

中共中央对外联络部主管 中国社科类核心期刊

ISSN 1006-4206
CN 11-3535/D
邮发代号: 82-723

当代世界

CONTEMPORARY WORLD



2012

www.ddsjcn.com

专刊

2012 年国际和平日纪念活动 暨中国—东南亚和平发展论坛



ISSN 1006-4206



定价: 8.00元

当代世界

CONTEMPORARY WORLD

主 管 中共中央对外联络部

顾 问 王家瑞 王 晨 欧阳淞 杨洁篪
蔡 武 陈凤翔 李进军 刘结一
艾 平 裘援平 陆忠伟 周锡生
李慎明 高永中

编 委 会

主 任：于洪君

副 主 任：贺 钧 杨燕怡 王金根

委 员：马 进 马 辉 王玉林 王学东
(以姓氏笔画为序) 王金根 王缉思 王逸舟 尤建华
尤宁戈 孔根红 尹树广 田永祥
李冬萍 曲 星 邢广程 张宇燕
陈 岳 肖 枫 吴兴唐 吴志成
杨洁勉 孟祥青 沈蓓莉 杜燕凌
武树民 周余云 金 鑫 宫 力
钟伟云 俞 邃 俞小萱 秦亚青
高 放 聂运麟 阎学通 徐绿平
崔立如 黄华光 程恩富 窦恩勇

编辑出版：《当代世界》杂志社

社长兼总编辑

副 社 长

副总编辑兼编辑部主任

发行部副主任

编 辑

美术编辑

王金根

叶晓林

丁 云

谷 峰

刘娟娟

吴小玲

地 址：北京市海淀区复兴路4号

邮 编：100860

电 话：(010) 83908404 83909012
83908407 83908408 (发行)

网 址：www.dds.cn

电子邮箱：dds.cn@263.net

国内统一刊号：CN11-3535/D

国际标准刊号：ISSN 1006-4206

国内总发行：北京市报刊发行局

国内邮发代号：82-723

国外总发行：中国国际图书贸易总公司

国外代号：M6719

广告许可证：京海工商广字0218



理 事 会

理 事 长：于洪君

副理事长：贺 钧 王金根 胡 昊 赵 刚

常务理事及单位：

中国国际交流协会秘书长 倪 健
中国人民争取和平与裁军协会秘书长 朱 锐
中国经济联络中心主任 李东晓
中共中央对外联络部服务中心主任 张 渠
中国和平发展基金会 徐镇绥
中国北方工业公司总裁 赵 刚
当代世界出版社社长 孙京国
湖北省人民政府外事侨务办公室主任 晏蒲柳
内蒙古自治区人民政府外事办公室主任 张守孝
中共中央党校学习时报社社长 肖勤福
中国国际战略学会副会长 蔡炳魁
中共大连西城国际旅游商务区工作委员会书记 张 毅
山西省晋城市人民政府外事侨务办公室主任 贾长生

理事及单位：

广东省人民政府外事办公室主任 傅 朗
山东省人民政府外事办公室 周 红
云南省人民政府外事办公室主任 崔志伟
四川省人民政府外事办公室主任
上海市人民政府外事办公室
山西省人民政府外事侨务办公室
湖南省人民政府外事侨务办公室主任 肖祥清
河南省人民政府外事侨务办公室主任 朱清孟
海南省人民政府外事办公室副主任 王 胜
深圳市人民政府外事办公室主任 汤丽霞
成都市人民政府外事办公室主任 邱海明
江西省外事侨务办公室
江西欧亚集团有限公司
香港新华传媒集团总经理 张建华



酷号：198328

阅读本刊手机网站的方法：1. 下载“码上淘”解码软件到手机上，打开软件点击“扫二维码”或者搜索框输入酷号；

2. 手机访问m.epcool.com直接在搜索框输入酷号。

码上淘软件下载方式：手机登陆m.epcool.com下载“码上淘”软件直接安装。互联网登陆www.epcool.com下载“码上淘”软件，用数据线传输软件到手机上进行安装。

手机技术支持由易拍酷提供

作者文责自负，请勿一稿多投，本刊版权属于《当代世界》杂志社所有，未经许可不得转载。

本刊已全文入编《中国期刊全文数据库》、《万方数据—数字化期刊群》、《中文科技期刊数据库》等，并与人民网、博看网合作，作者如投稿时不作特殊声明，本刊即视其同意入编以上系统，并不再另行支付报酬。

目录

CONTENTS

活动简介

- 2 2012年国际和平日纪念活动暨中国—东南亚和平发展论坛简介
- 4 与会嘉宾

大会致辞

- 8 汪 洋 中共中央政治局委员，广东省委书记
- 11 韩启德 全国人大常委会副委员长，
中国人民争取和平与裁军协会会长
- 13 王 荣 广东省委常委，深圳市委书记
- 14 潘基文 联合国秘书长
- 15 罗黛琳 联合国驻华系统协调员兼
联合国开发计划署驻华代表
- 17 阿布扎尔 马来西亚上议院议长
- 20 吴钦昂敏 缅甸联邦议会议长兼民族院议长
- 21 阿桑·劳里 老挝人民民主共和国副总理，
老挝人革党中央政治局委员

全会发言

- 22 许勤 深圳市人民政府市长
- 24 张九桓 全国政协委员，中国前驻泰国大使
- 26 素拉杰·沙田泰 泰国前副总理、前外长
- 28 潘菲洛·拉克松 菲律宾参议员
- 29 安娜·佩索阿 东帝汶民主共和国总检察长
- 31 汪朱留 越南国会副主席，越南和平委员会主席
- 32 毛如柏 第十届全国人大环境与资源保护委员会主任委员，
中国人民争取和平与裁军协会顾问

分论坛发言

- 34 差西特·西那瓦 泰国总理顾问、泰中文化经济协会主席，
上将
- 35 乌泰·西那瓦 泰中文化经济协会副主席，上将

活动侧记

- 36 构筑可持续和平 共创可持续未来
——2012年国际和平日纪念活动暨中国—东南亚和平发展论坛侧记

Briefings of the Event

- 39 A Brief Introduction of the Commemoration of the International Day
of Peace 2012 and China-Southeast Asia Peace and Development Forum
- 41 Participants

Remarks at the Opening Ceremony

- 45 Wang Yang, Member of the Political Bureau, the CPC Central
Committee, Secretary of the CPC Guangdong Provincial Committee
- 48 Han Qide, Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National
People's Congress, President of the Chinese People's Association for
Peace and Disarmament (CPAPD)
- 50 Wang Rong, Member of the Standing Committee of the CPC
Guangdong Provincial Party Committee and Secretary of the CPC
Shenzhen Municipal Party Committee
- 51 Ban Ki-moon, Secretary General of the United Nations
- 52 Renata Lok-Dessallien, UN Resident Coordinator and
UNDP Resident Representative in China
- 54 Tan Sri Abu Zahar Ujang, President of the Senate of
Malaysian Parliament
- 57 U Khin Aung Myint, Speaker of Amyotha Hluttaw,
the Union of Myanmar
- 58 Asang Laoly, Member of the Political Bureau, Central Committee
of the People's Revolutionary Party and Vice Premier of Laos

Speeches at the Plenary Session

- 59 Xu Qin, Mayor of Shenzhen Municipal People's Government
- 62 Zhang Jiuhuan, Member of the Chinese People's Political Consultative
Conference and former Chinese Ambassador to Thailand
- 64 Surakiart Sathirathai, Former Vice Prime Minister and
former Foreign Minister of Thailand
- 67 Panfilo M. Lacson, Senator of the Philippines
- 68 Ana Maria Pessoa Pereira da Silva Pinto,
Attorney General of East Timor
- 70 Uong Chu Luu, Vice Chairman of the Vietnam National Assembly and
President of the Vietnam Peace Committee
- 71 Mao Rubai, Former Chairman of the Committee on Environmental
and Resources Protection, National People's Congress,
Adviser to the CPAPD

Speeches at the Sub-Forum

- 73 Chaisit Shinawatra, President of Thai-Chinese Culture and
Economy Association and Adviser to the Prime Minister of Thailand
- 75 Uthai Shinawatra, Vice President of Thai-Chinese Culture and
Economy Association

Sidelights of the Event

- 77 Sustainable Peace for a Sustainable Future
--- Sidelights on Commemoration of the International Day of Peace 2012
& China-Southeast Asia Peace and Development Forum

2012 年国际和平日纪念活动 暨中国—东南亚和平发展论坛简介

国际和平日背景及 近年中国开展庆祝活动的情况

国际和平日是联合国正式通过决议确立的重要和平活动。1981年，联合国大会通过决议，将每年9月联大开幕的日子定为国际和平日，旨在“加强各国人民内部及相互之间和平的理想”。2001年，联合国大会通过决议，决定把每年的9月21日定为国际和平日。自此，每年联合国都要提出当年度国际和平日的主题，举行隆重的纪念仪式，并号召世界各国举办各种形式的纪念活动。许多国家的政府、和平组织和有关机构响应联合国的号召，通过举办国际和平日纪念活动，提出各自对于维护世界和平的诉求，扩大国际话语权，彰显国际影响力。总体看，国际和平日纪念活动反映了当今世界和平与发展的潮流，反映了世界各国人民求和平、谋发展的共同愿望。近年来，作为中国最大和平组织、享有联合国经社理事会咨商地位的中国人民争取和平与裁军协会（以下简称和裁会），积极响应联合国的号召，通过举办国际和平日

系列纪念活动，宣介中国走和平发展道路和推动建设和谐世界的理念和成就，增进中国人民与世界各国人民的相互了解和友谊，维护世界及地区和平稳定，促进合作共赢，取得了国内外的较好反响。

2009年的国际和平日，和裁会结合联合国当年提出的“我们必须裁军”的主题，在京举办了“全面禁止和彻底销毁核武器，共同维护世界和平”的国际和平日大型座谈会。2010年的国际和平日，结合联合国提出“青年、和平与发展”的主题，和裁会与联合国驻华系统、中华全国青年联合会，在北京人民大会堂共同举办了以“中国青年与和平发展”为主题的国际和平日纪念大会。

2011年9月20-22日，结合联合国提出的“让世界听到你的声音”的主题，和裁会与联合国驻华系统、辽宁省人民政府在沈阳和大连隆重举办了“国际和平日纪念活动暨东北亚和平与发展论坛”的系列活动。中共中央政治局委员、全国政协副主席王刚出席了开幕式，辽宁省委书记王珉

致欢迎辞，全国人大常委会副委员长、和裁会副会长严隽琪发表《维护世界和平、促进共同发展》的讲话，联合国驻华系统代表兼联合国开发计划署驻华代表罗黛琳宣读联合国秘书长潘基文贺信并致辞，日本前首相村山富市、蒙古国前总理巴雅尔、韩国前总理李洪九等先后致辞。中联部副部长、和裁会顾问李进军、和裁会副会长刘敬钦，联合国驻华系统代表，俄罗斯、蒙古、朝鲜、韩国、日本等国驻华使领馆官员，来自美国、欧洲、俄罗斯、蒙古、韩国、日本等国的和平组织及有关机构的代表，以及辽宁省各界群众代表1200多人出席开幕式大会。各届人士还参加了东北亚发展论坛和东北亚和平论坛、和平公园奠基仪式、和平友谊林的植树、和平颂大型文艺演出、和平艺术展览等系列活动。组委会首次举办了国际和平日纪念活动的新闻发布会。

中央电视台、新华社、人民日报、中国国际广播电台、凤凰卫视等主流媒体充分报道了以上几次纪念活动，一些外国媒体转载了有关报道。



2012 年国际和平日纪念活动 暨中国—东南亚和平发展论坛 系列活动情况

2012 年国际和平日按照联合国提出“可持续和平, 可持续未来”的主题, 与联合国驻华系统和深圳市人民政府共同举办“国际和平纪念活动暨中国—东南亚和平发展论坛”, 由深圳市人民政府外事办公室承办, 中国国际交流协会、中国民间组织国际交流促进会、中国和平发展基金会协办。通过举办纪念大会和系列活动, 旨在向国际社会展示中国和东南亚各国人民热爱和平、加强合作、共同发展的美好心愿, 加强本地区各国人民之间的务实合作与交流, 传播联合国和平理念, 在和平、和谐的氛围下, 促进本地区各国人民的友谊。

中共中央政治局委员、广东省委书记汪洋, 全国人大常委会副委员长、和裁会会长韩启德出席会议并分别讲话。广东省委常委、深圳市委书记王荣致欢迎辞, 联合国秘书长潘基文发来视频祝贺。马来西亚议会上院议长阿布扎尔, 缅甸联邦议长兼民族院议长吴钦昂敏, 老挝人革党中央政治局

委员、副总理阿桑·劳里分别致辞。柬埔寨前首相、柬合作与和平研究院董事会副主席翁霍, 泰国前副总理素拉杰·沙田泰, 泰国总理顾问、上将差西特·西那瓦, 越南国会副主席、越南和平委员会主席汪朱留, 东帝汶总检察长安娜·佩索阿(女), 菲律宾参议员潘斐络·拉克松等东南亚国家的政要和前政要, 第十届全国人大环境与资源保护委员会主任委员、和裁会顾问毛如柏, 中联部副部长、和裁会顾问李进军, 广东省委常委、省委秘书长林木声, 深圳市人民政府市长许勤, 和裁会副会长刘敬钦, 和裁会副会长、中联部部长助理贺钧以及和裁会理事、民间组织代表、专家学者和深圳各界人士逾 1000 人出席开幕式并参加系列纪念活动。参加活动的还有来自东南亚地区各国和平组织及研究机构的代表和一些国家驻广州总领馆官员。

除开幕式大会, 还举办了中国—东南亚和平发展论坛。论坛分为两个阶段: 第一阶段是全会; 第二阶段同时举办两个分论坛, 主题分别是“中

国—东南亚国家的政治互信与和平发展之路”、“加强中国深圳与东南亚国家的经贸合作”。另外, 还举办了以和平为主题的文艺演出、“和平促发展”签名、放飞和平鸽、种植和平树等活动, 中外嘉宾还考察了深圳企业和文化产业。

综上所述可以看出, 在中国举办的国际和平日纪念活动的规模不断扩大, 影响在不断上升。纪念活动既围绕联合国的主题, 也反映中国特色, 特别增加与周边国家互动的内容。出席纪念活动的既有中国领导人、和平组织及智库代表、中国社会各界民众, 也有越来越多的外国政要、前政要、知名人士、和平团体及有关机构的代表。纪念活动从单一的纪念大会发展到含论坛、文化、文艺、交流、考察等复合型系列活动。举办纪念活动的地点从北京到地方。这些充分表明, 中国举办的国际和平日纪念活动, 已与国际主流和平活动接轨, 并相互促进、多元融合, 以具有中国及地区特色的和平活动, 充实了联合国倡导的国际和平日纪念活动的内容, 为广泛倡导和平、发展、合作、共赢做出了应有的贡献。■

与会嘉宾

外国政要

阿布扎尔 马来西亚议会上院议长
吴钦昂敏 缅甸联邦议会议长兼民族院议长
阿桑·劳里 老挝人革党中央政治局委员、老挝副总理
汪朱留 越南国会副主席、越南和平委员会主席
翁 霍 柬埔寨前首相、柬合作与和平研究院董事会副主席
素拉杰·沙田泰 泰国前副总理、前外长
潘菲洛·拉克松 菲律宾参议员
安娜·佩索阿 东帝汶总检察长
罗黛琳 联合国驻华系统协调员兼联合国开发计划署驻华代表
差西特·西那瓦 泰中文化经济协会主席、泰国总理顾问、上将

外国嘉宾名单（按照国家英文首字母顺序排列）

方延和 文莱福建会馆副主席
克莱蒙·吴 柬埔寨前首相翁霍助手
宋索坡 柬埔寨大学学术基金部副部长
柏奔索替列 柬埔寨大学人力资源办公室副主任
宋希黛 柬埔寨和平发展研究院院长私人助理
杜凯玛 柬埔寨和平发展研究院公共关系官员
索瓦纳·斯金安 柬埔寨和平发展研究院研究员
雅辛托·巴博·苏亚雷斯 东帝汶总检察长佩索阿助手、公诉员
利吉亚·托马斯·科雷亚 东帝汶国立大学副校长
娜塔利诺·德·热苏斯·古斯芒·苏亚雷斯 东帝汶国立大学和平研究中心主任
萨尔瓦多·希梅内斯·苏亚雷斯 《东帝汶之声》报业集团首席执行官兼主编
安东尼奥·弗雷塔斯 帝力战略与国际问题研究所所长
迪奥尼西亚·玛莉亚·萨维奥 东帝汶大会党青年团执行副书记
茵妮·蒂雅斯图蒂 印度尼西亚国家科学院经济研究中心研究员
陶菲克·拉玛兰·维加加 印度尼西亚支援和扶助战争受害者和难民组织理事、公正繁荣党外联部主任
茹·妮娜·玛萨丽娜 印度尼西亚中国商务理事会副秘书长、民主斗争党妇女事务部官员
尤利斯蒂妮 印度尼西亚斯里甘迪妇女运动项目协调员
伊斯金达萨 印度尼西亚国际战略研究中心研究员

坎潘·辛马拉冯 老挝和平与团结委员会主席

乔·马卡朋 老挝党中联部群众组织国际合作局副局长

坎京·培拉马尼冯 老挝人革党中央政治局委员、老挝副总理阿桑·劳里秘书

能·罗 老挝人革党中央政治局委员、老挝副总理阿桑·劳里医生

通达·苏帕西 老挝国会《人民代表报》总编

婉茜·维里亚朋 老挝党中联部群众组织国际合作局副局长

顺通·西里沙 老挝和平与团结委员会委员

坎帕·乔马尼占 老挝社区和环境发展委员会主席

萨里法赫·鲁加雅赫·宾蒂·赛义德·加法尔 马来西亚上议长阿布扎哈夫人

沙姆斯·巴赫里·沙姆斯丁 马来西亚上议长阿布扎哈私人秘书

里杜安·拉赫马特 马来西亚代表团秘书

巴赫里·阿卜杜拉 马来西亚代表团工作人员

苏海密·本·沙哈丹 马来西亚巫统青年团理事会委员

努露·阿兹妮·宾缇·洛丝兰 马来西亚巫统青年团

娜塔莉·梭芭娜·安博洛丝 马来西亚国际战略研究院学者

尼尼敦 缅甸民族院议员

登 莫 缅甸议会民族院办公厅处长

觉扎亚 缅甸外交部处长

翁昂敏 缅甸议会民族院办公厅助理处长

敏 兰 缅甸宣传部记者

昂 乃 缅甸宣传部记者

钦特茂 缅甸工商联执行主任

埃辛乌 缅甸战略与国际研究所研究员、缅甸外交部培训、研究与外语司二秘

钦苏妙吞 缅甸人力资源发展网络项目官员

秋敏乃 感恩缅甸发展基金会项目官员

昂 敏 缅甸外交部原副司长

年图昂 吉祥缅甸项目官员

迪奥斯库洛·阿索提拉·格拉纳达 菲律宾自由党副总裁（分管农业、渔业）、农产物保险公司主任、自由农民合作社联合会主任

罗纳德·杰·拉克松 菲律宾参议员拉克松首席助手

塞萨尔·萨拉扎尔 菲律宾参议员拉克松首席法律顾问

罗慕洛·图阿松 菲律宾人民参与治理权利研究中心主任、教授

卡特里娜·桑娟·纳瓦罗 菲律宾中华研究学会研成员
李天荣 菲律宾华裔青年企业家商会前理事长、现任理事,《星报》专栏作家
约翰娜·林恩·蔡 菲律宾 SGV 会计师事务所主任助理
拉克吉·莫尔蒙空 泰国前副总理、前外长素拉杰警卫、警中校
玛尼·鲁恩鲁艾 泰国前副总理、前外长素拉杰助手
李和平 泰国前副总理、前外长素拉杰翻译
尼帕颂·康帕 泰国萨兰隆外交学会主任助理
阿萨亚·坛吉 泰国萨兰隆外交学会主任助理
尼空·素希里瓦塔纳诺 泰国工业院副主席
乌泰·西那瓦 泰中文化经济协会副主席
巴迪·巴塔那琨 泰中文化经济协会委员会成员
蔡百山 泰中文化经济协会秘书长
輶通·巴拉珠阿莫 泰中文化经济协会主席、泰国总理顾问差西特·西那瓦秘书
陈琼海 泰中文化经济协会接待部副主任
田野 泰中文化经济协会主席、泰国总理顾问差西特·西那瓦翻译
阮孟进 越南国会外事委员会副主任
阮文美 越南友联亚非部部长
陶清香 越南和委会副主席、河内和委会主席
黄德长 越南岷港市友联主席
阮长江 越南国会副主席汪朱留秘书(正司级)
黎黄英 越南国会副主席汪朱留翻译
胡光大 越南国会副主席汪朱留警卫
阮文黄 越南和委会常务副主席
黄世英 中国研究院副院长
裴伯平 越南友好组织联合会南方代表处主任
高桥聪子 创价中心夏威夷分部研究员
克洛伊·海涅米 创价中心夏威夷分部研究员
帕布罗 联合国驻华系统协调员兼联合国开发计划署驻华代表罗黛琳助手
谷青 联合国驻华系统协调员兼联合国开发计划署驻华代表罗黛琳助手

中方领导名单

汪洋 中共中央政治局委员、广东省委书记
韩启德 全国人大常委会副委员长、和裁会会长
毛如柏 第十届全国人大环境与资源保护委员会主任委员、和裁会顾问

李进军 中联部副部长、和裁会顾问
王 荣 广东省委常委、深圳市委书记
林木声 广东省委常委、省委秘书长
许 勤 深圳市人民政府市长
刘敬钦 中联部前副部长、和裁会副会长
贺 钧 中联部部长助理、和裁会副会长
李华楠 深圳市委常委、秘书长
潘振强 中国国防大学战略研究所前所长、和裁会顾问
张 文 深圳市人民政府副市长
张九桓 全国政协委员、中国驻泰国前大使
王春贵 中国驻马来西亚、菲律宾前大使
尤建华 中国民间组织国际交流促进会秘书长、和裁会理事
倪 健 中国国际交流协会秘书长、和裁会理事
朱 锐 中国人民争取和平与裁军协会秘书长
居黎东 中国国际交流中心正局级参赞
徐镇绥 中国和平发展基金会秘书长、和裁会理事
钱放量 中联部办公厅副主任
陈怀凡 和裁会副秘书长
赵冰冰 和裁会副秘书长
饶惠华 中联部一局副局长
潘明涛 中国民间组织国际交流促进会副秘书长
刘凯阳 中国国际交流协会副秘书长
王祖茂 中联部信息编研室副主任
杨明杰 中国现代国际关系研究院副院长、和裁会理事
王 帆 外交学院院长助理、和裁会理事
解丽平 云南省保山市副市长、和裁会理事
王 平 国际投资促进会（香港）会长、和裁会理事
江 南 广东圣丰集团有限公司董事长、和裁会理事
钟劲华 广东泰嘉峰投资公司董事长、和裁会理事
韩凯州 盒盟（中国）集团投资控股有限公司董事长、和裁会理事
任天阳 南方都市报执行总编辑、和裁会理事
徐成大 常州市燃气协会会长、和裁会理事
蒋 利 亚太经合经济管理咨询中国研究院董事总经理、和裁会理事

在国际和平日纪念活动暨 中国—东南亚和平发展论坛开幕式上的致辞



汪 洋

中共中央政治局委员，
广东省委书记

尊敬的各位来宾，女士们、先生们、朋友们：

在秋高气爽之际，我很高兴出席由中国人民争取和平与裁军协会、联合国驻华系统在中国广东省深圳市共同举办的2012年国际和平日纪念活动暨中国—东南亚和平发展论坛。首先，我谨对大会的开幕表示热烈的祝贺，向各位来宾致以诚挚的问候。

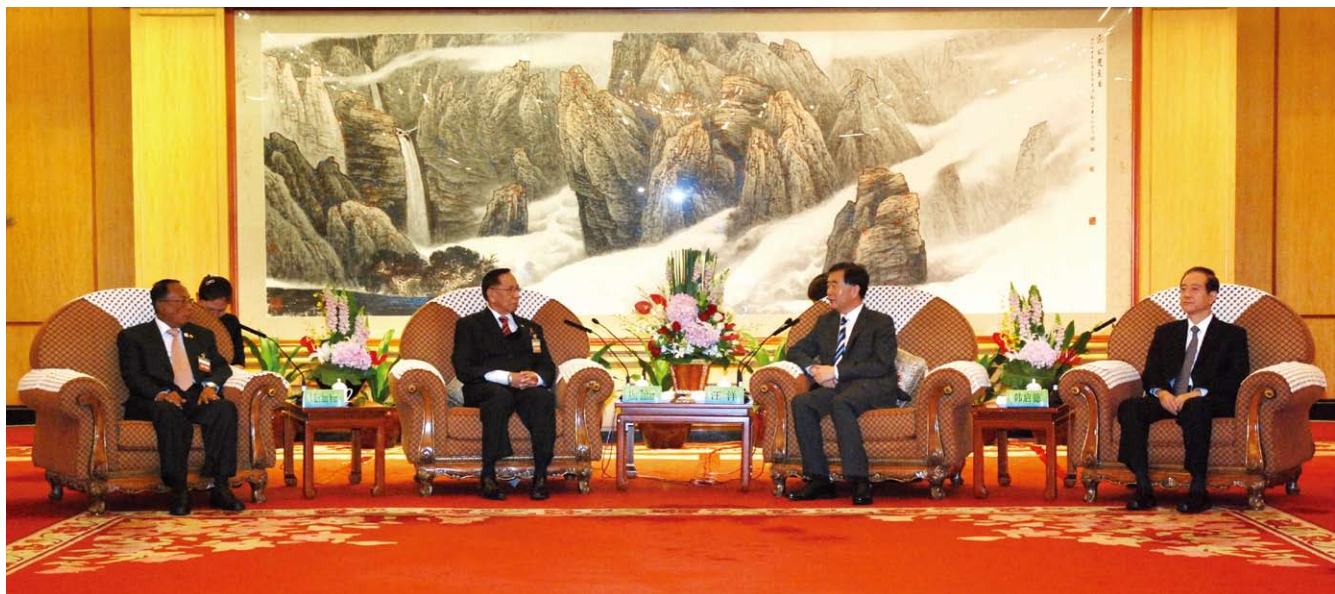
本世纪初，联合国大会提出“千年发展目标”后，又通过决议将每年的9月21日定为国际和平日。这标志着在新形势下，维护世界和平与促进共同发展成为国际社会的普遍诉求。在中国，“和”是我们自古以来所尊崇的核心价值，“百姓昭明，协和万邦”是我们始终秉承的

历史文化传统。对此，胡锦涛主席曾深刻指出，“中华民族历来爱好和平”。中国人在对外关系中始终秉承‘强不执弱’、‘富不侮贫’的精神，主张‘协和万邦’。”1949年以前的100多年中，中国人民曾饱受列强的侵略和欺凌。这段历史更令我们深感和平之可贵、发展之重要，深信只有和平才能使人民安居乐业，只有发展才能让人民丰衣足食。中华人民共和国成立后，中国共产党和中国政府就把为国家发展营造和平稳定的国际环境作为外交工作的重要任务。20世纪80年代，中国老一辈领导人邓小平先生审时度势，果断作出了“世界大战是可以避免的，维护世界和平是有希望的”科学论断，为中国积极推行改革开放政策

提供了有力支撑。从那时起，我们立足于世界和平，一心一意谋发展，聚精会神搞建设。三十多年来，广东改革开放和社会主义现代化建设取得了巨大成就，成功实现从一个落后农业省份向全国第一经济大省的华丽转身，经济总量连续23年居全国首位。我们所处的广东省深圳市，三十多年前还是一个“名不见经传”的小渔村，现在已成为一座现代化的大都市。取得这一系列成就，都离不开和平稳定的发展环境。

女士们、先生们，

和平稳定是发展的前提和基础，经济社会全面协调可持续发展是维护和平稳定的重要保障。中国坚持走和平发展道路，既通过维护世界和平发展自己，又通过自身发展维



汪洋、韩启德会见与会外国政要

护世界和平。1992年，邓小平先生在视察中国南方时强调，社会主义中国应该用实践向世界表明，中国是维护世界和平的坚定力量。1992年至今的二十年间，中国从向世界161个国家、30多个国际和区域组织提供2563亿元人民币的各种形式的援助，到最早制定和实施《应对气候变化国家方案》；从执行联合国30多项维和行动，到亚丁湾、索马里海域的海军护航；从1997年亚洲金融危机中的敢于担当，到2008年国际金融危机后的勇挑重担，发展起来的中国用实践向世界证明，中国谋求的发展，是和平的发展、开放的发展、合作的发展、共赢的发展。中国已经成为当今国际体系的重要建设者，中国已经成为世界繁荣的巨大正能量！

女士们、先生们，当今世界处于大发展大变革大调整时期，国际形势正发生着极为深刻复杂的变化。和平与发展仍然是时代的主题，但

恐怖主义、金融危机、气候变化、能源安全等攸关人类生存和经济社会可持续发展的全球性问题日益增多。任何一个国家都难以置身事外而独善其身，也不可能靠单打独斗来实现所谓的“绝对安全”。一个国家要谋求自身发展，必须也要让别人发展；要谋求自身和平稳定，必须也要让别人和平稳定。我们主张各国要以命运共同体的新视角，以同舟共济、合作共赢的新理念，寻求多元文明交流互鉴的新局面，寻求人类共同利益和共同价值的新内涵，寻求各国合作应对多样化挑战和实现包容性发展的新道路，让我们的和平更具可持续性，让世界的未来更加美好。

女士们、先生们：

东南亚与中国，或山水相连。或隔海相望。自古以来，我们的祖先就共同繁衍生息在亚细亚这片热土上。“远亲不如近邻”，地缘这根纽带把我们紧密联系在一起，随处

可见相互交流融合的印记。二十世纪八、九十年代，中国和东南亚国家本着加强沟通、增进互信、密切合作、互利共赢的宗旨，建立了中国—东盟对话关系，开启了双方关系的新篇章。二十多年来，双方关系经历了全面对话伙伴、睦邻互信伙伴到战略伙伴的历史性跨越，中国—东盟全方位、宽领域、多层次的合作格局逐步形成。特别是经过十多年的共同努力，中国—东盟自由贸易区正式全面启动。这是一个互利共赢的自贸区，拥有19亿人口，接近6万亿美元国内生产总值和4.5万亿美元的贸易总额。

中国广东省和东南亚国家地缘接近、文化相通、商脉相连。全球2000多万广东籍的华人华侨中，70%以上分布在东南亚各国。他们积极融入当地社会，为中国与东南亚各国交流与合作发挥了重要作用。2011年，在中国与东盟的进出口贸易总额中，广东以930亿美



