorrhizal grass, which can grow up to 8 metres high, to the region. Lin Zhansen said that this variety is not only high yielding, but also nutritious, ideal for fodder and fertiliser, and can also prevent wind and sand, rich the soil, and is generally favoured by Fijian pastures and farmers.

Sahim, a local Fijian farmer, has a 30-acre farm and raises





60 cows and 170 sheep. “In the past, when there was a shortage of fodder in the dry season, the weight of cattle and sheep would drop by 20 to 30 percent. Chinese experts provided us with free grass seeds and taught us how to grow them. Now, the mushroom grass grows all year round, the cattle and sheep are fat and strong, and we no longer have to worry about the lack of fodder during the dry season.” Sakhim said.

The “grass for food” approach has helped Fiji break through the bottleneck of livestock development, and the mushroom grass has gained a local reputation as the “Chinese grass”. Not long ago, Fiji’s Agriculture Minister Reddy said, “Local farming hasn’t been affected by COVID-19, because we have giant mycorrhiza.”

In 1997, at the invitation of the East Highlands Provincial Government of Papua New Guinea, a group of Chinese experts decided to set up a demonstration site for mycorrhiza technology in the Rufa district of the province after in-depth research to help people get out of poverty and become rich. Today, the my-

corrhiza industry has become the second largest industry in the Eastern Highlands province after coffee farming, and more than 30,000 PNG people have benefited from the promotion of mycorrhiza technology, and a world record of 853 tonnes per hectare of giant mycorrhiza has been set. “Mycorrhiza is our grass to get out of poverty and get rich.” PNG Prime Minister Malapai said the cultivation of mycorrhiza has brought tangible benefits to local people in terms of farming innovation, poverty alleviation and food security. He expressed his heartfelt gratitude to China for its support over the years in accelerating the pace of development in PNG, especially in infrastructure development.

Mutual respect is the guideline for China’s development of relations with Pacific Island Countries, and common development is the goal of China’s cooperation with Pacific Island Countries. Over the years, China has implemented a number of agricultural technical assistance projects in PNG, Fiji, Tonga, the Federated States of Micronesia, Samoa and other countries. Through sending

agricultural experts, building demonstration farms, training demonstration farmers, promoting good crop varieties and providing technical support, China has sincerely helped island countries develop their economies, improve their livelihoods and enhance their capacity for independent development. “China will always be a sincere friend.” Siameliya Ratu, former Tongan ambassador to China and secretary-general of the Tong-China Friendship Association, said China has truly treated Pacific Island Countries as equals, helped each other and focused on development in its dealings with them.

“Practical cooperation will light up a brighter future for both sides”

Pacific Island Countries are often hit by natural disasters such as earthquakes, volcanoes and tropical storms. As a good friend, partner and brother in the same Asia-Pacific region, China has always been the first to lend a helping hand.

“After the volcanic eruption under the sea in Tonga in mid-January this year, China’s assistance to Tonga was





not only the most timely, but also the largest batch and variety of aid materials.” Ratu stressed that in just one month, China has extended a helping hand to Tonga six times.

“In its international dealings, China has always pursued the principle of equality between countries of all sizes in handling its relations with all countries and sharing the fruits of development.” Viram said that Fiji was hit by two tropical cyclones in quick succession from late 2020 to early 2021, which made tens of thousands of people left homeless, “China was the first country to provide emergency humanitarian aid money to help Fiji carry out rescue and relief and post-disaster reconstruction.”

Since 2006, China has been cooperating with Pacific Island Countries on earthquake disaster reduction, assisting Samoa, Vanuatu and Fiji in building seismic networks and improving earthquake monitoring capabilities. In December 2021, the China-Pacific Island Countries Emergency Supplies Reserve was officially opened in Guangdong Province. Speaking on behalf of the Pacific

Island ambassadors, Ambassador Toomata of Samoa said that the establishment of the emergency supplies reserve is a positive response from China to the needs of the island countries in dealing with climate change and natural disasters, and will further close relations and friendship between the two sides. The Climate Change Cooperation Centre for China-Pacific Island Countries was opened in April this year.

Pacific Island Countries are weak in health care systems and are lacked of medical supplies. Faced with the challenge of COVID-19, China and island countries stand by each other and fight the epidemic together, they have not only held a number of bilateral and multilateral video conferences with health experts to share experiences in epidemic prevention and control and treatment, but also provided vaccines, anti-epidemic materials and cash assistance to the island countries and helped build isolation wards and other facilities. Up to now, China has provided a total of 590,000 doses of vaccines and over 100 tons of various materials to the island countries.

On May 30, at the second China-Pacific Island Foreign Ministers’ Meeting, China announced that it would build six regional cooperation centres for coping with climate change, poverty eradication and development, disaster prevention and mitigation, agricultural extension, mycorrhizal technology and an emergency reserve according to the development needs of the island countries. President Moses of Vanuatu said that China always cares the needs of Vanuatu and gives priority to helping Vanuatu improve people’s livelihood and build infrastructure, which brings welfare to the people of Vanuatu, and the government and people of Vanuatu bear this in mind. Ratu said that now, Pacific Island Countries and China need to strengthen their solidarity and overcome difficulties together more than ever. “The relationship between Pacific Island Countries and China has entered a new stage of rapid development, and practical cooperation will light up a brighter future for both sides”.

政经纵横

POLITICAL AND
ECONOMIC REVIEWS



新闻报道： 气候危机带来的经济影响使一些国家更加贫穷

2022 年 06 月 13 日 消息来源：RNZ | 消息来源：FACEBOOK

世界上一些国家深受气候变化带来的经济冲击，对此，近期的报告发现，气候危机导致脆弱的经济体变得更加贫穷。

于 6 月 8 日发布的《气候脆弱经济体损失报告》(The Climate Vulnerable Economies Loss Report) 发现受气候威胁的国家，包括太平洋地区的国家，在过去 20 年里损失约 5250 亿美元。

报告显示，气候变化使这些本不富裕的国家损失了五分之一的财富，如果不是因为气候变化，这些国家今天的财富将是原来的两倍。

马绍尔群岛气候特使凯西·杰特尼尔·基吉纳 (Kathy Jetnil-Kijiner) 说，报告的结论“令人非常震惊”。

基吉纳认为，气候变化影响到人类社会的方方面面，其影响远远超出经济范围，尤其是对太平洋地区的人来说。

基吉纳表示，非经济损失可能无法用美元和美分来计算，但它们对人们和社区来说意义重大。

她说到：“我认为对我们太平洋地区来说，我们正竭尽全力确保非经济损失得到重视，你知道，和我们在环礁、在一些国家，特别是在马绍尔群岛看到的一样，比这更大规模但仍未到来的事件同样很重要。”

脆弱 20 国集团 (V-20) 代表世界各地 55 个受气候威胁国家，目前，联合国气候变化会议于 6 月 6 日在德国城市波恩举行，这一研究项目由脆弱 20 国集团在会议上发起。

Economic Impacts of Climate Crisis Making Some Nations Poorer—Report

A new report on the economic impacts of climate change faced by the world's most at-risk countries has found the climate crisis has made vulnerable economies poorer.

The Climate Vulnerable Economies Loss Report has found climate-threatened nations, including those in the Pacific, lost the approximately US\$525 billion in loss and damage in the last two decades.

It reveals climate change wiped out one-fifth of the wealth of poor countries, which would be twice as wealthy today if not for climate change.

Marshall Islands climate envoy Kathy Jetnil-Kijiner said the findings of the report are "very staggering."

She said climate change affects every facet of human society and the effects go far beyond

the economic, especially for those in the Pacific.

She said the non-economic damages might not be counted in dollars and cents but they're significant for people and communities.

"I think for us in the Pacific, we're trying our hardest to make sure that the non-economic losses are just as much highlighted, you know, as some of this more large scale and that slow-onset event such as what we're seeing in the atoll, nations, like the Marshall Islands, in particular, are also highlighted as really important," she said.

The study was launched by the Vulnerable 20 Group or V-20 which represents 55 climate-threatened countries from across the world, at the UN climate talks currently taking place in the German city of Bonn.



