

PACIFIC ISLANDS REPORT

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太平洋岛国动态



太平洋岛国新冠肺炎疫情简报

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岛国快讯

PACIFIC ISLANDS
NEWSLETTERS

太平洋岛国新冠肺炎疫情简报

Brief on COVID-19 in the Pacific Island Countries

根据 2022 年前五个月的调查报告, 联合国认为, 自 2019 新冠疫情爆发以来, 太平洋地区的旅游业一直落后于世界其他地区, 该地区的旅游业复苏并不乐观。

According to the survey report for the first five months of 2022, the United Nations believes that the tourism industry in the Pacific region has lagged behind the rest of the world since the outbreak of the new crown in 2019, and the tourism recovery in the region will not be easy.

一、最新疫情发展

据世界卫生组织 (WHO) 和欧洲疾病预防控制中心 (ECDC) 的最新疫情数据显示, 截至 2022 年 11 月 15 日, 太平洋岛国新冠肺炎疫情确诊情况如下所示:

太平洋岛国	累计确诊病例人数	累计死亡病例人数
斐济	68,287	878
巴布亚新几内亚	45,773	668
所罗门群岛	21,884	153
汤加	16,182	12
萨摩亚	15,949	29
马绍尔群岛	15,386	17
瓦努阿图	11,981	14
密克罗尼西亚	22,032	58
库克群岛	6,389	1
帕劳	5,572	7
瑙鲁	4,618	1
基里巴斯	3,430	13
纽埃	91	0
图瓦卢	1,259	0

二、疫情评估与政策应对

■ 影响评估

根据 2022 年前五个月的调查报告, 联合国认为, 自 2019 新冠疫情爆发以来, 太平洋地区的旅游业一直落后于世界其他地区, 该地区的旅游业复苏并不乐观。

在欧美旅游业蓬勃复苏的背景下, 尽管许多太平洋岛国已经重新向国际游客开放, 旅游业却未见好转。联合国世界旅游组织 (UNWTO) 的数据显示, 由于政策限制更加严格, 今年太平洋和亚洲地区的游客人数将保持在疫情前 30% 的水平。联合国表示, 影响国际旅游业复苏的因素包括全球经济大环境、过高的交通与住宿成本、持续的疫情、未普及的疫苗接种、消费者信心下降以及各国之间缺乏协调的应对措施。

太平洋亚洲旅游协会 (PATA) 首席执行官 Liz Ortiguera 表示, 已经出台了一些措施支持成员国旅游业复苏。

三、太平洋岛国的政策应对

库克群岛

- 自9月15日起, 前往库克群岛的游客无需接种 Covid-19 疫苗接种证明即可进入该国。

汤加

- 汤加宣布取消大部分的 COVID-19 健康限制, 包括国际旅行和全国宵禁, 该决议自 9 月 27 日起生效。边境现已完全重新开放, 要求外国成年旅客在抵达前提供疫苗接种证明。允许所有前往汤加的汤加人、外国人和过境旅客进入该国, 而无需进行强制性的 COVID 出发前检测, 抵达后三到五天内进行的强制性检测也被取消。

密克罗尼西亚

- 密克罗尼西亚联邦政府全面开放边境, 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。

所罗门群岛

- 所罗门群岛政府于 10 月 6 日批准进一步放宽入境旅客进入所罗门群岛的限制, 取消进入该国之前的 72 小时 PCR 测试。

萨摩亚

- 萨摩亚于 9 月 21 日取消对国际旅行者的所有 Covid-19 限制, 包括取消对出发前新冠疫情检测和疫苗接种证明的需要。该决议于 9 月 22 日生效, 并适用于萨摩亚所有入境口岸。但旅客仍需填写健康入境卡, 任何虚假申报将会受到处罚。

基里巴斯

- 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。

马绍尔群岛在核试验遗留问题上获联合国支持

2022 年 10 月 10 日 消息来源: KYODO NEWS/PACNEWS

10 月 7 日, 联合国人权理事会通过一项决议, 协助马绍尔群岛在核试验遗留问题上向美国讨回公道。

马绍尔群岛共和国常驻日内瓦副代表塞缪尔·兰维 (Samuel Lanwi) 在人权理事会上动情地说: “我们在太长的时间里遭受核遗留问题的毒瘤之苦, 我们需要为我们的人民找到一条通往更美好未来的道路。”

20 世纪 40 和 50 年代, 美国曾在这个太平洋国家的岛屿上进行数十次核武器试验, 包括 1954 年在比基尼环礁进行的“喝彩城堡”试验, 即美国有史以来爆炸的最大规模的炸弹。

由 5 个太平洋岛国——马绍尔群岛、斐济、瑙鲁、萨摩亚和瓦努阿图——提出的决议案, 文本得到了澳大利亚的附议, 但未提出赔偿要求。

该文本呼吁联合国人权事务高级专员在 2024 年 9 月就马绍尔群岛人民由于核遗留问题遭遇到的人权问题的挑战提交一份报告。

美国、英国、印度和巴基斯坦等其他持有核武器的国家对文本的某些内容表示担忧, 但没有要求对动议进行表决。日本没有在会上发言。

时隔多年, 马绍尔群岛人民仍然在承担核试验对健康和环境造成的严重后果, 包括不断升高的癌症发病率, 以及因核试验而无家可归, 背景离乡的民众。

根据决议起草国的说法, 鲁尼特岛上 (Runit Island) 一个含有放射性废物的混凝土圆顶掩体尤其令人担忧, 尤其是随着海平面的上升, 人们越来越担心该圆顶掩盖下的核废料污染物会泄漏, 其后果可能是灾难性的。

(注: 美国从 1977 年开始把从附近岛上收集到的 11.1 万立方米被污染的泥土和其他物质掩埋在鲁尼特岛上一个弹坑里。美军在其上修建了厚 18 英寸 (45.72 厘米)、由 358 个混凝土板组成的 10 万平方英尺 (9290.30 平方米) 的水泥掩体, 覆盖在被污染的泥土和垃圾上。)

Marshall Islands to Receive UN Support Over Nuclear Legacy

The UN Human Rights Council adopted a resolution Friday aimed at assisting the Marshall Islands in its efforts to secure justice for people suffering from the impact of the United States' former nuclear testing programme in its territory.

"We have suffered the cancer of the nuclear legacy for far too long and we need to find a way forward to a better future for our people," Samuel Lanwi, deputy permanent representative of the Republic of the Marshall Islands in Geneva told the body in an emotional speech.

The United States conducted dozens of nuclear weapons tests in the islands of the Pacific state in the 1940s and '50s, including the 1954 Castle Bravo test at Bikini Atoll, the biggest U.S bomb ever detonated.

The text tabled by five Pacific Island states — the Marshall Islands, Fiji, Nauru, Samoa and Vanuatu — was backed by Australia and did not demand reparations.

It called on the UN rights chief to submit a report in September 2024 on the challenges to the enjoyment of human rights by the Marshallese people stemming from the nuclear legacy.

The United States as well as other nuclear weapons states such as Britain, India and Pakistan expressed concern about some aspects of the text but did not ask for a vote on the motion. Japan did not speak at the meeting.

The Marshallese people are still struggling with the health and environmental consequences of the nuclear tests, including higher cancer rates. Many people displaced due to the tests are still unable to return home.

A concrete dome on Runit Island containing radioactive waste is of particular concern, especially in relation to rising sea levels as a result of climate change, according to the countries that drafted the resolution.

The Marshall Islands says a settlement reached in 1986 with the United States fell short of addressing the extensive environmental and health damage that resulted from the tests.

The U.S government asserts the bilateral agreement settled "all claims, past, present and future," including nuclear compensation.

Observers say some nuclear states fear the initiative for the Marshall Islands could open the door to other countries bringing similar issues to the rights body.

瑙鲁总统拉斯·昆宣誓就职

2022 年 09 月 29 日 消息来源: RNZ

瑙鲁总统拉斯·昆 (Russ Kun) 于 2022 年 9 月 29 日宣誓就职, 宣誓就职的还有新任内阁部长、副部长。

拉斯·昆为自己保留了许多关键的职务, 包括行政处理、外交事务、警务、司法等。

内阁成员中, 斯蒂芬·亨特 (Stephen Hunt) 负责财政, 瓦纳尼·多维约戈 (Wanani Dowiyogo) 负责渔业投资事务, 蒂莫西·约翰·伊卡 (Timothy John Ika) 将负责卫生与医疗。

其他三位内阁部长分别是负责环境管理、气候变化和国家复原力方面的伦尼尔·加达布 (Rennier Gadabu), 教育和体育部长理查德·海德·门克 (Richard Hyde Menk), 宣传部长皮昂·戴耶 (Pyon Deiye)。

此外, 还有七个副部长职位。

拉斯·昆表示, 他的政府将紧密联系群众、深入群众, 协力推进国家向前发展。

他还表示, 瑙鲁将努力与澳大利亚、台湾、新西兰、英国、欧盟、印度、美国等发展伙伴, 更密切地协作在一起。

他感谢这些国家多年来提供的帮助, 特别是在新冠疫情期间。

Nauru's New President Takes Oath

Nauru's President Russ Kun swearing the oath of office as well as Cabinet ministers and deputy ministers.

The government of the new Nauru President Russ Kun has been sworn in today and his executive includes 13 members out of the 19 MPs in parliament.

Kun retains many of the key portfolios for himself, handling, foreign affairs, police and justice among many others.

Stephen Hunt takes on finance, Wanani Dowiyogo has the fishing portfolio and Timothy John Ika will be in charge of health.

The other three cabinet ministers are Rennier Gadabu in environmental management, climate change and national resilience, Richard Hyde Menk is education and sports minister, while Pyon Deiye takes on media and communications.

In addition, there are seven deputy minister positions.

Kun said his government will reach out to all Nauruans to have them help move the nation forward.

He said Nauru will endeavour to work more closely with development partners such as Australia, Taiwan, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, the European Union, India, the United States, and others.

He also thanked those nations for their help over the years, especially during the Covid period.

“时间不等人”：陷入气候危机的国家在联合国发出警报

2022 年 09 月 24 日 消息来源: *Fiji Times* | 消息来源: United Nations

在联合国举行的世界领导人年度集会期间，低洼岛国瓦努阿图通过呼吁缔结《化石燃料不扩散条约》，掀起了一场让全世界专注于应对全球气候变暖的斗争。

9 月 23 日，瓦努阿图总统尼克尼克·武罗巴拉武 (Nikenike Vurobaravu) 在联合国大会表示：“时间不等人——现在需要采取行动。”

他呼吁减少煤炭、石油和天然气的生产，以将气温上升限制在全球商定的 1.5 摄氏度 (2.7 华氏度) 以内。

这一目标将“为每个依赖化石燃料的工人、社区和国家实现全球公正过渡”，这个负碳国家的领导人说。

联合国气候科学小组 - 政府间气候变化专门委员会 (IPCC) 曾警告，全球排放量有望超过 1.5 摄氏度的变暖极限，到本世纪末将达到约 3.2 摄氏度。

瓦努阿图还要求国际法庭就免受气候变化不利影响的权利发表意见，武罗巴拉武总统认为，此举“不是增加气候行动的灵丹妙药，而只是让我们更接近终极目标——建设有助于人类居住的安全地球的一种工具”。

今年九月，巴基斯坦毁灭性的洪水席卷了该国大片地区，造成 1500 多人死亡，损失估值近 300 亿美元。巴基斯坦总理夏巴兹·谢里夫 (Shehbaz Sharif) 向世界各国领导人提问，为什么他的人民要为全球变暖付出代价。

谢里夫在联合国大会上说：“巴基斯坦从未见过如此严重和毁灭性的全球变暖影响例子。巴基

斯坦的生活永远改变了。”、“大自然向巴基斯坦释放了她的愤怒，却没有看到我们在碳足迹上的优良表现。”

“气候变化怪物”

9 月 23 日，世界各地的青年活动人士聚集在一起，在新西兰、日本、德国和纽约街头举行抗议活动，要求采取气候行动，要求富裕国家为全球变暖对穷人造成的损害付出代价。

抗议活动在今年的联合国气候峰会 (COP27) 前六周举行，易受气候影响的脆弱国家计划在峰会上争取对与气候相关的房屋、基础设施和生计破坏进行赔偿。

9 月 20 日，马绍尔群岛总统戴维·卡布阿 (David Kabua) 告诉联合国大会：“我们再次呼吁世界向本世纪最大的挑战：‘气候变化怪物’宣战。然而，经过这么多年，世界未能打破我们对化石燃料的依赖。”

菲律宾总统费迪南德·马科斯 (Ferdinand Marcos Jr.) 表示，对气候变化责任最小的国家却遭受着最大的痛苦。

“菲律宾是一个净碳槽 (net carbon sink)，吸收的二氧化碳比我们排放的还要多。然而，在最容易受到气候变化影响的国家中，我们排名第四，”他在联合国会议上说道。

联合国秘书长安东尼奥·古特雷斯警告说，世界远未在气候变化方面取得足够的进展。他在太平洋岛国领导人会议上称：“那些没有任何不良行动的人正在付出最高的代价。”





古特雷斯还敦促富裕国家对化石燃料公司的暴利征税,并用这笔钱帮助气候危机受害国以及正在与不断上涨的食品和能源价格作斗争的人们。

美国和中国是世界上最大的碳排放国。关于对抗全球变暖的斗争,美国总统拜登在联合国警告说:“我们没有太多时间。”

斐济总理弗兰克·姆拜尼马拉马 (Frank Bainimarama) 谴责人们在应对气候战争时“冷漠、消极,缺乏勇气去做我们都知道必须做的事情”。

他呼吁全世界加强努力。

“斐济已准备好在未来的几年做出对我们的人民和地球有意义的事情——我们对世界发出的询问是:你们要加入我们吗? 不要用言语表示肯定,要用行动去证明。”



'Time Is Up': Countries Trapped in Climate Crisis Raise Alarm at UN

During the annual gathering of world leaders at the United Nations this week, low-lying island nation Vanuatu stepped up a fight to get the world to focus on combating global warming by calling for a fossil fuel nonproliferation treaty. “The time is up – action is required now,” Vanuatu’s President Nikenike Vurobaravu told the U.N. General Assembly on Friday.

The treaty would aim to scale down coal, oil and gas production to limit the rise in temperatures to the globally agreed 1.5 degrees Celsius (2.7 degrees Fahrenheit).

It would also “enable a global just transition for every worker, community and nation with fossil fuel dependence,” said the leader of the carbon-negative country.

A U.N. climate science panel – the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) – has warned that global emissions are on track to blow past the 1.5 degrees C warming limit and reach some 3.2 de-

grees C by the end of century. Vanuatu has also asked the International Court of Justice to issue an opinion on the right to be protected from the adverse impacts of climate change, a move that Vurobaravu said “is not a silver bullet for increasing climate action, but only one tool to get us closer to the end goal of a safe planet for humanity.”

In Pakistan, devastating floods this month engulfed large swaths of the country, killing more than 1,500 people and causing damage estimated at \$30 billion. Pakistan’s Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif asked world leaders why his people were paying the price of global warming.

“Pakistan has never seen a more stark and devastating example of the impact of global warming. Life in Pakistan has changed forever,” Sharif told the General Assembly. “Nature has unleashed her fury on Pakistan, without looking ... at our carbon footprint.”

‘CLIMATE CHANGE MONSTER’

Around the world on Friday young activists rallied for climate action, staging protests from New Zealand and Japan to Germany and the streets of New York to demand rich countries pay for global warming damage to the poor.

The protests take place six weeks before this year’s U.N. climate summit, known as COP27, where vulnerable countries plan to push for compensation for climate-related destruction to homes, infrastructure and livelihoods.

