

# 《实用英语口语教程》 下 册

口译练习参考译文

## 第 13 单元

### (1) Chinese Dishes

外: 中国菜闻名全世界, 今天我有幸来到中国亲口品尝中国菜。能否给我简单介绍一下中国烹饪? //

C: Chinese dishes are known for their variety and abundance. According to statistics, the number of ancient and modern Chinese recipes amounts to over 8,000, counting only the well-known ones. The ingredients can be classified into more than 600 categories. There are about 50 different basic ways of cooking, such as roasting, stir-frying and boiling. //

外: 据说中国有八大菜系, 能不能给出其中几个名称? //

C: China is a large country and each area has its own specialties. So there have been different opinions on classifying them into different schools. In my opinion, they could be roughly classified into four major schools, namely, the Northern School, the Sichuan School, the Jiangzhe School and the Southern School. //

外: 你能否介绍一下北方菜和川菜? //

C: The Northern School is usually called the Beijing School. Dishes of Beijing School actually come chiefly from the Shandong School (of Shandong Province). Most of the dishes have a high calorie value answering the demands of the cold northern climate. // Well-known Beijing dishes include roast Peking duck (a whole roast duck), *shuanyangrou* (slices of lamb quickly boiled in boiling water and dipped in a sauce before you eat it), roast lamb and a variety of fresh seafood as well as freshwater fish. //

外: 北京烤鸭是中国的一道传统菜。吃中国北京烤鸭是一种乐趣。//

C: Yes, Peking duck is a carefully prepared dish and eating Peking duck is a ceremony. The ducks are raised by forcefeeding at regular intervals so that they will gain more flesh and fat. // The ducks are preferably roasted over a fire of fruit tree wood such as date, pear or apricot. The whole ducks are roasted slowly so that the skin becomes crispy and brown, and the flesh juicy and tender. // To eat them, the meat is carefully cut into bite-size pieces and accompanied by a Chinese special sauce and is then rolled in paper-thin pancakes before eaten. //

外: 四川菜以麻辣著称, 对吧? //

C: Yes, their uniquely hot, pungent flavor is created by a mixture of spices and condiments, including hot pepper, garlic and ginger. Besides, Sichuan Province has always produced skilful chefs. The ingredients of Sichuan dishes consist chiefly of mountain products and river fish, because Sichuan is an inland province. //

外: 听上去很棒。对了, 刚才你说涮羊肉什么来着? 我不太明白。//

C: *Shuanyangrou*. It is a Mongolian dish, so the lamb from Inner Mongolia is preferably used. // The mutton is cut into paper-thin slices and quickly cooked in a pot of boiling water. And then the mutton slices are dipped in a special delicious sauce before eaten. The mutton cooked this way tastes tender and juicy. The special sauce is a mixture of soy sauce, chili, ginger, sesame seed oil, sesame seed paste, fermented bean curd, etc. //

外: 啊, 我已馋涎欲滴了。//

C: The Jiangzhe School, which is also called Shanghai School, is actually a collective term for all the cooking styles on the lower reaches of the Yangtze River. It includes Shanghai cooking,

Hangzhou cooking, etc. // As it is a coastal area and filled with a great number of rivers and lakes, this school has really an infinite variety of dishes with ingredients from the sea, rivers and lakes. //

外：据说广东人讲究美食。//

C: Indeed, Guangdong may be said to have a greater variety of food than any other place in the China. //

## (2) 世界旅游组织秘书长特使桑德拉·卡沃在 2005 广东国际旅游文化节旅游招商会上的讲话

2005 年 11 月 26 日

广东省常务副省长汤炳权先生，  
贵宾们、女士们、先生们：

首先，我谨代表世界旅游组织对本次文化节和招商会的隆重开幕致以祝贺。我非常荣幸来参加广东国际旅游文化节，特别是今天的旅游招商会。//

这一活动证明了中国，尤其是广东，在世界旅游业中的活力与重要性。2004 年，广东省的综合经济实力在中国名列第一。受经济增长的强劲驱动，广东省的旅游业最近几年得到了蓬勃发展。// 例如，2004 年来广东的国外游客达到 1 亿 8000 万。广东的旅游业收入和外汇收入各占全国旅游业收入和外汇收入的四分之一。//

截止到 2004 年底，全省共有 1120 家星级酒店，包括 40 家五星级酒店和 136 家四星级酒店，为全国城市拥有星级酒店最多的省份。全省共有 777 家旅行社，包括 187 家国际旅行社和 590 家国内旅行社。广东有 20 个城市被列为中国最佳旅游城市。//

我们都知道一些事件妨害了旅游业在 2001 到 2003 年间的发展，从军事冲突到非典，从恐怖主义到经济衰退，所有负面因素共同损害了旅游业的发展。这种影响是严重的和全球性的。在 2003 年，国际游客人数自 1982 年来第一次出现了下降。// 可是，2004 年到 2005 年也并不平静，从毁灭性的印尼海啸到近期影响美国及墨西哥海岸的飓风，加上几次恐怖袭击以及油价飙升。//

好消息是，尽管存在这些不利因素，但是世界经济还是出现了复苏，在 2004 年增长了 5%，预计今年增长 4%。// 另一个好消息是，纵使有这些威胁，世界旅游业再一次显示了其韧性，这些事件只是有限地和对部分地域造成了冲击。// 出境游旅客在 2004 年前所未有地增长了 10.7%，达到将近 7 亿 6300 万。这一成绩很大程度归功于亚洲旅游业的空前复苏，在受到非典困扰之后增长了 28%。// 同样，国际旅游收入在 2003 年下跌 3%以后 2004 年增长了 9%；而亚洲旅游业收入增长几乎 25%，今年继续保持增长势头。//

根据世界旅游组织最近对世界旅游业统计的数据，国际游客人数今年到七月增长近 6%，这意味着全世界新增 2500 万游客。如此的增长势头在亚洲尤其强劲，继 2004 年增长 28%之后，游客人数又上升了 9%。// 亚洲旅游业再次以超过世界平均水平的速度增长，而且也超过预计的 6%的长期增长速度。2005 年预计增长 5%到 6%，而在亚洲这个增长预计为 10%。这种增长势头很大程度是由于中国的出色表现，其入境游旅客到今年 10 月为止增长了 14%。// 看看国际旅游业在过去 5 年的发展，我们可以看到世界旅游业在这一困难时期还是在增长，游客人数增加了 19%。// 更为重要的是，前来亚洲旅游目的地的入境游客增长了几乎 50%，使亚洲成为世界第二大旅游目的地，仅次于欧洲，居于南北美洲之前。//

亚太地区现在拥有国际游客人数的 20%，其中大部分是去中国的。中国占 1 亿 5300 万亚洲入境游客的四分之一，获得亚洲 1250 亿美元旅游收入中的 21%。//

由于 2004 年成绩优异，中国已经成为世界第四大旅游目的地，拥有近 4200 万国际入境游客。2004 年中国首次超过意大利。同时中国也是第七大旅游收入国，旅游收入达 260 亿美元。// 根据世界旅游组织的长期预测——《旅游业 2020 愿景》，到 2020 年中国将成为世界上最大的旅游目的地，拥有 1 亿 3000 万入境游客，占全球游客总数的 8%，预计年均增长 8%，这是预测时给出的增长率。// 然而，迄今为止，中国的成绩比预期好得多，入境游客在 1990 到 1995 年间增长了 30%，在 1995 到 2000 年间每年增长 30%。// 我们可以看到，2004 年 3900 万入境游客的预估数已经被超越。中国的旅游业在良好的国际和区域环境中发展。//

世界旅游业如今已更具恢复力，随时准备承受外部冲击。同时新的旅游目的地越来越具有竞争力。// 至于亚洲，经济条件的改善将继续促进旅游业的需求和投资。本地区的许多重要因素，如运输能力、准入法规以及基础设施都在得到很大程度的改善。// 中国总体上，特别是广东，都是这方面的很好的证明。中国今天拥有亚太地区最多的航空座位，而且仍在保持增长，市场潜力巨大。我相信本次招商会将进一步促进旅游业在中国，尤其在广东的发展。//

最后，我祝愿本次论坛圆满成功。谢谢大家！//

### **(3) President Xi Jinping's Address at the Opening Ceremony of the Tourism Year of China in Russia**

March 22, 2013

Honorable President Putin,

Dear Friends, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In this beautiful season of early spring, we are here officially inaugurating the Tourism Year of China in Russia. We all have a beautiful wish that the Tourism Year of China in Russia will prosper just like the splendid flowers in spring. //

First, on behalf of the Chinese government and the Chinese people, and in my own name, I'd like to extend my heartfelt thanks to the Russian government and the Russian people, and to those who have supported and assisted in the organization of the Tourism Year of China in Russia. //

China and Russia share long borders, and are good neighbors, good partners and good friends. "Loving people and treating neighbors kindly are most valuable to a country." President Putin and I have decided that we will focus on expanding practical cooperation in various fields in the future development of bilateral relations so as to provide an important driving force for the improvement of the living standards and life quality of the peoples of both countries. //

Tourism is a bridge connecting civilizations, linking cultures and enhancing friendship between peoples; it is also an important measurement of people's living standards. Outbound tourism is something that the general public particularly aspires to. // Tourism is a comprehensive industry, and an important driving force behind economic growth. Taking tourism as a way to nurture one's mind and body, the Chinese people have sought to combine traveling and reading since ancient times, embracing the idea that "Gain knowledge from thousands of books and accumulate experience by traveling thousands of miles." //

As a major tourist destination, Russia is famous for its ancient civilization and brilliant culture, and its ever-changing modern outlook has attracted the attention of the world. The picturesque scenery of the Volga River, the Ural Mountains, and Lake Baikal is renowned

throughout the world, and the unique charm of cities like Moscow, St. Petersburg, Ekaterinburg and Sochi is highly appealing to tourists. // As I recall, last year, China filmed a 100-episode TV documentary entitled “Hello, Russia,” showing the beautiful landscape and colorful folk customs of all the ethnic groups in Russia. // Last year, after the successful holding of the Tourism Year of Russia in China, Chinese tourists to Russia increased by 46%, and the total number of visitors between the two countries reached 3.3 million. China has become the second largest source of tourists for Russia, and Russia the third largest source of tourists for China. //

As an ancient civilization with a history of more than 5,000 years, and a vibrant large oriental country, China is endowed with rich tourism resources. More than 40 of its scenic spots have been recognized as world cultural and natural heritage. // China has profound traditional cultures such as Chinese calligraphy and painting, Beijing Opera, and traditional Chinese medicine, as well as spectacular natural and cultural landscape such as the famous mountains in China, the magnificent Great Wall, the unique Terra-cotta Warriors, the renowned Shaolin Temple, and the sunny tropical beaches. // China has become the third largest country for inbound and outbound tourism in the world. I hope that both sides will take advantage of the Tourism Year to foster tourism cooperation into a new highlight in China-Russia strategic cooperation. //

Tourism is the best way to enhance closeness between people. I hear that on July 19, 2012, 1,100 Chinese tourists who were in Russia to participate in a tourism exchange event themed “Hello, Russia,” gathered at Cosmos Hotel Concert Hall and watched a wonderful performance staged by Russian artists. When the familiar melody of “the Evening of the Moscow Outskirt” was on, both Chinese and Russian audience began to sing along. The occasion revived their cherished memories. // From late September to early October 2012, at the invitation of Beijing Municipal Government, 50 Russian families came to Beijing to participate in a folk custom exchange program, and were accommodated at some local homes. Chinese host families expressed their strong wish to host the Russian families, and those who failed to get the opportunity expressed deep regret. // These Chinese and Russian families lived together just like kinsfolk, and developed profound friendship. In the end, they were reluctant to say goodbye to each other. I believe they will cherish the unforgettable experience for ever. //

Ladies and Gentlemen,

“It is a great delight to have friends coming from afar.” The Chinese people are dedicated to building a beautiful China. And the theme of the performance at the opening ceremony tonight is “Beautiful China.” // On behalf of the hospitable Chinese people, I would like to invite my Russian friends to come to China, to see its beautiful landscape, to experience Chinese culture, and to foster friendship between the Chinese and the Russian peoples.

Thank you. //

## 第 14 单元

### **(1) Ambassador Tian Xuejun's Address at the Joint Conference of Confucius Institutes in Africa**

Stellenbosch, South Africa

September 11, 2012

It's my great pleasure to attend the Joint Conference of Confucius Institutes in Africa. As we have today in the audience many outstanding figures, both old and young, I wish to quote what Confucius said: "When you have friends coming from afar, isn't that a great pleasure!" //

All the officials, teachers and friends gathered here have long been committed to Chinese language teaching and promotion in China and African countries, and you are all witnesses of the success of Confucius Institutes in Africa. Today, we have come to draw the blueprint for future development of Confucius Institutes on this Continent. // Please allow me to express, on behalf of the Chinese Embassy, our heartfelt congratulations on the opening of this conference, and our warmest welcome to everyone of you, officials, teachers and friends from afar. Welcome to the beautiful country of South Africa! //

Yesterday we celebrated Teachers' Day in China. Teaching is a noble profession, and it is a traditional Chinese virtue to respect teachers and pay special attention to education. In China, children are regarded as flowers in the garden and teachers are compared to gardeners that look after the flowers. Therefore, I suggest that we pay our highest tribute and respects to all the "gardeners" present here from both China and Africa, and wish them a happy Teachers' Day! //

My special thanks also go to Director-General Xu Lin, President Zhu Chongshi and President Gao Yubao and all the friends who have traveled a long distance to the conference. Thank you for your long commitment to the promotion of the Chinese language and culture. Thank you for everything that you have done! //

The University of Stellenbosch, as the host, has made careful and thoughtful arrangements for this Conference. On behalf of the Chinese Embassy, I wish to show our appreciation to you once again. //

"Man of virtue loves mountains, and man of wisdom loves waters." That's what Confucius believed. Therefore, I believe the picturesque mountains and waters in Stellenbosch will inspire everyone of us so that we can contribute more to the development of Confucius Institutes. //

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Amity between people holds the key to sound relations between states. Although geographically far apart, China and Africa enjoy a long history of exchange, and the friendship between our two peoples is becoming ever more vibrant with the change of the times. // Since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the China-Africa relationship has witnessed remarkable progress. The establishment of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation in 2000 has, in particular, injected new impetus into China-Africa relations. Now we are enjoying enhanced political mutual trust, fruitful economic cooperation and dynamic cultural and people-to-people exchanges. // Last July, the 5th FOCAC Ministerial Conference held in Beijing was another major success. During that conference, President Hu Jintao announced five new policy measures aimed at furthering the China-Africa relationship. I believe, under our joint effort, the friendly

cooperation between China and Africa will reach a new high. //

Given the new situation of the times, China and Africa are now exploring fresh ideas and new areas of cooperation. The fruits of the China-Africa friendship have now spread across the continent, bringing tangible benefits to our people, which in turn makes our people the advocates of such cooperation. // Of all kinds of cooperation, cultural exchanges indeed hold the key to the deepening of the new type of strategic partnership between China and Africa. The operation of Confucius Institutes, as part of the process, has played a vital role. //

In 2005, the first Confucius Institute in Africa was set up in Kenya. Seven years after that, our efforts have yielded fruitful results. Confucius Institutes have established their strong presence in Africa, playing an important role in promoting the Chinese language and culture, deepening friendship and boosting cooperation between China and African countries. //

With three Confucius Institutes and one Confucius Classroom, South Africa now has the largest number of Confucius Institutes on the Continent. But this is far from enough. Since I arrived here, many South African friends have told me that they are looking forward to more Confucius Institutes for those local people who wish to learn the Chinese language and culture. // I think it's fair to say that Confucius Institutes are now more than a place for the African people to learn the Chinese language and culture. They are a window for the African people to learn about China and a bridge of friendship and cooperation between the Chinese people and the African people. //

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Language is a vehicle of culture and a tool for exchange. It is, above all, a bridge that links different countries and people together, and a bond that strengthens mutual understanding and friendship. I have been thinking about the future development of Confucius Institutes, and I wish to share my thoughts with you by offering an alternative interpretation of the abbreviation of the “Confucius Institute” — the letter “C” and the letter “I”. //

The letter “C” stands for “China.” Confucius Institutes have become the cultural “business card” of China and should carry forward their Chinese characteristics and try to make themselves a “Brand of China.” Therefore, while continuing with their Chinese language teaching, Confucius Institutes should actively promote Chinese culture so as to present a comprehensive, dynamic and vivid picture of China to the whole world, and at the same time, showcase the positive image of the Chinese nation as an open, peace-loving and hardworking people. //

The letter “I” stands for “International.” I hope Confucius Institutes will take the global picture into mind and learn from other civilizations. We should learn the advanced teaching ideas from other countries, and at the same time, follow the Confucian way of teaching by offering “tailored courses” to students of different characteristics. By striking a balance between the East and the West, the traditional and the modern, we will try to produce more “messengers of friendship” who know China, enjoy Chinese culture and are willing to carry forward China-Africa friendship. //

In conclusion, I wish the Confucius Institutes an ever more bright and successful future! The Chinese Embassy will do its utmost to support the development of Confucius Institutes in South Africa and across the continent, further promote Chinese culture in Africa and contribute to the mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of China and Africa!

