

# PACIFIC ISLANDS REPORT

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## 太平洋岛国动态



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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

自 2020 年初新冠大流行以来, 密克罗尼西亚联邦四个州中的两个州在 2022 年 7 月中旬报告出现了首次社区传播病例。纽埃于 7 月 28 日出现了首例社区新冠病例, 此前纽埃没有在社区中出现过病例, 只在边境有新冠病毒感染病例记录。马绍尔群岛于 8 月 8 日出现 2020 年初新冠大流行开始以来已知的首例社区传播病例, 由于马绍尔群岛边境自 2020 年 3 月以来已关闭, 目前尚不清楚新冠病毒传播的来源。至此, 14 个太平洋岛国均已报告确诊病例。

In mid-July 2022, two of the four states in the Federated States of Micronesia reported their first cases of community transmission since the COVID-19 pandemic began in early 2020. Niue had its first case of Covid-19 in the community on July 28, after Niue had no previous cases in the community and only recorded cases of Covid-19 at the border. The Marshall Islands recorded its first known case of community transmission since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic in early 2020 on August 8, and as the Marshall Islands border has been closed since March 2020, the source of the spread of the new coronavirus is unclear. So far, 14 Pacific island countries have reported confirmed cases.

## 一、最新疫情发展

自2020年初新冠大流行以来，密克罗尼西亚联邦四个州中的两个州在2022年7月中旬报告出现了首次社区传播病例。纽埃于7月28日出现了首例社区新冠病例，此前纽埃没有在社区中出现过病例，只在边境有新冠病毒感染病例记录。马绍尔群岛于8月8日出现2020年初新冠大流行开始以来已知的首例社区传播病例，由于马绍尔群岛边境自2020年3月以来已关闭，目前尚不清楚新冠病毒传播的来源。至此，14个太平洋岛国均已报告确诊病例。

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9月8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	68,195	878
巴布亚新几内亚	44,900	664
所罗门群岛	21,544	153
汤加	16,182	12
萨摩亚	15,839	29
马绍尔群岛	15,070	17
瓦努阿图	11,864	14
密克罗尼西亚	9,037	27
库克群岛	6,379	1
帕劳	5,403	6
瑙鲁	4,610	1
基里巴斯	3,430	13
纽埃	80	0
图瓦卢	8	0

## 二、疫情评估与政策应对

### ■ 疫情评估

自8月起，密克罗尼西亚、萨摩亚、基里巴斯、汤加等太平洋岛国将重新开放边境，以重振该地区的经济。但随着境内外人员的流动增加，预计将会对该地区的疫情防控工作和服务机构带来一定的压力。此外，由于猴痘病毒在全球范围内的迅速传播，对太平洋岛国的人民健康安全也带来了巨大的威胁。面对新冠病毒和猴痘病毒的双重威胁，太平洋岛国亟需提高当地医疗卫生水平，增强应对

传染病的能力，引导当地人民做好防护措施并积极响应政府出台的疫情防控政策。

### ■ 影响评估

#### 国际货币基金组织（IMF）

根据2022年7月《世界经济展望》最新报告显示，全球经济在2021年初步复苏，但2022年形势愈发暗淡，相关风险开始显现。世界经济已因疫情而被削弱，后又遭受了数次冲击：全球通胀超出预期（尤其是美国和欧洲主要经济体）引发融资环境收紧；受新冠疫情和防疫措施影响，中国经济放缓超过预期；此外，乌克兰战争也产生了较强的负面溢出效应。基线预测显示，经济增速将从去年的6.1%放缓至2022年的3.2%，较2022年4月《世界经济展望》的预测值下调0.4个百分点。该报告建议，随着疫情的持续，各国必须提高疫苗接种率，防范未来出现的变异毒株。

国际货币基金组织亚太部（APD）主任克里希纳·斯里尼瓦桑（Krishna Srinivasan）于7月28日表示，全球经济前景趋于黯淡，亚太地区今年的经济增速预计将放缓至4.2%，较4月预测值下调0.7个百分点，低于2021年的6.5%。尽管中国近期增长放缓，随着一些针对人员流动的限制措施逐步放松，其经济活动已出现回升迹象。此外，制造业的韧性和旅游业的回升正在支持马来西亚、泰国和太平洋岛国国家逐步复苏。

## 三、太平洋岛国的政策应对

### 汤加

- 汤加目前因COVID-19而实行的宵禁时间（午夜至凌晨5点）仍然存在，但在政府于2022年8月1日批准逐步重新开放边境后，将于8月重新评估审议。

### 密克罗尼西亚

- 密克罗尼西亚联邦政府宣布自2022年8月1日起全面开放边境，并颁布相关法案，要求赴密人员持入境前72小时（3天）内新冠病毒PCR检测阴性证明、新冠肺炎疫苗全程接种证明（含加强针）；所有人员入境密联邦后需居家隔离5天，允许居住

酒店或其他住所的人员进行必要活动,如5天后无症状则隔离解除,如症状加剧则就近前往“检测和治疗一体化中心”进行检测、治疗并听从当地卫生部门建议。

#### 马绍尔群岛

- 由于2022年8月8日出现首次社区传播病例,马绍尔群岛政府发表声明,企业和政府办公室可以照常营业,但医院服务将有所改变,未来两个月将要求公众佩戴口罩。

#### 萨摩亚

- 萨摩亚总理马塔阿法(Fiame Naomi Mataafa)于7月下旬宣布了内阁的决定,取消本国的新冠疫情紧急状态,并于2022年8月1日星期一重新开放边境。同时宣布了该国最新疫苗接种数据,萨摩亚93.6%的18岁及以上人口已完全接种疫苗,12至17岁为92.4%,5至11岁群体为91.4%。
- 国际旅行将根据卫生、港口、检疫、海关和移民等政府边境机构的立法要求加以管控,政府将继续在边境管控上保持警惕。

#### 纽埃

- 由于纽埃的COVID-19社区病例目前仍在增加,该国仍处于COVID红色警戒状态。纽埃政府建议,戴上口罩,避免聚会,如果出现症状,请留在家中接受检测。所有咖啡馆、餐馆、旅游服务区、商店和加油站都严格要求佩戴口罩。

#### 基里巴斯

- 基里巴斯将于2022年8月1日星期一重新开放边境。
- 为方便前往基里巴斯的旅行,基里巴斯政府已取消旅客关于出发前COVID-19测试和检疫要求。但是,旅客必须完全接种疫苗,并且必须在抵达后三天内进行COVID-19临床测试。

## 四、国际协助

### 中国

- 2022年7月4日,驻瓦努阿图使馆临时代办江溥和瓦努阿图旅游商务部长、代理卫生部长布莱户进行援瓦防疫物资交接,双方分别代表两国政府签署了物资交接证书,该批防疫物资包括医用口罩、隔离衣、隔离面罩、护目镜、呼吸机等。

### 日本

- 2022年7月13日,日本政府与联合国儿童基金会合作,正式向所罗门群岛卫生和医疗服务部移交了14艘快艇,以支持其加强卫生服务和提高服务效率,尤其是在最偏远地区的卫生服务。这项援助是日本政府向东南亚和西南亚及太平洋岛国的25个国家提供约4100万美元紧急赠款援助项目的一部分。
- 日本政府和所罗门群岛政府于2022年8月7日签署了日本社会经济计划下日本赠款援助的换文,金额约为2亿日元,相当于1090万所罗门群岛元。双方正式确定了采购负压移动容器隔离病房的安排,设备齐全的隔离病房将建在包括国家转诊医院在内的四家省级医院中,以支持抗击COVID 19疫情工作。

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



# 瓦努阿图经过八轮投票选出新总统

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2022 年 07 月 25 日 消息来源: RNZ

尼克尼克·武罗巴拉武被选举为瓦努阿图共和国第 12 任总统。

7 月 23 日下午, 由 58 名成员组成的选举团进行了八轮艰苦投票后, 尼克尼克·武罗巴拉乌被选举为瓦努阿图共和国第 12 任总统。他获得的票数终于超过了所需的最低 38 票。

在选举的最后关头, 在总理鲍勃·拉夫曼与前总理夏洛特·萨尔维领导的统一变革运动的 9 名议员达成协议后, 武罗巴拉乌获得了令人瞩目的 47 票。

这 9 名议员虽然在过去的一年中一直是政府内阁的成员, 但在宪法改革计划上与拉夫曼政府闹翻了。

尼克尼克·武罗巴拉武来自于桑马省马洛岛。

这位新总统与瓦努阿图政府的关系可以追溯到许多年前。他的最近职务是瓦努阿图驻斐济高级专员, 他最初于 2014 年被政府任命此职务, 2017 年再次获任命。

尼克尼克·武罗巴拉武获选后承诺促进全国团结, 并促进气候变化问题。

## After Eight Rounds of Voting, Vanuatu Elects New President

**N**ikenike Vurobaravu has been voted the 12th President of the Republic of Vanuatu.

It took eight rounds of voting by the 58-member Electoral College before he secured the required minimum number of 38 on Saturday afternoon.

In the end he got a resounding 47 votes, after the Prime Minister Bob Loughman brokered a deal with the nine MPs of the coalition party led by former prime minister Charlot Salwai.

Those nine MPs have been part of the government for the past year but had fallen out with Loughman over his plans for constitutional reform.

The new president has had involvement with Vanuatu governments going back many years.

Most recently he has been the High Commissioner to Fiji.

Vurobaravu has promised to encourage national unity and to promote the issue of climate change.

# 日本首相岸田文雄与斐济总理姆拜尼马拉马举行非正式会谈

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2022 年 08 月 02 日 消息来源: JAPAN FOREIGN MINISTRY/PACNEWS

8 月 2 日,正在美国出席第十次《不扩散核武器条约》(NPT) 审议大会的日本首相岸田文雄与斐济总理姆拜尼马拉马举行了非正式会谈。

会谈中,岸田文雄首先就姆拜尼马拉马总理对日本前首相安倍逝世的哀悼表示感谢,并表示将与姆拜尼马拉马首相合作,共同实现“无核化世界”。

随后,姆拜尼马拉马总理对日本在多领域向斐济提供的持续援助表示感激,包括其对新冠肺炎所造成的损害提供的经济援助。

姆拜尼马拉马总理还指出了“自由开放的印太”的重要性,并表示了支持。

岸田文雄表示,对于核污水排海风波,日本重视来自于太平洋岛国的关切,日本将继续与国际社会,包括原子能机构合作,按照国内和国际安全标准,以透明的方式推进相关工作。

此外,岸田文雄还对姆拜尼马拉马担任太平洋岛国论坛(PIF)主席一职表示敬意。

双方明确,他们将继续合作,进一步加强日斐以及日本同太平洋岛国论坛的关系。



## Japan-Fiji Prime Ministers' Held Informal Talks

Japan's Prime Minister Kishida Fumio, who is visiting the United States to attend the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), held informal talks with Fijian Prime Minister Voreqe Bainimarama.

During the talks, Prime Minister Kishida expressed his gratitude for the condolence from Prime Minister Bainimarama for passing of the former Prime Minister Abe, and stated to cooperate with Prime Minister Bainimarama towards "a world without nuclear weapons".

Prime Minister Bainimarama expressed his gratitude for Japan's continuous assistance to Fiji in several areas including assistance towards economic recovery from the damage caused by the COVID-19

Bainimarama also pointed out the importance of a "Free and Open Indo-Pacific" and offered his support for it

Prime Minister Kishida stated, with respect to the ALPS Treated Water that Japan took seriously concerns of the Pacific Island countries and would continue to advance its efforts in a transparent manner in accordance with the

domestic and international safety standards in cooperation with the international community including the IAEA.

In addition, Prime Minister Kishida showed his respect to the leadership of Prime Minister Bainimarama as the chair of the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF).

The two leaders confirmed that they would continue to cooperate for the further enhancement of the relations between Japan and Fiji as well as Japan and PIF.

# 斐济总理和美国国务卿安东尼·布林肯讨论斐济与美国的合作

2022 年 08 月 03 日 消息来源: REUTERS

2022 年 8 月 2 日, 斐济总理姆拜尼马拉马会见了美国国务卿安东尼·布林肯, 双方讨论了美国同太平洋岛国之间建立更牢固和更持久的伙伴关系的战略途径。

姆拜尼马拉马和布林肯在纽约联合国总部举行的第十次《不扩散核武器条约》(NPT) 审议大会期间会晤。

姆拜尼马拉马总理借此机会感谢美国同太平洋岛国地区日益密切的接触; 特别是在布林肯国务卿访问斐济之后。

作为太平洋岛国论坛主席, 姆拜尼马拉马还向布林肯介绍了最近在苏瓦举行的论坛领导人会议的最新成果。

姆拜尼马拉马对美国政府在帮助该地区实现太平洋岛国论坛团结方面给予的支持表示最诚挚的感谢。

他还向美国副总统卡玛拉·哈里斯转达了论坛的谢意, 感谢她在太平洋岛国论坛上与太平洋领导人进行的实质性接触, 这一重要接触表明了美国对创建蓝色太平洋的支持。

在宣传“我们的蓝色太平洋”时, 姆拜尼马拉马总理强调, 斐济和蓝色太平洋 2050 战略是加强美国在该地区参与的一个平台。

他补充说, 太平洋地区随时准备与美国合作, 建设一个更加安全、稳定与和平的地区, 并提升应对气候变化的能力。

双方的讨论还聚焦在了俄乌战争上。

姆拜尼马拉马总理向布林肯国务卿评估了这场战争对太平洋岛国地区粮食和燃料价格的影响。

他告诉布林肯, 他与拜登总统、美国政府和国际社会站在一起, 以确保乌克兰的和平。

与此同时, 姆拜尼马拉马总理将前往华盛顿特区会见美国政府高级官员。

## Fiji PM and U.S Secretary of State Antony Blinken Discuss Fiji – USA Cooperation

**F**ijian Prime Minister Frank Bainimarama Tuesday met with the U.S Secretary of State, Antony Blinken where they discussed strategic ways of building a firmer and enduring partnership between the USA and the island states of the Pacific.

The two leaders met on the margins of the 10th Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons at the UN Headquarters in New York.

Prime Minister Bainimarama took the opportunity to thank the USA for its growing engagement with the region; especially following Secretary Blinken's visit to Fiji.

As chair of the Pacific Islands Forum, the Prime Minister also updated Blinken on the outcomes of the recent Forum Leaders Meeting which was held in Suva.

Prime Minister Bainimarama conveyed his sincerest appreciation to the U.S Government for its support in helping the region secure Pacific Islands Forum solidarity.

He also conveyed the Forum's appreciation to the U.S Vice President, Kamala Harris for her virtual engagement with Pacific's leaders at PIF, a crucial engagement that demonstrated US's support for creating a Blue Pacific.

In promoting our Blue Pacific, Prime Minister Bainimarama highlighted that Fiji and the Pacific 2050 strategy is a platform for strengthening U.S engagement in the region.

He added that the Pacific stands ready to collaborate with the US for a more secure, stable, and peaceful region, and also to build resilience against climate change.

Discussions at the meeting were also centered on the Russia-Ukraine war.

Prime Minister appraised Secretary Blinken of the impacts of the war on food and fuel prices across the region.

He informed Blinken that he stands with President Joe Biden, the U.S Government, and the international community to secure peace in Ukraine.

Meanwhile, the Prime Minister will proceed to Washington DC where he will meet senior government officials on Wednesday.



# 美国副国务卿 8 月 5 日抵达汤加

2022 年 08 月 05 日 消息来源: TONGA WIRES/PACNEWS

作为太平洋之行的一部分, 美国副国务卿温迪·谢尔曼将访问汤加, 以反映美国对该地区的承诺。

8 月 3 日至 9 日, 她首先访问了萨摩亚, 然后是汤加、所罗门群岛、澳大利亚和新西兰。在汤加王室及政府所在地努库阿洛法, 她将与汤加国王图普六世和其他汤加政府高级官员会面, 以纪念美国与汤加建立双边关系 50 周年。

美国国务院发言人办公室表示, 美国副国务卿温迪·谢尔曼是两国关系史上访问汤加的最高级别美国官员。

“副国务卿访问该地区反映了美国本着伙伴关系和友谊精神与太平洋同胞进行有意义接触的承诺。”

她将讨论美国和汤加的双边合作, 包括美国在汤加建立大使馆的兴趣, 正如副总统卡玛拉哈里斯在 7 月太平洋岛国论坛上宣布的那样。

他们还将讨论自 1 月火山爆发和海啸发生以来, 到现在仍在进行的恢复工作, 其中, 美国提供了超过 260 万美元的援助。

温迪·谢尔曼还将在当地学生和年轻人的活动中发表讲话, 会见汤加民间社会成员, 并访问美国和平队工作人员。

和平队已经在汤加活跃了 55 年, 并将于 2023 年将志愿者再次派往该地。

预计温迪·谢尔曼还将与总理肖西·索瓦莱尼签署 100,000 美元的能源补助金。

随后, 总理将主持庆祝建交 50 周年招待会。

8 月 6 日, 温迪·谢尔曼将在 Fa'onehua 会议中心与当地女性签署一项赠款, 并参加美国国际开发署的相关项目。

随后, 她将离开汤加前往所罗门群岛, 率领美国代表团参加瓜岛海战 80 周年纪念活动。

## U.S Deputy Secretary of State Arrives in Tonga

**U**.S Deputy Secretary of State, Wendy Sherman will be in Tonga today, as part of the Pacific trip to reflect the United States' commitment to the region.