“We renew our call to the world to declare total war on this century’s greatest challenge: the climate change monster. And yet, after all these years, the world has failed to break our addiction to fossil fuels,” Marshall Islands President David Kabua told the U.N. General Assembly on Tuesday.

Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos Jr. said the least responsible for climate change are suffering the most.

“The Philippines is a net carbon sink, absorbing more





carbon dioxide than we emit. And yet, we are the fourth most vulnerable country to climate change,” he told the U.N. gathering.

U.N. chief Antonio Guterres on Friday warned that the world is “not even close” to making enough progress on climate change, telling a meeting of Pacific Island leaders: “Those who did nothing to create this crisis are paying the highest price.”

Guterres has also urged rich countries to tax windfall profits of fossil fuel companies and to use that money to help countries harmed by the climate crisis and people who are struggling with rising food and energy prices.

The United States and China are the world’s biggest carbon emitters. On the fight against global warming, U.S. President Joe Biden warned at the United Nations this week: “We don’t have much time.”

Fiji Prime Minister Frank Bainimarama condemned the climate war as being fought

with “apathy, denial, and a lack of courage to do what we all know what must be done.”

He appealed for the world to step up.

“Fiji is ready to make the coming years count for our people and for the planet – our question to you is this: Are you with us? Don’t tell us yes unless you plan to show it.”

(Reporting by Michelle Nichols and Daphne Psaledakis at the United Nations and David Brunnstrom in Washington; Editing by Mary Milliken and Jonathan Oatis)

基里巴斯在联合国大会上呼吁停止使用核武器

2022 年 09 月 23 日 消息来源: *PRENSA LATINA/PACNEWS*

基里巴斯总统塔内希·马茂 (Taneti Maamau) 在第 77 届联合国大会的讲话中呼吁停止使用核武器。

马茂谴责在太平洋中的最大珊瑚岛圣诞岛上进行的破坏当地生态系统的核试验, 并呼吁联合国将该岛用作反核研究和相关计划与活动的全球中心。

他解释道, 新冠疫情、气候变化和俄乌冲突的后果是相互关联的, 必须在联合国大会本届会议上紧急解决。

他认为, 破碎的人性不能通过精彩的演讲、会议、决议和国际文书来解决, 而只能通过表现出更多的理解和团结来修复。

总统借此机会感谢国际社会在疫情期间对基里巴斯人民的支持。

基里巴斯是太平洋中部的一个岛屿共和国, 包括 33 个珊瑚环礁和岛屿, 后者分布在 350 万平方公里的海洋中, 涵盖东半球和西半球以及赤道的北部和南部。

这个国家面临的主要挑战之一是气候变化, 因为据专家称, 随着海平面上升, 它可能成为第一个消失在海洋水域下的国家。

Kiribati Calls for an End to Nuclear Weapons at UN General Assembly

The president of Kiribati, Taneti Maamau, has called for an end to the use of nuclear weapons during his speech at the 77th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Maamau denounced the nuclear tests conducted on Christmas Island, which damaged the local ecosystem, and called on the UN to use the island as a global center for anti-nuclear research and related programmes and activities.

He explained that the consequences of the SARS-CoV-2 Coronavirus pandemic, climate change and the conflict in Ukraine are clear examples of interconnected challenges that must be urgently addressed at this session of the UN Assembly.

A broken humanity cannot be fixed with wonderful speeches, meetings, resolutions and international instruments, but only with a display of greater understanding and solidarity, he said.

The President took the opportunity to thank the international support to the people of Kiribati during the pandemic.

Kiribati is an island republic in the Central Pacific that includes 33 coral atolls and islands spread over three and a half million square kilometers of ocean, with islands in the eastern and western hemispheres and north and south of the equator.

One of the main challenges facing this nation is climate change, since according to experts, it could become the first country to disappear under the waters of the ocean, with the rise in sea level.

太平洋地区加大对跨国犯罪的打击力度

2022 年 09 月 21 日 消息来源: STUFF | 图片来源: STUFF

太平洋地区的执法机构目前正集中采取一系列行动, 以更有效地应对该地区的跨国犯罪。

这项建议是太平洋区域执法会议小组上周所发布报告的一部分。

联合国毒品和犯罪问题办公室 (UNODC) 还将太平洋确定为包括新西兰在内的毒品和人口贩运路线的中转站。

联合国称, 过去十年发布的相关报告显示, 太平洋地区的跨国有组织犯罪比 20 世纪 80 年代更为突出。

上个月, 澳大利亚太平洋安全学院 (the Australian Pacific Security College) 在斐济组织的一次区域执法会议上也讨论了相关的内容。

学院院长杰伊考德威尔 (Jay Caldwell) 警告说, 由于新冠疫情广泛传播, 太平洋地区的贩毒和其他跨国犯罪活动已经发生了重大变化。

“这包括有更多的当地行为者参与跨国犯罪网络行为。”他说。

“这次会议是来自该地区的警察、海关、移民官员与学术合作伙伴的第一次大规模会议。”考德威尔说。

他提到, 太平洋跨国犯罪会议报告还概述了该地区打击跨国和有组织犯罪 (TNOC) 所面临的主要威胁, 其中包括金融犯罪和腐败, 区域非法交易和毒品生产, 以及将罪犯驱逐到太平洋的活动。

“报告还讨论了区域执法机构之间合作的机会。这些措施包括协调整个地区打击跨国犯罪部门之间的行动, 改善各国处理跨国公司的立法框架, 加强海域意识的协调, 以及将执法技术产品与当地能力和所有权制度相匹配,”考德威尔说。

“这些行动的重点是改善海关、警察和移民之间的合作。太平洋国家的执法负责人正在考虑这些行动。”

太平洋岛国论坛表示, 它将考虑这些建议, 因为“它听从论坛领导人的指导, 制定中断跨国犯罪的框架”。

“该报告还实施了 2050 年蓝色太平洋战略的 '和平与安全' 支柱” (the 'Peace and Security' pillar of the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific), 论坛声明中写道。

斐济交通部长琼恩·乌萨马特 (Jone Usamate) 表示, 毒品集团 “利用太平洋便捷和易渗透的海上边界不断为新西兰、澳大利亚、亚洲和北美市场进口库存毒品”。

大洋洲海关组织的兰迪·苏 (Randy Sue) 对这份报告表示欢迎, 称这是合作打击太平洋地区跨国犯罪的机会。

太平洋岛屿警察局长 (PICP) 尼古拉斯·布朗 (Nicholas Brown) 表示, 其工作支持该地区执法机构的跨国犯罪打击网络 (PTCN)。

来自太平洋移民发展共同体 (PIDC) 的伊奥恩·阿拉马 (Ioane Alama) 表示, 在过去几年中, 太平洋移民发展共同体一直专注于加强和分享相关流程、提高技能和鼓励合作文化, 以保护边界和打击跨国组织犯罪。

“作为一个为该地区边境安全服务超过 25 年的组织, 我们与警方和海关接触, 探索如何摆脱新冠疫情的负面影响。”

“我们期待采取实际行动,”阿拉马说。

Pacific Increases Efforts to Combat Transnational Crime

Law enforcement agencies in the Pacific are now focusing on a series of actions to drive a more effective response to transnational crime in the region.

The recommendations are part of a report released by the Pacific Regional Law Enforcement Conference group last week.

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) also identified the Pacific as a transit point for drug and human trafficking routes including Aotearoa New Zealand.

The UN said several reports from its drugs and crime unit released over the past decade revealed that transnational organised crime was more prominent in the Pacific than it was in the 1980s.

The actions in the report were also discussed at a regional law enforcement conference, organised by the Australian Pacific Security College, in Fiji last month.

College director Jay Caldwell warned that drug trafficking and other transnational criminal activity in the Pacific had

evolved significantly due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

“This includes a rise in local actors’ participation in transnational criminal networks,” he said.

“The conference was the first large-scale meeting of police, customs, and immigration officials from across the region with academic partners,” Caldwell said.

The Pacific Transnational Crime Conference Report also outlines key threats from transnational and organised crime (TNOC) in the region, Caldwell said.

He said these included financial crime and corruption, regional trafficking and production of drugs and criminal deportations to the Pacific.

“The report also discusses opportunities for collaboration between regional law enforcement agencies. These included harmonising engagement between Transnational Crime Units across the region, improving legislative frameworks addressing TNOC across countries, increasing maritime domain awareness

co-ordination and matching law enforcement technology offerings with local capabilities and ownership,” Caldwell said.

“The actions focused on improvements in collaboration between customs, police and immigration. The actions are now being considered by heads of law enforcement from Pacific countries.”

The Pacific Islands Forum says it will consider the recommendations because “it follows the PIF Leaders’ direction to develop a transnational crime disruption framework”.

“The report also implements the ‘Peace and Security’ pillar of the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific,” a PIF statement read.

Fiji’s Transport Minister, Jone Usamate, said drug syndicate groups were continually “exploiting the Pacific’s fast and porous maritime borders to import stockpile drugs for the New Zealand, Australia, Asia and North America markets”.

Randy Sue, of the Oceania Customs Organisation, wel-





太平洋地区正面临着思考如何更好地利用现有网络来建立关系和共享信息以应对跨国犯罪的挑战。斐济地区执法会议的代表。



comed the report, saying it was a chance to collaborate to combat transnational crime across the Pacific.

Nicholas Brown, of the Pacific Islands Chiefs of Police, said the PICP supported the transnational crime network (PTCN) across law enforcement agencies in the region.

Ioane Alama, from the Pacific Immigration Development Community, said over the past few years, the Pacific Immigration Development Community (PIDC) had focused on strengthening and sharing processes, upskilling and encouraging a culture of collaboration to protect borders and combat transnational organised crime.

“As an organisation that has served border security in the region for more than 25 years, we engage with police and customs to explore how we can emerge from the Covid-19.

“We look forward to real action,” Alama said.

所罗门群岛政府推迟大选，反对派指责其有夺权之嫌

2022 年 09 月 13 日 消息来源: STUFF | 图片来源: STUFF

在所罗门群岛总理梅纳西·索加瓦雷 (Manasseh Sogavare) 宣布他将推迟明年的大选之后, 有人指责所罗门群岛政府妄图“夺权”。议会上周以 37 比 10 的投票决定将选举推迟到 2024 年。

反对派警告说, 政府的举动可能会重新点燃所罗门群岛的暴力事件, 其与中国日益增长的关系引发了国内外的担忧。

国会议员小彼得·凯尼洛雷亚 (Peter Kenilorea Jr) 表示, 推迟选举将巩固索加瓦雷对所罗门群岛的控制, 甚至更糟糕的是, 完全暂停选举。

索加瓦雷在三月份与北京达成安全协议后一直受到严格审查。

该协议允许索加瓦雷随时向中国寻求警务和安全援助。

6 月, 索加瓦雷谴责新西兰和澳大利亚不赞成该国与北京的协议, 并补充说他之所以签署了该协议, 是因为与堪培拉的类似协议存在“不足”。

索加瓦雷还表示, 包括新西兰在内的现有安排在去年所罗门首都霍尼亚拉发生暴力抗议活动后无法满足所罗门群岛的安全需求。

所罗门商会呼吁公众保持冷静, 以避免重蹈 11 月骚乱的覆辙, 当时愤怒的抗议者焚烧唐人街的商店, 要求总理下台。

在三天的骚乱之后, 三人死亡, 数百人无家可归, 失去工作。

中央银行估计骚乱的经济影响为 5.34 亿美元, 其中大部分与焚烧、抢劫和收入损失有关。

索加瓦雷说, 为了避免抗议活动的风险, 他通过了上周的立法。宪法修正案将现任议会的解散从 2023 年 5 月推迟到明年年底, 即太平洋运动会后不久, 并将选举推迟到 2024 年初。

索加瓦雷还在议会中辩称“由于后勤要求, 所罗门群岛无法成功举办明年的运动会和选举”, “我们承受不起一个政治不稳定的国家”, 并补充说, 2023 年 5 月之后的选举将太接近 11 月的运动会。

但凯尼洛雷亚说这是一个专制的举动。

“这一切都是为了让让他 (总理) 尽可能长时间地掌权。”

反对派还指责议会政府滥用选举基金。

索加瓦雷否认了这些指控。他还批评澳大利亚提出资助选举是“试图直接干涉”所罗门群岛的内政。

美国及其盟国担心, 该安全协议可能为中国在所罗门群岛建立军事基地铺平道路。在第二次世界大战的瓜达尔卡纳尔岛战役中, 数千名美国士兵在所罗门丧生。





凯尼洛雷亚说, 中国在所罗门群岛日益增长的影响力是显而易见的。

“从华为为太平洋运动会建造的耗资 5000 万美元的体育场, 到对当地警务和政治日益增长的影响力, 再到华为计划建造的 150 多座据批评人士称中国可进行监控的电信塔, 这些现象都令人担忧。”

但索加瓦雷表示, 他的政府知道战争的代价, 不会成为该地区任何军事化意图的一部分。

索加瓦雷还排除了中国在所罗门群岛的任何军事存在。自 1983 年以来, 所罗门群岛一直与台湾保持外交关系, 而他在当选总理后不久, 2019 年所罗门与台湾断交, 转向与中国正式建交。



在 2023 年太平洋运动会之前, 中国正在为所罗门群岛建造一座耗资 5000 万美元的体育场, 孩子们在建筑工地上观看日落。

Solomon Islands Government Postpones General Election, Opposition Calls It a Power Grab

The Solomon Islands government has been accused of a “power grab” after Prime Minister Manasseh Sogavare announced he is postponing next year’s general election.

Parliament voted last week, 37-10, to delay the election to 2024.

The opposition warns the government’s move could rekindle violence in the Solomons, its growing ties with China drawing concerns, at home and abroad.

MP Peter Kenilorea Jr said postponing the elections would allow Sogavare to consolidate his control over the Pacific nation or, worse, suspend elections altogether.

Sogavare has been under intense scrutiny following his security deal with Beijing in March.

The agreement allows Sogavare to call on China at any time for policing and security assistance.

In June, Sogavare rebuked New Zealand and Australia for their disapproval of the pact with Beijing, adding he had signed the deal because a similar agreement with Canberra was “inadequate”.

Sogavare also said existing arrangements, which included New Zealand, did not meet the Solomons’ security needs after the violent protests in the capital Honiara last year.

The Solomons Chamber of Commerce has called for public calm to avoid a repeat of November’s riots when shops in Chinatown were torched by angry protesters calling for the PM to step down.

Three people were killed and hundreds left homeless and without jobs following the three days of unrest.

The central bank estimated the economic impact of the riots at \$534 million, with much of it related to the burning, looting and loss of income.

Sogavare said he rushed last

week’s legislation through because of the risk of protests. The constitutional amendment delays the dissolution of the current parliament from May 2023 until the end of next year, shortly after the Pacific Games, and pushes the election to early 2024.

Sogavare also argued in Parliament that the “Solomon Islands could not successfully host both the games and an election next year because of the logistical requirements”.

“We cannot afford to present a country that is politically unstable,” the prime minister said, adding an election after May 2023 would be too close to the November games.

But Kenilorea said it was an authoritarian move.

“This is all about him [PM] staying in power for as long as he can.”

The opposition also accused the government in parliament of misusing the Elections Fund.





Sogavare denied the accusations. He also criticised Australia's offer to help fund the election as an "attempt to directly interfere" in the Solomon Islands' domestic affairs.

The United States and its allies fear the security pact could pave the way for the establishment of a Chinese military base in the Solomons, where several thousand American soldiers died during the Guadalcanal campaign in World War II.

China's increasing influence in the Solomons is unmistakable, Kenilorea said.

"From the \$50 million sports stadium it is building for the Pacific Games to its growing influence over local policing and politics, to a plan for Huawei to build more than 150 telecommunications towers that critics say could enable Chinese surveillance, it is concerning."

