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## 内容概要

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

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The situation in Iraq improved with good progress made in security, reconciliation, reconstruction and other areas. On 12 January, the parliament adopted the Accountability and Justice Law that revised the de-Baathification measures which had triggered strong dissatisfaction among the Sunnis. On 19 July, the Sunni "Iraqi Accord Front" rejoined the national coalition government one year after its withdrawal. On 24 September, the parliament adopted the amended provincial election law, confirming that provincial elections were to be held before the end of January 2009. Countries in the region and the international community continued to work for the settlement of the Iraqi issue. On 22 April, the 3rd expanded ministerial conference of the neighboring countries of Iraq was held in Kuwait. On 29 May, the first annual review conference of the International Compact with Iraq took place in Stockholm, Sweden. On 12 December, the United States and Iraq exchanged notes on the Strategic Framework Agreement for a Relationship of Friendship and Cooperation and the Status of Forces Agreement. These two agreements would take effect as of 1 January 2009. The process to address the Iranian nuclear issue, which was a mixture of progress and setbacks, was stalled. On 3 March, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1803 to further tighten sanctions against Iran's nuclear program and its related activities. But at the same time, it also stated that it would step up diplomatic efforts to address this issue. On 14 May, Iran submitted a package of proposals to resolve the nuclear issue. On 14 June, Javier Solana, High Representative for the Common Foreign and Security Policy of the European Union, delivered a letter to the Iranian Foreign Minister from his counterparts in the United States, Britain, France, Germany, Russia and China, as well as a plan for the resumption of the talks. This plan increased many incentives and at the same time urged Iran, in explicit terms, to suspend uranium enrichment. On the same day, Iran stated that it would not consider any request to suspend its nuclear program. On 27 September, the UN Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 1835, reiterating previous resolutions of the Council on this issue, urging Iran to promptly and fully implement the resolutions. However, no new sanction measures were introduced in this resolution. Peace talks were resumed between Palestine and Israel and there were twists and turns in addressing the Middle East issue. At the end of 2008, serious armed conflicts broke out between the two sides. After the Annapolis Conference, Palestine and Israel began negotiations on the "final status" and other core issues. In March, the escalation of violence and conflicts once halted the negotiations.

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