Her visit started with Samoa then Tonga, Solomon Islands, Australia and New Zealand from 3-9 August.

In Nuku'alofa, she will meet King Tupou VI and other senior Tongan government officials to commemorate 50-years of bilateral relations between the United States and Tonga.

The Office of the Spokesperson, U.S Department of State said Deputy Secretary Sherman is the most senior U.S official to visit Tonga in the history of our two countries' relationship.

"The Deputy Secretary's travel to the region reflects the United States' commitment to engage meaningfully with fellow Pacific nations in the spirit of partnership and friendship."

She will discuss bilateral cooperation, including the United States' interest in beginning discussions to establish a U.S embassy in Tonga, as announced by Vice President Kamala Harris at the Pacific Islands Forum in July.

Discussions will also include the ongoing recovery efforts from the volcano eruption and tsunami in January, in which the United States has provided over \$2.6 million in assistance.

The Deputy Secretary will also deliver remarks at an event with local students and young people, meet with members of Tonga's civil society, and visit U.S Peace Corps staff.

The Peace Corps has been active in Tonga for 55-years and will return volunteers to the field in 2023.

The Deputy Secretary is also expected to sign an Energy Grant of US\$100,000 with Prime Minister Sovaleni.

The Prime Minister will then host the reception marking the

50th Anniversary of Diplomatic Relations.

On 6 August, Deputy Secretary Sherman will sign a grant with Women in ICT at the Fa'onelua Convention Centre and attend a USAID NEMO Programme.

She will then depart Tonga for the Solomon Islands, leading the U.S delegation to participate in the commemoration of the 80th anniversary of the Battle of Guadalcanal.

# 太平洋岛国论坛秘书长亨利·普纳就联合国大会承认享有清洁、健康和可持续环境的普遍权利的历史性决议发表声明

2022 年 08 月 10 日 消息来源: PIFS/PACNEWS

我与国际社会一道,支持联合国大会于 2022 年 7 月 28 日通过的具有里程碑意义的决议,承认享有清洁、健康和可持续环境的权利是一项普遍人权。我赞扬全球在这一关键问题上的团结,并祝贺所有为这一重大里程碑做出贡献的人。

作为一个庞大的海洋性区域,我们的蓝色太平洋依赖于环境、海洋和生物多样性来维持我们的生计和福祉。我们太平洋岛国的各国人民与其自然资源和環境有着深刻的联系。事实上,我们长期致力于保护我们的环境,通过我们的《英格兰银行宣言》,我们优先考虑环境和资源安全。

我们知道,环境的损害对于所有人类权益的有效享受都会造成直接和间接的影响。70 多年来,我们遭受并继续遭受着核试验的持续性影响和不公正的待遇这个不公正的待遇是对我们人民权利、健康、家园和环境的不公正。这份正义仍难以伸张。

今天,气候的紧急情况和对海洋的威胁使我们面临着类似的不公。就在上个月,太平洋岛国论坛领导人在第 51 次会议上认识到气候变化和灾害的诸多影响,以及它们对许多太平洋国家和人民的潜在威胁。

他们还回顾了其 2021 宣言中,关于面对气候变化引发的海平面上升,保护海洋区的宣言,并强调气候变化和海平面上升的威胁是一个至关重要的问题,危及我们各国人民生计和福祉,并破坏我们区域全面实现和平、安全和可持续的未来。

论坛领导人还呼吁联合国大会通过一项决议,要求国际法院就各国根据国际法保护今世后代免受气候变化不利影响的义务提供咨询意见。

论坛领导人还重申强烈关切核污染对蓝色太平洋健康和安全的潜在威胁,并重申必须确保国际协商、国际法以及独立和可核查的科学评估。

我坚信,联合国大会承认享有清洁、健康和可持续环境的权利是一项普遍人权这一决议,是一个转折点——一个不可错失的关键时机——它将推动在所有环境问题上采取雄心勃勃的行动,例如我们论坛领导人在上文中强调的行动,包括将在今年 11 月在埃及举行的第 27 届联合国气候变化大会上的谈判行动。

在太平洋地区,我们将以蓝色太平洋 2050 战略为指导,优先考虑以人为本的发展。我们随时准备深化国际合作,以确保维护联合国大会关于享有清洁、健康和可持续环境的普遍人权的这一里程碑式决议,包括全方位地执行多边环境协定。

我们还将继续支持《保护自然资源和环境公约》(《努美阿公约》)和《南太平洋无核区条约》等区域文书,这些文书保障我们区域免受放射性废物和其他放射性物质的环境污染。

我鼓励所有的国家努力去制定国家法律和措施,以巩固本国人民的这一普遍权利。我们必须就环境保护提高标准。



# Statement by Pacific Islands Forum Secretary General Henry Puna on the UNGA Resolution Recognising the Universal Right to a Clean, Healthy and Sustainable Environment

**I** join the chorus of international support for the landmark resolution recognising the right to access to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment as a universal human right, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) on 28 July 2022. I commend the global solidarity on this critical issue and congratulate all who contributed to this major milestone.

As large oceanic States, our Blue Pacific depends on the environment, on the ocean and on our biodiversity for our livelihoods and well-being. Our peoples have deep connections with their natural resources and environment. Indeed, we have a long-standing commitment to protect our environment, and through our Boe Declaration, we prioritise environmental and resource security.

We know that environmental damage has direct and indirect implications for the effective enjoyment of all

human rights. For over seven decades, we have suffered, and continue to suffer, the enduring impacts and injustices of nuclear testing; injustices to our people's rights, health, their homes and environment. Justice remains evasive.

Today, we face similar injustices through the climate emergency and threats to our ocean. Just last month, at their 51st Meeting, Pacific Islands Forum Leaders recognised the many impacts of climate change and disasters, and their threat to the future of the people and statehood of many Pacific nations.

They recalled their 2021 Declaration on Preserving Maritime Zones in the face of climate change-related sea-level rise, and emphasised the threats of climate change and sea-level rise as the defining issue that imperils the livelihoods and wellbeing of our peoples and undermines the full realisation of a peaceful, secure and sustainable future for our region.

Forum Leaders also called on the UNGA for a resolution requesting the International Court of Justice (ICJ) to provide an advisory opinion on the obligations of states under international law to protect the rights of present and future generations against the adverse impacts of climate change.

Leaders further reiterated strong concerns for the significance of the potential threat of nuclear contamination to the health and security of the Blue Pacific, and reaffirmed the importance of ensuring international consultation, international law, and independent and verifiable scientific assessments.

I firmly believe that the UNGA resolution recognising the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment as a universal human right is a turning point – a Kairos moment – that will heighten ambitious actions on all environmental issues, such as those highlighted above by





our Forum Leaders, and including actions towards negotiations at the UNFCCC COP27 in Egypt this November.

In the Pacific, we are guided by our 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent, prioritising people-centered development. We stand ready to deepen international cooperation to ensure that this landmark UNGA resolution for a universal human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment is upheld, including through the full implementation of multilateral environmental agreements.

We will also continue to uphold our regional instruments such as the Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment (Noumea Convention), and the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty which safeguards our region against environmental pollution by radioactive wastes and other radioactive matter.

I encourage all states to work towards national laws and measures to entrench this universal right for their people. We must reach higher standards of environmental protection for our One Blue Planet.



# 拜登将在对华紧张局势下于华盛顿会见太平洋地区领导人

2022 年 08 月 10 日 消息来源: STUFF | 图片来源: STUFF

美国印太地区协调员库尔特·坎贝尔于 8 月 8 日表示,美国已经加强了与太平洋地区的外交接触,美国总统乔·拜登将于下个月在白宫会见岛屿国家的领导人。

坎贝尔发表上述言论之际,人们对中国在该地区不断扩大存在的担忧日益加剧。今年 3 月北京与所罗门群岛签署的一项安全协议更是凸显了这一问题。

台湾是中国不可分割的一部分,这是中方的坚定立场,而在美国众议院议长南希·佩洛西访问台湾后,美中之间的冲突在几天里持续升级。

中国国防部已警告佩洛西的访问将带来“严重的后果”,也以在台湾海峡上空试射弹道导弹作为回应。

斐济总理弗兰克拜尼马拉马是太平洋岛国论坛(PIF)的主席,他正在华盛顿且已与美国副总统卡马拉-哈里斯会面。

哈里斯上个月在苏瓦的岛国领导人论坛上确认了美国对太平洋的承诺——在基里巴斯、汤加和所罗门群岛开设的新大使馆,并提供 90 多万美元的资金支持。

哈里斯在推特上说,她与斐济总理的会谈“本着伙伴关系、友谊和尊重的精神”。

姆拜尼马拉马也在推特上说,他期待着“即将在白宫举行的太平洋领导人峰会”。

目前还不清楚新西兰和澳大利亚是否受到拜

登的邀请。新西兰总理杰辛达·阿德恩的办公室和外交和贸易部尚未确认总理是否受到邀请。今年 6 月,阿德恩在对美国、欧洲和澳大利亚的贸易之行中会见了拜登。

坎贝尔在 5 月的美国-新西兰商业峰会上发表讲话时提到,拜登打算加强与一些太平洋国家的外交关系,美国已经几十年没有向这些国家派驻大使或进行其他外交接触。

坎贝尔说:“美国要想在太平洋地区取得成效,我们必须做得更多,而且我们必须在对太平洋岛民重要的领域做得更多。”

他说,在与太平洋国家进行更多接触的同时,拜登政府旨在与新西兰、澳大利亚、日本、英国、法国和其他国家更深入地开展区域合作。

坎贝尔说,新西兰“在某些安全领域的态度比较暧昧”,但他不认为今后会出现这种情况。

他说,美国还将与新成立的国际发展金融公司(IDFC)合作,为太平洋项目提供资金,并恢复和平队在该地区的工作。美国还将通过太平洋岛国论坛(PIF)增加对多边参与的支持。

在过去的一年里,密克罗尼西亚的五个国家因就论坛领导人问题发生分歧而威胁要退出,该论坛一直面临威胁。

四个国家已经决定留在该论坛中。但基里巴斯不会,因为塔内蒂·马茂总统在上个月的苏瓦峰会前夕宣布其政府将撤回对该区域机构的支持。







美国副国务卿温迪·谢尔曼已经完成了包括新西兰、萨摩亚、汤加和所罗门群岛在内的太平洋之旅。她还证实，“拜登总统期待着欢迎”太平洋领导人在 9 月前往白宫。

谢尔曼说，太平洋地区领导人的访问将与联合国大会的一届会议同时进行，8 月 8 日时，他与新西兰和澳大利亚的外交官一起参加了在所罗门群岛举行的瓜达尔卡纳尔岛战役 80 周年纪念活动。

萨摩亚总理 Fiamē Naomi Mata afa 预计将出席拜登的太平洋峰会，他在上周与谢尔曼会面后对美国重新加入关于气候变化的《巴黎协定》的做法表示赞赏。

白宫尚未公布受邀会见拜登的太平洋岛国论坛领导人名单。



美国总统乔·拜登的政府计划加强与太平洋岛国的外交接触。

# Biden Set to Meet Pacific Leaders in Washington Amid China Tensions

The United States has stepped up diplomatic engagement in the Pacific, with President Joe Biden set to meet leaders from the island nations in the White House next month, the US Indo-Pacific co-ordinator, Kurt Campbell, said on Monday.

Campbell's comments come amid rising concerns over China's expanding presence in the region, underlined by a security pact Beijing signed with the Solomon Islands in March.

The US-China fallout has escalated in recent days after US House Speaker Nancy Pelosi visited Taiwan, which the Chinese claim is a breakaway province.

China's Defence Ministry warned Pelosi's visit would have "serious consequences" and Beijing responded with test launches of ballistic missiles over the Taiwan Strait.

Fijian Prime Minister Frank Bainimarama, who is also chairperson of the Pacific Islands Forum, is in Washington and has met Vice-Presi-

dent Kamala Harris.

Harris had assured the leaders' forum in Suva last month of America's commitment to the Pacific – opening new embassies for Kiribati, Tonga and the Solomons as well as more than \$900,000 in funding.

Harris tweeted that her talks with the Fijian PM were "all in the spirit of partnership, friendship and respect".

Bainimarama also tweeted that he was looking forward to a "Pacific leaders' summit at the White House soon".

It is unclear if New Zealand and Australia have been invited by Biden. Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern's office and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade have yet to confirm if the PM has been invited. Ardern met with Biden in June during a trade tour of the US, Europe and Australia.

In his address to the US-NZ business summit in May, Campbell said Biden intended to increase diplomatic ties with Pacific countries that had not seen ambassadors or en-

gagement for decades.

"For the United States to be effective in the Pacific we must do more, and we must do more on areas that matter and are of significance to the Pacific Islanders," Campbell said.

He said that along with more engagement with Pacific nations, the Biden administration aimed to work more intensively on regional co-operation with New Zealand, Australia, Japan, Britain, France and others.

Campbell said New Zealand had been "more ambivalent in some areas of security" but he did not believe that would be the case in future.

He said the US would also work with the new International Development Finance Corporation to fund Pacific projects and restore the Peace Corps in the region. The US would also increase support for multilateral engagement through the Pacific Islands Forum.

The forum has been under threat in the past year after



five Micronesian countries threatened to quit following a disagreement over leadership.

Four nations have decided to stay with the forum. But Kiribati will not after President Taneti Maamau announced on the eve of the Suva summit last month that his Government was withdrawing its support for the regional institution.

The US deputy Secretary of State, Wendy Sherman, has completed a Pacific tour including New Zealand, Samoa, Tonga and the Solomon Islands. She also confirmed that “President Biden is looking forward to welcoming” Pacific leaders to the White House in September.

The Pacific leaders’ visit would coincide with a session of the United Nations' General Assembly, said Sherman, who joined New Zealand and Australian diplomats at the 80th anniversary commemorations of the Battle of Guadalcanal in the Solomons on Monday.

Samoa Prime Minister Fiamē Naomi Mata‘afa, who is expected to attend Biden’s Pacific summit, commended the US for rejoining the Paris Agreement on climate change after meeting with Sherman last week.

The White House is yet to release the list of Pacific Islands Forum leaders invited to meet Biden.



# 瓦努阿图在新的气候计划中打破了“破坏和损失”的成本计算方式

2022 年 08 月 13 日 消息来源: Thomson Reuters Foundation

太平洋岛国瓦努阿图对其在巴黎气候协议下的承诺进行了“开创性”的更新,包括化石燃料的逐步淘汰,以及应对海平面上升和恶劣天气造成破坏的成本。

气候专家说,虽然大多数国家的贡献集中在减少地球变暖的排放上,但瓦努阿图的强化行动计划 (<https://www.vanuatuicj.com/NDC>),是首批在国家层面上全面解决全球变暖影响的“破坏和损失”的计划之一。

副总理阿拉托伊·伊什梅尔·卡尔萨考在首都维拉港举行的区域经济部长会议上谈到该计划的启动时说:“瓦努阿图每天都在承受着气候危机的后果”。

他在一份声明中说:“这不是一个可以明天再考虑的问题——而是一个当下就要应对的紧急情况。”

气候变化造成的破坏和损失,以及如何资助脆弱国家避免和修复这些破坏和损失是近年来发达国家和发展中国家在气候谈判中激烈辩论的主题,并可能在 11 月在埃及举行的 COP27 会议上再次占据重要位置。

瓦努阿图拥有约 28 万人口,分布在大约 80 个岛屿上。十几个太平洋岛国面临着海平面上升和更猛烈的风暴和干旱,这可能会摧毁其大部分国内生产总值,瓦努阿图是其中的一员。

它希望采取的新的损失和损害措施包括提供负担得起的小额保险,确保公共建筑和基础设施的建设将风险降到最低,提供基本的医疗保健,保护流离失所的灾民,以及可能将社区迁离威胁。

该计划估计,到 2030 年,实施这些措施的总金额将达到近 1.78 亿美元,瓦努阿图称这一金额大部分需要由捐助者承担。

比尔·黑尔是气候科学家、澳大利亚首席执行官,他将瓦努阿图的计划描述为“开创性的发展”,致力于逐步淘汰化石燃料,雄心勃勃地努力遏制排放,并制定应对适应、损失和损害的项目。

他告诉汤森路透基金会:“发达国家的抱怨之一是,发展中国家没有清楚地说出他们的需求……但瓦努阿图正在引领潮流。”

黑尔说,结束化石燃料使用的目标发出了一个非常强烈的信息,从全球和地区到澳大利亚和新西兰。他注意到堪培拉政府的新变动,以及新政府试图提高其在太平洋地区的绿色资质。联合国气候进程的最新计划提到,由于瓦努阿图有吸碳的森林和海洋,它已经是“负碳的”了。

气候脆弱国家呼吁设立全球损失和损害基金已经有一段时间了,但在联合国气候谈判中却遇到了发达国家的阻挠。哈雷补充说,该基金的设立将是在埃及举行的第二十七届缔约方会议中的一个关键政治问题。





澳大利亚国立大学高级讲师、太平洋地区损失和损害问题谈判代表 Siobhan McDonnell 说, 瓦努阿图提出的观点反映了整个地区的意向。

她说, 瓦努阿图现在已经把这个问题落实到国家层面, 并阐明了跟踪和解决这个问题的具体方法。

“这是创新。这事关一个国家试图承担他们所面临的一些影响,” 她补充说, “应该祝贺瓦努阿图开始试图把这个基线放在捐助者面前。”

她指出, 太平洋国家产生的碳排放可以忽略不计, 但却处于全球变暖的前线, 这是一种根本的不公正。

她说: “我们正在快速地冲击地球的极限, 我们现在必须改变。这种变化的重任不在瓦努阿图这样的国家身上。”

# Vanuatu Government Issues Official Statement in Support of the One China Policy

Pacific island state Vanuatu has submitted a “groundbreaking” update to its commitments under the Paris climate accord to include phasing out fossil fuels and a costing of how it aims to tackle destruction caused by rising seas and wild weather.