马绍尔群岛气候特使 Kathy Jetnil-Kijiner 照片: Facebook

中国对太平洋地区通信发挥的作用引起美国担忧

2022年06月13日 消息来源: TVNZ/PACNEWS

在基里巴斯(Kiribati)首都塔拉瓦(Tarawa),人们对互联网和电话供应商 Oceanlink 司空见惯。

加以了解的话,就可以知道其所有权是北京立华信技术有限公司(Acclinks)。

安全和地缘政治分析家保罗·布坎南(Paul Buchanan)说:“所有以中国为基地的电信公司都与中国的情报部门有着密切联系。”

“事实上,共产党的章程规定他们必须这样做。”

由于 Acclinks 与中兴通讯有密切合作,该公司已被美国联邦通信委员会列入安全威胁名单。

基里巴斯的通讯正引起美国官员的警惕。

美国国务院副助理国务卿马克·兰伯特(Mark Lambert)表示:“这很危险。”

“这些通常是主权国家做的决定,每个国家都有,必须做出这些决定,但有很多信息显示,中兴和华为以及其他公司没有光明正大地行事。”

令人担忧的是,海底电缆的通信可以被拦截,转发到中国的陆基站,如基里巴斯,然后再转发到中国。

据透露,华为以低于竞争对手 20% 的价格拿下由基里巴斯、瑙鲁和密克罗尼西亚联邦提议的互联网电缆项目,这引起了美方的警觉。

但鉴于东密克罗尼西亚电缆系统还将通过其他几条电缆连接到关岛——美国的一个军事基地,项目招标过程被否决,三个西方盟友介入进行资助。

布坎南说:“数据通过电缆得以传播,这无疑是一种安全风险。”

“包括基里巴斯在内,任何能为中国提供信号拦截能力的事物,都必然会成为西方盟国的主要关切。”

这是一种担忧,因为这些国家的政府已经与中国形成了密切的合作伙伴关系。

美国热衷于为太平洋国家提供帮助,寻找其系统中的安全弱点。

兰伯特说:“我们在政府的合作下去做评估,查看政府的计算机系统,与他们的计算机安全应急响应组(CERT)专家交谈,看看有哪些漏洞。”

“可以做一些测试,看看能否发现什么,由此发挥作用,建立对他们的防御。”

比起无论来自犯罪分子还是国家行为者的渗透,这种威胁都是真实的。

Chinese Role in Pacific Communications Prompts U.S. Concern

In the Kiribati capital Tarawa, internet and phone provider Oceanlink looks unremarkable.

But look a little deeper, and the ownership is revealed as Beijing-based Acclinks.

“All the PRC-based telcos have a hand-in-glove relationship with Chinese intelligence,” said Paul Buchanan, a security and geopolitical analyst.

“In fact, they’re mandated to do so by the constitution of the Community Party.”

Acclinks has close ties to ZTE Corp, which has been listed as a security threat by the U.S Federal Communications Commission.

The Kiribati connection is raising red flags with U.S officials.

“There is a concern,” said Mark Lambert, U.S Deputy Assistant Secretary of State.

“Those are generally sovereign decisions every country has them, has to make those decisions, but there is plenty

of information out there how companies like ZTE and Huawei and others have not behaved in the most transparent way possible.”

The worry is that communication from undersea cables can be intercepted, relayed to Chinese-owned land-based stations like in Kiribati, and then forwarded to China.

A proposed internet cable for Kiribati, Nauru and the Federated States of Micronesia raised alarm bells after it was revealed Huawei had put in a bid for the project 20 percent lower than other rivals.

But given that the east Micronesia cable system would also connect via several other cables to Guam – a U.S military base – the tendering process was thrown out and three western allies stepped in to fund it.

“It becomes a security risk for all the data that runs through those cables,” Buchanan said.

“Anything that offers the PRC a signals intercept capability and Kiribati is bound to be a

major concern for the western alliance now increasingly aligned against them.”

It’s a concern as the government there has formed a close partnership with Beijing.

The U.S is keen to offer Pacific countries help in finding security weaknesses in their systems.

“We go and do an assessment with the cooperation of a government, look at government computer systems, talk to their CERT experts to see what the vulnerabilities are,” Lambert said.

“There are tests you can do to see if you can penetrate it and then working with that, building up defences against them.”

Whether than infiltration comes from criminals or state actors, the threat is real.

南太平洋在联合国海洋会议上采取协调行动

2022 年 06 月 10 日 消息来源: IDN/PACNEWS | 图片来源: IDN/PACNEWS

本周,在 6 月 8 日世界海洋日(WOD)之际,南太平洋地区的海洋专家和利益相关者在苏瓦开会,计划于 6 月 28 日在里斯本举行的联合国海洋会议上采取协调行动。

斐济渔业部长塞米·科罗伊拉维萨乌(Semi Koroilavesau)在苏瓦会议上说,海洋今天面临的巨大挑战不能再被忽视。“我们不是唯一掌握海洋未来的人。整个世界也必须尽自己的一份力量,这是一个更大的挑战,需要我们所有人有更大的承诺和更强的意识。”

太平洋的面积约为 4100 万平方公里,对大多数依据《海洋法公约》(the Sea Convention)的太平洋小岛国(PICs)来说,他们拥有的海域面积大于陆地面积。因此,海洋对他们的生计和身份至关重要。

保护和培育海洋构成了可持续发展目标(SDG)14—水下生命—的内容该目标呼吁保护和可持续利用海洋和海洋资源。南太平洋地区为实现 2030 年可持续发展目标议程中的这一独立的海洋目标而努力奋斗。因此,本周由太平洋联盟(POA)组织的为期两天的现场和网络会议旨在在即将召开的联合国海洋大会上发起一场协调行动,以强调在世界从新冠肺炎疫情中重建之际被搁置的可持续发展目标(SDG14)。

POA 于 2014 年在萨摩亚阿皮亚举行的小岛屿发展中国家(SIDS)会议上被发起。它是由太平洋岛屿国家组成的多个利益攸关方的组织构成,包括私营部门和民间社会组织、学术和研究机构、发展伙伴和国际组织。

为期两天的会议在太平洋岛屿论坛(PIF)秘书处举行,该论坛同时担任太平洋海洋专员办公室(OPOC)工作,负责促进 POA。PIF 秘书长、前

库克群岛总理亨利·普纳(Henry Puna)也担任委员。

普纳在会议的开幕词中表示,由于南太平洋地缘政治斗争的升温,太平洋国家面临着威胁和机会,他没有说出具体是哪些国家。他说:“这些挑战影响到我们保护海洋的能力。只有通过政治承诺,我们才能利用海洋提供的机会和资源。”

太平洋岛屿国家将提出他们的 2050 年蓝色太平洋大陆战略,该战略将为太平洋地区制定了一个长期愿景,并概述了实现这一愿景的步骤。这是一个致力于保护和保障太平洋人民、地方和前景的区域战略。

“对我们的人民和世界而言,我们的渔业资源都是至关重要的我们提供了全球 50% 以上的供应,这对于世界保护渔业资源尤为重要。”普纳继续指出蓝色太平洋战略(Blue Pacific strategy)就是为了实现这一目标而制定。他补充说,“我们需要在这里讨论我们的资源的可持续管理,而不是基于其他人的需求。”

联合国秘书长海洋问题特使彼得·汤普森(Peter Thompson)以线上视频的形式在会上发言,他承认可持续发展目标 14 是通过南太平洋地区的“坚定”努力而通过的,在这个阶段,“我们不应该向贪婪和剥削的势力投降”。汤普森建议,应该集中力量制止塑料对海洋的污染,气候融资需要针对 SDG 14 这样的目标。他主张,“蓝色太平洋”战略需要渗透到所有的可持续发展目标中,国际社会“不应浪费今年拯救海洋的机会”。

虽然 2050 年蓝色太平洋战略至关重要,但汤普森认为这需要资源,POA 会议和联合国海洋大会都需要解决资源问题——在治理和融资方面——以落实该战略。



来自纽埃的国家资源部部长乔西·塔马特 (Josie Tamate) 博士以视频的形式在会议上表示, 解决资金问题对实现“蓝色太平洋”战略非常重要, 她提及已建立的一个 3200 万美元的信托基金, 呼吁双边捐助者提供捐助。塔马特还补充说, 将在 7 月举行的太平洋岛国领导人峰会上提出另一个海洋保护信贷计划, 该计划将涉及国际捐助方的 20 年承诺。

纽约联合国小岛屿发展中国家部主任塞尼瓦拉蒂·诺瓦迪 (Sainivalati Novoti) 在 POA 会议上以 ZOOM 视频形式发言, 他认为, 虽然最近健康和军事冲突转移了世界对可持续发展目标的注意力, 但在实现“蓝色太平洋”战略下的可持续发展目标 14 方面, 一个严重的障碍是缺乏来自太平洋地区的可靠数据。当深度新闻 (IDN) 记者问及这是否是“联合国的逃避”时, 诺瓦迪强烈反驳, 指出他们正在与区域伙伴合作以克服这一“数据差距”。