Thank you. //

## **(2) Liu Yandong's Speech on the Fourth Chinese-Foreign University Presidents Forum**

May 2, 2010

Honorable Presidents,  
Distinguished Entrepreneurs,  
Dear Friends,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

In this beautiful season, with trees coming back to life and spring flowers blossoming, we are delighted to gather here in Nanjing, the capital of six dynasties in my nation's imperial past. The night before last, Expo 2010 was unveiled in pomp and pageantry in Shanghai. Today, the Fourth Chinese-Foreign University Presidents Forum opens in Nanjing, where presidents of world-renowned universities are joined by entrepreneurs and diplomats from across the world. Your precious presence, indeed, makes this assembly hall shine in splendor! // Please allow me to extend, on behalf of the Chinese government, our warm congratulations on the convocation of this forum, and convey our warmest welcome and sincerest wishes to all of you, our distinguished guests from afar. //

The Chinese-Foreign University Presidents Forum is a venue for high-level dialogue on university spirit and innovative ideas; it is also an interactive platform where wisdom is shared and consensus sought. This forum, having taken place on three occasions since 2002, provides a good opportunity for China to draw on the world's advanced experience in higher education, and opens a window through which our fellow international educators can observe and understand China and its higher education at close quarters. //

The theme of this forum, "Enhancing Quality of University Education," is meant to promote global prosperity and development in the aftermath of the recent international financial crisis. In the next few days, we shall sit together to share our views and wisdom on the cultivation of innovative talents, on the building of eco-friendly university campuses, on cooperation between universities and businesses, and on other major topics concerning the reform and development of higher education in the contemporary world. Such a dialogue will mean a great deal for rallying universities and businesses in coping with challenges, improving people's wellbeing, ushering in a promising future, better fulfilling our historical mission and honoring our social obligations to human progress. //

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The world today is in the thick of major development, transformation and readjustments. The deep-going pace of economic globalization has fused the destinies of the people of all countries in a kith and kin relationship. // Humanity has achieved unprecedented prosperity and civilization, but at the same time, we are confronted with unforeseen risks and challenges, which find expression in such global issues as climate change, environmental protection, food security, the prevention and treatment of diseases, wealth divide, major disasters, public safety and crucial economic and financial problems. // Reflecting on the past, every nation is endeavoring to grasp the future and create opportunities while meeting the challenges. As the world enters the second decade of the new millennium, monumental changes are brewing in the mode of production and lifestyles of the human society. // To create a bright future for human society, we need new ideas, wisdoms, methods, science and technology, but more than anything else, we need to close our



ranks and make concerted efforts. //

China is a fast-growing emerging economy that embraces one fifth of the world's population, and its effort to build a moderately well-off society in an all-round way is now at its crucial stage. // Over the past 60 years, China has increased its economic aggregates by 77-fold, its urban residents' income by 150-fold, its rural residents' earnings by 100-folds, and its average life expectancy from 35 to 73 years. Despite all these solid facts, China remains a developing country with 1.3 billion people, undergoing industrialization and urbanization on a scale unmatched in world history. // Our road ahead is fraught with grave challenges, such as uneven development between regions, widening income gaps, resource and environmental constraints, low quality and inefficiency of economic growth, and complex social conflicts typical of societies in transition. New driving forces and new sources of growth are badly needed in this country in order to achieve all-round, coordinated and sustainable socio-economic development. //

That is why the Chinese government has initiated the concept of placing people before anything else, adopted the concept of scientific development, and set the transformation of its development mode as its overriding strategy. We advocate innovative development, relying on progress in science and technology to cultivate new and strategic industries and revamp traditional industries, and following a road of innovation-driven and endogenous economic growth. // We advocate green development, promoting energy conservation, emissions reduction and low-carbon economic growth, and striving to build a resource-conserving and environment-friendly society. // We advocate harmonious development, improving people's livelihood in a down-to-earth way, deepening economic and political restructuring, promoting democracy and the rule of law, safeguarding social equity and justice, and securing a better environment for the all-round development of every citizen. // We champion peaceful development, seeking to make greater contribution and bring more opportunities to the world through our own development, and collaborating with other nations on an equal and mutually beneficial footing in our common effort to build a harmonious world of lasting peace and common prosperity. // China's road of scientific development is chosen by China with a high sense of responsibility both for itself and for the future of the world. //

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Education is the most fundamental of all undertakings for a nation's rejuvenation and development. Just as a Chinese wise man of yore put it, "Respecting education and persuading people to learn are fundamental to the building of a nation; promoting virtue and nurturing talent are the first and foremost tasks of government." China's fast growth over the past 30-odd years would not have happened without the support of education. China's future hinges on talents, and the basis of its development rests with education. // That is why we have adopted a strategy to rejuvenate the nation through science and education, and always put a premium on education development. We have established the world's largest educational system with 260 million students; free nine-year compulsory education has become the norm across the land; the gross attendance rate of higher education has risen from 1% three decades ago to 24% today; fiscal funding for education has registered an average annual growth rate of 19% over the past decade. // It is particularly worth noting that last year, despite a slowdown in the fiscal revenue's growth rate due to the impact of the international financial crisis, our government increased its educational input by 25%, including 80 billion yuan spent to raise the salaries of ten million primary and middle school teachers. //

In the meantime, the nation has worked out the Outline of China's National Plan for Medium- and Long-Term Education Reform and Development. This blueprint for education development in the 2010 – 2020 period calls for, among other things, universalizing education from preschool to senior middle school, ensuring equal access to education for all citizens, offering quality education in more varied ways, shaping a systematic framework for lifelong education, better adapting education to the requirements of socio-economic development and of all-round human development, and enabling our people to live a better life with greater dignity. //

As the supreme hall of education, the university is a platform for grooming innovative talents, a cradle for new knowledge, new ideas and new science and technology, and a spiritual home for the survival and development of humanity. // In the face of the new tendency in global socio-economic development, of the new tasks for the Chinese modernization drive, and of the new trend in which diverse civilizations seek to live in harmony, our universities are entrusted with the unprecedented, noble and historic mission of charting a future course. // For the reason, in the next ten years, we shall strive to build world-class modern higher education with distinct Chinese characteristics, promoting innovation in our school-running concept, education mode and institutional mechanisms. We shall optimize the structure and increase investment to build teams of top-notch teachers. We shall push the three major functions of our universities – talent cultivation, scientific research and social services – to reinforce and complement one another, and boost education quality in an all-round way. //

Firstly, we shall give further precedence to universities' education function, pooling competent talents to cultivate new national strengths by way of opening-up and cooperation. As the most critical challenge confronting universities in the contemporary world, raising education quality is not only the mainstream in the development of higher education across the world in the 21st century, but also the central task in China's efforts to develop its higher education. // We shall spare no effort to overhaul the traditional mode and system of evaluation by attaching more importance, first, to innovation, which means to enhance our students' innovative spirit, practical ability and social responsibility; second, to comprehensiveness, which means to promote the all-round development of our students, enabling them to better adapt themselves to future social changes; // third, to inclusiveness, which means to foster, in our students, a global vision and high-minded respect for diverse cultures; and fourth, to selectivity, which means to provide our students with more flexible and diverse learning opportunities. //

We shall pool quality educational resources through opening-up and collaboration to substantially raise the quality of our university education. We shall introduce a new system of curriculum that combines special and general learning and encompasses subjects in both liberal arts and sciences so as to help our students develop a more comprehensive knowledge structure. // We shall create new mechanisms by which universities can teach in collaboration with research institutes, industries and enterprises, and by which students can improve their practical abilities by taking part in research and construction projects. // We shall also explore new patterns of cooperation between Chinese and foreign universities in grooming talents, recruit outstanding teachers from abroad, expand exchanges of students with other nations, and encourage our universities and their foreign counterparts to share their respective strengths in teaching and learning. //

Secondly, we shall further intensify universities' function in scientific research and open up new fields of scientific progress by way of cooperation and sharing of resources. // The world

today is on the eve of a new revolution in science and technology. It is ushering in an epoch of intensive innovation and industrial revitalization. Interdisciplinary integration and cooperation across fields and national boundaries are an important trend in scientific research. // China has shifted its economic restructuring strategy to the development of new energy sources, information networking, biopharmacology, advanced manufacturing, and other rising industries of strategic importance, encouraging its universities to play a major role in innovating on crucial basic theories and lifting technological bottlenecks on the chain of economic development. //

In rising up to major global challenges, China encourages its universities to step up researches in economics and finance, history, culture, democracy, the rule of law, social development and other fields of humanities and social sciences so as to provide intellectual support on issues of respecting the diversity of civilizations, promoting cross-cultural exchanges, studying different modes of development, and shaping a new and reasonable international political and economic order. //

We encourage our universities to follow the inherent laws governing scientific research and to let go of themselves in exploring into unvisited territories. We shall continue to improve the pattern in which universities, research institutes and enterprises can reach out to one another, promote the sharing of scientific and technological resources, and raise the efficiency and level in scientific researches. // We shall cultivate teams for interdisciplinary teaching and researches, push interdisciplinary interaction and integration, and speed up the incubation of new areas of disciplinary growth. We shall encourage different countries and universities to collaborate in various forms, including building joint laboratories, joint R&D centers and other innovative platforms so as to tap innovative potentials and allow research results to multiply. //

Thirdly, we shall further extend our universities' function in providing social services and encourage them to play a leadership role in opening up new vistas for progress in civilization. // Only when a university interacts intimately with the society can it highlight its value, and truly serve and lead the society. Only by feeding its research and innovation results back to the society can a university's functions and achievements be truly embodied. //

We maintain that universities must be extensively involved in popularizing science, disseminating advanced culture, and raising public attainments in science and humanities so as to become trend-setters for social progress. // We encourage every university to foster a distinctive culture of innovation, which is a rich soil for generating outstanding talents and inventions. We encourage universities to take the initiative in involving themselves in regional socio-economic development, and play the role of brain banks and think tanks. //

Today, many far-sighted entrepreneurs are present at this forum, which shows their ardent desire for university-enterprise collaboration. // We believe that enterprises, universities and research institutes should be closely integrated. Therefore, we push universities to speed up the conversion of their research results into real productivity so as to help enterprises upgrade their technology and management levels. At the same, we encourage enterprises to support universities in raising their school-running level. This is an important way for universities to serve the society and for enterprises to honor their corporate responsibilities. //

As major carriers of our nation's cultural heritage, universities should also consciously perform their function in promoting people-to-people and cultural exchanges. Such exchanges represent people-to-people, heart-to-heart communication, and are therefore fundamental, pioneering, extensive and enduring. Universities should pioneer in such exchanges and make still

greater contributions to the harmonious coexistence of diverse civilizations. // Only when more and more people come to respect and appreciate each other's cultures can they overcome differences in social system, ideology and mode of development and see their wish for a harmonious world come true. //

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We are right in the age of the Internet, but virtual space cannot replace candid face-to-face exchanges, and high-definition television cannot replace a real-life winsome smile. // The fact that university presidents and entrepreneurs of different nations, faiths and cultural backgrounds have gathered here to inspire each other, seek consensus, and promote innovation will have an extensive and sustained impact on development of higher education and of the society as well. //

Present today at this forum are all outstanding leaders in higher education and the business world. As the old saying goes, "Stones from other hills may serve to polish (work) the jade of this one," which means that advice from others may help one overcome his shortcomings/weaknesses or remedy his own defects. // It is therefore my sincere hope that we shall work hand in hand to elevate and enrich this forum and turn it into an interactive platform for exchanging ideas and sharing wisdom, an open platform for pragmatic cooperation and common development, a friendship platform for enhancing communication and mutual trust, and a high-end platform that towers over the frontiers and puts its name on the world map. // I am convinced that with our concerted efforts, we shall be able to lead higher education to a new height of development and contribute our wisdom and strength to world peace and human progress. //

Finally, I wish the Fourth Chinese-Foreign University Presidents Forum a resounding success. Thank you! //

## 第 15 单元

### (1) Cultural Exchanges Bring Long Distance Closer

— Address by HE Ambassador Chen Yuming at the Official Opening of the Year of Chinese Culture in Australia  
Sydney, June 24, 2011

H.E. Mr. Yang Zhijin, Vice Minister of Culture of China,  
H.E. Professor Marie Bashir AC, CVO, NSW Governor,  
Mr Dennis Richardson AO, Secretary of Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

We are here to celebrate the official opening of the Year of Chinese Culture in Australia. First I wish to sincerely thank the governments of Australia at all levels and friends from all circles for your strong support to the event, and I warmly welcome every guest present this evening. //

Culture is a bridge linking people's hearts. It is a bond that deepens mutual understanding and mutual trust between nations. China and Australia are different in political systems and stage of development, but our cultures are connected and have much in common. //

The core value of the Chinese culture is "harmony." Over 2,000 years ago, ancient Chinese philosophers believed harmony could generate vitality and people should seek harmony but not sameness. They called for harmonious coexistence between peoples, between man and nature, and between different civilizations. //

Australia promotes a robust multiculturalism. As the Australian national anthem sings, the people here come across the seas. They are from over 150 countries, speak more than 200 languages, and practice more than ten religious faiths. Different ethnic groups live harmoniously with each other and pursue common prosperity. //

As the Chinese saying goes, "A bosom friend afar brings a distant land near." Cultural exchanges reduce the geographical distance between China and Australia. Last year, the Australian Culture Year in China was a great success. // And this year, the Chinese Culture Year will be staged across Australia. Music, dances, films, literature, arts, exhibitions and other cultural expressions will showcase to the Australian public the depth and beauty of Chinese culture. //

The reciprocal cultural year program emerges naturally out of strong growth of overall China-Australia relations. Over the past four decades since diplomatic ties were established, we have seen frequent high-level contacts, deepening mutual trust, fruitful cooperation that is mutually beneficial, and dynamic people-to-people exchanges. // More than ever, our two countries' interests are interconnected, and our peoples are keen to have closer exchanges. The Year of Chinese Culture in Australia will further enhance the Australian people's awareness and understanding of China's history, tradition, culture and reality. It will help develop our friendship and cooperation and bring the bilateral relations to a new level. //

In conclusion, I wish the Year of Chinese Culture in Australia a full success, and cultural exchanges between our two countries greater splendor on the world stage. //

## **(2) Speech by President Hu Jintao at Yale University**

April 21, 2006

President Richard Levin,  
Dear Students and Faculty Members,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Let me begin by thanking you, Mr. Levin, for your kind invitation and the opportunity to come to Yale to meet young friends and teachers of this world-renowned university. //

As I set foot on the campus of Yale, breathing its distinctive academic air and seeing the eager young faces in the audience, I cannot but recall my great experience when I was studying at Tsinghua University in Beijing 40 years ago. Indeed, what happens during one's school years will have a profound influence on his entire life. I still benefit greatly from the instruction of my teachers and the interactions with my fellow students. //

Yale is renowned for its long history, unique way of teaching and excellence in academic pursuit. If time could go back several decades, I would really like to be a student of Yale just like you. //

Yale's motto — "Light and Truth," which is a calling for human progress, represents the aspiration of every motivated young man and woman. Over the past three centuries, Yale has produced a galaxy of outstanding figures, including 20 Nobel laureates and five American presidents. // The words of Nathan Hale, an American hero and Yale alumnus, "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country" have also inspired me and many of my fellow Chinese. I sincerely hope that Yale will produce more talents and contribute further to the social and economic development of the United States and the cause of human progress. //

Dear Friends, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Chinese and Americans have always had a strong interest in and friendly feeling toward each other. The Chinese people admire the Americans for their pioneering and enterprising spirit and their proud achievements in national development. Against the backdrop of China's rapid development and the steady expansion of China-U.S. cooperation, more and more Americans are setting their eyes on China, following its development and progress with greater interest. //

Understanding leads to trust. Today, I would like to start with a review on the evolution of the Chinese civilization and China's current development endeavor. On that basis, I will move on to discuss China's development strategy and its future. I hope this will help you gain a better understanding of China. //