But Sogavare said his government knew the cost of war and would not be part of any militarisation in the region.

Sogavare also ruled out any Chinese military presence in the Solomons, which switched diplomatic ties from Taiwan – since 1983 – to China in 2019, shortly after he was elected prime minister.

双边要闻

CHINA-PICS NEWS



太平洋岛国政党及领导人祝贺二十大会议胜利 召开摘录

巴布新几内亚

巴布亚新几内亚总理马拉佩表示，中共二十大擘画中国未来发展蓝图，为中国现代化新征程提供行动纲领，对中国乃至世界都具有重要意义。

巴布亚新几内亚副总理兼土地规划和城镇化部长罗索热烈祝贺中共二十大成功举行并表示，中国是巴新的好朋友、好伙伴，巴新政府感谢中方长期以来为巴新经济社会发展提供的巨大支持和帮助，为巴新民众带来实实在在的利益。巴新坚持“广交友、不树敌”外交政策，希同中国加强农、林、渔业和基础设施建设等各领域务实合作，不断促进双边关系发展。

巴布亚新几内亚新任外交部长特卡琴科热烈祝贺中国共产党第二十次全国代表大会胜利召开并表示，中巴新传统友好，两国建交46年来，巴新坚定奉行一个中国原则，感谢中国持续帮助巴新提升经济社会发展水平。巴新新一届政府继续把中国作为外交优先方向和关键发展伙伴，致力于深化发展两国友好关系，愿在基础设施、经贸投资、文化教育、气候变化等领域进一步加强双边合作。

所罗门群岛

索加瓦雷总理祝贺中国共产党第二十次全国代表大会胜利召开，表示所罗门政府将继续坚定奉行一个中国原则，站在历史正确一边。索加瓦雷总理还感谢中国政府和人民为所罗门群岛举办2023年太平洋运动会提供宝贵支持，帮助所建设主体育场、大学宿舍等基础设施，所罗门政府和人民有充分信心成功举办这一地区体育盛会，希望并鼓励各省市与中国进一步探讨开展合作。

所罗门群岛农村发展部长考普亦代表所罗门中央政府热烈祝贺中国共产党胜利召开第二十次全国代表大会，表示中所建交仅三年，但两国关系快速发展，各领域合作日益深入。中方始终本着相

互尊重、平等待人态度同所开展合作，为所农村地区提供宝贵支持，是所罗门的真朋友、好伙伴。所政府将坚定奉行一个中国原则，不断推进所中关系向前发展。中方援建的社区服务中心是所地方政务便民化的又一里程碑。希望中方继续为所实现独立自主发展提供支持。

国务委员兼外长王毅在纽约出席联合国大会期间会见所罗门群岛外长马内莱。马内莱预祝中共二十大圆满成功，表示中国已成为所最大的发展伙伴，感谢中方为所举办太平洋运动会提供大力支持，助力所改善基础设施、改变国家面貌。所坚定致力于发展对华关系，所中已签署共建“一带一路”协议，并愿积极参与全球发展倡议，期待同中方加强各领域务实合作，推动所中关系实现新的更大发展。


斐济

斐济政府总理姆拜尼马拉马表示，衷心祝贺中共二十大胜利召开。在这一重大时刻，祝愿中国政府和中国人民继续取得繁荣和成功。姆拜尼马拉马高度评价并支持习近平主席提出的全球发展倡议，相信这将为更快实现疫后复苏注入强劲动力。他表示，当前动荡变化的国际形势加剧了各国相互依存度，各国应加强合作，更好应对全球性挑战。

瓦努阿图

在习近平主席当选中国共产党第二十届中央委员会总书记之际，瓦努阿图总统武罗巴拉武致函热烈祝贺。

武罗巴拉武总统表示，坚信在习近平阁下正确领导下，中国共产党将继续团结带领中国人民取得更伟大的发展成就，在国际社会发挥更重要的作用。我期待同习近平阁下一道努力，构建两国更加紧密的全面战略伙伴关系。武罗巴拉武总统还表示：“作为瓦中建交的亲历者和瓦前任驻华大使，我多次访华，见证了中国共产党的带领中国人民取得



的划时代发展成就，对此由衷钦佩。我对瓦中合作前景充满期待，相信瓦中友谊将翻开新篇章。瓦方将继续在一个中国政策的坚实基础上，与中方进一步加强战略对接，深化务实合作，推动两国关系迈向更高水平。”

瓦多个政党领导人亦向习近平总书记发来贺函，表示愿在一个中国原则基础上，同中国共产党加强对话、交流、合作，拓展两国各领域务实合作，推动建设更高水平的中瓦全面战略伙伴关系。

密克罗尼西亚

近日，密克罗尼西亚联邦总统帕努埃洛致函习近平主席，热烈祝贺习近平当选中国共产党第二十届中央委员会总书记。帕努埃洛总统向习近平主席表示，在您带领中国继续向前迈进之际，我期待不断深化我们的友谊，共同造福两国和两国人民。

在中国共产党第二十次全国代表大会胜利召开期间，密联邦第22届国会议长西米纳致函表示，密中相互友好和支持给两国人民带来了实实在在的利益。在中共二十大举行的喜庆时刻，密联邦国会和人民向中国致以良好的祝愿。密克罗尼西亚联邦国会议长西米纳认为，密中相互友好和支持给两国人民带来了实实在在的利益。在中共二十大举行的喜庆时刻，密联邦国会和人民向中国致以良好的祝愿。

密联邦前总统、现国会雅浦议员代表团主席乌鲁塞马尔、前议长、现国会资深议员菲吉尔、前总统、现密中友好协会会长哈格莱尔加姆纷纷致函致电，热烈祝贺中共二十大胜利召开。

基里巴斯

基里巴斯总统马茂近日在接受中央广播电视总台记者专访时表示，中国共产党第二十次全国代表大会意义重大，为中国未来发展规划了蓝图。他还对过去十年来中国在各个领域取得的骄人成绩表示赞赏。

马茂还表示，中国过去十年来取得的成绩令人惊叹，相信中国共产党第二十次全国代表大会将把中国带向新的发展阶段。他表示“中国共产党第二十次全国代表大会是非常重要的一次会议，我确信无疑，这次会议的成果将会提升中国的发展水平。过去十年，中国的国内生产总值增长很快，中国的人均可支配收入增长也非常迅速。我的第一次中国之行让我大开眼界，看到了中国国家繁荣昌盛、人民安居乐业，这是中国的伟大发展成就，凸显以人民为中心的发展理念。”

萨摩亚

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

习近平致电祝贺图伊马莱阿利法诺连任萨摩亚国家元首

2022年09月01日 消息来源：新华社

新华社北京9月1日电 8月30日，国家主席习近平致电图伊马莱阿利法诺，祝贺他连任萨摩亚独立国国家元首。

习近平指出，中国和萨摩亚是相互尊重、共同发展的全面战略伙伴，建交以来两国关系取得长足发展，促进了双方共同利益。我高度重视中萨关系发展，愿同你一道努力，增进两国政治互信，拓展各领域友好交流合作，充实双边关系内涵，造福两国和两国人民。

Xi Jinping Sends Message of Congratulation to Tuimalealiifano Vaaletoa Sualauvi II on His Re-appointment as Head of State of Samoa

On August 30, 2022, President Xi Jinping sent a congratulatory message to Tuimalealiifano Vaaletoa Sualauvi II on his re-appointment as Head of State of the Independent State of Samoa.

Xi Jinping pointed out, China and Samoa are comprehensive strategic partners featuring mutual respect and common development. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations, bilateral relations have made great progress, which has promoted the common interests of both sides. I attach great importance to the development of China-Samoa relations and stand ready to work with you to enhance political mutual trust between the two countries, expand friendly exchanges and cooperation in various fields, and enrich bilateral relations, so as to deliver benefits to the two countries and two peoples.

王毅会见所罗门群岛外长马内莱

2022 年 09 月 21 日 消息来源：中国驻所罗门群岛大使馆官网

新华社纽约 9 月 20 日电 (记者兴越 邓仙来) 当地时间 2022 年 9 月 20 日, 国务委员兼外长王毅在纽约出席联合国大会期间会见所罗门群岛外长马内莱。

王毅表示, 中所建交 3 年以来, 在两国领导人引领下, 双方全方位交流合作结出累累硕果, 为所人民带来实实在在福祉。双方政治互信不断增强, 两国关系基础更加牢固。事实证明, 中所建立外交关系的决定完全符合所国家和人民的根本利益。中方赞赏所政府带领人民团结一心, 坚持独立自主, 坚定不移走自己选择的发展道路。中国始终是所可以信赖的好朋友, 将继续向所提供力所能及的支持帮助, 加快共同发展, 实现各自民族振兴。

王毅强调, 中所之间的合作是南南合作的典范。发展中国家也有发展的权利, 人民也应过上幸福生活。中国同太平洋岛国的合作正在加紧向前推进, 为岛国量身打造的六个合作平台中, 应急物资储备库、应对气候变化合作中心、减贫与发展合作中心已经建成, 农业合作示范中心、防灾减灾合作中心、菌草技术示范中心将尽快陆续启用, 欢迎所方用好上述中心, 造福所人民。

马内莱预祝中共二十大圆满成功, 表示中国已成为所最大的发展伙伴, 感谢中方为所举办太平洋运动会提供大力支持, 助力所改善基础设施、改变国家面貌。所坚定致力于发展对华关系, 所中已签署共建“一带一路”协议, 并愿积极参与全球发展倡议, 期待同中方加强各领域务实合作, 推动所中关系实现新的更大发展。

双方一致同意加强农业、警务、教育、渔业等领域双多边合作, 推进太平洋运动会运动员村、国家转诊医院综合医疗中心等项目。

Wang Yi Meets with Foreign Minister Jeremiah Manele of Solomon Islands

On September 20, 2022 local time, State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi met with Foreign Minister of Solomon Islands Jeremiah Manele on the sidelines of the United Nations General Assembly in New York.

Wang Yi expressed, over the three years since China and Solomon Islands established diplomatic relations, under the guidance of the leaders of the two countries, the all-round exchanges and cooperation between the two sides have yielded fruitful results, bringing tangible benefits to the people of Solomon Islands. The political mutual trust has been continuously enhanced, and the foundation of bilateral relations has become more solid. Facts have proved that the decision to establish diplomatic relations between China and Solomon Islands fully conforms to the fundamental interests of Solomon Islands and its people. China appreciates that the government of Solomon Islands has led the people standing together, staying committed to inde-

pendence, and unswervingly following the development path it has chosen. China will always be a trustworthy good friend of Solomon Islands, and will continue providing support and assistance within its capacity for Solomon Islands to accelerate common development and realize respective national revitalization.

Wang Yi stressed, the cooperation between China and Solomon Islands sets a fine example of South-South cooperation. Developing countries also have the right to development, and their people are entitled to a happy life. Intensified efforts have been made to advance cooperation

between China and Pacific Island Countries (PICs). Among the six cooperation platforms tailored for PICs, the Reserve of Emergency Supplies, the Climate Action Cooperation Center and the Poverty Reduction and Development Cooperation Center have been completed, while the Demonstration Center for Agricultural Cooperation, the Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation Cooperation Center, and the Juncao Technology Demonstration Center will be open one after another as soon as possible. Solomon Islands is welcome to make good use of these centers to benefit its people.





Manele wished the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China a complete success. He said that China has become the largest development partner of Solomon Islands, and thanked China for providing strong support for Solomon Islands' hosting of the Pacific Games, and for helping Solomon Islands improve its infrastructure and change its landscape. Solomon Islands is firmly committed to developing relations with China. Having signed an agreement on Belt and Road cooperation with China, Solomon Islands stands ready to take an active part in the Global Development Initiative, and looks forward to strengthening pragmatic cooperation with China in various fields to promote new and greater development of Solomon Islands-China relations.

The two sides agreed to strengthen bilateral and multilateral cooperation in agriculture, police affairs, education, fishery and other fields, and advance projects such as the athletes' village for the Pacific Games and the Comprehensive Medical Centre at the National Referral Hospital.

驻巴布亚新几内亚使馆临时代办陈季良出席中国红十字会捐赠巴新抗震救灾人道主义援助转交仪式

2022年09月29日 消息来源：中国驻巴布亚新几内亚大使馆官网

9月29日，驻巴布亚新几内亚使馆临时代办陈季良出席中国红十字会捐赠巴新抗震救灾人道主义援助转交仪式。巴新政府代表、国防部秘书长阿克普，外交部副秘书长莫赫等出席活动。

陈代办表示，不久前巴新发生严重地震灾害，中国政府和人民十分牵挂，中方第一时间向巴新政府和人民表达诚挚慰问。中巴新是守望相助的好朋友好伙伴，地震发生后中国红十字会即向巴新政府提供人道主义援助。相信在巴新政府领导下，巴新人民一定能战胜灾害，早日重建家园。中方愿根据巴新方需要，继续为巴新方救灾和重建提供力所能及的帮助，并进一步加强双方防灾减灾领域合作，帮助巴新提升灾害管理能力。

阿克普表示，患难见真情，巴新政府由衷感谢中国红十字会的及时宝贵援助。巴新政府正积极开展灾区震后重建工作，相信中方援助将为此发挥积极作用。中国是巴新真正的好朋友，巴新期待同中方进一步加强防灾减灾领域交流合作。

Charge d 'Affaires of the Chinese Embassy in Papua New Guinea Chen Jiliang Attended the Delivery Ceremony of Humanitarian Aid Donated by the Red Cross Society of China to Papua New Guinea

On September 29, Mr. Chen Jiliang, Charge d 'Affaires of the Chinese Embassy in Papua New Guinea, attended the delivery ceremony of humanitarian aid donated by the Red Cross Society of China to Papua New Guinea. Representatives of the PNG government, Secretary General of the Ministry of National Defense Arkhip, Deputy Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Moch and other officials attended the event.

Charge d 'Affaires Chen said that the Chinese government and people were deeply concerned about the devastating earthquake that struck Papua New Guinea not long ago. China immediately conveyed sincere condolences to the new government and people of Papua New Guinea. China and Papua New Guinea are good friends and partners who help each other. After

the earthquake, the Red Cross Society of China provided humanitarian assistance to the Papua New Guinea government. We believe that under the leadership of the new government, the people of Papua New Guinea will overcome the disaster and rebuild their homeland at an early date. China will continue to provide assistance to the best of its ability for disaster relief and reconstruction in light of the needs of Papua New Guinea, further strengthen bilateral cooperation in disaster prevention and reduction, and help Papua New Guinea improve its disaster management capacity.

Arkhip said that a friend in need is a friend indeed and the Papua New Guinea government sincerely thanks the Red Cross Society of China for its timely and valuable assistance. The Papua New Guinea government is actively

carrying out post-earthquake reconstruction in the quake-hit areas, and we believe China's assistance will play a positive role in this regard. China is a true good friend of Papua New Guinea, he said, adding that he looks forward to further strengthening exchanges and cooperation with China in disaster prevention and reduction.