来自赛鲁阿岛 (Serua) 的原住民社区领袖阿迪·科勒可萨·拉蒂亚纳拉 (Adi Kolokesa Latianara) 在世界海洋日当天发言说: “随着气候变化的影响加剧, 导致更多的珊瑚白化, 我们的海洋及其资源已经受到了极大的威胁。由于我们的海洋资源正在减少, 生活变得越来越困难, 我们捕获的鱼越来越少、越来越小。更多的污染是显而易见的, 加上昂贵的燃料价格, 我们现在不得不离开我们的渔场去寻找一个好的渔获。”

尽管如此, 拉蒂亚纳拉表示, 当地居民可以提供帮助, 在其社区内实施海洋保护区, 并鼓励年轻人参与进来, “在海岸附近养殖海胆、软体动物和海参, 以促进此类物种的生长和补充”。她还建议使用太阳能驱动的船只。但为了实现这些目标, 拉蒂亚纳拉强调, 需要有区域 (和国际) 合作。

国际自然保护联盟的成员塞米斯·瑟瑞塔诺阿 (Semisi Seruitanoa) 告诉深度新闻: “主要的问题是, 我们的 (国际) 合作伙伴是否愿意来 (里斯本) 倾耳倾听我们的行动呼吁。” 瑟瑞塔诺阿指出, 太平洋地区要求为保护海洋分配更多的财政资源已经有一段时间了。他认为, 太平洋地区有大量的数据, 但问题是如何解释这些数据。

瑟瑞塔诺阿补充说: “我们是世界上几乎完成专属经济区 (EEZ) 边界的领先地区, 也是拥有海洋保护区域的领先地区之一。” 他指出, 但由于缺乏财政资源, 对这些地区进行监视以阻止非法活动的的能力受到了阻碍。瑟瑞塔诺阿还补充说: “中国最近在提供监视设备和培训海军军官方面提供了帮助。”

在世界海洋日游行结束时, 来自 Uto Ni YaloTrust 的年轻土著民妇女麦玛·瓦艾 (Maima Vaai) 告诉深度新闻: 我们土著民是监护人, 担任保护和照顾我们的海洋和土地的角色“, 瓦艾说: 不仅是为了我们, 也是为了我们的后辈。”

South Pacific Plans Coordinated Action at UN Ocean Conference

This week, to coincide with the World Ocean Day (WOD) on 08 June, South Pacific's experts and stakeholders on the Oceans met in Suva to plan coordinated action at the United Nations Oceans Conference starting in Lisbon on 28 June.

Speaking at the event, Fiji's Fisheries Minister Semi Koroilavesau said that the enormous scale of the challenges facing the oceans today can no longer be ignored. "We are not the only ones that hold the future of our ocean in our hands. The entire world must also do its part and that is the greater challenge that calls us for greater commitment and awareness from us all," he noted.

The Pacific Ocean spans approximately 41 million square kilometres and for most of the small Pacific Island Countries (PICs) under the Law of the Sea Convention they own larger areas of the sea than landmass. Thus, the ocean is critical to their livelihoods

and their identity.

Protecting and nurturing the oceans forms Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 14—Life Below Water—that calls to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources. The South Pacific region fought hard to achieve this stand-alone goal on the oceans adopted within the 2030 agenda for SDGs. Thus this week's two-day gathering—in person and online—organised by the Pacific Ocean Alliance (POA) was designed to build a coordinated campaign at the forthcoming UN Oceans Conference to give more prominence to SDG 14 that has been pushed to the corners as the world tries to rebuilt from the COVID-19 pandemic.

The POA was launched at the 2014 Small Island Developing States (SIDS) meeting in Apia, Samoa. It is a multi-stakeholder grouping of Pacific Island Countries constituting private sector and civil society organisations, academic and research insti-

tutions, development partners and international organisations.

The two-day meeting was held at the secretariat of the inter-governmental regional body Pacific Island Forum (PIF) which also acts as Office of the Pacific Ocean Commissioner (OPOC) that facilitates POA. The PIF secretary general Henry Puna (a former Prime Minister of Cook Islands) acts as the commissioner as well.

In his opening remarks to the meeting, Puna said that the PICs face both threats and opportunities due to the geo-political battle hotting up in the South Pacific—he did not name countries. "These challenges impact on our ability to protect our oceans" he said. "It is only by political commitment that we can capitalise on opportunities and resources the ocean provides".

The PICs will be presenting their 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent that will develop a long-term vi-





sion for the region and it outline the steps to achieve this vision. It is a regional strategy to protect and secure the Pacific people, place and prospects.

“Our fisheries resources are vital for our people and the world. We provide more than 50 percent of the global supply (and) it is critical to look after this resource for the world” Puna added, pointing out that the Blue Pacific strategy is designed to do that. He added a cautionary note saying that “we need to discuss here the sustainable management of our resources—not based on other’s needs”.

UN Secretary-General’s Special Envoy on the Oceans, Peter Thompson addressing the meeting by video acknowledged that SDG 14 was adopted through the “determined” efforts of the South Pacific, and at this stage “we should not surrender to the forces of greed and exploitation”. He suggested that there should be a concentrated effort to stop pollution of the oceans by plastics and climatic finance need to be targeted at goals like SDG 14. He advocates that the ‘Blue Pacific’

strategy needs to infiltrate all SDGs and the international community “should not squander this year’s opportunity to save the oceans”.

While the 2050 Strategy for Blue Pacific is vital, Thompson believes that this needs resources and both the POA meeting and UN Ocean Conference need to address the issue of resourcing—both in governance and financing – to operationalise the strategy.

Dr Josie Tamate, Director General of the Ministry of National Resources from Niue told the meeting that addressing the issue of funding is very important to realise the ‘Blue Pacific’ strategy, and she mentioned a US\$32 million trust fund that has been established calling out to bilateral donors to contribute. She also added another scheme of Ocean Conservation Credit would be proposed at the PIF leaders’ summit in July, that would involve a 20-year commitment from international contributors.

Addressing the POA meeting through zoom link, Sainivalati Novoti, Chief of the SIDS department at the UN in

New York, argued that while health and military conflicts have diverted the world’s attention from SDGs recently, in terms of realising the SDG 14 under the ‘Blue Pacific’ strategy, a serious impediment is a lack of reliable data from the region. When asked by IDN if this is a “cop out by the UN?” he refuted it strongly pointing out that they are working with regional partner to overcome this “data gap”.

Addressing the WOD event indigenous community leader Adi Kolokesa Latianara from Serua Island said “with climate change effects intensifying and causing more coral bleaching, our oceans and its resources have been greatly affected. Life is getting harder as our marine resources are declining, we are catching less fish with sizes also decreasing. There’s more pollution evident, and with expensive fuel prices, we now have to go further out of our fishing grounds to find a good catch”.

Nevertheless, she said they could help to implement the Marine Protection Area within their communities and





encourage youth to get involved “by cultivating sea urchings, mollusks and sea cucumber near the shore to promote growth and replenishment of such species”. She also recommends the use of solar powered boats. But to achieve these aims, Lati-anara emphasised that there needs to be regional (and international) cooperation.

“The main concern is whether our (international) partners are coming (to Lisbon) with open ears to listen for our call to action” Semisi Seruitanoa, membership officer of the International Union for Conservation of Nature told IDN. He pointed out that the Pacific has been asking for quite a while for greater financial resources to be allocated for conserving the oceans. He believes that the Pacific has ample data but the problem is on interpreting these.

“We are the leading region in the world that has almost completed the EEZ (Exclusive Economic Zone) boundaries (and) one of the leading regions with the marine protection areas,” added Seruitanoa. But he pointed out that the capacity to do surveillance of these areas to stop illegal activity is hampered by the lack of financial resources. “China has recently helped in providing surveillance equipment and training of naval officers,” he added.

Speaking to IDN at the end of the World Ocean Day march, young indigenous woman Maima Vaai of Uto Ni Yalo Trust said, “We indigenous people are the custodians that have been given the role to protect and care for our oceans and our land. Not only for us but also for our future generations that are to come, said Vaai.