In its long history which spans more than five millennia, the Chinese nation has contributed significantly to the progress of human civilization. But its course of national development has been an arduous one. In particular, over the 160 years and more since the Opium War in 1840, the Chinese people have fought courageously and unyieldingly to rid themselves of poverty and backwardness and to realize national rejuvenation, thus profoundly changing the destiny of the Chinese nation. // Ninety-five years ago, the Chinese people launched the Revolution of 1911 that overthrew the feudal autocracy which had ruled China for several thousand years and opened the door to China's progress. Fifty-seven years ago, the Chinese people succeeded in winning liberation after protracted and hard struggle and founded the new China in which people became their own masters. // Twenty-eight years ago, the Chinese people embarked upon the historic drive of reform, opening-up and modernization and have made phenomenal progress through

unremitting efforts. Between 1978 and 2005, China's GDP grew from US\$147.3 billion to US\$2.2257 trillion. Its import and export volume went up from US\$20.6 billion to US\$1.4221 trillion, and its foreign exchange reserve soared from US\$167 million to US\$818.9 billion. During this period, the number of its poor rural population dropped from 250 million to 23 million. // The above review of the profound changes in the 160 years shows one thing, namely, by carrying out persistent and hard struggle, the Chinese people have both changed their own destiny and advanced the cause of human progress. //

On the other hand, I need to point out that, despite the success in its development, China remains the world's largest developing country with its per capita GDP ranking behind the 100th place. The Chinese people are yet to live a well-off life, and China still faces daunting challenges in its development endeavor. Therefore, it requires sustained and unremitting efforts to transform the country and make life better for its people. // In the next fifteen years, we will strive to make new progress in building a moderately prosperous society in an all-round way that will benefit China's one billion and more people. Specifically, we aim to raise China's GDP to US\$4 trillion by 2020, averaging US\$3,000 per person. By then, China's economy will be better developed and its democracy further enhanced. More progress will be made in science and education. Its culture will be further enriched, the society will become more harmonious and the people will lead a better life. //

To realize these goals, China has adopted a new concept of development in line with its national conditions and the requirement of the times. That is, to pursue a scientific outlook on development that makes economic and social development people-oriented, comprehensive, balanced and sustainable. We will work to strike a proper balance between urban and rural development, development among regions, economic and social development, development of man and nature, and domestic development and opening wider to the outside world. // Greater emphasis will be put on addressing issues affecting people's livelihood, overcoming imbalances in development, and resolving key problems that have occurred in the course of development. We will pursue a new path to industrialization featuring high technology, good economic returns, low resource-consumption, low environmental pollution and full use of human resources. // We will bring about coordinated economic, political, cultural and social development. And we will endeavor to ensure sustainable development by boosting production, improving people's life and protecting the environment. //

This concept of scientific development is based on the experience China has gained in its modernization drive and put forth in response to the trends of the times. It is also rooted in the cultural heritages of the Chinese nation. //

The Chinese civilization is one that has continued uninterrupted for more than 5,000 years. The distinct cultural tradition of the Chinese nation that developed in the long course of history has exerted a strong influence on contemporary China, just as it did on ancient China. // Putting people first, keeping pace with the times, maintaining social harmony and pursuing peaceful development: These values that are being pursued in China today are derived from its tradition. But they also give expression to the progress of the times. //

— The Chinese civilization has always given prominence to the people and respect for people's dignity and value. Centuries ago, the Chinese already pointed out that "people are the foundation of a country; when the foundation is stable, the country is in peace." "Nothing is more valuable in the universe than human beings." The ancient Chinese emphasized the value of serving

the people, enriching them, nourishing them and benefiting them. // We are pursuing today a people-centered approach toward development because we believe that development must serve the people, rely on the people and benefit all people with its fruits. We care about people's value, rights, interests and freedom. We care about the quality of their life and their development potential and happiness index. This is because our ultimate goal is to realize the all-round development of the people. // Ensuring the right to survival and development remains China's top priority. We will vigorously promote social and economic development, protect people's freedom, democracy and human rights according to law, and achieve social fairness and justice so that the 1.3 billion Chinese people can live a better life. //

— The Chinese civilization has always given prominence to unremitting self-improvement, reform and innovation. As an ancient Chinese motto puts it, "As Heaven keeps vigor through movement, a gentleman should unremittingly practice self-improvement." // Throughout its 5,000-year history, it is thanks to their perseverance, determination, stamina and innovation that the Chinese nation has grown after surviving numerous setbacks and adversity. The Chinese people have shown enterprising spirit in reform and opening-up, creativity in national development and great tenacity in overcoming difficulties on the road to progress. And all this gives expression to the spirit of unremitting self-improvement embodied in China's cultural tradition. //

— The Chinese civilization has always given prominence to social harmony, unity and mutual assistance. Back in the early days of the Chinese nation, the Chinese already advocated that "harmony is most valuable." They strove for harmony between man and nature, among people and between man's body and soul, and yearned for an ideal society where "everyone loves everyone else, everyone is equal, and the whole world is one community." // Today, China is endeavoring to build a harmonious society. It is a society of democracy and the rule of law, fairness and justice, integrity, fraternity, vitality, stability, order and harmony between man and nature. We wish to strike a proper balance between the material and the spirit, between democracy and the rule of law, between fairness and efficiency, and between vitality and order. // The Chinese people takes the maintenance of ethnic unity and harmony as their bounden duty and the defense of the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity their sacred mission. Any act that promotes ethnic harmony and national unity will receive the warm welcome and support of the Chinese people. On the other hand, any act that undermines China's ethnic harmony and national unity will meet their strong opposition and resistance. //

— The Chinese civilization has always given prominence to good-neighborliness. The Chinese nation cherishes peace. In foreign relations, the Chinese have always believed that "the strong should not oppress the weak, and the rich should not bully the poor" and advocated that "all nations live side by side in perfect harmony." The Chinese hold that "one should be as inclusive as the ocean which is vast because it admits hundreds of rivers" and call for drawing upon the strengths of others. // Today, China holds high the banner of peace, development and cooperation. It pursues an independent foreign policy of peace and commits itself firmly to peaceful development. It seeks to accelerate its development by safeguarding world peace, and to promote world peace through China's own development. // China firmly pursues a strategy of opening-up for mutual benefit and win-win outcomes. It genuinely wishes to enter into extensive cooperation with other countries. It is inclusive and is eager to draw on the strengths of other civilizations to pursue peace and development through cooperation, and play its part in building a harmonious



world of enduring peace and common prosperity. //

Dear Friends, Ladies and Gentlemen,

China and the United States are both countries of vast territory where many ethnic groups co-exist and different cultures intermingle. Both peoples are hard-working and talented. Due to different historical backgrounds and national conditions, there are differences between China and the United States. But this enables us to learn from each other and draw on each other's strengths. Closer China-U.S. cooperation serves the fundamental interests of our two countries and peoples. It is also of great importance to promoting world peace and development. //

Vast as it is, the Pacific Ocean has not stood in the way of exchanges and cooperation between our two peoples over the past two hundred years, and many moving episodes of mutual learning and mutual help between our two peoples who represent different civilizations have been recorded. // In the twenty-seven years since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1979, China-U.S. relations have maintained steady momentum of growth despite twists and turns on the way, bringing tremendous benefits to both countries and peoples. //

Entering the 21st century, the world has continued to undergo profound changes. Peace and development remain the calling of our times. On the other hand, factors causing instability and uncertainty are increasing and new challenges and threats are looming. Against this backdrop, the common interests between our two countries are increasing and the areas of our cooperation widening. // Global peace and security now face new challenges, such as fighting international terrorism, preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, protecting the environment and human habitat and combating transnational crimes. And it is exactly in these fields that we share important strategic interests. // China has a huge market and its development has generated strong demand, while the United States has advanced technology and high quality products. This has created enormous opportunities for economic and technical cooperation between our two countries. Indeed, there is a broad prospect for developing constructive and cooperative China-U.S. ties in all fields. //

Yesterday morning, President Bush and I had an in-depth exchange of views on China-U.S. relations and major international and regional issues of common interest. We reached broad and important consensus. We are both of the view that the two sides should approach our relations from a strategic and long-term perspective and that we should enhance dialogue, expand common ground, increase mutual trust, deepen cooperation and promote the overall growth of the constructive and cooperative China-U.S. relations in the 21st century. //

As long as we focus on the overall interests of China-U.S. relations, respect each other and show mutual understanding, I am confident that our relations will move ahead in a healthy and steady manner, contributing to the well-being of our two peoples and bringing greater hope to people around the world. //

Dear Friends, Ladies and Gentlemen,

No composer can write enchanting melody with one note, and no painter can paint landscape with only one color. The world is a colorful gallery where the unique cultures created by people of all countries are displayed as treasures. // The culture of a nation tells a lot about the evolution of the nation's understanding of the world and life, both past and present. Culture thus embodies a nation's fundamental pursuit of the mind and dictates its norms of behavior. The historical process of human development is one of constant interaction, integration and enrichment among different civilizations. All civilizations in human history have contributed to human progress in their own

unique way. //

Cultural diversity is a basic feature of both human society and today's world and an important driving force for human progress. As history shows, in the course of interactions between civilizations, we need not only to overcome natural barriers and physical isolation, but also to transcend obstacles and obstruction of the mind and, above all, to overcome various prejudices and misunderstandings. // Differences in ideology, social system and development model should not stand in the way of exchanges among civilizations, still less should they become excuses for mutual confrontation. We should uphold the diversity of the world, enhance dialogue and interaction between civilizations, and draw on each other's strengths instead of practicing mutual exclusion. When this is done, mankind will enjoy greater harmony and happiness and the world will become a more colorful place to live in. //

Dear Friends, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Exchanges in culture and education and among young people serve as a bridge for increasing mutual understanding between our two peoples. They are also a major driving force for the healthy and stable growth of China-U.S. relations. Yale is a forerunner in conducting China-U.S. educational exchanges and provides an important platform for cultural exchanges between our two countries. // One hundred and fifty-six years ago, a Chinese young man named Rong Hong entered Yale Campus. Four years later, he graduated with distinction and received a Bachelor of Arts degree, making him the first ever Chinese graduate of an American university. Later, group after group of young Chinese followed his footsteps and studied in Yale. // Over the past twenty years, Yale has accepted over four thousand Chinese students and undertaken more than eighty cooperation projects in culture, science and technology, and education with China. Last summer, Yale sent the first group of students to China for internships and some of them became the first foreign interns to work with China's Palace Museum. I wish to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to you, Mr. Levin, and Yale for the efforts you have made to promote exchanges between our two peoples. //

To enhance mutual understanding between young people and educators of the two countries, I announce with pleasure here that we have decided to invite one hundred Yale faculty members and students to visit China this summer. I'm sure you can look forward to an enjoyable experience in China. //

Dear Friends, Ladies and Gentlemen,

As an old Chinese saying goes: "As in the Yangtze River where the waves behind drive on those before, so a new generation always excels the last one." Young people represent the hope and future of the world. They are full of vitality, new ideas and creativity. I sincerely hope that the young people in China and the United States will join hands and work to enhance friendship between our two peoples, and, together with people of other countries, create a better world for all.

Thank you! //

## 第 16 单元

### (1) 联合国秘书长潘基文 2011 年世界人口日致辞

2011 年 7 月 11 日

今年是具有里程碑意义的一年，预计今年地球人口将达到 70 亿。我们应借今年的世界人口日之机，庆祝我们共同的人性以及人类的多样性。世界人口日还提醒我们应担起共同的责任，关爱彼此，关爱地球。//

全球人口达 70 亿是一个具有里程碑意义的数字，但我们应始终重点关注数字背后的人。这就是为什么我很高兴，联合国人口基金会赋予这一数字更深的含义，启动了名为“70 亿行动”的活动，帮助建设更美好的世界。//

与以往相比，现在个人更容易利用社会网络团结起来，推动变革，改变世界。今年，我们看到了很多这样的例子，人们爆发巨大力量，抛弃绝望，拥抱希望，摆脱歧视待遇，寻求公平对待，抗议暴政，要求正义。//

他们渴望享受普遍权利，联合国一直在自豪地维护这些权利并为之实现而不懈努力。//

当我们为共同价值而奋斗时，我们就在为共同的未来添砖加瓦。消除贫困和不平等能够释放人的巨大潜力。倡导千年发展目标能够促进繁荣与和平。保护地球能够保障我们赖以生存的自然资源。//

今年晚些时候，一个新生儿将作为地球第 70 亿个人，来到这个复杂和矛盾的世界。在这个世界里，我们拥有的食物足够养活所有人，却有近十亿人挨饿。我们有办法消除多种疾病，但这些疾病却在继续蔓延。// 我们拥有上天赐予的丰富的自然环境，可自然环境依然每天遭受摧残和剥削。所有心存良知的人都向往和平，可世界太多的地方却陷于冲突和战乱。//

要克服如此艰巨的挑战，需要我们每个人都竭尽所能。让我们借世界人口日之机，采取果断行动，为地球第 70 亿个居民和子孙后代创建一个更加美好的未来。//

### (2) Population and Development: China's Efforts and Achievements

— Statement by Dr. LI Bin, Minister of China's National Population and Family Planning Commission

at the 42nd Session of the UN Commission on Population and Development

March 31, 2009

Madam Chair,

First of all, allow me to extend, on behalf of the Chinese delegation, my warm congratulations to you on your election as the Chair of this conference. We are confident that this conference will harvest rich fruits under your able leadership. The Chinese delegation highly appreciates the report that the Secretary General has submitted to this conference, which is of great importance to promoting national governments to achieve their population and development goals. The Chinese delegation would like to take this opportunity to introduce to you our efforts in this regard. //

Madam Chair,

The Chinese government has earnestly honored its commitments to the ICPD PoA and the

MDGs. We have has all along tried to address the issues of population in an integrated manner in a way that suits our country's specific situation and adopted a strategy of integrating population with development in decision making so as to realize the long-term balanced population growth and comprehensive, coordinated and sustainable development. // Based on a holistic understanding of the relationship between population, economy, society, resources and the environment, we have proactively promoted the transformation of our development pattern and the transformation of China from a country with a huge population to one with competitive human resources. // Through a host of measures such as interest orientation, service and care, publicity and promotion, we have strived to incorporate our population and family planning efforts into the overall plan for improving people's livelihood. Efforts are also made to enhance coordination across government departments and regions, and facilitate innovation in work mechanisms and methodologies. // We have strengthened innovation of science and technology in family planning and reproductive health and encouraged different localities to explore new models of service provision and management that are tailored to their local conditions. // After 30-odd years of relentless efforts, China, a developing country with a large population, has realized rapid economic growth and comprehensive development of its population, thus contributing positively to the stabilization of the world's population growth. //

### **1. Persevere in reform and opening-up and contribute positively to global poverty eradication**

Since the initiation of reform and opening-up in 1978, China has maintained a rapid annual average growth rate of 9.8% for the past 30 years, laying an important material foundation for improving people's livelihood. // Integrating its poverty reduction strategy with its population development strategy, China implements a holistic development-oriented poverty reduction policy that emphasizes whole-village development, labor transfer training, industrialization support and poverty reduction for emigrants. // Between 1978 and 2007, the per capita disposable income of urban residents went up from RMB343 to RMB13,786 while the per capita net income of farmers rose from RMB134 to RMB4,140. People's livelihood witnessed two historic leaps — from languishing under poverty to freedom from want, and then to moderate prosperity. China has reduced its rural poverty-stricken population from 250 million to 40.07 million, achieving the MDGs ahead of schedule and helping accelerate the global poverty alleviation process. //

### **2. Adhere to the basic state policy of family planning and address population issues in a holistic way**

Overpopulation is the first and foremost problem confronting China. Thanks to 30 years of family planning, the total fertility rate (TFR) of Chinese women has declined from 5.8 in 1970 to below the replacement level in 1991 and is now stabilized at around 1.8. At present, China has a total population of 1.328 billion. // In the absence of an effective family planning policy, China's total population would have exceeded 1.7 billion in 2008. The proportion of people aged 65 and above in China's total population went up from 5.6% in 1990 to 8.3% in 2008, making China a country with a large elderly population and accelerated population aging. // In the rural areas, China has sped up the development of a new system for old-age support with wide coverage and government subsidy, and raised the standard of social support to some rural families practicing family planning from RMB600 to RMB720 per person a year. // Public service facilities in rural China are being further improved to gradually raise the living standards of the rural elderly population. In the urban areas, efforts are being made to expand the coverage of basic old-age

support and develop an old-age service system that takes the family as the basic unit, supported by community services and supplemented by institutional care such as “Homes for the Elderly.” // Eight hundred and fourteen million farmers are subsidized to participate in the new rural cooperative medical care system, representing a participation rate of 91.5%. Improvement is also seen in the state-assisted education system which provides financial support to over 20 million students. // In the next three years, the government will invest RMB 850 billion to establish a basic medical and health care system that covers all urban and rural areas, so as to achieve initial universal access to basic medical and health care services. //

China’s average life expectancy has risen from 68 at the beginning of the reform and opening-up to 73 at present. Its infant mortality rate and mortality rate of children under 5 have dropped to 14.9‰ and 24‰ respectively, and its maternal mortality rate went down to 34.2 per 100,000. By 2007, the per capita schooling of the population aged 15 and above had increased from 4.5 years to 8.5 years, and the 9-year compulsory education had achieved a coverage rate of 99.3%. China has achieved the MDGs ahead of time. China’s ranking on the Human Development Index (HDI) rose from the 105th in 1990 to the 81st in 2007. //