Climate experts said that while most national contributions focus on cutting planet-heating emissions, Vanuatu’s enhanced action plan <https://www.vanuatuicj.com/NDC> is one of the first to comprehensively address “loss and damage” from global warming impacts at a country level.

“Every day, Vanuatu suffers the consequences of the climate crisis,” Deputy Prime Minister Alatoi Ishmael Kalsakau told the plan’s launch at a regional meeting of economics ministers in the capital Port Vila.

“This is not a tomorrow problem – this is an emergency right now,” he said in a statement.

Loss and damage caused by

climate change – and how to fund efforts to avert and repair it in vulnerable nations – has been the subject of fierce debate between developed and developing countries at climate talks in recent years, and is again likely to feature prominently at November’s COP27 conference in Egypt.

Vanuatu, with a population of some 280,000 people spread across roughly 80 islands, is among more than a dozen Pacific island nations facing rising sea levels and fiercer storms and droughts that can wipe out much of their gross domestic product.

The new loss and damage measures it hopes to adopt include offering affordable micro-insurance, ensuring the construction of public buildings and infrastructure minimises risks, providing essential healthcare, protecting disaster-displaced people and possible relocation of communities away from threats.

Implementing these measures would total nearly \$178 million by 2030, the plan estimates – an amount Vanuatu

says will mostly need to be covered by donors.

Bill Hare, a climate scientist and Australia-based CEO at think-tank Climate Analytics, described the Vanuatu plan as “a groundbreaking development” with its commitment to phase out fossil fuels, ambitious efforts to curb emissions and costed programmes to deal with adaptation and loss and damage.

“One of the complaints from developed countries has been that developing countries are not saying clearly what they need... but Vanuatu is leading the way,” he told the Thomson Reuters Foundation.

The goal to end fossil-fuel use sends a very strong message, both globally and regionally to Australia and New Zealand, said Hare, noting the recent change in government in Canberra and its attempts to boost its green credentials in the Pacific.

The updated plan for the U.N. climate process says Vanuatu is already “carbon-negative” thanks to its carbon-absorbing forests and ocean.





Climate-vulnerable countries have been calling for a global loss and damage fund for some time, but have faced obstruction from rich nations at U.N. climate talks. Its creation will be a key political issue at COP27 in Egypt, Hare added.

Siobhan McDonnell, a senior lecturer at the Australian National University and a negotiator for the Pacific on loss and damage, said the perspectives Vanuatu had put forward reflect those held across the region.

Vanuatu has now brought the problem down to a country level and articulated concrete ways to track and address it, she said.

“This is innovative. It’s about a country trying to cost some of the implications they are facing,” she added. “Vanuatu should be congratulated for trying to begin to start to put that baseline in front of donors.”

Pacific nations generate negligible carbon emissions and yet are on the frontlines of global heating – a fundamental injustice, she noted.

“We are hitting planetary boundaries so fast, we have to change now,” she said. “The weight of that change is not on countries like Vanuatu.”



# 海平面上升，图瓦卢请求新西兰提供更多支持

2022 年 7 月 11 日 消息来源: TVNZ/PACNEWS

随着气候变化, 周围海水上升, 太平洋岛国图瓦卢呼吁新西兰为他们的生存提供更多支持。

图瓦卢外交部长西蒙·科菲告诉《Q+A》杂志的芭芭拉·德雷弗, 越大的国家“需要做越多的工作”, 鉴于新西兰和澳大利亚等国家的排放规模, “这是一个正义问题”。

科夫说: “有许多项目需要更多的资金, 如建造海堤, 保护我们的沿海地区, 填海造地。”

这些评论发表在斐济举行的太平洋岛国论坛之前, 预计气候变化将成为论坛的一个主要讨论话题。

图瓦卢是世界上最容易受到海平面上升影响的国家之一, 因为它坐落在低洼的太平洋环礁上。

该国也越来越容易受到热带风暴的影响, 这些风暴袭击的频率和强度都在增加。

科夫告诉《Q+A》, 从长远来看, 这些岛屿有可能被完全淹没, 而该国的人口将不得不全部迁移。

他问道: “我们还认为自己是一个国家吗? 我们在某些国际机构中有投票权吗? 我们对我们的专属经济区和海域中的资源有要求吗?”

“所以我们着眼于更长远的未来, 希冀找到法律途径, 以确保我们在国际法下的国家地位。”

科夫为图瓦卢的困境赢得了国际关注, 他在 COP26 气候大会上发了一段视频讲话, 站在齐膝深的水里, 象征着海平面上升。

对此, 外交部副部长奥皮托·威廉·西奥说, 政府去年大幅增加了援助预算, 尤其是针对太平洋地区的援助。

他说, 太平洋国家正在为最坏的情况做准备, 不得不搬迁, 但也注意到这些国家的人民强烈希望留在自己的土地上。

“因此, 为了缓解和适应, 我们必须搞清楚如何继续保护这些家园?” 西奥说,

“虽然人口迁移的可能性是一个复杂的法律领域, 但新西兰政府将一直支持被迫离开岛屿的太平洋国家的主权原则。”

他最近刚从斐济回来, 之前他代替患有新冠的外交部长 Nanaia Mahuta 参加了太平洋岛国论坛的初步讨论。

# Tuvalu Asks NZ for More Support As Sea Levels Rise

**W**ith climate change causing the sea to rise around them, the Pacific island of Tuvalu is calling on New Zealand to provide more support for their survival.

Tuvalu foreign minister Simon Kofe told Barbara Dreaver for Q+A that “more needs to be done” by bigger countries, and that “it’s an issue of justice” given the scale of emissions produced by countries like New Zealand and Australia.

“There are many projects that could do with more funding, like building seawalls, protecting our coastal areas, reclaiming land,” said Kofe.

The comments come ahead of the Pacific Islands Forum in Fiji, at which climate change is expected to be a major topic of discussion.

Tuvalu is among the most vulnerable countries in the world to rising sea levels, as it sits on low-lying Pacific atolls.

The country is also increasingly vulnerable to tropical storms, which are hitting with increasing frequency and intensity.

Kofe told Q+A that in the long term, it’s possible the islands will be fully submerged, and the country’s population will have to completely relocated.

“Do we still consider ourselves a state? Do we have the right to vote in some of these international bodies? Do we have claims to our

EEZ [exclusive economic zone] and resources in our waters?” he asked.

“So we’re looking long term, and we want to ensure that we find legal avenues now to secure our statehood under international law.”

Kofe gained international attention for Tuvalu’s plight when he sent a video speech to the COP26 climate conference standing knee-deep in water, to symbolise rising sea levels.

In response, associate foreign minister Aupito William Sio said the Government had made a significant increase to the aid budget last year, particularly targeted towards the Pacific.

He said Pacific nations were preparing for the worst and having to move, but was also mindful of the fact that the people of those nations had a strong preference to stay on their own land.

“And therefore mitigation and adaptation – we’ve got to figure out how do you continue protecting those homelands?” said Sio.

Sio said that while the possibility of population migration was a complex legal area, the New Zealand Government continued to support the principle of sovereignty for Pacific nations forced off their islands.

He has recently returned from Fiji, after attending initial PIF discussions in place of foreign minister Nanaia Mahuta, who has had Covid.

# 斐济—所罗门群岛海上边界协议的历史性签署

2022年7月12日 消息来源: FIJI GOVT/PACNEWS

7月11日,斐济总理姆拜尼马拉马和所罗门总理索加瓦雷签署了《海洋边界划定协议》,以划定其共同的海洋边界,这标志着斐济和所罗门群岛取得了一项重大成就。

12日晚上,在第51届太平洋岛国论坛领导人会议的间隙,他们在太平洋酒店举行的蓝色太平洋海洋领导力高级别小组活动上签署了该协议。

斐济总理姆拜尼马拉马表示:“该协议根据《联合国海洋法公约》的原则建立了我们国家各自的海区,这标志着斐济和所罗门群岛向更光明和更蓝的未来迈出了充满希望的一步。”

在太平洋海洋边界项目下,太平洋共同体(SPC)提供了技术支持,以及在发展伙伴(财团)的协助下,两国官员之间正在进行的双边讨论和谈判促成了这次签署。

《协海洋边界划定协议》根据两国作为缔约国的《联合国海洋法公约》(UNCLOS),列出了斐济和所罗门群岛相交的海洋边界。

作为海洋大国,该协议的最终确定将确保这两个太平洋岛国的海洋边界得到明确界定,并确立其在《海洋法公约》下的权利和义务。

通过这项协议后,两位领导人还宣布,无论受气候影响的海平面上升如何变化,及其对海洋边

界的潜在影响如何,他们各自国家的海洋区都是永久性的。这与2021年8月发表的《太平洋岛国领导人关于在与气候变化有关的海平面上升情况下保护海洋区的宣言》相一致。

索加瓦雷总理说,该协议是对《2050年蓝色太平洋战略》中有关海洋章节的肯定。

他补充说:“这是一个历史性的时刻,意味着所罗门群岛对开放计划的承诺,我感谢姆拜尼马拉马总理为这次签署创造了空间。”

该协议的签署突出了斐济与所罗门群岛长期以来的接触和外交关系,并为未来的合作铺平了道路。

太平洋岛国地区各国之间有48条共同或重叠的边界。其中35条边界已经通过协议正式确定,还有13条尚未宣布的双边边界和5条公海边界有待宣布。该协议的签署使尚未签署的协议数量减少为12个。

# Historic Signing of Fiji – Solomon Islands Maritime Boundary Agreement

Monday marked a momentous achievement for Fiji and the Solomon Islands as Prime Minister Voreqe Bainimarama and Prime Minister Manasseh Sogavare signed a Maritime Boundaries Delineation Agreement, to demarcate their shared maritime boundaries.

The Agreement was signed at the Blue Pacific High-Level Panel Event on Ocean Leadership at the Grand Pacific Hotel this evening, along the margins of the 51st PIF Leaders Meeting.

“The Agreement establishes our countries’ respective maritime zones in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and today marks a promising step towards a brighter and bluer future for Fiji and the Solomon Islands,” said Prime Minister Bainimarama.

Ongoing negotiations and bilateral discussions between officials from the two countries, led to this signing with technical support provided by

the Pacific Community (SPC) under the Pacific Maritime Boundaries Project and with assistance from Development Partners (the Consortium).

The Agreement sets out the intersecting maritime boundaries of Fiji and the Solomon Islands in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) which both countries are a party to.

As Large Ocean States, the finalization of this Agreement will ensure that both Pacific Island countries’ maritime boundaries are clearly defined and that their rights and obligations under UNCLOS are properly established.

Through this Maritime Boundary Agreement, both Leaders have also declared the permanence of their country’s respective maritime zones, irrespective of climate change-related sea-level rise and its potential impact on maritime boundaries. This aligns with the Pacific Island Leaders’ Declaration on Preserving Maritime Zones in the Face of Climate Change-re-

lated Sea-Level Rise (‘Declaration’) that was issued in August 2021.

Prime Minister Sogavare said that the Agreement is a celebration of the chapter on oceans in the 2050 Blue Pacific Strategy.

“This is a historic moment which signifies Solomon Islands’ commitment to the UNCLOS and I thank Prime Minister Bainimarama for creating space for this signing,” he added.

The signing of this Agreement highlights the long history of engagement and diplomatic relations that Fiji has had with the Solomon Islands and paves the way for future co-operation.

There are 48 shared or overlapping boundaries between countries in the Pacific Islands region. 35 of these boundaries have been formalised through an Agreement, and there are 13 outstanding bilateral and five high seas boundaries remaining to be declared. The signing of this Agreement, brings the number of outstanding Agreements to 12.



# 第 51 届太平洋岛国论坛领导人认可苏瓦协议

2022 年 7 月 14 日 消息来源: PACNEWS

《苏瓦协定》在 2022 年 7 月 11 日在斐济召开的第 51 届太平洋岛国论坛领导人会议结束之际得到了批准。

论坛主席、斐济总理沃雷克姆拜尼马拉马在苏瓦的论坛秘书处举行的新闻发布会上证实了这一点。

姆拜尼马拉马说,各国领导人承认《苏瓦协定》是对太平洋岛国论坛改革的政治承诺,并要求官员们开始实施协议中的工作。

“我很高兴确认,我们已经就其他密克罗尼西亚成员国的退出问题达成了决议,其现在命名为《苏瓦协议》。我们论坛的 17 位领导人已经签署了这份文件,现在正过渡到实施阶段。”

姆拜尼马拉马说,12 日时,领导人还讨论了基里巴斯退出首要政治组织的决定,并欢迎基里巴斯愿意继续开放对话以促进论坛的团结,强调真正协商和参与的重要性。

姆拜尼马拉马证实,他在 12 日与基里巴斯总统塔内希·马茂通过话。

“12 日下午我有幸与马茂总统交谈,我祝愿他和他的人民有一个美好的国庆节,并与他重申了我们的集体协议,即继续与基里巴斯对话,以寻求解决这一僵局。我们将在这方面不遗余力。”

关于太平洋专员办事处和次区域办事处的东道主安排,以及太平洋专员的任命的决定仍待最后的确定。

姆拜尼马拉马说,各国领导人还批准了《2050

年蓝色太平洋大陆战略》,作为未来 30 年推进太平洋地区主义的总体蓝图。

他说,团结是他们本次讨论的首要重点,还有 2050 年战略和区域架构审查。

“他们将看到,我们不仅仅是各部分的总和,他们还必须认识到,虽然我们是我们自己国家和领土的公民,但历史的潮流决定了我们是同一民族的。”

姆拜尼马拉马说:“这个框架重新定义了论坛将如何与我们蓝色大陆以外的世界接触。”

论坛秘书长亨利·普纳说,这一发展为太平洋区域主义提供了一个新的叙述。

“太平洋地区主义不仅仅是一系列活动,它更是我们共同愿景和雄心的体现,它有关我们如何共同应对挑战并充分利用优势和机会。”

姆拜尼马拉马说,当务之急是与年轻人接触,他们将继承这项战略的成功。

“这也是为什么该战略将我们的海洋和我们共享的自然和环境资源作为 2050 年战略中的一个关键部分。”

姆拜尼马拉马说,领导人还审议并批准了有关气候行动和核问题的决定,并注意到有关区域渔业发展和论坛部长级委员会前往新喀里多尼亚的最新情况。

领导人还同意由库克群岛主办下一届太平洋岛国论坛领导人会议,而汤加将于 2024 年负责主办,所罗门群岛将于 2025 年主办。

# Forum Leaders Endorse the Suva Agreement

**T**he Pacific Islands Forum Leaders Meeting has ended in Fiji with the endorsement of the Suva Agreement.

This was confirmed by the Forum Chair and Fijian Prime Minister Voreqe Bainimarama during a press conference at the Forum Secretariat in Suva.

Bainimarama said the leaders recognised the Suva Agreement as a political commitment to reform the Pacific Islands Forum and for officials to commence the work on the operationalisation of the Suva Agreement.

“I’m pleased to confirm that we have reached a resolution on the withdrawal of our other Micronesia Members which is now entitled the Suva Agreement. 17 of our Forum leaders have signed this document and we now transitioning into the operationalisation phase.

Bainimarama said today leaders also discussed Kiribati’s decision to withdraw from the premier political organisation and welcome Kiribati willingness to remain open to dia-

logue to promote Forum unity emphasising the importance of genuine consultation and engagement.

Bainimarama confirmed that he spoke with Kiribati President Taneti Maamau today.

“I had the pleasure of speaking with President Maamau this afternoon and I wished him and his people a wonderful national day and reaffirmed with him our collective agreement to continue to dialogue with Kiribati to find a resolution to this impasse. We will spare no efforts in this regard.

The decisions on the hosting arrangements of the Office of the Pacific Ocean Commissioner and the Sub-Regional Office as well as the appointment of the Pacific Ocean Commissioner are still to be finalised.

Bainimarama said leaders also endorsed the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent as the overarching blueprint to advance Pacific regionalism for the next three decades.

He said unity was the over-riding focus of their dis-

cussions today together with the 2050 Strategy and the Review of the Regional Architecture.

“They will see that we are more than the sum of our parts, they must see that while we are citizens of our own countries and territories, the tides of history have determined that we are one people.”

This framework re-defines how the Forum will be engaging with the world outside of our Blue continent” said Bainimarama.

Forum Secretary General Henry Puna said this development provides a new narrative for Pacific regionalism.