中外嘉宾合影

元位列各省区市第一。我来广东工作后，第一次出访的目的地就是东南亚国家。那次访问给我留下了极其美好的回忆，至今我还记得：雅加达酒店的门童把我们随团的企业家们亲切地称为“广东先生”（Mr. Canton），吉隆坡的主流媒体热情地为广东“腾笼换鸟”、产业和劳动力“双转移”战略加油打气，越南农德孟总书记对深圳市中标建设越北开发区的真诚祝贺和充分信任，新加坡李光耀、吴作栋、李显龙三任总理向我毫无保留地分享转型升级的心得。那次访问让我至今深信不疑：中国和东南亚国家是真心把彼此当兄弟的，中国与东南亚友好的基础是任何力量都动摇不了的！

当然，在看到友好合作交流这一主流的同时，我们也意识到，中国与东南亚一些国家之间还存在历史遗留问题和现实分歧争议。这不足为奇，也无需回避，而要冷静理性对待。关键是在矛盾和争议出现


后，本着什么样的原则处理：是同舟共济，还是同舟共“挤”？是大事化小、小事化了，还是睚眦必报、小题大做？是互相协商、寻求合作，还是激化矛盾、两败俱伤？57年前，中国和东南亚国家以万隆会议为契机，成功地超越意识形态的差异，在民族解放的时代洪流中共同推开了和平共处之门；21年前，中国又和东盟成功超越了政治上的疑虑，共同开启了历史性的对话合作进程。历史行进到今天，面对摩擦、面对争议，相信我们各国政府和人民能以更大的睿智、更理性的态度、更灵活的手段，通过对话和协商解决争端和处理历史遗留问题，推动本地区的共同发展、共同繁荣！

女士们、先生们，

中国和平发展取得了举世瞩目的成就，但同时我们也清醒地认识到，中国人口多、底子薄，发展很不平衡，可持续发展的压力很大。即使广东作为第一经济大省，也有

年人均收入不足400美元的贫困地区，面临不少“成长的烦恼”。有着十几亿人口的中国走和平发展道路，这是人类发展史上前所未有的伟大探索和实践。我们真诚希望国际社会能更加认同中国源远流长的文化传承，理解中国作为最大发展中国家需要逐步解决的诸多发展难题，尊重中国人民对待持久和平的渴望和向往，对国家主权、安全、领土完整和社会稳定的珍视，相信中国共产党和政府走和平发展道路的诚意和决心。

借此机会，我诚挚地邀请各位代表，多在广东走一走、看一看，通过与老百姓面对面的交流，心贴心的沟通，体会改革开放以来中国人内心世界的深刻变化，感受他们对中国坚持走和平发展道路的迫切要求。

最后，预祝国际和平日纪念活动暨中国—东南亚和平发展论坛圆满成功。谢谢大家！



韩启德

全国人大常委会副委员长，
中国人民争取和平与裁军协会会长

尊敬的中共中央政治局委员、广东省委书记汪洋先生，
尊敬的各位贵宾，
女士们、先生们、朋友们：

大家好！今天是国际和平日，非常高兴与大家欢聚一堂，隆重纪念这一意义重大的日子。首先，我对国际和平日纪念活动暨中国—东南亚和平发展论坛的召开表示热烈祝贺，对出席纪念活动的中外嘉宾表示热烈欢迎！

刚才，汪洋先生做了重要讲话，各位中外嘉宾围绕纪念联合国提出“可持续和平 可持续未来”国际和平日主题，各抒己见，共谋和平与发展大计。演讲都非常精彩，表明和平与发展更加深入人心。和平是人类社会生存和发展的最基本条件，是世界各国人民的共同期盼。尽管国际形势复杂多变，但和平与发展依然是当今时代的主

题。过去的半个多世纪，包括中国和东南亚各国在内的世界各国在有利的时代背景下不断发展进步。中国坚持改革开放、坚持走和平发展道路，愿与各国人民携手努力，共同应对各种挑战，分享发展机遇，推动建设持久和平、共同繁荣的和谐世界。

近年来，作为中国最大的民间和平组织，中国人民争取和平与裁军协会积极响应联合国号召，每年都举办国际和平日纪念活动，在国内外传播和平理念，规模越来越大，取得了良好效果。2012年，中国人民争取和平与裁军协会和联合国驻华系统及深圳市共同举办国际和平日纪念活动，具有十分重要的意义。广东省在地理上与东南亚国家临近，自古就与东南亚各国保持着频繁的人员和贸易往来。深圳是中国改革开放的前沿，与地区各国保



和裁会会长韩启德亲切会见马来西亚上议长阿布扎尔

持着积极的友好交往与良好的经贸合作。我们希望通过举办此次活动，能为在东南亚地区共同营造和平稳定、平等互信、共同发展的环境做出积极贡献。

女士们，先生们，

2012年国际和平日纪念活动暨中国—东南亚和平发展论坛的主题是“可持续和平 可持续未来”。我们始终认为，有持久和平，才有持续发展，人类社会才有美好的未来。本地区各国友好往来的历史悠久，文化和传统相似，人力资源丰富，各方面联系和交往密切，在众多领域开展合作具有得天独厚的条件。良好的合作与和平稳定的环境使中国与东南亚地区保持经济较快增长和社会稳定，使东南亚成为全球最富活力和潜力的地区之一。我相信，只要牢牢把握好当前和平稳定的大局，加强区域合作与交流，

东南亚各国必将继续繁荣稳定发展。维护地区的和平稳定，推动地区的和平发展合作不仅要靠各国政府，更要靠各国人民。我们真诚希望，加强与东南亚各国人民的友谊与合作，以各国人民牢固的友谊为纽带和基础，努力构建和平、合作、和谐的地区和平发展环境。

女士们，先生们，

当今世界正在发生深刻变化，经济全球化和世界多极化深入发展，科技进展日新月异，使区域合作蓬勃兴起，世界各国更加紧密相连。东南亚国家是中国的近邻，一衣带水，休戚与共。在漫漫的历史长河中，中国人民与东南亚各国人民结下了深情厚谊。中国与东盟建立对话关系已逾21载，各领域的合作始终保持高水平、稳定发展。作为同一地区的发展中国家，我们在许多重大问题上面临着相同的处

境与挑战，有着相似的立场与看法，有着一致的目标和追求。当然，实现地区和世界和平与发展的道路并不平坦，挑战与机遇并存，需要我们共同应对。

和平稳定的东南亚为中国的发展提供了有利的周边环境，中国的和平发展也为东南亚带来发展机遇。中国和平发展离不开世界，世界繁荣稳定也离不开中国。中国人民将继续坚持走和平发展的道路，不谋求霸权，不搞军事扩张，积极发展与包括东南亚国家在内的世界各国的友好往来，加强交流与合作，加深互信与友谊，促进东南亚和平与稳定，为全人类的和平发展贡献我们的力量！

朋友们，我们对中国与东南亚各国的明天充满信心，让我们携手并进，共创美好未来！

谢谢大家！



王 荣

广东省委常委，深圳市委书记



王荣亲切会见越南国会副主席汪朱留，并互赠礼物。

尊敬的中共中央政治局委员、广东省委副书记汪洋先生，尊敬的全国人大常委会副委员长、和裁会会长韩启德先生，尊敬的各位外国贵宾，女士们、先生们，上午好！

今天，2012年国际和平日纪念活动暨中国—东南亚和平发展论坛正式开幕，来自海内外的新老朋友欢聚一堂，在此我谨代表深圳这座年轻的城市对大会的召开表示热烈的祝贺，向出席大会的各位来宾表示诚挚的欢迎，向长期以来关心、支持深圳建设发展的各界朋友们表示衷心的感谢。

和平与发展是当今时代的主题，也是世界各国人民的共同期待，本届大会围绕“可持续和平，可持

续未来”这一主题汇聚智慧，深入探讨，凝聚共识，必将促进东南亚各国的合作交流，增进各国人民之间的友好情谊，起到重要的推动作用。对于促进亚洲乃至世界的和平与发展也将产生广泛的积极影响。

深圳是中国改革开放总设计师邓小平先生亲自倡导建立的经济特区，三十多年来，来自海内外建设者们汇聚到这里干事创业，燃烧激情、挥洒汗水。在一个边陲农业县的基础上迅速建成一座经济实力居于中国前列，在东南亚乃至全球具有一定影响的现代化、国际化大城市。

在此过程中，我们顺应和平与

发展的时代潮流，抓住全球一体化的机遇，与东南亚建立了合作友好关系，经贸往来和文化交流日益加深，硕果累累。

建设和谐社会需要各个国家的密切合作，也离不开城市之间的紧密携手，在新的发展时期，我们十分愿意继续与东南亚和世界上一群热爱和平的城市建立合作友好关系。在政治上相互尊重，在经济上相互促进，文化上相互借鉴，努力开创互利共赢、可持续发展的新篇章，为深化区域合作，增进人民福祉，促进亚洲乃至世界的持久和平与共同繁荣做出更大的贡献。

最后，预祝本次大会取得圆满成功，谢谢大家。■



在国际和平日活动上的视频致辞

潘基文

联合国秘书长

值此国际和平日之际，联合国呼吁全世界彻底停止敌对行动。我们请世界各地的人们在本国当地时间正午时刻静默一分钟，对在冲突中丧生的人们表示哀悼，对那些不得不面对战争创伤的幸存者致以慰问。

2012 年国际和平日的主题是“可持续和平 可持续未来”。武装冲突危及可持续发展的基石。自然资源应该用来造福社会而不是为战争提供资助。孩子们应该上学而不是被征召入伍。政府预算应该用于实现人的发展而不是花费在致命武器上。在国际和平日这一天，我呼吁世界上正陷于冲突中的各方找到和平解决问题的办法。让我们为建设安全、公正、繁荣的未来而共同努力。

我要感谢中国人民争取和平与裁军协会以及联合国驻华系统共同举办活动纪念这个日子，尤其赞赏你们对裁军问题的关注。当前世界军费开支水平已超出常理范围，结果却适得其反，不仅耗费巨大的人力成本，而且使世界失去很多资源，这些资源原本可以用来帮助世界实现千年发展目标，应对气候变化、自然灾害和疾病等挑战。要保障人类安全，必须大幅削减军费开支并将资金投入社会经济发展。在国际和平日这一天，我希望中国人民为了和平、发展、人权与法治的目标同联合国系统开展更加密切的合作。

谢谢。■



罗黛琳

联合国驻华系统协调员
兼联合国开发计划署驻华代表

尊敬的汪洋书记，
尊敬的和裁会韩启德会长，
尊敬的东南亚各国的政治家和贵宾们，
各位阁下，女士们和先生们：

今天，我们有机会齐聚深圳这座美丽的先锋城市纪念国际和平日，我感到十分高兴。我要真诚地感谢和裁会在这一年中为促进和平做出的不懈努力，以及参与组织这个特殊日子的纪念活动。我衷心地感谢深圳市政府的精心安排和热情款待，此外我还要特别感谢那些从东南亚远道而来参加此次活动的贵宾们。

三十多年以来，世界各地的人们每年在国际和平日这一天共同思考和平的意义，反思战争与冲突给

我们以及子孙后代所造成的伤害。这一天，我们停止敌对行动，再次坚定追求自身和平及世界和平的信念。

和平是人类最珍贵的财富。它是我们所有伟大成就、基本安康、生活幸福和社会进步的基础，但同时也是最被低估的财富之一。和平就像健康，我们总是不予以重视，只有在失去时才知道它有多重要。健康时，我们更关注其它的事物，有时为了取得其它事物甚至不惜用健康去博弈。但是当病倒的时候，我们又那么渴望拥有健康的身体！同样，我们常常认为和平是理所当然的，总是等到失去了和平并且冲突爆发之后才去珍视它！

所以纪念国际和平日尤为重

要。它提醒我们和平的必要性，提醒我们和平不仅仅是没有战争。和平也不仅仅是人民和民族间的包容和尊重，尽管这确实很重要，但是和平有着更广泛的意义。从本质上说，和平生动、有力地展现了世界大家庭中的爱、和谐与统一。和平是人类自身间联系的纽带，体现了人与自然之间的和谐。

今年国际和平日的主题是“可持续和平 可持续未来”。

在这里需强调的是，实现可持续和平不仅需要依靠裁减军队、平息冲突及安防措施，同样也需要依靠可持续发展。引发冲突的根源往往是获取发展机遇和自然资源方面的不平等。事实上，一多半联合国维和款项都用于平息因争夺自然资

源所引发的冲突，其余很大一部分用于其他的因发展不平等所引发的冲突。中国为联合国维和工作做出了巨大的贡献，已为30项联合国维和活动派遣了21000名维和人员。由此可见，和平、公正与可持续发展密不可分。

中国深知这一点。它把和平、科学与和谐发展的原则与经济发展、社会正义和包容性，以及环境的可持续性结合在一起。

中国的“十二五规划”就很好地体现了这些发展目标间的相辅相成。但实现该规划中的这一远大目标需要巨大的努力。想要达到经济、社会和环境相互平衡的目标非常困难，鲜有榜样可以追寻。然而国际和国内的体制仍将持续激发不平衡发展。因此这就需要政府、私人机构、以及民间组织和社会团体的通

力合作，以实现平衡的可持续发展。

在深圳以及中国的其他地方，很多创新型公司都紧紧围绕可持续发展原则。例如，这些公司配合联合国和政府为汽车工业制定全新的燃油效率战略，帮助中国向低碳经济转型。它们还引进了重要的节能和清洁能源技术，帮助解决环境退化和生态系统恶化等问题。

企业社会责任和社会企业的影响也在加大。2006年，仅有18家中国公司发表了企业社会责任报告，如今这个数字已达到600多家。每天越来越多的公司将社会投资收益与可持续发展原则并入到公司发展中来。


社会和民间团体对于可持续发展来讲同样至关重要。他们为社会和环境的可持续发展的扩展服务提供了很有价值的途径。深圳不仅引

领了中国的经济改革和对外开放，也推动了社会和民间组织及创新产业的成长，并取得了喜人的成绩。我有幸在过去的两天中走访了其中几个团体，他们给我留下了深刻的印象。我在此向我们的东道主表示敬意，向他们坚持不懈的开创精神和创新精神致敬。我们这次国际和平日所关注的问题很特殊，因为其共同中国以及很多东南亚国家息息相关。我的大部分工作都致力于联合国在南亚以及东南亚的事务上，因此这对我个人来讲意义十分重大。你们每一个国家都有着古老的文明，你们所信奉的伟大宗教和哲学均认为和平源于家庭，这种思想根植于我们内心的最深处。

今天，值此国际和平日之际，各位仁人志士激励我们团结起来坚定地追求日常生活中的和平并激励我们身边的人为和平贡献出更大力量。让我们每一个人通过简单的人道行动，践行“为可持续未来创造可持续和平”主题，为实现可持续发展、调解和预防冲突献出自己的一份力量！

最后，我想和大家分享一个联合国系统今年在中国制作的一个短片。

它记录了中国普通百姓的梦想和希望，他们来自各行各业，有老有少。我们可以感受到，当被问及到他们对未来的期许时，他们依据个人情况的差异，用自己特有的方式给出了共同的答案：可持续和平可持续未来。

希望你们能够喜欢并且希望你们们度过一个有意义而又祥和的国际和平日！



中联部部长助理、和裁会副会长贺钧会见联合国驻华机构协调员罗黛琳



阿布扎尔

马来西亚上议院议长

尊敬的汪洋先生，韩启德先生，罗黛琳女士，
以及来自中国和东南亚的各国嘉宾，
女士们、先生们：

能够参与 2012 年国际和平日纪念活动暨中国—东南亚和平发展论坛，并进行发言，我深感高兴和荣幸。

中国人民争取和平与裁军协会（和裁会）发起并组织了今天的和平日纪念活动，我想借此机会，向和裁会付出的努力表示赞赏。

和裁会帮助教育公众、提高公众对“可持续和平 可持续未来”重要意义的认识，非常值得称道和赞赏。

当今世界突发事件频发，可持续和平是我们致力维护的最为重要的遗产，并且为了子孙后代的福祉，我们还必须在离开这个世界之前去捍卫和倡导可持续和平。

女士们、先生们，

1981 年，联合国大会宣布通过国际和平日，以这个具有重大意义的和平活动“在各国和人民中纪念并加强和平理想”。

今年的主题是“可持续和平 可持续未来”，它揭示了我们的未来愿

景和世界各国的动力所在，即确保人类可以和平、和谐地延续下去。

女士们、先生们，

我们不应该让联合国独自承担确保世界可持续和平这一重大责任。联合国不是全球政府，而是预防性外交的倡导者，是主权国家的政府间组织，致力于在我们各国之间寻求共同点而开展合作，以谋求我们自身的长远利益。

各主权国家加入联合国时，普遍同意以和平方式解决争端，“拯救后代免受战争祸害”，承认这是联合国成员国的义务。

《联合国宪章》第33条为解决尚未演变成暴力行为的各类争端提供了一系列选择。该条款规定：“任何争端之当事国，于争端之继续存在足以危及国际和平与安全之维持时，应尽先以谈判、调查、调停、和解、公断、司法解决等方式，利用区域机构或机制安排，或以各国自行选择之其他和平方式，求得解决。”

《联合国宪章》的序言指出：

“我联合国人民同兹决心……重申基本人权，人格尊严与价值，以及男女与大小各国平等权利之信念，创造适当环境，俾克维持正义，尊重由条约与国际法其他渊源而起之义务，久而弗懈，促成大自由中之社会进步及较善之民生。”

《联合国宪章》不仅涉及争端的和平解决，也提到了为可持续和平创造条件的更广泛事宜，还包括社会和经济正义、人权以及对法治的尊重等内容。

女士们、先生们，

最安全的国家是能够为本国民众提供最大人类安全的国家。不幸的是，尽管采取了若干积极措施，但是可持续和平仍遥不可及。

令人沮丧的是，联合国宪章规定的冲突调控机制从来没有完全实现。全球和平与安全所面临的威胁仍在继续破坏宪章中的承诺。尽管《联合国宪章》要求成员国以和平方式解决争端，但各个成员国往往并不履行这种义务。

在许多国家，我们依然可以看到内战和解体不断发生。武装冲突仍在造成严重破坏：人们或直接遭受其迫害，或由于资源转移无法满足迫切的人类需求而间接受苦。

意识形态方面的力量斗争以及核武库和常规武器的军备竞赛已经对世界所有地区产生了深远影响。获取政治、经济和文化权利的力量斗争往往因此爆发，斗争形式可能是非暴力抗议，也可能是难以控制的内战。

许多当代冲突都是由某个历史时期的恩怨重新爆发所导致。当前局势极有可能引发冲突。

研究表明，当基本人权，诸如人身安全和福祉，社会或文化认同、参与和控制，分配公正原则等反复遭长期否认、威胁或挫败时，最容易发生冲突。另一个相关因素则是国家的政治和军事关系。

女士们、先生们，

只有各国政府愿意听取不满

并主动采取积极行动，问题才能得以改善。政府应对不满的方式取决于他们如何看待自身利益。

政府有可能特别惧怕分裂活动会导致其失去那些具有特殊经济或军事价值的地区。政府还往往惧怕少数族裔群体的背信弃义，从而影响政府应对社会需求。

为了控制不满群体的活动，政府有时会采取具有针对性的、严厉的军事或警察行动，这些行动往往受特别立法的管辖，如军事管制法或紧急状态法。

有时，政府处理群体不满的方式是全然否认问题的存在。然而，忽视并不能让不满销声匿迹。

不幸的是，政府往往得出错误的结论，导致一再重复同样的错误。选择这一途径的政府无法成功有效地解决自己的问题。

成功有时需要严厉镇压，但镇压的效果通常很短暂。尽管镇压可能暂时让人噤声，但通常会让群体表现出更为强烈的不满和敌意。这有可能最终导致其他暴力形式，比如恐怖活动，或者在一段时间之后出现更加激烈的抗议活动。

女士们、先生们，

可持续和平在未来几十年里将继续是国际社会的全面议题。

持续困扰我们的一个最棘手的问题是，如何在动荡条件下维护一个存在严重分歧的世界的和平？另一个令人不安的问题是，如何对遭受武装冲突蹂躏的社会进行可行性重建和恢复。

国家暴力崩溃的后果并不限于本国，跨界势力反过来又会让

这种情况继续恶化。我们越来越需要提供一定程度的政治和经济稳定,以便开始向可持续和平过渡。

新的战略环境为我们提供了新的机会,让我们可以重新审视如何实现可持续和平。为了实现可持续和平,我们需要在目标和程序方面有一个清晰的愿景,这个愿景必须辅之以明确而集中的努力,以确保其成功。

关键在于,我们对解决此类冲突背后的实际问题和不满而投入的关注过少。更好地了解发生冲突的原因,对于实现可持续和平非常重要。

因此,了解冲突的根源应该是第一出发点。它有助于我们制定有效的预防性外交政策,避免争端演变为暴力冲突,并推出旨在解决结构性冲突原因的长效措施。

针对冲突预防的短期解决方法 and 长期结构性手段都是至关重要的。为了维护和平,需要以长期手段提供支持,从而解决结构性冲突产生的根源,并推动落实各种分配结果与过程的公平与正义,降低暴力冲突的发生几率。

无论是避免不良局势还是创造更好的局面,冲突预防都是最好的方法。通过积极推动民主、发展经济和保护人权,我们能避免直接对抗,从而在预防致命性冲突方面取得最大的成功。

我们因此接受挑战,致力于设计可以满足代表性、民主问责制、有效治理和政治稳定测试的冲突预防协议。我们需要精心制

定旨在建设和平的首选补救措施,以进入过渡阶段,将欧洲、中东、亚洲、非洲和美洲各国的激烈冲突转变为短期和平,进而促进和巩固长期和平。

必须有一种旨在解决问题的方法来替代立场谈判。因此,维和行动已经成为主要创新领域和遏制冲突的主要手段。

必须在地方、国家、区域和国际等各个社会层面建立良好治理,以保护和促进公民的政治、经济、社会和文化权利。

我们需要建立环环相扣、有效运作的良好治理系统,以建设性方法预防和解决争端,从而建立一套相辅相成、自我纠正的争端解决系统。

为了拉近和协调这些不同的世界观,需要对这个问题的加深了解,同时也需要采取更加有效的方法,即一个包括冲突解决和国际维和在内的更加一体化的议程。

有效的预防性外交能阻止争端演变为暴力冲突。良好治理和冲突预防的结合则为可持续和平提供了最佳路径。

女士们、先生们,

联合国已经取得了实质性进展,为政府和公民之间的互动制定了一系列规则。《世界人权宣言》、《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》、《经济、社会及文化权利国际公约》,以及由此衍生的诸多声明和协定非常详细地规定了政府究竟应该如何提供“人类安全”,并为冲突预防和良好治理提供了指导。

条约和协定的制定扩大到了国际关系的方方面面。尽管这些标准尚未普遍适用,而且仍有公然侵犯人权的诸多情形存在,一些国家还是取得了重大进展。

鉴于目前在国际、区域和双边等不同层面存在和平论坛,各国政府就有了交流观点、探讨构想、就相关问题达成共识的平台。


这种论坛将有助于为冲突预防做出贡献,因为它们不仅可以制定各方都应遵守的规则,还允许就利益冲突启动谈判。另一个显著的进步将是民主愿望和理想的传播。

然而,缺少一个真正可行的多边论坛意味着和平与安全所面临的未来威胁往往会被忽视。为了打破这个僵局,迫切需要一个可进行多边谈判的新议程。

可持续和平将取决于彻底的治理改革,或更广泛层面上的民主化。国际社会应致力于这个目标,尤其是那些受到暴力冲突影响或者面临潜在暴力冲突的国家。

总之,马来西亚乐于见到各成员国之间的合作关系和支配这些关系的国际法网络得到进一步深化。我们需要开展合作,致力于共同推动可持续和平。马来西亚希望看到一个面向可持续变革的强有力的战略管理机制,从而取得更为持久的和平。

最后,我要再次感谢组委会容许我在2012年国际和平日纪念活动暨中国—东南亚和平发展论坛开幕式上发表此次演讲。

谢谢! 



吴钦昂敏

缅甸联邦议会议长兼民族院议长

全国人大常委会副委员长、和裁会会长韩启德阁下，

来宾们，

尊敬的各位代表：

很荣幸有机会能够和朋友们、同事们聚集在中国广东深圳共同纪念2012国际和平日，并在这个重要的活动中发表讲话。

我对此次和裁会与联合国驻华机构共同举办的重要活动表示衷心的感谢！

本月初（2012年9月7日），中国云南省境内的强烈地震夺去了很多人的生命，给74万人的生活带来了影响，并造成了35亿元人民币（约合5亿5千万美元）的财产损失，在此，我向中国政府及人民表达最诚挚的慰问！

来宾们，尊敬的各位代表，

众所周知，联合国第五十七届大会决定将每年的9月21日设为国际和平日。我想借此机会，为中方连续三年成功地举办国际和平日纪念活动表我最衷心地祝贺！它充分地体现了中国人民对维护和平与稳定的渴望。

今年的国际和平日主题是“可持续和平 可持续未来”，我希望，联合国秘书长在2012国际和平日倒计时100天时发表的“如果没有可持续

和平，可持续发展的建立是不可想象”的致辞，能够引起大家的共鸣。

来宾们，尊敬的各位代表，

这个世界正经历着政治、经济、文化和社会方面的快速变革，区域政治、社会文化和经济一体化进程蓄势待发。因此，社会之间变得更加相互依存、相互联系，呈现出更多的问题与挑战。

当今世界，高新技术在农业和畜牧业养殖业的应用为全世界人口提供了充足的营养食品；工业和制造业领域的专业技术可以满足人们的物质需求；信息与通信技术及管理专业技能可以使每个人意识到自己的智力潜能。我们也掌握了新千年环境保护和利用地球不可再生资源方面的专业技能。

但如果我们仔细地看看地球上发生的事情，我们会很遗憾地注意到，大部分人口没能参与到有意义的社会经济发展中来。他们受到各种形式的冲突、暴力、愚昧和贫困的影响。长期的不平等、资源的过度开采和对最基本人权认识的不足让我们与目标背道而驰。

在政治、经济和社会事物的领域中，人们都渴望获得权力、财富和名望，这就导致了人们通过暴力手段来

实现个人愿望。无论东方或西方，南方或北方，在世界的每一个角落，虽然暴力手段在短期之内会比较有效，但从不是长久解决方案。

现在科技已将世界变为地球村，每个社会和民族都需要公民和领导人认识到：普遍价值能够长期有效地服务于地区和国家利益。

在全球化时代，各个社会都需要被普遍价值所引领。公民和领导人都需明白，他们的行为不仅会影响邻邦，也会影响整个区域甚至整个世界。

俗话说每个问题背后都隐藏着机遇：问题越大，机遇越好。我们可以尝试解决和克服冲突与暴力，尽管它们也是我们历史的一部分。如果我们共同努力追求非暴力与持久和平、平等和充分的社会参与，每个人所期望的可持续发展的未来将会变成现实。

发展是人类社会经济幸福的根本，各个社会和国家可以通过可持续和平为人类去塑造一个更美好的明天。同时，各国应该坚定互信、互利以及平等的观念。

我相信，今天活动中的探讨将对我们这个世界及子孙后代的可持续发展、可持续和平和未来安全带来深远影响！

谢谢！

增进彼此政治互信与和平发展



阿桑·劳里

老挝人民民主共和国副总理，
老挝人革党中央政治局委员

尊敬的各位来宾，
女士们，先生们：

我很荣幸能在深圳这座美丽的城市参加在此举办的主题为“可持续和平 可持续未来”的国际和平日纪念活动暨中国—东南亚和平发展论坛。我想借此机会向中国政府和人民，尤其是深圳市政府和人民表示衷心感谢，感谢对我们的热烈欢迎和热情款待，以及为此次会议做出的周到安排。

尊敬的各位来宾，

我很高兴分享我对“增进彼此政治互信与和平发展”这一主题的看法。在我看来，这个主题是对东盟成员国和中国当前合作态势的很好回应。

我很高兴地看到，自1991年建立对话关系以来，在过去二十年里，东盟和作为其三个战略合作伙伴之一的中国的合作已经得到了逐步增强。

自东盟于1996年赋予中国全面对话伙伴地位以来，双方合作得以深化和扩大，涵盖了政治与安全、经济以及社会和文化领域，中国于2003

年成为与东盟建立战略伙伴关系的第一个对话伙伴。

通过包括首脑会议、部长级会议、高级官员和专家会议在内的定期对话和协商，以及包括东盟10+1、东盟10+3（中、日、韩）、东盟地区论坛、东盟国防部长会议（ADMM）扩大会议、东亚峰会以及次区域和双边框架在内的各种框架会谈，东盟—中国的政治与安全合作不断加强。东盟—中国政治与安全合作包括打击跨国犯罪、整治自然灾害、确保核不扩散和裁军等内容。中国是第一个加入《东南亚友好合作条约》的国家，并表示有意加入《东南亚无核武器区条约议定书》。中国也一贯支持东盟在上述东盟发起的区域框架内的核心立场。这一切都极有利于维护并促进本地区 and 全世界的和平、稳定和安全。东盟和中国之间这种良好的政治与安全合作有利于进一步促进其他领域富有成果的合作，尤其是在经济和社会文化领域，以及反映东盟与中国之间的贸易额、投资、游客抵达和民间交

流持续增长的发展合作领域。

尊敬的各位来宾，

为了加强东盟—中国战略合作伙伴关系，我们认为有必要进一步增进彼此信任和信心，通过密切合作，共同克服当前面临的挑战，共同成功应对1997—1998年亚洲金融危机，并专注于继续共同应对2008年全球金融危机，创造一个睦邻友好的国际环境。与此同时，应继续加强这种睦邻友好关系，推动双方在贸易、服务、投资、旅游和人力资源开发等方面的合作，共同解决包括气候变化、能源与粮食安全，以及自然灾害在内的各种国际问题。最重要的是，我们应该继续加强合作，以维护并进一步增进本地区的和平、稳定和繁荣，从而为进一步加强东盟—中国的未来关系做出贡献。

我想对中华人民共和国政府给予老挝代表团的热烈欢迎和热情款待再次表示衷心的感谢和赞赏。

最后，预祝本次论坛取得圆满成功。

谢谢大家。■



许 勤

深圳市人民政府市长

尊敬的各位贵宾，
女士们、先生们、朋友们：

今天，和裁会与联合国驻华系统和深圳市政府在这里共同举办中国—东南亚和平发展论坛全会，以此来纪念国际和平日，具有特殊意义。在此，我谨代表深圳市政府和全市人民，对出席论坛全会的各位嘉宾表示热烈欢迎！借此机会，我向各位来宾介绍深圳经济特区发展情况，以及进一步加强与东南亚交流合作的设想。

和平与发展是当今世界的主题，也是各国人民的共同愿望。作为中国第一个经济特区，深圳主动顺应经济全球化趋势，抓住世界总体处于和平稳定的有利时机，不断扩大开放，深化交流合作，实现了经济社会快速发展。过去 32 年，