### **3. Promote gender equality and meet public demands for family planning and reproductive health**

The Chinese government has incorporated the women’s development into its national plan for economic and social development. It has implemented the National Program for the Development of Chinese Women in real earnest, launching a series of initiatives such as “Promoting Employment for Women,” “Safeguarding the Rights and Interests of Women and Children,” “Building Harmonious Families” and “Supporting Women Towards Success,” with a view to safeguarding women’s rights to development. // A nationwide campaign of “Care for Girls” is under way, and socioeconomic policies in favor of gender equality and growth of girls have been implemented. Integrated measures such as strict prohibition of gender identification of fetus for non-medical purposes have been adopted to address the abnormal sex ratio at birth. //

At the same time, reproductive health and promotion of gender equality have been introduced into population and family planning programs. Major efforts have been made to provide quality services for family planning and reproductive health. The government provides the public with family planning services and modern contraceptive methods free of charge, and promotes informed choices of contraceptives. // Community-based birth-defect intervention is carried out extensively. Prenatal care and post-delivery visits are conducted regularly for pregnant women and women in/after childbirth. Regular gynecological checkups are provided for rural women, and subsidies for hospital delivery are granted in rural China. Young children under three are checked for growth. // The Chinese government attaches great importance to the prevention of HIV/AIDS. Direct funds for HIV/AIDS prevention and control amount to RMB3.55 billion. In addition, a full range of supporting policy documents have been formulated. // Attention is also given to strengthening sex and reproductive health (RH) education among teenagers, and creating the right conditions, by opening adolescent health-care clinics and offering counseling services, to help adolescents gain access to corresponding RH services. // All these effective efforts have further increased the self-consciousness of the general public in practicing family planning and enhanced public satisfaction with our efforts to improve reproductive health. //

### **4. Promote orderly movement and rational distribution of the population and provide equal services to migrants**

China is undergoing the largest population migration in human history. According to the one-percent population survey conducted in 2005, the number of migrants in China reached 147 million. // In places with large concentrations of migrants, we have basically established effective forms of regional cooperation, carried out various activities to provide care for migrant workers from rural areas, continuously expanded free family planning service for migrants and effectively safeguarded their legitimate rights and interests. // In the coming 20 – 30 years, population migration in China will grow even faster. The Chinese government will coordinate various efforts to implement the programs for functional zones of population development, and develop policies and measures for orderly transfer of population and balanced urban/rural development, so as to accelerate the development of a new system for unified management of migrants and provision of quality services to migrants. //

**5. Persist in the implementation of the strategy of sustainable development and promote the coordinated development of population, resources and the environment**

In its pursuit of the harmonious development between man and nature, and between man and society, the Chinese government takes the long-term balanced population development and the coordinated development of population, economy, society, resources and the environment as an important goal in building a moderately well-off society in an all-round way. Committed to building a resource-efficient and environment-friendly society, China is vigorously promoting energy conservation and emissions reduction, making positive efforts to fight global climate change. // Thanks to the implementation of the family planning policy, China has reduced its population size by 22%, which has eased the pressure of population on global resources and reduced the impact of population on the environment, thus contributing positively to the sustainable development of mankind. China is more than happy to join the international community in its persistent efforts to combat climate change by relying on technological progress. // Madam Chair,

Despite its remarkable achievements in the population and development areas, China is still confronted with many difficulties and challenges. The first half of the 21st century will witness the peak in total population, working-age population and elderly population in China. The size of migrant population will continue to increase. // On the whole, China will be exposed to growing constraints of population, resources and the environment, and population size will remain one of the long-standing key issues constraining China's economic and social development. // From a longer-term perspective, the health and educational level, structure and distribution of China's population will gradually become important factors affecting the coordinated and sustainable development of its economy and society. Moreover, family planning and reproductive health services have not fully and effectively covered the economically underdeveloped areas, adolescents and migrants. Under such circumstances, it is obviously an arduous task for China to address the population issue in a comprehensive way. //

Madam Chair,

As a developing country with a population of 1.3 billion which represents 19.5% of the world's total, China faces great difficulties in keeping the population in balance, achieving economic growth, increasing job opportunities for both urban and rural residents, and improving people's livelihood. As such, the endeavor to effectively manage our own affairs itself is the greatest contribution to the realization of the MDGs for the entire mankind. // Therefore, we hope that the international community will view China's population and social development endeavors

from a developing perspective. The Chinese government will, as always, honor its international commitments, prioritize effective management of its own affairs, further enhance South-South cooperation, boost international exchanges and cooperation in the areas of population and development on the principles of “equality, mutual benefit, practicality, long-term cooperation and common development,” and work hard for improved human well-being and a beautiful, harmonious and prosperous world.

Thank you, Madam Chair. //

## 第 17 单元

### (1) Build Consensus and Fight against NCDs

--Statement by Health Minister Chen Zhu at the High-Level Meeting on NCDs

September 19, 2011

Mr. President,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Chinese government, I would like to pay tribute to the General Assembly for its vision and political will to discuss the global fight against chronic non-communicable diseases (NCDs), and to express my appreciation to the President for his outstanding work in organizing this session. //

Today, globalization has led to an unprecedented level of interdependence and interwoven interests. Health factors and social determinants for NCDs exist in every country. Therefore, the prevention and treatment of NCDs is a natural choice for pursuing our common interests and a healthy road for achieving the common development of mankind. // All the countries should, through this session, build consensus and adopt effective policies and measures of prevention and treatment to proactively respond to the daunting challenge of NCDs. For this purpose, I would like to make three proposals. //

First, national health systems should be strengthened and health incorporated into all policies. Governments of all countries should attach as much importance to health as to economic development. In particular, NCD prevention and treatment should be accorded a priority area in the national development strategies. // Governments should play a leading role by creating a supportive policy environment and increasing financial input, establish multi-sector cooperation and coordination mechanisms, and mobilize all circles of the society to participate in the prevention and treatment of NCDs. //

Second, we should enhance international collaboration on the basis of complementary advantages. We can strengthen technical exchanges and share experience amongst developing countries through mechanisms such as South-South Cooperation and BRICS cooperation. We shall continue to expand the North-South Dialogue to promote technical transfer and financial support from developed countries to developing countries based on the recipient countries' needs. The World Health Organization should play a leading role in the global health governance to boost the balanced development of the global health system, and to keep improving the capacity for NCD prevention and treatment. //

Third, activities of prevention and treatment should be aligned and coordinated, and the global consensus should be deepened. The international community must firmly implement the action plan for the global strategy for the prevention and control of NCDs, establish more specific, measurable and generally applicable goals and evaluation indicators for NCD prevention and treatment such as healthy life expectancy, and include them in the Human Development Index. We should continue to push for the incorporation of the indicators of NCD prevention and treatment into the United Nations Millennium Development Goals. //

Ladies and Gentlemen,

China has about one fifth of the world's population, with its per capita GDP ranking around



the 100th. The number of people aged 60 and above accounts for more than 13% of China's total population. As a large developing country, China is on the track of "growing old before getting rich." // While we are proactively tackling communicable diseases such as AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, NCDs have become the No.1 threat to the health of the Chinese people. Currently there are over 260 million patients. NCDs account for 85% of the causes of death and 69% of the disease burden. // The rapid growth of chronic diseases will lead to the shortage of healthy workforce, the decline of life quality and the increase of socio-economic burden, constituting a huge potential obstacle for China's economic and social development. It is, therefore, imperative to strengthen NCD prevention and control. //

The Chinese government pursues a scientific outlook on development that is comprehensive, coordinated and sustainable. Its core value is people-centeredness. Health is the basis for all-round human development and the guarantee for sustainable social development. In China's 12th Five-Year Plan for the National Economic and Social Development, the Chinese government makes the average life expectancy increase by one year as a core indicator. The effective prevention and control of NCDs is one of the key measures. // The priority of the ongoing health care reform in China is to realize universal health coverage of the 1.3 billion people. The government is striving to increase investment in the health sector, focusing on public health and basic medical services. We will keep reforming the ways of health resources allocation to promote the combination of disease prevention and treatment. // Currently, China is vigorously carrying out a nationwide campaign to promote the building of "Healthy City," and more and more local governments are integrating health promotion into their city development strategies. Efforts to make the health sector more IT-based, such as the ongoing e-health record project, will enhance the standardization and efficiency of management on NCDs such as hypertension and diabetes and health care for the elderly, which are being extensively carried out as basic public health care service items in both urban and rural areas. // Meanwhile, the Chinese government actively participates in the international exchanges and cooperation in NCD prevention and treatment, and promotes the realization of global initiatives within the framework of the United Nations and the World Health Organization. Through cooperation mechanisms such as BRICS Health Ministers' meeting and sending Chinese medical teams to developing countries regularly, China has been exploring new ways of deepening global cooperation in NCD prevention and treatment. It has been providing medical aid to the developing world within its capacity. //

The Chinese government is fully aware of the far-reaching impact of NCDs burden on the world's most populous country with yet unbalanced economic and social development. We will be committed to finding a way of NCD prevention and treatment with Chinese characteristics. We will continue to share our experience with the international community and make our due contribution to meeting the global challenges brought by NCDs. Thank you. //

## (2) 世界卫生组织总干事陈冯富珍博士在世卫组织传统医学大会上的讲话

2008年11月7日

陈部长阁下，各国尊贵的部长们，  
尊敬的各位来宾，女士们，先生们：

首先，我想说，能够在北京向本届世卫组织传统医学大会发表讲话，我深感高兴。我还要感谢中国卫生部 and 中医药管理局与世卫组织共同主办本届会议。// 我想从三个方面谈一

谈传统医学：一是现状；二是重振初级卫生保健；三是慢性病上升问题。我将重点陈述为什么这三个方面有力说明了必须更好地利用传统医学和传统行医者。// 我还会谈到将传统医学纳入主流卫生保健所面临的一些挑战，确保作出恰当、有效、尤其是安全的努力。//

我先谈一谈传统医学的现状。至少从一个层面来看，现状是相当清楚的。在非洲、亚洲和拉丁美洲广大地区，传统医药很普遍，费用低廉，应用广泛。// 对数以百万计的人来说，尤其是对发展中国家广大农民来说，草药、传统疗法以及传统行医者是主要的、有时甚至是唯一的卫生保健渠道。// 这种卫生保健靠近家门、就医方便、且费用不高。在一些传统医学体系中，例如在中医和印度传统医学体系中，传统医疗历史悠久，是数千年智慧和经验的结晶。// 在传统医学历史悠久、文化根基深厚的地方，传统行医者往往在当地享有名气，受到尊重，其能力和治疗方法得到公众信任。// 这就是现状。这一卫生保健方式无疑能够缓解和治疗许多疾患、减少折磨、减轻疼痛。这是现实，但并非是理想状况。//

当我们看到估计数据显示一些非洲国家约有 60% 的幼儿可能因患疟疾而发高烧，可是只能在家中接受草药治疗时，这就有非常严重的问题了。疟疾可以在 24 小时内置人于死地，而现代医药则可大大提高存活率。// 据世卫组织估计，今年约有 1.36 亿妇女分娩，其中约有 5800 万名妇女在分娩和产后期间得不到任何医助，使这些妇女及其婴儿的生命面临威胁。// 我们在此方面也面临非常严重的问题。目前的普遍共识是，需要为更多的妇女提供经验丰富的接生员，而且，孕产妇必须能够获得紧急产科医疗服务，否则，孕产妇死亡率就会持续居高不下。// 我在这里直话直说。传统医学确实大有用途，但并不总能替代关键时刻能够拯救许多生命的现代高效药品和紧急治疗措施。//

这并不是抨击传统医学。它反映出许多国家卫生系统未能向最需要的人提供充分、有效的干预和治疗。在推动实现卫生领域千年发展目标的过程中，人们现在已普遍认识到这一失误，正加紧努力纠正这一偏误，加强基础医疗设施、服务和人员。// 但是，现状也从另一侧面显示了当前卫生保健服务的提供方式存在缺陷。在发达国家中，正统医学外的辅助治疗和疗法显然日益风行，有时还替代了正统治疗。//

北美和欧洲最近的研究结果显示，收入较高、且教育水平较高的人群往往最常采用这些手段。在许多情况下，医疗保险部门并不报销这类医药费。// 这些补充和替代疗法现已成为数十亿美元的行业，而且预计这一行业将继续迅速增长。注意，这可不是无钱获得常规医疗保健的穷人所依靠的补充疗法！//

这一趋势说明了什么呢？正统医疗界的反应是可以预料得到的，而且我认为也是相当正当的。但这一趋势隐含着一些危险。// 如前所述，一些传统医学体系有着数千年的悠久历史。而在较短时间内，现代医学发展出了一整套方法体系，来证明疗效、保证质量、规范制造、测试安全性以及在投入市场后监测副作用。// 如果用这些标准加以衡量，许多（并非全部）传统医药缺乏证据基础；质量检验和生产标准往往不够严格，且没有受到严格控制；产品可能会逃脱确保药物安全的严格法规的制约；传统行医者可能未获认证，或无照行医。// 这些忧虑是合理和正当的，但我们仍需回答的一个中心问题是：补充和替代医学的应用为何会大幅上升呢？我们又可以在正统医学界找到一些解释。// 在《英国医学杂志》《柳叶刀》《新英格兰医学杂志》等刊物中，一些评论家解释了这一现象，认为尽管高技术含量的专业医学好处确凿，但补充和替代医学的上升趋势是对现代正统医学一记响亮的耳光。//

医疗保健已变得越来越非人性化，有人甚至认为是“冷酷无情”。在多数富裕国家，家庭医生和提供初级治疗的医生数目不断减少。卫生保健日益高度专业化的趋势影响了医患之间的和谐关系。// 在很多情况下，病人不再被当作人看待，而是沦为一个由身体各部位构成的生产线，每个部位都由一名合适的专家进行管理，管理往往需要高度的专业知识。// 至少在一些评论家看来，替代医学的兴起反映了人们对更有人情味、更具人性化 and 更加全面的卫生保健的追求。此外，越来越多的人相信所谓的天然产品具有自身的安全性和益处。虽然

这一假设并不一定成立，但它基本上助长了相信替代医学的趋势。这一信念很容易受到商业炒作和利用。// 如果传统行医者受到应有的培训，经验丰富，且持照经营，从事这一历史悠久、在文化上受到尊重的人性化保健和治疗的实用艺术，那么传统医学就不会那么容易受人利用了。//

女士们、先生们：

世卫组织上月公布了本年度《世界卫生报告》，今年的报告焦点是初级卫生保健，小标题是“过去重要，现在更重要”。报告回应了世界各地发出的要求重振初级卫生保健的呼吁。// 初级卫生保健以人为本，全面对待健康问题，这使得预防与治疗同等重要。初级卫生保健有助于开展预防工作，处理卫生领域以及非卫生领域中造成不健康的根源因素，从上游根治对健康的威胁。// 几十年的经验告诉我们，初级卫生保健增进人们的健康，费用低廉，而且服务对象满意度更高。我要再强调最后这一点：服务对象满意度更高。我个人认为，这是报告中最突出的一项结论。// 随着社会的现代化，世界各地对健康的期望也越来越高。人们要求能够享有公正、有效、全面、经济上承受得起的卫生保健。研究结果显示已存在广泛共识。在一系列国家中开展的调查显示，人们认为社会每个成员均应在生病或受伤后能够获得治疗和照护，而不应为此破产。//

有了《世界卫生报告》的这一支持，我的主要结论应该是不言而喻的。我认为，我们所听到的要求重振初级卫生保健的强力呼声为我们提供了极佳的机会，我们可以利用这一契机重新审视传统医学的地位，积极看待传统医学对公平、可及、可承受以及以人为本的卫生保健的众多贡献。// 我认为，你们在本届大会期间将审议的《北京宣言》草案也体现了这一观点。//

传统医学与西方医学这两套体系无需发生冲突。在初级卫生保健中，它们可以和睦相处，取长补短。但这不会从天而降，也不会自动结合。必须为此作出深思熟虑的政策决定。但是，这一点是可以成功做到的。// 许多国家已经将这两套体系高度有效地结合在一起。有几个国家的卫生系统围绕初级卫生保健，很好地纳入了传统医学内容，传统医学已成为常见疾患的主要保健和治疗的一大基石。//

在中国，全国公立医院中西医相结合，许多疾病除给予常规药物外，还同时提供疗效已获验证的中药疗法。// 我一开始就提到，必须建立保障措施，形成监管、培训、认证或许可证颁发以及严格控制产品安全等一系列制度。对传统医药的疗效和安全性进行核实需要有特殊的研究方法。世卫组织正在提供这方面的支持，尤其是通过落实热带病研究和培训专项计划提供协助。//