“Pacific regionalism is more than a set of activities, it is an expression of our shared vision and ambitions and it is about how we come together to address our shared challenges and to make the most of our shared strengths and opportunities.”

Bainimarama said it is imperative to engage with young people who will be inheriting the success of this strategy.



“It is also why the Strategy focuses on our ocean and our shared natural and environmental resources as a critical part of the strategy within the 2050 Strategy.”

Bainimarama said leaders also considered and endorsed the decision relating to climate action and nuclear issues and noted updates on the regional fisheries developments and the Forum Ministerial Committee to New Caledonia.

The leaders also agreed for Cook Islands to host the next Pacific Islands Forum Leaders Meeting while Tonga to host in 2024 and Solomon Islands in 2025.



论坛负责人



# 新西兰和纽埃签署新的伙伴关系协议

2022 年 7 月 21 日 消息来源: STUFF

新西兰总理杰辛达·阿德恩和纽埃总理道尔顿·塔格拉吉通过签署一项新的伙伴关系协议，“重申”了新西兰与纽埃的关系。

塔格拉吉于 21 日在惠灵顿会见了阿德恩、外交部长纳尼亚·马胡塔和太平洋人民部长奥皮托·威廉·西奥，这是他两年前成为总理后的首次双边会晤。

这次会议是在太平洋岛国论坛领导人会议一周后举行的，也是在该地区就中国的一项重大外交行动进行了几个月的紧张外交之后举行的。

泰格拉吉说：“时代确实在变化，当然，我们必须着眼于所面临的挑战，以及引导我们的瓦卡度过在这个时代方面所面临的问题。”

阿德恩说，重新签订的合作协议是对现有协议的重申。

她说：“在一个非常变化的环境中，我们坚定地保持这种关系。”

纽埃是介于汤加和库克群岛之间的一个约 1700 人的太平洋岛国，是新西兰治理范围的一部分，这意味着新西兰政府向该国提供援助和协助管理其事务，而且纽埃的公民是新西兰公民。

2019 年，两国签署了一项战略伙伴关系协议，承诺在包括纽埃的繁荣发展、应对气候变化、和平与安全等问题上加强合作。

新的声明强调了新西兰和纽埃对太平洋岛国论坛的承诺，并包括对“维护和促进全球规范和价值观”的承诺。

在过去的两年里，由于密克罗尼西亚威胁退

出，而中国寻求与 10 个太平洋国家组成的较小集团签署一项全面的多边协议，这个全区域的论坛变得更加重要。

关于基里巴斯决定退出太平洋岛国论坛，塔格拉吉说，这个决定是“新的”。

“有时需要时间来开始意识到这个决定是怎么回事，但是……当他们准备回来时，论坛的家人们总会将大门敞开。”

塔格拉吉在 5 月与中国外交部长王毅进行了虚拟会晤，因为王毅在太平洋地区进行了一次重要的外交活动。

纽埃与中国有外交关系，在 2018 年它签署了中国的“一带一路”倡议，这是中国的一项重要的基础设施建设计划。中国提供了近 1500 万美元，用于支付环岛 64 公里高速公路的升级改造，并对一些码头进行改造。

塔格拉吉说，他和其他许多领导人一样，都见过王毅。

“我们没有签署任何文件，但我们确实有这种关系，而且都是关于技术支持，以及一些我们国内需要的东西。这并不是说（中国提供的东西）新西兰做不到。更多的是加强其他领域的要求，如公路。提议是存在的，但像往常一样，我们必须在我们的任何交易中保持非常谨慎。而且不仅是中国，还有其他与我们有类似安排的外交伙伴。”

在新西兰的协助下，该国在 6 月份达到了 COVID-19 疫苗的高接种率后开放了边境。纽埃现在已经出现新冠疫情，纽埃总理兼外长多尔顿塔格拉吉说情况“稳定”。



# New Zealand and Niue Sign New Partnership Agreement

Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern and Niue Premier Dalton Tagelagi have “reaffirmed” the New Zealand-Niue relationship by signing a new partnership agreement.

Tagelagi was in Wellington on Thursday to meet Ardern, Foreign Minister Nanaia Mahuta and Pacific Peoples Minister Aupito William Sio, in his first bilateral meeting since becoming premier two years ago.

The meeting came a week after the Pacific Islands Forum leaders’ meeting, and after months of intense diplomacy in the region over a major diplomatic bid by China.

“Times do change, and of course we’ve got to look to the challenges against and what is ahead of us in navigating our waka through these times,” Tagelagi said.

Ardern said the renewed partnership agreement was a reaffirmation of the existing agreement.

“In a very changing environment we stand firm in that relationship,” she said.

Niue, a Pacific Island nation of around 1700 people between Tonga and Cook Islands, is part of New Zealand's realm, meaning the Government provides the country with aid and assistance running its affairs, and Niue’s citizens are New Zealand citizens.

In 2019, the two countries signed a strategic partnership agreement that promised greater co-operation on issues including Niue’s prosperity, response to climate change, and peace and security.

The new statement emphasised New Zealand's and Niue’s commitment to the Pacific Islands Forum, and included a commitment to “uphold and promote global norms and values”.

The region-wide forum has gained additional importance in the past two years, as Micronesian countries threatened to leave and China sought to sign a sweeping multilateral agreement with a smaller group of 10 Pacific nations.

Regarding Kiribati deciding to withdraw from the Pacific Island Forum, Tagelagi said

the decision was “fresh”.

“Sometimes it takes time to sort of start to realise what the decision is all about, but ... there will always be the family of the forum and the door’s always open when they’re ready to return.”

Tagelagi met virtually with China’s Foreign Minister Wang Yi in May as Wang made a major diplomatic bid in the Pacific.

Niue has diplomatic relations with China, in 2018 it signed up to China’s belt-and-road initiative, a major Chinese programme of infrastructure building. China offered nearly \$15m to pay for an upgraded 64km expressway around the island, and to renovate some wharfs.

Tagelagi said he met Wang just as many other leaders had.

“We did not sign any documents, but we do have that relationship, and it’s all about technical support, and some of the things that are required at home.

“It’s not that [China offers



something] New Zealand can't do. It's more strengthening the other areas that has been required such as the roading.

“The offer is there, but as always we’ve got to be very cautious in any of the dealings that we have. And it's not only China but other diplomatic partners that we have similar arrangements with.”

The country opened its borders in June after reaching a high rate of vaccination for Covid-19, with New Zealand's assistance. Covid-19 had now reached the island and Tagelagi said the situation was “stable”.

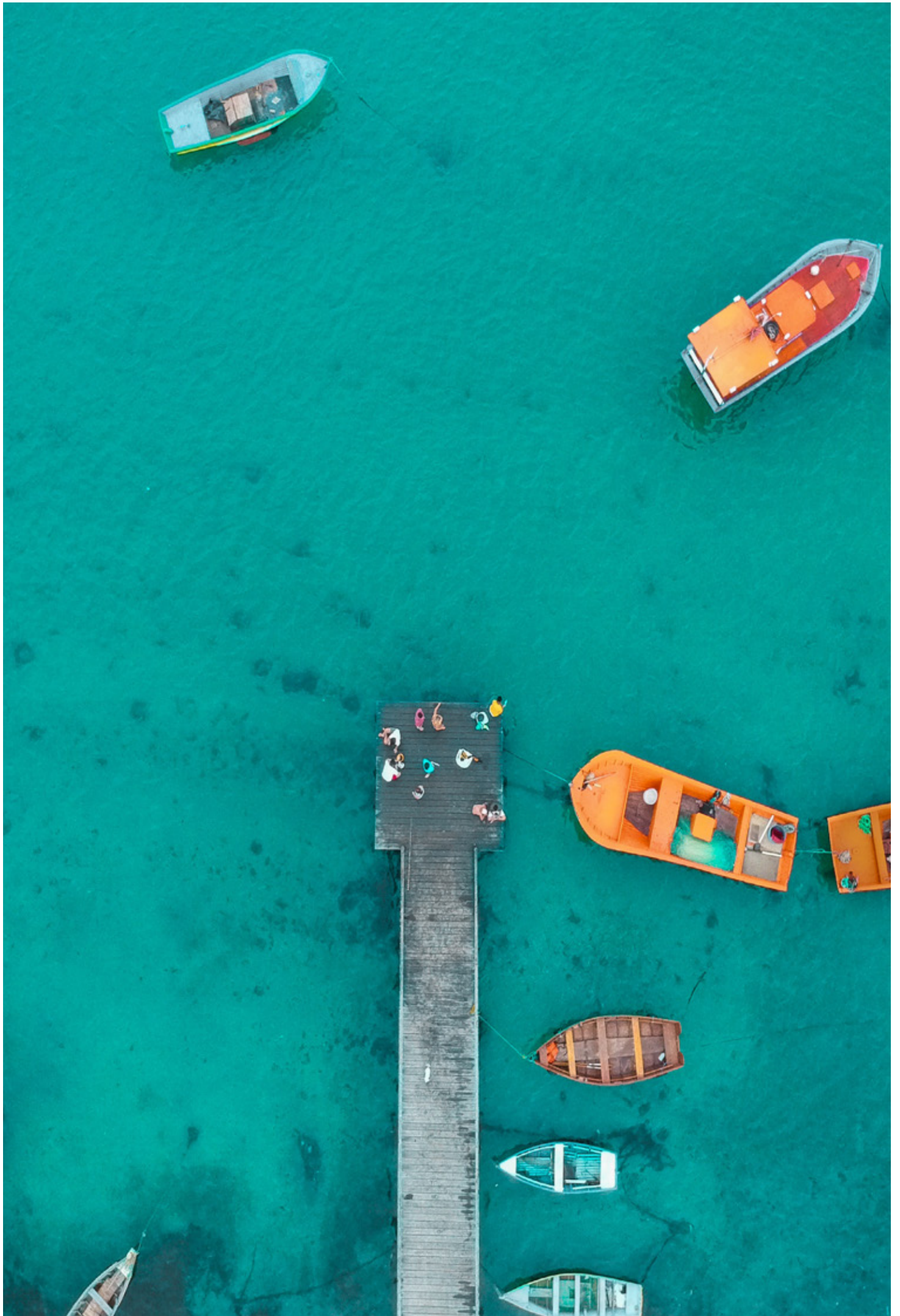


纽埃省总理道尔顿·塔格拉吉周四在与总理杰辛达·阿德恩的新闻发布会上。

# 双边要闻

CHINA-PICS NEWS







# 所警方举行首批公安部赴所警务顾问组离任辞行活动

2022年08月03日 消息来源：中国驻所罗门群岛大使馆官网

7月31日，所警方隆重举行首批公安部赴所警务顾问组离任辞行活动。李明大使、所警察部常秘加洛卡勒、所警察部队总警监曼高、警务顾问组组长张广保、副组长尹伟出席并致辞，副总警监法瓦索等所警方高层和首批赴所警务顾问组全体成员参加。

李明大使表示，2021年所罗门群岛发生严重社会骚乱后，应所政府请求，中方迅速组建并派遣赴所警务顾问组。警务顾问组抵所半年来，与所警方密切配合，扎实开展警务培训，积极推进警务援助项目，全力支持所警察部队能力建设，为中所关系作出了突出贡献。临别之际，特向首批警务顾问组全体成员载誉而归表示热烈的祝贺，并向长期关心支持中所警务合作的维科部长加洛卡勒常秘、曼高总警监及所警方表示衷心的感谢，希望中所双方以警务合作为纽带，以共同发展为目标，持续提升双边关系，为共同构建普遍安全的人类命运共同体不懈努力。

张广保组长回顾了警务顾问组抵所以来警务援助、培训、合作机制建设等工作成果，对所警方对警务顾问组的大力支持表示诚挚感谢，表示将带领第二批警务顾问组，按照中国公安部部署要求和索加瓦雷总理在汇报演练致辞中的提议，与所警方协商建立长期稳定的警务合作计划，同所警方及其他真心帮助所警方的合作伙伴一道，将所警察部队打造为地区最好的警察队伍之一，共同维护所社会安全稳定，造福中所两国人民和各国在所公民。

尹伟副组长代表离任警务顾问组成员表示，在培训过程中，警务组与所警察部队学员充分交流、

互相学习，所警员积极参与、全力以赴完成所有培训科目，展现了所警方昂扬向上的面貌和努力拼搏的精神。希望所警方同仁们继续支持关注中所警务合作，推动中所警务合作迈上新台阶。

加洛卡勒常秘在致辞中多次以鼓掌形式对警务顾问组表达了浓厚的谢意，感谢警务顾问组为所罗门群岛安全稳定做出的贡献，表示中国公安部赴所警务顾问组抵所后，积极组织开展警务培训，顺利移交警用和防疫物资，有力提升所警务能力，充分展现了“专业、高效、友好”和“公开、透明、善意”的工作作风，为中所警务合作注入了强大动力。警务顾问组用真心和诚意赢得了所警方各级、所社会各界的理解尊重和高度赞扬，以实际行动体现了中所深厚的友谊，祝愿即将离任回国的同仁们健康平安、一切顺利。

曼高总警监表示，警务顾问组通过警务培训、警务援助、项目建设等方式，大力支持所警察部队能力建设，有力促进了所国家安全和社会稳定，让所警察部队有信心、也有能力成为太平洋地区最好的警察队伍之一。希望在张广保组长带领下，第二批警务顾问组成员继续深化与所警察部队合作，期待在双方共同努力下，推动中所警务合作取得更大成效。

欢送仪式上，所警察部常秘加洛卡勒、所警察部队总警监曼高、副总警监法瓦索为全体警务顾问组成员颁发了体现中所警务友谊的纪念章、感谢状和纪念品。双方在活动期间还进行了热情友好交流，依依惜别。

# Solomon police Held Departure Activities for the First Batch of the Police Advisory Group

On July 31, a farewell party for the first batch of police advisory group from the Ministry of Public Security of China was held by Solomon police, with Ambassador Li Ming, Permanent Secretary for the Ministry of Police of Solomon Islands Mr. Karen Galokale, the Commissioner of the Royal Solomon Island Police Force (RSIPF) Mr. Mostyn Mangau, Head of the Police Advisory Group Zhang Guangbao and Deputy Head of the Police Advisory Group Yin Wei attended and delivered speeches. Deputy Commissioner of RSIPF and all the members of the first batch of police advisory group attended as well.

Ambassador Li Ming said that after the serious riots occurred in Solomon Islands in 2021, China promptly formed and dispatched a police advisory team to Solomon Islands at the request of the Solomon Islands government. In the past six months since their arrival, the Police Advisory Group has worked closely with

the Solomon police, carried out police training, actively promoted police assistance projects, and fully supported the capability building of the police forces in Solomon Islands, making outstanding contributions to the relationship between China and Solomon Islands. Li also extended warm congratulations to all the members of the advisory group returning home and his heartfelt gratitude to Anthony Veke, Solomon Islands Minister for Police, National Security and Correctional Services, Mr. Karen Galokale and Mr. Mostyn Mangau for their long-term care and support. With the bonding of policing cooperation and shared goal of development, China and Solomon Islands are hoped to continue upgrading bilateral relationships and making unremitting efforts to build a community with a shared future for mankind that enjoys universal security.

Zhang Guangbao, Head of the Police Advisory Group reviewed the achievements made in police assistance,

training, and construction of cooperation mechanism and extended his sincere thanks to the Solomon police, promising to lead the second batch of Police Advisory Group in accordance with the requirements for the Ministry of Public Security of China as well as prime minister of the Solomon Islands Manasseh Sogavare's proposal in his speech for the reporting practice, to establish a long-term and stable cooperation plan with the Solomon police and other partners who sincerely wishes to help and to build the Solomon police into one of the best police forces in the region. With the joint efforts of China and Solomon Islands on maintaining social security and stability the people of the two countries and citizens in Solomon Islands from the other countries will all be benefited.

On behalf of the members of the Police Advisory Group, Mr. Yin Wei, Deputy head of the group, said that during the course of the training, the Police Advisory Group and



trainees of the Solomon police had fully communicated and learned from each other. All the trainees had actively participated in the training and went all out to complete all the training subjects, showing positive attitudes and the spirit of hard working. At the end of his speech, Yin also mentioned that he hoped those police fellows could continue to support and pay attention to the police cooperation between China and Solomon Islands and help elevate the cooperation to a new level.

Permanent Secretary Mr. Karen Galokale expressed his great gratitude to the police advisory group by multiple times of applause for the contribution of the group to the security and stability of the Solomon Islands. He mentioned that the police advisory group's well organization of police training and handing over the supplies had effectively enhanced the police capability of the police stations, fully demonstrating the work style of "being professional, efficient, friendly" and "being open, transparent and friendly", which injecting a strong impetus into the policing cooperation between

the two countries. With great sincerity, the Police Advisory group has won the understanding, respect and high praise from all levels of the Solomon police and all sectors of the Solomon society. The profound friendships between the two countries have been reflected vividly in these practical actions. At the end of his speech, he wished the departing colleagues health, safety and all the best.

Mr. Mostyn Mangau, the Commissioner of RSIPF, said that through carrying out police training, police assistance and other projects, the Police Advisory Group has strongly supported the capability upgradation of the Solomon police, and effectively promoted the national security and social stability. With all these efforts, the Solomon police finally gained the confidence and ability to become one of the best police forces in the Pacific region. It is hoped that under the leadership of Mr. Zhang, the second batch of the police advisory group will continue to deepen cooperation with the police forces of Solomon Islands. With the joint efforts of the two sides, the police cooperation between China

and Solomon Islands will definitely achieve greater results.