中国真心实意帮助太平洋岛国

2022年10月10日 消息来源：人民日报 | 图片来源：中国驻所罗门群岛使馆

中国对太平洋岛国的帮助支持，是中国加强同广大发展中国家团结合作的生动例证。过去几十年来，中国为太平洋岛国提供大量无私援助，与太平洋岛国广泛开展务实合作，有力促进了岛国经济发展和民生改善，赢得岛国政府和人民的高度赞许。

中国对太平洋岛国的帮助急人所急，聚焦制约岛国发展的突出问题。巴布亚新几内亚基础设施水平一度较为落后，阻碍当地经济发展。中国企业来到巴新之后，帮助建设机场、公路等重要基础设施，还提供了大量工作岗位。自20世纪70年代建立外交关系以来，中国向岛国提供不附加任何政治条件的经济技术援助，为岛国培养各领域人才约1万人次。考虑到基础设施建设投入大周期长，中国根据岛国实际，有针对性地提供多种形式的融资支持，充分展现了帮助岛国发展的真诚意愿。

岛国地震、火山和热带风暴频发，当地政府和人民迫切希望提高应对自然灾害的能力。自2006年起，中国同岛国开启地震减灾合作，协助萨摩亚、瓦努阿图、斐济等国建设地震台网，提升地震监测能力。为帮助岛国提升医疗服务能力，中国向岛国派遣医疗队600人次，服务当地患者26万人次，开展巡诊义诊上百场，还捐赠了大量医疗设备和药品。今年，中国克服新冠肺炎疫情影响，先后向所罗门群岛、基里巴斯等国派出首批医疗队，援助巴新恩加省医院项目顺利竣工交接。

中国对岛国的帮助特别注重授人以渔，以提升岛国发展能力为目标。菌草技术援助项目便是典型例证。菌草一草多用，既可为菌菇栽培提供充足原料，缓解牧场旱季青饲料的短缺问题，也有利于防治水土流失，特别是对南太地区热带气旋带来的次生灾害起到有效防范作用。巴新有幸在1997年成为中国菌草走向世界的第一站。目前，菌草种植在巴新已从最初的东高地省扩展到8省16区，帮助数万人脱贫。如今，菌草被当地人民誉为“致富草”“幸福草”，有人还给自己的孩子起名“菌草”。中国还在斐济、汤加、密克罗尼西亚联邦、萨摩亚等岛国实施多个农业技术援助项目，通过派遣农业专家、建设示范农场、培训示范农户、推广作物良种、提供技术支持等方式，帮助岛国提升农业生产能力。

岛国和中国同处亚太地区，同为发展中国家。中国对岛国发展的真诚帮助，岛国人民的感受最为真切。未来，无论国际风云如何变幻，岛国将始终坚持同中国真诚相待、互利共赢，在共同发展的道路上携手前行。

（作者卡尔·根纳，系巴布亚新几内亚科技大学行政副校长）

China is Sincere in Helping Pacific Island Countries

China's assistance and support to Pacific island countries is a vivid example of strengthening solidarity and cooperation between China and other developing countries. Over the past decades, China has provided a large amount of selfless assistance to Pacific island countries and carried out extensive practical cooperation with them, which has vigorously promoted their economic development, improved people's livelihood and won high praise from their governments and people.

China's assistance to Pacific island countries is opportune and focuses on the outstanding problems that constrain their development. Papua New Guinea's infrastructure once lagged behind, hindering local economic development. After Chinese companies came to Papua New Guinea, they helped build important infrastructure such as airports and roads, and created a large number of jobs. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations in the 1970s, China

has provided economic and technical assistance to Pacific island countries with no political strings attached, and trained about 10,000 personnel in various fields for them. Given the large investment and long cycle of infrastructure construction, China has provided various forms of financing support in accordance with the actual conditions of Pacific island countries, which fully demonstrates its sincere willingness to help them develop.

Island countries are prone to earthquakes, volcanoes and tropical storms, and the local government and people are eager to improve their ability to cope with natural disasters. Since 2006, China has cooperated with Pacific island countries in earthquake disaster reduction, and assisted Samoa, Vanuatu as well as Fiji in building seismic networks and improving earthquake monitoring capacity. To help the island countries improve their medical service capacity, China has sent 600 medical teams to their lands,

served 260,000 local patients, conducted hundreds of rounds of free medical consultations, and donated a large amount of medical equipment and medicines. This year, to overcome the impact of Covid-19, China sent the first batch of medical teams to Solomon Islands, Kiribati and other countries to help complete the handover of the hospital project in Papua New Guinea.

China's assistance to Pacific island countries pays special attention to teaching people how to fish and aims to enhance their development capacity. The Mycorrhiza Technical assistance project is a typical example. The multi-use of a single grass can not only provide sufficient raw materials for mushroom cultivation and alleviate the shortage of greenfeed in the dry season of pasture, but also help to prevent soil and water loss, especially play an effective role in preventing the secondary disasters brought by south Pacific tropical cyclone. Papua New Guinea was lucky to become the first stop





of Chinese Mycorrhiza Technical to the world in 1997. At present, mycorrhiza cultivation in Papua New Guinea has expanded from the original Eastern Highlands Province to today's eight provinces and 16 districts, helping tens of thousands of people out of poverty. Today, mycorrhiza is known by the local people as "rich grass" "happy grass", with some people even giving their children the name "mycorrhiza". China has also carried out several agricultural technical

assistance projects in Fiji, Tonga, the Federated States of Micronesia, Samoa and other Pacific island countries to help them increase their agricultural production capacity by sending agricultural experts, building demonstration farms, training demonstration farmers, popularizing improved crop varieties, providing technical support and so on.

Both Pacific island countries and China are developing countries in the Asia-Pacific

region. The people of the island countries are most keenly aware of China's sincere assistance to their development. In the future, no matter how the international situation may change, the island countries will always be committed to treating China with sincerity and mutual benefit, and forging ahead hand in hand on the path of common development.

2022年9月29日，驻巴布亚新几内亚使领馆临时代办陈季良出席中国红十字会捐赠巴新抗震救灾人道主义援助转交仪式。



政经纵横

POLITICAL AND
ECONOMIC REVIEWS



拜登的太平洋伙伴关系战略预示美国重返该地区

2022 年 09 月 30 日 消息来源: AP/PACNEWS

2022 年 9 月 30 日,白宫方面公布了美国首份“太平洋岛国伙伴关系战略”。该战略旨在加强美国与太平洋岛屿国家在气候变化和海洋安全等问题上的接触,同时承诺增强在该地区的外交存在感。

在拜登总统准备会见出席美国 - 太平洋岛国峰会的领导人之际,拜登政府公布了其新战略以及向太平洋岛国提供 8.1 亿美元新援助的计划。这位民主党总统原定于 9 月 29 日在峰会上发表讲话,然后在白宫与参加此次峰会的领导人共进晚餐。美国国务卿布林肯在美国国务院会见了这些领导人。

拜登政府努力改善同太平洋岛国关系的前提,是美国正日益关注中国在该区域与日俱增的军事和经济影响力。今年早些时候,所罗门群岛与北京签署了一项新的安全协议,而在峰会开始前,所罗门已表示,它将拒绝签署任何针对中国的“峰会成果”。

白宫方面宣布的新战略包括要求国会在 10 年内拨款 6 亿美元,以支持该地区经济发展,增进太平洋渔业的气候适应能力,在斐济苏瓦设立美国国际开发署区域代表团。并重申了此前宣布的在所罗门群岛、汤加和基里巴斯开设大使馆的计划。

白宫方面还宣布,经过“适当协商”,其计划承认库克群岛和纽埃为主权国家。美国目前承认这些岛屿为自治领土。

长达 16 页的“太平洋岛国伙伴关系战略”文件指出,太平洋岛国“地缘政治竞争影响加剧”,这直接影响到了美国。

该战略文件声称:“这些影响越来越多地来自中国的压力和经济胁迫,这有可能破坏该地区的和平、繁荣和安全,进而破坏美国的安全。”、“这些挑战要求美国重返该地区。”

这份文件还提出了一系列的战略目标,其中包括将美国在太平洋地区的外交使团数量从 6 个增加到 9 个,并完成与帕劳、密克罗尼西亚和马绍尔群岛续签即将到期的战略伙伴关系协议。该战略文件还要求增加美国海岸警卫队、国家海洋和大气管

理局以及五角大楼在该地区的存在。

斐济、马绍尔群岛、密克罗尼西亚、帕劳、巴布亚新几内亚、萨摩亚、所罗门群岛、汤加、图瓦卢、库克群岛、法属波利尼西亚和新喀里多尼亚的领导人出席了为期两天的峰会。据白宫消息,瓦努阿图和瑙鲁派出了代表参会,澳大利亚、新西兰和太平洋岛国论坛秘书长派出了观察员。

白宫官员承认,自冷战结束以来,美国对该地区的疏忽为北京方面施加其影响留下了机会。

岛国峰会的计划安排是本月早些时候宣布的,而就在几天之后,所罗门群岛要求美国和英国在其批准程序彻底改革前不要向其派遣海军舰艇。所罗门群岛已于今年 4 月与中国签署了一项新的安全协议。

据一位熟悉峰会规划的外交官说,所罗门群岛暗示其不太可能签署美国希望在峰会结束前敲定的联合声明。这位未被授权公开发表评论并要求匿名的外交官认为,抵制的部分原因是所罗门群岛与北京方面的关系日趋紧密。

而美国和峰会参与者正在努力达成一项联合声明,据一位知情人士透露,该声明将避免直接针对中国,但将呼吁维护航行自由,尊重太平洋岛国的主权和领土完整,以及尽快应对气候变化的影响。该人士未被授权公开发表评论。

就在上周,马绍尔群岛退出了与美国就《自由联合协约》进行的谈判,该协约将于明年到期。马绍尔群岛表示,美国没有就核试验的遗留问题做出积极的赔偿。

马绍尔群岛表示,20 世纪 40 年代和 50 年代的几十次测试对该地区环境和人们的健康造成了很大范围的损害,而 20 世纪 80 年代的一项解决方案远远没有解决这一问题。

除与拜登会晤外,岛国领导人还将与众议院议长南希·佩洛西和商务部长吉娜·雷蒙多会晤。

Biden's Pacific Strategy Heralds New Engagement in Region

The White House today unveiled a Pacific strategy designed to bolster US engagement with more than a dozen island nations on issues including climate change and maritime security while pledging to expand the U.S diplomatic presence in the region.

The Biden administration released its new strategy, as well as plans for US\$810 million in new aid for Pacific Island nations, as President Joe Biden prepared to meet with leaders attending the US-Pacific Island Country Summit. The Democratic president was set to address the summit on Thursday (local time) and then host the leaders for a dinner at the White House. Secretary of State Antony Blinken met with leaders at the State Department.

The president's push to improve relations in Pacific comes amid growing U.S concern about China's growing military and economic influence. Earlier this year, the Solomon Islands signed a new

security pact with Beijing, and ahead of the summit signalled it would be hesitant to sign any end-of-summit statement critical of China.

Among the new initiatives the White House announced are plans to ask Congress to appropriate US\$600 million over 10 years to support economic development and promote climate resilience efforts for Pacific fisheries and establish a regional mission of the U.S Agency for International Development in Suva, Fiji. The White House also reiterated previously announced plans to open embassies in the Solomon Islands, Tonga and Kiribati.

The White House also announced plans to recognise the Cook Islands and Niue as sovereign states, after "appropriate consultations." The US currently recognises the islands as self-governing territories.

The 16-page document notes "heightened geopolitical competition impacts" for the Pacific Island countries that

also directly affect the United States.

"Increasingly those impacts include pressure and economic coercion by the People's Republic of China, which risks undermining the peace, prosperity, and security of the region, and by extension, of the United States," the strategy document says. "These challenges demand renewed U.S engagement across the full Pacific Islands region."

Among the broad strategy aims laid out by the Biden administration in the document are expanding the number of U.S diplomatic missions from six to nine across the Pacific and completing work to renew strategic partnership agreements with the Pacific Island nations of Palau, Micronesia and the Marshall Islands that are set to soon expire. The strategy also calls for increasing the presence in the region of the U.S Coast Guard, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Pentagon.

Leaders from Fiji, the Mar-



◀◀◀ shall Islands, Micronesia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, the Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, the Cook Islands, French Polynesia and New Caledonia are attending the two-day summit. Vanuatu and Nauru sent representatives, and Australia, New Zealand and the secretary-general of the Pacific Island Forum sent observers, according to the White House.

White House officials acknowledge that U.S inattentiveness toward the region since the end of the Cold War has left an opening for Beijing to exert its influence.

Plans for the summit were announced earlier this month, just days after the Solomon Islands called on the US and Britain not to send naval vessels to the South Pacific nation until approval processes are overhauled. The Solomons in April signed a new security pact with China.

The Solomon Islands signalled it was unlikely to sign on to a joint statement that the U.S hoped to have hashed out by the end of the summit, according to a diplomat fa-

miliar with summit planning. The diplomat, who was not authorised to comment publicly and spoke on the condition of anonymity, said the resistance is driven in part by the Solomon Islands' tightening relationship with Beijing.

The U.S and summit participants are working toward a summit-concluding joint statement that is expected to avoid directly addressing China, but will include calls for upholding freedom of navigation, respect the sovereign rights and territorial integrity of nations in the region, and the urgency of acting on climate change, according to a person familiar with the matter who was not authorised to comment publicly.

Just last week, the Marshall Islands pulled out of a negotiating session with the US over their Compact of Free Association, which expires next year. The Marshall Islands says the U.S isn't engaging on its claim for proper reparations from the legacy of US nuclear testing in the islands.

The Marshall Islands says

there was extensive environmental and health damage from the dozens of tests in the 1940s and 1950s, which a settlement in the 1980s fell well short of addressing.

Besides their meeting with Biden, island leaders are scheduled to meet on Thursday with House Speaker Nancy Pelosi and Commerce Secretary Gina Raimondo.

新西兰与太平洋盟国一起参加美国主导的军事演习

2022年09月23日 消息来源: STUFF | 图片来源: STUFF

新西兰国防军在斐济完成了由美国牵头的训练演习,此次演习在斐济举行,共有5个国家参与。

新西兰国防军表示,来自林顿和伯纳姆第1旅的55名士兵参加了“车轮”演习,以提高在城市和丛林环境中的应战能力。

来自新西兰、澳大利亚、斐济、英国和美国太平洋陆军(USARPAC)的100多名士兵参加了战术型野战训练演习。

新西兰国防军在一份声明中表示:“训练还包括演示持续射击机枪、分段攻击和伏击、对敌人间接射击的反应以及道德决策场景。”。

迫击炮演习在距离斐济首都苏瓦214公里的瑙索里高地进行。

新西兰皇家步兵团(RNZIR)还进行了侦察行动、分区和分排演习、生存和跟踪集训。

新西兰陆地部队指挥官休麦卡斯兰准将表示,新西兰与太平洋军事伙伴有着长期的合作关系,新西兰方面珍视与他们一起训练的任何机会。

麦卡斯兰还说:“这次演习还为我们的人民提供了浸润于斐济文化环境的机会,这有利于与我们的太平洋军事组织建立牢固的职业和个人关系,并且在不同于新西兰的环境中进行训练。”

他还表达了如下观点“我们正利用每一个机会相互学习。在这个过程中,这些技能锻造和关系的建立,加上专业精神,为我们地区的美好未来创造了条件。”

“这次演习汇集了二战期间在所罗门群岛作战的盟友。”

美国海军司令维克多·兰格则透露,演习的名称源自二战期间的“车轮行动”,当时美国与新西兰、澳大利亚和当时的英国殖民地斐济的军队并肩作战,以摧毁位于巴布亚新几内亚拉包尔的日本基地。

有人猜测,此次演习与中国在太平洋地区日益增长的影响力有关。

美国还于6月至8月在夏威夷主导了另一场军事演习,包括新西兰在内的26个国家参加了演习。

中国外交部发言人汪文斌9月21日在例行记者会上表示:“中方对有关国家之间开展正常防务合作不持异议”

“但有关合作不应当针对第三方。”汪文斌说。

今年3月,所罗门群岛与中国签署了一项安全协议,引发了地区军事化的警告,此后,美国承诺将加强其在太平洋地区的参与。

然而所罗门群岛总理马纳西·索加瓦雷否认该协议将使中国在太平洋国家建立海军基地。

美国副总统卡玛拉哈里斯7月在苏瓦举行的太平洋领导人峰会上表示,美国将在汤加和基里巴斯开设新大使馆。

哈里斯还承诺向岛国提供8600万新西兰元的渔业援助。

为期11天的军事演习已于9月23日结束。

NZ Joins Pacific Allies in US–Led Military Exercise

The New Zealand Defence Force has completed a United States-led training exercise in Fiji, involving soldiers from five nations.