海军军官在苏瓦领导世界海洋日游行。

新西兰敦促美国与太平洋岛国合作

2022 年 06 月 01 日 消息来源: VOA/PACNEWS

新西兰总理杰辛达·阿德恩(Jacinda Ardern)周二 5 月 31 日在白宫会见美国领导人时,敦促美国总统乔·拜登(Joe Biden)在中国协同推动其在太平洋地区影响力的情况下与太平洋岛国进行更多接触。

阿德恩说:“我们将鼓励美国真正继续并加强在太平洋地区的参与,包括经济参与,这对我们地区确实至关重要。”

拜登重申,他的政府正在寻求与太平洋岛国的合作。他说:“对于太平洋岛国,我们有更多的工作要做。”

拜登·阿德恩会晤之前,美国政府在 5 月份与印太国家进行了一系列接触,首先是与东南亚国家联盟(简称东盟)领导人举行的华盛顿峰会;拜登上周对盟国韩国和日本的访问;以及在东京举行的四方领导人峰会,这是美国、日本、印度和澳大利亚组成的非正式集团。

太平洋岛屿包括巴布亚新几内亚、美国北马里亚纳群岛联邦、密克罗尼西亚联邦、斐济、法属波利尼西亚、基里巴斯、马绍尔群岛、瑙鲁、新喀里多尼亚、新西兰、帕劳、所罗门群岛、汤加、图瓦卢、瓦努阿图以及瓦利斯和富图纳。

自中国国家主席习近平 2013 年上任以来,中国大大加强了对太平洋岛屿地区的参与,重点是增强经济关系,扩大其在外交和安全领域的合作。根据 2018 年美国的一份报告,中国是太平洋岛屿地区的主要参与者,在贸易、投资、发展援助和旅游在内的大多数领域远远领先于美国。

哈德逊研究所(Hudson Institute)的亚太安全主席帕特里克·克罗宁(Patrick Cronin)表示,拜登政府正在“迎头赶上”。

“多年来,我们一直非常依赖澳大利亚,例如,澳大利亚与太平洋岛国的发展和接触,”克罗宁告诉美国之音广播电视台,“显然,那是不够的。”

今年 2 月,美国国务卿安东尼·布林肯(Antony Blinken)前往斐济——36 年来第一位出访斐济的美国国务卿——并承诺美国将进入关注和参与太平洋区域事务的新时代。

在中国与所罗门群岛达成安全合作框架协议后,新西兰对中国在印度-太平洋地区的存在表示担忧。该协议于 4 月 19 日签署,将允许中国“在所罗门群岛进行船舶访问,进行后勤替换,并在那里停留和过渡”。

同时,5 月 28 日星期六,中国与萨摩亚签署双边协议,承诺“加强合作”。萨摩亚政府的一份声明表示,该协议包括一项经济和技术合作协议,一个艺术和文化中心和萨摩亚-中国友谊公园的移交证书,以及警用指纹实验室的换文。

5 月 26 至 6 月 4 日,中国外交部长王毅对 10 个太平洋岛国进行外交访问,推动全面区域安全公约,使中国能够扩大政治关系,增强海上合作,并获得更多的自然资源,以换取数百万美元的财政援助和自由贸易协定的前景,打开进入中国 14 亿人口市场的通道。

到目前为止,中国的努力遭到了回绝。本周早些时候,太平洋岛国领导人表示,他们不能同意中国提出的“共同发展愿景”。

新西兰梅西大学国防和安全研究中心高级讲师安娜·鲍尔斯(Anna Powles)说,这 10 个太平洋岛国对“公报的内容以及围绕中国追求公报的过程缺乏共识”感到担忧。





鲍尔斯告诉美国之音，虽然中国可能会加倍重视其在太平洋地区的双边关系，但它也会继续寻求这种新的多边方式。

当被问及美国是否关注中国的倡议时，拜登和阿德恩在会晤中“没有谈及其他国家努力的具体细节”，一位高级政府官员告诉美国之音。

这位官员说：“对于双方共同努力为太平洋岛屿地区提出坚定的愿景以及巩固传统的合作领域并建立新的合作领域的重要性，他们确实有所谈论。”

阿德恩表示支持印度-太平洋经济框架(IPEF)，称其为“建立太平洋岛国地区经济复原力的一个重要机会”，但表示新西兰将继续倡导美国加入《跨太平洋伙伴关系全面进步协定》(CPTPP)。

IPEF 是美国在特朗普政府退出区域全面贸易协定，即跨太平洋伙伴关系协定(TPP)五年多后，重新让印太国家参与贸易的主要努力。华盛顿退出后，TPP 最终成为 CPTPP——一个由 11 个国家组成的集团，如今是世界上最大的自由贸易区之一。

包括新西兰和斐济等太平洋岛国在内的 13 个国家已成为 IPEF 的“创始成员”，这是拜登在东京时推出的促进贸易的标准和规范纲要。

作为自由贸易协定，IPEF 无需由国会通过。由于对美国工人的保护主义担忧，现在国会对开放美国市场的政治意愿不强。

乔治·华盛顿大学埃利奥特国际事务学院教授苏珊·阿伦森(Susan Aaronson)说，没有国会授予的贸易促进权，政府在该地区缺乏可信度。

然而，阿伦森表示，中国在新冠疫情期间“对本国公民的法治缺乏尊重”，对现有的供应链合同也“如此戏剧性”，导致各国重新思考他们的关系。

阿伦森告诉美国之音：“这对美国来说是一个巨大的机会。”她补充说，IPEF 是“试图解决这些问题的一种创造性方式”。

在阿德恩与拜登的会面中，拜登刚刚从德克萨斯州的乌瓦尔德镇回来，那里一名 18 岁的男子杀害了 19 名儿童和两名教师，拜登赞扬了阿德恩在遏制新西兰的极端主义和枪支暴力方面的领导力。

拜登对阿德恩直言：“我们需要你的指导。”

2019 年，一名白人至上主义枪手在克赖斯特彻奇的两座清真寺杀害了 51 名穆斯林礼拜者，之后一个月不到，新西兰立法者以压倒性的票数禁止军用半自动武器，并颁布了一项回购计划。

“当然，在这方面，我们的经验是我们自己的，但如果有什么我们可以分享的东西是有价值的，我们在这里分享。”阿德恩说。

根据非营利组织枪支暴力档案，乌瓦尔德学校枪击案是 2022 年美国发生的第 213 起 4 人以上被枪杀的大规模枪击案。

“一位爱尔兰诗人有一句话说，‘太长的苦难让人心如磐石’。这确实令人非常痛苦，”拜登告诉阿德恩，“不幸的是，我遭受的大规模枪击事件后遗症比美国历史上任何一位总统都多。”

即使政治立场不同，美国人都要求对近期发生的暴力事件采取行动，枪支管制立法得到广泛公众支持，但参议院共和党人对相关措施如对枪支购买者进行普遍背景调查进行阻止，此法几十年来便一直处于僵局。

New Zealand Urges U.S. Engagement with Pacific Island States

New Zealand Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern urged President Joe Biden to engage more with Pacific Island states amid China's concerted push to increase its clout in the region when she met with the U.S. leader at the White House on Tuesday.

"We'll be encouraging the United States to really continue and strengthen engagement in our region, including economic engagement, which is really critical to our region," Ardern said.

Biden reiterated that his administration was seeking to partner with countries in the region. "We have more work to do in those Pacific Islands," he said.

The Biden-Ardern meeting followed a series of engagements the administration has had with Indo-Pacific countries in May, beginning with a Washington summit with leaders of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, or ASEAN; Biden's visit last

week to allies South Korea and Japan; and the summit in Tokyo among leaders of the Quad, an informal grouping of the U.S., Japan, India and Australia.

The Pacific Islands include Papua New Guinea, the U.S. commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and Wallis and Futuna.

Since Chinese President Xi Jinping took office in 2013, Beijing has significantly bolstered involvement in the Pacific Islands region, focusing on expanding economic ties and increasing its footprint in the diplomacy and security realms. According to a 2018 U.S. government report, China is a major player in the region, well ahead of the United States in most areas including trade, investment, development assistance and tourism.

The Biden administration is "playing catch-up," said Patrick Cronin, the Asia-Pacific security chair at Hudson Institute.

"We've relied very heavily over the years on Australia, for instance, for their development, engagement with the Pacific Islands," Cronin told VOA. "Clearly, that's not sufficient."

In February, Antony Blinken went to Fiji — the first U.S. secretary of state to make the trip in 36 years — and promised a new era of regional focus and engagement from the U.S.