At the farewell party, Mr. Galokale, Mr. Mangau, presented to all the members of the police advisory group commemorative badges, certificates of appreciation and souvenirs reflecting the friendship between the two sides. During the event, the two sides have had warm and friendly exchanges as well as fond farewells.

# 习近平向瓦努阿图新任总统武罗巴拉武致贺电

2022 年 07 月 29 日 消息来源：中国驻巴布亚新几内亚大使馆官网

2022 年 7 月 29 日, 国家主席习近平致电尼克尼克·武罗巴拉武, 祝贺他就任瓦努阿图共和国总统。

习近平指出, 瓦努阿图是中国在太平洋岛国地区的好朋友、好伙伴、好兄弟。中瓦全面战略伙伴关系日益深化, 各领域交流合作成果丰硕, 已成为发展中国家相互尊重团结协作的典范。今年是中瓦建交 40 周年。我高度重视中瓦关系发展, 愿同武罗巴拉武总统一道努力, 为中瓦关系开辟更加广阔的前景, 造福两国和两国人民。

## President Xi Jinping sends Message of Congratulation to Vanuatu's New President Nikenike Vurobaravu

**O**n July 29, 2022, President Xi Jinping sent a congratulatory message to Nikenike Vurobaravu on his election as President of Vanuatu.

Since the establishment of diplomatic ties 65 years ago, the two countries have been advancing the development of bilateral relations on the basis of mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit, setting a good example of friendly coexistence and mutually beneficial cooperation between countries of different sizes. Since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, China and Sri Lanka have stood together and helped each other, which has elevated the traditional friendship. This year marks the 40th anniversary of the diplomatic ties between China and Vanuatu. I attach great importance to the development of China- Vanuatu relationships and I also stand ready to work with President Nikenike Vurobaravu to break more grounds for development of China- Vanuatu relationships and better deliver benefit to the two countries and peoples.





## 斐济总理姆拜尼马拉马公开重申斐济政府坚持一个中国政策

2022 年 08 月 16 日 消息来源：中国驻斐济大使馆官网 | 图片来源：中国驻斐济大使馆官网

斐济时间 8 月 15 日下午，斐济总理姆拜尼马拉马在接受新西兰塔拉纳广播电台独家采访时，公开重申斐政府坚持一个中国政策并积极评价中斐关系。

姆总理表示，斐济政府坚持一个中国政策，我希望所有人都清楚这一点。中国是斐济和太平洋岛国的重要发展伙伴。正如我此前所说，“太平洋岛国需要的是真诚的伙伴，而非只关心权力的超级大国”，我欢迎愿共同应对挑战的真诚伙伴。气候变化、新冠疫情、冲突危机不会等着看我们与谁交换友谊。作为国际社会的一员，斐方愿与能为斐济人民带来韧性复苏和可持续未来的伙伴建立关系。

姆总理强调，斐中关系强劲牢固，有诸多互利合作领域。今年是斐中建交 47 周年。多年来，斐中合作涵盖了灾害救援、教育、人文交流、能力建设、基础设施建设、投资、贸易、国防以及疫情期间的医疗援助等。中国并在应对气候变化问题上作出承诺，这一点对斐济和太平洋岛国尤为重要。斐方将与同样抱有绿色和蓝色复苏目标的伙伴一道，共同为斐济人民的福祉、国家的发展和未来而努力。

## Fijian PM Reaffirms One-China Principle and Stresses that Fiji-China Relationship is Strong

**I**n an exclusive interview with Radio Tarana on August 15, 2022, Fijian Prime Minister Bainimarama reiterated Fiji's commitment to the one-China principle and stressed that Fiji-China relationship is strong. The Prime Minister said:

Let me say that first and foremost, Fiji recognizes China's one-China policy. I want that to be made clear to everyone, we recognize one-China policy. And I also want to say that, China is an important development partner for Fiji and the Pacific. As I have said before, "The Pacific needs genuine partners. We don't need superpowers that are super-focused on power." I welcome genuine partners who agree to work together on addressing common challenges.

The climate, COVID, and conflict crisis are not waiting to see who we exchange friendship bands with. As part of the global community of nations, Fiji is committed to building relationships with partners that can work with us in ensuring a resilient recovery and sustainable future for our people.

As with a number of other partners, Fiji's bilateral relationship with China is strong and includes several areas of mutual cooperation. This year marks 47 years since we established diplomatic relations with China. Over the years, Fiji has engaged in the areas of disaster assistance, education, people-to-people exchanges, capacity building, infrastructure, investment, trade, defense and medical assistance during the global pandemic.

China has also pledged to address climate change, a critical issue for Fiji and the Pacific. Fiji will continue to work with partners that have green and blue recovery at heart for our people, our national development and our future generations.

## 瓦努阿图政府发表官方声明支持一个中国政策

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2022 年 08 月 05 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

8 月 5 日, 瓦努阿图代理外交部长布莱代表瓦政府发表官方声明支持一个中国政策, 全文如下:

“一个中国政策是瓦努阿图外交政策的重要支柱, 是中瓦全面战略伙伴关系的基石。为此, 并鉴于最近围绕台湾的事态发展, 瓦努阿图重申台湾是中国领土不可分割的一部分。”

## Vanuatu Government Issues Official Statement in Support of the One China Policy

On 5 August 2022, Hon. Silas Bule, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and External Trade of the Republic of Vanuatu, issues Vanuatu Government's official statement in support of the one China policy. The full text is as follows:

“The One China Policy is an important pillar of Vanuatu's foreign policy, and the cornerstone of China-Vanuatu relationship and comprehensive strategic partnership. To that end, and in light of recent developments surrounding Taiwan, Vanuatu reiterates Taiwan is an inalienable part of China's territory.”

GOUVERNEMENT DE LA  
RÉPUBLIQUE DE VANUATU  
  
MINISTÈRE DES  
AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES, DE LA  
COOPÉRATION INTERNATIONALE  
ET DU COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR



GOVERNMENT OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF VANUATU  
  
MINISTRY OF  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS,  
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION  
AND EXTERNAL TRADE

# OFFICIAL STATEMENT ON TAIWAN

*Port Vila, 05 August, 2022*

The One China Policy is an important pillar of Vanuatu's foreign policy, and the cornerstone of the China-Vanuatu relationship and comprehensive strategic partnership. To that end, and in light of recent developments surrounding Taiwan, Vanuatu reiterates that Taiwan is an inalienable part of China.

*Authorised By:*



*Hon. Silas Bule Melve, MP*

*Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and External Trade*

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## 巴新外交部秘书长沃亨古重申坚持一个中国原则

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2022年08月07日 消息来源：中国驻巴布亚新几内亚大使馆官网

8月7日，驻巴布亚新几内亚大使曾凡华会见巴新外交部秘书长沃亨古，就双边关系交换看法。

曾凡华大使通报中方针对佩洛西窜台采取的各项坚决有力反制措施并强调，佩洛西在美国政府的纵容和安排下倒行逆施窜访中国台湾地区，严重侵犯中国主权，严重干涉中国内政，严重违背美方所做承诺，严重危害台海和平稳定。中方理所当然要做出坚决回应。中方立场正当、合理、合法，举措坚定、有力、适度，旨在向肇事分子发出警示，对“台独”势力进行惩戒，同时也是维护国际法和国际关系基本准则。巴新是中方全面战略伙伴，相信一定能够理解和支持中方正当立场。

沃亨古表示，今年6月王毅国务委员兼外长访问巴新期间，巴新总理马拉佩、外长埃奥均重申，巴新政府坚定奉行一个中国原则，坚定支持中方维护国家主权和领土完整，反对“台独”，认为台湾是中国领土的一部分，台湾问题是中国的内部事务。巴新政府将继续坚持这一基本立场，不会改变。巴新方将在“广交友、不树敌”外交政策框架下积极发展中巴新全面战略伙伴关系。

## Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Papua New Guinea Justin Tkatchenko Reiterates the One-China Principle

On August 7, 2022, Zeng Fanhua, Ambassador to Papua New Guinea, met with Justin Tkatchenko, Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Papua New Guinea, to exchange views on bilateral relations.

Ambassador Zeng Fanhua briefed on the various resolute and powerful countermeasures taken by the Chinese government against Pelosi's visit to Taiwan and stressed that Pelosi's visit to Taiwan, with the connivance and arrangement of the US government, has seriously violated China's sovereignty and interfered in China's internal affairs, which seriously violated the commitments made by the US, and seriously jeopardized the peace and stability of the Taiwan Strait. China is right to make a resolute response

to this. China's position is legitimate, reasonable and lawful, and its measures are firm, powerful and appropriate. They are aimed at issuing a warning to the perpetrators and punishing the "Taiwan independence" forces, as well as safeguarding international law and the basic norms of international relations. PNG is China's comprehensive strategic partner, and it is believed that it will be able to understand and support China's legitimate position. Justin Tkatchenko said that during the visit of Wang Yi, State Councilor and Foreign Minister, to Papua New Guinea in June this year, the Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea, Malapai Marape, and the Foreign Minister, Soroi Eoe both reiterated that the Papua New Guinea government firmly adheres to the one-China

principle, and firmly supports China in safeguarding national sovereignty and territorial integrity, opposes "Taiwan independence" and believes that Taiwan is part of China's territory, and the Taiwan issue is China's internal affairs. The Papua New Guinea government will continue to adhere to this basic position and will not change. The Papua New Guinea will actively develop the comprehensive strategic partnership with China under the framework of the foreign policy of "making friends instead of enemies."

# 中国驻斐济使馆发言人就美国副总统在太平洋岛国论坛渔业专题会议上打出对太平洋岛国地区新承诺事答记者问

2022年07月13日 消息来源：中国驻斐济大使馆官网

问：美国副总统哈里斯在太平洋岛国论坛框架下的金枪鱼条约专题会议上宣布，美将在太平洋地区新设两个大使馆，并承诺每年给予岛国6000万美元的投资与援助资金。另有媒体报道，使馆武官处两名官员假扮记者参加该专题会议，被斐警方带离会场，请问使馆对此有何评论？

答：首先我想强调的是，半个世纪以来，中国和太平洋岛国关系发展良好，各领域合作成果丰硕。中国作为太平洋岛国论坛的对话伙伴，同论坛保持着良好合作。

我们乐见世界上有意愿的国家为太平洋岛国发展振兴提供更多支持，这一立场是一贯的、明确的。同时我们认为，任何国家同岛国的合作都应当秉持开放包容原则，不针对第三方或损害第三方的利益，不能嘴上说着开放包容，背地里却拉帮结派、拼凑“小圈子”。我注意到美方有关官员表示不要求岛国在中美之间选边站队、有关的合作也不针对中方，我们希望美方说到做到。

你所提到的报道完全是虚假消息，与事实不符。根据会议主办方的信息，今年的太平洋岛国论坛领导人会议不举行与对话伙伴的对话活动，中方代表按惯例参加了论坛的相关专题会议和活动。

## Statement by the Spokesperson of the Chinese Embassy in Fiji on the US Vice President Announced New Commitments to the Pacific Island Region at a Meeting on Fisheries under the PIF Framework

**Q** : US Vice President Kamala Harris announced at a meeting on fisheries under the Pacific Islands Forum framework that the US will establish two new embassies in the region and pledged \$60 million per year in investment and assistance for the Pacific Island Countries. And it was reported that, two Chinese defence attaches posed as journalists to attend this meeting and were asked to leave by Fiji Police. What is Embassy's comments on this issue?

**A** : At the outset, I would like to stress that over the past half-century, China and Pacific Island Countries (PICs) have witnessed sound growth of bilateral relations and fruitful cooperation in various fields. As a dialogue partner of the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF), China has maintained sound cooperation with PIF.

We are happy to see PICs receive more support for its development and vitalization from countries willing to do so. This has always been China's position. At the same time, we believe that all countries, when pursuing cooperation with PICs, should follow the principle of openness and inclusiveness and not target any third party or harm their interests, instead of pledging openness and inclusiveness while secretly ganging up and forming

small circles. I noted the statement of a US official that the US doesn't ask PICs to choose between China and the US and its cooperation is not about countering China. We hope the US will deliver on its statement.

About the report you mentioned, it is totally false news and is not consistent with the facts. Based on the information we received from the meeting's host, no dialogue sessions with dialogue partners have been scheduled for this year's PIF Leaders Meeting. Chinese representatives attend relevant meetings and events in accordance with practice.



# 中国驻斐济使馆发言人就太平洋岛国论坛秘书处有关言论答记者问

2022年07月15日 消息来源：中国驻斐济大使馆官网

问：在昨天结束的太平洋岛国论坛记者会上，论坛秘书处在回答暗指中所安全合作有关问题时，声称安全合作对本地区其他国家有影响，需征求他国意见和分享信息，同时称第二次中国—太平洋岛国外长会成果文件系中方自己准备，未征求岛国意见，遭到岛国反对。请问使馆对此有何评论？

答：中方已经多次阐明中所安全合作的立场。我愿再次重申，中所合作以所方需求和要求为依据，以所方同意为前提，以平等协商为基础，是两个主权国家之间的正常合作。搞强买强卖、干涉他国内政、损害别国利益，从来不是中国的外交政策，更不是中国人的行事风格。中所安全合作旨在协助所方提升警务执法能力，支持所方更好地维护社会治安，同时保护在所中国公民和机构安全，合情合理合法，一切都在阳光下运行。中所开展安全合作不针对第三方，也无意建立军事基地。中所安全合作与地区现有安排目标一致、利益相通、互为补充，符合所方和南太地区的共同利益。

中国同太平洋岛国的合作公开透明、光明磊落，不附加任何政治条件，从不做强加于人的事情。中国同岛国合作始终以岛国需要为前提。第二次中国—太平洋岛国外长会期间，与会各方积极评价中国同岛国互利合作，充分肯定中国为维护南太地区和平稳定、发展繁荣所作努力。会议讨论了今后合作的愿景和设想，达成了新的共识。各方同意继续推进这一积极的进程，以便凝聚起更多和更广泛共识。关于外长会成果文件，我想强调的是，由主办方起草一份各方共同磋商的案文草案是国际惯例和常识，中方早在外长会一个多月前就征求各方意见。中方还曾就外长会的议题充分征求各国意见、尊重各方关切、倾听各国心声。秘书处有关说法毫无道理。

# Statement by the Spokesperson of the Chinese Embassy in Fiji on the Relevant Remarks Made by Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat

**Q** : UAt the press conference of the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) held yesterday, the Secretariat, when answering questions indicating about China-Solomon Islands security cooperation and the 2nd China-Pacific Islands Foreign Ministers' Meeting, claimed that security issue has "regional impacts" and "leaders are asking each member country to share with the others when they decide to enter into arrangements", and China "came here with their own prepared outcomes document and it was that our members have reacted against." What is the Embassy's comment on this?

**A** : The Chinese side has stated our position many times on the China-Solomon Islands security cooperation. I would like to reiterate that China-Solomon Islands cooperation is based on Solomon Islands' needs and requirements, on the premise of Solomon Islands' consent, and on the basis of equal consultation. And it is the normal cooperation between sovereign countries. It is never China's foreign policy, nor is it Chinese style, to impose business deals on others, interfere in other countries' internal affairs, or damage other countries' interests. The China-Solomon Islands security cooperation aims to assist Solomon Islands in improving its policing and law enforcement capabilities and support Solomon Islands to better safeguard its social security while also protecting the safety of Chinese citizens and institutions in Solomon Islands, which is reasonable and legitimate with everything being operated in

an open and transparent manner. The China-Solomon Islands security cooperation is not targeting third parties and not intending to establish military bases. At the same time, China-Solomon Islands security cooperation and the existing regional arrangements complement each other, sharing the same objectives and interests. China-Solomon Islands security cooperation conforms to the common interests of Solomon Islands and the South Pacific region.

The cooperation between China and Pacific Island Countries (PICs) is open and transparent, aboveboard and frank. We have never attached any political strings and never imposed anything on anyone. The cooperation between China and PICs is always on the premise of PICs' needs. During the 2nd China-PICs Foreign Ministers' Meeting, the participants spoke highly of China's mutually beneficial cooperation with PICs and





fully recognized China's efforts in maintaining peace, stability, development and prosperity in the South Pacific region. The Foreign Ministers' Meeting has also discussed the vision and ideas of future cooperation between China and PICs and reached new consensus. The participants agreed to continue this positive process in order to build more and broader consensus. About the outcome document of the Foreign Ministers' Meeting, I would like to stress that it is international practice and common sense for the host party to prepare the zero draft for consultation by all parties. It was over one month before the Foreign Ministers' Meeting that the Chinese side had begun to consult with relevant parties on the draft. China has also collected opinions, respected all parties' concerns and listened to the voices of PICs on the topics of the Meeting. The remarks made by the Secretariat is groundless.