Fifty-five soldiers from the 1st (NZ) Brigade in Linton and Burnham participated in Exercise Cartwheel to enhance capability in both urban and jungle environments, the NZDF said.

The tactical field training exercise involved more than 100 soldiers from NZ, Australia, Fiji, Britain and the US Army Pacific (USARPAC).

“The training also included demonstrations of sustained fire machine guns, section attacks and ambushes, reacting to enemy indirect firing, and ethical decision-making scenarios,” NZDF said in a statement.

The mortar demonstrations were conducted in the Nausori Highlands, 214 kilometres from the Fijian capital Suva.

The Royal New Zealand Infantry Regiment (RNZIR),

also carried out reconnaissance operations, section and platoon harbours drills, survival and tracking training.

Brigadier Hugh McAslan, New Zealand's Land Component Commander, said Aotearoa has long-standing relationships with its Pacific military partners, and values any opportunity to train with them.

“This exercise also provides opportunities for our people to immerse themselves in the Fijian culture, build strong professional and personal relationships with our Pacific military whānau, as well as train in an environment that is different to New Zealand,” McAslan said.

“We are taking every opportunity to learn from one another. In doing so, these skills and relationships, coupled with professionalism, set the conditions for a bright future for our region.”

“The exercise brought together the same allies which fought in the Solomon Islands

during World War II.”

US Navy Commander Victor Lange said the name of the exercise originated from Operation Cartwheel during World War II, in which the Americans fought alongside the militaries of New Zealand, Australia and Fiji – then a British colony – to neutralise the Japanese base at Rabaul in Papua New Guinea.

There has been speculation that the exercise is linked to China's growing influence in the Pacific.

The US also led a military exercise, from June to August in Hawaii, which involved 26 nations including New Zealand.

A spokesperson at the Chinese Foreign Ministry, Wang Wenbin, told reporters in Beijing on Friday that China had “no objections to normal defence cooperation.”

“But the cooperation should not be directed at third parties,” Wang said.

The US has promised to step up its engagement in the Pa-





cific after the Solomon Islands signed a security deal with China in March that has prompting warnings of a militarisation of the region.

Solomons' Prime Minister Manasseh Sogavare has denied the agreement will see a Chinese naval base being established in the Pacific nation.

US Vice President Kamala Harris told a Pacific leaders' summit in Suva in July that the US would open new embassies in Tonga and Kiribati.

Harris also committed NZ\$86 million for fisheries assistance to the island states.

The 11-day military exercise in Fiji ended on Friday.

来自林顿和伯纳姆的第一（新西兰）旅的 55 名战斗士兵参加了此次演习，以提高在城市和丛林环境中的能力。



英国在印太地区的存在概述

2022 年 09 月 19 日 消息来源: UK DEFENCE JOURNAL/PACNEWS

英国国防部概述了英国在印太地区的军事存在,指出近年来英国的军事存在有所增加。

罗姆福德议会议员安德鲁·罗辛德尔(Andrew Rosindell)问道:“就《2021 综合评估》第 67 页和最近地缘政治紧张局势升级,请问国防大臣,他的部门最近对英国在印度洋 - 太平洋地区的军事存在充分性有怎样的评估?”

国防部国务部长詹姆斯·希佩(James Heappey)回应道:“《综合评估》承认,印太地区处于地缘政治竞争加剧的中心,具有多个潜在的爆发点。台海安全亦令人担忧。我们将继续鼓励开诚布公地沟通,并努力缓和当下紧张局势。”

他表示“英国国防部定期审查英国的全球防御态势和能力,以应对新出现的威胁和危机。我们尚未评估英国在印太地区的军事存在是否充足。然而,我们正在加强国防方面的合作,增加与该地区安全组织的接触,并与美国、澳大利亚和其他区域合作伙伴联合开展演习,包括通过五国联防(FPDA)安排成员国进行演习。”

詹姆斯·希佩(James Heappey)说“我们在该地区的海上存在有所增长,部署了两艘近海巡逻船(OPV)作为我们持续存在的政策的一部分。此外,英国和美国在英属印度洋领土上的联合防御设施在我们维护该地区安全的努力中发挥着至关重要的作用,我们还通过驻地步兵营在文莱保持长期存在。”

英国皇家海军透露,最近,近海巡逻船“斯佩”号(HMS Spey)与西南太平洋的海军、海岸警卫队和警察一道,共同努力保护当地的渔业资源。

“斯佩”号(HMS Spey)参加了为期十天的“岛主行动”(Operation Island Chief),这是每年四次联合行动中的一次,重点是发现、报告、逮捕和制止非法、未报告和无管制的捕捞活动。据估计,非法捕捞每年会使太平洋岛国损失超过 1.5 亿美元(1.27 亿英镑)的收入。

在此次“岛主行动”中,17 个国家联手对太平洋的广袤区域进行了监测——该区域面积超过 1840 万平方公里,比北海大 30 倍,盛产金枪鱼——包括了澳大利亚、新西兰、斐济、巴布亚新几内亚、所罗门群岛和瓦努阿图等国经济禁区的水域。

这是英国皇家海军首次参与此次行动,也是姊妹巡逻舰“斯佩”号和“塔马”号参与的范围更大的五年部署计划的众多任务之一。

British Presence in Indo-Pacific Outlined

The Ministry of Defence has outlined the British military presence in the Indo-Pacific, pointing out that it has grown in recent years.

Andrew Rosindell, Member of Parliament for Romford, asked: “To ask the Secretary of State for Defence, with reference to page 67 of the Integrated Review 2021 and the escalation of tensions on the Taiwan border, what recent assessment his Department has made of the adequacy of the UK’s military presence in the Indo-Pacific region.”

James Heappey Minister of State for the Ministry of Defence, responded: “The Integrated Review recognises that the Indo-Pacific region is at the centre of intensifying geopolitical competition with multiple potential flashpoints. The recent actions and remarks made by China on Taiwan are concerning. We will continue to encourage open communication and de-escalation.

The Ministry of Defence reg-

ularly reviews UK global defence posture and capabilities to take account of emerging threats and crises. We have not made an assessment as to the adequacy of the UK’s military presence in the Indo-Pacific region. However, we are strengthening defence and security cooperation, increasing our engagement with regional security groupings and exercising with the U.S, Australia and regional partners, including through the Five Powers Defence Arrangements (FPDA) members.

Our maritime presence in the region has grown, with the deployment of two Offshore Patrol Vessels (OPVs) as part of our persistent presence approach. The joint UK and U.S defence facility on the British Indian Ocean Territory plays a vital role in our efforts to keep the region secure and we retain a permanent presence in Brunei, through the Resident Infantry Battalion.”

Recently, Offshore patrol ship HMS Spey joined navies, coast guards and police in the southwest Pacific on a con-

certed effort to protect local fishing stocks, say the Royal Navy.

“Over ten days Spey took part in Operation Island Chief, one of four concerted efforts every year focusing on detecting, reporting, apprehending and deterring illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing. Illegal fishing is estimated to cost the Pacific Island nations more than US\$150m (£127m) every year in lost revenue.

Seventeen nations have joined forces to monitor activities across a vast area of the Pacific – more than 18.4 million square kilometers of ocean, 30 times larger than the North Sea and rich with tuna – covering waters in the economic exclusion zones of Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu amongst others.

It’s the first time the Royal Navy has taken part in the operation, one of many varied missions as part of the broader five-year Pacific mission by sister patrol ships HMS Spey and Tamar.”

美国军方将扩大其在南太地区的影响力

2022 年 09 月 16 日 消息来源: PACIFIC ISLAND TIMES/PACNEWS

在地区稳定和经济安全面临日益严重的威胁之际, 华盛顿宣布了扩大美国在南太地区军事存在的计划。

“美国国防部将探索新的和独特的方法来加强该地区的安全, 并帮助他们建立成为安全的, 独立的行动者的能力和复原力。” 国务院发言人办公室的一份情况说明书称。

美国国防部表示: “国防部正在努力增加其在该地区的官方代表和安全合作办公室, 并确保太平洋岛国在国防部内部得到优先考虑。”

9 月 13 日, 在檀香山东西中心举行的 2022 年太平洋诸岛领导人会议开幕之际, 美国国务院发布了一份详细的情况介绍。

副国务卿温迪·谢尔曼率领美国代表团, 与 16 位太平洋岛屿领导人一道参加了这个太平洋岛屿发展署召集的为首脑会议, 会议为期三天。

美国国务院表示, 其国防部已与帕劳、密克罗尼西亚联邦和马绍尔群岛以及其他太平洋岛国合作, 以“支持太平洋岛屿国家能力建设举措, 提高其海事主权意识”。

美国国务院表示: “美国海岸警卫队将与伙伴国家合作, 通过海事执法、维护生命财产安全、保障公海航行以及提供人道主义援助, 为太平洋岛国提供支持。”

其补充道“美国海岸警卫队是印太地区值得信赖的盟友, 我们很自豪能通过与太平洋岛国签订的 11 项双边协议来支持我们的合作伙伴。”

这些协议使海岸警卫队和美国海军舰艇以及执法人员能够与东道国合作, 同时促进其“执行法律法规的主权”。

除了美国和中国争夺该地区主导权所带来的地缘政治紧张外, 该区域还面临着毒品走私、人口贩运和非法捕鱼等跨国犯罪的困境。

上个月, 美国海军将独立级濒海战斗舰“杰克逊”号和“奥克兰”号部署到该地区, 美国海岸警卫队太平洋执法分队也在该地区执行海上行动。

海岸警卫队官员表示, 南太地区的海事支持计划是一项利用国防部在该地区的资产“提高海上安全和海上领土意识, 最终加强该地区的区域稳定性和伙伴关系”的计划。

美国国务院表示, 过去十年, 华盛顿在太平洋岛屿地区投资了 15 亿美元。

该部门声称“根据印太战略, 我们将继续与太平洋岛国合作应对最紧迫的挑战, 包括经济和环境复原力、水和粮食安全、健康安全、海洋领域意识, 以及加强民主机构和良好的治理,” 并且“通过政府的全球基础设施和投资伙伴关系, 扩大部署安全数字连接的努力; 作为政府的基石国际适应倡议 PREPARE 的一部分, 在该地区建立气候适应力; 加强全球卫生系统和卫生安全; 并促进性别平等和公平。”

在太平洋诸岛领导人会议上, 谢尔曼还宣布了几个将为行政治理、人民交流项目、气候复原力以及信息和通信技术提供帮助的新计划。

U.S Military to Expand Footprint in Pacific Islands Region

Washington has announced plans to amplify U.S military presence in the Pacific islands region amid growing threats to regional stability and economic security.

“The U.S Department of Defense will explore new and unique approaches to bolster the region’s security and help build their capacity and resilience as secure, independent actors,” states a fact sheet from the State Department’s Office of the Spokesperson.

“DoD is working to expand its official representation and security cooperation offices in the region and work to ensure the Pacific islands are prioritized across the department,” the department said.

The State Department issued a lengthy fact sheet to coincide with the opening of the 12th Pacific Islands Conference of Leaders summit at the East-West Centre in Honolulu on 13 September.

Deputy Secretary of State Wendy Sherman leads a U.S delegation, joining 16 Pacific

island leaders who gather for the three-day summit convened by the Pacific Islands Development Programme.

The State Department said the DoD has teamed up with Palau, the Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands, among other Pacific island nations, “to support capacity-building initiatives to enhance maritime domain awareness.”

“Working with its partner nations, the U.S Coast Guard supports the Pacific island countries by conducting maritime law enforcement, protecting life and property, safeguarding navigation on the high seas, and providing humanitarian assistance,” the State Department said.

“The U.S Coast Guard is a trusted ally in the Indo-Pacific and is proud to support its partners by leveraging 11 bilateral shiprider agreements with Pacific island countries,” the department added.

These agreements have enabled Coast Guard and U.S Navy vessels as well as law

enforcers to work with host nations while promoting their “sovereignty to enforce their laws and regulations.”

Besides geopolitical tension brought about by the U.S. and China’s battle for dominance in the region, Pacific islands are confronted by transnational crimes such as drug smuggling, human trafficking and illegal fishing.

Last month, Independence-variant littoral combat ships USS Jackson and USS Oakland deployed to the region, with USCG Pacific Tactical Law Enforcement Team detachments on board, to conduct maritime law enforcement operations.

Coast Guard officials said the Oceania Maritime Support Initiative is a programme that leverages DOD assets transiting the region “to improve maritime security and maritime domain awareness, ultimately supporting regional stability and partnerships in Oceania.”

The State Department said Washington has invested





US\$1.5 billion in the Pacific island region over the past decade.

“Under the Indo-Pacific strategy, we will continue to broaden our efforts to partner with Pacific island countries and territories on their most pressing challenges, including economic and environmental resilience, water and food security, health security, maritime domain awareness, and strengthening democratic institutions and good governance,” the department said.

“Through the administration’s Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment, we will also expand our efforts to deploy secure digital connectivity; build climate resilience in the region as part of PREPARE, the administration’s cornerstone international adaptation initiative; strengthen global health systems and health security; and advance gender equality and equity.”

At the PICL summit, Sherman announced several new programmes that will provide assistance for governance, people-to-people programmes, climate resilience, and information and communications technology.

太平洋岛国论坛与基里巴斯进行外交对话，希望说服其重返论坛

2022年09月13日 消息来源: RNZ/PACNEWS

太平洋岛国论坛已经开始与基里巴斯进行外交对话，希望说服它重返论坛。

基里巴斯于7月退出论坛，理由是对这个区域共同体的领导层以及6月签署的《苏瓦协定》感到担忧。

《太平洋岛屿时报》援引斐济总理兼论坛主席姆拜尼马拉马的话对此事发表评论：越来越确定的是，当太平洋岛国作为一个区域共同体团结起来面对当下这个动荡的、充满挑战和变数的战略环境时会更加强大。

他说太平洋岛国拥有丰富的历史、广阔的海洋和经得起时间考验的文化。

姆拜尼马拉马还表示，论坛倾向于探索与基里巴斯保持更密切地外交接触的选项。

上个月底，斐济渔业部长塞米·科罗伊拉维萨乌 (Semi Koroilavesau) 前往基里巴斯，将论坛渔业局主席一职移交给基里巴斯渔业和海洋资源开发部长蒂瓦乌里巴纳塔克 (Ribanataake Tiwau)。

据《太平洋岛屿时报》报道，他还担任了姆拜尼马拉马的特使，与基里巴斯副总统蒂亚·托阿图展开了关于重新接触的讨论。

姆拜尼马拉马感谢基里巴斯官员，他们“在这一敏感而关键的重新参与之旅中迈出了一小步，这将确保太平洋岛屿论坛更加强大、更加包容、更具响应性。”

他说：“让我代表论坛领导人重申，基里巴斯人民和政府将永远是蓝色太平洋大陆的组成部分。”

Dialogue Begins to Get Kiribati Back into Pacific Islands Forum

The Pacific Islands Forum has started a diplomatic dialogue with Kiribati, in the hope of persuading it to return to the fold.

Kiribati withdrew from the Forum in July citing concerns over the regional body's leadership, as well as the Suva Agreement which was signed in June.