将传统医学视为宝贵资源的时机也已成熟。需要将传统医学作为促进医疗进展和发现新型药物的宝贵资源予以尊重和支持。用于治疗疟疾的青蒿素就是一个很好的例子。// 今年世界卫生大会通过的公共卫生、创新和知识产权全球战略及行动计划包含了传统医学的研究与开发内容。// 此项行动计划除了确定传统医学的研究议程外，还提出了需要防止与健康有关的传统知识遭盗用的问题。世卫组织正与世界知识产权组织一道提供这方面协助。//

女士们、先生们：

在公共卫生领域中，防胜于治的观念归功于中国以及中华传统医学古代最重要的典籍《黄帝内经》。// 中医有着 3000 年的悠久历史，它首创了食疗、健身、注重环境对健康的影响以及草药治疗等干预办法，作为全面保护健康的一部分。// 其他国家的一些古老医疗体系，例如印度传统医学，也对健康养生提供了类似的方法。它们是珍贵的历史遗产，面对 21 世纪不健康生活方式的全球化、毫无节制的迅猛的城市化以及人口老龄化这三大顽疾，它们尤其珍贵。// 这些全球趋势对健康带来了全球性的影响，其中最显著的是，心脏病、癌症、糖尿病和精神疾患等慢性非传染病发病率的普遍上升。// 针对这些以及其他疾患，传统医学可以大有作为，发挥预防、抚慰、温心和治疗的作用。// 本届大会开得非常及时。

在应对当代社会以及传统社会中存在的许多疾患方面，给传统医学以适当的地位恰逢其时，而且理由充分。

谢谢大家。//

## 第 18 单元

### (1) Premier Wen Jiabao Answers a Question on Tibet at the Press Conference During the NPC and CPPCC Sessions in 2009

**法国《费加罗报》记者：**总理，您好！西藏问题是一个焦点。最近，美国国会、奥巴马政府还有欧洲议会都已敦促中方与达赖恢复接谈。中方表示这是中国的内政。请问总理在这个问题上持何立场？中方是否愿意与达赖恢复接谈？中方会就达赖提出的所谓“真正自治”的问题进行讨论吗？// 另外一个问题是有关中法关系，从去年 12 月至今的几个月，中法关系相当的“冷淡”，您如何看待中法关系未来的走向？您是否预期在伦敦即将举行的 20 国集团金融峰会期间，法国总统萨科奇和胡锦涛主席会进行一次热情的会面？总理，您曾多次表示，中法关系现状，法方应该承担责任。那么，要修补中法之间的关系，中方到底期待法方具体做些什么事情？//

**Wen:** Tibet is an inalienable part of China's territory and Tibet-related issues are purely China's internal affairs that brook no foreign interference. This is our principled position. Our policy towards the Dalai Lama is consistent and clear-cut. As long as he gives up his separatist activities, we are willing to have contacts and consultations with his representatives. This door is always open. // Last year, under the very difficult circumstances, at the request of the Dalai Lama, we had three rounds of consultations and contacts with his representatives. Such contacts and consultations may continue, but the most important thing is that the Dalai Lama must show his sincerity so that the talks can yield substantial results. //

We maintain that the Dalai Lama is not a simple religious figure but a political exile. We have full justifications for this position. The so-called “government in exile” in Dharamsala is actually a theocratic, illegal government directly controlled by the Dalai Lama. // The Dalai Lama has been touring around the world and is quite good at misleading the political figures in some countries. Some western countries are also trying to use him. Let me cite an example to show that in dealing with the Dalai Lama, we not only need to listen to what he says, but also watch what he does. // Several days ago, in his so-called rebuttal of the remarks made by Chinese Foreign Minister Yang Jiechi in his press conference, the Dalai claimed that he had never asked the central government to withdraw Chinese troops from Tibet or to move the Han ethnic group out of Tibet. This denial is a sheer lie, which can very much mislead the general public. // You may refer to the Five-Point Proposal on Peace in Tibet made by the Dalai Lama in the United States in 1987 or the Seven-Point Supplementary Proposal he made in Strasbourg, France in 1988. In those proposals, he made it very clear that he demands the withdrawal of Chinese troops from Tibet and the removal of Chinese military installations. He also demands the immediate stop of the migration of Han people into Tibet and the Tibetan-inhabited areas. As for those Han people who already live there, he demands their departure. These are all his words in black and white. Of course, the Dalai can change his words, but he can never deny what he already said. //

It has been 45 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and France. Bilateral ties have kept moving forward despite some twists and turns. The current problems between China and France have emerged as a result of the high-profile meeting between the French leader and the Dalai Lama, which hurts the core interests of China and affronts the Chinese people. // We hope the French side will demonstrate its clear and resolute stand on

Tibet-related issues and recover the China-France relations as quickly as possible. This not only serves the interests of both China and France but also the interests of China and the EU. Thank you! //

## **(2) The Process and Prospect of the Development of Tibet**

— Speech at the 2nd Forum on the Development of Tibet, China

By Duotuo, Vice Chairman of the People's Government of the Tibetan Autonomous Region

Rome, Italy, October 22, 2009

Dear Friends, Ladies and Gentlemen,

First, I would like to express my heartfelt thanks for the generous hospitality of the Italy-China Foundation. Italy is one of the ancient civilizations in the world, and I am very pleased to have this opportunity to visit this beautiful country and host the Forum on the Development of Tibet here. //

Tibet is a wonderful and enchanting place. With its unique natural landscape, long history and splendid culture, it has attracted the attention of the whole world. So has the development of Tibet. I would like to take this opportunity to introduce to you, my friends, the development process and prospect of Tibet. //

### **I. Development Process — Two Strides Have Been Made**

This year marks both the 60th anniversary of the People's Republic of China and the 50th anniversary of the democratic reform of Tibet. Fifty years of development in Tibet has witnessed two historic strides. //

The first stride is the great change of its social system. Fifty years ago, Tibet was still in its feudal serfdom of theocracy ruled by Buddhist monks, nobles and feudal officials. Charles Bell, a Briton known as an "old Tibet hand," wrote in his *Portrait of a Dalai Lama: The Life and Times of the Great Thirteenth*, "A trip from Europe and America to Tibet will bring you back to hundreds of years ago, to a place still in a feudal age." // The serf owners, representing less than 5% of the whole population, possessed almost all the means of production whereas serfs and slaves accounting for more than 95% of the population had nothing at all, let alone any human rights. A saying was very popular among the serfs at that time: "The only thing you can take away is your shadow, and the only thing you can leave behind is your footsteps." //

After the founding of the new China in 1949, Tibet was liberated in peace in 1951. In 1959, the Central People's Government quelled, together with the Tibetan people of all ethnic groups, the armed rebellion by the Tibetan upper reactionary ruling clique and introduced the democratic reform in Tibet, which abolished the serf system, turning the liberated serfs and slaves into the masters of the state and of Tibet. // In 1965, the Tibetan Autonomous Region was established, introducing the system of regional ethnic autonomy. In this way, the people of all ethnic groups in Tibet embarked on a socialist road, and made a historic stride in its social system. //

Today, Tibetans and other minorities take up more than 94% of the 34,000 plus deputies of the People's Congresses at different levels in the Autonomous Region. In the National People's Congress, 20 deputies come from the Tibetan Autonomous Region, of whom there are 12 citizens of the Tibetan minority group, one of Menpa minority and one of Lopa minority. The chairmen of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress of the Tibetan Autonomous Region and the

chairmen of the Tibetan People's Government have consistently been citizens of the Tibetan minority group. // Among the staff members of governmental agencies at the three levels of the Region, prefectures (municipalities) and counties, citizens of the Tibetan group and other ethnic minorities account for 77.97%. Since 1965, the Standing Committee of the People's Congress of the Tibetan Autonomous Region has enacted more than 250 local statutes concerning the political, economic, cultural and social life. //

The second stride is a leap in its economic and social development. Over the past five decades, thanks to the solicitude of the Central Government of China and the unselfish aids of people of various ethnic groups all over the country, people of all ethnic groups in Tibet have worked together and strived painstakingly, making a stride in its economic and social development. // In 1959, the GDP in Tibet amounted to only RMB 174 million, but by 2008, it had increased to RMB 39.591 billion, representing an increase of 65 times in terms of constant prices. // In 2008, farming and animal husbandry in Tibet registered its 21st year of bumper harvest. The per capita net income of farmers and herdsmen reached RMB 3,176, growing at a rate of 13.6%. It had maintained two-digit growth for six consecutive years. // Tibet has completely bidden farewell to its closed natural economy, and established a modern industrial system. Infrastructure construction has thrived and emerging industries developed rapidly. Farmers and herdsmen have witnessed their living standards constantly improved, moving steadily towards a better life. // Together with the important leaps in economy, various social undertakings have also advanced. Here I'd like to cite a pair of comparable data: Tibet's total population has increased dramatically, from 1,228,000 in 1951 to 2,870,800 in 2008, completely reversing the situation of long-term sluggish population growth in old Tibet. In addition, the average life expectancy has increased from 35.5 to 67. //

## **II. Development Prospect — Opportunities and Challenges Coexist**

The development over the past 50 years has laid a solid foundation for Tibet to make more strides in future. According to its present goal, Tibet will be built into a better-off society in all respects by 2020; and by the middle of this century, it will have been largely modernized, together with all the people of China. // Looking into the future, we are faced with both favorable opportunities and many challenges. But in general, we have more opportunities than challenges. //

Firstly, China enjoys a favorable domestic development environment. Over the past 60 years since the founding of the PRC, the Chinese people have successfully embarked on a road that suits Chinese conditions, that is, a socialist road with Chinese characteristics. Economic, political, cultural, social and ecological undertakings are advancing simultaneously along the road of the great renewal of the Chinese nation. // The favorable domestic environment in China has provided a satisfactory guarantee for building a modernized New Tibet. //

Secondly, Tibet faces the favorable opportunity of the "Great Development of the Western Regions." The grand strategy of "Developing West China" is an important strategic decision made by the Central Government of China to coordinate the development of regional economy and speed up the economic and social development in West China. As a provincial region in West China, Tibet is an important place covered by the grand strategy. // Over the past 10 years, the Central Government has implemented a series of favorable policies in funds, projects and human resources for the provinces and regions in West China, including Tibet, resulting in the completion and putting-into-use of a series of important infrastructural projects such as the Qinghai – Tibet Railway. // In this new historical period, Tibet faces an unprecedented opportunity for development, as the Central Government will take more vigorous steps to carry out its strategy of

“Developing the Western Regions.” Especially in the implementation of its package plan to cope with the international financial crisis, the Central Government will continue to tilt towards the Western Regions in terms of fiscal transfer payment and newly increased investment for expanding domestic demands, focusing on areas such as projects bearing on people’s livelihood, infrastructure and ecological environment. //

Thirdly, Tibet enjoys a special policy of solicitude by the Central Government and aids from all over the country. The Central Government has always cared about Tibet, supporting its construction and development. Since 1984, the Central Government has held four special working conferences on Tibet, formulated a series of preferential policies, and invested a great amount of human, material and financial resources. // From 1959 to 2008, the fiscal transfer payment from the Central Government to Tibet amounted to more than RMB 201.9 billion, with an annual increase of nearly 12%. In the field of infrastructure alone, the Central Government allocated RMB 100 billion in total to Tibet from 1951 to 2008. // In 1994, the Central Government began to implement its paired-up aid strategy for Tibet, arranging for more than 60 central government departments, 18 provinces (or municipalities directly under the central government), and 17 state-owned enterprises to provide paired-up aid to various places in Tibet. That is an advantage that no other province, municipality or region dare imagine. // All this has provided more favorable policies, more project support and more vigorous guidance for the reform, development and stability of Tibet, which have greatly boosted and will continue to facilitate the leapfrog development of Tibet. //

Fourthly, Tibet has vast territories and abundant resources. Tibet enjoys abundant resources, including forests, grasslands, minerals, hydropower, geothermal energy, wind power and solar energy. It is particularly rich in tourism resources. // As the major component of the Tibetan Plateau, which is known as the “roof of the world,” Tibet boasts unique natural plateau landscape such as the Qomolangma — the world’s highest peak, the Yarlung Zangbo River — the world’s deepest valley, and Namco — the world’s highest and largest slightly salted lake. // What is more, it has been famous for its long history, ancient culture, pious religious belief, simple folk customs and practices, and its world cultural heritage such as the Potala Palace, the Jokhang Temple and the Norbulingka Garden. In addition, the traditional Tibetan cultural and artistic things such as Thang-ga and Tibetan dramas are also very interesting. In a word, all these have made Tibet one of the most attractive tourist resorts in the world. //

The support from the Central Government and the unselfish aids from people of all ethnic groups all over the country, coupled with the outstanding regional resources advantages, have presented an unprecedented opportunity for the development of Tibet. But due to natural and historical reasons, Tibet is still an underdeveloped area, confronted with a number of problems and challenges when compared with the country’s coastal provinces and municipalities: // Firstly, Tibet is weak in its economic foundation and capability for self-accumulation and self-development. Secondly, the infrastructure in Tibet can hardly meet the requirement of its economic and social development. Tension between energy supply and demand is especially a big problem. // Thirdly, the development environment is yet to be further improved, and more efforts are needed to attract investment. Fourthly, the commodity awareness is not strong enough, and the market remains underdeveloped. There is still a large disparity between the development of local distinctive industries and the requirement of scale and market orientation.// Fifthly, great disparities still exist between the different areas of Tibet in terms of their natural and economic conditions, resulting in



their unbalanced development. Social development is especially backward in the farming and pastoral areas of Tibet, and a long-term mechanism for increasing the income of farmers and herdsmen is yet to be explored and established. Sixthly, the ecological environment is fragile, so we are faced with the heavy task of ecological preservation and environmental protection. //

Dear Friends, Ladies and Gentlemen,

We are well aware that, in the face of these opportunities and challenges, it requires long and painstaking efforts and endless sweat for us to bring a happier life to all the people in Tibet. Tibet still has a long way to go in its development. // However, we are convinced that, with the correct leadership of the Central Government, the unselfish aids by the 1.3 billion people all over China, the sincere solicitude of our friends from Italy and so many other countries around the world, and the concerted efforts of the people of various ethnic groups in Tibet, we will certainly be able to build a new road of development with both Chinese and Tibetan characteristics. And we will be able to achieve better, faster and greater economic and social development, turning Tibet of China into a new socialist Tibet with advanced industries, better-off life and benign ecological environment. //

As an ancient civilization, Italy has scored remarkable achievements and accumulated rich experience in its modernization drive. We sincerely hope that our Italian friends can offer us their precious suggestions for the development and construction of Tibet. At the same time, we are ready to carry out exchanges and cooperation with Italy and other countries in the economic, cultural, academic and other fields.