New Zealand has raised concerns about the Chinese presence in the Indo-Pacific region following Beijing's security deal with the Solomon Islands. The pact, signed in April, would allow China to "make ship visits to, carry out logistical replacement in, and have stopover and transition in the Solomon Islands."

Meanwhile, on Saturday, Beijing signed a bilateral agree-





ment with Samoa promising “greater collaboration” The deal includes an economic and technical cooperation agreement, a handover certificate for an arts and culture centre and the Samoa-China Friendship Park, and an exchange of letters for a fingerprint laboratory for the police, a Samoan government statement said.

Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi has been on a 10-country diplomatic blitz, pushing for a sweeping regional security pact that would allow Beijing to expand political ties, increase maritime cooperation and gain greater access to natural resources in return for millions of dollars in financial assistance and the prospect of a free trade agreement opening access to China’s market of 1.4 billion people.

So far, China’s effort has been rebuffed. Earlier this week, the Pacific Island leaders said they could not agree to the “Common Development Vision” proposed by Beijing.

The 10 Pacific Island nations are concerned about the

“substance of the communique and the lack of consensus building around the process by which China pursued it,” said Anna Powles, senior lecturer at the Centre for Defence and Security Studies at Massey University in New Zealand.

While China is likely to double down on its bilateral relationships in the Pacific, it is also set to continue to pursue this new multilateral approach, Powles told VOA.

In their meeting, Biden and Ardern “did not get into specific details about efforts by other countries,” a senior administration official told VOA when asked whether the U.S. was concerned about the Chinese initiative.

“They did discuss the importance of working together to present an affirmative vision for the region as well as solidifying the traditional areas of cooperation and building new ones,” the official said.

Ardern expressed support for the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework, or IPEF, calling it “a significant opportunity to build the economic resilience of our region,” but

signaled that New Zealand would continue to advocate for the U.S to join the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership, or CPTPP.

IPEF is the leading U.S effort to reengage Indo-Pacific nations in trade more than five years after the Trump administration withdrew from a regional comprehensive trade pact, the Trans-Pacific Partnership, or TPP. Following Washington’s departure, TPP eventually became CPTPP — an 11-country bloc that now constitutes one of the largest free trade areas in the world.

Thirteen countries, including the Pacific Island nations of New Zealand and Fiji, have signed on as “founding members” of IPEF, an outline of standards and norms to facilitate trade that Biden launched while he was in Tokyo.

IPEF is not a free trade agreement that needs to be passed by Congress, where there is now little political appetite to open U.S markets due to protectionist concerns for American workers.

Without a trade promotion authority granted by Con-





gress, the administration lacks credibility in the region, said Susan Aaronson, professor at the Elliott School of International Affairs at George Washington University.

However, China's "lack of respect for the rule of law to its own citizens" and toward existing supply chain contracts during the pandemic has been "so dramatic" that it is causing countries to rethink their relationships, she said.

"It is a huge opportunity for the United States," she told VOA, adding that IPEF is "a creative way to try to get at these issues."

During their meeting, Biden, who had just returned from the town of Uvalde, Texas, where an 18-year-old man killed 19 children and two teachers, praised Ardern's leadership in curbing extremism and gun violence in New Zealand.

"We need your guidance," he said.

In 2019, less than a month after a white supremacist gunman killed 51 Muslim worshippers at two Christchurch mosques, New Zealand lawmakers voted overwhelm-

ingly to ban military-style semiautomatic weapons and enacted a buyback programme.

"Our experience, of course, in this regard, is our own, but if there's anything that we can share that would be of any value, we are here to share it," Ardern said.

According to the nonprofit group Gun Violence Archive, the Uvalde school shooting is the 213th mass shooting in which four or more people were shot or killed in the U.S in 2022.

"There's an expression by an Irish poet that says, 'Too long a suffering makes a stone of the heart.' Well, there's an awful lot of suffering," Biden told Ardern. "I've been to more mass shooting aftermaths than, I think, any president in American history, unfortunately."

Even as Americans from both sides of the political aisle demand action in the wake of the latest violence, gun control legislation has remained deadlocked for decades, with Senate Republicans blocking even measures that receive broad public support, such as

universal background checks for gun buyers.

四国集团发起基于卫星的海事倡议以对抗中国

2022 年 05 月 26 日 消息来源: THE FINANCIAL TIMES/PACNEWS

5月24日,美国、日本、澳大利亚和印度发起了一项基于卫星的倡议,帮助印度-太平洋地区的国家追踪非法捕鱼和其他可疑的海上活动,这是他们对抗中国的新方式。

美国总统乔·拜登 (Joe Biden) 和四国安全集团的其他领导人于 28 日在东京举行的第四次峰会上公布了这项计划。

四国集团在中断 9 年后于 2017 年恢复,是美国深化在该地区参与的最新努力。但俄罗斯对乌克兰的军事行动也暴露了该集团内部的分歧,因为印度拒绝就这场战争谴责莫斯科。

“立场有分歧是很自然的,”日本首相岸田文雄 (Fumio Kishida) 星期二在会议结束后的新闻发布会上说道,“但包括印度在内的四个国家达成了共识,即在任何地区以武力改变现状的单方面企图都是不可接受的。”

5月22日,拜登表示美国将使用武力保卫中国台湾不受中国大陆攻击。他的言论似乎推翻了美国几十年来的“战略模糊”政策,即没有明确说明华盛顿是否会来保卫这个自治岛屿。

白宫收回了拜登的言论,称美国的政策没有改变。但这是拜登第三次在中国台湾问题上发表类似令人困惑的评论。

《金融时报》首次报道的“印太海域态势感知伙伴关系”倡议,旨在帮助该海域的国家提高海上能力,以应对人口和武器贩运、非法捕鱼和中国海上民兵。这些民兵据称从事商业捕鱼活动,但却为中国海岸警卫队和海军活动提供了便利。

一位美国高级官员说道:“这几乎解决了整个地区真正的需求 无论是东南亚,还是太平洋,

还是南亚,都需要更好的海洋领域意识。”

“有能力知道在各国的领海和专属经济区内发生了什么。”

另一位美国高级官员说,四方将提供资金与商业卫星跟踪服务合作,向各国提供近乎实时的海洋情报。

它将监测无线电频率和雷达信号,使各国能够追踪关闭自动识别系统 (AIS) 应答器以避免被发现的船只。

该官员说,使用商业服务的好处是,它消除了对共享机密信息的担忧,并将推动信息共享的多边系统的发展。

该官员补充说,这项解决方案成本相对较低且有效可行。信息将通过印度、新加坡、瓦努阿图和所罗门群岛的区域中心网络共享,并在某些情况下直接提供给各国。

除海事倡议外,四方伙伴同意加强在网络安全、疫苗、气候和基础设施方面的合作。

拜登表示:“在很短的时间内,我们已经证明了四国集团并非短期存在。我们是认真的。”

在峰会召开之前,一些日本官员淡化了对重大政策举措的期望,说这更像是一个与印度对话的论坛。

庆应大学 (Keio University) 的国际安全专家肯·吉波 (Ken Jimbo) 表示:“中国可能会对此感到震惊,认为四国集团可能会发展成为亚洲版的北大西洋公约组织,但这远远不是现实。有一个框架供领导人聚会和讨论,是四国集团的象征性意义。”

Quad Unveils Satellite-Based Maritime Initiative to Counter China

The U.S, Japan, Australia and India have launched a satellite-based initiative to help countries in the Indo-Pacific region track illegal fishing and unconventional maritime militias, in their latest effort to counter China.

President Joe Biden and the other leaders of the Quad security grouping unveiled the scheme in Tokyo at their fourth summit in just over a year.

The Quad, which was revived in 2017 after a nine-year hiatus, is the latest U.S effort to deepen engagement in the region. But Russia's invasion of Ukraine has also exposed divisions within the group, as India has refused to condemn Moscow for the war.

"It is natural that there are differences in position," Japan's prime minister Fumio Kishida said at a news conference on Tuesday following the meeting. "But the four countries, including India, have reached a common understanding that a unilateral attempt to change

the status quo by force in any region is not acceptable."

The summit was held a day after Biden said he would use force to defend Taiwan from a Chinese attack, in comments that appeared to overturn a decades-old US policy of "strategic ambiguity" that does not make clear whether Washington would come to the self-governing island's defence.

The White House rolled back Biden's remark, saying U.S policy had not changed. But it was the third time Biden has made similarly confusing comments on Taiwan.

