

<<中国外交2008>>

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前言

Foreword by the Foreign Minister The year 2007 has a special place in the history of China's development. The Communist Party of China convened its 17th National Congress, which reiterated the goal of building towards a society of general prosperity and accelerating socialist modernization in the new historical era. In 2007, China continued to pursue an independent foreign policy of peace, hold high the banner of peace, development and cooperation, keep to the path of peaceful development and implement the opening-up strategy of mutual benefit and win-win progress. It worked with people of all other countries to build a harmonious world of lasting peace and common prosperity. We actively carried out external exchanges and cooperation and made major progress in conducting diplomacy on all fronts. We made great efforts to promote friendship with our neighbors and strengthen regional cooperation. We enhanced traditional friendship and practical cooperation with other developing countries and consolidated and built stronger ties with other major countries. We actively pursued multi lateral diplomacy and played responsible and constructive role in the settlement of international and regional hotspot issues. We firmly upheld China's interests in terms of sovereignty, security and development, vigorously supported external economic cooperation, effectively protected the lawful rights and interests of overseas Chinese nationals and companies and fostered an international environment conducive to the efforts to build towards a society of general prosperity. The 2008 edition of China's Foreign Affairs, which records the conduct of China's diplomacy in 2007, is a valuable and authoritative source of information for readers.

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内容概要

这是一本阐述中国外交政策和对中国国际形势的看法，介绍中国上一年度外交关系状况的白皮书，是权威性的介绍中国外交的官方出版物。

该书概述了中国对国际、地区形势和热点问题的看法和主张，介绍了2007年中国外交取得的重要进展，包括推进与各建交国的双边关系，积极开展多边外交，认真贯彻“以人为本，外交为民”宗旨等工作。

外交部长杨洁篪为本书作序。

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章节摘录

(1) The EU strove to fully tap the potential of a common market and enhance its international competitiveness. Romania and Bulgaria formally joined the EU at the beginning of the year. Slovenia joined the Euro zone in January. The EU decided at its March summit to strengthen its global economic competitiveness, build an integrated market for gas and electricity, further integrate the European financial markets, and liberalize the post and telecommunications markets. The EU also adopted a new strategy for market access aimed at strengthening business cooperation among its members and remove non-tariff barriers. At its October summit, the EU decided to turn itself into the "world's first competitive, energy-secure and low-carbon economy" and seek to set up transatlantic free trade area with the United States. The EU adopted at its December summit the EU Declaration on Globalization, calling for shaping globalization in the EU's interests. (2) The Treaty of Lisbon, a constitution in nature, was adopted. In June, the EU member states reached agreement on the framework of a new treaty to replace the Constitutional Treaty of Europe, and this new treaty was officially signed in December. The Treaty adopts new rules governing the EU's operation, sets up the Presidency of the European Council to replace the rotating presidency, and creates an "EU foreign minister", integrating the roles of high representative for foreign and security policy and EU commissioner for external relations. The Treaty also greatly expands areas for "Double Qualified Majority" voting. (3) New progress was made in developing a common foreign and security policy. Thirteen Rapid Reaction Battle Groups were formed at the beginning of the year to enhance the EU's ability of responding to crisis. The EU adopted the new strategy on Central Asia in June, committing itself to building closer ties with Central Asian countries to secure diverse energy supply. The EU established strategic partnership with Brazil in July. It advocated effective multilateralism and global governance, called for energy conservation and emission reduction, urged the international community to take global climate change seriously, and worked for reaching a new agreement to replace the Kyoto Protocol. The EU was actively involved in mediation efforts to solve international hotspot issues including the Middle East, the Iranian nuclear issue and Darfur. Viewing the Kosovo issue as a major challenge to stability and security in Europe, the EU decided at its December summit to send a 1,800-strong Police and Civilian Mission to Kosovo, thus increasing its involvement in Kosovo.

后记

China's Foreign Affairs, edited by the Department of Policy Planning of the Foreign Ministry and contributed by various departments, is published annually by the World Affairs Press and distributed internationally. China's Foreign Affairs strives to accurately and comprehensively present China's foreign policies and its latest perspectives on the evolving international situation, and to give a systematic and full elaboration on China's external relations in the past year. The 2008 edition of China's Foreign Affairs focuses mainly on the country's diplomatic activities in 2007 with colored illustrations. An unabridged English version is also published. The 2008 edition of China's Foreign Affairs has seven chapters. Chapters 1 and 2 outline the 2007 international situation as China sees it and present a summary of China's diplomatic work in the year. Chapter 3 describes the state of relations between China and countries having diplomatic ties with it in 2007. The countries are listed in alphabetic order. Chapter 4 briefs on China's interactions with international and regional organizations in 2007 and its positions and views on the relevant issues. Chapter 5 presents China's diplomatic work in the area of international treaties and law in 2007. Chapter 6 presents China's diplomatic work in the area of the press and information in 2007. Chapter 7 presents China's diplomatic work in consular affairs in 2007. The book also includes Chronicle of China's Major Diplomatic Activities in 2007 and Important Diplomatic Documents in 2007. The last part of the book is appendixes.

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China's Foreign Affairs is compiled by the Department of Policy Planning of the Foreign Ministry with a purpose to make clear the Chinese Government's foreign ploicy and its views on the international situation,so as to help Chinese and foreign readers understand China's foreign affairs.

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