Thank you. //

### **(3) Statement by Ambassador Zhang Yesui at the Plenary Meeting of the 63rd Session of the United Nations General Assembly Under Agenda Item “Culture of Peace”**

November 13, 2008

Mr. President, Excellencies,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Chinese delegation supports the initiative of the President of the General Assembly to hold a high-level plenary discussion under the agenda item “Culture of Peace” in response to the suggestion by His Majesty King Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz al Saud of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. We are convinced that this debate will help further the interfaith and intercultural dialogue and cooperation, and enhance the mutual understanding and harmonious coexistence among Member States. //

Mr. President,

Religious and cultural diversity is an asset of the human society and an important driving force for social development, cultural exchanges and world peace. In today’s world, more global problems emerge and the challenges such as terrorism, climate change and food, energy and financial crisis pose grave threats to human development. The fates of all countries are more closely interlinked than ever before. // At the same time, racial and religious discrimination has led to unprecedented collisions and shocks among cultures and civilizations. The international community is faced with not only the shared responsibility to enhance cooperation in coping with challenges, but also daunting tasks to minimize differences and seek common grounds. Against

this backdrop, it has become all the more important to strengthen interfaith and intercultural dialogue and cooperation. //

Mr. President,

China believes that it is necessary to promote equality among different religions and cultures on the basis of mutual respect. While different religions and cultures originated and developed at different times in history, there is no difference as far as their status is concerned. // All religions and cultures are the embodiment of human wisdom and have contributed to the progress and development of human society, and as such, they deserve equal respect. Different religions and cultures can, in the spirit of openness and sincerity, draw from each other's strengths and coexist peacefully. //

China believes that it is necessary to respect differences in order to address conflicts peacefully. Conflicts often originate from alienation, discrimination, fear, and even hatred caused by differences. // The Chinese government has always opposed extremism and all forms of discrimination, xenophobia and intolerance based on religion, race or any other grounds, as well as the attempt to link terrorism to a specific nation, ethnicity or religion. We are concerned with the resurgence of extremism, such as Islamophobia and neo-fascism. // We believe that the international community should work towards the long-term resolution of regional hot issues, eliminate the estrangement, misunderstanding and disputes among religions and cultures on the basis of the principles of mutual respect, mutual benefit, equality and cooperation, and seek win-win outcome and joint development. //

China believes that education is a useful means to help young people adopt a correct perception of civilization and the world. Young people are the future of mankind. National governments should take the primary responsibility and introduce long-term and effective measures to spread the philosophy of the culture of peace, such as tolerance, understanding and respect, and improve the ability of the young generation to fend off religious hatred and discrimination. //

China believes that the media should voluntarily take the social responsibility to be the messenger of the culture of peace and to promote tolerance, understanding and harmony in the society. // Media, as the carrier of information, should pay attention to the quality of information while seeking speedy and quick dissemination of information to the public. It is essential for the media to transmit healthy and truthful information which uphold the moral standard and justice of the society and refrain from disseminating provocative and insulting comments that trigger confrontation among religions and cultures. //

Mr. President,

The 5000-year history of the Chinese civilization shows that religion and culture can be positive factors in the harmonious development of the society. China is a multi-ethnic and multi-religious country. In China, 56 ethnic groups treat each other as equals; main religions like Buddhism, Taoism, Islamism, Christianity and Catholicism coexist harmoniously and grow continuously. // The Chinese culture advocates "harmony". From ancient sages like Confucius and Mencius to pioneers of democracy in modern history, the ideas of "harmony", "harmonious but different" and "working together with one accord in time of difficulties" have been among the main elements of their thinking. Throughout the history of its development, the Chinese civilization has been imbued with the spirit of "harmony", which has, as its essence, mutual recognition, mutual respect, seeking commonalities while putting aside differences, coexistence

and common development. //

Mr. President,

The Constitution of the People's Republic of China has established the principles of freedom of religious belief, equality of all religions and separation of church and state. China respects the freedom of religion, pursues the policy of autonomy in handling religious affairs and has promulgated the Regulations on Religious Affairs, the purpose of which is to maintain religious and social harmony. // China's religious community takes an active part in international cooperation and has hosted a number of international forums such as the World Buddhist Forum and the International Forum on Taoism. This year, the Buddhist Association of China, Chinese Taoist Association and the China Islamic Association took an active part in the World Conference on Dialogue co-hosted by the king of Saudi Arabia and the king of Spain. We expect and support this initiative to continue to evolve in a healthy and in-depth way and make greater contribution to the facilitation of interfaith and intercultural understanding. //

Mr. President,

China firmly supports and actively participates in the efforts of the international community to promote interfaith and intercultural dialogue and cooperation. In 2007, the Third ASEM Interfaith Dialogue was held in China and adopted the Nanjing Statement on Interfaith Dialogue. // The Chinese government also participates in a constructive manner in multiple initiatives and mechanisms of the United Nations related to dialogue among civilizations, including the Year of Dialogue among Civilizations, the Alliance of Civilizations and the Tripartite Forum on Interfaith Cooperation for Peace. //

British philosopher Bertrand Russell said "Contacts between different civilizations have often in the past proved to be landmark in human progress." // We hope that the relevant initiatives and mechanisms can create synergy by complementing each other so as to form a bridge of communication and cooperation with a view to promoting the common development of human society and helping to build a better and more harmonious world.

Thank you, Mr. President. //

## 第 19 单元

### **(1) Promote the Olympic Spirit and Work Together to Build a Better World**

— Toast by President Hu Jintao at the Welcoming Luncheon of the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games

Your Excellency Jacques Rogge, President of the International Olympic Committee,  
Your Excellency Juan Antonio Samaranch, Honorary President of the International Olympic Committee,  
Distinguished Heads of State and Government, and Representatives of Royal Families,  
Distinguished Members of the International Olympic Committee,  
Distinguished Guests,  
Dear friends, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The grand opening of the Beijing Olympic Games will be held this evening. The historic moment we have all been waiting for will soon arrive. On behalf of the Chinese government and people, I wish to extend my warm welcome to all the distinguished guests who have come to Beijing for the Games. //

In the course of bidding and preparing for the Olympic Games, the Chinese government and people received sincere help from the governments and people of various countries and strong support from the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and the Olympic Family. I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to you and, through you, to all those who have contributed to the Beijing Olympic Games. //

I also wish to take this opportunity to sincerely thank the international community for the warm support and valuable assistance given to China in our rescue and relief efforts after the devastating Wenchuan earthquake. The Chinese people will remember forever the profound friendship of people throughout the world. //

Dear Friends, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Olympic Movement, which started over 2,800 years ago in the sacred Olympia, is a valuable spiritual and cultural asset offered to humanity by the people of ancient Greece. The modern Olympic Movement, born in 1896, has built on the ancient Olympic heritage and grown into a cultural and sporting event with the broadest participation and greatest impact in today's world. // At successive Olympic Games over the years, athletes from across the world, committed to the motto of "Citius, Altius, Fortius," have made their utmost efforts in pursuit of sporting excellence and set one record after another, leading to the rapid development of athletic sports. //

The Olympic Games is a great sporting event and it also offers a platform for cultural exchanges. By bringing together people of different countries, ethnic groups and cultural backgrounds, the Olympic Movement has helped enhance mutual understanding and friendship among all peoples and made significant contribution to the noble cause of peace and development of mankind. //

Today, the international community faces both development opportunities and grave challenges unprecedented in history. There has never been a greater need for us to understand, accommodate and cooperate with each other. The Beijing Olympic Games is an opportunity not only for China but also for the whole world. // By participating in the Olympic Games, we should carry forward the Olympic spirit of solidarity, friendship and peace, facilitate sincere exchanges

among people from all countries, deepen mutual understanding, enhance friendship, transcend differences, and promote the building of a harmonious world of enduring peace and common prosperity. //

Dear Friends, Ladies and Gentlemen,

To host the Olympic Games is a century-old dream of the Chinese nation and the shared aspiration of all the Chinese people. Since Beijing won the bid in 2001, the Chinese government and people have been working earnestly to honor the solemn commitments they made to the international community. Guided by the concept of “Green Olympics, High-tech Olympics and People’s Olympics,” we have done our utmost in the preparations for the Games. // I am confident that, with the support of the IOC and the Olympic Family, and together with you, ladies and gentlemen, we will deliver a high-standard Olympic Games with distinctive features. //

I now propose a toast,  
to the strong growth of the Olympic Movement,  
to greater solidarity and friendship among people from all over the world, and  
to the health of all the distinguished guests and your families.  
Cheers! //

## (2) 国际奥委会主席罗格 2008 年北京奥运会开幕式致辞

中华人民共和国主席先生，  
刘淇先生，  
奥组委的委员们，  
亲爱的中国朋友们，  
亲爱的运动员们：

长久以来，中国一直梦想着打开国门，邀请世界各地的运动员来北京参加奥运会。今晚，梦想变成了现实。祝贺你，北京！ //

你们选择“同一个世界，同一个梦想”作为本届奥运会的主题，今晚就是这个主题的体现。 //

我们是同一个世界，所以我们像你们一样，为四川的地震灾难而深感悲恸。中国人民的伟大勇气和团结精神使我们备受感动。// 我们拥有同一个梦想，所以希望本届奥运会带给你们快乐、希望和自豪。 //

各位运动员，奥运会是我们的创始人皮埃尔·德·顾拜旦为你们创办的。奥运会属于你们。让奥运会成为运动员的盛会。 //

请记住，奥运会不仅仅意味着比赛成绩。奥运会还是 204 个国家和地区奥委会的和平聚会，不分民族、宗教和政治制度。请大家以奥林匹克价值观——卓越、友谊和尊重为本，展开竞赛。 //

亲爱的运动员们，请记住，你们是世界青年的楷模，请拒绝兴奋剂，向作弊说不。让我们为你们的成绩和表现而感到骄傲。 //

在我们把奥林匹克梦想变成现实之时，我们要诚挚地感谢北京奥组委，感谢他们不辞劳苦的工作。我们还要特别感谢成千上万、无私奉献的志愿者们，没有他们，这一切都不可能实现。 //

北京，你是今天的主人，也是通往明天的大门。感谢你！ //

现在，我荣幸地邀请中华人民共和国主席宣布第 29 届现代奥林匹克运动会开幕。 //

### **(3) Speech by BOCOG President Liu Qi at the Closing Ceremony of the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games**

Respected President Hu Jintao and Mrs Hu,  
Respected IOC President Rogge and Mrs Rogge,  
Distinguished Guests,  
Dear Friends,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Games of the XXIX Olympiad is coming to a successful conclusion. At the moment the curtain is about to fall on the Beijing Olympic Games, please allow me, on behalf of BOCOG, to express my sincere gratitude to the IOC, IFs, NOCs, and all friends who have contributed to the success of this Olympic Games. //

The past 16 days have witnessed superb athletic performances and sportsmanship. Athletes from 204 countries and regions have competed in the Games in the Olympic spirit. They have shown their great perseverance, given their very best in a fair play environment, and achieved amazing results by breaking 38 world records and 85 Olympic records. // Let us congratulate all the athletes on their great achievements! Let us pay tribute to all those who have participated in the Games! Let us thank the media and all the staff who have worked so hard to make the Games such a great event! //

“One World, One Dream.” The world today needs mutual understanding, inclusiveness, cooperation and harmonious development. // The Beijing Olympic Games is a testimony of the fact that the world has its trust rested upon China. Thanks to the Games, people have been united as one Olympic family, regardless of their nationalities, ethnic origins and cultural backgrounds. Their understanding has been deepened and their friendship renewed. //

The Chinese people have honored, with great enthusiasm, the solemn commitments they made. They have realized the concepts of “Green Olympics, High-tech Olympics and People’s Olympics,” leaving a huge and rich legacy both in culture and in sport. // The Beijing 2008 Olympic Games is a grand gathering of sport, of peace and of friendship. //

Dear Friends,

The Olympic flames atop the National Stadium will go out soon. Yet the Chinese people’s enthusiasm in embracing the world will remain ablaze forever. // At this moment, we hope you will remember the vigour and vitality of Beijing and the co-host cities, remember the Chinese people who are deeply faithful to the Olympic Movement, and remember the smiles and dedication of the volunteers. Let us sincerely wish the Olympic Movement a sustainable development. //

Thank you !

Now, I have the honor of inviting Mr Jacques Rogge, President of the International Olympic Committee, to speak. //

#### **(4) Toast at the Welcoming Luncheon of the Opening Ceremony of the 26th Summer Universiade**

By President Hu Jintao  
Shenzhen, August 12, 2011

Your Excellency George E. Killian, President of the International University Sports Federation,  
Distinguished Heads of State and Government,  
Distinguished Members of the Executive Committee of the International University Sports Federation,  
Distinguished Guests,  
Dear friends, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Tonight, the grand opening of the 26th Summer Universiade will be held here in Shenzhen. I wish to extend, on behalf of the Chinese government and people, a very warm welcome to all the distinguished guests. //

Since its birth in 1959, guided by the principle of developing university sports and promoting unity and cooperation across the world, the Universiade has offered university athletes around the world a platform to compete with each other and showcase their sportsmanship. It has served as a bridge that brings young people in the world together to deepen their mutual understanding and friendship, thus giving a strong boost to the cause of international youth sports. //

Over the past 50 years or so, university athletes all over the world have been actively engaged in sports competition to bring out their best and displayed their youthful vigor. // University students from different countries, ethnic groups and religious backgrounds have forged a bond of friendship through exchanges and interactions at the Universiade. Here, diverse cultures mingle, the seed of friendship is sown and the spirit of cooperation is fostered. This is where the appeal of the Universiade lies, and this is what the Universiade is all about. //

Ladies and Gentlemen,

As the youngest metropolitan city in China, Shenzhen is full of vigor and vitality. It is an important window through which you can learn about contemporary China. // I am convinced that with the full preparations made by the government and people of Shenzhen over the past few years and with the active participation and joint efforts of the International University Sports Federation and the delegations of various countries and regions, this Summer Universiade will go down in the history of the Universiade as a unique and high-standard sporting event. //

Now I wish to propose a toast,  
to the success of the 26th Summer Universiade,  
to unity and friendship among the people of the world, and  
to the health of all the distinguished guests and your families.  
Cheers! //

#### **(5) 国际大学生体育联合会主席乔治·基里安在第 26 届世界大学生夏季运动会开幕式上的致辞**

尊敬的胡锦涛主席和夫人，  
女士们、先生们：

我非常高兴地欢迎各位来到中国深圳，在此参加接下来 11 天的深圳第 26 届世界大学生

夏季运动会。今晚，国际大学生体育联合会大家庭成员——运动员、教练员和官员们十分荣幸和骄傲能与大家一起相聚深圳。他们期待着在国际大体联史上规模最大的一届大运会上向大家展示出自己的最佳风采。感谢诸位今晚在此与我们共享这一历史时刻。//

亲爱的参赛者们，感谢你们从世界各地前来参加本届大运会，希望你们对为你们精心准备的场馆感到满意。我要特别感谢深圳市政府和广东省政府为大家准备了如此高质量的场馆。其中有些场馆是新建的，我们相信，这作为大运会留下的遗产，对这座城市和今后使用这些场馆的学生们而言都是非常重要的。//

我还要感谢中国大学生体育协会、中国政府和国际大体联大家庭的全体同仁，感谢他们为本届“不一样的精彩”的大运会所作出的贡献。//

不论各位身居何职，我希望你们都有机会结识新朋友。虽然大家来到这里是為了比赛，但是举办国际大学生体育运动会也是为了让来自不同地区和不同文化背景的人能齐聚一堂，因此希望你们不要错过这个独特的机会。//

大家都住在运动员村，希望你们每天都能够结识一位新朋友，从而更好地了解我们所居住的这个世界。我希望诸位在深圳过得愉快，在比赛结束后带着对深圳第 26 届世界大学生夏季运动会的美好记忆重返家园。//

我谨代表国际大体联大家庭全体成员，向从世界各地前来参加本届大运会的参赛者们致以最良好的祝愿。//



## 第 20 单元

### **(1) Remarks at the Press Conference for China International Green Industry Expo 2010**

By Jiang Yaoping, Deputy Director of the Organising Committee of the Expo and Vice Minister of Commerce

August 11, 2010

Dear friends from the press,

Welcome to this afternoon's press conference.

Approved by the State Council, the 2010 China International Green Industry Expo (Green Expo) will be held between November 24 to 27 this year in the Beijing Exhibition Centre. // This Expo is co-sponsored by a total of 12 ministries and commissions, including the Ministry of Commerce, the Publicity Department of the Central Committee of CPC, the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Environmental Protection, the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development, the Ministry of Transport, the State Intellectual Property Office and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. The Expo is undertaken by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce for Import and Export of Machinery and Electronic Products, and China General Technology (Group) Holding Ltd. //

The 2010 Green Expo, themed "Green Economy Creating Mutual Benefits and Win-Win," will maintain the principle of being international and advanced, promoting popular science and public good. It aims for comprehensively demonstrating top-notch companies, technologies, products and latest achievements in the green industry and green economy on a global scale, showcasing the developments and achievements of China's green industry, guiding Chinese enterprises towards clean energy, energy conservation and emission reduction, environmental protection, low carbon technology, circular economy and other priority areas of green economy. It will open new areas of cooperation between domestic and international companies, and set up the platform of international cooperation and exchanges between companies on technologies, providing opportunities for foreign companies to get to know and explore Chinese green markets. // The Green Expo is, therefore, not only a domestic event, which is of the highest level, the most internationalized of its kind and having Chinese characteristics, but also an international event where the achievements of green industry and green economy will be displayed, discussed and traded. //

Ladies and Gentlemen, this Green Expo will feature the following highlights:

Firstly, the exhibition areas will be comprehensive in coverage and diversified in form. //

The whole exhibition area is divided into two parts — the Comprehensive Pavilion and the Specialty Pavilion — and three special exhibition areas including Green Finance area, which promote green ideas, showcase latest new technologies from different angles, forming a magnificent scroll of man-nature harmony. // Specifically, the Comprehensive Pavilion will consist of four chapters — "the Balance Between Man and Nature," "Environmental Protection and Treatment after Man's Awakening," "Man in Action," and "Return to Harmony" —

demonstrating the evolving process from the interdependence of man and environment to the unlimited exploitation and use of environmental resources, from the revenge of nature against human pollution to mankind's awakening and environmental protection through comprehensive treatment measures, and finally return to harmony. //

The Specialty Pavilion covers clean energy, energy conservation and emission reduction, environmental protection, low carbon technologies and circular economy, showcasing the state-of-the-art equipments and technologies of the world's first-rate companies. // The exhibition area of China Manifesto displays the significant measures and achievements in China's efforts to green its industries and economy, China's environmental policies and guidelines, its environmental protection commitments and implementation capabilities, as well as its efforts to actively advance international cooperation in the green area. //