The Indo-Pacific Partnership for Maritime Domain Awareness initiative, which was first reported by the Financial Times, is designed to help countries in the region boost maritime capabilities to tackle human and weapons trafficking, illegal fishing and Chinese maritime militias. The militias are supposedly engaged in commercial fishing but instead enable Chinese coast guard and naval activity.

"This addresses a real need... from almost across the region, be it from south-east Asia, be it in the Pacific, be it in south Asia, which is for much better maritime domain awareness," said a senior U.S official.

"The ability to know what is happening in countries' territorial waters and in their exclusive economic zones."

Another senior U.S official said the Quad would provide funding to work with a commercial satellite-based tracking service that would offer near real-time maritime intelligence to countries.

It would monitor radio frequencies and radar signals that would allow countries to track vessels that have turned off AIS (automatic identification systems) transponders to avoid detection.

The official said the benefit of using a commercial service was that it removed concerns about sharing classified information and would propel the development of a multilateral system of information sharing.





She added that the service was a relatively low-cost and effective solution. The information would be shared via a network of regional centres — in India, Singapore, Vanuatu and the Solomon Islands — and directly to countries in some cases.

Beyond the maritime initiative, the Quad partners agreed to enhance co-operation in cyber security, vaccines, climate and infrastructure.

“In a short time, we’ve shown the Quad isn’t just a passing fad. We mean business,” Biden said.

Ahead of the summit, some Japanese officials had played down expectations of significant policy initiatives, saying it was more a forum for dialogue with India.

“China may feel alarmed that the Quad could develop into an Asian version of Nato but that’s far from reality,” said Ken Jimbo, an international security expert at Keio University. “Having a framework for the leaders to gather and discuss is the Quad’s symbolic significance.” .

“我们需要做得更好”： 中国与所罗门群岛签订协议后，美国将加强其在太平洋地区的势力

2022 年 05 月 10 日 消息来源: Sydney Morning Herald | 图片来源: Sydney Morning Herald

在中国和所罗门群岛签订安全协议后，美国表示将加强其在太平洋地区的努力，承认需要与澳大利亚和其他盟国进行更好的协调，以保障太平洋地区免受中国日益增长的“威胁”。

但是，在率领代表团前往所罗门群岛试图挫败该协定的两周后，美国总统拜登的印太协调员库尔特·坎贝尔拒绝回应澳大利亚总理斯科特·莫里森关于在该岛建立军事基地的任何企图将构成地缘战略“红线”的言论。

当《悉尼先驱晨报》(The Sydney Morning Herald) 和《时代报》(The Age) 的记者们问他是否认同澳大利亚总理的警告——以及如果中国在所罗门群岛建立基地，美国是否可以排除军事干预——坎贝尔对此没有直接回答，仅表示“我们只是要做得更好”。

坎贝尔表示，“我想说，未来最重要的因素是美国必须全面加强这一计划，我们的澳大利亚朋友强烈鼓励我们这样做。”

“我们明确表示，所罗门群岛是一个自豪的主权国家……我们尊重这一点，但我们也明确，如果他们决定采取某些我们认为对更广泛的地区造成潜在安全风险的步骤，那么我们将对此表示关切。”

4 月 19 日，中国和所罗门群岛签署了一项新的协定，该协定在整个地区引起了震动，当时美国代表团正与总理马纳塞 - 索加瓦雷的政府讨论这一问题。

由于澳大利亚政府在该国大选期间处于看守状态，安全专家警告说，中国可能很快就会在这个距离澳大利亚东海岸不到 2000 公里的太平洋国家建立一个军事据点。

战略与国际研究中心是华盛顿主要智囊团之一，在其举办的一个论坛上，坎贝尔表示，在中国于四月开始访问所罗门群岛之前，美国与澳大利亚、新西兰和日本进行了“密切磋商”。

他说，代表团将于今年 9 月返回所罗门群岛进行后续会谈，“我们也将继续与澳大利亚朋友进行更直接的对话”。

但坎贝尔也指出，虽然许多国家都致力于保护太平洋地区，但“其中一些国家之间的协调并不像你所期望的那样多”。

他说：“鉴于我们所面临的新的战略环境，必须加强协调、参与、合作和信息共享。”

“我们非常希望能够处于这样一种情况，即我们能够共同促进太平洋岛民的福祉，而这是我们所有国家之间将需要的多方面多年的实质性努力。”

坎贝尔发出这一言论之际，拜登准备于周五在华盛顿主持东南亚国家联盟(东盟)领导人峰会，预计他将在峰会上介绍他的印太经济框架，以强化美国在亚洲的存在。关于教育、基础设施和技术的会谈也将被列入议程。

拜登还将于 5 月 20 日至 24 日访问韩国和日本，其中包括在东京举行的四国集团(澳大利亚、印度、日本和美国)峰会。





距离澳大利亚大选还有 10 天, 所罗门群岛和中国之间的协议已将地区和国家安全置于竞选的核心位置, 反对党工党领袖安东尼 - 阿尔巴尼斯 (Anthony Albanese) 将澳大利亚行动迟缓描述为“我们所看到的本届政府最失败的决策”, 而莫里森政府则为其做法辩护, 其重点是尊重所罗门群岛的主权决策。

坎贝尔表示, 在关闭其在所罗门群岛的大使馆近 30 年后, 美国将快速开设一个新的大使馆, 并将其工作重点放在解决气候变化、瓜达卡纳尔的未爆地雷和疫情防控上。

他补充说, 面对中国庞大的捕鱼船队, 美国也将很快宣布计划, 以更好地处理太平洋地区的非法捕鱼问题, 一些国家说这些捕鱼船队经常侵犯其专属经济区并造成环境破坏。

这些计划将涉及在非法捕鱼的船只关闭电子识别器时“研究继续追踪航运的能力”。

拜登政府还将与美国国际开发署和新成立的美国国际发展金融公司合作, 为太平洋地区的项目提供资金, 并恢复和平队在太平洋大部分地区的国家建设组织。

‘WE NEED TO DO BETTER’: US to Step Up Pacific Efforts After Solomons Pact with China

The US will step up its efforts in the Pacific following the security pact between Solomon Islands and China, conceding that better coordination is needed with Australia and other allies to safeguard the region from the growing threat of Beijing.

But two weeks after leading a delegation to the Solomons in an attempt to thwart the pact, US President Joe Biden’s Indo-Pacific coordinator Kurt Campbell declined to address Australian Prime Minister Scott Morrison’s comments that any attempt to establish a military base on the island would constitute a geostrategic “red line”.

Asked by The Sydney Morning Herald and The Age if he agreed with the Prime Minister’s warning – and if the US could rule out military intervention if China established a base in Solomon Islands – Campbell did not directly answer, but acknowledged that “we’re just going to have to do better”.

“I would say that the most important element going forward is that the United States has to step up its game across the board and we’ve been encouraged strongly to do that by our Australian friends,” he said.

“We indicated clearly that the Solomons is a proud sovereign nation ... and we respect that, but we also laid out that if they decided to take certain steps that we thought created a potential security risk for the wider region, then we would have concerns with that.”

The signing of a new pact between China and Solomon Islands – which took place as the American delegation was en route to discuss the issue with Prime Minister Manasseh Sogavare’s government – sent shock waves throughout the region last month.

As Australia’s government is in caretaker mode during the country’s general election campaign, security experts have warned that Beijing

could soon establish a military foothold in the Pacific nation less than 2000 kilometres off Australia’s east coast.

Speaking at a forum for the Centre for Strategic & International Studies, one of Washington’s leading think tanks, Campbell said the US “consulted closely” with Australia, New Zealand and Japan before embarking on the trip last month.

He said a delegation would return to Solomon Islands for follow-up talks in September, and “we will also continue our conversations with Australian friends more directly”.

But Campbell also noted that while many countries were committed to safeguarding the Pacific, “there is not as much coordination among some of those countries as you might expect”.

“Given the new strategic circumstances that we are facing, it is essential to step up co-ordination, engagement, partnership, and sharing of information,” he said.





“We want very much to be able to be in a situation that we can work together to promote the well-being of the Pacific Islanders, and that is a multifaceted, multi-year substantial effort that’s going to be necessary among all of our countries.”

Campbell’s comments come as Biden prepares to host a summit for leaders of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in Washington on Friday, where he is expected to pitch his Indo-Pacific Economic Framework to deepen America’s presence in Asia. Talks on education, infrastructure and technology will also be on the agenda.