Guam's Pacific Islands Times quotes Fiji Prime Minister and Forum chair, Frank Bainimarama, as saying it is increasingly clear they are stronger when they are united as one region in confronting a dynamic, challenging and fluid strategic environment.

He said Pacific Island nations share a rich history, a vast ocean, and a culture which will continue to withstand the test of time.

Bainimarama said the Forum is inclined to explore options to retain its closer diplomatic engagement with Kiribati.

Late last month, Semi Koroilavesau, Fiji's fisheries minister, travelled to Kiribati to hand over the chairmanship of the Forum Fisheries Agency to Kiribati's Minister of Fisheries and Marine Resources Development, Ribanataake Tiwau.

And according to the Pacific Islands Times he also acted as Bainimarama's special envoy, initiating re-engagement discussions with Kiribati's vice president, Teuea Toatu.

Bainimarama thanked Kiribati officials who "have initiated a small step in what is a sensitive yet crucial journey of re-engagement that will ensure a stronger, more inclusive, and more responsive Pacific Islands Forum."

He said "on behalf of Forum leaders, let me reaffirm that the people and government of Kiribati will always be integral members of the Blue Pacific Continent,"

太平洋岛国旅游业复苏滞后，专家预计游客增长缓慢

2022 年 09 月 08 日 消息来源: STUFF | 图片来源: STUFF

联合国有关机构表示，太平洋岛屿国家的旅游业正落后于世界其他地区——距离新冠疫情爆发已有两年时间，该地区的复苏预计将是坎坷的。

欧洲和美洲的旅游业正在蓬勃发展，但太平洋岛屿国家却举步维艰，尽管许多岛屿国家已重新向国际游客开放。

联合国世界旅游组织(UNWTO)的数据显示，由于较为严格的政策与限制，今年亚太地区的游客人数将保持在疫情前的 30%。

但新西兰旅游业协会 (TIA) 表示，新西兰预计不会出现上述情况。

欧洲是新西兰人的首选旅游目的地，引领全球旅游业复苏，国际游客人数是 2021 年前五个月的四倍多 (+350%)。

联合国的数据还显示，今年前五个月，欧洲游客比疫情前下降了 36%。

亚太地区的游客数量低于其两年前的 90%。

联合国在一份声明中表示，在新冠肺炎爆发之前，有多达五家中国航空公司通航太平洋岛屿国家，现如今，其中几家已不再飞往该地区。

联合国表示，影响国际旅游业复苏的其他因素包括经济环境、较高的交通和住宿成本、持续的疫情、疫苗接种普及面不够广、消费者信心下降以及各国缺乏协调一致的应对措施。

疫情爆发前，新西兰有 390 万游客。截至今年 6 月，共有 31 万人次入境，比 2021 增加了 12.4 万人次。

旅游业协会发现，太平洋岛国地区的重要旅客来源地——中国的出入境限制，是该地区游客减少的另一个主要因素。

新西兰旅游业协会(TIA)首席执行官黎贝卡英格拉姆 (Rebecca Ingram) 表示：“中国是我们仅次于澳大利亚的第二大旅客来源地。”

“值得注意的是，联合国世界旅游组织的报告着眼于 2022 年前五个月，即新西兰与世界大部分地区重新开放边界之前。

“澳大利亚游客从 4 月 12 日起获准入境，来自美国、英国、欧洲、日本、韩国和新加坡等免签国家的旅客从 5 月 1 日起获准。我们的边境自 8 月 1 日以来对来自世界各地的游客全面开放。”

新西兰预计到夏天才会有大批游客。

黎贝卡英格拉姆(Rebecca Ingram)表示：“我们的客人正在回来。我们目前主要看到的是来拜访家人和朋友的，以及澳大利亚人来享受我们的滑雪季。”

“我们预计，国际游客将在整个夏季增加，这是我们传统的旅游旺季，我们正在听取 TIA 成员对夏季健康调查水平的积极反馈。”

联合国预计亚太地区将在今年余下时间内继续落后。

但英格拉姆表示，新西兰的前景较为乐观。

“该行业的复苏可能需要两三年的时间，但我们似乎会看到 2022-23 年夏季的强劲开局。”





新冠肺炎迫使许多热点地区,尤其是太平洋地区,重新思考其旅游方式。

据世界银行报道,2019年,近180万人访问了太平洋岛屿国家,其中近100万人前往斐济。2018年,太平洋地区共有240万游客。

该地区的旅游官员乐观地表示,他们将在未来三年内复苏。

亚太旅游协会(PATA)首席执行官利兹·奥蒂古拉(Liz Ortiguera)表示,接下来将有一些举措支持其成员国和所涉及的广泛的行业。

利兹·奥蒂古拉(Liz Ortiguera)最近在南太平洋旅游组织(South Pacific Tourism Organization)“重敞大门”系列活动(Reopening the Pacific Series)上发表讲话时表示,讨论内容包括该地区如何恢复“连通性并运作和创造新的机会”。

她说“我们已尽力为我们的成员提供资源,以更好地跟进和掌握旅游业复苏的进展情况。”

“我们将相关预测指标的更新从每年一更改为每个季度一更,这是因为我们的数据是来自所有的39个目的地政府部门”

利兹·奥蒂古拉(Liz Ortiguera)表示,由于中国仍处于封闭状态,东亚和北亚的大部分地区都受到限制,游客们都将目光投向了欧洲和美国。

前往斐济的游客不再需要在抵达时进行 Covid-19 测试。



Pacific Tourism Recovery Lags, Experts Expect Slow Visitor Growth

Travel in the Pacific is trailing the rest of the world – two years on from Covid-19 – and the region should expect a bumpy recovery, the United Nations says.

While tourism is surging in Europe and America, the Pacific is struggling despite many of the islands having reopened to international visitors.

The tourist figures for the Pacific and Asia regions will remain at 30% this year compared to pre-pandemic levels due to stricter policies and restrictions, data from the UN World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO) shows.

But Tourism Industry Aotearoa (TIA) says that's not expected to be the case in New Zealand.

Europe, a top spot for Kiwis, is leading the global tourism recovery with more than four times as many international visitors as in the first five

months of 2021 (+350%).

The UN data also showed that in the first five months of this year, visitors to Europe were down 36% on pre-pandemic levels.

For the Pacific and Asia regions, tourist numbers were below 90% of what they were two years ago.

In a statement, the United Nations said prior to Covid-19, there were up to five Chinese carriers with several in the Pacific that no longer fly to the region at present.

The UN said other factors weighing in on the recovery of international tourism included the economic environment, higher transport and accommodation costs, ongoing pandemic/uneven vaccine roll-out, lower consumer confidence and the lack of co-ordinated response among countries.

In 2019, there were 3.9 million visitors to New Zealand. As of June this year, 310,000 arriv-

als were recorded, up 124,000 from June 2021.

Tourism Aotearoa found that China, a key market for the Pacific, being closed was another major factor in the drop in arrivals in the region.

“China was our second-biggest visitor market after Australia,” TIA chief executive Rebecca Ingram said.

“It’s important to note that the UNWTO report looks at the first five months of 2022, before New Zealand’s borders reopened with much of the world.

“Australian travellers were permitted from 12 April, and manuhiri from visa waiver countries, including the USA, UK, Europe, Japan, Korea and Singapore, were allowed from 1 May. Our borders have been fully open to visitors from anywhere in world since 1 August.”

New Zealand is not expecting visitors in numbers until summer.





“Our international manuhiri are returning. We are currently seeing mainly those visiting family and friends, and Australians coming over to enjoy our ski season,” Ingram said.

“We expect that international arrivals will increase through the summer which is traditionally our peak travel period, and we are hearing positive feedback from TIA members of healthy inquiry levels for summer.”

The UN expects Asia-Pacific to lag for the rest of this year.

But the outlook is more positive for New Zealand, Ingram said.

“The industry’s recovery is likely to take two or three years, but it appears that we will see a strong start for the 2022-23 summer.”

Covid-19 has forced many hotspots, especially in the Pacific, to rethink their approach to tourism.

In 2019, close to 1.8 million

people visited the Pacific Islands with nearly 1 million of them headed to Fiji, the World Bank reported. There were 2.4 million arrivals in the Pacific in 2018.

Tourism officials in the region are optimistic they will recover in the next three years.

Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA) chief executive Liz Ortiguera said there are initiatives to support its members and the broader industry.

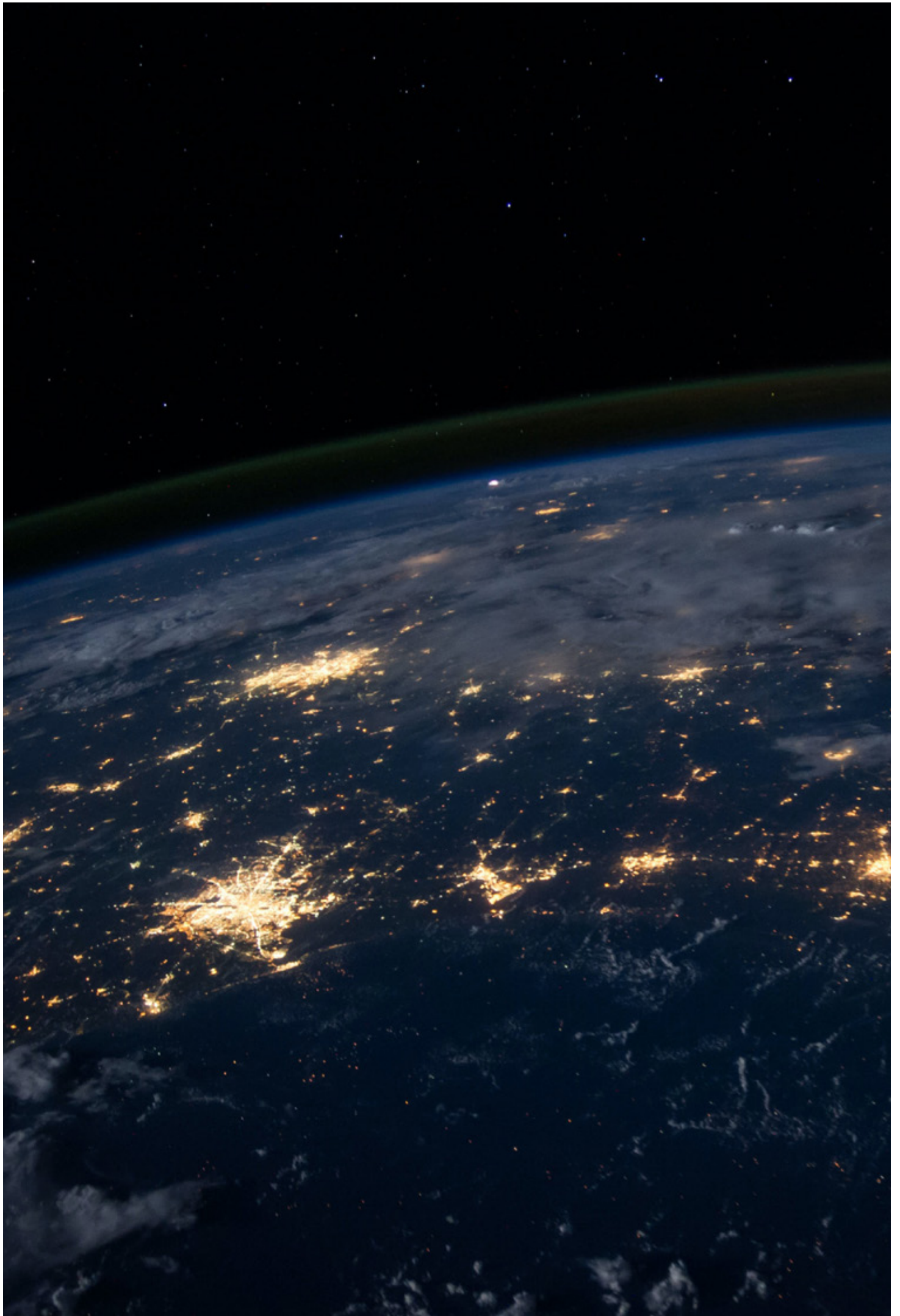
Addressing the recent South Pacific Tourism Organisation Reopening the Pacific Series, Ortiguera said discussions included how the region could get that “connectivity back and up and running, and forge new opportunities”.

“We have tried to bring our members the resources to better understand how this recovery is unfolding,” she said.

“We changed our forecast updates more frequently from annually to quarterly and this

was because of the source of our data which comes from the governments themselves – all 39 destinations.”

Ortiguera said with China still closed and much of the east and north Asia limited, travellers were looking to Europe and America.



智库报告

THINK-TANK REPORTS

美国重整对巴布亚新几内亚的接触战略框架

2022年09月06日 文章来源: USIP

美国需要重新调整其安全合作和发展援助的战略。

由于美国寻求积极恢复与太平洋岛国的关系,巴布亚新几内亚已成为美国的关注焦点。美国与巴布亚新几内亚的接触战略需要采取包括跨国安全合作和发展援助在内的综合措施。美国应该设想出完备的战略框架,而不是仅仅只是依赖某些特定机构。美国所构想的新战略框架应帮助巴布亚新几内亚应对新的挑战、对抗中国激进的地区主义政策,从而巩固美国在太平洋地区的领导地位。

美国的军方和民间机构都意识到,有必要建立富有创造性和活力的伙伴关系,惟其如此才能够成功实施新的安全合作和发展援助计划。要调动非政府和私营部门的知识、经验和资源,使之有助于建设更加完善的地区稳定机制。

美国已加紧行动

在2018年的亚太经济合作组织年度会议上,时任美国副总统迈克彭斯(Mike Pence)明确指出,美国将与巴布亚新几内亚和澳大利亚合作,在马努斯岛的隆布鲁姆海军基地开展合作。巴布亚新几内亚政府要求建立更广泛的次区域安全援助和经济合作项目,从而实现总体发展目标。此后,这项合作倡议的落实由于缺乏相应的推进措施以及新冠疫情流行等因素而受到阻碍。

拜登政府有意强化美国对太平洋岛国的承诺。美国印太司令部(USINDOPACOM)发布的2022财年《国防授权法案》(NDAA)第1242节强调了“太平洋威慑倡议”(PDI)。这项倡议与2020年《全球脆弱性法案》(GFA)保持一致。这两项立法结合起来,为加强美国与巴布亚新几内亚关系的战略框架提供了重要保障。

该倡议旨在向该地区的盟国和伙伴保证美国的承诺。到2025年,《全球脆弱性法案》将为受外

部冲突和内部暴力威胁的国家提供额外的11.5亿美元援助。私营部门和非政府组织参与其中,是成功实施《全球脆弱性法案》的关键所在。

此外,《促进美国长期参与太平洋法案》(the Boosting Long-term U.S. Engagement in the Pacific Act)或《蓝色太平洋法案》(the BLUE Pacific Act)已被纳入《美国竞争法案》(American Competes Act),呼吁相关民事机构“将大洋洲国家提升至战略性国家安全和经济优先事项的地位”。增加国防开支和民事机构资金的集体立法有望增进区域的协调。

一些可立即采取的初步措施

《全球脆弱性法案》的推行受到巴布亚新几内亚的欢迎,这项倡议将有助于帮助巴布亚新几内亚打击跨国犯罪、惩治腐败和黑社会活动,巴布亚新几内亚政府也将这项倡议视为巩固两国关系的机会。此外,该法案和太平洋威慑倡议还将改善基础设施,加快新基地设施的建设,促进经济增长。但是,建立一个以双方国会授权为基础的次区域参与框架需要时间,而且面临巨大的复杂性。在其他资金到位之前,可以利用现有资源立即采取一些措施。例如,作为安全合作和发展援助的一部分,美国可以投资可再生能源,以提高对气候变化的抵御能力。这种“绿色产业”还引入了新的、更可持续的技术,为太平洋岛国提供前所未有的建设资源;