深圳 GDP 年均增长 25%，由一个人口不到 3 万人的小渔村发展成为一座人口超过千万的中国经济中心城市。2011 年，深圳 GDP 约 1800 亿美元，居中国内地城市第四位；人均 GDP 超过 1.7 万美元，居中国内地大城市首位。

深圳是中国改革开放的窗口和试验田，注重以开放合作促进发展。深圳毗邻香港、澳门，拥有全球第四大集装箱港、亚洲最大陆路口岸、中国五大航空港之一，是亚太地区重要的交通枢纽，也是中国与广大东南亚地区交往的重要通道。2011 年，深圳进出口总额超过 4000 亿美元，其中出口总额达 2455 亿美元，约占中国的八分之一；在深投资的世界 500 强企业累计达 192 家，成为跨国公司投资理想之地。正在

加快开发开放的前海深港现代服务业合作区，是新时期中国服务业对外开放的重要平台，将成为创新金融、现代物流、信息服务、科技与专业服务等高端服务业的集聚区。

深圳是创新型城市，致力于创新驱动发展。深圳名列“福布斯中国大陆创新城市”榜首，获联合国教科文组织“设计之都”称号。2011 年，深圳全社会研发投入占 GDP 比重 3.66%，PCT 国际专利申请占中国的 45%，其中中兴、华为公司专利申请量居全球第一和第三；深圳企业和研发机构在第 4 代移动通信、基因测序分析、超材料研发等技术领域跻身世界前列。生物、互联网、新能源、新材料、文化创意和新一代信息技术六大战略性新兴产业蓬勃发展，2012 年上半

年增加值占 GDP 比重 28.5%，已成为中国战略性新兴产业规模最大、集聚性最强的城市。

深圳是绿色低碳之城，积极践行可持续发展理念。深圳把土地面积的一半作为生态保护区，万元 GDP 能耗和水耗处于中国最低水平，以更少的资源消耗、更低的环境代价支撑更有质量的增长。深圳是全球新能源汽车应用规模最大的城市之一，累计投放新能源汽车 3300 多辆，今年将超过 5000 辆。目前，我们正在开展碳排放权交易试点，与欧盟等各方合作建设深圳国际低碳城。

深圳是国际化城市，始终追求和谐发展。作为一座年轻的移民城市，深圳形成了开放、多元、包容的城市特质，多种文化在这里交融荟萃，100 多个国家和地区的外籍人士在深圳工作和生活。我们注重社会公平，营造市场化、法治化、国际化的良好环境，加强国际合作和友好交往，参与国际和平事业，为区域和平发展贡献力量。

深圳经济特区取得的发展成就，主要得益于中国实行改革开放政策，得益于深圳不断加强与世界各国特别是东南亚地区的交流合作。过去 20 多年，深圳与东盟的贸易额年均增长近 30%，东盟已成为深圳第 2 大贸易伙伴、第 4 大出口市场和最大进口来源地。2011 年，深圳与东盟进出口总额达 438.9 亿美元，占深圳进出口总额的十分之一，占中国对东盟贸易总额的八分之一；双边投资日趋活跃，东盟累计在深合同投资 21.5 亿美元，深圳在东盟协议投资总额 6.7 亿美元。深圳与东盟日益密切的交流合作，推动了

区域经济一体化进程，也对东南亚地区和平发展产生了积极作用。

当前，世界经济形势仍然复杂严峻，但东南亚地区保持经济较快增长和社会稳定，是全球发展活力和潜力最强的地区之一。深圳地处中国—东盟自由贸易区的中心地带，随着中国—东盟自由贸易区的建成并深入发展，深圳与东南亚交流合作面临新的机遇，前景更加广阔。面向未来，深圳愿与东南亚地区进一步加强合作，实现互利共赢、共同发展。

一是加强城市间友好交流合作。目前，深圳已与包括东南亚国家在内的 28 个国家 43 个城市结成了友好城市或友好交流城市，前不久我们与印尼万隆市缔结了友好交流城市。我们期待与东南亚更多的城市结成姊妹城市，搭建政府间合作平台，建立常态化的沟通互访机制，以更加紧密的城市间交流合作，促进国家间的友好往来。

二是进一步深化经贸合作。深圳与东南亚国家资源禀赋各异，产业结构各有特点，经济互补性强，合作潜力大。东南亚的热带水果、农副产品、矿产品、计算机零部件等产品畅销深圳，深圳的电子设备、服装、钟表等产品深受东南亚消费者青睐，希望双方在这些领域的贸易往来不断巩固和扩大，同时也欢迎更多东南亚国家组团参加深圳高交会，努力增加高附加值产品的进出口，并逐步带动金融、物流等服务贸易发展，进一步拓宽贸易领域，扩大贸易规模。深圳愿与东南亚各国不断扩大相互投资，在现代农业、制造业、新兴产业以及资源开发利用、技术研发、工程承包等方面加

强投资合作，探索建设经贸合作区，为双方企业相互投资创造良好的环境和条件。

三是共同应对城市发展新挑战。东南亚国家作为新兴经济体，正处在快速城市化和工业化之中，将更加注重经济社会与人口资源环境的协调发展。深圳致力于绿色低碳发展，打造宜居宜业的城市生态环境，将进一步加强与东南亚在城市发展领域的交流合作，在基础设施、清洁能源、低碳技术、环境保护、公共交通等方面相互借鉴、取长补短，推动城市可持续发展，让城市发展更加美好。

四是着力拓展人文领域交流。深圳与东南亚地缘、文化相近，交通往来便利，在文化、教育、旅游等领域交流合作具有较好基础。深圳每年举办国际文化产业博览交易会，我们热忱邀请东南亚各国来参展，进一步加强与东南亚各国的文化交流。去年，深圳成功举办了第 26 届世界大学生夏季运动会，并专门设立大运留学基金，我们非常欢迎东南亚各国大学生到深圳留学，进一步促进青年交流。同时，东南亚旅游资源丰富，是深圳市民重要的旅游目的地，深圳将继续与东南亚各国加强旅游合作，促进双方人员友好交流与往来，加深相互了解，不断增进友谊，为和平发展创造更加良好的氛围。

女士们、先生们、朋友们，和平、发展、合作是时代潮流。深圳愿与东南亚各国共同努力，为促进中国与东南亚更紧密合作，为实现可持续和平、可持续发展作出积极贡献！

谢谢大家。■

互信合作 继往开来



张九桓

全国政协委员，
中国前驻泰国大使

今天，当世界形势发生深刻变化的时候，我们高兴地看到，中国与东南亚关系取得了全面迅速的发展。

中国与东盟自1991年启动对话关系以来，双方政治关系不断提升。在东盟的对话伙伴中，中国第一个签署了《东南亚友好合作条约》，第一个同东盟建立了战略伙伴关系。中国任命了驻东盟大使，设立了常驻东盟使团。

双方经贸合作日益密切。中国与东盟建立了发展中国家最大的自贸区，打造了中国—东盟博览会、中国—东盟中心等友好交流合作平台。双方贸易额从来1991年的

不足100亿美元增加到2011年的3628亿美元，年均增幅20%以上。中国已成为东盟最大贸易伙伴，东盟成为中国第三大贸易伙伴。双方相互投资截止2011年底达851亿美元，并且呈现较快上升势头。

双方社会人文交流活跃。2011年双方人员往来达1363万人次。东盟国家在华留学生达5万人，中国在东盟国家留学生达7万人。双方共同应对了两场金融危机以及“非典”、海啸等大灾难的严峻挑战。东南亚出现了学习汉语热潮，中国学习东南亚语言的青年也越来越多。

当然，中国与东盟关系20多

年来举世瞩目的长足发展并非“空中楼阁”，它是前40年中国与东南亚关系发展的继续，是建立在坚实基础上的的一座“巍然大厦”。

人们不会忘记，中国与东南亚关系曾经历三轮大发展。20世纪50年代，越南、印尼、缅甸、柬埔寨、老挝率先与中国建交，开启了中国与东南亚关系的大门，从这个环节打破了帝国主义对新中国的封锁。70年代，当东南亚出现“前门拒狼，后门进虎”的危局时，中国与马来西亚、菲律宾、泰国适时建交，推进了中国与东南亚国家的友好关系，共同维护了地区的和平与稳定。80年代末、90年代初，冷

战结束,中国又与新加坡、文莱建交,与印尼复交,与越南实现关系正常化。至此,中国与东南亚10国全面建立邦交,中国与东盟这个组织也顺理成章地正式建立关系。

回顾中国与东盟关系发展历程,研究它的曲折、起伏、顺利和成功,可以到许多有益的启示,其中很重要的一条就是:增信释疑是双方关系发展的根本保证。

我们不妨举两个例子。比如,新中国成立之初,旅居东南亚的华人曾为灾难沉重的祖国获得新生而欢呼雀跃,西方帝国主义借机造谣说华人是中国的“第五纵队”。加之东南亚地区一度出现共产党武装斗争,一些东南亚国家担心这些力量受到中国的支持,因而产生一定疑虑。中国政府及时出台单国籍法,又和东南亚国家一起创立了和平共处五项原则和万隆十原则,力主互不干涉内政、求同存异、和平共处,粉碎了帝国主义的谎言,增进了同东南亚国家之间的信任,推动了双方关系的巩固和发展。

又比如,1997年东南亚发生金融危机,东盟各国经济遭遇巨大困难,甚至出现政治和社会动荡。东盟国家一度担心中国政府会同其他一些大国一样宣布货币贬值,以刺激出口。然而,在这场危机面前,中国政府和人民与东南亚国家感同身受,同舟共济,不仅坚持人民币币值的稳定,而且向重灾国提供了及时有效的援助,随后又欢迎各国搭乘中国经济顺风车,对东南亚地区的经济恢复和重振发挥了积极作用。危难见真情,互助增信任。2000年,当中国提出建立中国—东盟自贸区的倡议时,东盟各国纷纷

响应,第二年达成共识,第三年签署框架协议,10年内自贸区宣告建成,中国与东盟关系迈上了新台阶。

毋庸讳言,中国与东盟关系快速发展的进程中也遇到了一些困难和问题。比如,某些南海岛礁主权争议,一度造成局部形势紧张。东南亚有舆论担心中国随着国力增加对外会变得“强硬”起来。中国老百姓也怀疑个别东盟国家欲借外力向中国施压。其实,中国在南海争议岛礁问题上的立场是一贯的、明确的。无论从历史和法理上,中国对南海诸岛及其附近海域都拥有无可争辩的主权。至于同一些国家之间存在的争端,我们主张通过平等协商以和平方式寻求解决。在问题解决以前,可以搁置争议,共同开发。有关方面均不采取使问题复杂化的行动。中国愿与东盟各国共同落实好《南海各方行为宣言》,并在条件成熟时制定行为准则。中国的立场和主张获得广泛的理解和支持。

历史经验告诉我们,疑虑的产生一般来自两个方面,一是相互间有误解,二是受到外界挑拨。眼下中国与东盟之间出现的一些新的疑虑,恐怕与两者都有关系。

如何减少和消除疑虑?我看首先要登高望远,以历史发展眼光和国际宽阔视野来观察和审视当前国际及地区形势的变化。这些年来,亚洲国家经济蓬勃发展,各国人民欢欣鼓舞。但也有人不高兴,担心亚洲崛起会削弱其霸主地位,于是挑拨亚洲国家间、中国和东盟国家间的团结,试图以亚洲的内争和内耗来遏制亚洲前进的步伐。我们对此不能不有所警惕。

其次,消除疑虑要凭借长期积累的相互信任。一百多年来,中国和东南亚国家曾经在反对外来入侵的斗争中相互同情和支持,最终赢得了民族独立和人民解放。半个多世纪以来,中国和东南亚国家又在维护和平、促进发展的道路上密切合作、共同奋斗,取得举世瞩目的建设成就。双方在长期有效的合作中建立了深厚友谊和信任,也曾经妥善处理相互间存在的各种分歧和争议。仅就边界问题而言,中国就先后和缅甸、老挝、越南签署了陆地边界条约,并和越南完成了北部湾的划界。我们相信,中国在南海同有关国家存在的争议,也一定能找到公正合理的解决办法。

第三,疑虑的消除,还有赖于增加往来和沟通。这些年来,中国与东南亚各国各界人士的往来日趋活跃,大大增进了相互间的了解和理解。但广度和深度都还不够,还应该更多一些。尽管电讯业突飞猛进,人们足不出户就可视接五洲,话通天下,但仍然代替不了双方直接的接触和交谈。近邻越行越近,亲戚越走越亲。

总而言之,维护和平与稳定,促进合作和发展,是本地区各国人民的共同愿望和利益所在。为着这样一个神圣目标,中国和东南亚一定能在密切的交往中,不断增进了解和信任,扩大和深化合作,把双方友好合作关系推上一个更高的水平,为亚洲的繁荣昌盛和人民幸福作出新贡献。

“青山遮不住,毕竟东流去”。新生力量的成长是无敌的。亚洲的崛起不可逆转。亚洲的明天一定更美好。■



素拉杰·沙田泰

泰国前副总理、前外长

尊敬的中共中央政治局委员、广东省委书记汪洋先生，

尊敬的全国人大常委会副委员长、和裁会会长韩启德先生，

尊敬的中共中央对外联络部原副部长、和裁会副会长刘敬钦先生，

尊敬的柬埔寨前首相翁霍先生，

尊敬的各位论坛演讲嘉宾，

尊敬的各位来宾，女士们、先生们，

今天，我十分荣幸，能够应邀来到中国深圳，在主题为“可持续和平 可持续未来”的国际和平日纪念活动暨中国—东南亚和平发展论坛上发言。

借此机会，我衷心感谢和裁会的盛情邀请和热情洋溢的欢迎接待工作，并对会议筹办工作的圆满成功向和裁会以及汪洋先生表示祝贺。本次会议主题鲜明，契合形势，具有非常重要的意义。

尊敬的各位来宾，女士们、先生们，

在过去十年左右的时间，我们亲眼见证了国际政治经济格局的变化，而我们所在的亚洲作为这场变化的中心，发挥了举足轻重的作用。中国、印度以及众多东南亚、南亚和中亚国家的经济增长数据让人们开始关注“亚洲的崛起”。许多国家的经济政治

战略为崛起之说进一步提供了现实基础。中国的两洋战略、与东南亚和南亚国家的互联互通战略及泛北部湾合作、印度通往欧洲的油气新丝绸之路、伊斯兰走廊、有“东方北约”之称的上海合作组织，以及亚洲许多国家对南南合作的重视，都在战略上推动着“亚洲的崛起”。此外，区域和次区域组织的涌现、区域一体化的发展，也推动了战略格局的变化。拥有 31 个亚洲成员国并创立亚洲债券市场的亚洲合作对话，中东地区的海湾阿拉伯国家合作委员会（海合会），中亚合作框架，南亚区域合作联盟（南盟），东南亚 10 国组成的旨在于 2015 年建成覆盖近 6 亿人口的统一市场的东盟共同体，规模达 2400 亿美元的东盟与中日韩（10+3）共同外汇储备金，博鳌亚洲论坛，东亚峰会，湄公河流域缅甸、泰国、老挝、越南、柬埔寨等新兴经济体，中国与东盟启动的战略合作，这些都为亚洲带来了全新的战略格局，为亚洲区域内的合作，以及亚洲与其他地区的合作提供了机会。

当然，如果没有持久的和平，亚洲的崛起将无以为继，也无法在欧洲陷入经济危机之时成为推动全球经济增长的引擎。未来的十年，亚洲必须

享有和平，或至少没有重大的冲突和紧张局势，唯有如此，亚洲才能延续增长势头，造福整个亚洲乃至全世界。然而遗憾的是，我们看到在亚洲许多地方，仍然存在这样或那样的问题，有些是社会内部问题，有些是国与国之间的问题，涉及民族、宗教、政治、经济和领土争端等方面。有些原本能够沟通对话的国家和社会之间，一旦关系紧张，迫于政治化的公众监督以及国内民族主义势力的压力，沟通交流就难以为继。泰国最南部三个府的暴力事件、尼泊尔和斯里兰卡的冲突局势、泰国与柬埔寨关于陆地和泰国湾领海领土主张的冲突，南海各方的权利主张，以及日本与韩国、日本与中国之间的岛屿争端都是冲突和紧张局势导致难以通过对话和平解决冲突的鲜明案例。

关于领土主张导致的冲突，我个人建议在争议领土涉及可观经济利益的情形下可借鉴国际先例，化冲突为合作，冲突各方根据达成协议合作开发争议领土，即所谓的合作开发区。一方面技术人员和国际律师可以在未来数年内就领土和领海边界划分问题展开谈判，另一方面有关方面可就成本分摊、利润共享事宜展开讨论并达成协议，但不影响正在进行的边界划

分谈判。例如，自1979年起，泰国和马来西亚已就共同开发泰国湾争议海域达成一致，时至今日，尽管领海边界划分尚未有定论，但领土谈判并未出现紧张局面，双方均对分享油气开采的利润感到满意。这种化冲突为合作的方式或许是亚洲各国应该认真考虑的，以这样的方式，我们可以超越冲突，求同存异，为国家和子孙后代谋取福利。

尊敬的各位来宾、女士们、先生们，

如果人们已经认识到，可以找到避免冲突的办法并就其达成一致，或者在冲突发生时可以寻求有效的解决办法，那么如何启动争取和平解决的对话就成为我们必须面对的问题。我们常常发现，尽管解决方案可能是现成的，但争取解决冲突的对话和谈判过程却是曲折艰难的。我们需要一种机制，以及专业知识来制定减少冲突、开展和平对话的程序，推动对话并探索解决之道。我认为，亚洲社会是一个三方社会。我们可能需要请第三方代表我们与冲突的另一方斡旋，而另一方可能也需要委托我们信任的一方来试探我们对于某项建议的反应。关键在于，整个过程必须在获得冲突双方尊重和许可的基础上悄然进行，必须不偏不倚。居中斡旋者必须赢得冲突双方的尊重和信任，让双方都乐于接受，且与冲突本身没有利害关系。

尊敬的各位来宾、女士们、先生们，

当前，亚洲在小范围内存在一些需要谨慎处理的问题，且在如何开启和平对话方面有着自己独特的、根深蒂固的文化，在这一背景下，亚洲和平与和解委员会于2012年9月5日在曼谷成立。委员会具有三个独特之处。首先，作为委员会的创始委员，能够提供丰富的知识和经验，他们了

解政府机构、社会政治结构和现实情况，了解国家间的关系、和平建设、政府管理和国际关系，也了解建设和平与冲突解决，以及关于政治决策的第一手信息。委员会委员包括东帝汶前总统拉莫斯·奥尔塔、波兰前总统亚历山大·克瓦希涅夫斯基、智利前总统里卡多·拉戈斯、马来西亚前总理阿卜杜拉·巴达维、意大利前总理和欧盟委员会前主席罗马诺·普罗迪、巴基斯坦前总理肖卡特·阿齐兹、奥地利前总理阿尔弗雷德·古森鲍尔、印度尼西亚前副总统尤素夫·卡拉、菲律宾众议院前议长何塞·德贝内西娅、新加坡前副总理贾古玛、中国前外交部长李肇星、印度尼西亚前外交部长哈桑·维拉尤达、马来西亚前外交部长赛哈密、印度前外交部长施旺特·辛哈，以及哈佛大学法学院教授大卫·肯尼迪，委员会主席由我本人担任。成员都以世界公民的身份加入委员会，不代表任何国家、政府或政党。亚洲和平与和解委员会的委员们能够充分地认识到每个冲突事件的敏感性和复杂性，并且清楚地知道应该采取何种恰当方式与冲突有关方打交道，委员们在任期间与他们当中许多人可能有过合作共事的经历。委员会委员背景各异、立场公正，能够为冲突各方所接受。委员会的第二个特点在于它是一个独立、公正的国际性非政府组织，在与冲突各方的各级决策者接触方面具有无可比拟的优势。第三，尽管委员们各自都拥有非常丰富的经验，能够为和平作出贡献，但在亚洲和平与和解委员会，他们能够整合资源，协同行动，从而为避免冲突和促成和平对话做出更大贡献。委员们的斡旋、知识和专长能够协助亚洲各国政府、组织和团体缓和紧张局势，

实现冲突的和平解决。

亚洲和平与和解委员会将本着不干涉、沉默外交和请求磋商的原则采取行动，鉴于亚洲的文化与传统，这些原则对于和平对话至关重要。不过，只要相关各方允许，亚洲和平与和解委员会将选择参与任何和平进程或能够缓和紧张局势的进程。委员会委员将作为发动者、推动者和开拓者，努力推进和平对话，避免冲突并提出解决方案。正如汪洋先生今天上午所说，亚洲各国政府和人民要以更大的睿智、更理性的态度、更灵活的手段，通过对话协商，避免冲突发生。

我坚信亚洲和平与和解委员会能够在缓和亚洲各领域的紧张局势和冲突方面与其他机制起到相辅相成的作用。我们大家都有义务互帮互助，思考如何防止紧张局势升级为冲突，继而给冲突各方的合作造成障碍。如果我们不能以和平的方式妥善处理亚洲小范围存在的各种问题和冲突，那么外部势力很可能实施干预，支持冲突中的某些相关方做出不利于本地区和平的反应。如果没有和平，亚洲的崛起将会受阻，子孙后代的利益会受到损害，而我们为促进发展和改善人民福祉而协调国家和次区域战略，寻求密切合作和区域一体化的努力将付之东流。对于其他地区的友人，亚洲的紧张局势和武装冲突也会严重影响他们的利益，因为紧张局势和武装冲突将使得亚洲无法为本地区及其他地区的经济增长提供动力。

女士们、先生们，让我们携起手来，共同努力争取亚洲的广泛持久和平。让我们步调一致，协力共进，只有持久的和平才能为亚洲带来美好的明天。

谢谢大家。■



潘菲洛·拉克松

菲律宾参议员

尊敬的和裁会的各位朋友，尊敬的各位代表和领导：

大家好！

我很荣幸能够代表菲律宾共和国参加今年的国际和平日纪念活动。正像我们所强调的一样，可持续和平是通往可持续未来的途径。

这次聚会让我想到一句中国的谚语：“不闻不若闻之，闻之不若见之；见之不若知之，知之不若行之；学至于行之而止矣。”

事实上，“对话”与“友好”是实现各国和平共存的两大要素。冲突只会带来厄运与灾难，甚至更为严重的恶果。要了解彼此关心的问题、实现真正持久的和平，有关各方的参与是非常必要的。

在当选为议员和成为立法人员之前，我曾在执法岗位上工作了三十多年，一直倡导和平与秩序。

多年来我一直从事警察工作，于十多年前担任了菲律宾国家警察总长。长期以来，我一直赞同很多冲突和危机都是可以用和平的方式解决的想法。

现在，作为我国的一名参议员，我仍然坚持这一信念。这次和平纪念日倡导的“可持续和平 可持续未来”的主题，非常适合当前这个时代。目前，菲律宾政府距离其所长期追求和平仅有一步之遥。

2012年9月14日，我国总统贝

尼尼奥·阿基诺三世发表了主题为“我为和平”的讲话，明确地指出我们正处在与摩洛伊斯兰解放阵线谈判的最后阶段。该组织是一个穆斯林分裂主义集团，其基地设于菲律宾南部地区，同政府进行了长达42年的冲突对抗。在这里，请允许我引用一段总统的讲话。

“我们需要改变。所有这些举措都证明我们期望停火。我们希望达成共识，渴望结束暴力—绝望—贫困这种不断重复的恶性循环。除了和平，我们祈望我们的子孙后代能够享有良好的学校、干净的医院、体面的工作、公正的待遇、公平的机会，并且尊重我们的文化和历史。这一切都需要通过改变来实现。

没有一个父母——无论是穆斯林信徒、卢马德人还是基督徒，不管他们信仰什么、赞同什么样的意识形态，不管他们是否信任政府——都不会愿意在一个被武装冲突蹂躏的国家抚养他们的孩子。如果我们真正希望愈合流血冲突和战争所造成的创伤，并抚平社会不稳定和疑虑所带来的伤痕，那么现在是搁置意识形态、信仰或宗教所带来的分歧的时候了。”

和平的另一面当然就是裁军。

《圣经》说：“只有我们铸剑为犁”，杀戮才会真正停止。”但最有效的实现和平的方式就是裁军，尽管裁

军几乎是无法实现的。毫无疑问，裁军是通向持久和平的正确答案。但是影响裁军的最重要的问题就是没人能给出一个准确答案——谁会最先裁军？


套用马丁·路德·金的一句话，“任何地方的冲突都威胁着世界每个地方的和平”。

事实上，我们应不断强调保护地区和平的重要性。这同样适用于那些强大的国家和组织，事实上它们十分珍视它们所处的环境，和平对于每个人来讲都是一个双赢的局面。这使得我们出席了今天的论坛，并参与到它的发展过程中来。这次论坛对我们共同的可持续和平的愿景是一个巨大的飞跃。

的确，和平所带来的利益不但珍贵，更是无价的。

我们不能忘记我们都是亚洲人。在很遥远的过去，大陆架在被海洋分开之前，我们的祖先就建立了联系。只要我们不忘记这一点，我们将一直拥有和平。作为世界的这一部分，我们属于彼此。

亲爱的邻居们、朋友们和伙伴们，让我们共同维护各国间的和平。让我们相互促进并继续携手前进。通过我们共同的努力，我们可以成就人类最辉煌的历史——实现每个人的可持续未来！

谢谢！

加强政治互信 推动经济发展



安娜·佩索阿

东帝汶民主共和国总检察长

尊敬的主席先生，
各位嘉宾，
女士们、先生们：

能够应和裁会的邀请参加本届论坛，我感到十分荣幸。借此机会，我首先祝贺这一倡导和平与对话、促进互利合作的盛会顺利举行，同时也对和裁会成立 27 年以来取得的进步和成就表示祝贺。

东帝汶民主共和国是一个年轻的东南亚国家，2002 年 5 月 20 日正式恢复独立，并获得国际认可。恢复独立时通过的《东帝汶民主共和国宪法》规定，东帝汶是一个独立、统一的主权和民主法制国家，对外关系以确保国家独立、人民拥有自决权和独立权、人民对国家财富和自然资源拥有永久主权、人权得到保护以及国与国之间相互尊重主权和领土完整、平等、互不干涉内政等原则为基础。

以此为指导，东帝汶努力与世界各国建立友好合作关系，尤其重视与葡语国家共同体（CPLP）、邻国以及本地区国家的联系，在相互尊重、平等相待的基础上，寻求与各国建立战略伙伴关系，密切政治和经济关系。

目前，东帝汶与印度尼西亚、澳大利亚、马来西亚、新加坡、日本、菲律宾和中国的双边合作关系发展顺利，同时通过保持高层交往，加深了彼此间的政治互信。

在全球化进程日益深入的今天，我们需要一种建立在和平、互信和可持续发展基础之上的新型战略伙伴关系。正因如此，争取加入东南亚国家联盟（ASEAN）成为了东帝汶参与地区一体化进程这一愿望的必然结果。

当前，和平与发展依然是世界各国人民的共同渴求，寻求加强合作由此自然成为各国的共同特征。东帝汶同样怀有维

护和平、促进持续发展的良好愿望，正在努力加快国家建设，以确保经济和社会发展，提升人民生活水平。与此同时，东帝汶积极发展对外合作关系，遵循宪法所明确规定的原则，主张和平解决冲突，全面、同步和有控制的裁军，建立集体安全体系，以及建立能够确保和平与司法公正的新型国际秩序。

东帝汶相信，唯有持久和平才能增进各国人民之间的友谊与合作，才能确保各国的稳定与繁荣。

和平的环境能够为投资创造新机遇，能够让各国从持久且可持续的发展中受益。

与本地区各国一样，东帝汶同样关注如何创造健康的经济往来环境，加强执政机构合作、预防和管控冲突，推动安全合作以预防和打击包括毒品贸易、人口贩卖、恐怖主义、洗钱、跨国犯罪在内的全球性问题。各国应当团结一致，为落实促进和平与安全的地区性规划和项目而共同努力。

东南亚应该成为一个和平与合

作的地区，成为一个有效保护环境、保护海洋和自然资源、杜绝无节制开发能源资源的地区，这一点至关重要。

女士们、先生们，

谈到发展与地区各国的合作伙伴关系，中国对于东帝汶来说占据着极其特殊的地位。

中国与东帝汶之间的贸易往来可追溯到15世纪，早于葡萄牙对东帝汶的殖民统治。当时，东帝汶的白檀香木在中国很受欢迎，中、东贸易多集中于此。进入葡萄牙殖民时期后，檀香木贸易逐渐淡出中、东贸易，其它类型的贸易往来逐步兴起，越来越多的中国人，绝大多数是来自澳门的中国人，开始在东帝汶落脚定居，成为东帝汶的一份子。

在东帝汶争取独立的斗争中，中国给予了东帝汶宝贵的支持，为东帝汶的民族自决和国家独立作出了贡献。


随着中国澳门特别行政区的建立，澳门成为了连接中国和葡语国家的重要平台。除双边合作以外，中国—葡语国家经贸合作论坛的成立更使澳

门成为强化前葡萄牙殖民地国家之间传统联系的杠杆。我相信，澳门也将为推动中、东两国在经济、文化、司法等各领域的合作发挥关键作用。

东帝汶与澳门在司法领域的合作有待进一步发展。司法合作的加强有助于其他领域合作的开展，能够为经贸投资创造良好环境。司法领域合作可包括：调查和打击跨国犯罪、司法协助、嫌犯引渡和遣返以及投资立法、司法改革等。

今年5月，我对澳门进行了正式访问，旨在进一步密切和巩固东帝汶与中国，尤其是与澳门的友好合作关系。而就在下个月，澳门司法部门官员将对东进行回访。

我相信，作为目前世界上最大的发展中国家，中国主办的此次论坛将在相互尊重、平等交往、互不干涉的基础上，为确立和建立政治上平等互信、经济上互利共赢的新型战略伙伴关系作出宝贵贡献，为推动建立可持续发展的国际经济秩序发挥积极作用。

谢谢！



刘敬钦副会长会见东帝汶总检察长佩索阿



汪朱留

越南国会副主席，
越南和平委员会主席

尊敬的中共中央政治局委员、广东省委书记汪洋先生，
尊敬的全国人大常委会副委员长、和裁会会长韩启德先生，
各位嘉宾，
女士们、先生们：

国际和平日的设立始于1981年联合国大会决议。如今三十一年过去了，许多组织和个人在世界各地举办各种形式的活动来表达对和平的渴望，并呼吁用和平对话的方式来解决冲突、寻求友好、合作与发展。

我代表越南和平委员会，向在国际和平日这一天举办的中国—东南亚和平发展论坛的所有参会者转达我们最良好的祝愿。我们要向中国人民争取和平与裁军协会发起组织这次论坛表示感谢。