The US president will also visit South Korea and Japan from May 20-24, which will include a meeting in Tokyo of the Quad group of countries – Australia, India, Japan and the US.

With 10 days until the Australian election, the pact between Solomon Islands and China has placed regional and national security at the heart of the campaign, with opposition Labor leader Anthony Albanese describing

Australia’s slowness to act as “one of the greatest policy failures that we’ve seen from this government” and the Morrison government defending its approach, which focuses on respecting the Solomon Islands’ sovereign decision-making.

Almost 30 years after closing its embassy in Solomon Islands, the US will fast-track opening a new embassy, and focus its efforts on addressing climate change, unexploded mines in Guadalcanal, and Covid-19, Campbell said.

The US will also soon announce plans to better tackle illegal fishing in the Pacific in the face of China’s vast fishing fleet, he added, which some countries say often breach their exclusive economic zones and cause environmental damage.

The plans would involve “looking at capabilities that will continue to track shipping” when vessels fishing illegally turn off electronic identifiers.

The Biden administration would also work with US AID and the new US International Development Finance

Corporation to fund projects in the region, as well as restore the Peace Corps nation-building organisation to much of the area.



智库报告

THINK-TANK REPORTS

关于重新定位澳大利亚与太平洋地区关系的三点建议

作者: ANNA GIBERT | 文章来源: LOWY INSTITUTE | 图片来源: LOWY INSTITUTE

过去 20 年来,我一直代表澳大利亚政府在太平洋地区工作。就像我的许多太平洋岛民朋友和同事一样,对于所罗门群岛与中国签订安全协议,以及澳大利亚在得知此事后明显乱了阵脚的反应,我并没有很意外。前所罗门群岛地区援助团团长尼克·华纳(Nick Warner)在呼吁“从根本上重新定义”澳大利亚与南太平洋国家的双边关系,就准确认识到了问题所在。我非常赞同他的看法。

我们一直认为,如果澳大利亚要在太平洋地区打造一个明智、有价值的“首选合作伙伴”形象,那么重新定位澳太关系就变得至关重要。这种关系的变化应该发生在微观的、琐碎的、人与人的交往层面,就跟围绕宏观政策进行的决策一样重要,比如当前联合政府和工党反对党都提倡的太平洋澳大利亚劳动力流动计划的改革。这对于太平洋岛国,世界上人口规模最小的国家来说尤其如此。

因此,为了实现“关系重置”的共同呼吁和努力,我在此概述三条建议。需要说明的是,这些建议在方法上并不一定有多么严谨,我只是综合考量了我过去二十年在与太平洋岛民的往来中所感知到的情绪和境。但这些建议可以作为行动框架立即应用到实际工作中来。

1. “闭上嘴,然后倾听”

这是一位担任高级官员的太平洋岛民脱口而出的话语。当时我们都关注到另一项旨在改革太平洋岛民国家人力资源开发计划的援助投资正缓慢走向失败。这一投资项目由一名澳大利亚的“技术顾问”领导,以典型的技术理论为基础,阐述了需要改变什么,以及改变将如何发生,并以投入—产出一影响这一线性逻辑框架巧妙地实践了这一理论。但是每一个参与“协商”的当地人士都知道,缺乏技术技能并不是阻碍国家人力资源开发制度改革的原因。

数百万美元已花费在完全相同的培训、研讨会、起草政策文件上,这一次又将重复同样的情况;但变革的障碍和驱动力深深隐藏在复杂的政治和官僚关系网络、常规化的行为和根深蒂固的腐败之下。但这些现实从来没有讨论和探索的空间,因为所谓的“发展”的技术过程并不是由这个国家的公民领导的,尽管他们是唯一合法且拥有政治资本来处理这些背景敏感问题并发出声音的人。

但是,尽管领导这个项目的澳大利亚顾问似乎因为对自己的能力有更高的认识,而让她无法理解我同事这一智慧言论,我也能看出,她认为自己只是在海外发展项目的常规规范内进行自己的工作:招募国际“专家”来“建设”太平洋岛民的能力,并解决他们的问题。但正是这种援助执行——澳大利亚参与太平洋事务的第一线的某些方面暗藏的优越感,从实际上限制了实现相互尊重所作的努力。

作为改变我们与太平洋地区关系的第一步,澳大利亚需要停止称其外交和贸易部(DFAT)聘用的每一位非本地顾问为“顾问”——这个词充满了单边优越感——并终结这种行动模式,即将给主权国家的社会、经济和政治发展带来系统性变化的目标寄托于外部力量主导的技术解决方案。国际合作、国际视野和资源确实可以对促进内生变化的过程产生影响,但只有当参与这种合作的外部行为者了解他们在这—动态过程中的从属地位,并首先“闭上嘴,倾听”,改革所需的当地驱动力时才能实现。

这种行动模式此前也有成功的例子,比如瓦努阿图技能伙伴关系、斐济妇女基金和区域力量平衡倡议,都由本地员工领导,澳大利亚外交贸易部辅佐支持。这些成功案例可以为我们提供有益的经验教训。





2. 使用当地的语言

正如人类学家所说的那样，身份认同和关系紧密地渗透在我们对语言的使用中。尽管从事外交事务的人通常重视并掌握语言技能，但在在我看来，将“技术”置于人类行为的深层驱动因素之上，减损了澳大利亚与太平洋地区关系的质量。

也就是说，尽管英语在太平洋地区被广泛用作一种功能性的交流方式，但这并不意味着它是太平洋岛民喜欢用的交流语言，也不意味着它是进行全国性讨论的语言。然而，澳大利亚外交官及其签约顾问参加的大多数正式会议都是用英语举行的。尽管从法律上我们可以说英语的确是许多太平洋岛国的官方语言，但正确并不总是意味着有效。

我也经常认为，对克里奥尔语（如比斯拉玛语、托克比辛语和所罗门群岛皮金语）实际起源于英语——“这真的只是不那么标准的英语”——的潜在优越感意味着，以英语为母语的人不像我们对待欧洲和亚洲的语言那样尊重这些当地语言。此外，派驻非太平洋岛国的外交官在离境前至少要接受一整年的语言和文化培训，而派驻太平洋的官员则要在工作中学习（或不学习）这些语言和文化。我们的太平洋岛民同事并没有忽视这种有区别的态度和做法。

与此相关的是，如果澳大利亚的外交官和他们的代理人想要避免近几个月来的无措，他们需要置身于使用当地语言讨论当地政治经济中的真正问题的地方。这些地方很少是高级委员会、政府大楼或正式的鸡尾酒会上，它们往往在非正式的nakamal（会议室型的休息区，有宽阔的斜屋顶）、教堂、家庭住宅和村庄之中，也在澳大利亚外交贸易部雇佣的当地员工推动项目实施的户外场所。

如果澳大利亚希望将其与太平洋地区的关系转变为一种基于信任的，具有更深刻的意义和影响力的关系，就需要努力使其外交代表受到当地的欢迎，融入建立这种信任的地方，使用当地的语言。

3. 切实尊重太平洋岛民的信仰和价值观

在当前这场危机的背景下，关于澳大利亚应对气候变化的方法与太平洋岛国在这一问题上的中

心地位之间的脱节，以及这在人们越来越多地认为缺乏共同的价值观和关切会带来消极影响，已经有了很多有益的论述。但是，这种在与太平洋岛民关系重大的问题上不强行联盟的观念也反映在更个人的方面，即文化和基督教信仰，这些信仰反映了太平洋两岸许多人的世界观、所拥戴的信仰和行为。

首先，澳大利亚的管理人员和同事似乎并不是很了解大家庭的重要性以及由此带来的基本义务，他们经常对葬礼和悲痛期，以及家庭责任导致的缺勤表示恼怒。但是，如果不能通过对更广泛的家庭部落和亲属关系的尊重来获得一个人的信任，外人就很难根据表面的细微差异推进关系。

同样，在生活中，如果太平洋岛民不了解基督教信仰的重要性，他们的人际关系也会受到阻碍。对于世俗的澳大利亚人来说，基督教往往并不受欢迎，他们认为它稍显落后，可信度较低，其文化也不那么具有吸引力。然而，对许多太平洋岛民来说，共同的基督教信仰和精神层面的信念——包括一些人对所谓的“原教旨主义”基督教教义和传统信仰体系的坚持——是社交关系和信任的决定性因素。尽管如此，在我参加过的社交和工作聚会上，这种信仰还是会被公开贬低为落后、具有欺骗性的信仰，而没有人关心有这种信仰的太平洋岛民是否在场。