# 政经纵横

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POLITICAL AND  
ECONOMIC REVIEWS







# 美方向太平洋岛国领导人表示将加强参与太平洋地区事务

2022年07月13日 消息来源: RNZ Pacific

苏瓦时间7月13日上午,美国副总统卡玛拉哈里斯(Kamala Harris)出席在苏瓦举行的太平洋岛国论坛领导人会议时承诺,华盛顿将“大大加强”参与太平洋地区事务的力度。

哈里斯与出席会议的太平洋岛国领导人一起宣布了一系列新的承诺,以示美国参与太平洋地区事务的决心。

承诺中提到,美国将在基里巴斯和汤加分别设立大使馆,并计划将用于发展经济和增强海洋复原力的资金投入增加两倍,还将首次任命派遣一名美国驻太平洋岛国论坛的特使。

哈里斯表示,美国已经认识到,过去几年美国并没有向太平洋国家提供“外交关注和支持”,但从此以后情况将发生改变。

“我们将大大提高我们在太平洋地区的参与度。我们将开启伙伴关系的新篇章,一个增加美国存在感的篇章。我们承诺将从短期和长期两个角度出发与你们合作,解决你们面临的最紧迫问题。”

“美国是一个太平洋国家,我们也以此为豪,对于太平洋岛国我们也有着持久的承诺,因此乔·拜登总统与我都在不断寻求加强与你们的伙伴关系。”

“我们认识到,近年来,太平洋岛国可能没有得到你们应有的外交关注和支持。因此,今天我在这里直接告诉你们,我们将改变这种状况。”

“无论是太平洋地区,还是世界上的任何地区,我们都认为加强基于国际规则的秩序至关重要。我们要捍卫秩序,推动秩序,并在秩序的基础上实现发展。过去逾75年的时间里,正是这些国际规则和规范为太平洋地区带来了和平与稳定。”

“比如,必须尊重所有国家的主权和领土完整,这一点尤为重要;又比如,允许所有大小国家在没有遭遇侵略或胁迫的情况下处理其事务。”

“当我们看到不守规矩的行为体试图破坏基于规则建立起来的秩序时,我们必须团结一致。我们必须谨记,维护由法律、制度和共识组成的体系,才是确保全世界保持稳定、切实繁荣的正确之道。”

“我们将继续与在座的各位领导人,与我们所有的伙伴和盟友合作,在开放、透明和公平的共同价值观基础之上,为新的篇章制定新的规则和规范。”

“我们集中在这里展开讨论,因为我们都认同,我们可以携手共创更多佳绩。我们有强大的根基,在此基础上,我们将本着合作共赢、友好往来和互相尊重的精神,开启新的篇章。”

哈里斯还表示,美国计划将用于太平洋岛国的经济发展和海洋复原力的资金投入增加两倍,也就是说,美国政府将向美国国会提出6亿美元的拨款申请。

“未来10年,每一年都将有6000万美元的资金支持。这些资金将有助于增强太平洋地区的气候复原力,加强海洋规划和保护,并打击非法的未经报告和无人管制的捕捞活动,以加强海上的安全。”

论坛秘书长亨利·普纳(Henry Puna)对美国的承诺表示赞赏,并称之为一个建立友谊的良好开端。

“这些承诺既振奋人心,也让我们看到美国通过有意义的实质性的方式重新与太平洋地区接触。”

去年,拜登总统在论坛领导人会议上发表了讲话,他也是第一位在论坛领导人峰会发表讲话的美国总统。在他之后,美国国务卿安东尼·布林肯访问了斐济,启动了美国的印太战略。

哈里斯表示,美国政府将会在此基础上继续努力。

## US Tells Pacific Leaders It Will Deepen Engagement in the Region

**S**uva, FIJI — United States vice-president Kamala Harris has assured Pacific Islands Forum Leaders meeting in Suva that Washington will "significantly deepen" its engagement in the region.

Harris joined the regional leaders on Wednesday morning (Suva time) to announce half a dozen new commitments to signal America's renewed commitment the region.

The commitments included the establishment of embassies in Kiribati and Tonga, tripling the funding for economic development and ocean resilience, and the appointment of the first-ever US envoy to the Pacific Islands Forum.

She said the US recognized that it did not provide the "diplomatic attention and support" to Pacific nations in recent years.

But she says that will now change.

"We will significantly deepen our engagement in the Pacific Islands. We will embark on a

new chapter in our partnership, a chapter with increased American presence, where we commit to work with you in the short and long term to take on the most pressing issues that you face.

"The United States is a proud Pacific nation and has an enduring commitment to the Pacific islands which is why President Joe Biden and I seek to strengthen our partnership with you.

"We recognize that in recent years the Pacific Islands may not have received the diplomatic attention and support that you deserve. So, today, I am here to tell you directly, we are going to change that.

"In this region and around the world, the United States believes it is important to strengthen the international rules based order. To defend it, to promote it and to build on it. These international rules and norms have brought peace and stability to the Pacific for more than 75 years.

"Principles that importantly state that the sovereignty and territorial integrity of

all states must be respected. Principles that allow all states big and small to conduct their affairs free from aggression or coercion.

"At a time when we see bad actors trying to undermine the rules-based order we must stand united. We must remind ourselves that upholding a system of laws, institutions, and common understandings ... well, this is how we ensure stability and indeed prosperity around the world.

"We will continue to work with all of you and all of our partners and allies to craft new rules and norms for future frontiers grounded in our shared values of openness, transparency and fairness.

"All of us convened we recognize there is so much we can do together. We have a strong foundation and we will build on this and embark in a new chapter — all in the spirit of partnership, friendship and respect."

Harris also said the US plans to triple funding for economic development and ocean resilience for Pacific islands.



She said a request will go to the US Congress for \$US600 million.

"Sixty million dollars per year for the next 10 years. These funds will help strengthen climate resilience, invest in marine planning and conservation and combat illegal unreported and unregulated fishing and enhance maritime security."

The Forum secretary-general Henry Puna welcomed the commitment from the United States, saying it's a good sign of friendship.

"That was very refreshing and also very reassuring that the Americans are fully committed to re-engaging with the Pacific in a meaningful and substantive way."

Last year, President Joe Biden was the first US president to address the Forum Leaders, which was followed up by a visit to Fiji by the Secretary of State Antony Blinken to launch the America's Indo-Pacific strategy.

Harris said Washington plans to build on this foundation in the months and years ahead.



# 三任缔约方会议主席齐聚太平洋气候圆桌会议并发表团结呼吁

2022年07月28日 消息来源: Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat

第27届联合国气候变化大会(第27次缔约方会议, COP27)将于今年的11月在埃及沙姆沙伊赫(Sharm El Sheikh)召开。大会尚未召开, 太平洋岛国已然得到了世界气候谈判主席们的大力支持。

苏瓦时间7月27日(周三), 此时距离第27次缔约方会议开幕仅剩100多天, COP26主席阿洛克·夏尔马(Alok Sharma, 别名岑浩文)发表了一场公开演讲, 并出席了太平洋岛国论坛秘书处召开的气候圆桌会议, 与COP27主席国埃及和COP28主席国阿联酋一起组成了“缔约方会议主席三巨头”。出席会议的还有太平洋地区的气候领袖国代表, 同时还有太平洋地区组织理事会(CROP)的几个独立机构, 包括太平洋区域环境规划署(SPREP)、太平洋共同体秘书处(SPC)、南太平洋大学(USP)、论坛渔业局(FFA), 以及英国驻斐济高级专员委员会的代表。

此次多方参与的气候圆桌会议是太平洋地区倡导气候行动的一个重要契机, 因为出席本次会议的埃及即将接过英国的接力棒, 接管气候问题的讨论。此外, 这次圆桌会议为太平洋地区的气候领袖、太平洋地区组织理事会和太平洋地区的小岛屿发展中国家(PISDS)提供了一个机会, 与缔约方会议的三任主席国分享太平洋地区的气候优先事项。

对此, 论坛副秘书长菲力蒙·马诺尼(Filimon Manoni)的喜悦溢于言表, 他说道“COP26的主席, 以及即将上任的COP27和COP28的主席今天齐聚太平洋地区, 确实产生了积极的影响, 今天就是太平洋地区最重要的时刻。”

在阿洛克·夏尔马致开幕词之后, 代表COP27当选主席的埃及驻澳大利亚大使马哈茂德·扎耶德(Mahmoud Zayed)发表了讲话, 他表示期待有机会与参与COP27的太平洋国家进行更强有力的合作。

COP28主席、首席谈判代表哈娜·埃尔·哈希米(Hana Al Hashimi)女士分享了第28次缔约方会议的优先事项, 指出阿联酋将与太平洋国家合作解决所提出的关切, 并重申了在实施行动方面的看法。

圆桌会议还为阿洛克·夏尔马提供了一个发言机会, 重申他早些时候在论坛会议会场发表的公开演讲主旨。在7月中旬于苏瓦举行的论坛领导人会议上, 夏尔马部长对论坛领导人会议宣布太平洋区域进入气候紧急状态的呼吁作出了直接明确的回应。

“将气温升幅限制在工业化前水平以上1.5°C之内的最终目的不是为了繁荣发展, 而是为了生存。当最富有的国家, 最大的经济体, 排放了大部分碳的国家都仍然做得不够的时候, 这1.5度的目标就更难实现了。”

他的直播主题演讲得到快速响应, 一系列提问接踵而至, 所提的问题无不呼应了太平洋地区对战略影响和参与度的关切。青年活动家、南太平洋大学学生萨罗特·纳萨罗(Salote Nasalo)更是投出了一票感谢票。

本次圆桌会议中, 萨摩亚代表作为太平洋发展中小岛屿国家集团的主席担任了主持工作。这位萨摩亚驻斐济高级专员费图里·埃利萨伊亚(Feturi Elisaia)大使阁下(H.E)指出, 论坛领导人峰会近日宣布太平洋面临气候紧急状况。

“论坛领导人峰会还敦促世界各国领导人, 特别是排放大国, 必须认识到气候变化是对地球的唯一也是最大的威胁, 承诺到2050年实现净零排放, 并在第27次缔约方会议之前重新审议和提交更进一步的国家自主贡献减排承诺(NDC)。第26次缔约方会议的巨大成功在于它给我们带来了《巴黎协定手册》(Paris Agreement Rulebook)。



既然已经达成共识,那我们现在就没有理由不开始实施行动,我认为本次在沙姆沙伊赫召开的第27次缔约方会议必须是一个推动规则落实的会议。”

第26、27和28次缔约方会议的代表了解了论坛领导人峰会如何通过委任2021年度的政治气候领袖,来加强太平洋岛国国家通过《联合国气候变化框架公约》战略性地参与和增强太平洋地区优先事项影响力的能力,获取有力成果。第51届太平洋岛国论坛感谢各论坛倡导者所做的工作,并支持他们对COP27及以后的气候大会进行战略接触。

圆桌会议听取了各个政治气候领袖就他们的优先问题发表的讲话。

图瓦卢财政部长、损失和损害问题专家塞维帕尼乌(Seve Paeniu)在发言中指出,需要制定一项新的额外的气候融资可行战略,以解决损失和损害融资以及建立普适圣地亚哥网络咨询结构的问题。

他补充说道,小岛屿发展中国家有必要充分参与小岛屿国家联盟(AOSIS)和其他闭会期间关于损失和损害的工作,呼吁在缔约方会议以外的时间也保持战略性和持续性的动力与势头。帕尼乌部长赞扬了英国作为第26次缔约方会议主席的倡导和参与,并要求埃及以英国担任主席国的案例为榜样,即与全球次区域接触,就缔约方会议议程开展对话。

帕劳共和国农业、渔业和环境部部长、环境完整性倡导者史蒂文·维克多(Steven Victor)阁下对埃利萨伊亚大使的“第27次缔约方会议必须是一个推动规则落实的会议”的意见表示认同。维克多部长表示,对环境完整性的持续保证需要反映在COP27的成果中。他列举了清洁机制发展(CDM)的具体措施,以避免重复计算,措施包括建立国际登记制度以确保问责制的有效性。他还对基于自然的解决方案的努力表示赞赏,称海洋国家看到了这项工作的价值

在代表气候融资领袖、库克群岛总理马克·布

朗(Mark Brown)发表的评论中,气候变化主任韦恩·金(Wayne King)先生呼吁要给出气候融资的操作定义,以及关于新集体量化目标的技术专家对话需要关注范围,以及进一步简化融资渠道以适应,减缓和解决损失和损害的必要性。金先生还补充,布朗总理重申了他作为气候融资领袖的作用。我们需要凝聚力、战略思维和政治意志力。

代表海洋领袖、斐济经济和气候变化部长出席会议的气候变化代理主任库沙尔拉吉(Kushaal Raj)先生指出,斐济将继续支持保卫海洋的工作。他还就关键行动和优先事项发表了意见,以确保在COP27成果中加强对海洋的强调,并重复了斐济关于保护海洋的关键意见,包括呼吁制定一项关于海洋与气候相联系的三年工作计划,举办一场专门为应对海洋面临的具体挑战,比如海洋污染的COP27海洋问题高级别活动

在太平洋政治气候领袖发表评论后,太平洋区域环境规划署(SPREP)的总干事塞凡纳亚·纳瓦答(Sefanaia Nawadra)先生作为太平洋地区组织理事会主席分享了他的思考。他与其他太平洋地区的与会代表一样,对COP26主席和英国政府的努力表示感谢,并补充道,他为埃及在推动减排以及关注国家自主贡献、非传染性疾病方面的立场感到欢欣鼓舞。

COP26主席在闭幕致辞中表示,格拉斯哥取得成功的关键原因在于世界范围内的共同努力。他表示,发达国家有责任确保发展中国家获得所需的资金,并敦促太平洋国家保持坚定的道德立场,敦促最大的排放国解决气候危机。

## Pacific Climate Roundtable Hears Solidarity Call From Three COP Presidencies

**W**ed 27th July 2022, P I F S SUVA— Pacific Island nations have received resounding support from the hosts of the world's climate negotiations in the lead up to COP 27 this November. With just over a hundred days to go before the opening of the COP 27 in Sharm El Sheikh, the COP 26 President, Rt Hon Alok Sharma, delivered a public lecture and joined fellow COP global 'troika host nations Egypt and the UAE' for a climate roundtable with Pacific's Political Climate Champions at the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, in partnership with the One CROP Team (SPREP, SPC, USP and FFA) and the British High Commission in Fiji.

The hybrid roundtable was an important opportunity for the Pacific to advocate for climate action as the UK shortly hands over to Egypt. As well, the roundtable was an opportunity for the Political Climate Champions, One CROP executives and the Pacific SIDS

grouping to share climate priorities from the Pacific with the current and future COP hosts.

"I'm pleased to say the visit of the COP 26 president, as well as the opportunity for the incoming COP 27 and COP 28 host to meet with the Pacific, really has struck a positive note today— it could not have come at a more important time," said Acting Forum Secretary General Dr Filimon Manoni.

Following opening remarks to the Roundtable from the COP 26 President Hon Alok Sharma, His Excellency Ambassador Mahmoud Zayed, Egyptian Ambassador to Australia, followed on behalf of the COP 27 President Designate and welcomed opportunities to partner more strongly with the Pacific nations as part of COP 27.

Ms Hana Al Hashimi – Lead Negotiator – COP 28 Presidency – United Arab Emirates shared on COP 28 priorities, noting that the UAE would be

working with the Pacific to address the concerns raised and reaffirmed the sentiments on implementation and action.

The Roundtable also provided an opportunity for the COP 26 President to reiterate earlier messaging from his public keynote at the Forum Conference venue. Minister Sharma had been frank and clear in responding to the call from Forum Leaders' declaring a climate emergency for the Pacific region, during their mid-July meeting in Suva.

"1.5 degrees is not about thriving, it is ultimately about survival. And it makes it even tougher when the richest countries, the biggest economies, those belching out the bulk of the emissions are still not doing enough," he said.

His live-streamed keynote was met with a quick round of questions echoing Pacific concerns around strategic impact and engagement, including a vote of thanks from youth activist and USP student Salote Nasalo.







At the roundtable, chaired by Samoa as PSIDS Chair, High Commissioner to Fiji, H.E Feturi Elisaia noted Forum Leaders have recently declared the Pacific is facing a climate emergency.

“Our Forum Leaders have also urged world leaders, especially the big emitters, to recognise climate change as the single greatest threat to the planet, to commit to achieve net zero emissions by 2050, and to revisit and submit enhanced NDCs before COP 27. A great success of COP 26 was that it delivered us the Paris Agreement Rulebook. We now have no excuse not to start implementing— COP 27 in Sharm El Sheikh must be an implementation COP”, he said. COP 26, 27 and 28 representatives were informed of how Pacific Leaders appointed Political Climate Champions in 2021, to strengthen the capacity of Pacific Island Country Parties to strategically engage and influence strong outcomes on Pacific priorities through the UNFCCC. The 51st Pacific Islands Forum welcomed the work of the champions and supported their ongoing strategic engagement for COP 27

and beyond.

The roundtable heard from individual Political Climate Champions speaking to their priority issues.

In his remarks the Honourable Seve Paeniu, Minister of Finance for Tuvalu and Champion for Loss and Damage noted a workable strategy for new and additional climate financing is required to address a Loss and Damage financing facility and a “Santiago Network advisory structure that works for all.”