女士们、先生们，

我们这个世界从未像现在这样面临着如此多的安全、政治、经济和社会方面的不确定性：金融经济危机、粮食、能源危机、气候变化所导致的

自然灾害、冲突、政治动荡和主权纠纷。进入21世纪后，人人希望远离战争。但事实上，阿拉伯地区的三场战争、数百个大大小小的军事冲突、以及各种热点问题总是能吸引世界的注意。这对世界和地区的和平与稳定造成了负面的影响，为很多国家的发展进程制造了障碍。

然而，特别值得一提的是，在纷繁复杂的形势下，和平、发展与合作一直是主流趋势，是世界人民的选择。

女士们、先生们，

同处于世界区域经济发展变化中的中国和东南亚国家有很多相似之处和共同利益。但是我们也必须牢记，我们携手并肩共同努力才能解决全球金融危机所带来的影响。最近，我们这一地区出现了一系列影响和平与稳定的复杂问题，我们希望这些问题能在尊重国际法以及各国所做出的承诺的基础上以和平的方式得到解决。这完全符合这一地区所有国家和人民的根本利益和合法诉求，同时有助于该

地区以及全世界的和平、合作与发展。我们也希望此类事件不会再次发生。

中国—东南亚和平发展论坛在世界和平日这一天举行，这对加强中国人民与东南亚人民的相互了解与合作具有重大意义，为维护和平与稳定以及提升区域内可持续发展的合作，实现中国和东南亚国家之间好朋友、好邻居、好伙伴的关系做出了贡献。


女士们、先生们，

我们国家经过多年的战争遭受了重大的损失和牺牲。我们的人民有爱好和平的传统，我们将竭尽所能为世界和区域和平做出贡献！

通过这次论坛，我希望该地区的各国政府和人民共同努力以实现和平、安全和可持续发展，并在尊重国际法和每个国家人民利益的基础上同甘共苦。

祝愿中国—东南亚和平发展论坛取得成功！

祝各位健康！

谢谢！

加强全面合作，共创美好未来



毛如柏

第十届全国人大环境与资源
保护委员会主任委员，
中国人民争取和平与裁军协
会顾问

尊敬的各位来宾，女士们、先生们：

下午好！非常高兴与东南亚各国朋友们在本次论坛上共同探讨中国与东南亚国家的和平、发展、合作问题，我相信通过大家坦诚和深入的交流，能够为加强本地区国家的全面合作，共同开创美好未来，畅所欲言，献计献策，做出积极贡献。

众所周知，在世界进入和平与发展的新时代中，在各国共同努力下，东南亚地区保持了较长时期的和平与稳定，促进了经济快速发展，提升了本地区在国际社会的战略地位和影响，对推动世界和平发展发挥了越来越大的作用。东南亚已成

为世界上最具潜力与活力的地区之一，令人瞩目，来之不易，我们感到非常振奋和高兴。在营造东南亚地区的和平与发展中，中国与东南亚国家创造了许多有利的条件，积累了许多宝贵的经验。在此基础上，我们相信，经过继续努力，发挥各自优势，克服各种困难，并携手共进，东南亚地区实现可持续和平与可持续发展是大有希望的。

东南亚各国是中国的近邻，历史上就与中国有着频繁的友好往来。新中国建立后，中国政府始终致力于发展与东南亚各国的友好合作关系。在和平共处五项原则的基础上，中国与东南亚国家建立了

良好的睦邻关系。在长期和平友善的环境中，中国人民与东南亚各国人民结下了深厚情谊，我们非常珍惜这种历久弥坚的传统关系。当前，中国正集中精力发展经济，继续坚定不移地推进改革开放，走和平发展道路。中国与东南亚各国同为发展中国家，谋和平、求发展是大家共同的任务，也是彼此利益的最大关切。在新形势下，随着中国与东南亚各国经济的快速发展和社会的不断进步，我们之间的友好合作关系必将进入一个新的发展阶段。

中国在自身发展的同时，非常重视发展与东南亚国家建立的地区

性组织—东盟的关系，支持东盟在地区事务中发挥越来越大的作用。中国与东盟建立对话关系已有 21 年，双方合作成绩斐然。中国与东盟国家各领域的合作不仅促进了彼此经济社会发展，更为增进本地区各国人民的福祉，促进人类和平与发展做出了重大贡献。

政治上，我们互相尊重、互不干涉内政，不断增进互信。东南亚国家坚持一个中国原则，在涉及主权等重大原则问题上尊重和支持中方的立场。中国尊重各国自主选择发展道路和价值观，支持东盟按照自己的方式处理纷争，反对外部势力干涉东盟内部事务。中国支持东盟一体化和共同体建设，相信东盟完全有能力继续对东亚合作发挥主导作用。中国与东盟已建立起“10+1”、“10+3”、东亚峰会、东盟地区论坛等重要对话与合作机制，中国常驻东盟使团也已正式设立。双方的交流与合作达到了前所未有的广泛领域和高度。中国与东南亚各国致力于睦邻友好，积极营造安全、和谐的地区环境。中国永远不谋求地区或世界霸权，反对霸权主义和强权政治，将始终奉行“与邻为善，以邻为伴”的周边外交政策，恪守《东南亚友好合作条约》。各方都有意愿通过对话和协商解决争端和历史遗留问题，反对任何势力以任何借口介入地区内的有关争端。中国与东盟国家还积极推动建立东南亚无核武器区，在国际和地区事务中相互协调与配合。

经济上，双方务实合作，倡导互利、互助、互鉴，促进共同发展。中国与东南亚国家共同抵御 1997

年亚洲金融危机，推动建立东盟与中日韩合作机制；如今，我们携手应对罕见的国际金融危机，如期全面建成中国—东盟自由贸易区。去年，双方的贸易额已超过 3500 亿美元，中国成为东盟最大贸易伙伴，东盟成为中国第三大贸易伙伴。中国—东盟博览会及商务与投资峰会自 2004 年起每年都在中国举行，已成功举办八届，成为中国与东盟国家经济往来的重要平台。此外，在重大自然灾害和疫情中，我们彼此守望相助，探索建立有效的预警、防控、救助机制。时至今日，中国与东南亚国家的合作已涵盖农业、信息产业、人力资源开发、交通、能源、文化、旅游、湄公河流域开发、公共卫生和环保等 11 个重点合作领域和执法、青年交流、非传统安全等 20 多个其他领域。作为致力于和平与繁荣的战略伙伴，中国与东盟已在全面合作与友好交流中成为休戚相关、荣辱与共的命运共同体。

女士们、先生们，

和睦融洽的民间友好关系是国家间关系健康发展的基础。为此，我们应该加强民间友好交往，加深民众友好感情，为中国与东南亚各国之间的友好关系打下坚实基础。这也是我们举办此次中国—东南亚国家和平发展论坛的重要目的。我们真诚希望，中国与东南亚各国之间继续发展友好的双边与多边关系，为建设和谐亚洲与和谐世界做出积极贡献。

大家知道，六百多年前，中国著名的航海家郑和率领庞大的船队七下西洋，促进了中国与东南亚各

国的文化交流与友好联系。他们没有发动过任何战争，未侵占过一寸领土，也没留下一兵一卒，传播的是“以和为贵”、“四海一家”的中华文明和传统礼仪。今天的中国，秉承中华文明“和”的精髓，走和平发展道路，坚持“睦邻、安邻、富邻”政策。正是由于贯彻独立自主的和平外交政策，使中国实现了经济腾飞。也正是因为和平稳定的地区环境，东南亚各国经济社会都有了长足的发展。作为同一地区的发展中国家，我们有着一致的目标和追求，面临相同的发展任务和挑战。中国和东南亚各国都是促进和平与发展的重要力量，各国应当密切协调配合，互信互利，共同为推动建立公正合理的国际政治经济新秩序而努力。

中国与东南亚国家的合作基础扎实，潜力巨大，前景广阔。当前，国际金融危机深层次影响仍在发展，一些发达国家债务问题严重、经济复苏乏力，新兴市场国家和发展中国家通胀压力增大。气候变化、粮食安全、自然灾害等全球性问题突出，局部地区动乱不断。面对如此复杂严峻的国际政治经济形势，中国与东南亚国家应加强战略互信与战略沟通，全面加强务实合作，提升合作水平，同舟共济，共谋发展，充分调动和利用好区域内的一切资源和积极因素，实现地区经济持续增长、民生改善、共同繁荣。我坚信，只要我们加强团结，互利合作，携手奋进，中国与东南亚各国一定能实现和平发展、共同繁荣的美好未来。

谢谢大家。■

差西特·西那瓦

泰国总理顾问，
泰中文化经济协会主席，
上将



尊敬的各位女士们、先生们：

大家好！

我是现任泰国总理顾问与本次泰国代表团的团长差西特·西那瓦上将，这次应中国和平发展基金会的邀请，参加本次“2012年国际和平日纪念活动暨中国—东南亚和平发展论坛”深感荣幸，并感谢中国和平发展基金会的热情接待。

尊敬的各位来宾，由中国举办的“国际和平日纪念活动”从2009年起举办以来得到了各个参加团体的高度评价与赞赏，反映出中国政府和人民长期以来对建立与维护世界和平与人类发展的高度重视及大力支持。我们泰国代表团坚信该发展宗旨也是国际社会、世界各国一致认同的发展宗旨。

2012年的国际和平纪念活动在三种特殊的国际形势下举行：

一、欧洲与美国遭受到历史上最严重的一次国际金融危机，其影响已经波及到世界上几乎每个国家与地区。同时人们现有的消费观念也成为对世界经济发展的重要威胁因素之一。

二、中东局势的不断恶化，该问题也将变成地区国家之间及各个同盟国阵线之间引起战争的激化点，这也有违世界各国人民对恢复地区和平与不干涉其国家内政的希望与宗旨。

三、亚洲经济的全面崛起，无论是在投资、商贸、旅游等各个方面都在不断的持续发展，并且已经发展成为世界经济的主要支柱。这让世界上

很多人想起了中国领袖毛泽东说过的一句话“东风压倒西风”，亚洲经济的全面崛起成为不容小视的现实。

本次纪念活动正是在这种背景下召开的，其影响对国际社会与全人类都具有极其重要的意义。

各位尊敬的来宾，战争与和平是一个硬币的两个面。

战争是残酷、暴力、野蛮的象征，是强权用来削弱弱者的手段。野兽之间的争斗是为了食物，人类在石器时代以来的战争目的是为了食物与土地，当前的战争目的是为了利益与扩张领土，因此任何的战争形式都不会使人类社会得到发展进步。

和平是和谐与幸福的代名词，是社会发展与繁荣的基础，是建立人类文明社会与全世界人民的美好愿望。

在整个人类社会的历史上大部分时间处于和平时期，部分时间由于部分强权国家对弱小国家的剥削与侵略，以及种族之间歧视所发生的战争，造成了许多人类史上的悲剧。

在全球发展的今日，世界各国与人民向往和平，反对战争，但是还是有一些国家与地区不幸的沦为战争的牺牲品，也成为人类社会发展的一个悲剧。

战争的行为是一种野兽行为，它源于强权对弱者的利益剥削，预防与制止战争的手段在于对战争根源的应对与处理。世界各国与人民需要团结一致，坚决反对一切的侵略、掠夺、侵犯的战争手段，要满足于自身的生

存环境与自己国家和社会的现实状况，满足于自身所拥有的可以让心灵净化，也是保持和平的一个永恒保证。

世界各国的领袖也同样需要保持这种对现实状况满意的平和心态，停止一切对外侵略与剥削行为，寻找真正的适合本国发展的方针政策，让人民能够安居乐业，社会持续发展，并与世界各国建立友谊，为共创人类和平而不懈努力。

各位尊敬的贵宾，泰国是一个爱好和平的国家，我们不支持一切战争与侵略行为，我国愿为推动本地区与世界和平发展作出我们的贡献，我们希望通过和平手段来解决矛盾纠纷，支持矛盾双方通过和平谈判来解决问题，反对一切外国势力对主权国家的外部干涉，我们相信通过这种互信和平手段来解决问题才是最长远的方法。去年中国国家副主席习近平访问泰国时，泰国总理就向他表达了泰国坚持以互信与和平的手段发展国际关系的态度，三个月前泰国国防部率领泰国各军队领导访问中国时，也再次向中国国家副主席习近平与中国国家军委表达了上述泰国和平发展方针。泰国政府将坚决反对一切武力侵略与干预别国内政的行为，致力于发展世界上国与国之间的和平共处，建立人民之间的友谊，以此作为预防与停止战争的有效方法，来共创世界永久和平！让当年中国国家主席毛泽东同志说过的话成为现实！

最后，我代表泰国代表团与泰国人民，愿我们联手共创世界永久和平，推动全人类的发展，用我们努力的汗水为世界和平，全球发展灌溉出和谐安定的硕果！祝各位事业成功，幸福快乐！

谢谢！



乌泰·西那瓦

泰中文化经济协会副主席，
上将

尊敬的各位先生、女士：

首先，我谨代表泰国代表团感谢中国和平发展基金会邀请我们参加这次论坛。我们很荣幸能与其他国家的代表团一道共同研讨“和平与发展”这一重要议题。泰国代表团非常赞赏中国政府以及和平发展基金会在过去四年中持续不懈的将“和平与发展”作为论坛的主要目标。坚持为谋求地区和平与发展举办多次论坛，这展现了中国政府维护地区和平与发展的极大决心和诚意。

女士们、先生们，东南亚地区聚集着6亿人口，在相当长的一段时间内，该地区是全球食品生产中心。同时，世界70%的海上通道和70%的海上交通运输都集中在该地区，作为全球海上运输的重要战略区域，东南亚地区对国际社会和全球经济发展有着至关重要的意义。东南亚各国有着相近的文化，长期以来和平相处。然而，东南亚地区发展繁荣的成果常常会被来自其他地区的国家窃取和支配，进而导致国家和地区间的冲突。维护本地区自由与独立、不受外来势力干涉是东南亚各国的重要任务。我将坚持使用和平的方式，本着当事国直接参与的原则，解决地区问题。

南中国海的海上争端，有可能导致地区间的冲突。有关各方应该坚持独立自主，通过当事国间和平谈判的方式来解决问题。否则，其他方式只会使问题

加剧，进而导致损害两国利益、威胁地区安全。泰国已经承诺支持当事国间通过和平谈判解决争端，反对第三方介入以及使用各种形式的暴力手段。这个承诺旨在维护地区安全，促进发展。

女士们、先生们，东南亚地区国家相对较小，印度尼西亚是本地区最大的国家。在东南亚，各国都有自己的语言和货币。目前还没有共同的货币和通行的语言，长期而言，这无疑对贸易往来是不利的。因此，未来三年内亚洲社会的自由化发展要求各国应该通过各种方式扫清障碍，东南亚各国应该从共同的地区历史和共同的战略格局出发，促进贸易投资。

泰中文化经济协会制定了旨在促进东南亚各国之间以及东南亚各国与中国之间在三个重要方面合作的方针：

第一，支持区域内各国将汉语作为同英语同等重要的第二语言，在国家间贸易投资合作，以及同中国的贸易往来中使用，我们东南亚国家共同使用汉语这一我们亚洲自己的语言，无疑是我们各国的荣幸和骄傲。

第二，推动人民币成为东南亚各国间贸易往来及与中国贸易往来的主要货币，减少各国货币差异给经贸往来带来的不便。通过促进资本货币市场的合作来稳定金融市场及各国间的汇率，进而满足日益增长的投资和旅游市场的需求。

第三，促进东南亚各国间及东南亚各国与中国之间的海、陆、空运输合作。推动泰中海陆交通的建设。该交通线取到马来西亚，经由新加坡，将给泰中两国带来繁荣。推动连接印度洋和太平洋的交通线建设，该交通线有助于区域内国家将本国产品用最短的时间和最高的效率，以最低价格销往世界各地。

最重要的交通线，无疑是中国到东南亚地区的交通线，这是东南亚地区连接大陆的通道，可以直达欧洲，沟通亚洲和欧洲各国。欧亚各国的往来将会迎来持续的文化繁荣，包括每一个人都能从中获益，而不仅仅是精英。这样持续下去，就会迎来整个地区的繁荣稳定。每个国家都有了维护自己国家尊严的意识和抵抗外来势力干涉的能力。

女士们、先生们，东南亚各国同中国的合作对维护地区安全稳定、解决地区争端具有重大的积极意义。这也是开启地区和平的钥匙。贸易、旅游、文化发展同样重要，有助于促进世界的和平与发展。

希望我们大家能够共同商讨，为地区乃至全世界开创一个和平、发展、繁荣、稳定的东南亚。我也坚信这个目标一定会实现。

让我们大家搁置争议，携手共进，战胜所有的困难，开创一个和平稳定、持续发展的新局面。■



深圳 2012
SHENZHEN

可持续和平 可持续未来
Sustainable Peace for a Sustainable Future

国际和平日纪念活动暨中国—东南亚和平发展论坛 International Day of Peace & China-Southeast Asia Peace and Development Forum

开幕式 Opening Ceremony

中国·深圳 2012.09.21 Shenzhen, China

主办单位：
中国人民争取和平与裁军协会
联合国驻华系统
深圳市人民政府

协办单位：
中国国际交流协会
中国民间组织国际交流促进会
中国和平发展基金会

承办单位：
深圳市人民政府外事办公室



构筑可持续和平 共创可持续未来

——2012 年国际和平日纪念活动暨中国—东南亚和平发展论坛侧记

刘娟娟 / 文

2012 年 9 月 20—22 日，“2012 年国际和平日纪念活动暨中国—东南亚和平发展论坛”在深圳隆重举行。本次会议由中国人民争取和平与裁军协会（简称和裁会）、联合国驻华系统和深圳市人民政府共同主办，中国国际交流协会、中国民间组织国际交流促进会与中国和平发展基金会协办。中共中央政治局委员、广东省委书记汪洋，全国人大常委会副委员长、和裁会会长韩启德出席会议并分别讲话。广东省委常委、深圳市委书记王荣致欢迎辞，联合国秘书长潘基文发来视频祝贺。来自马来西亚、缅甸、老挝、柬埔寨、泰国、东帝汶、菲律宾、越南等东南亚国家的政要和前政要，以及和裁会理事、民间组织代表、专家学者和深圳各界人士逾 1000 人参加会议。

凝聚共识 维护来之不易和平

9 月的深圳秋高气爽，阳光和煦。“2012 年国际和平日纪念活动暨中国—东南亚和平发展论坛”开幕式在这里隆重举行。会场外象征和平的绿色锦旗迎风招展，会场内座无虚席，主席台背景中央本次活动的主题“可持续和平 可持续未来”清晰醒目。21 日上午 10 时许，中共中央政治局委员、广东省委书记汪洋，全国人大常委会副委员长、和裁会会长韩启德和参加开幕式的中外嘉宾在音乐声中缓缓步入会场，全场掌声雷动。

汪洋在开幕式中指出，“和”是中国自古以来所尊崇的核心价值，“百姓昭明，协和万邦”是我们始终秉承的历史文化传统。中国人民曾饱受列强的侵略和欺凌。这段历史更令我们深感和平之可贵、发展之重要。中国

坚持走和平发展道路，既通过维护世界和平发展自己，又通过自身发展维护世界和平。1992 年，邓小平先生在视察中国南方时强调，社会主义中国应该用实践向世界表明，中国是维护世界和平的坚定力量。1992 年至今的 20 年间，发展起来的中国用实践向世界证明，中国谋求的发展，是和平的发展、开放的发展、合作的发展、共赢的发展。中国主张各国要以命运共同体的新视角，以同舟共济、合作共赢的新理念，寻求各国合作应对多样化挑战和实现包容性发展的新道路，让和平更具可持续性。

汪洋表示，广东省和东南亚国家地缘接近、文化相通、商脉相连。全球 2000 多万广东籍的华人华侨中，70% 以上分布在东南亚各国。20 多年来，中国—东盟关系经历了全面对

话伙伴、睦邻互信伙伴到战略伙伴的历史性跨越，全方位、宽领域、多层次的格局逐步形成。历史行进到今天，面对摩擦、面对争议，相信我们各国政府和人民能以更大的睿智、更理性的态度、更灵活的手段，通过对话和协商解决争端和处理历史遗留问题，推动本地区的共同发展、共同繁荣。

汪洋最后指出，有着十几亿人口的中国走和平发展道路，这是人类发展史上前所未有的伟大探索和实践。我们真诚希望国际社会能更加认同中国源远流长的文化遗产，理解中国作为最大发展中国家需要逐步解决的诸多发展难题，尊重中国人民对待持久和平的渴望和向往，对国家主权、安全、领土完整和社会稳定的珍视，相信中国党和政府走和平发展道路的诚意和决心。

韩启德在致辞中表示，近年来，作为中国最大的民间和平组织，和裁会积极响应联合国号召，每年都举办国际和平日纪念活动，在国内外传播和平理念，取得良好效果。东南亚国家是中国的近邻，一衣带水，休戚与共。中国与东盟建立对话关系已逾21载，各领域的合作始终保持高水平、稳定发展。作为同一地区的发展中国家，我们在许多重大问题上面临着相同的处境与挑战，有着相似的立场与看法，有着一致的目标和追求。当然，实现地区和世界和平与发展的道路并不平坦，挑战与机遇并存，需要我们共同应对。和平稳定的东南亚为中国的发展提供了有利的周边环境，中国的和平发展也为东南亚带来发展机遇。他呼吁，维护地区的和平稳定，推动地区的和平发展合作不仅要靠各国政府，更要靠各国人民。真

诚希望中国人民加强与东南亚各国人民的友谊与合作，以各国人民牢固的友谊为纽带和基础，努力构建和平、合作、和谐的地区和平发展环境。

会议还播放了联合国秘书长潘基文发来的祝贺视频。潘基文对和裁会为维护世界和平做出的贡献表示感谢，呼吁在“国际和平日”这一天，世界上正陷于冲突中的各方找到和平解决问题的办法，为建设安全、公正、繁荣的未来而共同努力。联合国驻华系统协调员、联合国开发计划署驻华代表罗黛琳高度肯定了中国为构筑和维护世界和平所做的贡献，称中国在世界范围内参与了多项联合国维和行动，这是很有价值的贡献。中国有着非常丰富的“和平文化”遗产，这些注重和平的思想和智慧向世界传播了一种热爱和平的理念，对于世界和平同样是一种贡献。她还现场播放了由联合国开发计划署制作的短片《2032：我们期望的未来》。32位来自中国各地的普通民众走到摄像机前，讲述了各自所期望的可持续的未来，展现了中国百姓对美好未来的期盼和对和平的祝愿，引起与会人员的强烈共鸣。

马来西亚议会上院议长阿布扎尔，缅甸联邦议长兼民族院议长吴钦昂敏，老挝人革党中央政治局委员、副总理阿桑·劳里在发言中一致认为，国际和平日纪念活动令人钦佩，值得称赞。它有助于教育民众，提高公众对可持续和平与可持续未来的认知，这充分证明了中国人民对持久和平与稳定的渴望。当前，中国与东南亚关系不断迈上新台阶，双方合作不断向深层次、宽领域发展，为维护地区和平发挥着重要支撑作用。在全球冲突不断的形势下，实现“可持续和平”是人类的长期战略性任务，既要有清

晰的愿景，又要有不懈的努力，还需有不断创新、不畏艰险的精神。发言嘉宾还围绕近期南海问题发表了各自看法，提出解决思路。

建言献策 共谋合作发展大计

21日下午，“2012年国际和平日纪念活动暨中国—东南亚和平发展论坛”全会正式举行。中共中央对外联络部（简称中联部）副部长、和裁会顾问李进军出席会议，中联部原副部长、和裁会副会长刘敬钦与柬埔寨前首相、合作与和平研究院董事会副主席翁霍共同主持论坛。

深圳市市长许勤介绍了深圳特区发展现状和优势，并阐述了进一步加强与东南亚国家交流合作的设想。他说，深圳地处中国—东盟自贸区的中心地带，随着中国—东盟自贸区的建成并深入发展，深圳与东南亚交流合作面临新的机遇，前景更加广阔，愿与东南亚地区进一步加强城市间的友好合作交流，深化经贸合作，共同应对城市发展新挑战，实现互利共赢、共同发展。

全国政协委员、中国驻泰国前大使张九桓回顾了中国与东盟之间曲折的发展历程，并提出增信释疑是双方关系发展的根本保证。他以1997年东南亚金融危机期间，中国坚持人民币不贬值，与东南亚国家同舟共济，共渡难关为例，阐述了危难见真情，互助增信任的道理。针对当前的南海问题，张九桓认为，首先要以历史发展眼光和国际宽阔视野来观察和审视当前国际及地区形势的变化。其次要凭借长期积累的相互信任消除疑虑。同时，疑虑的消除还有赖于增加往来和沟通。泰国前副总理素拉杰·沙田泰在谈到南海问题时，提出了个人的

解决思路。他认为，解决国际争端应该以和平方式遵循成功先例，化争议为协议，将冲突地区转变为共同开发地区。他以泰国和马来西亚为例，两国在争议领土上共同开发，收益共享，并不影响正在进行的边界谈判。亚洲是一个“三角形”社会，当冲突出现时需要第三方充当调停，但中间人必须取得双方的信任和尊重，并且不能介入其中，更不让外部势力介入冲突。

菲律宾参议员潘菲络说，对话与友好是国与国迈向和平共处的重要步伐，冲突只能导致灾难。“可持续和平 可持续未来”是当代世界最需要提倡的理念之一。如果我们真的想要治愈流血冲突和战争带来的创伤，现在就要放弃意识形态、宗教信仰导致的分歧。本次纪念活动为推动地区和平迈出了重要一步。第十届全国人大环境与资源保护委员会主任委员、和裁会顾问毛如柏指出，和睦融洽的民间友好关系是国家间关系健康发展的基础。应加强民间友好交往，加深民众友好感情，为中国与东南亚各国之间的友好关系打下坚实基础。

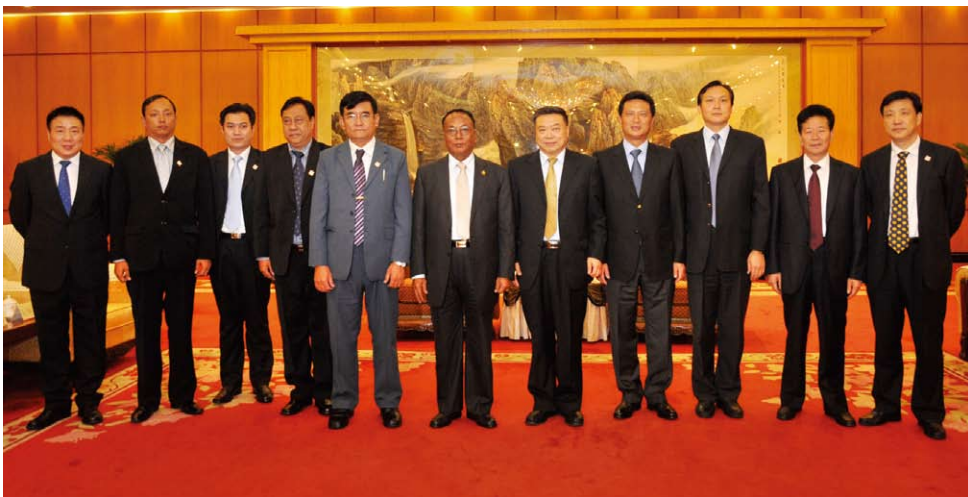
全会之后，为加深中国与东南亚国家在政治和经贸领域的交流与合作，论坛特别设立平行分论坛，分别围绕“中国—东南亚国家的政治互信与和平发展之路”和“中国深圳—东南亚国家经贸合作论坛”两个主题展开了深度对话。发言嘉宾畅所欲言，现场气氛活跃热烈。

作为本次和平日纪念活动的配套活动，9月22日，主办方在深圳莲花山公园风筝广场举行了“和平促发展”签名、放飞和平鸽等系列活动。中外嘉宾与小朋友一同作画，共同描绘出对未来和平的美好向往。和平鸽放飞的瞬间，也承载了中国与东南亚人民对实现地区持久和平的期望与渴求。

出席论坛的政要和专家纷纷表示，此次纪念活动恰逢其时，当前尤其应该促进中国与东南亚国家关系发展。只要双方能够秉持政治互信，坦诚相待，密切往来，就能够沿着良好的道路发展，为维护地区稳定与世界和平发挥积极作用。



中共中央政治局委员、广东省委书记汪洋同与会领导和嘉宾愉快交谈。



中联部副部长、和裁会顾问李进军会见缅甸联邦议长兼民族院议长吴钦昂敏。



柬埔寨前首相翁霍与小朋友一起作画。

A Brief Introduction to the Commemoration of the International Day of Peace 2012 and China-Southeast Asia Peace and Development Forum

Background Information about the International Day of Peace and a Review of Previous Commemorative Activities in China

"The International Day of Peace" is an important peace activity officially proclaimed and adopted by the United Nations (UN) General Assembly. It was declared in 1981 by the Resolution 36/67 of the UN General Assembly to coincide with its opening session in September each year, which shall be devoted to "commemorating and strengthening the ideals of peace both within and among all nations and peoples". In 2001, the General Assembly unanimously adopted the Resolution 55/282, which established 21 September as the annual "International Day of Peace". Since then, the UN will identify different themes for the event each year for holding a grand commemorative ceremony, and calling upon all states to sponsor various commemorative activities around the world. Many governments, peace organizations and institutions all over the world actively responded to the call of the UN and raised their own appeals for safeguarding world peace, amplified their discourse power and manifested international influence through holding various forms of commemorative events on the International Day of Peace. Generally, the commemorative activities reflect the trend of world peace and development, and the

common aspiration of world peoples to seek peace and development as well. In recent years, as the largest peace organization in China with consultative status with the UN ECOSOC, the Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament (CPAPD) has held large-scale peace activities to commemorate the International Day of Peace as an active response to the UN call. Through such activities, the CPAPD introduced the concept and achievements of China's path of peaceful development and its endeavor to establish a harmonious world, promoted mutual understanding and friendship between Chinese people and the rest of the world, and made its own contributions in safeguarding regional and world peace and stability, and enhancing win-win cooperation, which evoked positive repercussions at home and abroad.

On September 21, 2009, echoing the theme of the International Day of Peace entitled "We Must Disarm" designated by the UN, the CPAPD held a commemorative symposium in Beijing focusing on "Complete Prohibition and Thorough Destruction of Nuclear Weapons, Making Joint Efforts to Safeguard World Peace". On the Day in 2010, according to the theme "Youth for Peace and Development" identified by the UN, the CPAPD, the UN System in China and All China Youth Federation jointly held a commemorative conference on the International Day of Peace with the theme "Chinese Youth for Peace and Development" in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.