The three specialised areas are the area of green finance, the area of integrated solution, and the area of harmonious society respectively. The green finance area displays green credit, Equator Banks, carbon trading, emission permit rights trading, Global Environment Industrial Fund, Clean Development Mechanism and relevant renowned companies in these areas. // The area of integrated solution demonstrates the low carbon concepts and the green solutions of internationally well-known companies. The area of harmonious society shows the harmonious co-existence between man and nature. Regarding some countries' hopes to set up national pavilions, we will make appropriate arrangements in the set-up of exhibitions. //

Secondly, the Expo will have a wide range of top-notch exhibitors and exhibits, with advanced technologies. //

In order to attract more qualified domestic and foreign companies for the exhibition, the Expo organisers will exempt these companies from exhibition fees (other expenses will be borne by the companies themselves), provided that they are genuine "first-class companies, technologies, products and avant-garde scientific achievements. // By the end of August 4, more than 100 renowned companies and institutions from over 20 countries including Germany, Britain, France, Italy, Spain, Russia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Hungary, the U.S., Canada, Brazil, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Singapore, South Korea and Israel, have made their preliminary decision to participate in the Expo. Half of them are domestic companies and half foreign, including Siemens, Motorola, Sony Ericsson, GE, Philips, Volkswagen, GM, Intel, Dell, HP, Airbus, Bombardier, the First Solar and other internationally well-known companies. // Quite a lot of domestic companies have shown their strong intent to attend the Expo. The exhibiting companies and institutions will display a wide-range of top-notch exhibits, with advanced technologies. //

Thirdly, the Expo's supporting events will be high in level and diversified in form. //

In order to enrich and expand the content of the Expo, offer a platform for international exchanges, strengthen high-level dialogues and communication between domestic and international companies, industries and governments, communicate the will and voices of various countries to develop green economy, and give full play to China's international role in developing green industries and green economy, we will organise the China International Green Industry Forum and four supporting sub-forums during the expo. // Specifically, the main forum, which is the China International Green Industry Forum, themed "Green Economy Leads the World's Future Development," will be held on November 24 at the Fangfeiyuan of the Beijing Diaoyutai State Guest House, with around 1,200 expected participants. // As the core of the forums, the main

forum is to invite leaders of the State Council, ministries and commissions, political dignitaries of foreign countries, representatives of the United Nations and other international organisations, famous experts and scholars, executives of first-class companies both at home and abroad. //

The sub-forums, with four themes, will be held on November 25 and 26, at the Lecture Hall of Beijing Exhibition Center, each lasting for half a day. // The four themes are “Green Industrial Policy and the Transition of Economic Growth Model,” “Emission Reduction, Global Climate Change and Green Development,” “Energy Conservation and New Energy — the Indispensable Path Towards Sustainable Development,” “Opportunity and Innovation — Green Industry Investment and Financing in China’s Economic Restructuring” respectively. // Each sub-forum will have about 500 participants who are mainly representatives of government departments and domestic and international industrial associations, famous experts and scholars, and company representatives. //

Fourthly, the Expo will be visited by a large number of high-ranking officials, senior executives and professions. //

In order to maximise the publicity effects for the participating companies, the organiser will invite, through multiple channels and in different ways, domestic and foreign professional audiences to the Expo and the supporting forums. We will especially invite Chinese state leaders and heads of ministries and commissions, leaders of green industries and green parks at provincial and municipal levels, experts from universities and research institutes, heads of embassies and missions, company leaders, and professionals to visit the Expo. // In addition, we will encourage Beijing citizens to visit the exhibitions so as to increase the popularity of the participating companies among the public. //

Dear Friends,

In today’s world, developing green economy has become an important trend. Environment and development have become the core issues to the international community. Green economy will become the new engine driving global economic recovery and sustainable development. // Clean energy, energy conservation and emission reduction, environmental protection, low carbon technology, circular economy and other areas of green industry will become very important driving forces and directions for future economic growth. China is now accelerating its efforts to transform its economic growth model and proactively build a resource-conserving and environment-friendly society. // The Chinese government will honor its commitments of tackling climate change. It highly values international advanced experience and is ready to draw upon it. Hopefully, the Green Expo will help China introduce the world’s top-notch products and technologies to vigorously develop its green economy and work with other countries to meet post-financial crisis challenges. // It is the hope of the Chinese government that the Green Expo will echo, as a specific action, the UN Climate Change Conference to be held in Mexico at the end of this year, and serve as a call for other countries to step up their efforts to tackle climate change. We also wish to publicise, via the Expo, green ideas and knowledge among the general public so as to promote green consumption and shape green lifestyles. //

We hope that journalists from both home and abroad will follow, attend and support the Green Expo.

Thank you very much! //

**(2) President Hu Jintao's Address at the Opening Ceremony  
of the 12th General Conference and 23rd General Meeting of TWAS**

Tianjin, September 18, 2012

Honorable President Jacob Palis,  
Distinguished Fellows and Guests,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Nine years ago, the 14th General Meeting of TWAS was held in Beijing. Today, we are gathered here in Tianjin for the 23rd General Meeting of TWAS. This is a grand gathering for the international scientific community. On behalf of the government and people of China, I would like to extend my sincere congratulations on the opening of this meeting and my warmest welcome to all TWAS Fellows, scientists and delegates from around the world. //

Science and technology are the perfect embodiment of mankind's invaluable wisdom and immense creativity. They are important drivers of economic prosperity, social development and human progress. The history of world development is one that finds science and technology running through the entire process of the emergence, growth and prosperity of human civilizations. // The scientific and technological achievements made by the developing countries in the long history of mankind helped lay an important foundation for the development of science and technology in modern times and are making a vital contribution to the global surge of science and technology. //

Every significant step in human progress has been closely related to some revolutionary breakthroughs in science and technology. It is the continuous innovation and development of science and technology that has brought mankind from barbarism to civility, from poverty to prosperity, and from the Realm of Inevitability to the Realm of Freedom. // It is the endless progress and innovation of science and technology that has constantly changed the way of mankind's thinking, production and life, extending its scope of cognition, deepening its perception of the universe, nature and mankind itself, and enhancing its power to create better lives. //

Ladies and Gentlemen,

As global modernization moves forward, the developing countries are working unremittingly to change their own lot and improve their people's lives, resulting in a historic transformation from modernization only for the few to modernization for the majority at long last. // This unprecedented change has brought about both fresh opportunities of development and severe challenges to human development. // Tensions between economic and social development on the one hand and supply of natural resources and the sustaining capacity of the eco-system on the other are on the increase. Such major global issues as energy and resources security, food security, ecological environment, population, health, natural disasters and climate change call not only for concerted efforts by all countries, but also greater play of science and technology as a support and catalyst in addressing these challenges. //

Our world is on the eve of a new revolution in science and technology. The vast demand for economic and social development, the intrinsic dynamism in the system of knowledge and technology, and the in-depth integration between science and technology on the one hand and the economy, society, culture and education on the other are presenting a vivid picture of multiple breakthroughs and thought-provoking combinations in the field of science and technology. //

Never before have science and technology made such a profound impact on the pace of human advancement. Never before have science and technology linked so closely with the development and welfare of mankind. //

Science and technology have an extraordinary power to change the destiny of a country, create a better future and bring a happier life to the population. This is particularly true to the developing countries. Thanks to their long and tenacious efforts, the developing countries have indeed made remarkable achievements. // However, significant gaps remain either in the level of economic and social development or in the development of science and technology between them and the advanced countries in the world. The developing countries must work even harder to catch up, by focusing on innovation, attaching greater importance to science and technology and vigorously developing them. //

We must base ourselves on our respective national conditions and our reality in science and technology development. At the same time, we must adapt to the general trend in the world, draw on the successful experience of both developed and emerging countries and pioneer a model with distinct national characteristics that is consistent with both laws of science and technology innovation and the needs of the country's own development. //

We must put particular emphasis on innovation capacity building, formulate a clearly defined strategy for science and technology development, and identify strategic priorities in light of development needs with vigorous efforts to promote original innovation, secure breakthroughs in key technologies, pay greater attention to the introduction, digesting and absorbing of advanced technologies, and strengthen the science and technology reserves. We must build more science and technology infrastructure and platforms, promote closer integration between science and technology and the economy, and accelerate the application of R&D achievements in favor of real productivity. //

We must give greater priority to cultivating scientific talents, especially those who are young and have great potential. We must build an environment favorable to bring out the best in the talents, create enabling opportunities and platforms for them and bring about a large high-caliber workforce in the field of science and technology. //

We must step up openness and cooperation, bearing in mind rapid global flows of science and technology resources, making effective use of external innovation resources with an open mind. We must improve on domestic capacity of innovation, introduce talents, knowhow, advanced technologies and managerial expertise in a well-planned way, and strengthen science and technology exchanges and cooperation among developing countries in the interest of achieving mutually-complementary and win-win results. //

Ladies and Gentlemen,

China attaches great importance to the development of science and technology. We have formulated a national program for mid- to long-term science and technology development, substantially increased R&D investment and successfully implemented a number of key programs, plans and projects, such as manned space exploration, manned deep sea submersible, supercomputing, quantum communication, neutrino oscillation and super-hybrid rice. China is now ranking among the most advanced countries in some key disciplines of world science and technology. // The rapid development of science and technology in China has provided a strong support to the country's economic and social development. Yet, China also faces some challenging problems, such as lack of balance, coordination and sustainability in its development, a rather

weak capacity for indigenous innovation, a poor industrial structure and increased restraints from resources and environment. Solution to these problems requires an urgent shift of the growth model and the introduction of an innovation-driven development. //

China has set the goal to become an innovation-driven country by 2020. Upholding the concept of scientific development, we will continue to give top priority to science and technology, implement the strategy of revitalizing the country through science, education and cultivation of talents, and enhance indigenous innovation capacity by achieving leap-frog progress in key areas, supporting development and paving the way to the future. //

China has identified the main direction and priority areas of science and technology innovation. We are making forward-looking plans in such frontier areas as physical science, life science, space and ocean studies, geo-science and nanotechnology where revolutionary breakthroughs are anticipated in the hope of achieving original development. // We are stepping up efforts to strengthen pioneering research in key areas bearing on long-term development such as information technology, bio-technology and energy technology in the hope of promoting transformational innovation. // We are working to enhance innovation through system integration by combining IT application with industrialization to achieve major breakthroughs in the research and development of key techniques, key technologies and higher-end products, so as to support industrial restructuring, transformation and upgrading. // We are working to promote deep integration of emerging technologies and emerging industries and develop such strategic emerging industries as energy conservation, environmental protection, next-generation information technology, biotech, high-end equipment manufacturing, new energy sources, new materials and new energy vehicles. // We are working to develop a green agriculture featuring high-yield, high-quality and high-efficiency, extend the agricultural industrial chain and enhance the comprehensive agricultural productivity so as to meet the demand of 1.3 billion people for agricultural products in terms of quantity, quality, safety and multi-functionality. // We are working to adjust the energy mix, strengthen the efficient, clean and safe utilization of traditional fossil energy, accelerate the commercialization of new energy sources, and enhance the capacity to explore, develop and comprehensively utilize oil and gas, vital minerals and water resources so as to ensure the effective supply of energy and raw resources. // We are working to promote science and technology innovation important to people's daily life, find technological solutions to food safety, water safety and air quality issues, develop diagnostic and pharmaceutical technologies for frequent, common and infectious diseases so as to give people a healthier and happier life. // We are working to develop technologies for urban and rural environmental protection, treatment and rehabilitation, address such salient issues as pollution and waste disposal and enhance the capacity of disaster prevention and reduction, including the capacity to monitor and forecast natural disasters. //

In meeting these goals, China is accelerating its efforts to build a national innovation system, steadily increase investment in science and technology, deepen institutional reform, strengthen collaborative innovation, combine science and technology and economy more closely, build a market-driven innovation system with enterprises playing the leading role and the industry, the academia and the research institutes working collaboratively, build some high-caliber research institutes and research-oriented universities, cultivate competitive disciplines and innovation-capable talents and make sure that new resources are rationally allocated, efficiently utilized and freely accessed. //

Ladies and Gentlemen,

As a member of the developing world, China has all along valued its science and technology cooperation with fellow developing countries, including a number of joint research programs and international initiatives. Moving forward, China will continue to vigorously promote similar cooperation with the other developing countries in the spirit of equality, mutual trust, mutual benefit and common development in the service of both peoples. //

First, tapping into its accumulated science and technology strength, China will accelerate its assistance and transfer of advanced and applicable technologies to the developing countries in response to their social and economic development needs in such areas as desertification control, water conservation, arid land farming, crop breeding and cultivation, prevention and treatment of infectious diseases, affordable medical care, information communication and new energy sources. // China will step up collaborative research in light of the respective advantages of the developing countries in areas such as food security, eco-environment, public health and disaster prevention and reduction with a view to jointly addressing key science and technology problems bearing on economic and social development and betterment of people's lives. //

Second, China will further increase its support for government scholarship programs in both scope and intensity. It will support efforts by Chinese research institutions and universities to establish talents training programs for developing countries and organize science and technology training courses targeted at high-caliber and young talents in specialized areas. We welcome more science and technology personnel from developing countries to China for research. We welcome more young students from developing countries to China for their academic pursuit. //

Third, China will continue to support the developing countries in their science and technology capacity building. We will gradually increase the number of high-tech projects in our foreign assistance programs, help the developing countries build research infrastructure and technology demonstration platforms, support domestic research institutions and enterprises in establishing joint R&D centers with their foreign counterparts in areas of mutual interest, and support joint research efforts by Chinese scientists and their colleagues in developing country on key science and technology tasks where they have a common interest. //

As an international scientific organization with extensive influence, TWAS has long dedicated itself to promoting scientific excellence and innovation capacity in the developing countries and contributed enormously to science and technology progress in the developing countries. The Chinese government has decided to donate a total of US\$1.5 million to TWAS in support of its more active role in promoting exchanges and cooperation in science and technology, and assisting innovation capacity building and talents cultivation in the developing countries. //

In conclusion, I wish the conference a full success.

Thank you all. //

## 第 21 单元

### (1) MND Spokesmen on Hot Military Issues

— Excerpts from the MND's two regular press conferences in June and July 2013

**Q:** Japanese media reported that Japan is planning to build a military base on the Yonaguni island near the Diaoyu Islands. Yonaguni is quite close to China's Taiwan. The area is also an important transit route to and from the Pacific Ocean for Chinese naval vessels. How does the Chinese military view this move? And what countermeasures will it take? // My second question. Russian media reports say that China and Russia will hold a joint naval exercise off the coast of Russia's Far East in early July. Some media used the words "large scale" to describe the exercise. Could you please comment on this report, and brief us on the participating troops and equipment of both sides for the exercise? //

**Yang Yujun:** Let me take your first question. In recent years, Japan has been boosting its military power and strengthening military deployment on its southwestern islands. In the disputes with its neighboring countries, Japan has taken a lot of actions resulting in frequent tensions in this region. Such moves merit high vigilance from countries in the Asia-Pacific region. // With regard to your second question, Sino-Russian joint military exercises which have been held regularly in recent years either within the bilateral framework or within the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) framework have become institutionalized. They have also become important components in the annual military-to-military exchanges and cooperation between the two countries. With regard to this year's joint exercise between China and Russia, we'll release information in due time and keep you updated. //

**Q:** Recent media reports point out that all the three astronauts carrying out the Shenzhou-10 manned spaceflight mission are military personnel, and that this strong military background in China's space program indicates that China intends to develop its capabilities to militarize outer space. What is your comment? //

**Yang Yujun:** It is China's consistent position that outer space should be utilized in a peaceful manner. We are opposed to the weaponization of outer space and to any arms race in outer space. With regard to the question of the astronauts being military personnel, everybody knows that manned spaceflight is a highly risky business. It has strict requirements for the astronauts in terms of their mental will, operational skills and emergency response capabilities. // Military personnel who have undergone rigorous training have their unique advantages in carrying out manned spaceflight missions. Furthermore, to my knowledge, in countries running manned space programs, a large percentage of their astronauts comes from the military. // So far, the two batches of Chinese astronauts for its manned space program have been selected from among Air Force pilots who have rich experience in piloting aircraft, which helps them to better fulfill their missions in space. Of course, as China's manned space program goes on and operational requirements in orbit increase, it is quite likely that future astronauts are selected from among scientists and engineers. //

**Q:** Reports say that a PLA Navy task group has finished its historic trip, during which the Chinese Navy has sailed, for the first time, around the Japanese archipelago. There are comments that this move indicates that China has broken through the so-called "first island chain". Do you



agree with such comments? In another development, faced with the growing capability of the Chinese Navy, Japan accuses China, in its annual white paper Defense of Japan 2013 published earlier this month, of trying to change the status quo by using force. What is your comment? // My second question. Media reports quote an information release by the U.S. Department of Defense alleging that the Chinese Navy, without notifying the U.S. side in advance, sent ships to the exclusive economic zones off the coast of Guam and Hawaii for the first time to conduct intelligence gathering operations. Is this true or not? If it is true, what is the purpose of the Chinese Navy in carrying out such activities? //