He added the need for PSIDS to be fully engaged in AOSIS and other intersessional work on Loss and Damage, calling for strategic and sustained momentum between COP meetings. Minister Paeniu commended the advocacy and engagement of UK in its role as the COP26 President and asked that Egypt note the example of the UK Presidency in reaching out to the global sub-regions to develop conversations on the COP agenda.

The Honourable Steven Victor, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Environment, Republic of Palau and Champion for Environmental

Integrity welcomed the acknowledgement “that COP27 must be the implementing COP”. Minister Victor said continued assurance for environmental integrity needs to be reflected in the outcomes of COP27. He listed specific measures on Clean Mechanism Development (CDM) credits to avoid double counting, including an international registry to ensure accountability. He also welcomed efforts on nature-based solutions, saying Ocean states see the value in this work.

In comments on behalf of the Climate Finance Champion, Cook Islands PM Mark Brown, Mr Wayne King, Director of Climate Change called for conclusion of the operational definition for climate finance and the need for the Technical Experts Dialogue on the New Collective Quantified Goal be focussed on scope, as well as the need to further simplify access to finance to address adaptation, mitigation and loss and damage. Mr King added the PM reaffirms his role as the Climate Finance Champion. We need to be cohesive, have strategic thinking, and political willpower, he said.







Mr Kushaal Raj, Acting Director of Climate Change on behalf of Fiji's Minister of Economy and Climate Change, the Champion for Oceans, noted that Fiji would be continuing its support to championing Oceans. He referenced key actions and priorities to ensure stronger reference to Oceans in the COP 27 outcomes, and repeated key messages from Fiji on Oceans, including a call for a three-year work program on Oceans-Climate nexus, a high-level event on Oceans at COP 27 to tackle specific challenges facing the ocean including maritime pollution.

Following the comments from the Pacific Political Climate Champions, Director General of SPREP, Mr Sefanaia Nawadra, provided reflections as the One CROP Chair. He joined the round of thanks from the Pacific for the efforts of the COP 26 President and the UK Government, adding he was encouraged by the Egypt position on a push for emissions reductions as well as a focus on Nationally Determined Contributions, NCDs.

In his closing remarks, the COP26 President said the key reason Glasgow enjoyed the success it had was because the world worked together. He said the onus is on developed countries to ensure that developing countries access the finance required and urged Pacific nations to remain solid in their moral position and push for biggest emitters to address the climate crisis.

# 英国重申与太平洋岛国建立海洋治理伙伴关系的意愿

2022 年 08 月 02 日 消息来源: SPC

7 月 29 日, 英国政府签署了一项协议, 通过英国—太平洋延伸大陆架 (ECS) 项目与太平洋岛国继续合作, 以确保海洋区域安全。英国将为该项目额外出资 35.1 万英镑 (约合 93 万斐济元), 项目由太平洋共同体 (SPC) 负责落实。

太平洋共同体作为太平洋国家和领土海洋边界工作的协调员, 认识到这一资金对该地区和民族国家主权的重要性。

最高人民法院科学与能力副总干事宝拉·维维利 (Paula Vivili) 博士表示, “在世界地图上的这些地理隔阂消除之前, 太平洋岛国国家可能无法充分保护它们的利益并实现它们的蓝色经济愿望。因此确立这些太平洋延伸大陆架地区的所有权对太平洋岛国的稳定和发展至关重要。”

太平洋岛国拥有全球 20% 的海域。为了优化管理、充分利用和保护这片广阔的海洋空间, 太平洋岛国需要根据《联合国海洋法公约》(UNCLOS) 来确定自己的海洋区域。这包括 200 海里专属经济区 (EEZs) 以外的延伸大陆架 (ECS) 区域。

在去年召开的区域培训会议公布并正式在新的太平洋海域边界仪表盘上发布了延伸大陆架相关资料, 最重要的是, 斐济作为该项目的受益者, 已经完成了南斐济盆地 (约 22.6 万平方公里的海底区域) 部分文件的提交准备工作。

海洋事务协调委员会成员杰拉德·罗库阿 (Gerard Rokoua) 说道: “这项工作已经持续了十多年, 因为提交延伸大陆架资料需要大量的技术、科学和法律性质的工作。我们非常感谢英国政府和太平洋共同体的支持, 使我们最终能够完成这份报告。”

今年 3 月, 斐济海洋事务协调委员会的 9 名技术官员接受了专门的软件培训, 学习绘制和定义斐济海域的范围, 包括扩展的大陆架区域。其后, 小组与顾问公司合作进行了数月的技术工作, 于 8 月 2 日完成了最后提交报告的工作, 交由政府批准。

英国驻斐济高级专员布莱恩·琼斯 (Brian Jones) 博士表示, “我很高兴能与这个重要项目合作两年。更让我高兴的是, 我们去年的合作使斐济能够完成对南斐济盆地的部分 ECS 资料的提交工作。今年, 该项目将继续支持斐济、瓦努阿图、所罗门群岛和汤加开展这方面的工作, 以确保其对各自广阔海洋空间的权利和责任。这将直接使海洋资源的可持续利用成为可能, 从而创造收入和就业机会。”

目前, 有 10 个太平洋岛国先后提交了 9 份 ECS 索赔要求和 6 份初步资料说明等待大陆架界限国际委员会审查。

太平洋延伸大陆架项目为更广泛的太平洋海洋边界项目做出了贡献, 该项目由太平洋协调, 并得到了包括太平洋岛国论坛秘书处、太平洋海洋专员办公室、论坛渔业局 (FFA)、澳大利亚外交和贸易部 (DFAT)、澳大利亚地球科学机构 (Geoscience Australia)、澳大利亚检察总长部 (Attorney General's Department)、悉尼大学、新西兰外交和贸易部 (MFAT)、全球资源数据库 (GRID-Arendal), 以及欧盟和瑞典通过太平洋欧洲联盟海洋项目 (PEUMP) 提供的支持。

## UK Reaffirms Ocean Governance Partnership with Pacific Islands

On the 29th of July, the UK Government signed an agreement to continue their partnership with Pacific Island Countries through the UK-Pacific Extended Continental Shelf (ECS) Project to secure maritime zones. The UK will contribute an additional £351,000 [FJD 930,000] to the project, implemented by the Pacific Community (SPC).

The Pacific Community as the coordinator for the work of Maritime Boundaries alongside Pacific countries and territories recognises the critical importance this funding brings to the region and sovereign rights of nation states.

“Until these gaps in the world map are closed, Pacific Island countries may not be in a position to fully protect their interests and achieve their blue economy aspirations,” said Dr Paula Vivili, SPC Deputy Director-General Science and Capability. “Establishing ownership of these ECS areas is crucial for the stability and

development of Pacific Island countries.”

Pacific Island Countries (PICs) are the custodians of 20% of global maritime zones. To optimise the management, use and conservation of this vast ocean space, they require certainty over their maritime zones as defined by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). This includes the extended continental shelf (ECS) areas beyond their 200 nautical mile exclusive economic zones (EEZs).

Over the last year, a regional training session was convened, ECS information updated and formally launched on the new Pacific Maritime Boundaries Dashboard and, most significantly, Fiji a beneficiary of the project, has completed the preparation of its partial submission for the South Fiji Basin, a seabed area of approximately 226,000 square kilometres.

“This work has been more than 10 years in the making

due to the substantial technical, scientific and legal nature of the work required for ECS submissions. We are extremely grateful to the UK Government and Pacific Community for their support as it has finally enabled us to complete this report.” said Lieutenant Commander Gerard Rokoua, a member of the Maritime Affairs Coordinating Committee.

In March this year, nine technical officers from Fiji’s Maritime Affairs Coordinating Committee received specialised software training to map and define the extent of Fiji’s maritime zones, including extended continental shelf areas. Several months of technical work in partnership with a consultant have followed, and today the team are finalising the submission report for Government approval.

British High Commissioner to Fiji, Dr Brian Jones said, “I am delighted to continue UK partnership with this vital project for a second year. I am





particularly pleased that our partnership over the last year has enabled Fiji to complete its partial ECS submission for the South Fiji Basin. This year, the project will continue to support Fiji, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, and Tonga to secure the rights and responsibilities over their respective large ocean spaces. This will directly enable sustainable use of marine resources to generate income and create employment.”

Currently, there are 10 PICs with 9 ECS claims and 6 preliminary information notes at various stages awaiting examination by the International Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS).

The Pacific ECS project contributes to the broader Pacific Maritime Boundaries programme of work coordinated by SPC and supported by a consortium of partners, including the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, the Office of the Pacific Ocean Commissioner, the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA), the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs

and Trade (DFAT), Geoscience Australia, Attorney General’s Department- Australia, University of Sydney, New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT), GRID-Arendal, as well as the European Union and Sweden through the Pacific European Union Marine Programme (PEU-MP).





# 美国总统乔·拜登主持白宫—太平洋岛国峰会

2022 年 08 月 08 日 消息来源: AFP/PACNEWS | 作者: Pita Ligaiula

美国一位高级外交官于 8 月 6 日表示, 美国总统拜登将于 9 月在白宫接待太平洋岛国领导人, 加强其在太平洋地区的魅力攻势, 以对抗中国日益增长的影响力。

正在访问汤加的美国副国务卿温迪·谢尔曼 (Wendy Sherman) 表示, 太平洋岛国领导人将被邀请 9 月下旬到华盛顿参加会议和晚宴。

谢尔曼表示, 这次会议将是美国和太平洋岛国以太平洋方式的相互倾听的一个历史性机会。

与此同时, 美国正在进行一系列穿梭外交, 希望加强太平洋地区的联盟, 以实现对抗中国的目的。

美国政府宣布将在太平洋地区设立一系列新的外交使团, 最近几个月更是直言不讳、动作频频, 引人注目

譬如, 国务卿安东尼·布林肯 (Antony Blinken) 访问太平洋地区, 副总统卡玛拉·哈里斯 (Kamala Harris) 最近在太平洋岛国论坛上发表了具有里程碑意义的讲话

8 月 7 日, 谢尔曼参加了邻近的所罗门群岛举行的一系列纪念第二次世界大战瓜达尔卡纳尔岛战役 80 周年的活动

今年 4 月, 中国与所罗门群岛签署了一项安全协议, 这让西方盟友感到担忧。这份协议可能是美国政府此次访问太平洋地区的重要议程。

谢尔曼在访问汤加期间强调了中国最近决定暂停与美国的气候谈判对当地的潜在影响。而中国这一决定是由美国国会民主党领袖佩洛西 (Nancy Pelosi) 访问台湾引发的。

“对汤加来说, 气候变化事关生死存亡, 这是我们所认识到的。令人非常失望的是, 中国现在退出了讨论。”

根据 2015 年巴黎气候协议的条款, 各国正寻求将全球气温上升限制在 1.5 摄氏度以内。

海平面上升是太平洋地区首要面临的气候问题, 许多国家的海拔只有几英尺, 已经感受到气候变化带来的影响。

# U.S President Joe Biden to Host White House Pacific Island Summit

**U**.S President Joe Biden will host Pacific island leaders at the White House in September, a senior American diplomat said on Saturday, deepening a regional charm offensive to counter growing Chinese influence.

Visiting Tonga, deputy secretary of state Wendy Sherman said the leaders would be invited to Washington for a meeting and dinner late in the month.

“This meeting will be a historic opportunity with the United States and Pacific islands countries to hear and listen, the Pacific way,” Sherman said.

The move comes amid a flurry of U.S shuttle diplomacy looking to bolster alliances in the Pacific against a more assertive Beijing.

Washington has announced it will open a series of new diplomatic missions in the region, and has been more vocal and visible in recent months.

Secretary of state Antony Blinken has visited and Vice

President Kamala Harris recently made a landmark address to the Pacific Islands Forum.

On Saturday, Sherman attended a series of events in the neighbouring Solomon Islands, which is marking the 80th anniversary of World War II’s Battle of Guadalcanal.

The Solomon Islands are at the centre of a renewed South Pacific rivalry between Beijing and Washington.

China signed an undisclosed security pact with the island nation in April, alarming Western allies.

The deal, which critics fear could lead to China gaining a military foothold in the South Pacific, is likely high on the agenda for the U.S visit.

A series of decisions by Solomons Prime Minister Manasseh Sogavare that appear to echo China’s authoritarian style of governance was also discussed.

Sogavare has moved to censor the public broadcaster, threat-

ened other media and repeatedly floated delaying planned elections.

During the Tonga visit, Sherman highlighted the potential local impact of China’s recent decision to suspend climate talks with the United States, sparked by the visit of top Congressional Democrat Nancy Pelosi to Taiwan.

“For Tonga climate change is existential, and we understand that. And it’s just terribly disappointing that the world’s largest emitter right now, and a country who must be engaged for us to reach 1.5 degrees celsius, has now withdrawn from that discussion,” Sherman said.

Under the terms of the Paris climate deal of 2015, nations are seeking to limit global temperature increases to 1.5 degrees celsius.

Rising sea levels are the top issue across a region where many countries sit only a few feet above sea level and are already feeling the impact of climate change....

# 密克罗尼西亚联邦政府关于美中关系及美国高层访台影响的声明

2022年08月08日 消息来源: FSM GOVT/PACNEWS | 作者: Pita Ligaiula

近日,密克罗尼西亚联邦政府(FSM)获悉美国众议院议长将对台湾进行高层访问。

密克罗尼西亚联邦政府收到了来自中华人民共和国政府和美利坚合众国政府的非正式通信,询问是否会对此次访问发表评论。此次访问引发全球新闻媒体大量报道,加剧了台湾海峡的地缘政治武力威胁论,包括维护台湾繁荣的利益相关者日益严厉的言辞。军事演习包括在台湾领土上空发射导弹,以及暂停中美在应对气候变化和高层军事对话等问题上的合作。据报道,某些农产品不再能够在台湾和中国其他地区之间交易。

密克罗尼西亚联邦政府的外交政策是广交友,不树敌,并向所有国家传递我们人性中所共同追求的和平、友谊、合作和爱。在这方面,密克罗尼西亚联邦政府与美利坚合众国有着持久的伙伴关系,与中华人民共和国有着伟大的友谊。密克罗尼西亚联邦政府认为,如果中国和美国以伙伴和朋友的身份共同努力,相互关爱和尊重,世界最终将更加和平,并更有能力应对由人为气候变化造成的文明崩溃的威胁。

密克罗尼西亚联邦政府了解到,美国众议院议长访问台湾的消息一经传开,中国就觉察一个中国原则和中国的主权受到了威胁,因此试图推迟或取消美国众议院议长的访问。密克罗尼西亚联邦政府还了解到,美国“承认台湾海峡两岸的所有中国人都认为世界上只有一个中国,台湾是中国的一部分”,并不认为访台属于其所理解的侵略行为,因此访问没有受到拖延或阻碍。需要注意的是,在政府各部门独立但平等的民主国家中,领导人由人民选举产生并对人民负责,政府某一部门的一些领

导人可能与同一部门或其他政府部门的领导人持有不同的观点。

密克罗尼西亚联邦政府认为,佩洛西访问之后引发了日益增多的言论和行动,加剧了台湾海峡的地缘政治紧张局势,密克罗尼西亚联邦政府和人民对此表示关切。密克罗尼西亚联邦政府认为,中国和美国都认为对方是从事挑衅行为的“恶霸”。

密克罗尼西亚联邦政府不打算公开、明确地谴责或宽恕中国或美国在这一具体问题上的任何特定行为,也不打算在密克罗尼西亚联邦政府认为这样做更有可能促进暴力而不是促进和平的前提下,对这两个国家的作为或不作为进行比较。密克罗尼西亚联邦政府认为,中国和美国都认为是自己负责的一方,是“正确的”,而另一方是不负责任的,是“错误的”,似乎都有其道理,两个国家都准备了大量的理由和合理化的解释来支撑他们各自的观点。

作为联合国的一员,密克罗尼西亚联邦政府坚信联合国的使命是“维护国际和平与安全”。作为生活在和平和谐的蓝太平洋大陆上的太平洋岛国论坛成员,作为美国的持久伙伴和中国的伟大朋友,密克罗尼西亚联邦政府鼓励并呼吁中国和美国缓和紧张局势。密克罗尼西亚联邦政府认为,我们作为一个全球社会,不应该让任何人建造隔离我们的墙——无论是仇恨之墙,还是石头之墙;我们应该摒弃各国的虚荣,因为我们只有一个地球生活,我们应该拥抱以规则为基础的国际秩序和法治,强调像尊重自己一样尊重他人的原则,并认识到除非所有人都享有自由,否则自由只是一种特权。



密克罗尼西亚联邦政府认为, 如果结果导致冲突, 那么“谁的过错”、“谁挑起事端”、谁是“恶霸”、谁是“错的”、谁是“对的”最终都不重要。当下对于世界的和平、安全、繁荣与稳定来说, 没有额外的冲突才是至关重要的。

密克罗尼西亚联邦政府也呼吁中美两国在一些具有国际重要性的问题上重新建立合作, 例如防止人类文明因气候变化而走向崩塌。作为世界上的两个超级大国, 美国和中国为全球和平对话奠定了基调和节奏; 如果这两个大国之间没有和平, 那么任何地方都不会有和平。只有中美两国在全球重要问题上选择合作, 这些共同问题才能得到解决。

密克罗尼西亚联邦政府在此向美利坚合众国人民和政府以及中华人民共和国的人民和政府表达我们共同人性中的和平、友谊、合作和爱。





# FSM Government Statement on U.S-China Relations and the Impact of High-Level Visit to Taiwan

Recently, the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) became aware of a high-level visit to Taiwan by the Speaker of the U.S House of Representatives.