In 2011, with the theme "Make Your

Voice Heard" proposed by the UN, the CPAPD, the UN System in China and Liaoning Provincial People's Government co-sponsored a series of commemorative activities for the International Day of Peace and Northeast Asia Peace and Development Forum in Shenyang and Dalian from September 20 to 22, with the total number of participants at the opening ceremony reached about 1200. Mr. Wang Gang, a Political Bureau Member of the CPC Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) presented at the opening ceremony. Mr. Wang Min, Secretary of the CPC Liaoning Provincial Committee delivered a welcome speech. Madame Yan Junqi, Vice-Chairwoman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) and Vice-President of the CPAPD, made a thematic speech entitled "Safeguarding World Peace, Promoting Common Development". Madame Renata Lok-Dessallien, resident coordinator of the UN System in China, read out Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon's congratulatory message and made her own remarks. Mr. Tomiichi Murayama, former Prime Minister of Japan, Mr. Nambaryn Enkhbayar, former Prime Minister of Mongolia, and Mr. Lee Hongkoo, former Premier of the Republic of Korea (ROK), also consecutively addressed at the opening ceremony. Mr. Li Jinjun, Senior Adviser to the CPAPD and Deputy Minister of the International Department of the CPC Central Committee (IDCPC), Mr. Liu Jingqin,

Vice-President of the CPAPD, as well as representatives from the UN System in China, diplomats from embassies or consulates of Russia, Mongolia, the DPRK, the ROK and Japan in China, and representatives of peace organizations and institutions from the U.S., Europe, Russia, Mongolia, the ROK and Japan, and local people from all walks of life in Liaoning province also attended the opening ceremony. Afterwards, all participants attended Northeast Asia Development Forum and Northeast Peace Forum, foundation stone laying ceremony for a peace park, tree-planting in the forests of peace and friendship, art performance of "Ode to Peace" and art exhibition for peace. The organizing committee held a press conference for the first time for the commemorative event.

Such commemorative events were extensively covered by mainstream media in China such as CCTV, Xinhua News Agency, People's Daily, China Radio International and Phoenix TV. In addition, some foreign media also conveyed the reports from Chinese media.

The Commemoration of the International Day of Peace 2012 and China-Southeast Asia Peace and Development Forum

In light of the theme "Sustainable Peace for a Sustainable Future" raised by the UN, the Commemoration of the International Day of Peace 2012 and China-Southeast Asia Peace and Development Forum was jointly sponsored by the CPAPD, the UN System in China and Shenzhen Municipal People's Government, organized by the Foreign Affairs Office of Shenzhen Municipal People's Government and co-organized by the Chinese Association for International Understanding (CAIU), China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE) and China Foundation for Peace and Development (CFPD). The objectives of the event are to express the good will of the Chinese people and Southeast Asian peoples to love peace, strengthen cooperation and realize common development, promote practical cooperation and exchanges among peoples in the region, widely spread the UN idea

of peace, and enhance the peoples' friendship in the region under peaceful and harmonious environment. Mr. Wang Yang, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Secretary of the CPC Guangdong Provincial Committee, and Mr. Han Qide, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC and President of the CPAPD presented and made remarks respectively at the opening ceremony. Mr. Wang Rong, Member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Guangdong Provincial Committee and Secretary of the CPC Shenzhen Municipal Committee delivered a welcome speech, and Mr. Ban Ki-moon, the UN Secretary General sent a congratulatory video message to the commemorative event. Mr. Abu Zahar, President of the Senate of the Malaysian Parliament, Mr. U Khin Aung Myint, Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw, Union of Myanmar, and Mr. Asang Laoly, Member of the Central Political Bureau of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and Vice-Premier of Laos made a speech consecutively at the opening ceremony. Present or former political leaders from Southeast Asian countries like Ung Huot, former Prime Minister of Cambodia and Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Cambodian Institute for Cooperation and Peace, Dr. Surakiart Sathirathai, former Deputy Prime Minister of Thailand, Mr. Chaisit Shinawatra, Adviser to the Premier of Thailand and General, Mr. Uong Chu Luu, Vice-Chairman of the National Assembly of Vietnam and President of the Vietnam Peace Committee, Ms. Ana Pessoa, Attorney-General of East Timor, Mr. Panfilo M. Lacson, Senator of the Philippines, as well as Mr. Mao Rubai, Chairman of the Committee on Environmental and Resources Protection of the 10th NPC and Adviser to the CPAPD, Mr. Li Jinjun, Senior Adviser to the CPAPD, Mr. Lin Musheng, Member of the Standing Committee and Secretary General of the CPC Guangdong Provincial Committee, Mr. Xu Qin, Mayor of Shenzhen Municipal People's Government, Mr. Liu Jingqin, Vice-President of the CPAPD, Mr. He Jun, Assistant Minister of the IDCPC and Vice-President of the CPAPD, some council members of the CPAPD, representatives of peace organizations, experts and scholars, and local people from all walks of life

also attended the opening ceremony and other activities. Delegates from peace organizations and research institutions from Southeast Asian countries and diplomats from foreign consulates in Guangzhou also took part in the event.

Besides the opening ceremony, there was a China-Southeast Asia Peace and Development Forum which was divided into two phases. The first phase was the plenary session, and the second phase included two parallel sessions which were accordingly entitled as "China-Southeast Asia: Political Mutual Trust and Peaceful Development" and "Strengthening Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Southeast Asian Countries". The whole event also incorporated the art performance with the theme of peace, signing ceremony entitled "peace for development", pigeons releasing, tree-planting, etc. The participants also paid field visits to local enterprises and cultural industries in Shenzhen.

In conclusion, the commemorative activities for the International Day of Peace in China continue to expand in terms of scale and influence. Its topic not only focuses on the theme designated by the UN, but also presents Chinese characteristics, particularly, including the content of China's interactions with its neighboring countries. Chinese national leaders, representatives of peace organizations and think tanks, and people from all walks of life in China actively participate in the commemorative activities, and more and more foreign present and former political leaders, celebrities and representatives of peace organizations and institutions also are invited to attend. It has developed from a single commemorative meeting into a comprehensive event including forum, cultural elements, art performance, friendly exchanges, field visits, etc. The venue of the event has also shifted to localities from the capital Beijing. Therefore, it fully demonstrates that the commemorative activities sponsored in China have already been closely interlinked with international mainstream peace activities with a characteristic of mutual promotion and inclusive diversity. It has also enriched the content of the International Day of Peace advocated by the UN, thus making due contributions to the extensive advocacy of peace, development, cooperation and win-win strategy. ■

Participants

FOREIGN LEADERS

- Tan Sri Abu Zahar Ujang** President of the Senate of Malaysian Parliament
- U Khin Aung Myint** Speaker of Amyotha Hluttaw, the Union of Myanmar
- Asang Laoly** Member of the Political Bureau, Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party and Vice premier of Laos
- Uong Chu Luu** Vice Chairman of the Vietnam National Assembly and President of the Vietnam Peace Committee
- Ung Huot** The Former Prime Minister of Cambodia and Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors, Cambodian Institute for Cooperation and Peace
- Dr. Surakiart Sathirathai** The former Vice Prime Minister of Thailand
- Panfilo M. Lacson** Senator of the Philippines
- Ana Maria Pessoa Pereira da Silva Pinto** Attorney General of the East Timor
- Renata Lok-Dessallien** UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in China
- Chaisit Shinawatra** President of Thai-Chinese Culture and Economy Association and Adviser to the Premier of Thailand

GUESTS FROM ABROAD (IN ALPHABETIC ORDER OF THE COUNTRIES)

- Peng Yan Hoe** Vice President of the Fujiang Association in Brunei
- Clement Woo** Assistant to Mr. Ung Huot, the Former Prime Minister of Cambodia
- Song Sophoat** Deputy Director for Academic Foundation Department, University of Cambodia
- By Bunsothearith** Deputy Director for Office of Human Resources, University of Cambodia
- Song Sydet** Personal Assistant to the Chairman of the Cambodian Institute for Cooperation and Peace, CICP, Cambodia
- Tourn Khema** Public Relation Officer, CICP, Cambodia
- Sngin Sovann On** Fellow Researcher, CICP, Cambodia
- Jacinto Babo Soares** Assistant to Ms. Ana Pessoa, the Attorney General of East Timor
- Ligia Tomas Correia** Pro-Rector for the Cooperation Affairs, Universidade Nacional Timor Lorosa'e, East Timor
- Natalino De Jesus Gusmao Soares** Director of the Centre of Studies of Peace, Universidade Nacional Timor Lorosa'e, East Timor
- Salvador Ximenes Soares** CEO & Editor-in-Chief STL Media Group, East Timor
- Antonio Freitas** Executive Director, Dili Institute of Strategic and International Studies, East Timor
- Dionisia Maria Savio** Vice Executive Secretary of the Youth Group of CNRT, East Timor
- Inne Dwiastuti** Researcher, the Indonesian Institute of Science, LIPI, Indonesia
- Taufik Ramlan Widjaja** Member of Board of Trustees, WAFAA, Indonesia
- Ruth Nina Marsaulina** Deputy Secretary, Indonesia-China Business Council, Indonesia
- Yulistini** Program Coordinator, SRIKANDI, Indonesia
- Iisgindarsah** Researcher, Center for Strategic and International Studies, CSIS, Indonesia
- Satoko Takahashi** Researcher of Honolulu Center, Toda Institute for Global Peace and Policy Research, Japan
- Chloe Heiniemi** Researcher of Honolulu Center, Toda Institute for Global Peace and Policy Research, Japan

- Khamphan Simmalavong** President of the Lao Committee for Peace and Solidarity
- Keo Mackaphonh** Deputy Director, Department of International Cooperation at the International Department of the PRP, Laos
- Khamking Phuilamanyvong** Secretary to Mr. Asang Laoly, Member of the Political Bureau, Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party and Vice Premier of Laos
- Neng Lor** Private Doctor to Mr. Asang Laoly, Member of the Political Bureau, Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party and Vice Premier of Laos
- Thongda Souphasith** Chief Editor of People's Representative, the Newspaper of Lao's National Assembly
- Vansy Vilingaphone** Deputy Director, Department of International Cooperation of the International Department of Lao People's Revolutionary Party
- Sounthone Sirisack** Member of Lao Committee for Peace and Solidarity
- Khampha Keomanychan** President of Lao Committee for Community and Environmental Development
- Sarifah Rugayah Binti Syed Jaffar** Wife of Tan Sri Abu Zahar Ujang, the President of the Senate of Malaysian Parliament
- Shamsul Bahri Shamsudin** Private secretary to Tan Sri Abu Zahar Ujang, the President of the Senate of Malaysian Parliament
- Riduan Rahmat** Secretary of the Malaysian Parliament delegation
- Bahari Abdullah** Working staff of the Malaysian Parliament delegation
- Sohaimi Bin Shahadan** Council Member, National Youth Organization, United Malays
- Nurul Azni Binti Roslan** National Youth Organization, United Malays
- Natalie Shobana Ambrose** Scholar of the Institute of Strategic and International Studies, Malaysia
- Nyi Nyi Tun** Member of Amyotha Hluttaw, the Union of Myanmar
- Thein Maw** Division chief of the General Office, Amyotha Hluttaw, the Union of Myanmar
- Kyaw Zay Ya** Division chief of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Union of Myanmar, and Interpreter to the Speaker of Amyotha Hluttaw
- Wang Aung Myint** Assistant division chief of the General Office, Amyotha Hluttaw, the Union of Myanmar
- Myint Hlaing** Journalist from the Ministry of Communication, the Union of Myanmar
- Aung Naing** Journalist from the Ministry of Communication, the Union of Myanmar
- Khin Thet Maw** Executive Director, the Republic of the Union of Myanmar Federation of Chamber of Commerce & Industry, UMFCCI
- Ei Zin Oo** Myanmar Institute of Strategic and International Studies, Second Secretary of the Training, Research and Foreign Language Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Khin Su Myat Tun** Myanmar Egress Capacity Development Center
- Cho Myint Naing** Program Secretary, Metta Development Foundation from the Union of Myanmar
- Aung Myint** Retired Official from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Union of Myanmar
- Nyan Htoon Aung** Project Manager at Mingalar Myanmar
- Ronald Jay Lacson** The Chief assistant to Mr. Panfilo Lacson, Senator from the Philippines
- Cesar Sakazar** The Chief Legal Councilor to Mr. Panfilo Lacson, Senator from the Philippines
- Dioscoro Asotilla Granada** Vice-President for the LPP, Commissioner of Social Security Commission, Board Member of the Philippines National Corp Board, Department of Agriculture
- Romulo M. Tuazon** Director and Professor of Center for People Empowerment in Governance of Philippines
- Katrina San Juan Navallo** Member of the Philippine Association for Chinese Studies, PACS
- Wilson Flores** Member of the Board of Association of Young Filipino-Chinese Entrepreneurs, Columnist to STAR, the Philippines
- Johanna Lynn Chua** Associate Director of Assurance SyCip, Gorres, Velayo & Co of the Philippines

Pol. Col. Rakjit Mormongkol Security Officer of Dr. Surakiart Sathirathai, the former Vice Prime Minister of Thailand

Manit Ruenruai Assistant to Dr. Surakiart Sathirathai, the former Vice Prime Minister of Thailand

Itsaraphan Chawankul Interpreter to Dr. Surakiart Sathirathai, the former Vice Prime Minister of Thailand

Nipatsorn Kampa Assistant Director of Saranrom Institute of Foreign Affaris, SIFA, Thailand

Asya Thanchitt Assistant Director of Saranrom Institute of Foreign Affaris, SIFA, Thailand

Nikorn Susiriwattananont Vice Chairman, the Federation of Thai Industries

Uthai Shinawatra Vice President of Thai-Chinese Culture and Economy Association

Pakit Pattanakul Member of Thai-Chinese Culture and Economy Association

Paisal Puechmongkol Secretary General of Thai-Chinese Culture and Economy Association

Kulthon Prachuabmoh Secretary to Mr. Chaisit Shinawatra, the President of Thai-Chinese Culture and Economy Association and Adviser to the Prime Minister of Thailand

Nithiwat Nitithammawut Deputy Director of the Receipt Department at Thai-Chinese Culture and Economy Association

Tian Ye Interpreter to Mr. Chaisit Shinawatra, the President of Thai-Chinese Culture and Economy Association and Adviser to the Prime Minister of Thailand

Nguyen Manh Tien Vice Chairman of Foreign Affairs Committee, the Vietnam National Assembly

Nguyen Van My Director, Department of Asia and Africa Affairs at Vietnam Association of Friendship

Dao Thanh Huong Vice President of the Vietnam Peace Committee and President of the Peace Committee, Hanoi Branch

Huynh Duc Truong President of Vietnam Association of Friendship, Danang Branch

Nguyen Truong Giang Secretary to Mr. Uong Chu Luu, the Vice Chairman of the Vietnam National Assembly

Le Hong Anh Interpreter Mr. Uong Chu Luu, the Vice Chairman of the Vietnam National Assembly

Ho Quang Dai Security-guard to Mr. Uong Chu Luu, the Vice Chairman of the Vietnam National Assembly

Nguyen Van Huynh Executive Vice President of Vietnam Peace Committee

Hoang The Anh Vice President of the Academy of China Studies, Vietnam

Bui Ba Binh Director, Office of the Southern Vietnam, Vietnam Association of Friendship

Pablo Barrera Special Assistant to Ms Renata Lok-Dessallien, the UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in China"

Gu Qing Assistant to Ms Renata Lok-Dessallien, UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in China

CHINESE LEADERS

Wang Yang Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Secretary of the CPC Guangdong Provincial Committee

Han Qide Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and President of the Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament (CPAPD)

Mao Rubai Former Chairman of the Committee on Environmental and Resources Protection, National People's Congress and Adviser to the CPAPD

Li Jinjun Deputy Minister of the International Department of the CPC Central Committee (IDCPC), and Adviser to the CPAPD

Wang Rong Member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Guangdong Provincial Committee and Secretary of the CPC Shenzhen Municipal Committee

- Lin Musheng** Member of the Standing Committee and Secretary General of the CPC Guangdong Provincial Party Committee
- Xu Qin** Mayor of Shenzhen Municipal People's Government
- Liu Jingqin** Vice President of the CPAPD
- He Jun** Assistant Minister of the IDCPC and Vice President of the CPAPD
- Li Huanan** Member of the Standing Committee and Secretary General of the CPC Shenzhen Municipal Committee
- Pan Zhenqiang** Former Director of Institute of Strategic Studies of the National Defense University and Adviser to the CPAPD
- Zhang Wen** Deputy Mayor of Shenzhen Municipal People's Government
- Zhang Jiuhuan** Member of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and former Chinese Ambassador to Thailand
- Wang Chungui** Former Chinese Ambassador to Malaysia and the Philippines
- You Jianhua** Secretary General of China NGO Network for International Exchange (CNIE) and Council Member of the CPAPD
- Ni Jian** Secretary General of Chinese Association for International Understanding (CAFIU) and Council Member of the CPAPD
- Zhu Rui** Secretary General of the CPAPD
- Ju Lidong** Councilor of the China Center for International Exchanges, IDCPC
- Xu Zhensui** Secretary General of China Foundation for Peace and Development (CFPD) and Council Member of the CPAPD
- Qian Fangliang** Deputy Director of the General Office, IDCPC
- Chen Huaifan** Deputy Secretary General of the CPAPD
- Zhao Bingbing** Deputy Secretary General of the CPAPD
- Rao Huihua** Deputy Director of the Bureau of South and Southeast Asian Affairs, IDCPC
- Pan Mingtao** Deputy Secretary General of the CNIE
- Liu Kaiyang** Deputy Secretary General of the CAFIU
- Wang Zumao** Deputy Director of the Information Center, IDCPC
- Wang Jingen** President of the Contemporary World Magazine and Council Member of the CPAPD
- Yang Mingjie** Vice President of China Institute of Contemporary International Relations and Council Member of the CPAPD
- Wang Fan** Assistant President of China Foreign Affairs University and Council Member of the CPAPD
- Xie Liping** Deputy Mayor of Baoshan City, Yunan Province and Council Member of the CPAPD
- Wang Ping** President of Council for International Investment Promotion (Hongkong) and Council Member of the CPAPD
- Jiang Nan** Chairman of Guangdong Sunrich Group and Council Member of the CPAPD
- Zhong Jinhua** Chairman of Guangdong Taijiafeng Investment Group and Council Member of the CPAPD
- Han Kaizhou** Chairman of Hemeng Group and Investment Co. Ltd. and Council Member of the CPAPD
- Ren Tianyang** The Chief Executive Editor of Nandu Newspaper and Council Member of the CPAPD
- Xu Chengda** President of Changzhou Municipal Association of Gas and Council Member of the CPAPD
- Jiang Li** Manager of China Academy of Economy, Management and Consulting, APEC and Council Member of the CPAPD

Remarks at the Opening Ceremony of the Commemoration of the International Day of Peace 2012 & China-Southeast Asia Peace and Development Forum



WANG YANG

Member of the Political Bureau, CPC Central Committee, and Secretary of the CPC Guangdong Provincial Committee

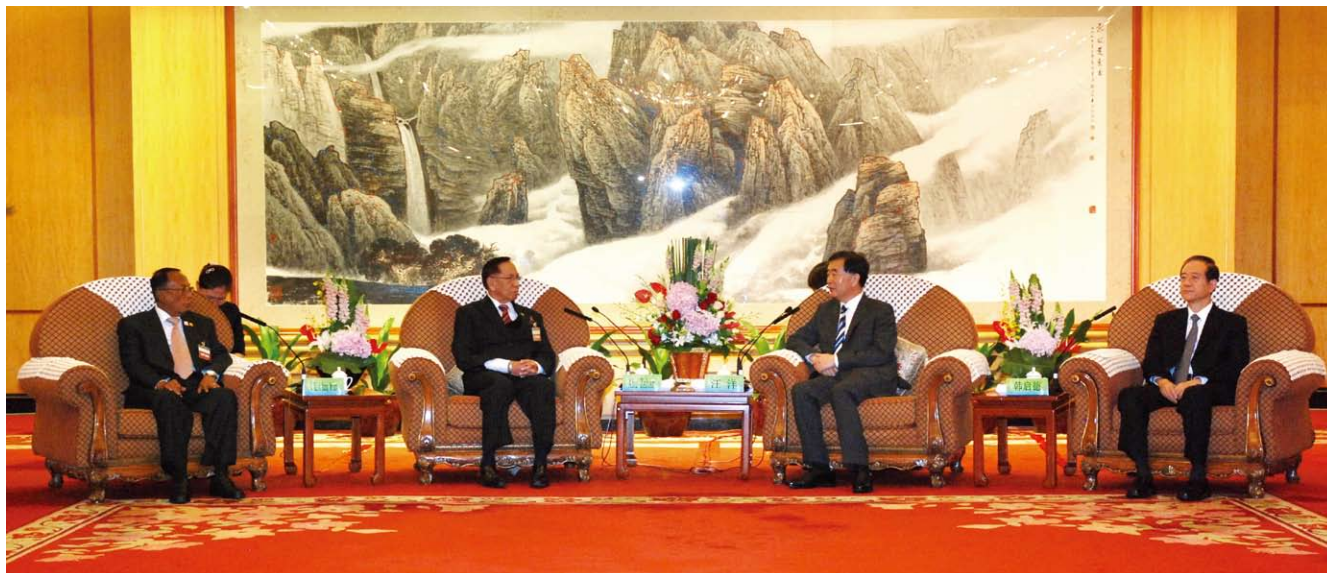
Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Dear Friends,

It gives me great pleasure to attend, on this beautiful autumn day, the Commemoration of the International Day of Peace 2012 and the China-Southeast Asia Peace and Development Forum jointly organized by the Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament and the United Nations System in China in Shenzhen City of Guangdong Province. First, I wish to express warm congratulations on the opening of this event, and extend sincere greetings to all guests present here!

At the beginning of this century, following the setting of the Millennium Development Goals, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution to designate 21st September of each year to be the International Day of Peace. This indicates that maintaining world peace and promoting common development have become universal aspirations of the international community in the new era. In China, "harmony" has

always been cherished as a core value since ancient times, and "amity between people and concord among states" has been a consistent pursuit in the Chinese cultural traditions. As President Hu Jintao once pointed out that "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 have advocated that "all nations live side by side in perfect harmony". Before 1949, the Chinese people had suffered from the invasion and humiliation by western powers for more than 100 years. Such historical experience allows us to keenly understand the value of peace and the importance of development, and leads to our strong belief that only with peace can people be assured of a stable life, and only with development can they enjoy affluent living. That is why since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Communist Party of China and the Chinese government have taken it as a major diplomatic task to create a peace-

ful and stable international environment for China's development. In the 1980s, the late Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping, based on his comprehensive assessment of the international situation, came to the conclusion that "a world war can be avoided, and there is hope of maintaining world peace". This conclusion has served as an important premise for the promotion of reform and opening-up in China. Since then, China has been concentrating all its efforts on developing itself, while remaining committed to world peace. Take Guangdong for example, in the past three decades, we have scored tremendous achievements in reform, opening up and the socialist modernization drive and have successfully transformed from a backward agricultural province into the number one province in the country in terms of economic aggregate, which has occupied the first place among all provinces for 23 consecutive years. Thirty years ago, this city Shenzhen where we are meeting, was still an unknown small fishing village. But now it has become a



Wang Yang and Han Qide meet with foreign leaders to the conference.

modern metropolis. These achievements could not have been possible without a peaceful and stable environment.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Peace and stability are prerequisites of development, and the comprehensive, balanced and sustainable economic and social development, in turn, is the major guarantee for maintaining peace and stability. China is firmly committed to the path of peaceful development, that is, to achieve development by safeguarding world peace, and, at the same time, to preserve world peace by means of its own development. During his inspection tour to South China in 1992, Mr. Deng Xiaoping emphasized that “a socialist China should prove to the world with its actions that it stands as a staunch guardian of world peace”. Over the past twenty years, with its actions — from providing 161 countries and over 30 international and regional organizations with 253.6 billion Yuan of aid in various forms, to being the first country in the world to formulate and implement the National Climate Change Programme; from carrying out more than 30 United Nations peacekeeping operations, to deploying naval escort in Somali waters including the Gulf of Aden; and from boldly holding a last stand during the 1997 Asian financial crisis, to braving the challenges after the outbreak of the 2008 international financial crisis — emerging China has indeed proved to the world that the kind of development it seeks is peaceful, open, cooperative and mutually beneficial in nature. China has now become a key builder of today’s international

system, and a great source of positive energy propelling world prosperity!

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We are now at a time of major development, major transformation and major adjustment, with the international landscape undergoing complex and profound changes. While peace and development remain the themes of our era, the world is also seeing a growing list of global problems such as terrorism, financial crisis, climate change and energy insecurity, which put the survival of humanity and sustainable economic and social development at stake. No country can stay clear of these problems, or single-handedly solve them to ensure “absolute security”. A country must allow others to develop in order to achieve its own development, must allow others to have peace and stability in order to ensure its own security. China holds that countries in the world should adopt a new vision to see each other as in the same boat, uphold the new concept of pulling together in cooperation for mutual benefits, unfold a new spectacle of mutual learning and exchanges between different civilizations, explore new connotation of the common interests and values of mankind, and blaze a new path for countries to work together to tackle diversified challenges and bring about inclusive development, so as to ensure sustainable peace for a sustainable future.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Southeast Asian nations and China are close neighbours, either sharing the same border or linked by the same seas. Our ancestors have lived together in this

part of the world since ancient times. As a Chinese saying goes, “a close neighbour means more than a distant relative”. Geographic proximity has bound our countries closely together, leaving imprints of exchanges and fusion between our peoples all over the region. In the 1980s and 1990s, China and Southeast Asian nations, with the view to enhancing communication and mutual trust and promoting closer cooperation for mutual benefits, established the China-ASEAN Dialogue Relations, which opened a new chapter in their relationship. Over the past twenty odd years, the China-ASEAN relationship has been upgraded from a Full Dialogue Partnership to a Good-neighbourly Partnership with mutual trust and then to a Strategic Partnership. An all-dimensional, wide-ranging and multi-layered cooperation structure has taken shape, especially with the official start-up of the China-ASEAN Free Trade Area two years ago, a result of more than 10 years’ joint efforts. This is an all-win FTA that covers a population of 1.9 billion, involving nearly 6 trillion US dollars in combined GDP and 4.5 trillion US dollars in trade volume.

Guangdong province enjoys geographic proximity, cultural affinity, and close business ties with Southeast Asian nations. More than 70% of the Cantonese diaspora totaling 20 million people in the world are settled in these countries, where they are well-merged in the local communities, playing a significant part in the exchanges and cooperation between China and their countries of residence. In 2011, Guangdong scored



深圳 2012
SHENZHEN

可持续和平 可持续未来
Sustainable Peace for a Sustainable Future

国际和平日纪念活动暨中国—东南亚和平发展论坛

International Day of Peace & China-Southeast Asia Peace and Development Forum

中国 · 深圳 2012.09.21 shenzhen China



Guests from China and abroad pose for a group picture.

93 billion US dollars worth of foreign trade with ASEAN countries, ranking the first among all provinces in China. My first overseas visit after taking up office in Guangdong was to Southeast Asia. That visit remains a most favorable memory to me. I still remember at a hotel in Jakarta, the bell boy was greeting the entrepreneurs in our delegation “Mr. Canton”. I still remember how the mainstream media in Kuala Lumpur cheered our industry and labour transfer policies known as “vacating the cage for a new bird”. I remember how General Secretary Nong Duc Manh, in Hanoi, expressed his congratulations to, and full trust in, the city of Shenzhen, which had won the bid over the construction of an economic and trade cooperation zone in North Vietnam. And I definitely remember how the three prime ministers of Singapore – Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, Mr. Goh Chok Tong and Mr. Lee Hsien Loong – unreservedly shared their experience in guiding industrial transformation and upgrade and creating a happy life for the Singaporean people. That visit let me believe, without a shred of doubt, that China and Southeast Asian nations sincerely see each other as brothers, and that the foundation of our friendship will not be shaken by any force!

While acknowledging friendly cooperation as the mainstream in our relations, we are also aware that there are some differences and disputes between us as well as pending issues left over from the past. This is nothing strange and there is no need to evade them. They should be addressed with cool head and reason.

The key question here is what principles should we observe in addressing these differences and disputes. Should we, as passengers on the same boat, pull together and help each other out or jostle against each other? Should we try to cool down disputes and resolve them peacefully, or resort to tit-for-tat revenge and make a mountain out of molehill? Should we seek consultation and cooperation on an equal footing, or aggravate the disputes and go down with internecine strife? Fifty-seven years ago, under the impetus of the Bandung Conference, China and Southeast Asian nations successfully transcended their ideological differences and opened the gate to peaceful coexistence amid the tide of national liberation. Twenty-one years ago, China and ASEAN once again successfully transcended political misgivings, and jointly initiated a historic process of dialogue and cooperation. Based on such a history, it is reasonable to believe that our governments and peoples today can address the disputes and the issues rooted in history through dialogue and consultation with greater wisdom, seriousness, rationality and flexibility, and work together to promote common development and shared prosperity in our region!

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The great achievements of China’s peaceful development have been recognized by the world, but we are keenly aware that our country faces heavy pressure in ensuring sustainable development given its large population, weak economic foundation and imbalance in development. Even in Guangdong, the eco-

nomically strongest province, there are still poverty-stricken areas with annual per capita income averaging less than 400 US dollars, and a number of other “growing pains” as well. The peaceful development of China, a country with over one billion people in its population, is a great exploration and practice unprecedented in the history of mankind. It is our sincere hope that the international community could better recognize China’s long-standing cultural traditions, and understand that it takes time for China, the largest developing country, to solve its numerous problems. We hope that other nations will respect the Chinese people’s longing for lasting peace and their cherishment for sovereignty, security, territorial integrity, and social stability, and believe in the sincerity and resolve of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese government in adhering to the peaceful development path.

It is my sincere wish that delegates to the conference could make the best of your stay here and look around in the province as much as possible. I hope that through face-to-face and heart-to-heart engagement with our people, you can feel the profound changes that have happened to the mindset of the Chinese people since reform and opening-up, and find the reasons behind their earnest wish for China to follow a peaceful development path.

Finally, I wish the Commemoration of the International Day of Peace 2012 and the China-Southeast Asia Peace and Development Forum a complete success!

Thank you! ■



HAN QIDE

Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and President of the Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament (CPAPD)

Mr. Wang Yang, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Secretary of the CPC Guangdong Provincial Committee,
Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Dear Friends,

Good morning. On the International Day of Peace, I'm glad to be here with all of you to solemnly commemorate this day of great significance. First of all, I'd like to congratulate on the commemoration of the International Day of Peace & China-Southeast Asia Peace and Development Forum and extend a warm welcome to all the guests present today.