更实际点来说，在一些国家，包括有影响力的领导人在内的很大一部分人是基督复临安息日会教徒（Seventh-day Adventists），周五晚上是他们心目中的神圣日子，而在这些国家，高级委员会在周五晚上定期举行社交网络活动的持续传统也令我感到震惊。尽管澳大利亚人有权选择自己的信仰体系，但尝试尊重并理解那些我们寻求接触的人群拥有的深刻的价值观，更符合我们建立起友好关系的目标。

为了我们区域的安全与繁荣等更广泛的利益，重新考虑澳大利亚与太平洋岛屿国家关系确实是必要的，但要实现这一点，就必须考虑到个人之间以及国家之间的关系，以及影响力实际上是如何增强的。正如华纳所建议的那样：“耐心、信任、平和地沟通、建立关系，这些才是有用的。”用心倾听太平洋岛民朋友的实际需求、利益和价值观，并开放我们的思想，是一个很好的开始。

Resetting Australia's Relationship with the Pacific — Three Ideas

For almost 20 years, I have been working for, and on behalf of, the Australian government in the Pacific. And, like many of my Pacific Islander friends and colleagues, I was not shocked by the Solomon Islands security pact with China and the apparent blindsiding of Australia. Nick Warner, the former head of the Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands, captured the challenge when calling for a “fundamental reset” of Australia’s bilateral relationships with the countries of the South Pacific. He’s far from alone.

We too have believed for a long time that a reset of relations is critical if Australia is to establish itself as an informed and valued “partner of choice” in the region. These changes need to happen at micro, granular, person-to-person levels, just as much as around macro policy decision-making, such as in reforms to the Pacific Australia Labour Mobility scheme advocated by both the current

Coalition government and the Labor Opposition. This is particularly the case in countries where population sizes are among the smallest in the world and where the personal can and does rapidly become political.

To assist then with these collective calls and efforts to bring about such a “relationship reset”, I outline here three pieces of advice. As a caveat, these suggestions are not based on methodological rigour, but are simply a synthesis of the sentiments and frustrations that I have heard through my own relationships with Pacific Islanders over the last two decades, framed as steps that can be immediately and practically applied.

1. “Just shut up and listen”

This blunt statement was whispered by a senior Pacific Islander officer as we observed the slow-motion failure of yet another aid investment aiming to reform national human resource development (HRD) planning in his coun-

try. The project was led by an Australian “technical adviser” and grounded in exemplary technical theory of what needed to change and how this would occur, prettily captured in a neat log-frame of linear assumptions of inputs-outputs-impacts. But every local person involved in the “consultations” knew that a lack of technical skills was not what was preventing reform of the national HRD system.

Millions of dollars had already been spent on exactly the same training, workshops, drafting of policy papers that this new iteration was again recommending; the blockages and drivers of change lay well below the surface — a complex web of political and bureaucratic relationships, normalised behaviours and entrenched corruption. But no space was ever created for these realities to be discussed and explored as the assumed technical processes of “development” were not led by the country’s own citizens, the only ones with the legitimacy





and political capital to navigate and give voice to such contextually sensitive issues.

But while the Australian consultant leading this particular project did seem imbued with a heightened sense of her competency, which prevented her from being attuned to the wise words of my colleague, I could also see that she thought she was just doing her job within the conventional norms of overseas development programs: the recruitment of international “experts” to “build the capacity” of Pacific Islanders and fix their problems. But it is this underlying patronising approach of some aspects of aid implementation – the frontline of Australia’s engagement in the Pacific – that is a very real constraint to the cultivation of mutual respect.

As an immediate first step in changing our relations with the Pacific, Australia needs to stop calling every non-local consultant engaged by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) an “adviser” – a term laden with unilateral superiority – and call an end to the façade that externally-led technical

solutions will bring about systemic changes in sovereign nations’ social, economic and political development. International collaboration, insights and resources can indeed be influential to the fostering of endogenous change processes, but only ever if the external actors involved in such collaboration understand their subordinate place in this dynamic, and first “shut up and listen” to the local drivers of reform.

Three exceptional examples of where DFAT has done this and thereby accrued significant influence and credibility are the locally led Vanuatu Skills Partnership, Women’s Fund Fiji and the regional Balance of Power initiative, which all provide useful lessons.

2. Speak the language

As any anthropologist will tell us, identity and relational connection are intimately embedded in our use of language. While language skills are usually valued and held by those working in foreign affairs, the prioritising of the “technical” over the deeper drivers of human behaviour

has again here, in my observation, diminished the quality of Australia’s relationships in the Pacific.

That is to say, just because English is widely used as a functional form of communication across the Pacific, it does not mean that this is the language in which Pacific Islanders prefer to communicate or the language in which discussions of national import take place. Yet the majority of formal meetings attended by Australian diplomats and their contracted consultants are held in English. And while we can legalistically state that English is an official language of many Pacific Island countries, being right doesn’t always mean being effective.

I have often thought too that a tacit condescension towards creole languages based in English, such as Bislama, Tok Pisin and Solomon Islands Pijin, means that native English speakers do not accord these local languages the same respect that we would their European and Asian counterparts – “it’s really just broken English”. It is also telling that diplomats to non-Pacific Island countries receive at least





如果没有通过表现出对太平洋习俗和传统的尊重来获得信任，局外人就很难超越肤浅的互动 (Irene Scott for AusAID/DFAT/Flickr)

a full year of pre-departure training in language and culture, whereas officers posted to the Pacific are expected to learn (or not) on the job. These attitudes and practices do not go unnoticed by our Pacific Islander colleagues.

Linked to this, Australia's diplomats and their agents need to be in the places where the local languages are used to discuss the real issues at play in the local political economy if they want to avoid the blindsiding of recent months. These conversations rarely take place in high commissions, ministry buildings or at formal cocktail parties. They take place informally in nakamals, churches, family homes

and villages and between local staff employed by DFAT and their programs outside of office walls.

If Australia wants to reset its relationship to one of a trust-based deeper significance and influence, it needs to work at its diplomatic representatives being welcomed and included into the places and languages where this trust is developed.

3. Meaningfully respect Pacific Islanders' beliefs and values

In the context of this current crisis, much has been usefully said about the disconnect between Australia's approaches to climate change and the centrality of this issue for

Pacific Island countries – and the role this has played in increased perceptions of a lack of shared values and concerns. But this perception of a non-alignment on matters of fundamental bearing to Pacific Islanders is also mirrored in areas of a more personal dimension, namely the cultural and Christian beliefs that inform the worldviews, allegiances and behaviours of many people across the Pacific.

First, the importance of extended families and the essential obligations that these entail do not always seem well understood among Australian managers and colleagues, who often express exasperation at the absences from work necessitated by funerals, grieving periods and family commitments. But without grasping that access to an individual's trust through demonstrated respect for their broader family, tribal and kinship relations, it is difficult for outsiders to move beyond superficial niceties.

Similarly, relationships are stunted without an appreciation of the primacy of Christian belief in the lives of many Pacific Islanders. For secular



努库阿洛法港口办公室保存的汤加海关详细记录 (Connor Ashleigh for AusAID/DFAT/Flickr)



Australians, Christianity is often disdained as contrary to all that is progressive, intellectually credible, and culturally appealing. Yet for many Pacific Islanders, a shared Christian belief and conviction in the spiritual dimensions of existence – including adherence by some to so-called “fundamentalist” Christian doctrines and traditional belief systems – are a defining factor in the strength of relationships and personal trust. Despite this, I have been in social and work gatherings where such beliefs are openly mocked and decried as backward and deluded, and where no concern

has been given as to whether Pacific Islanders are present.

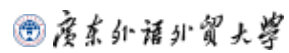
More practically, I have also been struck by the continuing tradition of high commissions holding their regular social networking events on Friday evenings in countries where a large proportion of the population, including influential leaders, are Seventh-day Adventists, and for whom Friday evenings are sacred. While it is the prerogative of Australians to hold whatever belief system they choose, it would serve our relationship-building interests to try and respect and understand better the deepest values of those with whom we seek to

engage.

A reset of Australia’s relationship with Pacific Island countries is indeed necessary in the broader interests of security and prosperity in our region, but this will not be achieved without reflection on how relationships and influence actually grow – between individuals as much as between countries. As Nick Warner advises, “patience, trust, quiet communication, building relationships, that’s what works”. Seeking to authentically listen to and open our minds to the realities, interests and values of our Pacific Islander friends is a good place to start.



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