为劳动力流动提供资金;加强港口和航空设施建设,以此满足海上安全行动的迫切需求;在中学和大学课程中增加通信和计算机编程课程,以提升经济贸易的畅通性;增加职业培训资金从而市场对熟练和半熟练劳动力的迫切需求;增加人道主义援助和救灾计划的准备、资金和培训等等。相信通过这些措施,巴布亚新几内亚有能力成为这种区域经济发展的典范。



可持续规划是获得长期成功的关键

要先获得上述方案的长期成功，捐助国和受援国需要进行可持续规划，并且应涵盖所有性别，正如《妇女、和平与安全国家行动计划》（the National Action Plans on Women, Peace and Security）的要求所提出的那样。此外，该战略必须纳入一个可识别的永久性计划，以解决威胁巴布亚新几内亚稳定的性别暴力（GBV）。

军事和发展部门之间的协调不足将导致美国与巴布亚新几内亚的接触继续存在缺陷。巴布亚新几内亚部落和城市帮派使用暴力解决争端的倾向将使当地执法部门不堪重负。马努斯岛上滞留的难民和移民的处境给当地情况带来了额外的压力。难民的失控增长有可能加剧这种暴力，尤其是它将影响到妇女和其他弱势群体。

上述问题可能最终带来国家层次上的政治矛盾以及马努斯省内部的不满。这有可能不利于减少暴力侵害妇女和弱势群体的问题。此外，这将预示着巴布新几内亚打破其缓解国内问题的承诺，并在整个地区传递负面信号。

需要一项全面的战略

尽管美国拥有国会两党的适当支持和新生的地区架构模式，但它缺乏机构间和非政府组织的协调，无法建立必要的框架，将国家安全目标与人类安全优先事项相结合。解决这些问题的综合战略要求美国改变其实现地区目标的方法。

区域伙伴加大努力向巴布亚新几内亚提供安全援助将是维持其内部整体稳定和缓解地区不稳定的一个因素。美国和澳大利亚要想成功扩建马努斯岛的设施，就必须要以当地的经济发展为前提。这包括继续对电气化、可再生能源、住房和劳动力开发方面进行投资，以保障基础设施扩建和人类安全需求。这些投资有助于推动巴布亚新几内亚发挥制衡中国进军所罗门群岛的作用。

建立适当的接触战略框架

为了迅速采取行动，为马努斯岛和其他省份的发展制定一项有影响力的战略，美国应该设想一个与印太司令部协调的框架，而不仅仅是依赖其民事机构。根据《全球脆弱性法案》的总体指导方针

以及国会的明确意图，巴布亚新几内亚的目标必须包括这样一个框架，其能够创建起一个不同的机制，在加强安全合作和应对国内不稳定方面取得进展。

随着美国重振与巴布亚新几内亚的接触战略框架，有许多途径可以实施积极的变化。然而，美国必须迅速采取行动，对抗来自中国和其他对手的地区竞争。由华盛顿授权并由美国驻莫尔兹比港大使馆监督的非政府实体应成为区域参与框架的一部分。这个新实体将为包括国务院、美国国际开发署和美国海岸警卫队在内的军事和民事机构提供周到的指导和投入。

建立一个与美国大使馆国家工作队对接的非政府实体将能够调动广泛的行事能力，这些职能得益于深厚的地区经验以及与合作伙伴、盟国和利益相关者的长期关系。这个实体将不会受到官僚主义约束、行政限制或人事指导方针的阻碍，从而妨碍政策和计划执行的敏捷性和灵活性。

澳大利亚已经制定了发展计划，这些计划将补充更广泛的美国接触政策，而不会分散或掩盖地区伙伴目前的努力。美国将与伙伴国家合作，帮助实现与当地关切和优先事项适当一致的区域目标。所有措施还应为建立一个有吸引力的框架制定基本规则，支持扩大经济增长和发展，为共同商定的可交付成果提供明确的标准。

此外，该非政府实体还将通过直接与省政府、捐助国和多边发展组织以及其他当地非政府组织合作来负责制定实施战略。通过这些多边论坛制定的接触模式将成为美国与巴布亚新几内亚长期稳定接触的基础。这一框架可以进一步转移到新兴的布干维尔岛（仍涵盖于《全球脆弱性法案》）甚至大美拉尼西亚。这种持续的基础设施也将为美国提供一种可转移的外交方法和必要的工具，以对抗来自中国和其他地区对手的竞争。

美国有能力迅速调整其外交范围，建立充满创造性和活力的公私伙伴关系。重新调整对巴布亚新几内亚的安全合作和发展援助对于地区成功至关重要。在美国寻求加强地区稳定和巩固美国在太平洋地区的领导地位时，必须利用非政府和私营部门的知识、经验和资源。

A Framework for U.S. Engagement with Papua New Guinea

The United States needs to rethink security cooperation and development assistance.

Papua New Guinea (PNG) has become a key focal point for the United States as it aggressively renews ties with Pacific Island countries. U.S. engagement with PNG will require a comprehensive approach that incorporates cross-nation security cooperation and development assistance. Traditional approaches are insufficient to meet these goals. The United States should envision a framework beyond sole reliance on its military and civilian agencies. This new framework would serve to address PNG's unique challenges, counter China's regional activism and undergird U.S. leadership in the Pacific.

The U.S. military and civilian agencies recognize the need for inclusion of creative and dynamic public-private partnerships to successfully enact new security cooperation and development assistance programs. The nongovernmental and private sector's knowl-

edge, experience and resources must be part of a mechanism to strengthen regional stability.

United States Steps Up

At the annual Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation meeting in 2018, then U.S. Vice President Mike Pence affirmed that the United States would partner with PNG and Australia on their joint initiative at Lombrum Naval Base on Manus Island. Provincial authorities implored that such base expansion include broader sub-regional security assistance and economic cooperation to sustain overall development objectives. The initial enthusiasm for this announcement has since been stymied by lackluster follow-through and Covid-19 pandemic complications. The Biden administration's commitment to "significantly stepping up our game in the Pacific Islands" promises to overcome this setback.

The U.S. commitment is evidenced by a series of bipartisan congressional legislative mandates that call for more

active engagement with the Indo-Pacific. U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (USINDOPACOM) regional planning is now defined in Section 1242 of the 2022 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) as the Pacific Deterrence Initiative (PDI). The PDI is being aligned with the 2020 Global Fragility Act (GFA). Combined, both pieces of legislation provide critical elements for establishing a strategic framework that strengthens relations between the United States and PNG.

The PDI provides the Department of Defense investments that would strengthen military capabilities across all domains, construct new facilities and build partner country capacity. These initiatives are geared to reassure allies and partners across the region of the depth of U.S. commitment. Most importantly, congressional legislation underpinning this shift in critical military resources will require multibillion-dollar investments over a 20-year period.

The GFA provides an addi-





tional \$1.15 billion in assistance through 2025 for countries threatened by external conflict and internal violence. Instability resulting from these factors threatens to undermine democratic institutions and thwart economic development. Private sector and nongovernmental organization (NGO) participation to augment civilian agencies is central to successful GFA implementation.

In addition, the Boosting Long-term U.S. Engagement in the Pacific Act, or the BLUE Pacific Act, which has been incorporated in the America Competes Act, calls for civilian agencies “to elevate the countries of Oceania as a strategic national security and economic priority.” Congressional legislation that increases defense spending and civilian agency funding has the potential to accelerate harmonization of regional efforts.

Some Immediate First Steps

The situation in PNG is not subject to regional conflict by state and/or non-state actors. Port Moresby, however, welcomed GFA participation as a means to help thwart the crime, corruption and gang activities that

weaken the country. The PNG government also saw the GFA as an opportunity to expand its donor country base and help cement ties to Washington. Moreover, the combined objectives of the PDI and GFA would support improved infrastructure and expedite construction of new base facilities while generating economic growth.

Building a subregional engagement framework anchored in bipartisan congressional authorizations takes time and is fraught with complications. However, there are immediate steps that can be taken using existing resources until other funding comes online. For example, the United States could invest in renewable energies to improve resilience to climate change as part of security cooperation and development assistance. This “greening” also introduces new, more sustainable technologies and provides access to resources needed to build new regional facilities previously unavailable to Pacific Island countries.

Funding labor mobility initiatives would address the immediate need to strengthen port and aviation facilities that would support maritime se-

curity operations. Enhancing secondary school and college curricula with communications and computer programming courses will be essential to sustaining connectivity within local economies. In addition, increased vocational training funding would fill gaps in the skilled and semi-skilled local workforce. Focusing on these areas would meet relevant educational needs of Pacific Island countries that are largely dependent upon labor remittances.

Furthermore, increased funding, preparation and training in humanitarian assistance and disaster response programs would significantly improve outcomes when, not if, these regions are affected by natural disasters. PNG has the capacity to be a model for such regional economic development.

Sustainable Planning Is Key to Long-Term Success

Sustainable planning by both donor and recipient countries is essential for realizing long-term success of these programs and should be inclusive of all genders, as put forward in the criteria developed by the National Action Plans on Women, Peace



and Security. Moreover, this strategy must incorporate a discernible and perpetual program that addresses the gender-based violence (GBV) undermining PNG's stability.

Insufficient coordination across the military and development sectors will lead to the continued shortcomings in U.S. engagement with PNG. PNG tribes and urban gangs' proclivities to use violence for dispute resolution will strain local law enforcement. The situation of stranded refugees and migrants on Manus Island brings additional stresses to local conditions. Unchecked rapid growth has the potential to exacerbate such violence, particularly as it affects women and other vulnerable populations.

The overall impact might be political discord at the national level and discontent within Manus Province. This has the potential to derail goals to reduce violence against women and vulnerable populations. Moreover, it would harken a failure of commitment to relieve harmful domestic issues and send a negative signal throughout the region.

The Need for a Comprehensive Strategy

Although the United States has the appropriate bipartisan congressional backing and a nascent formula for regional architecture, it lacks the inter-agency and nongovernmental coordination to build the necessary framework to meld national security objectives with human security priorities. A comprehensive strategy to address these concerns requires the United States to change its approach to meeting regional goals.

Increased efforts by regional partners to provide security assistance to PNG will be a factor in maintaining its overall internal stability and mitigating regional instability. U.S. and Australian plans to expand facilities on Manus Island must be accompanied by localized economic development. This includes additional investments in electrification, renewable energy, housing and labor development to support infrastructure expansion and human security needs. These investments are necessary to sustain PNG's role as a counterweight to China's foray in the Solomon Islands.

Building the Appropriate Framework for Engagement

To move quickly toward an impactful strategy for the development of Manus Island and other provinces, the United States should envision a framework that coordinates with IN-DOPACOM beyond sole reliance on its civilian agencies. Consistent with the overall guidelines of the GFA, as well as defined congressional intent, the objectives in PNG must include a framework that creates a different mechanism to achieve progress toward strengthening security cooperation as well as countering domestic instability.

There are many avenues by which to enact positive change as the United States reinvigorates its engagement framework with PNG. However, the United States must move expeditiously to counter regional competition from China and other adversaries. A nongovernmental entity authorized by Washington with oversight by the U.S. Embassy in Port Moresby should be part of a regional engagement framework. This new entity would provide thoughtful guidance and input to military and civilian agencies, including the





Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development and the U.S. Coast Guard, as well as other civilian agencies.

A nongovernmental entity interfacing with the U.S. Embassy country team would be able to mobilize a broad set of functional capabilities informed by deep regional experience and long-established relationships with partners, allies and stakeholders. This entity would not be encumbered by bureaucratic constraints, administrative restrictions or personnel guidelines that impede agility and flexibility in implementing policies and programs.

Australia already has development programs that would complement a broader enactment of U.S. engagement without distracting from, or overshadowing, current efforts of regional partners. Working with partner countries, the United States would offer a path that meets regional objectives appropriately aligned with indigenous concerns and priorities. Any approach should also lay ground rules for building an attractive framework that supports expanded economic growth

and development with clear guideposts and benchmarks for mutually agreed upon deliverables.

Moreover, the nongovernmental entity also would be charged with developing implementation strategies by working directly with the provincial government, donor country and multilateral development organizations, as well as other local NGOs. The engagement model developed through these multilateral forums would serve as the basis for long-term, stable U.S. engagement with PNG. This framework could further be transferred to an emerging independent Bougainville (still covered under the GFA) and even greater Melanesia. This sustained infrastructure also would give the United States a transferable diplomatic methodology and the necessary tools to stand up against competition from China and other regional adversaries.

The United States has the capability to rapidly adjust its diplomatic outreach to incorporate creative and dynamic public-private partnerships. A rethinking of security cooperation and development assistance to PNG is critical to

regional success. The nongovernmental and private sector's knowledge, experience and resources must be brought to bear as the United States searches for a framework to strengthen regional stability and undergird U.S. leadership in the Pacific.

C. Steven McGann is a former U.S. ambassador to the Republics of Fiji, Nauru, Kiribati, and the Kingdom of Tonga and Tuvalu.

为什么中国在自由联盟国的影响力对美国很重要

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编者按: 以下摘自美国和平研究所高级研究小组于9月20日发表的报告《中国对北太平洋自由联系国的影响》。该报告探讨了中国与密克罗尼西亚联邦、帕劳共和国和马绍尔群岛共和国的接触如何威胁美国在当地乃至更广泛的太平洋地区的利益, 为自由联系国的重要性提供了细致入微的观点, 并为华盛顿的政策制定者提出了切实可行的建议。

与北京竞争的加剧促使美国决策者重新评估太平洋的战略意义。

在过去75年的大部分时间里, 太平洋地区, 特别是北太平洋自由联系国——密克罗尼西亚联邦(FAS)、帕劳共和国和马绍尔群岛共和国——没有被列在美国的国家安全优先事项上。

在某种程度上, 这种不予优先考虑的做法并不奇怪: 该地区的总人口约为200万, 分散在广阔的海洋中; 其经济规模很小, 除了渔业和(历史上的)服装业外, 基本上是全球供应链的外围; 许多较小的太平洋国家面临自然灾害的高风险, 被认为经济发展途径有限。部分基于这些因素, 加之太平洋国家与美国和欧亚大陆之间距离遥远, 太平洋在冷战期间以及冷战结束后的几年中并不是重大地缘政治竞争的场所。在很长一段时间内, 美国并不认为中国在该地区的参与会对美国在太平洋地区的防御行动有任何明显影响, 或威胁到美国的任何重大经济利益。

战略竞争带来重估局势的需求

与中国日益激烈的竞争促使美国决策者重新评估太平洋和自由联系国的战略意义。但美国在自由联系国中的利益诞生于当下大国竞争时代以前, 并且总是比华盛顿承认的要大。《自由结社契约》

(the Compacts of Free Association) 所建立的独特安全关系放大了美国在印太地区的力量投射, 构建了美国的国防规划和力量态势, 并有助于提高基本的防务能力。特别是, 美国对跨越北太平洋大部分地区的自由联系国所属广阔领海的战略拒止(strategic denial), 将美国的前沿存在整合在一起, 并在关岛和夏威夷的军事基地与亚洲沿

海水域之间创建了一个关键的缓冲区。此外, 美国在马绍尔群岛共和国夸贾林环礁的军事设施是美国太空和弹道导弹防御能力的关键组成部分, 甚至在二十年前, 国防部就将其描述为“一项昂贵且难以复制的重要资产”。

同样, 自由联系国与美国之间的政经关系, 以及自由联系国领海与夏威夷和关岛的地理接近, 直接保护了美国的国土。此外, 自由联系国公民可自由来往美国和在美国工作的权利意味着美国城市移民压力的加剧。自由联系国的移民不成比例地产生无家可归、失业和医疗保健缺乏的问题, 这在很大程度上是因为获得联邦服务的不一致性。因此, 这类移民的激增可能会使地方行政资源紧张, 并可能助长无家可归和人口贩运等现有社会问题。

在更抽象的层面上, 自由联系国的繁荣和稳定有助于为美国塑造一个乐善好施的地区大国形象, 并有助于证明美国承诺的持久性和决心。美国与自由联系国的关系是独一无二的: 尽管自由联系国不是美国国际伙伴中最强大的或最富有的, 但它们是其最亲密的伙伴。美国在自由联系国领土内提供的服务范围及其给予自由联系国公民的特权大于任何其他国家; 同样地, 没有其他主权国家给予华盛顿如此之多的对其国防和外交政策的控制权和监督权。自由联系国社会与美国社会有着密切的联系, 甚至包括兵役方面。

美国与自由联系国的相互依存关系是一把双刃剑。繁荣的自由联系国社会和强大、相互重视的美国-自由联系国关系能够传递出一个信号, 即美国及其支持的安全秩序可以帮助建设繁荣、民主的社会。相反, 如果自由联系国陷入社会弊病或贫困, 或者如果美国与自由联系国的关系变得紧张, 美国



其他伙伴关系的价值和信誉就会受到质疑。对于美国在东亚的条约盟国和其他太平洋岛国来说,美国降低或忽视其在《自由结社契约》中的责任可能被视为美国承诺减少的迹象。鉴于其成本低廉且具有战略相关性,如果华盛顿不能履行其对最亲密盟友的承诺,那么怎么能够相信它会以更大的代价来保证更大国家的安全呢?