At the beginning of the opening ceremony, Mr. Wang Yang gave an important speech. The other speakers have spoken extensively on the theme of this year's International Day of Peace — "Sustainable Peace for a Sustainable Future", and proffered suggestions pertaining to this topic. Their wonderful speeches have assured us that peace and development run deep in people's hearts. Peace is the fundamental condition for the survival and progress of mankind and is the common aspiration of all peoples around the globe. Despite the complicated and volatile international situation, peace and development remain the theme of our times. In the past five decades coun-

tries in the world, China and Southeast Asian nations included, have been making the best of the opportunities our time has to offer in their efforts to seek development. China, who is committed to reform and opening up and adheres to the path of peaceful development, is willing to make joint efforts with the rest of the world to meet the challenges and share the opportunities, so as to promote the building of a harmonious world of lasting peace and common prosperity.

In recent years, the Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament (CPAPD), as China's largest non-governmental peace organization, has actively responded to the call of the United Nations by organizing activities every year in commemoration of the International Day of Peace to advocate the concept of peace in the country. These events have produced good effects, attracting more and more people year by year. This year's commemoration jointly organized by the CPAPD, the United Nations System in China and the city of Shenzhen is of special significance. Due to geographical proximity, Guangdong has maintained close people-to-people contacts and trade relations with Southeast Asian countries since ancient times. Shenzhen, vanguard city in China's reform and opening up, has enjoyed dynamic exchanges and



Han Qide, President of the Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament (CPAPD) cordially meets with **Sri Abu Zahar Ujang**, President of the Senate of Malaysia Parliament.

fruitful business ties with countries in this region. We hope by hosting this event, we can make positive contribution to fostering a climate of peace and stability, equality and mutual trust for the common development in our region.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The theme of this year's commemoration of the International Day of Peace and China-Southeast Asia Peace and Development Forum is "Sustainable Peace for a Sustainable Future". It is our firm belief that only with lasting peace can we enjoy sustainable development and hence a beautiful future for mankind. Countries in this part of the world have a long history of friendly exchanges and share similitude in our cultural traditions. With a vast human resource and close relations and contacts in different fields, we enjoy exceptional advantages for cooperation in various sectors. Close cooperation and a peaceful environment have allowed China and Southeast Asia to enjoy rapid economic growth and social stability and have made this neighborhood one of the most dynamic regions in the world with the greatest potential for development. I believe that as long as we treasure the peaceful and stable atmosphere and invest further in regional cooperation and exchanges, countries in the region will enjoy greater

prosperity, and steady development. To maintain regional peace and stability and to promote cooperation for peaceful development in the region rely on the support of the people as much as the efforts of the governments. We sincerely hope to deepen our friendship and cooperation with all peoples in Southeast Asia and create a regional environment for peaceful development featuring peace, cooperation and harmony on the basis of the existing solid friendship.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The world today is undergoing profound changes. Economic globalization and world multi-polarization are deepening. Rapid advancement is made in science and technology. Regional cooperation is prospering. All these have brought countries in the world closer to each other than ever before. As close neighbors connected by mountains or waters, China and Southeast Asian countries have shared weal and woe through thick and thin. The peoples have cultivated deep friendship through the long history. Since the establishment of the Dialogue Relations 21 years ago, China and ASEAN countries have maintained a sound and smooth cooperation in all fields. As developing countries in the same region, we face the same situation and challenges and share similar

positions and views on many major issues. We have the same objectives and pursuits. We understand that the road to regional and global peace and development is no smooth journey. We need to stay together in face of both opportunities and challenges.

A peaceful and stable Southeast Asia has offered a conducive atmosphere for China's development and in return, the peaceful development of China has provided opportunities for the development of Southeast Asia. China cannot develop without the world and the world cannot have full prosperity and stability without China. The Chinese people will continue to follow the path of peaceful development and will not pursue hegemony or seek military expansion. We will actively develop friendly relations with Southeast Asian countries and other countries in the world. We will promote peace and stability in the region by enhancing communication and cooperation and deepening mutual trust and friendship, so as to contribute to peace and development of mankind.

Dear friends, we have every confidence in the future of China and the future of all countries in Southeast Asia. Let's move forward hand in hand to build a beautiful future for us all!

Thank you! ■



WANG RONG

Member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Guangdong Provincial Party Committee and Secretary of the CPC Shenzhen Municipal Committee

Respected member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Secretary of the CPC Guangdong Provincial Committee, Mr. Wang Yang, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and President of the Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament, Mr. Han Qide, foreign dignitaries; ladies and gentlemen,

Good morning.

Today witnesses the formal opening of the Commemoration of the International Day of Peace 2012 & China-Southeast Asia Peace and Development Forum, old and new friends from home and abroad have gathered together on this occasion. On behalf of Shenzhen, a young city, I would like to take this opportunity to express my warm congratulations on convening this meeting, to express our sincere welcome to all guests who are attending the meeting, and to express my heartfelt thanks to friends from all walks of life who have been caring about and have supported Shenzhen's construction and development over the years.


Peace and development is the theme of the times. It is also the common expectation of the peoples all over the world. This meeting brings together people of wisdom so that they can conduct in-depth discussions and forge a consensus on the theme of "Sustainable Peace for a Sustainable Future," which will inevitably play an important role in promoting cooperation and exchanges among Southeast Asian countries and enhancing the friendship among the peoples in the region. This will, in turn, have a positive impact on promoting peace and development in Asia and the whole world at large.

Shenzhen is also known as the Special Economic Zone, the development of which was personally initiated by the chief architect of China's reform and opening up, Deng Xiaoping. Over the past 30-plus years, people from home and abroad have converged here to conduct business. With their enthusiasm and hard work, a small, peripheral agricultural county has rapidly developed into an economic power at the forefront of China and a modern international metropolis which is influential in Southeast

Asia and around the world.

During the process, we have adapted to the trends of peace and development, and seized the opportunity of globalization. Therefore, the friendly cooperation with Southeast Asia has been established, the economic and trade relations have been deepened and cultural exchanges have been promoted, all of which yield great achievements.

Building a harmonious society requires close cooperation and joint efforts among all countries and cities. During the new period of development, we hope to establish cooperation and friendly relations with all peace-loving cities in Southeast Asia and around the world, build mutual respect politically and mutual benefit economically, learn from each other culturally, and achieve sustainable development, so as to write a new chapter in mutually beneficial cooperation, deepen regional cooperation, improve people's well-being, and promote lasting peace in Asia and across the world, thus making greater contributions to common prosperity.

Finally, I wish this important event a great success. Thank you. 



Video Message to the Opening Ceremony of the Commemoration of the International Day of Peace 2012 & China-Southeast Asia Peace and Development Forum

BAN KI-MOON

Secretary General of the United Nations

On the International Day of Peace, the United Nations calls for a complete cessation of hostilities around the world. We also ask people everywhere to observe a minute of silence at noon local time to honor the victims: those who have lost their lives and those who have survived but must now cope with trauma and pain.

The theme of this year's observance is "Sustainable Peace for a Sustainable future". Armed conflicts attack the very pillars of sustainable development. Natural resources must be used for the benefit of society, not to finance wars. Children should be in school not recruited into armies. National budgets should focus on building human capacity, not deadly weapons. On the International Day of Peace, I call on combatants around the world to find a peaceful solution to their conflict. Let us all work together for a safe, just and prosperous future for all.

I thank the Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament and the UN System in China for gathering to commemorate this day. I especially welcome your focus on military spending. Current levels of these expenditures are unconscionable and counter productive. They have vast human costs, they deprive the world of resources to achievement the Millennium Development Goals and address challenges such as climate change, disasters and diseases. Drastic cuts combined with investments in social and economic development are essential for ensuring human security. On the International Day of Peace, I urge the people of China to work even more closely with the United Nations at home and around the world for peace, development, human rights and rule of law.

Thank you. 🇨🇳



RENATA LOK-DESSALLIEN

*UN Resident Coordinator and
UNDP Resident Representative in China*

Honorable General Secretary of the CPC Guangdong Provincial Committee, Wang Yang,

Honorable CPAPD President Han Qi De, Honorable Statesmen and Distinguished Guests from South-East Asian countries, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I'm so delighted and grateful that we have all gathered today to commemorate the International Day of Peace in the beautiful and pioneering city of Shenzhen. I would like to warmly thank the Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament for their tireless promotion of peace all year long and for their partnership in organizing these special events around this special day. My sincere thanks also goes to the Shenzhen municipal government for their wonderful arrangements and gracious hospitality. I also extend a special thanks to our visiting dignitaries from South-East Asia who have journeyed from far away to be with us. And finally, I thank each and every one for

joining us.

For over thirty years, people around the world have come together each year on the International Day of Peace to reflect on the value of peace and on the toll that war and conflict take on our lives, and on the lives of future generations. We also pause to recommit ourselves resolutely to the pursuit of peace, both in our own lives and in the world around us.

Peace is humanity's most precious asset. It underscores our greatest achievements, our fundamental well-being, our happiness and our progress. Yet it is also among our most undervalued assets. It is like good health; we often take it for granted and only remember how much we need it once it's gone. When we're healthy, we focus on other things; sometimes we even gamble with our health. But the moment we fall sick, how we pine for good health again! Likewise, we often take peace granted. We don't value it enough until it disappears and con-

flicts erupt.

So the observance of the International Day of Peace is very important. It reminds us of the fundamental imperative of peace. It reminds us that peace is not the mere absence of war. Neither is peace merely tolerant and respectful behavior between people and nations, although that certainly helps. No, peace is much more. In its essence, peace is the dynamic and energetic presence of love, harmony and oneness in the world family. It is the essential interconnectedness between all human beings, and it is the harmony between us and our natural environment.

This year's theme for the International Day of Peace is "Sustainable Peace for a Sustainable Future".

It underscores that sustainable peace depends as much on sustainable development, as it does on arms reduction, conflict resolution and security measures. This is because the root causes of conflict can often be traced back to

inequitable access to development opportunities and to natural resources. In fact, more than half of the UN Peacekeeping budget goes to operations where natural resources have fueled conflict. And a good portion of the rest goes to conflicts caused by other development inequities. China itself has contributed tremendously to UN peacekeeping efforts, sending 21,000 personnel on 30 UN peacekeeping missions over the years. China understands that peace, security and equitable, sustainable development are inextricably linked.

China's principles of peaceful, scientific, harmonious development unite the objectives of economic growth, stability social justice and inclusion, and environmental sustainability. China's 12th Five Year Plan reflects these mutually reinforcing objectives beautifully. But realizing the noble goals of this Plan will require huge efforts. Getting the balance right between economic, social and environmental objectives is extremely difficult. There are very few role models around the world to be guided by. And the overall international and domestic structure of incentives continue to favor unbal-

anced development. So it will require all the combined efforts of Government, private sector, social and civic organizations and communities, all working together to achieve balanced, sustainable development.

Many innovative companies, here in Shenzhen and around the country, have embraced the principles of sustainable development. For example, collaboratively with the UN and the government, they have created new fuel efficiency strategies for China's automotive industry that will help China shift toward a low-carbon economy. They have introduced important energy and clean energy technologies. They have helped address environmental degradation and ecosystem depletion.

The impact of Corporate Social Responsibility and social enterprises is also growing. In 2006, only 18 Chinese companies issued CSR reports. Today, that number now stands at over 600. Each day more companies internalize the benefits of social investment and the principles of sustainable development.

Social and civic organizations are also essential for sustainable develop-

ment. They provide valuable avenues for extending services for social and environmental sustainability. Just as Shenzhen pioneered China's economic reforms and opening up, so has it fostered the growth of NGOs and social innovation, with very encouraging results. I had the good fortune to visit several of these organizations in Shenzhen in the last two days and they were impressive. So we salute our hosts for their continued pioneering spirit and creativity, and innovation.

Today's observation of the International Day of Peace is very special because it unites China with many South-East Asian countries. I spent most of my professional life working for the UN in South and South-East Asia, so it means a great deal to me personally. Each of your countries was built on ancient civilizations, inspired by great religions and philosophies that remind us that peace begins at home, in the most recesses of our hearts.

So today, on this International Day of Peace, your collective wisdom inspires us all to join hands and resolve to cultivate peace more resolutely in our daily lives and to inspire those around us to do more for peace. Be it through sustainable development, or conflict mediation and prevention, or simply acts of human kindness, let us all do our part to build sustainable peace for a sustainable future for all...

To conclude, I would like to share with you a short video film that the United Nations System sponsored in China this year.

It captures the hopes and dreams of ordinary Chinese from across the country, from different walks of life, young and less young. They were asked what kind of future they want. And we can see through their own very different and very personal perspectives that they all want, in their own unique way, sustainable peace for a sustainable future.

I hope you enjoy it and I wish you a very meaningful and peaceful International Day of Peace! ■



He Jun, Assistant Minister of the International Department of the CPC Central Committee, meets with Madam Renata Lok-Dessalien, UN Resident coordinator in China.



TAN SRI ABU ZAHAR UJANG

President of the Senate of Malaysian Parliament

Honorable Mr. Wang Yang,
Distinguished guests from Southeast
Asian Countries,
Ladies and gentlemen,

It is my pleasure and honor to attend and to be given this privilege to speak at this auspicious event in conjunction with the commemoration of the International Day of Peace 2012 and China Southeast Asia Peace and Development Forum.

I wish to take this opportunity to applaud the Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament (CPAPD) for taking the initiative and effort to organize this event today, 21 September 2012, to commemorate the Day as a mark of respect for a cessation of hostilities.

It is indeed a commendable and laudable effort on the part of CPAPD to help educate and enhance public awareness about the imperative importance of sustaining peace for a sustainable future.

Taking note of the happenings around the world today, sustainable peace will be the most important legacy that we must not only uphold, but defend and advocate for the sake of our children before we depart from this world.

Ladies and gentlemen,

The International Day of Peace is a significant peace activity proclaimed and adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1981 to “strengthen the ideals of peace, both

within and among all nations and people.”

This year's theme, “Sustainable Peace for a Sustainable Future,” is a revelation of our vision for the future and the impetus for nations around the world to ensure peace and harmony for human continuity.

Ladies and gentlemen,

The United Nations should not be left alone to shoulder the burden of this heavy responsibility of ensuring sustainable peace to the world. The United Nations is not a world government. It is only an initiative in preventive diplomacy. It is an intergovernmental organization of sovereign states that works by seeking common ground among us to cooperate for the

benefits of our long term self interests.

The sovereign states that joined this organization to “save succeeding generations from the scourge of wars” agreed, as an obligation of our membership, to resolve our disputes peacefully.

Article 33 of the UN Charter offered a menu of choices for resolving disputes before they turned into violence. The article stated that “the parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.”

The preamble to the UN Charter stated:

“We the people of the United Nations determined.... to reaffirm our faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom.”

The UN Charter’s prescription goes beyond the peaceful settlement of disputes to the wider issues that create the conditions for sustainable peace – and includes social and economic justice, human rights, and respect for the rule of law.

Ladies and gentlemen,

The most secure nations are those that are able to provide the greatest human security to their populations. Sustainable peace, unfortunately, is still elusive in spite of a number of positive measures taken in this direction.

It is disheartening to note that the conflict regulation mechanisms set out in the UN Charter are never fully realized. Threats to global peace and

security continue to sabotage its promise. In spite of the obligation that the UN Charter imposed on member states to settle their disputes peacefully, they often fail to do so.

Many countries around the world continue to fall prey to civil war and social disintegration. Armed conflict continues to wreak havoc, both for the many who suffered directly from its devastation, and for those who suffered indirectly from the diversion of resources away from the more pressing human needs.

The ideological power struggle and the race to accumulate the largest arsenal of nuclear and conventional weapons have a profound effect on all regions of the world. Power struggles to gain political, economic, and cultural rights often ensue and range from non violent protest to intractable civil war.

Many of these contemporary conflicts are the result of the current manifestation of a cycle of historical grievance. Contemporary circumstances are what most likely to trigger conflict.

Studies on conflict have indicated that conflicts most often occur when basic human needs, such as the need for physical security and well-being; communal or cultural recognition, participation, and control; and distributive justice are repeatedly denied, threatened, or frustrated, especially over long periods of time. Another relevant factor is a nation’s political and military relationships.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Problems are ameliorated when governments listen to grievances and act to address them. How governments respond to grievances is conditioned by how they perceive their own interests.

Governments may be especially fearful of losing, through secessionist movements, regions with particular economic or military value. Governments also tend to have fear of disloyalty among minority groups which

affect government responses to communal demands.

In order to control the mobilization of discontented groups, governments sometimes adopt heavy-handed military or police actions against members of these discontented groups, often under the auspices of special legislation, such as martial law or a state of emergency.

Governments also sometimes try to deal with group grievances by simply denying that a problem exists. Ignoring grievances, however, does not make them go away.

Unfortunately, governments often draw the wrong conclusions, leading to the same errors being repeated over and over again. Governments that choose this path will not resolve their problems successfully and effectively.

Success is sometimes claimed for severe repression, but record has shown that gains from repression are usually short lived. Although it may temporarily quash the expression of demands, it typically adds to the intensity of out-group grievance and hostility. This may eventually lead to other forms of violence, such as terrorism or resurgence of an even more intense protest at some later time.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Sustainable peace will continue to provide a comprehensive agenda for the international community in the decades ahead.

One of the most vexing questions that continually hounds us is how do we sustain peace in a critically divided world under turbulent conditions? Another unsettling question is the viable reconstruction and revival of societies torn by armed conflict.

The violent collapse of countries has consequences far beyond their borders and is in turn fed by transboundary influences. There is a rising need to provide the modicum of political and economic stability to initiate the transition to sustainable peace.

The new strategic environment offers a fresh opportunity for us to re-

examine how to attain sustainable peace. To achieve sustainable peace, a clear vision of our goals and how to proceed is required. This vision has to be complemented with a determined and focused effort for it to be successful.

It is crucial to note that too little attention has been devoted to resolving the real issues and grievances that are behind such conflicts. A greater degree of understanding of the causes of conflict is important to attain sustainable peace.

Understanding the root causes of conflict should therefore be the first point of departure. It will help us to establish effective preventive diplomacy to keep disputes from turning into violent conflict and launch a long term approach to tackle the structural causes of conflict.

Both short term problem solving and long term structural approaches to conflict prevention are essential. For peace to be sustained, it will need to be supported by a long term approach that will address the structural causes of conflict and promote the kinds of distributive and procedural justice that are able to ensure that violent conflict less likely to arise.

Conflict prevention is best not only in avoiding undesirable circumstances, but also in creating preferred alternatives. We will be most successful in preventing deadly conflict by focusing on ways to avert direct confrontation through the aggressive promotion of democracy, economic development and protection of human rights.

We are therefore challenged to design conflict preventive arrangements that can meet the tests of representativeness, democratic accountability, effective governance, and political stability. We need to craft the preferred remedy for building peace that can both initiate the transition from intense conflict in such diverse settings across countries in Europe, Middle East, Asia, Africa and Americas, to peace in the short term that will subsequently

facilitate the consolidation of these over the longer run.

A problem-solving approach will have to replace positional bargaining. Peacekeeping has thus become the major area of innovation and the primary instrumentality for containing conflicts.

Good governance must be instituted at all levels of society – local, national, regional, and international – that safeguard and promote civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights.

We need to create a set of mutually reinforcing, self-correcting dispute settlement systems, through the development of interlocking good governance systems that will operate effectively to prevent and resolve dispute in a constructive manner.

To bridge and reconcile these differing worldviews, a better understanding of the problems and a more effective methodology are thus required, that is, a more integrative agenda comprising of conflict resolution and international peacemaking.

An effective preventive diplomacy will be able to keep disputes from turning into violent conflict. And the pairing of good governance and conflict prevention offers the best path to sustainable peace.

Ladies and gentlemen,

The United Nations has made substantial inroads in establishing a set of rules for the interaction between governments and those they govern. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the many declarations and conventions that followed their wake specified in great detail exactly how “human security” should be provided by governments and provided a recipe for conflict prevention and good governance.

The development of treaties and conventions expand to all aspects of interstate relations. Even though these standards are not universally applied

and many instances of gross human rights violations remained, significant progress has been made in a number of countries.

With multiple forums on peace such as today evolving – internationally, regionally, and bilaterally – governments have the platform to exchange perspectives, explore ideas, and come to a consensus about issues.

Such forums will help to contribute to conflict prevention, not only by elaborating rules by which all should abide, but also by allowing negotiations to occur over conflicting interests. Another remarkable development will be the spread of democratic aspirations and ideals.

However, the absence of a truly viable multilateral forum means that future threats to peace and security are often neglected. To overcome this impasse, a new process for conducting multilateral negotiations is urgently needed.

Sustainable peace will result from a thorough reform of governance, or democratization in a broader sense. International community should focus its effort toward this end, particularly within countries that have either been affected by, or face the potential for violent conflict.

To conclude, Malaysia is happy to witness that cooperative relation between member countries and the network of international law that governs these relationships has deepened. We need to work together to jointly boost effort towards sustainable peace. Malaysia indeed hopes to see a power strategy stewardship for sustainable change that will lead to a more enduring peace.

On that note, ladies and gentlemen, I once again wish to thank the organizing committee for this privilege given to me to deliver a speech in conjunction with the commemoration of the International Day of Peace 2012 and China Southeast Asia Peace and Development Forum.

Thank you. 🇲🇾



U KHIN AUNG MYINT

Speaker of Amyotha Hluttaw, the Union of Myanmar

His Excellency Mr. Han Qide, President of the Chinese People's Association for Peace and the Disarmament (CPAPD) and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Excellencies, Distinguished Delegates,

It is a great pleasure and an honour for me to have the opportunity to speak at this important event commemorating the International Day of Peace 2012 in Shenzhen, Guangdong Province of China, together with our friends and colleagues.

I wish to congratulate His Excellency Mr. Han Qide, President of the Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament (CPAPD) and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the CPAPD for having organized this important event in collaboration with the United Nations System in China.

Allow me to extend our sincere heartfelt condolences to the Government and the people of China which has been hit by a strong earthquake earlier this month (7th September 2012) leading to the loss of lives, affecting the livelihood of more than 740,000 people in Yunnan province and resulting in damages of properties worth Yuan 3.5 billion (about US\$550 million).

Excellencies,

Distinguished Delegates,

As you all are aware the UN General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session has decided to observe the International Day

of Peace on 21st September each year. I would like to take this opportunity to extend my heartfelt congratulations to the Government of China for having successfully observed the International Day of Peace for three consecutive years. This clearly demonstrates the common aspiration of Chinese people for lasting peace and stability.

When it comes to this year's theme of the International Day of Peace which is focused on "Sustainable Peace for Sustainable Future," I wish to resonate the UN Secretary-General's Message for 100-Day Countdown to International Day of Peace 2012, that we can not think about building a sustainable future if there is no sustainable peace.

Excellencies,

Distinguished Delegates,

The world is experiencing fast political, economic, cultural and social reforms. Political, socio-cultural and economic integration in the region is gaining momentum, and thus, societies have become more interdependent and interrelated presenting more common issues and global challenges.

In the world today, new and advanced technologies in agriculture and livestock breeding can provide sufficient nutritious food for the entire world population; industrial and manufacturing know-how can fulfil every material need; and information and communication technology as well as knowledge management expertise can enable every human being to realize his or

her intellectual potential. We also have the expertise to conserve the environment and utilize the non-renewable resources of the earth for the new millennium.

But if we look at what is really happening in the world, it is sad to note that the majority of the world population is deprived of meaningful participation in socio-economic development. They have been affected by various forms of conflict, violence, ignorance and insufficient realization of people's fundamental rights are always counterproductive.

In every arena of politics, economics and social affairs, the human craving for power, possessions and prestige is equaled on by the human capacity for violence. East or west, south or north, in every part of the world, violence measures have never resulted in lasting solutions in spite of their short-term attractiveness.

Now that the technology has turned the world into a global village, every society and nation needs citizens and leaders who realize the long-term effectiveness of universal values in serving local and national interest.

At the age of globalization, societies need to be guided by universal values. Both citizens and leaders need to be aware of the ramifications of their actions or inactions have not only on their neighbours but on the region and beyond.

It is said that every problem presents an opportunity; the greater the problem, the better the opportunity. We can try to address and overcome conflicts and violence, which have been part of our history. If we all work together for non-violence and lasting peace, equality, empowerment and full participation in the society, the sustainable future that every human being desires will become a reality.

As development is fundamental to the socio-economic welfare of the people, it is imperative for all societies and countries to shape a brighter future with sustainable peace for all. In the meantime, We should remain committed to the concept of mutual trust, mutual benefit and equality among member nations of the world.

I believe that the deliberations at today's event would bring about valuable insights into a sustainable development, sustainable peace and secure future for our planet and future generations.

Thank you. 🇲🇲



Promoting Mutual Political Trust and Peaceful Development

ASANG LAOLY

Member of the Political Bureau, Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party and Vice Premier of Laos

Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my great honor to attend the Commemoration of the International Day of Peace and China-Southeast Asia Peace and Development Forum, under the theme "Sustainable Peace for a Sustainable Future" being held in the beautiful city of Shenzhen. I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to the Government and the People of China, especially to the Authorities and People of Shenzhen for the warm welcome and hospitality extended to us as well as for the excellent arrangements made for this event.

Distinguished Guests,

It is my great pleasure to share my views on the topic entitled "Promoting Mutual Political Trust and Peaceful Development". This topic, in my view, is very much responsive to the current trend of cooperation between ASEAN Member States and China.

I am delighted to see that over the past two decades since the establishment of dialogue relations in 1991, cooperation between ASEAN and China, one of the three

strategic partners of ASEAN, has been gradually enhanced.

Since China was accorded full Dialogue Partner status in 1996, ASEAN-China cooperation has been deepened and broadened, covering political and security, economic, and social and cultural fields, thus making China the first Dialogue Partner with which ASEAN established strategic partnership in 2003.

ASEAN-China political and security cooperation has been continuously strengthened through regular dialogue and consultations, which include Summits, ministerial meetings, senior officials and experts meetings and through various frameworks, namely ASEAN+1, ASEAN+3 (China, Japan and ROK), ASEAN Regional Forum, ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting (ADMM) Plus, East Asia Summit as well as sub-regional and bilateral frameworks. ASEAN-China political and security cooperation includes, among others, transnational crime, natural disaster, non-proliferation and disarmament. China was the first country which acceded to the Treaty of


Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, and expressed its intention to accede to the Protocol to the Treaty on Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone. China has also consistently supported ASEAN's centrality in the above-mentioned ASEAN-initiated regional frameworks. All this has significantly contributed to the maintenance and promotion of peace, stability, and security in the region and the world at large. This sound political and security cooperation between ASEAN and China has laid a foundation conducive to further enhancement of fruitful ASEAN-China cooperation in other fields, especially in economic and social-cultural areas as well as in the field of cooperation for development as reflected by the continuing increase in the volume of trade, investment, tourist arrivals as well as people-to-people exchanges between ASEAN and China.

Distinguished Guests,

In order to strengthen ASEAN-China strategic partnership, we are of the view that there is a need to further enhance mutual trust and confidence, thus creating an environment to further strengthening our friendly and good-neighborly relations by working closely together overcome current challenges, building upon the successful joint efforts in addressing the 1997-1998 Asian financial crisis as well as focusing on ongoing concerted efforts in facing global economic and financial crisis of 2008. At the same time, we should continue to enhance our good-neighborliness and strengthen our cooperation in the fields of trade, services, investment, tourism, human resource development as well as to work together to address international issues including, among others, climate change, energy and food security, and natural disasters. Most importantly, we should continue our strong cooperation to maintain and further enhance peace, stability and prosperity in the region, thus contributing to further strengthening ASEAN-China relations in the years to come.

Once again, I would like to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to the Government of the People's Republic of China for the warm welcome and hospitality extended to the Lao delegation.

Last but not least, may I wish the forum a great success.

Thank you. 



XU QIN

Mayor of Shenzhen Municipal People's Government

Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

The China-Southeast Asia Peace and Development Forum jointly organized by the Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament, the United Nations System in China and the Shenzhen Municipal Government to commemorate the International Day of Peace is of special significance. On behalf of the Shenzhen Municipal Government and its people, I would like to extend my warm welcome to all distinguished guests attending this forum. I would also like to take this opportunity to brief you on the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone and share with you the idea of strengthening Shenzhen's exchanges and cooperation with Southeast Asian countries.

Peace and development is the theme of the contemporary world and the common wish of all peoples in the world. As China's very first special economic zone, Shenzhen actively follows the trends of economic globalization, seizes the favorable opportunity of peace and stability in the world, constantly strives for wider opening up, and seeks to deepen exchanges and cooperation with other parts of the world, thus achieving rapid economic and social development. In the past 32 years, Shenzhen's GDP enjoyed an annual average growth rate of 25%. The once small fishing village with a population of only 30,000 transformed into China's economic center with a population of more than 10 million. In 2011, Shenzhen's GDP reached about US\$180 billion, ranking the fourth among mainland cities, while its per capita GDP exceeded US\$17,000, taking the first position.

Shenzhen, as a window and pilot zone of China's reform and opening up, emphasizes on promoting development through opening up and cooperation. Shenzhen is adjacent to Hong Kong and Macao, and it is home to the fourth largest container port in the world, the largest inland port in Asia, and one of the Top-5 largest airports in China. The city is an important transport hub in the Asia-Pacific region, as well as an important channel for exchanges and

contacts between China and Southeast Asia. In 2011, Shenzhen's volume of import and export exceeded US\$400 billion, of which exports amounted to US\$245.5 billion, accounting for one-eighth of China's total exports. Of the Fortune Global 500 corporations, 192 have invested in Shenzhen, making the city an ideal place for multinational corporations' investment. The Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong Modern Service Industry Cooperation Zone is under accelerating development and opening-up process, making it an important platform for the opening up of China's service industry in the new era. It will become a cluster of financial innovation, modern logistics, information services, science and technology, professional services, and other high-end services.

Shenzhen is an innovative city committed to innovation-driven development. Shenzhen was voted by Forbes as the most innovative city in Chinese mainland in 2011 and received the UNESCO City of Design award. In 2011, R&D investment in Shenzhen made up 3.66% of GDP; Shenzhen contributed 45% of China's PCT international patent applications, and among these, ZTE and Huawei rank the first and the third respectively in terms of international patent applications by individual companies; and research into 4G mobile communication, gene sequencing analysis and metamaterials by Shenzhen companies and R&D institutes was at the world's forefront. In the first half of 2012, the added value of six strategic emerging industries of bioengineering, internet, new energy, new materials, cultural creation, and new generation of information technology accounted for 28.5% of GDP, and Shenzhen is now home to the largest number and concentration of China's strategic emerging industries.

Shenzhen is a green, low-carbon city which eagerly practices the concept of sustainable development. It has designated half of its land area as ecological protection zones, both of its energy consumption per 10,000 yuan GDP and water consumption are the lowest

in China. It gains quality growth with fewer resources consumption and lower environmental costs. Shenzhen is one of the largest cities in the widespread application of new energy vehicles, with more than 3,300 new energy vehicles on the market, and that number is set to exceed 5,000 this year. We are also currently implementing a pilot on carbon emissions trading and cooperating with the European Union and other parties to develop Shenzhen into an international low-carbon city.