The FSM has received informal communications from representatives of both the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the United States of America asking if the FSM will comment on the visit, which has resulted in substantial publicity in global news-media and heightened geopolitical saber-rattling in the Taiwan Strait, including increasingly stern rhetoric from stakeholders in Taiwan's prosperity, military exercises inclusive of missile launches over Taiwan's territory and into Japan's Exclusive Economic Zone, and the suspension of cooperation between China and the U.S on matters such as tackling Climate Change and high-level military dialogue. It is reported that certain agricultural prod-

ucts are no longer able to be traded between Taiwan and other parts of China.

The foreign policy of the Government of the FSM is to be a friend to all and an enemy to none, and to extend to all countries what is sought: peace, friendship, cooperation, and love in our common humanity. In this regard, the FSM has both an Enduring Partnership with the United States of America and a Great Friendship with the People's Republic of China. It is the view of the FSM Government that the World will ultimately be more peaceful, and more capable at dealing with the threat of civilisational collapse caused by anthropogenic Climate Change, if China and the U.S work together as partners and as friends, with mutual love and respect for one another.

It is the FSM Government's observation that, the moment the visit by the U.S Speaker of the House of Representatives to Taiwan became common

knowledge, that China felt that its One-China Principle and sovereignty was threatened, and so sought to delay or cancel the visit by the U.S Speaker. It is the FSM Government's observation that the U.S, which "acknowledges that all Chinese on either side of the Taiwan Strait maintain there is but one China and that Taiwan is part of China," would be unwilling to accommodate what it interprets as aggressive behaviour, and so the visit occurred without delay or hindrance. It is noteworthy that, in democracies with separate but equal branches of government, where leaders are elected by and accountable to the people, that some leaders in one branch of government may hold differing views from leaders in that same branch, or other branches, of government.

It is the FSM Government's observation that, following the visit, a visible increase in both rhetoric and action has heightened geopolitical tensions in



the Taiwan Strait; this is concerning to the FSM and its People. It is the FSM Government's observation that both China and the U.S see the other side as a "bully" engaging in provocative behaviour, with China interpreting the visit of a high-level

U.S elected official to Taiwan as invasive, unprecedented, and unwelcome, and the U.S interpreting the launch of missiles over Taiwan and also into Japan's Exclusive Economic Zone as a purposefully antagonistic overreaction.

It is not the intention of the FSM Government to publicly and explicitly condemn, or condone, any particular behaviour by China or the U.S in regards to this specific issue, or to draw comparisons between either country's actions or inaction, on the premise that the FSM believes that doing so is more likely to promote violence than to promote peace. The FSM Government believes that it is plausible that both China and the U.S see themselves as being the responsible party that is "in the right," with the other party as irresponsible and "in the wrong," and that both countries would

have prepared extensive justifications and rationalisations to support their perspective.

As a member of the United Nations, the FSM believes in the UN's mission statement to ensure the "maintenance of international peace and security." The FSM, as a member of the Pacific Islands Forum living in the peaceful and harmonious Blue Pacific Continent, and as an Enduring Partner to the United States and a Great Friend to China, encourages and calls upon both China and the U.S to de-escalate tensions. It is the view of the FSM that we, as a global society, should let no one build walls to divide us—be they walls of hatred, or walls of stone; that we should end the vanity of nations, as we've but one Earth on which to live; that we should embrace the rules-based international order and the rule of law, with an emphasis on respecting others as much we respect ourselves, and recognise that freedom is merely privilege unless enjoyed by one and all.

It is the view of the FSM Government that it ultimately doesn't matter "who is at fault," "who started it," who

is a "bully," who and what is "wrong," and who and what is "right," if the outcome results in conflict. It is essential for global peace, security, prosperity, and stability that there be no additional conflict in our World at this time.

The FSM further calls upon China and the U.S to re-establish cooperation on issues of international importance, such as preventing civilisational collapse as a result of anthropogenic Climate Change. As the two superpowers in the world, the U.S and China set the tone and cadence for global conversations on peace; if there is no peace between these two powers, then there won't be peace anywhere at all. There can be no solution to common problems unless China and the U.S choose to cooperate with one another on issues of global importance.

The FSM extends to the People and Government of the United States of America, and to the People and Government of the People's Republic of China, peace, friendship, cooperation, and love in our common humanity.

## 第二届中国—太平洋岛国政党对话会举行

2022年07月15日 消息来源：中国驻斐济大使馆官网

7月14日，中共中央对外联络部以视频连线方式举办第二届中国—太平洋岛国政党对话会，会议主题为“加强交流互鉴，促进共同发展”。斐济优先党议员、国防部长塞鲁伊拉图，瓦努阿图瓦库党秘书长、财政部长科纳坡，所罗门群岛“我们的党”主席塔南加达，巴布亚新几内亚潘古党全国总书记托维贝等太平洋岛国的政党政要和工商界人士以线上方式参会。太平洋岛国驻华使节现场出席会议。中联部部长刘建超参会并作主旨讲话。

刘建超表示，中国同太平洋岛国建交以来，始终保持友好交往，双方交流合作不断拓展，树立了南南合作的典范。习近平主席于2014年、2018年两次同建交太平洋岛国领导人举行集体会晤，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，开启了中国和太平洋岛国关系的新篇章。中方愿同太平洋岛国一道，落实好双方领导人达成的重要共识，坚持相互尊重、互帮互助、开放包容，推动共建“一带一路”等领域合作，促进太平洋岛国地区和平与发展，继续做志同道合的好朋友、风雨同舟的好兄弟、并肩前行的好伙伴。

刘建超表示，今年下半年，中国共产党将召开第二十次全国代表大会，绘制未来一个时期中国国家发展蓝图，这将为包括太平洋岛国在内的世界各国带来更多发展机遇。中国—太平洋岛国政党

对话会的建立，为双方加强战略沟通增进政治互信、促进务实合作搭建了新的重要平台。面对世界百年未有之大变局，中国共产党愿同太平洋岛国各政党一道，深化治国理政经验交流互鉴，推动脱贫减贫、农业生产、贸易投资等领域务实合作，携手应对气候变化等全球性挑战，构建更加紧密的中国同太平洋岛国命运共同体，促进世界和平稳定与发展繁荣。

与会太平洋岛国政党领导人高度评价在以习近平同志为核心的中共中央坚强领导下，中国在抗击新冠肺炎疫情、消除绝对贫困等方面取得的举世瞩目成就，认为中国的成功经验为太平洋岛国实现繁荣和发展提供了重要借鉴。太平洋岛国政党感谢中方在基建、抗疫等方面提供的宝贵支持和帮助，表示将继续坚定奉行一个中国政策，同中国共产党加强党际交流合作和互学互鉴，推动“一带一路”倡议、全球发展倡议等和本国发展战略对接，共同应对气候变化等迫切挑战，助力太平洋岛国实现可持续发展，携手构建人类命运共同体。各方预祝中共二十大取得圆满成功。

中联部副部长郭业洲主持会议，外交部、商务部、国合署及江苏省代表等参加对话会。

# China Holds the Second Political Parties Dialogue with Pacific Island Countries

On July 14, 2022, the International Department of the CPC Central Committee hosts the second China-Pacific Island Countries Political Parties Dialogue with the theme of “Strengthening Exchanges and Mutual Learning for Common Development” through video link. Political leaders and business leaders from Pacific Island countries, including Fiji First Party parliamentarians and Minister of Defense Inia Seruiratu, Secretary General of Vanuaaku Party of Vanuatu and Minister of Finance Johnny Koanapo, Our Party Chairman Tanangada of Solomon Islands, General Secretary of Pangu Party of Papua New Guinea Towibe, all attended the meeting online. Diplomatic envoys from Pacific Island countries to China also attended the meeting. Liu Jianchao, Minister of International Department of the CPC Central Committee attended the meeting and delivered a keynote speech.

Liu says that since the es-

tablishment of diplomatic ties, China and Pacific Island countries have maintained friendly exchanges and expanded bilateral exchanges and cooperation for a long time, setting a good example of South-South cooperation. President Xi had held the first meetings with leaders of Pacific Island countries that have established diplomatic relations with China in 2014 and the second in 2018, upgrading relations between the two sides to a comprehensive strategic partnership of mutual respect and common development, opening a new chapter in the relations between China and the Pacific Island countries. China stands ready to work together with the Pacific Island countries, to act on the leader’s common understandings, insisting on mutual respect and help, openness and inclusiveness to promote cooperation based on the Belt and Road initiatives, promote peace and development in the Pacific Island countries, and continue to good friends

sharing the same goals, good brothers through thick and thin, and good partners working with each other.

Liu says that in the second half of this year, the Chinese Communist Party will convene the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China to draw a blueprint for the development of the Party and the country in the coming period, which will bring more development opportunities to countries around the world, including the Pacific Island countries. The Dialogue between Political Parties of China and Pacific Island Countries has set up a new and important platform for the two sides to strengthen strategic communication, enhance political mutual trust and promote practical cooperation. Faced with major world changes unseen in a century, the Communist Party of China is willing to work with the political parties of the Pacific Island countries to deepen the exchanges and mutual learning of experience in govern-







ing the country, promote pragmatic cooperation in the fields of poverty alleviation and reduction, agricultural production, trade and investment, jointly deal with global challenges such as climate change, and build a closer community of a shared future between China and the Pacific island countries to promote world peace, stability, development and prosperity.

Leaders of the political parties of the Pacific Island countries attended the meeting spoke highly of the remarkable achievements made by China in fighting against COVID-19 and eliminating absolute poverty with the strong leadership of the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping as the core, and believed that China's successful experience has provided an important reference for the Pacific Island countries to achieve prosperity and development. The political parties of the Pacific island countries thanked China for the valuable support and assistance provided by China in infrastructure construction, the fighting against COVID-19 as well as other aspects, and promised that they will continue to firmly adhere to the one-China principle, strengthen inter-party exchanges and cooperation, boost interactions and mutual learning, promote the docking of the Belt and Road initiative, the Global Development initiative and their national development strategies, jointly deal with urgent challenges such as climate change to help the Pacific island countries achieve sustainable development, and jointly

build a community with a shared future for mankind. All parties wish the 20th CPC National Congress a full success.

The Dialogue was chaired by Guo Yezhou, Vice-Minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PRC, with representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Commerce, the State Council, and Jiangsu Province attended.

# 为争夺太平洋地区的影响力，美国宣布在太平洋地区设立新的大使馆

2022 年 07 月 13 日 消息来源: THE GUARDIAN/PACNEWS

7月12日(周二),美国副总统卡玛拉·哈里斯(Kamala Harris)宣布将加大参与太平洋地区事务的力度,在基里巴斯和汤加设立新的大使馆,此举也被认为美国在试图对抗中国在太平洋地区日益增长的影响力。

哈里斯宣布这一消息的时候,太平洋各国领导人正齐聚斐济苏瓦,准备出席太平洋地区最重要的会议——太平洋岛国论坛。

哈里斯也出席了太平洋岛国论坛领导人会议,并应论坛主席和斐济总理弗兰克·姆拜尼马拉马(Frank Bainimarama)的邀请与各国领导人进行对话。

在演讲中,哈里斯宣布了一系列举措,旨在重建美国作为太平洋地区重要合作伙伴的地位。此前几十年,美国在太平洋地区的影响力一直呈现下降之姿。

哈里斯宣布的举措中包括了任命一名总统特使参加太平洋岛国论坛,将国会为经济发展和海洋恢复力提供的资金增加两倍(以10年内每年提供6000万美元资金的形式),以及让和平队志愿者重返斐济、汤加、萨摩亚和瓦努阿图。

哈里斯在声明中表示,“这些重要承诺反映了美国对太平洋地区坚定和长久的支持。这些都建立在美国作为论坛的创始对话伙伴与太平洋岛国论坛保持了长达50年的密切合作基础上。

7月13日澳大利亚总理安东尼·阿尔巴尼斯(Anthony Albanese)抵达苏瓦之前,外长黄英贤(Penny Wong)表示,美国受邀是“论坛和主席的事”,她不知道中国也有类似的要求。

“斐济负责制定会议议程,同时与秘书长共同关注论坛的运作方式。”

新西兰总理杰辛达·阿德恩(Jacinda Ardern)先是对美国的参与表示欢迎,但随后又

发出了“是时候了”的反讽。

7月12日,当时身处苏瓦附近的纳西努的阿德恩就表示,它们不像过去那样存在了。

她表示,在太平洋地区许多国家的要求下,美国现在正寻求重新参与太平洋地区事务,回应太平洋地区的期望。

“其中有要求更多参与的呼声,你可以看到人们对此的反应。”

新西兰梅西大学(Massey University)地缘政治与安全研究高级讲师安娜·波尔斯(Anna Powles)博士表示,这份声明包含了许多“第一次”,比如美国首次派特使出席太平洋岛国论坛,比如首次制定美国在太平洋地区的国家战略,这是华盛顿政府将自己定位为太平洋首选伙伴的一次尝试。

不过,她表示,这些举动也表明美国方面承认,在过去几十年里,美国在太平洋地区的参与是没有常性、临时起意的,并没有太大的影响力。

“美国之所以努力重置其与太平洋地区的关系,是因为美国认识到,自己在该地区的缺席了。美国通过与自由联系国家的联系同太平洋地区也有着很深的联系,在渔业等领域较多利益联系,同时,战略上美国也忌惮中国在太平洋地区的作用和影响力。”

波尔斯表示,哈里斯本周获得了与各国领导人对话的机会,这一事实“意义重大”,但太平洋处于超级大国之间地缘政治竞争的中心是极其危险的。

她表示,太平洋地区领导人极有能力利用外部势力的战略焦虑来获得机会和支持。但是,人们也有理由担心,战略性竞争会破坏地区主义和地区团结,无论是由于合作伙伴和项目的节奏加快、协调不力或没有协调,还是没有与太平洋地区的优先事项保持一致。

# U.S Announces New Embassies in Major Pacific Push as It Jostles with China for Influence in Region

**T**he U.S has announced a major step-up in its engagement with the Pacific region, including the establishment of new embassies in Kiribati and Tonga, in moves that will be seen as attempts to counter China's growing influence in the region.

The U.S vice-president, Kamala Harris, made the announcement on Tuesday, as Pacific leaders gathered in Suva, Fiji for the Pacific Islands Forum, the most significant regional meeting.

Harris will be attending the Pacific Islands Forum leaders meeting virtually to speak to leaders at the invitation of the forum chair and Fijian prime minister, Frank Bainimarama, in what is being seen as a coup for the US and a blow to China, which is not believed to have been accorded a similar privilege.

During the address, Harris will announce a suite of measures designed to re-establish the U.S as a significant part-

ner in the region after decades of waning influence.

The measures include the appointment of a special presidential envoy to the Pacific Islands Forum, and tripling the amount of money requested from Congress for economic development and ocean resilience, up to US\$60m a year for 10 years, as well as a return of Peace Corps volunteers to Fiji, Tonga, Samoa and Vanuatu.

"This milestone reflects the United States' robust and growing commitment to the Pacific Islands region. It builds on five decades of close cooperation with the Pacific Islands Forum, including as a founding dialogue partner," the statement said.

Australia's foreign minister, Penny Wong, in Suva ahead of the arrival of the prime minister, Anthony Albanese, on Wednesday, said the U.S invitation was "a matter for the Forum and the chair", and she was not aware of Chinese requests for similar involve-

ment.

"Fiji sets the agenda. Fiji and the secretary general look at how the Forum is to be run," she said.

The New Zealand prime minister, Jacinda Ardern, welcomed the .US engagement, before adding the backhander suggestion it was about time.

"They weren't as present as they perhaps have been in the past," Ardern said from Nasinu, near Suva, on Tuesday.

"At the behest of many in the region, [the U.S] is now seeking to re-engage again, to step back up to the expectations that already exist in the region.

"There's been a call for more engagement and you see the response to that."

Dr Anna Powles, a senior lecturer in geopolitics and security studies at Massey University in New Zealand, said the announcement contained a number of "firsts", such as the first US envoy to the Pa-



cific Islands Forum and the first US national strategy on the Pacific Islands, and was an attempt by Washington to position itself as the Pacific's partner of choice.

However, she said these moves were also Washington acknowledging that its engagement in the Pacific had been inconsistent, ad hoc and not very impactful over the last few decades.

“U.S efforts to reset its relationships with the Pacific are driven by the recognition that it has been absent from a region it has deep ties with through the freely associated states, and deep interests in such as fisheries, as well as strategic concerns about the role and influence of China in the Pacific.”

Powles said the fact that Harris had secured a slot to speak to leaders this week was “highly significant”, but there were dangers for the Pacific in being at the heart of geopolitical competition between superpowers.

“Pacific leaders are extremely capable of leveraging the strategic anxieties of external actors to secure opportunities and support, however, there

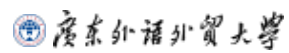
is valid concern that strategic competition disrupts and undermines regionalism and regional unity, whether that be due to the increased tempo of partners and projects, poor or zero coordination, or the failure to align with Pacific priorities,” she said.





## 主办单位

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