中国在太平洋地区不断扩大的影响力

中国的经济和地缘政治崛起及其在太平洋地区不断扩大的影响力强化了美国的一些利益,并创造了新的利益。随着中国寻求实现其大洋海军野心并深化与太平洋国家的安全关系,美国对自由联系国领海的战略封锁所创造的缓冲价值有望增加。此外,随着华盛顿寻求与地区伙伴一起限制北京在印太地区的影响力范围,美国与自由联系国的关系是加强地区规范和民主价值观的关键工具。尽管自由联系国对北京有不同的看法,但它们与华盛顿一样,都希望避免中国在太平洋岛屿的地区架构

中过度发挥影响。其最新的例证可见于2022年3月,密克罗尼西亚联邦总统戴维·帕努埃洛(David Panuelo)公开反对中国外交部长王毅提出的地区安全条约,帕努埃洛认为该条约将威胁地区稳定并增加中美之间发生军事冲突的可能性。

中国之所以能够成功地吸引基里巴斯和所罗门群岛等太平洋岛国政府给予北京外交承认,是因为中国表面上承诺帮助这些岛国应对气候变化的威胁,并承诺发展经济。北京方面声称,这些承诺比与台湾地区以及澳大利亚、日本、法国、新西兰和美国等传统地区强国的关系所带来的好处更大。如果自由联系国转向依赖中国的经济增长和气候适应目标,这种转变不仅可能导致中国在自由联系国中更大的影响力 - 包括中国有可能说服帕劳和马绍尔群岛将外交承认从台北转向北京 - 而且还会严重削弱美国可信地捍卫更广泛的民主伙伴关系网络的能力,这些伙伴关系在历史上定义了太平洋地区的区域架构。



2015年10月29日拍摄的马绍尔群岛马朱罗环礁小岛 Ejit 上的房屋正受到海平面上升的威胁。(Josh Haner/The New York Times)





对分裂的担忧

对美国来说,一个或多个自由联系国的分裂是特别令人不安的情况。密克罗尼西亚联邦、马绍尔群岛和帕劳包括数百个岛屿和环礁,其中许多岛屿的文化和政治传统各异。密克罗尼西亚联邦各州(丘克州、科斯雷州、波纳佩州和雅浦州)的一些地方政治领导人对密克罗尼西亚联邦政府的资金调配表示不满,这加剧了关于分离的争论。关于丘克独立的公投最初定于2015年举行,但已多次推迟。一些雅浦分离主义者认为,在密克罗尼西亚联邦独立时雅浦加入密克罗尼西亚联邦是一个错误,而雅浦应该根据文化相似性和地理邻近性加入帕劳。密克罗尼西亚联邦政治凝聚力的相对匮乏可追溯至其成立时期:在20世纪70年代后期,当这些岛屿是太平洋岛屿托管领土的一部分时,帕劳和马绍尔群岛是第一个成为政治实体的国家,剩余的托管领土地区则组成密克罗尼西亚联邦。

当下密克罗尼西亚联邦的分离主义运动可以追溯到几十年以前——即使举行独立投票的努力已经停滞不前——这可能增加了经济不稳定促进各州独立的风险。许多了解国内政治的观察家推测,《自由结社契约》所缔结的关系是防止区域巴尔干化的关键保障,契约谈判的失败则至少会削弱马绍尔群岛和帕劳的凝聚力,并可能成为各州脱离密克罗尼西亚联邦的催化剂。对丘克经济不景气的不满一直是丘克人支持分离的关键动因,这表明协议带来的资金可以解决丘克的一些经济不满,并有助于维护密克罗尼西亚联邦的领土完整。

假如丘克从密克罗尼西亚分离出来,或者自由联系国的任何领土被分离出来,都会给美国、自由联系国乃至更广泛的太平洋地区带来重大的安全风险。那时,作为一个独立国家,丘克将不再受《自由结社契约》的约束,这将导致美国失去利用丘克的陆地、领空和领海实施战略拒止的权利。丘克或自由联系国任何部分的分离,以及随之而来的美国对分离地区战略拒止权利的终结,还将允许中国与这些新独立的岛屿建立正式的安全关系,目前北京方面正寻求在该地区扩大军事影响力。

太平洋在维护台湾的国际空间方面也具有极其重要的意义,在华盛顿积极寻求方式表达对台湾政府和台湾人民的声援之际,台湾已成为美国的重要利益。在与台北仍有正式外交关系的14个国家中,有四个国家——马绍尔群岛、瑙鲁、帕劳和图瓦卢——是太平洋国家,其中两个是自由联系国。部分由于地理临近性,台湾与这些国家的关系非常活跃,并为台北提供了提升其地区和国际形象、增强其软实力的宝贵机会。2021年,帕劳共和国和台湾之间宣布了一项与疫情有关的特殊访问安排,其中包括美国驻帕劳大使对台北的访问,这是台湾与太平洋伙伴关系独特价值的最新例证。台北在太平洋地区的紧密联系还有一个额外的好处,那就是成为中国影响力扩展的障碍。例如,与台北保持正式外交关系的四个太平洋岛国也是太平洋岛国论坛的成员,它们有时试图限制中国与论坛的接触;2018年,瑙鲁在担任太平洋岛国论坛主席期间拒绝批准中国观察员持官方护照参加论坛。

Why China's Influence in the Freely Associated States Matters to the United States

Editor's Note: The following is an excerpt adapted from the USIP Senior Study Group report, 'China's Influence on the Freely Associated States of the North Pacific,' which was published on September 20. The report explores how China's engagement in the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of Palau and the Republic of the Marshall Islands threatens U.S. interests both locally and in the broader Pacific region, provides a nuanced perspective on the importance of the Freely Associated States and makes practical recommendations for policymakers in Washington.

Intensifying competition with Beijing has led U.S. policymakers to reappraise the strategic significance of the Pacific.

For much of the last 75 years, the Pacific region and in particular the Freely Associated States of the northern Pacific (FAS) — the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), the Republic of Palau and the Republic of the Marshall Islands — were not regarded as U.S. national security priorities.

On some level, this deprioritization is not surprising: the region's total population is around 2 million scattered across a vast expanse of ocean; its economies are small and, with the exception of fisheries and (historically) the garment industry, largely peripheral to global supply chains; many of the smaller Pacific nations are at high risk of natural disasters and perceived to have limited pathways to economic

development. In part because of these factors, as well as the immense distances that separate Pacific nations from both the United States and Eurasian mainlands, the Pacific was not a site of significant geopolitical competition during the Cold War or in the years after it. Until recently, Chinese engagement in the region was not viewed as carrying any obvious implications for U.S. defense operations in the Pacific theater or threatening any significant U.S. economic interests.

Strategic Rivalry Leads to Reassessment

Intensifying competition with China has led U.S. policymakers to reappraise the strategic significance of the Pacific and the FAS. But U.S. interests in the FAS predate the current era of great power rivalry and were always greater than many in Washington acknowledged.

The unique security relationships established by the Compacts of Free Association have magnified the U.S. power projection in the Indo-Pacific region, structured U.S. defense planning and force posture, and contributed to essential defense capabilities. In particular, the U.S. right of strategic denial over the vast FAS territorial seas, which span much of the northern Pacific Ocean, knits together U.S. forward presence and creates a key buffer between military bases in Guam and Hawaii and Asian littoral waters. In addition, the U.S. military installation on Kwajalein Atoll in the Republic of the Marshall Islands functions as a key component of U.S. space and ballistic missile-defense capabilities, one that even two decades ago the Department of Defense characterized as “an important asset that would be costly and difficult to repli-





cate.”

Just as important, the economic and political linkages between the FAS and the United States, as well as the geographic proximity of FAS territorial seas to Hawaii and Guam, directly protect the U.S. homeland. In addition, the right of FAS citizens to freely travel to and work in the United States means that an intensification of migratory pressures would be felt first and foremost in U.S. municipalities. Compact migrants are disproportionately homeless, unemployed, and lacking health care, in significant part because of the inconsistent nature of access to federal services. Accordingly, a surge in Compact migrants is likely to strain local administrative resources and potentially contribute to existing social problems such as homelessness and human trafficking.

On a less tangible level, the prosperity and stability of the FAS creates a positive legacy for the United States as a benevolent regional power and sends a strong signal about the durability and resolve of U.S. commitments. The U.S.-FAS relationship is unique: although the FAS are not the

most powerful or wealthy of the United States’ international partners, they are its closest partners. The range of services the United States provides within FAS territories and the privileges it grants to FAS citizens are greater than in any other country; likewise, no other sovereign countries grant Washington as much control and oversight of their defense and foreign policy. FAS societies are deeply interlinked with that of the United States, including in regard to military service.

The interdependence at the heart of the U.S.-FAS relationship is a double-edged sword. Thriving FAS societies and robust, mutually valued U.S.-FAS relations deliver a message that the United States and the security order it backstops can help build prosperous, democratic societies. By contrast, if FAS societies fall victim to social ills or poverty, or if U.S.-FAS relations grow strained, the value and credibility of other U.S. partnerships and relationships are called into question. For U.S. treaty allies in East Asia and other Pacific Island countries, downgrading or neglecting U.S. Compact responsibilities could be seen as a sign of di-

minishing U.S. commitment. If Washington cannot meet its commitments to its closest allies given their low cost and strategic relevance, how can it be trusted to guarantee the security of far larger countries at far greater expense?

China’s Expanding Influence in the Pacific

China’s economic and geopolitical rise and its expanding influence in the Pacific reinforce some of these U.S. interests and create new ones. The value of the buffer created by U.S. strategic denial over FAS territorial seas is poised to increase as China seeks to make good on its blue water navy ambitions and to deepen its security relationships with Pacific nations. In addition, as Washington seeks to limit the scope of Beijing’s influence in the Indo-Pacific in concert with regional partners, the U.S.-FAS relationship functions as a key vehicle for reinforcing regional norms and democratic values. Although the Freely Associated States have different outlooks on Beijing, they share with Washington an interest in avoiding excessive Chinese influence in the regional architecture of





the Pacific Islands. This was seen most recently in March 2022, in FSM President David Panuelo's public objection to a regional security pact proposed by Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi, which Panuelo argued would threaten regional stability and increase the likelihood of military conflict between the United States and China.

China's success in attracting some Pacific Island governments, such as Kiribati and Solomon Islands, to recognize Beijing, has rested on its ostensible commitments to helping them meet the threat of climate change and promises of economic development, which Beijing claims are superior to the benefits offered by relationships with Taiwan, as well as with traditional regional powers such as Australia, Japan, France, New Zealand and the United States. Were the FAS to pivot to dependence on China for their economic growth and climate resilience goals, the shift would not only likely lead to greater Chinese influence in the FAS — including the potential for China to persuade Palau and the Marshall Islands to switch recognition from Taipei to Beijing — but

also substantially undermine the U.S. ability to credibly defend the broader network of democratic partnerships that have historically defined the Pacific's regional architecture.

Fears Over Fragmentation

One especially troubling scenario for the United States would be the fragmenting of one or more of the Freely Associated States. The Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau encompass hundreds of islands and atolls, many of which have distinct cultures and political traditions. Some local political leaders in the FSM states (Chuuk, Kosrae, Pohnpei and Yap) have expressed dissatisfaction with the FSM federal government's funding arrangements, which has helped fuel ongoing discussion about secession. A referendum on Chuukese independence was initially scheduled for 2015 and has been postponed several times. Some Yapese secessionists believe that it was a mistake for Yap to join the Federated States of Micronesia when the FSM became independent and that Yap should instead have joined Palau on the basis of cultural similar-

ties and geographic proximity. The FSM's relative lack of political cohesion dates back to its founding: in the late 1970s, when the islands were part of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Palau and the Marshall Islands were the first to become political entities, leaving the remaining Trust Territory districts to form the Federated States of Micronesia.

The existence of secessionist movements in the Federated States of Micronesia going back decades — even as efforts to hold independence votes have stalled — probably heightens the risk that economic destabilization could bolster support for independence among the states. Many well informed observers of FAS domestic politics have speculated that the Compact relationship is a critical bulwark against regional balkanization and that the failure of Compact negotiations could, at a minimum, strain the cohesion of the Marshall Islands and Palau and could potentially be a catalyst for states seceding from the FSM. Local dissatisfaction with Chuuk's poor economy has been a key driver of Chuukese support for secession, sug-



gesting that robust refunding of the Compact could address some of Chuuk's economic grievances and help preserve the FSM's territorial integrity.

The potential secession of Chuuk from Micronesia, or the secession of any territory in the FAS, would have significant security risks for the United States, the FAS and the broader Pacific. As an independent state, Chuuk would no longer be subject to the Compact of Free Association, causing the United States to lose its right of strategic denial over Chuuk's land, airspace and territorial seas. The secession of Chuuk, or any part of the FAS, and the accompanying termination of U.S. strategic denial to the seceding area, would also allow China to establish formal security relationships with the newly independent islands at a time when Beijing is seeking a greater military footprint in the region.

The Pacific also carries outsize importance in preserving Taiwan's international space, which has emerged as an important U.S. interest at a time when Washington is actively seeking ways to express sol-

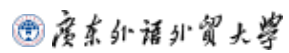
idarity with Taiwan's government and the Taiwanese people. Of the 14 countries that still have formal diplomatic ties with Taipei, four — the Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau and Tuvalu — are Pacific nations, and two of those are Freely Associated States. Taiwan's relationships with these countries, in part because of their geographic proximity, are arguably its most vibrant and have presented Taipei with valuable opportunities to elevate its regional and international profile and enhance its soft power. The 2021 announcement of a pandemic-related special travel arrangement between the Republic of Palau and Taiwan, the launch of which involved a visit by the U.S. ambassador in Palau to Taipei, is a recent example of the unique value of Taiwan's Pacific partnerships. Taipei's strong connections in the Pacific have the added benefit of functioning as a barrier to Chinese influence efforts. For example, the four Pacific Island nations that maintain formal diplomatic relations with Taipei are also members of the Pacific Islands Forum and have sought on occasion to limit Chinese

engagement with the body; in 2018, Nauru, during its term as the Pacific Islands Forum president, refused to allow Chinese observers to attend the forum on their official passports.

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