Shenzhen is an international city which has always pursued harmonious development. As a young, migrant city, Shenzhen has developed the characteristics of being an open, diverse and inclusive place where multiple cultures blend and expatriate workers from more than 100 countries and regions work and live. We attach importance to ensuring social justice, developing an open market, implementing the rule of law, creating a positive international environment, strengthening international cooperation and friendly exchanges, participating in achieving international peace, and contributing to regional peace and development.

The development achievements of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone have largely been benefitted from China's reform and opening up policy as well as Shenzhen's constant efforts to strengthen exchanges and cooperation with countries around the world, especially those in Southeast Asia. Over the past 20-plus years, trade volume between Shenzhen and ASEAN has grown at an annual average rate of nearly 30%, making ASEAN Shenzhen's second largest trading partner, fourth largest export market and largest source of imports. In 2011, total imports and exports between Shenzhen and ASEAN amounted to US\$43.89 billion, or one-tenth of Shenzhen's total imports and exports and one-eighth of China's total trade volume with ASEAN. Bilateral investment last year increased considerably, with ASEAN contractual investment in Shenzhen reaching US\$2.15 billion and Shenzhen investing US\$670 mil-

lion in ASEAN. The increasingly close exchanges and cooperation between Shenzhen and ASEAN have promoted regional economic integration and played a positive role in the peaceful development of the Southeast Asia.

The current world economic situation remains complex and grim. However, Southeast Asia has maintained rapid economic growth and social stability, witnessing the strongest development dynamic and potential in the world. Shenzhen is located in the heart of the China-ASEAN Free Trade Area, and the establishment and continued development of the Free Trade Area presents broader prospects for new cooperation and exchanges between Shenzhen and Southeast Asia. Looking to the future, Shenzhen is willing to further strengthen cooperation with the Southeast Asia in order to achieve mutual benefits and common development.

First, we hope to strengthen friendly exchanges and cooperation between cities. At present, Shenzhen is twinned or has set up friendly exchanges with 43 cities in 28 countries including Southeast Asian countries, and will soon finish setting up friendly exchanges with Bandung in Indonesia. We look forward to having more sister cities in Southeast Asia, building a cooperation platform between governments and establishing mechanism of regular communication and mutual visits in order to increase cooperation and exchanges between cities and promote friendly exchanges between countries.

Second, we hope to further deepen economic and trade cooperation. Shenzhen and Southeast Asian countries have different resources reserve and distinct industrial structures, our economies are highly complementary, so there is great potential for cooperation. Southeast Asia's tropical fruits, agricultural and sideline products, mineral products, computer parts and other products are very popular in Shenzhen, while Shenzhen's electronic equipment, clothing, watches and other products are favored by consumers in Southeast Asia. We hope that both sides continue to consoli-



An overview of the plenary session.

date and expand trade in these areas, and we also welcome more Southeast Asian delegations to attend China Hi-Tech Fair as part of the efforts to increase imports and exports of high value-added products, which will gradually lead to greater trade in services in the areas of finance and logistics, thus further expanding the fields and scale of trade. Shenzhen is keen to work with all Southeast Asian countries to constantly increase mutual investment; to strengthen investment cooperation in modern agriculture, manufacturing and emerging industries, as well as the areas of resource development and utilization, technological research and development and project contracting; and to explore the establishment of economic and trade cooperation zones to create a favorable environment and conditions for mutual investment by enterprises from both sides.

Third, we hope that we can deal with new challenges in urban development together. As an emerging economy, Southeast Asian countries are in the process of rapid urbanization and industrialization, and they are paying more

attention to the coordinated development of economy, society, population, resources and environment. Shenzhen is committed to green, low-carbon development and building a livable and workable urban ecological environment. We will further strengthen cooperation and exchanges with Southeast Asia in the field of urban development, seek to learn from each other in the areas of infrastructure, clean energy, low-carbon technology, environmental protection and public transportation; and promote urban sustainable development to improve the development of cities.

Fourth, we will make efforts to expand the personnel and cultural exchanges. Shenzhen and Southeast Asia are close geographically and culturally, transportation of travel in the region is relatively convenient, and we also have a solid foundation of cooperation and exchanges in culture, education and tourism. Every year Shenzhen holds the International Cultural Industries Fair, and we cordially invite all our Southeast Asian neighbors to attend in order to further strengthen the cultural exchanges.

Last year, Shenzhen successfully hosted the 26th Summer Universiade and set up the Universiade International Scholarship Foundation. We particularly welcome university students from Southeast Asia to study in Shenzhen and promote youth exchanges. At the same time, with its rich tourism resources, Southeast Asia is an important tourist destination for the people of Shenzhen, and Shenzhen will continue to strengthen tourism cooperation with Southeast Asian countries, promote friendly exchanges on both sides, deepen mutual understanding and constantly enhance friendship so as to create a more favorable environment for peace and development.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

Peace, development and cooperation are trends of the times. Shenzhen is keen to work with Southeast Asian countries to promote closer cooperation between China and Southeast Asia and make positive contributions to achieving sustainable peace and sustainable development.

Thank you. 🇨🇳



Carrying Forward Mutual Trust and Cooperation

ZHANG JIUHUAN

Member of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and former Chinese Ambassador to Thailand

Today, as profound changes are taking place in the world situation, we are pleased to see that the relations between China and Southeast Asia develop rapidly and comprehensively.

Since China and ASEAN established dialogue-based relations in 1991, bilateral political relations have continually improved. Of all ASEAN's dialogue partners, China was the first to sign The Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, and the first to establish strategic partnership with ASEAN. China has also appointed an ambassador to ASEAN and established a permanent ASEAN mission.

China and ASEAN enjoy increasingly close bilateral economic and trade cooperation, and they have established the largest free trade area in developing countries and created several platforms for friendly exchanges and cooperation, including the China-ASEAN Expo and the ASEAN-China Centre. Bilateral trade has increased at an annual average rate of over 20%, from less than US\$10 billion in 1991 to US\$362.8 billion in 2011. China has already become ASEAN's largest trading partner, while ASEAN is China's third largest. Mutual investment amounted to US\$85.1 billion at the end of 2011, and it is currently showing a rapid upward trend.

Social and cultural exchanges between China and ASEAN are thriving. In 2011,

13.63 million visits were recorded between China and ASEAN. And 50,000 students from ASEAN countries studied in China while 70,000 Chinese students went to study in ASEAN countries. The two sides have worked together in responding to the serious challenges of the two financial crises, the SARS epidemic and the tsunami catastrophe. There is a growing trend for people to study Chinese language in Southeast Asia, and more and more Chinese students are choosing to study Southeast Asian languages.

Of course, the rapid development of China-ASEAN relations over the past 20-plus years has not merely been castles in the air, but rather the continuation of the development of ties between China and ASEAN in the previous 40 years. It is a "giant building" set up upon solid foundations.

People gathered here will not have forgotten that relations between China and Southeast Asia underwent three great stages of development. In the 1950s, Vietnam, Indonesia, Myanmar, Cambodia and Laos were the first countries to establish diplomatic relations with China, which opened the door for the relations between China and Southeast Asia and broke the imperialist blockade against the New China. In the 1970s, when Southeast Asia faced the situation of a "wolf at the front door and a tiger at the back door," China established diplomatic relations with Malaysia, the Philippines and

Thailand, which promoted friendly relations with Southeast Asian countries and helped safeguard regional peace and stability. In the late 1980s and early 1990s, following the end of the Cold War, China established diplomatic relations with Singapore and Brunei, resumed diplomatic relations with Indonesia and normalized relations with Vietnam. To date, China has established full diplomatic relations with 10 Southeast Asian countries, and China has now taken the logical step to establish diplomatic relations with ASEAN itself.

Looking back on the history of China-ASEAN relations, there have been twists and turns, ups and downs, and trials and tribulations, and there are many important lessons to be learned. One of the most important of which is that enhancing mutual trust is the fundamental guarantee for developing relations between both sides.

Here I would like to cite two examples. Shortly after the founding of the New China, Chinese living in Southeast Asia rejoiced at the rebirth of their country of origin following a period of disaster, which western imperialists seized upon to claim that overseas Chinese were China's "fifth column." Adding that the Communist-led armed struggles had occurred in the Southeast Asia, some countries in the region had worried that China was supporting these forces. At that time, the Chinese government promptly introduced a law on holding single nationality,

and created the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the 10 Principles of Bandung, both of which strongly advocated non-interference in each other's internal affairs, seeking common ground while reserving differences and peaceful coexistence, and also cut through imperialist lies, enhanced trust between Southeast Asian countries, and promoted the consolidation and development of bilateral relations.

Another example is the financial crisis in Southeast Asia happened in 1997, during which ASEAN countries suffered significant economic difficulties and even faced political and social unrest. ASEAN countries were worried for a while that the Chinese government would devalue their currency in order to stimulate exports, like some other major countries did. However, faced with this crisis, the Chinese government and people felt a sense of empathy with Southeast Asian countries, and not only kept the value of the Chinese currency RMB stable, but provided timely and effective assistance to the most affected countries, and even welcomed each country to hitch a ride with the Chinese economy, which played a positive role in the recovery and revitalization of Southeast Asian economies. A crisis would tell one's true friends and mutual aid in the crisis enhanced trust. In 2000, when China proposed the establishment of the China-ASEAN Free Trade Area, ASEAN countries responded enthusiastically. In the next year, a consensus had been reached; by the third year, the framework agreement had been signed; and within 10 years the FTA had been established and China-ASEAN relations moved to a new and higher level.

Needless to say, in the course of the rapid development of China-ASEAN relations, there have been some difficulties and problems. For example, sovereignty disputes over islands and reefs at the South China Sea have led to periods of regional tension. Some people in Southeast Asia are concerned that as China's national strength grows, it will take a "harder line" against other countries. Some Chinese people are also suspicious that ASEAN countries are attempting to use external forces to put pressure

on China. In fact, China's stance on the disputes over the islands and reefs at the South China Sea is consistent and clear. Both in terms of history and legal principles, China has indisputable sovereignty over the islands at the South China Sea and their adjacent waters. As for some disputes with some countries, we advocate seeking solutions through equal consultations and in a peaceful way. We should set aside disputes and concentrate on common development till the issue is resolved. The parties concerned should not take any action that will complicate the matters. China is willing to work with ASEAN countries to implement the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea, and when the conditions are ripe to work out a code of conduct. China's stance and propositions have received wide-ranging understanding and support.

Historical experience tells us that distrust usually comes from one of two sources: the first is mutual misunderstanding; the other is provocation by outsiders. It seems that the recent distrust between China and ASEAN is related to both.

How do we reduce and eliminate distrust? I think that first of all it is necessary to adopt a long-term perspective, and to view and examine the current changes in the international and regional situation from the perspective of historical development and with a broad international vision. In recent years, the economies of Asian countries have thrived, which made every people in the region to hail. However, some people are unhappy and worried that Asia's rise will weaken their own dominance, so they sow discord among Asian countries, China and ASEAN countries with an attempt to curb the pace of progress by causing internal disputes and friction. We must be vigilant against that.

Second, eliminating distrust requires mutual trust built over a long period of time. For more than 100 years, China and Southeast Asian countries have sympathized and supported one another in the struggle to oppose foreign invasions and ultimately win national independence and their people's liberation. Over the

past half century, China and Southeast Asian countries have cooperated closely and struggled together to safeguard peace and promote development, and they have made remarkable achievements. The two sides have established a deep friendship and trust through long-term effective cooperation, and we have handled mutual differences and disputes through proper channels. On the issue of borders, China has signed land border treaties with Myanmar, Laos and Vietnam, as well as a demarcation agreement with Vietnam over the Beibu Gulf. We believe that fair and reasonable solutions can also be found to settle the existing disputes with relevant countries at the South China Sea.

Third, eliminating distrust also depends on increasing exchanges and communication. In recent years, exchanges between people from all walks of life in China and Southeast Asian countries increased significantly, which has greatly enhanced mutual understanding. Nevertheless, exchanges still lack breadth and depth, and there should be more such activities. Although the telecommunications industry has been experiencing rapid growth in recent years, and people from the Five Continents are interconnected and can talk to people anywhere in the world, this is still no substitute for direct contact and face-to-face talk. The more visits neighbours pay to each other, the closer they will be, and so does the relatives.

In the final analysis, maintaining peace and development as well as promoting cooperation and development are the common aspirations and in the interests of all peoples in the region. To achieve this sacred goal, China and Southeast Asia must, in the course of their close exchanges, constantly enhance mutual understanding and trust, expand and deepen cooperation and relations to a higher level, and make new contributions to achieving the prosperity and happiness of Asian peoples.

As Chinese old poem goes, the high green mounts can never prevent the river water from flowing, the rise of new forces is inevitable and Asia's rise is irreversible. I am convinced that Asia's tomorrow will undoubtedly be better. ■



SURAKIART SATHIRATHAI

Former Vice Prime Minister and former Foreign Minister of Thailand

Excellency Mr. Wang Yang, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Secretary of the CPC Guangdong Provincial Committee,

Excellency Mr. Han Qide, Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and President of the CPAPD,

Excellency Liu Jingqin, Vice President of the CPAPD and former Vice Minister of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPC,

Excellency Mr. Uong Huot, Former Prime Minister of Cambodia,

Excellencies Distinguished Speakers to the Conference,

Excellencies, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is indeed my great honor to be

invited to speak at the Conference on Sustainable Peace for a Sustainable Future to commemorate the International Peace Day and China-Southeast Asia Peace and Development Forum in Shenzhen China today.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my heartfelt appreciation to CPAPD for inviting me and has extended a very warm welcome and unsurpassed hospitality. I also would like to congratulate CPAPD and H.E. Wang Yang for successfully organizing this very important conference whose topic is very timely indeed.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

In the past decade or so, we have witnessed the change in international political and economic strategic landscape with our region, Asia, playing a

key role at the center of such change. Economic figures of growth in China, India and many countries in South-east, South and Central Asia have led to a reference to our region as "Asia Rising". Economic and political strategies of many countries have reinforced the reality of the reference. The two ocean strategy, the connectivity strategy with Southeast and South Asia and the Pan Beibu Gulf cooperation of China, the new silk road of oil and gas from India to Europe, the Islamic corridor, the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation which is seen to be "NATO of the East" and the emphasis of many countries in Asia on South-South cooperation are examples of strategies adding to "Asia rising". Furthermore, the mushrooming and intensifying of regional and sub-regional organisations and integration has added to the change in strategic landscape. The Asia Cooperation Dialogue or ACD consists of 31 Asian countries which has launched the Asia Bond Market, the Gulf Cooperation Council or GCC of the Middle East, the Central Asia cooperative framework, The South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation or the SAARC of South Asia, The ASEAN Community of 10 countries in South-East Asia with almost 600 million people becoming one market in 2015, The ASEAN + 3's Reserve Pooling of US\$240 billion, the Boao Forum for Asia, the East Asia Summit and the emerging economies of Mekong Basin countries namely Myanmar, Thailand, Lao PDR, Vietnam and Cambodia; and the emergence of strategic partnership between ASEAN and China all of which have created a new strategic landscape in Asia and have provided opportunity for countries in Asia to work together within Asia and with friends from other re-

gions.

However, Rising Asia can not be sustained if peace does not prevail in Asia. Nor can Asia be the engine of growth to the world in the midst of European economic crisis. Peace or at least the absence of serious conflicts and tension is required for Asia to continue to grow for the benefit of Asians and the world in the next decade. Unfortunately, we have seen pockets of problems in many parts of Asia, both within a society and across countries. Problems range from ethnic, religious, political, economic to territorial conflicts. Societies or countries which used to communicate with one another can not do so when tension arises and the communication is subject to politicized public scrutiny and nationalistic pressure in each country. The violence in the three Southernmost provinces in the Southern part of Thailand, conflicts in Nepal, Sri Lanka, tension arising from overlapping territorial claims between Thailand and Cambodia both land and in the Gulf of Thailand, Territorial claims among claimants in the South China Sea, and claims of the islands between Japan and South Korea and between Japan and China are clear examples of conflicts and tension leading to difficulty in having a dialogue for a peaceful resolution of the conflict.

On the tension which arises out of the conflict from territorial claims, I personally propose that in case where there is much economic interest in the overlapping claims area, the world wide precedents should be applied, i.e. to turn the conflict into cooperation. By this I refer to the arrangement where parties to the conflict agree to work together on developing the overlapping claims area jointly, called Joint Development Area. While tech-

nical people and international lawyers will work together to negotiate the land or sea boundary into the years in the future, the arrangement where profit and cost are to be shared can be discussed and agreed, having no prejudice to the ongoing negotiation on boundary delimitation. For example, Thailand and Malaysia agreed on Joint Development Area for the overlapping claims in the Gulf of Thailand since 1979. Until at present the sea boundary delimitation has not finished. There is no tension on territorial negotiation since both sides are satisfied with profit sharing of oil and gas for the benefits of both countries. This example of turning the conflict into cooperation is perhaps something to which we in Asia should pay serious attention in order that we can live with conflict, so that conflicts will not be an obstacle for us to work together for the benefit of our countries and our children for the generations to come.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

If there is an emergence of views that conflict avoidance can be conceived and agreed and that when conflicts arise, there are ways to achieve resolution, the question is how can a process to have a dialogue for peaceful resolution be initiated. Often times we found that possible solution to the problem exists, but the process to talk, to negotiate in order to reach the solution faces obstacles. There is a need for a mechanism and expertise to create a process to reduce tension, to create a peace dialogue or to facilitate the dialogue or to be a pathfinder for solution. For me, Asia is a triangular society. We may need to ask the third person to probe another party to the conflict on our behalf. The other party to the conflict may need someone whom we trust

to probe what would be our response to a certain proposal. The key is, this whole process has to be conducted quietly, basing on respect and consent of each side to the conflict, and has to be conducted impartially. The Go-Between person has to earn respect and trust, and comfort level from parties to the conflict and is not a part of the conflict itself.

Excellencies, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen,

Based on the fact that there are pockets of problems in Asia that needs to be handled with care, and that Asia has a unique and deep rooted culture of how to create a peace dialogue, the Asian Peace and Reconciliation Council (APRC) was established in Bangkok on the 5th of September 2012. The APRC is unique due to its three characteristics. First, it consists of Founding members who are now Council Members who can offer a wealth of knowledge, experiences, and understanding of bureaucracy, social and political structure and realities, interstate relations, peace building, the administration of government and international relations, peace building and conflict resolution as well as first hand knowledge on political decision making process. The Council Members are for examples, former Presidents Ramos Horta of East Timor, Alexander Kwasniewski of Poland, Ricardo Lagos of Chile, former Prime Ministers Abdullah Badawi of Malaysia, Romano Prodi of Italy who is also former President of the European Commission, former Prime Ministers Shaukat Aziz of Pakistan, Alfred Gusenbauer of Austria, former Vice President Jusuf Kalla of Indonesia, former Philippines House Speaker Jose de Venecia, former Deputy Prime Minister Jayakumar of Singapore, former Foreign Ministers

Li Zhaoxing of China, Hassan Wirajuda of Indonesia, Syed Hamid Albar of Malaysia, Yashwant Sinha of India, Professor David Kennedy of Harvard Law School and myself as Chairman of the Council. Each of them joins APRC as a Global Citizen, they do not represent any country, government nor any political party. With such composition, APRC Council Members therefore have full understanding of the sensitivity and complexity of each conflict and have clear understanding of a proper approach to those involved in the conflict, many of whom they used to work with during their tenure in the office. The Council Members, with their diverse background and impartiality, will be able to offer a comfort level to parties to the conflict. The second unique characteristic is that APRC is an organization that is international, independent, impartial and non-governmental. It will have unparalleled access to all levels of decision-makers involved in conflict situations. Third, although each Member has vast experiences and each can contribute to peace, under APRC, they will put their resources together and act collectively. In this way, they can have much greater potential to contribute to conflict avoidance and to assist in peace dialogue. Their good offices, knowledge and expertise can assist governments, organizations and societies in Asia to reduce tension and to reach a peaceful resolution of conflicts.

The APRC will act on the principle of non-interference, silent/quiet diplomacy and consensus upon request, which are key to peace dialogue under Asian culture and practice. Nonetheless, the APRC may choose to engage in any peace process or process where tension can be reduced

provided all parties involved grant their consent. Council Members will therefore serve as prime movers, facilitators and pathfinders of peace dialogue and conflict avoidance and resolution. In the words of H.E. Wang Yang this morning, it is this dialogue and consultation with greater wisdom, seriousness, rationality and flexibility that is needed to avoid conflict in Asia.

It is in my strong view that APRC will be able to play a complementary role to reduce several areas of tension and conflict in Asia. It is incumbent upon us all to help each other think how tension will not escalate into a conflict at a level which creates obstacles for parties to the conflict in Asia to work together. If some of the pockets of problems and conflicts in Asia can not be peacefully handled, there is a high risk of extra regional powers to intervene and support some parties to the conflict to react in a way that may not be conducive to peace in the region. If there is no peace, the rise of Asia will be retarded and benefits to our children will be impaired. Our effort to dovetail our national and sub-regional strategies for development and well being of our people, and our strive towards close cooperation for regional integration will not bear fruit. As for friends outside our region, tension and armed conflicts in Asia will snowball to their well being, for Asia can not be an engine of growth for Asia and beyond.

Ladies and gentlemen, it's time for us to join hands and work together for peace to prevail and to sustain in Asia. Let's act together, move together, for our future can not be sustained if we do not have sustainable peace in Asia.

Thank you very much for your attention. ■



PANFILO M. LACSON

Senator of the Philippines

To all the honorable officers and members of the Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament, distinguished delegates and leaders, good day to all of you.

I am honored to represent the Republic of the Philippines in this year's Commemoration of the International day of Peace as we highlight sustainable peace as the channel towards a sustainable future.

This gathering instantly reminds me of a Chinese proverb---“tell me and I will forget; show me and I may remember; involve me and I will understand.”

Indeed, dialogue and goodwill between and among nations are two giant steps towards a peaceful co-existence. Conflicts can only bring us nowhere but doom and disaster. But these are not enough. The involvement of the parties concerned is one indispensable element in understanding each other's concerns-hence, the attainment of genuine and lasting peace.

As a former law-enforcement officer for thirty years before getting elected as a lawmaker, I have always championed peace and order.

During my long stint in our country's police force which I eventually headed as the chief of the Philippine national police more than a decade ago. I subscribed

to the idea that many conflicts and crises can actually be resolved peacefully.

Now that I am a senator of our republic, I still cling to this belief. The theme of this great gathering of peace and disarmament advocates-“Sustainable Peace for a Sustainable Future”- is most appropriate in this modern time in our history. The Philippine government stands at the threshold of a long pursued peace in our country.

Last September 14, 2012, my country's chief executive, President Benigno S.C. Aquino III, delivered a speech entitled ‘I am for peace’. He clearly pointed out that we are in the final steps of negotiations with a 42-year-old domestic conflict against the Moro Islamic liberation front, a Muslim secessionist group based in the southern region of the Philippines. Please indulge me to recite a portion of his speech.

“we want to change. All the initiatives are borne out of our desire for a cease-fire. We want an agreement. We want to end the cycle of violence, hopelessness, and poverty. Apart from peace, we want to assure future generations of good schools, clean hospitals, decent jobs, justice, fairness, a sense of respect for culture and history, and a chance for all.

No parent-whether Muslim, Lumad, or Christian, regardless of which side

they belong to, or what ideology they subscribe to, and whether or not they believe in the government-wishes to raise their child in a country marred by armed conflict. If we truly wish to heal the wounds caused by bloody encounters and wars, and to erase the scars of uncertainty and doubt from society, then it is time to set aside disagreements based on ideology, belief, or religion.”

The other side of the peace coin is of course, disarmament.

Though true, the killings will only stop if “we beat our swords with ploughshares”--- as the great book says.

The most effective, albeit almost impossible way to attain peace is through disarmament. Without a shred of doubt, disarmament is a sure formula towards lasting peace. But what stands tall in the way is the question that nobody has an answer-who will disarm first?

To paraphrase martin Luther king, conflict anywhere, is a threat to peace everywhere.

With this fact, the need to embrace and preserve peace in our region could never be overemphasized. And the same goes among the great nations and institutions who bless this occasion with their presence indeed, peace is a win-win situation for everyone. This makes us all present in this forum stakeholders in the process of proliferating it. This gathering is a giant leap in reaching our common aspiration of sustainable peace.

True enough, the peace dividend is not only precious; it is priceless.

We must never forget that we are all Asians and once upon a time in a very distant past, our forefathers were connected by land bridges before they were separated by seas and oceans. We will always have peace in the region as we do not forget that in this part of the world, we all belong to each other.

My good neighbors, friends, and partners, let us preserve peace among our nations. Let us empower each other and continue to progress together. By combining our efforts, we can achieve the greatest success ever done in the history of man---a sustainable future for everyone.

Thank you very much. 🇵🇭



Reinforce Mutual Political Trust and Promote Economic Development

**ANA MARIA PESSOA
PEREIRA DA SILVA PINTO**

Attorney-General of East Timor

Honorable Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished guests,
Ladies and gentlemen:

I'm greatly honored to attend the forum at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament (CPAPD). First of all I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate on the opening of the event advocating peace and dialogue and promoting mutually beneficial cooperation, and on the progress and achievements of CPAPD since its founding 27 years ago.

Democratic Republic of East Timor is a young country in Southeast Asia. The independence of East Timor was recognized internationally on May 20, 2002. According to the Constitution of the Democratic Republic of East Timor adopted when the country regained independence, East Timor is a democratic, sovereign, independent and unitary State based on the rule of law; on matters of international relations, East Timor shall govern itself by the principles of national independence, the right of the peoples to self-determination and independence,

the permanent sovereignty of the peoples over their wealth and natural resources, the protection of human rights, the mutual respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and equality among States and the non-interference in domestic affairs of other States.

Under the constitutional guidance, East Timor endeavors to develop friendly cooperative ties with the rest of the world, putting a value on its ties with the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries (CPLP), the neighboring countries and other countries in the same region. On the basis of mutual respect and equality, it seeks to establish strategic partnerships with other countries so as to strengthen the bond with them politically and economically.

Currently, East Timor sees its bilateral relations with Indonesia, Australia, Malaysia, Singapore, Japan, Philippines and China in smooth progress, and has deepened mutual political trust through maintaining high-level contact with those countries.

Amid growing globalization today,

we need to establish a new strategic partnership on the basis of peace, mutual trust and sustainable development. It is thus inevitable for East Timor to seek membership of ASEAN as a part of its endeavors to be engaged in the regional integration process.

At present, peace and development remain the shared aspiration of people around the world, thus it is the common pursuit for all countries to strengthen cooperation. East Timor is no exception. Entertaining the wish to safeguard peace and promote sustainable development, East Timor endeavors to speed up nation building, so as to bolster economic and social development and improve people's livelihood. At the same time, East Timor actively advances its foreign ties, abides by the principles set forth in the Constitution, and advocates a peaceful resolution of conflicts, a general, synchronized and controlled disarmament, and the establishment of a collective security system and a new international order that ensures peace and judicial justice.

East Timor believes that only lasting peace can promote friendship and cooperation among peoples around the world and guarantee stability and prosperity of all countries.

Peaceful environment creates new opportunities for investment and enables various countries to benefit from the lasting and sustainable development.

In the same way as the other countries in the region, East Timor is concerned about how to create a sound trade environment, reinforce cooperation among governing organs, prevent and control conflicts, promote security cooperation, so as to prevent and combat global problems like drug and human trafficking, terrorism, money laundering and transnational crimes. All countries should make concerted efforts to implement the regional plans and projects for peace and security.

Southeast Asia should be a region of peace and cooperation, one that affords effective protection of the environment, the maritime and natural resources, and prohibits unbridled exploitation of resources, which is of particular significance.

Ladies and gentlemen,

As for developing the partnerships with the other countries in the region, China holds special significance for East

Timor.

The trade between China and East Timor can be traced back to the 15th century, even before the Portuguese colonial rule of East Timor. During that time, white sandalwood from East Timor was very popular in China and represented the largest proportion of trade between them. Under the Portuguese colonial government, sandalwood trade trailed off between China and East Timor whereas other types of trade began to prosper. More and more Chinese people, especially those from Macau came to settle down in East Timor.

In East Timor's fight for independence, China rendered valuable support to it and contributed to the nation's self-determination and independence.

With the establishment of Macau Special Administrative Region (Macau SAR) of China, Macau has become an important platform connecting China and Portuguese-speaking countries. Aside from bilateral cooperation, the establishment of the forum on economic cooperation between China and Portuguese speaking countries makes Macau a leverage strengthening the ties among the former colonies of Portugal. I'm convinced that Macau will play a crucial role in promoting cooperation between China and East Timor in economic, cul-

tural, judicial and other fields.

Judicial cooperation between East Timor and Macau is yet to be enhanced. Better judicial cooperation, which is conducive to cooperation in other aspects, promises to create a sound environment for trade and investment. Judicial cooperation can be conducted in the following ways: investigating into and combating transnational crimes, mutual legal assistance, suspect extradition and repatriation, investment legislation and judicial reform.

This May, I made an official visit to Macau, with a view of furthering and consolidating the friendly and cooperative ties between East Timor and China, Macau in particular. And in the next month, officials from the Macau SAR's judicial department will return the visit to East Timor.

I am confident that this forum hosted by China, the largest developing country in the world, will, based on the principle of mutual respect, equality and non-interference, make valuable contributions to the establishment of a new strategic partnership featuring mutual political trust and mutual economic benefit, and thus play a positive role in promoting the establishment of a sustainable international economic order.

Thank you! ■



Liu Jingqin, Vice President of the CPAPD, meets with Ana Pessoa, Attorney General of East Timor.



UONG CHU LUU

*Vice Chairman of the Vietnam National Assembly and
President of the Vietnam Peace Committee*

Dear Mr. Wang Yang, Member of the Politburo of the CPC Central Committee, and Secretary of the CPC Guangdong Provincial Committee,

Dear Mr. Han Qide, Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, and President of the CPAPD,

Distinguished Guests,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The International Day of Peace has a history that began since 1981 following a decision of the UN General Assembly. Thirty-one years have passed, today, many organizations and individuals around the world organize activities with many diverse forms to express the desire for peace and call for peaceful dialogue to resolve the conflicts for friendship, cooperation and development.

On behalf of the Vietnam Peace Committee I would like to convey our best wishes to all participants of the China-Southeast Asian Peace and Development Forum which is held on the International Day of Peace. We would like to express our gratitude to the Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament

for its initiative to organize this Forum.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Our world has ever faced with uncertainty about security, politics, economics, and society as today: that is the financial economic crisis, food and energy crisis; natural disasters due to the climate change; conflicts, political instability and sovereignty disputes... Upon entering the 21st century, all the mankind had wished to put back the war. But the fact that three wars occurred in the Arab region and hundreds of large and small military conflicts as well as the continuation of hot spots, always attract the attention of the world. These create negative impact on peace and stability of the world and the region, direct obstacle to the process of development of many countries.