**Geng Yansheng:** The high-sea training of Chinese Navy task groups in the West Pacific has already been carried out on a routine basis, so there is no such thing as a breakthrough. With regard to the Japanese defense white paper accusing China of trying to change the status quo by using force, I think that the Japanese side is irresponsible in making such misleading remarks that confuse right and wrong. The Japanese side should earnestly reflect on its own wrong doings, watch its own words and deeds, and try to win trust from its Asian neighbors and the international community by concrete actions. // As for your second question, China enjoys freedom of navigation as prescribed by international law. Chinese navy ships have always respected and taken into consideration the security concerns of littoral states. Our activities are carried out in line with international law and the laws of the littoral states. So there is really nothing to be complained of.//

**Q:** Recently, a number of senior U.S. military officers have mentioned the upcoming Sino-U.S. joint exercise. For example, the Commander of U.S. Seventh Fleet said that the joint exercise between the United States and China will be conducted within two years. And U.S. Chief of Naval Operations stated that China has agreed to attend RIMPAC 2014 Exercise. Could you please brief us on the progress and preparations for the exercise? //

**Geng Yansheng:** Well, we take a positive attitude toward conducting military-to-military communication and exchanges with the U.S., including cooperation between the two navies. China has accepted U.S. invitation to attend RIMPAC 2014 joint naval exercise, and will send naval ships to take part in the exercise. Last May, China dispatched delegates to the initial planning conference of the joint exercise and exchanged views with the U.S. side on such matters as training subjects, participating troops and logistics support. //

**Q:** Could you please tell us more about Chinese participation in the Sino-Russian joint anti-terrorism exercise to be held on July 27th? How many troops and what kind of weapons and equipment will be sent abroad? Is the WZ-10 helicopter on the list of equipment to take part in the joint exercise? //

**Geng Yansheng:** Based on the joint exercise documents approved by the chiefs of general staff of the PLA and the armed forces of Russia, Chinese and Russian troops will hold joint anti-terrorism exercises dubbed Peace Mission 2013 in Chelyabinsk, Russia from July 27 to August 15. The exercises will be divided into three phases — force projection and deployment, campaign planning, and campaign execution. // As required by the exercise scenario, China will dispatch a directing staff, a commanding staff, a ground force combat unit, an air force combat unit and a logistics support unit. The total number of participating troops from China and Russia will exceed 1,500. // As for the equipment, the Chinese side will dispatch various types of armored vehicles, self-propelled artillery, fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters. The types of helicopters that will take part in the joint exercise are WZ-9 armed helicopters and Mi-171 transport helicopters. //

## **(2) Jointly Safeguard Peace and Build a Secure Asia-Pacific Region**

— Speech at the 14th Shangri-La Dialogue

Admiral Sun Jianguo, Deputy Chief of General Staff, the People's Liberation Army

May 31, 2015

Dr. Chipman,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all, I wish to pay high tribute to Mr. Lee Kuan Yew who made extraordinary contribution to peace and development in Asia. I would like to thank our hosts for inviting my colleagues and myself to this Dialogue. Let me take this opportunity to speak about China's policies, concepts, practices and proposals on safeguarding peace and security, and I'll be happy to take your questions. //

**I. China adheres to the path of peaceful development and is committed to promoting regional and international prosperity and stability.** Mankind has only one earth to live on, and countries have only one world to share. // Committed to peaceful development, China pursues a national defense policy that is defensive in nature. A more developed and stronger China will bring countries around the world important opportunities and common prosperity, which is no doubt a positive development. //

China calls for the building of a community of common destiny for mankind, providing its strategy for promoting peace and development of mankind. // The world today continues to witness significant development in multipolarization and economic globalization. Cultural diversity and IT application are making constant progress. With our interests so intertwined, we rise and fall together. There is either security for all or security for none. This has become a salient feature of the development of the world today. //

As early as in 2012, based on his profound insight into the future of human destiny, Chinese President Xi Jinping put forward the important concept of building a community of common destiny for all mankind. // At the Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference 2015 held last March, President Xi further proposed that countries respect each other and treat each other as equals, seek win-win cooperation and common development, pursue common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security, and uphold the principles of inclusiveness and mutual learning between civilizations. // This is a global vision which transcends national and ideological boundaries, a new concept which will lead the world to enduring peace and common prosperity. It also represents China's wisdom to work with the rest of the world to build a better home for mankind. //

China is committed to promoting win-win cooperation and building a new model of international relations that meets the security and development needs of all countries. // Confrontation must be replaced with cooperation and zero-sum game with win-win outcomes if the purposes and principles of the UN Charter are to be upheld and promoted. This is the only way to achieve peaceful development. // To keep up with the times, we cannot live in the 21st century with outmoded or outdated thinking from the age of colonial expansion or with the zero-sum mindset of the Cold War. // Win-win cooperation should be taken as the fundamental goal in interactions among nations. It is important to seek common ground while shelving differences, increase common interests and defuse disputes, and pursue peace, development and security through cooperation. Countries need to accommodate the security concerns of others and work for common development of all while pursuing their own security and development. //

China advocates common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security, and is committed to exploring a path that ensures security for all, by all and of all. // In today's world, security means much more than before and its implications go well beyond a single region or time frame. All sorts of factors could have a bearing on a country's security. // No country could have its own security ensured without the security of other countries or of the wider world. // Countries should resolve their disputes and differences through dialogue, consultation and peaceful negotiation, and accommodate the security concerns of others while safeguarding their own. It is important to bear in mind both the history and reality concerning security issues and safeguard security in both the traditional and non-traditional realms in a coordinated way. // It is important to emphasize both development and security, encourage partnerships instead of alliances, and establish more inclusive and constructive partnerships without setting imaginary enemies or targeting any third party, so as to promote sustainable security through sustainable development. //

China champions a right approach to principles and interests, valuing faith, friendship, justice and principles in handling international affairs. // Committed to upholding justice while pursuing common interests, China has provided assistance to other countries to the best of its ability, and works with them to become mutually reliable friends and sincere partners. // China strives to play a constructive role in international affairs with an objective and impartial position, and will never depend on or subjugate itself to any external forces. // Believing in openness and inclusiveness, China respects the social systems and development paths chosen by the people for their own countries, and encourages inclusiveness and mutual learning among civilizations, with a view to jointly contributing to human progress. //

**II. China actively fulfils its international responsibilities and obligations, playing a constructive role in safeguarding regional and international security and stability.** // As a permanent member of the UN Security Council and a responsible major country, China has actively engaged in international security cooperation and worked hard to create a peaceful, stable and prosperous neighbourhood. It has provided public services and played a unique role in addressing global problems and challenges. //

First, fulfilling international obligations as a major country by participating actively in the missions under the auspices of the United Nations. // Since 1990, the Chinese military has sent over 30,000 officers and soldiers to 24 UN peacekeeping missions. This year, for the first time, China dispatched an infantry battalion of 700 personnel to South Sudan. China is the largest troop contributor among the permanent members of the UNSC. // In compliance with the mandates of the UNSC resolutions, China has sent 20 task groups totaling 59 naval vessels to the Gulf of Aden and the waters off Somalia since 2008, providing protection for nearly 6,000 ships, half of which belong to foreign countries. // Responding to the appeal of the UNSC and the OPCW, Chinese naval ships accomplished the task of escorting the ships delivering Syria's chemical weapons for destruction in 2014. //

Second, promoting humanitarian spirit by engaging itself actively in disaster relief and emergency response efforts. // Out of deep sympathy for the sufferings of the people of the afflicted countries, China has provided personnel, financial and material assistance to the full extent of its capabilities for their disaster relief and rehabilitation. // In responding to the typhoon disaster in the Philippines, in searching for the missing passenger plane of Malaysian Airlines, in fighting the Ebola epidemic, and in delivering emergency water supplies to Maldives, the Chinese military has responded swiftly in providing humanitarian assistance. // Not long ago, during its

operation to evacuate Chinese citizens from Yemen, the Chinese Navy helped evacuate 279 people from 15 other countries, including Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Germany, Japan, and Singapore. // When Nepal was struck by a powerful earthquake measuring 8.1 on the Richter scale, the Chinese military not only provided emergency disaster relief supplies, but also dispatched rescue and medical teams. // The PLA naval hospital ship, the Peace Ark, has carried out overseas medical services and participated in medical relief operations in 18 countries, providing treatment and medicines to the people in need. //

Third, addressing common security challenges by deepening practical security cooperation. China has actively expanded its bilateral and multilateral defence and security cooperation with the rest of the world in a bid to join hands in meeting security threats and challenges. // So far, the Chinese military has conducted over 100 joint military exercises and training activities with more than 50 countries. Last April, the Chinese and U.S. naval ships held the CUES exercise in the South China Sea. // In the middle of this month, the Chinese and Russian navies carried out a joint exercise in the Mediterranean Sea aimed at protecting ocean shipping. A few days ago, China sent personnel to take part in the 4th ARF disaster relief exercise in Malaysia. // Over the years, China has trained tens of thousands of military personnel of various kinds for more than 130 countries. China has also taken an active part in international humanitarian mine clearance assistance by training technical personnel from Afghanistan, Iraq and Sudan, donating mine clearing equipment and providing assistance to relevant countries. //

Fourth, enhancing mutual understanding and trust by strengthening defence and security dialogue and exchanges. China actively advances the new model of military-to-military relationship with the United States, and keeps enriching the security aspect of China-Russia comprehensive strategic partnership of coordination. // China is working closely with ASEAN countries to build a closer China-ASEAN Community of Common Destiny. In addition, China took the initiative to launch China-ASEAN Defence Minister's informal meetings, and has established defence and security consultation mechanisms with 27 countries. China is also actively involved in multilateral defence exchanges within such frameworks as the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the ASEAN Regional Forum, and the ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting Plus. //

Fifth, safeguarding regional peace and stability by properly handling disputes over territorial sovereignty and maritime rights and interests. // China is firmly committed to building friendship and partnership with its neighbors under the principle of amity, sincerity, mutual benefit and inclusiveness. So far, China has completed the delimitation of its land borders with 12 of its 14 neighbors, and established its maritime boundary with Vietnam in the Beibu Gulf. China has signed treaties of good neighborliness, friendship and cooperation with eight of its neighbors and has started negotiations on a similar treaty with the ASEAN. // When dealing with the maritime disputes with its neighboring countries, China has always kept the overall picture of maritime security in mind. Despite sufficient historical and legal evidence for its rights and interests and despite its indisputable claims on sovereignty, China has exercised great restraint, thus making positive contribution to peace and stability in the region and the world at large. //

At present, the situation in the South China Sea is, on the whole, peaceful and stable, and freedom of navigation in the South China Sea has never been a problem. // China's construction on some islands and reefs in the South China Sea is aimed at improving the functions of the relevant islands and reefs as well as the working and living conditions of personnel stationed there. Apart from meeting the necessary defense needs, it is also designed to enable China to better

perform its international responsibilities and obligations regarding maritime search and rescue, disaster prevention and relief, maritime scientific research, meteorological observation, environmental protection, safety of navigation, and fishery production services. // China has built a UN marine observation station on the Yongshu Reef and started the construction of two multi-functional lighthouses on the Huayang Reef and the Chigua Reef. These construction projects are implemented for the purpose of providing international public services. As a major country, China is carrying out its construction in the South China Sea at a scale and pace that is in line with its international responsibilities and obligations. // I want to reiterate here that these construction projects fall well within the scope of China's sovereignty and are legitimate, justified and reasonable. They do not target any other countries or affect the freedom of navigation. // There are no changes in China's claims in the South China Sea, no changes in China's position on peaceful resolution of the relevant disputes through negotiation and consultation, no changes in China's will to safeguard the freedom and safety of navigation in the South China Sea, and no changes in China's goal to uphold peace and stability in the South China Sea. // We hope relevant countries will work together in the same direction to build the South China Sea into a sea of peace, friendship and cooperation.

I wish to point out here that it took China merely a few decades to accomplish what took the developed countries several hundred years to accomplish, which is a real pride to the Chinese people. // China has become the world's second largest economy in aggregate terms since 2010. However, with a total population of over 1.3 billion, China's per capita GDP ranks around the 90th place in the world. China is still the largest developing country in the world. // China's water, oil and gas resources in per capita terms are only about 25%, 20% and 5% respectively of the world averages, and its per capita farmland is less than half of the world average. Each year, another 10 million workers need to find jobs in cities. In addition, there are more than 8.5 million people with disabilities in China. // According to World Bank standards, there are still over 200 million people living under the poverty line in China. What's more, China is under huge pressure when it comes to treatment of environmental pollution and ecological protection. // The difficulties that China faces in its development are beyond the imagination of other countries. In spite of this, China has actively fulfilled its varied international obligations and done its utmost to help countries and peoples in need, which demonstrates the earnest effort of the Chinese government and people to translate the vision for a community of common destiny into reality. //

**III. Vigorously enhancing defence and security cooperation to make greater contribution to the common security of the region and the wider world.** // Peaceful development needs the joint efforts of all countries. Defence departments and militaries of various countries should strengthen defence and security cooperation so as to jointly safeguard regional and world security and stability. Here, I would like to make some proposals and initiatives. //

— Pursuing enduring peace. History and reality teach us that wars, like devils and nightmares, have brought untold disasters and sufferings to mankind, and therefore must be resolutely prevented. Peace, like air and sunshine, is hardly noticed when people benefit from it, but no one can survive without it, so it must be preserved with utmost care. // The Chinese military will unswervingly defend its core national interests, unswervingly advance defence and security cooperation, and unswervingly shoulder its international responsibilities and fulfill its international obligations. // We are ready to work with the defence departments and militaries of all other countries, and, taking history as a mirror, make joint efforts to safeguard the post-war

international order with the United Nations as its core and the purposes and principles of the UN Charter as its foundation and maintain world peace so that the people of all countries can share peace and happiness. //

— Upholding mutual trust and inclusiveness. Only when countries treat each other with mutual trust, honouring of commitment, mutual understanding and inclusiveness can they find more common ground, resolve differences, and work together for common interests. // We should take mutual respect as the prerequisite. All countries, big or small, rich or poor, strong or weak, are equal members of the international community, enjoying equal rights to participate in international affairs. The affairs of a country should be handled by itself independently. // We should uphold fairness and objectiveness and judge international events on the basis of their merits or demerits, rather than following double standards based on one's own preferences and making irresponsible remarks or even sowing discord. // We should value inclusiveness as a principle. Since different countries have different histories, cultures and traditions, the defence departments of various countries should have more understanding and trust, and less suspicion or misgivings, so as to turn mutual trust into bridges and bonds for realizing common security and building a community of common destiny for mankind. //

— Adhering to the effective approach of dialogue and consultation. It is not so terrible to have differences. What is important is to find measures and ways to resolve them. And the best way is dialogue and consultation. // We should strengthen communication and seek solutions to disputes and differences by enhancing mutual understanding and consensus building through peaceful negotiations. Every effort must be made to prevent conflicts and confrontation. // We should focus on common interests and strive to expand them by strengthening cooperation. // We should continue to construct security frameworks and make full use of the existing regional security cooperation mechanisms such as the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia, the ASEAN Regional Forum, and ASEAN Defense Ministers' Meeting Plus so as to provide guarantee for enduring peace in the region. // At present, China and ASEAN countries are working on crisis management measures such as the establishment of bilateral defense hotlines. China and Japan are restarting their consultation on maritime and air liaison mechanisms. China and the United States are working together to improve the Rules of Behavior for the Safety of Air and Maritime Encounters. //

— Meeting the inherent demand for sharing responsibilities. All countries, big or small, have equal rights to participate in regional security affairs. Likewise, they share responsibilities to maintain world peace and regional stability. // Big countries should assume major responsibilities for a big country and should not bully small countries. Small countries, on the other hand, should meet their responsibilities for a small country and refrain from making provocations or even hijacking regional security for selfish gains. // Developed countries, which control a larger proportion of global resources, should take on more responsibilities in the joint effort to meet global challenges and major security threats. // Developing countries should strive to overcome their own difficulties and take progressive steps to improve their own security environment and play their due role in promoting international security. //

— Upholding the core concept of win-win cooperation. In the new historical era, force cannot build peace as much as power cannot guarantee security. Only through win-win cooperation can we make big and sustainable achievements that are beneficial to all. // China's initiatives of jointly building the "Belt and Road" and of establishing the Asian Infrastructure

Investment Bank will bring tangible benefits to countries in the region. // In October this year, China will host the China-ASEAN Defence Ministers' Special Meeting and the 6th Xiangshan Forum in Beijing. We are ready to discuss with other countries the way ahead for defence and security cooperation. // We hope that all countries in the world will, in the spirit of win-win and all-win cooperation, strengthen communication and consultation, and make concerted efforts to safeguard peace and stability.

Thank you. //