However, one thing worth to be mentioned is that in the complicated situation, peace, development and cooperation has always been a mainstream trend. That is the choice of the people of the world.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

China and Southeast Asian countries

are in the area of dynamic economic development of the world with many similarities and common interests. However, we must also bear in mind that the impact of the global crisis and its problems requires a concerted effort to solve. Recently in our region a number of complex problems has been emerged negatively affecting peace and stability. We hope that they will be resolved by peaceful means on the basis of respect for international law and the commitments that countries in the region have achieved. That is entirely consistent with the fundamental interests and legitimate aspirations of the people of all the countries in the region and is constructive to peace, cooperation and development in the region and the world. We also hope that such incidents will not happen again.

The China-Southeast Asian Peace and Development Forum is being held on the International Day of Peace, this is a significant activity in order to strengthen mutual understanding and cooperation between the Chinese people and the people of Southeast Asia; contributing to the protection and preservation of peace and stability as well as promoting cooperation for sustainable development in the region, implementation of the goal of "Relations between China and Southeast Asian countries: good friends, good neighbors, good partners".


Ladies and Gentlemen,

Our country has gone through many years of wars with so many losses and sacrifices. Our people has peace-loving tradition and we will do our best to contribute to the peace of the region and the world.

From this forum, we hope that governments and the people in the region work together to achieve friendship and cooperation for peace, security, sustainable development and share with each other on the basis of respect for international law and the interests of the people in each and every country.

May I wish the China-Southeast Asian Peace and Development Forum Asia a great success!

Wishing good health to all of you!

Thank you very much! 



Promoting All-round Cooperation for a Better Future

MAO RUBAI

Former Chairman of the Committee on Environmental and Resources Protection, National People's Congress, and Adviser to the CPAPD

Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen,

Good afternoon! It gives me great pleasure to discuss with friends from Southeast Asia here at this forum the issues of peace, development and cooperation in our countries. I believe that the candid and in-depth exchange of views between us will make positive contribution to the all-round cooperation between countries in this region and provide valuable input to the process of working together for a better future.

As is known to all, the world has entered a new era of peace and development. Thanks to the concerted efforts of all

countries in this region, Southeast Asia has maintained peace and stability for quite a long time, achieved faster economic growth, and improved its strategic position and influence in the international community, thus playing an increasingly larger role in promoting world peace and development. We note with great pleasure the heartening achievements Southeast Asia has made in becoming one of the world's most promising and dynamic regions, which is hard-earned and very impressive. In boosting peace and development in this region, China and Southeast Asian countries have created many favorable conditions and gained a wealth of experi-

ence. Future efforts should build on such success, and we strongly believe, Southeast Asia holds the promise of sustainable peace and development if we continue to work together, draw on each other's strengths, and overcome all the difficulties.

Southeast Asian countries are close neighbors to China and history has told us about their frequent friendly communication and exchanges with China. Ever since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese government has been committed to growing its friendly and cooperative relations with Southeast Asian countries. Good neighborly relations have been established between us based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence, and close friendships have been developed between our people. China values such time-honored relations very much. Currently, China is focusing on growing its economy, pressing ahead with the policy of reform and opening up, and following the path of peaceful development. Seeking peace and development is the biggest concern and also a shared task of developing countries like China and Southeast Asian countries. In the new era, along with fast economic growth and social progress, the friendly cooperation between China and Southeast Asian countries is bound to reach a new stage of development.

While pursuing its own development, China also gives much attention to growing its relationship with ASEAN, the regional organization established by Southeast Asian countries, and supports the efforts of ASEAN to play an increasingly bigger role in regional affairs. China and ASEAN have maintained a dialogue for 21 years and the cooperation between the two sides have produced impressive results. Their cooperation in all fields has not only promoted each other's economic and social development but also contributed significantly to the improvement of people's well-being in this region as well as the peace and development of mankind.

Politically, the principles of respect for each other's sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs have been followed and mutual trust has been boosted. Southeast Asian countries adhere to the One-China principle and respect

and support China's stance on sovereignty and other major issues of principle. China respects Southeast Asian countries' right to choose their own paths of development and values, supports ASEAN to handle disputes in its own way, and opposes other countries' interfering in ASEAN's internal affairs. China supports ASEAN integration and the building of the ASEAN Community, and believes that ASEAN is fully capable of continuing to play a leading role in promoting cooperation in East Asia. China and ASEAN have established important dialogue and cooperation mechanisms such as "10+1", "10+3", East Asia Summit, ASEAN Regional Forum, etc. Moreover, China has officially deployed a permanent mission to ASEAN. The communication and cooperation between both sides have covered more fields than ever and reached an unprecedented height. In such a context, China and Southeast Asian countries have dedicated themselves to growing their good-neighborly friendships and creating a safe and harmonious regional environment. China will never seek regional or global hegemony. It opposes hegemonism and power politics, and will always pursue the policy of friendship and partnership with neighboring countries and observe the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia. All parties in this region are ready to resolve disputes and long-standing problems through dialogue and consultation and oppose external interference in regional disputes on any pretext. In addition, China and ASEAN countries have made active efforts to promote the building of a Southeast Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone, and collaborated with each other on regional and international affairs.

Economically, the two sides have had pragmatic cooperation for mutual benefit, helped each other and drawn on each other's strengths for common development. China and Southeast Asian countries joined hands in tackling the 1997 Asian financial crisis and promoting the establishment of the ASEAN+3 cooperation mechanism. Today, we are working together to weather the rare international financial crisis and the China-ASEAN Free Trade Area is built as scheduled. Trade

between the two sides exceeded USD 350 billion last year, making China the largest trading partner of ASEAN and ASEAN the third largest trading partner of China. China-ASEAN Expo and China-ASEAN Business & Investment Summit have been held annually in China since 2004. Over the past eight years, they have grown into an important platform of economic exchanges for China and ASEAN countries. Moreover, active cooperation is also promoted in major natural disasters and epidemics with efforts made to explore an effective early warning, prevention and relief mechanism. Today, the cooperation between China and Southeast Asian countries covers 11 prioritized areas including agriculture, information industry, human resources development, transport, energy, culture, tourism, Mekong Basin development, public health, and environmental protection as well as more than 20 other areas such as law enforcement, youth exchanges, and non-traditional security. As strategic partners committed to peace and prosperity, China and ASEAN have forged a close bond of solidarity in the all-round cooperation and friendly exchanges over the years.


Ladies and gentlemen,

The friendship between the two peoples is the foundation for the healthy development of the relations between the two countries concerned. Therefore, we should work to promote people-to-people exchanges and improve amity between the peoples so as to lay a solid foundation for the development of friendly relations between China and Southeast Asian countries. That's also an important reason why we are holding this China-Southeast Asia Peace and Development Forum. I sincerely hope that China and Southeast Asian countries will continue to establish friendly bilateral or multilateral relations so as to contribute to the building of a harmonious Asia and a harmonious world.

As we all know, famous Chinese navigator Zheng He commanded seven voyages to the Indian Ocean more than 600 years ago, which helped to promote the cultural exchanges and friendly ties between China and Southeast Asian countries. Zheng He and his men waged

no war and invaded no territory in the countries they visited. Instead, they brought to the people there the traditional Chinese culture and values about harmony and about friendship that unites the world as one. Today's China is committed to the path of peaceful development and building an amicable, secure and prosperous neighborhood. It is because of the independent foreign policy of peace that China has achieved its great economic growth. It is also due to the peaceful and stable regional environment that Southeast Asian countries have enjoyed remarkable development. As developing countries in the same region, China and Southeast Asian countries share the same goals and pursuits, face the same tasks and challenges, and play the same important role in promoting peace and development. Therefore, all countries should work closely with each other based on mutual trust and benefit to help establish a just and equitable new international political and economic order.

The cooperation between China and Southeast Asian countries has a solid foundation and a promising future. The international financial crisis is still taking its toll, inflicting heavy indebtedness and economic sluggishness on some developed countries and growing inflation pressure on emerging markets and developing countries. Prominent global issues such as climate change, food security and natural disasters are coupled with constant regional turmoil. Facing such complicated and grave international political and economic situations, China and Southeast Asian countries should strategically reinforce mutual trust and communication, enhance pragmatic cooperation in an all-round and more effective manner, plan for future development together, and make the best of all available resources and positive conditions in the region to achieve sustained economic growth, improve people's well-being and create common prosperity. I'm confident that greater solidarity and win-win cooperation will surely lead China and Southeast Asian countries to a better future of peaceful development and common prosperity.

Thank you! 

CHASIT SHINAWATRA

*President of Thai-Chinese Culture and Economy Association
and Adviser to the Prime Minister of Thailand*



Distinguished Friends,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am an Adviser to the Prime Minister of Thailand and head of the Thai delegation, Chaiyasit Shinawatra. I am honored and grateful to be invited by the China Foundation for Peace and Development to attend the Commemoration of the International Day of Peace 2012 and China-Southeast Asia Peace and Development Forum, and I would like to thank the China Foundation for Peace and Development for their warm hospitality.

Distinguished guests,

The Commemoration of the International Day of Peace organized by China since 2009 have received high praise and appreciation of all the groups who have participated in them, and they clearly reflect the long-term importance attached and strong support given to establishing and safeguarding world peace and human development by the government and people of China. The Thai delegation firmly believes that the development objective is shared by the international community and all the countries in the world.

This year's Commemoration of the International Day of Peace is being held amid the following three international situations:

1. Europe and the United States are suffering from the most serious international economic crisis in history, the impact of which has spread to every country and region in the world. At the same time, people's current attitudes towards consumption are becoming a major threat to world economic development.

2. The worsening situation in the Middle East could be flare-up to trigger war between countries in the region and between different groups of allies, which could dash the wish of all people around the world to restore peace in the region and for non-interference in the internal affairs of nations.

3. Asian economy rises in an all-round way, and the sectors such investment, trade and tourism continue to grow sustainably, and the region has grown to be a mainstay of the world economy. This brings to mind the phrase said by the late Chinese leader Mao Zedong, "the east wind prevails over the west wind." The rise of Asian economy has become a reality which could not be overlooked.

This forum is being held under such global circumstances, and its impact on the international community and humanity is of great significance.

Distinguished guests,

War and peace are two sides of one

coin.

War is brutal, violent and barbaric, and it is a method by which the powerful exploit the weak. Fights between wild animals occur over food, and wars have been taking place between human beings for food and land since the Stone Age. Today, wars are fought for profit and territorial expansion. War is therefore detrimental to the development and progress of human society.

Peace is synonymous with harmony and happiness. It is the basis for social development and prosperity, and also the noble aspiration of peoples all over the world for establishing civilized human society.

The majority of the history of human society has been peaceful, but during the rest wars have occurred from time to time due to the exploitation and invasion of weaker countries by powerful countries and discrimination between races, both of which have been responsible for many tragedies in human history.

In today's developed society, the countries and peoples in the world yearn for peace and oppose war. However, some countries and regions are still becoming casualties of war and tragedies in the development of human society.

Acts of war are the acts of animals. They stem from the exploitation of the interests of the weak by the powerful, and the way to prevent and stop war is to deal with its root causes. The countries and people of the world need to unite and resolutely oppose all acts of war, including aggression, pillaging and other violations. We need to be satisfied with our own living environments and the realities of our own countries and societies. Being satisfied with what one owns can purify the soul and is an eternal guarantee for maintaining peace.

World leaders must also maintain the peaceful state of mind of being satisfied with reality, put an end to all aggression and exploitation aimed

at others, and explore the principles and policies that are genuinely suited to their countries' development so that their people can live and work in peace and contentment, their societies can develop sustainably, they can establish friendship with other countries in the world, and work with unremitting effort to create human peace.

Distinguished guests,

Thailand is a peace-loving nation. We do not support acts of war or aggression, and we are willing to contribute to the promotion of peaceful development in this region and around the world. We hope to resolve contradictions and disputes via peaceful means. We support the resolution of conflicts between parties through peaceful negotiation, and oppose all external interference in sovereign states by foreign forces. And we believe that solving problems through mutual trust and peaceful measures is the most sustainable approach. Last year, when Chinese Vice President Xi Jinping visited Thailand, our Prime Minister expressed to him Thailand's attitude of upholding mutual trust and peaceful measures in developing

international relations. Three months ago, when the Thai military leadership, led by the Ministry of Defense of Thailand, visited China, they once again expressed to Vice President Xi and the Central Military Commission Thailand's aforementioned policy on peaceful development. The Thai government will strongly oppose any acts of military aggression or intervention in one country's internal affairs, and it is committed to developing peaceful co-existence between the countries all over the world and establishing friendship between peoples as an effective way to prevent and stop war and, together, achieve ever-lasting world peace. Let the words that Chairman Mao Zedong ever said come true.

Finally, on behalf of the Thai delegation and the people of Thailand, let us create ever-lasting world peace hand in hand, promote the development of all mankind, and use the sweat from our efforts to irrigate the harmonious and steady fruits of world peace and global development. I wish you all success for career and happiness in your life.

Thank you. 🇹🇭



Attendees of the Conference visit the ZTE Corporation.



UTHAI SHINAWATRA

Vice President of Thai-Chinese Culture and Economy Association

Chairman of the Advisory Board of the Thai-Chinese Culture and Economy Association,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all, on behalf of the Thai delegation, I would like to thank the China Foundation for Peace and Development for inviting us to participate in this forum. We are honored to have this opportunity to have discussions with delegations from other countries on the important topic of "Peace and Development." The Thai delegation greatly appreciates the efforts of the Chinese government and the China Foundation for Peace and Development to make "Peace and Development" the main objective of the forum for the fourth year in a row. Persistently holding forums of seeking regional peace and development illustrates the Chinese government's determination and sincerity towards safeguarding regional peace and development.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Southeast Asia is home to a population of 600 million and has been the

center of world food production for a relatively long time. Given that it covers 70% of the world's sea routes and 70% of maritime transportation, Southeast Asia is also a globally strategic maritime area that is of crucial importance to the international community and global economic development. Southeast Asian countries share similar cultures and have co-existed in peace for a long time. However, the fruits of Southeast Asia's development and prosperity are often stolen and controlled by countries from outside the region, which leads to conflicts between countries within the region. Safeguarding the freedom and independence of the region and resisting interference by foreign forces is an important task facing Southeast Asian nations. I am committed to using peaceful means and the principle of seeking direct participation of countries involved in order to settle regional problems.

The disputes over the South China Sea might lead to regional conflicts conflict. The parties involved should

uphold the principle of acting independently and settle problems through peaceful negotiations among directly affected nations. Other methods will only exacerbate the tension, damage the interests of the countries concerned and threaten regional security. In order to safeguard regional security and promote development, Thailand has already made a commitment to supporting the settlement of disputes among concerned parties through peaceful negotiations and opposing the intervention of the third party and the use of any forms of violent force.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Countries in Southeast Asia are relatively small with Indonesia being the largest country in the region. In the region, every country has its own language and its own currency. At present we do not have a common currency or language, which, in a long run, is undoubtedly a disadvantage to trade. So in the next three years every country needs to adopt a variety of means to remove obstacles to achieve



Group photo of Leaders from different Countries Participating in the Pigeon-Releasing Activity.

liberal development within the Asian community, and every country in Southeast Asia should promote trade and investment on the basis of their common regional history and strategic situation.

The Thai-Chinese Culture and Economy Association has developed guidelines aiming at promoting cooperation in three important areas among Southeast Asian countries and between Southeast Asian countries and China:

First, to support Mandarin Chinese being used as a second language on equal footing with English, and to promote its use in trade and investment in the region as well as trade with China. The use of this Asian language by Southeast Asian countries will undoubtedly be a source of pride for us.

Second, to promote the use of the Chinese RMB as the main currency in trade among Southeast Asian countries and between Southeast Asian countries and China, thus reducing the inconveniences to economic and trade exchanges caused by different currencies; to stabilize the financial markets

and exchange rates among countries in the region by promoting capital and money market cooperation, and thereby meet the growing demand of investment and tourism markets.

Third, to promote maritime, air and land transportation cooperation among Southeast Asian countries and between Southeast Asian countries and China; to promote the establishment of land and sea transportation routes passing through Singapore and Malaysia that will bring prosperity to China and Thailand; and to promote the development of transit routes that link up the Pacific and Indian oceans so that the region can supply goods to the world with the shortest time and highest efficiency at the lowest price.

The most important transit routes are undoubtedly those from China to Southeast Asia. They are the channels linking Southeast Asia with the Chinese mainland, from which there is direct access to Europe. The exchanges among Eurasian countries will bring sustainable cultural prosperity which benefits everybody, not just the

elites. If such trend goes on, the entire region will usher in prosperity and stability. Every country has the awareness to safeguard their dignity and the ability to resist interference by foreign forces.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Cooperation between Southeast Asian countries and China is of great significance to safeguard regional security and stability as well as resolve regional disputes. This is the key to embrace peace in the region. Trade, tourism and cultural development are also important to all the countries in Southeast Asia, and will undoubtedly help promote world peace and development.

I hope we can have discussions in order to create a peaceful, developed, prosperous and stable Southeast Asia for the region and the world. I firmly believe we will achieve this goal.

Let us put aside our differences and work together to overcome all difficulties and create a new prospect of peace and stability and sustainable development. ■

Sustainable Peace for Sustainable Future --- Sidelights on Commemoration of the International Day of Peace 2012 & China- Southeast Asia Peace and Development Forum

From September 20 to 22, the Commemoration of the International Day of Peace 2012 & China—Southeast Asia Peace and Development Forum was held in Shenzhen. It was co-sponsored by the Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament (CPAPD), the UN System in China and the Shenzhen Municipal People's Government, and jointly organized by the Chinese Association for International Understanding, the China NGO Network for International Exchanges and China Foundation for Peace and Development. Mr. Wang Yang, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Secretary of the CPC Guangdong Provincial Committee, Mr. Han Qide, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) and President of the CPAPD, attended the forum and delivered speeches. Mr. Wang Rong, Member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Guangdong Provincial Committee and Secretary of the CPC Shenzhen Municipal Committee, gave a welcome address. The UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon also sent a video message to congratulate the opening of the event.

More than 1,000 people attended the

event, including current and former political leaders from Malaysia, Myanmar, Laos, Cambodia, Thailand, East Timor, the Philippines, Vietnam and other Southeast Asian countries, the CPAPD council members, representatives of NGOs and civil groups, experts and scholars as well as local people from all walks of life.

Building Consensus and Maintaining the Hard-Won Peace

The opening ceremony of the Commemoration of the International Day of Peace 2012 & China—Southeast Asia Peace and Development Forum was convened on September 21 which is known as “prime time of the Autumn” in China. Outside the venue in Shenzhen, green silk flags symbolizing peace waved in the wind, while the auditorium was in full capacity.

The theme of the event, “Sustainable Peace for Sustainable Future”, was written on the backdrop of the stage. Around 10 am on September 21, Mr. Wang Yang, Mr. Han Qide and other home and foreign guests walked into the room under thunderous applause.

“Harmony” has always been cherished as a core value since ancient times, Mr. Wang Yang said, and “amity

between people and concord among states” has been a consistent pursuit in the Chinese cultural traditions. The Chinese people once suffered from cruel invasion and bullying. However, such historical experience allows us to keenly understand the value of peace and the importance of development.

China sticks to the path of peaceful development, maintaining world peace for and with our development. In 1992, Mr. Deng Xiaoping said during his visit to South China that socialist China should prove to the world that it is a firm force for maintaining world peace. After two decades, developing China has proved to the world that it has been striving for peaceful, open-type, cooperative and win-win development. It calls for all countries to join in the efforts to cope with different challenges and seek a new way for inclusive development from the perspective of the Community of Destiny, and bear in mind the new concept of cooperation for mutual benefit at the same time. In this way, peace will be more sustainable.

According to Mr. Wang Yang, Guangdong and Southeast Asian countries are close neighbors and thus sharing some common culture and business connections. Globally, there are more than 20 million Guangdong-originated



Opening Ceremony of the International Day of Peace 2012 & China—Southeast Asia Peace and Development Forum.

overseas Chinese and over 70% of them live in Southeast Asia. For more than 20 years, the relationship between China and ASEAN has experienced a number of historical breakthroughs, from comprehensive dialogue partners to good neighbors and mutual trust partners and then to strategic partners. A comprehensive, wide-coverage and multi-level cooperation mode has been set up. Now, we believe that all governments and peoples in the world have found better ways to deal with conflicts and disputes in a more rational and flexible way and solve the problems through dialogues and negotiations so as to promote common development and prosperity.

It is unprecedented in human history for China, with a total population of more than one billion, to take the path of peaceful development. We hope that the international community can acknowledge the long-standing Chinese tradition and culture and understand that the biggest developing country has to overcome a great number of difficul-

ties. We also hope that the expectations and dreams of the Chinese people for sustainable peace, national sovereignty and security, territorial integrity and social stability can be respected and cherished by the international community along with the belief that both the CPC and the Chinese government are sincere in their determination for peaceful development, Mr. Wang Yang added finally.

Mr. Han Qide said that as the biggest non-governmental peace organization in China, the CPAPD has been following the call of the UN to organize commemorative activities on International Day of Peace every year to disseminate the concept of peace. So far, great achievements have been made. Southeast Asian countries and China are close neighbors and their bilateral dialogues have lasted for 21 years.

As developing countries in the same region, we face the same situation and challenges and share similar positions and views on many major issues. We have the same objectives and pursuits.

We understand that the road to regional and global peace and development is no smooth journey. We need to stay together in face of both opportunities and challenges. A peaceful and stable Southeast Asia has offered a conducive atmosphere for China's development and in return, the peaceful development of China has provided opportunities for the development of Southeast Asia. Han called on that to maintain regional peace and stability and to promote cooperation for peaceful development in the region rely on the support of the people as much as the efforts of the governments. We sincerely hope to deepen our friendship and cooperation with all peoples in Southeast Asia and create a regional environment for peaceful development featuring peace, cooperation and harmony on the basis of the existing solid friendship.

A video message from the UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon was played at the opening ceremony. Mr. Ban Ki-moon expressed his high appreciation to the CPAPD for its con-

tribution to maintaining world peace. He also called on all parties involved in conflicts throughout the world to try to solve problems in a peaceful way on the International Day of Peace and make joint efforts to build a safe, just and prosperous future.

Ms. Renata Dessallien, the UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in China, recognized China's role in maintaining world peace. She said China has made valuable contribution through increased participation in peacekeeping operations; the rich cultural heritage of China on peace disseminates the peace-loving thinking is also contribution to world peace. She played the video entitled "2032: The Future We Want" made by the United Nations Development Program. In the video, 32 people from different places in China talked about their expectations for a sustainable future. The video showed the expectations of the Chinese people for a good future and their wishes for peace, arousing strong resonance among attendees.

Mr. Abu Zahar, President of the Senate of Malaysian Parliament, Mr. U Khin Aung Myint, Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw of the Union of Myanmar, and Mr. Asang Laoly, Member of the Central Political Bureau of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and Vice-Premier of Laos, all highly appraised the commemorative activities on the International Day of Peace. They believe that it would be helpful to guide the public on sustainable peace and a sustainable future, which fully embody the eagerness of the Chinese people for long-term peace and stability.

The relationship between China and Southeast Asian countries has been improving through continuously expanding and deepening cooperation in a wide range of fields among each other. This provides a great support for the maintenance of regional peace. Considering the constant global conflicts, to realize a sustainable peace has become a long-term strategic task shouldered by all human beings. It can only be

realized with a clear vision, continuous hard work and innovation as well as great courage to deal with all difficulties and risks. The speakers also stated their opinions on the South China Sea issue and provided suggestions for solutions.

Suggestions on Cooperation for Common Development

On the afternoon of September 21, the plenary session of the Commemoration of the International Day of Peace 2012 & China—Southeast Asia Peace and Development Forum was convened. It was jointly chaired by Mr. Li Jinjun, Vice-Minister of the International Department of the CPC Central Committee (IDCPC) and the CPAPD advisor, Mr. Liu Jingqin, Vice-President of the CPAPD, and Mr. Ung Huot, former Prime Minister of Cambodia and Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors of Cambodian Institute for Cooperation and Peace.

Mr. Xu Qin, Mayor of Shenzhen introduced the development and advantages of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone and stated the assumptions to enhance communication and cooperation with Southeast Asian countries. He said Shenzhen is located in the heart of the China-ASEAN Free Trade Area, and the establishment and continued development of the Free Trade Area presents broader prospects for new cooperation and exchanges between Shenzhen and Southeast Asian countries. Shenzhen would like to strengthen friendship and partnership with Southeast Asian cities to jointly cope with new challenges and realize common development.

Mr. Zhang Jiujuan, CPPCC delegate and former Chinese Ambassador to Thailand, reviewed the development of the relationship between China and ASEAN. He said strengthening trust and eliminating suspicions are fundamental guarantees for a bilateral relationship. As an example, when the

financial crisis hit Southeast Asia in 1997, China decided not to depreciate the RMB to overcome the challenges alongside Southeast Asian peoples, which well manifests that a friend in need is a friend indeed and that mutual trust is important.

Concerning the South China Sea issue, Zhang said the first thing was to observe and review the changes of current international and regional situation from the historical and international perspectives, and then suspicions should be cleared up relying on accumulated mutual trust. He also said that suspicions should also be cleared up through more exchanges and communications. Dr. Surakiart Sathirathai, former Vice Prime Minister of Thailand, expressed opinions on the South China Sea issue. He said international disputes should be settled in a peaceful way based on previous successful examples, and disputes should be changed into agreements while conflicting zones should be changed into mutual development zones. He also gave an example concerning Thailand and Malaysia. The two countries were engaged in mutual development of the disputed territory and shared the benefits together without impact on boundary negotiation. Asia is a "triangular society", where a third party as a mediator is needed to solve conflicts. However, the mediator should not only be able to win the trust and respect of both sides, but also have the will to prevent itself and other external powers from being part of the conflict.

Senator Panfilo M. Lacson from the Philippines mentioned that dialogue and friendship are of great significance to the countries for peaceful co-existence, while conflicts only result in disasters.

The concept of "sustainable peace for sustainable future" deserves the widest promotion. To really recover from the trauma by sanguinary conflicts and wars, these countries should put aside the differences in ideology and religious beliefs. Mr. Mao Rubai, former Chairman of the 10th NPC

Environment Protection and Resources Conservation Committee and the CPAPD Advisor, was quoted as saying “the friendship between the two peoples is the foundation for the healthy development of the relations between the two countries concerned. Therefore, we should work to promote people-to-people exchanges and improve amity between the peoples so as to lay a solid foundation for the development of friendly relations between China and Southeast Asian countries.”

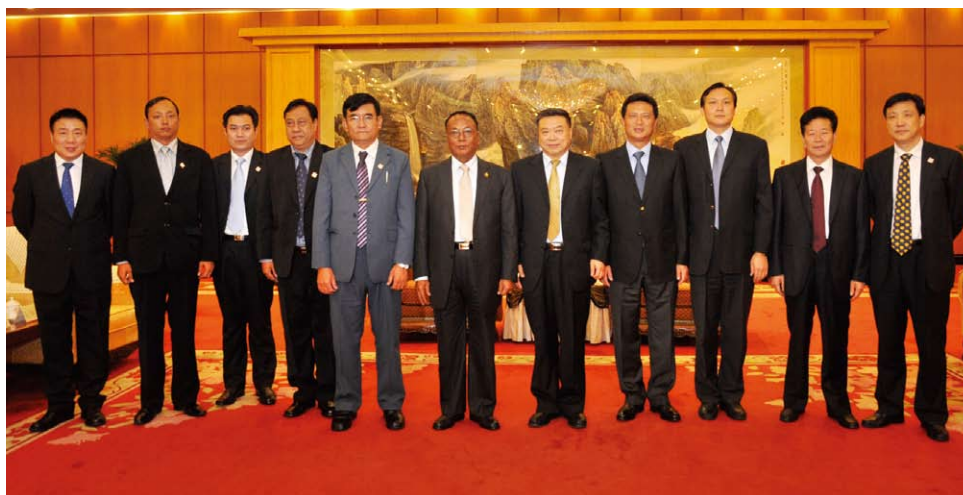
There were sub-forums to enhance communication and cooperation between China and Southeast Asian countries in politics and economic development. Profound dialogues were made under two themes, namely “Political Trust and Peaceful Development of China and Southeast Asian Countries” and “Shenzhen (China)—Southeast Asian Countries Economic and Trade Cooperation Forum”. The guests spoke out their opinions freely.

On September 22, the sponsors of the event held a series of supporting activities on the Kite Square of the Shenzhen Lianhua Mountain Park, including the signing activity themed on “Peace for Development” and pigeons releasing. The home and foreign guests also drew pictures together with local children to express their expectations for a peaceful future. The peace pigeons flew with expectations and wishes of the Chinese and Southeast Asian peoples for ever-lasting peace in the region.

The participating political leaders and experts unanimously agreed that the commemorative event was convened at a right time when further development of the relationship between China and Southeast Asian countries was especially needed. Sound common development will be achieved, and regional stability and world peace will be well maintained as long as the parties concerned can uphold the principles of political mutual trust, treat each other with sincerity and maintain frequent exchanges. 🇨🇳



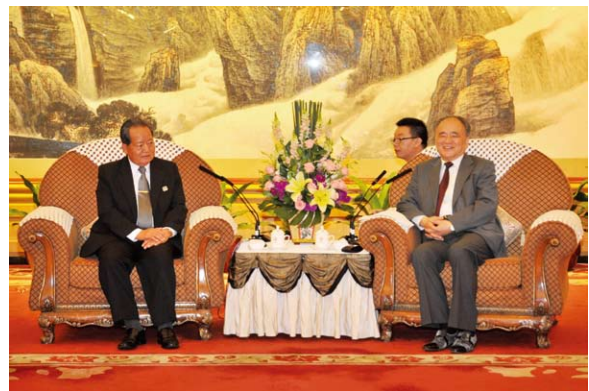
Happy Conversations on Peace among the Leaders.



Li Jinjun, Vice Minister of the IDCPC and CPAPD advisor, meets with U Khin Aung Myint, Pyidaungsu Hluttaw and Amyotha Hluttaw of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar.



Ung Huot, former prime minister of Cambodia, is painting with children.



- | | |
|---|--|
| ① | ① 新闻发布会现场
<i>A scene of the press conference.</i> |
| ② | ② 与会嘉宾与深圳小朋友共同绘画后合影
<i>Attendees to the conference pose for a group picture with their painting partners, children from Shenzhen.</i> |
| ③ | ③ 中外嘉宾共同放飞和平鸽
<i>Attendees release pigeons of peace.</i> |
| ④ | ④ 和裁会顾问毛如柏会见老挝人革党中央政治局委员、
副总理阿桑·劳里
<i>Mr. Mao Rubai, CPAPD advisor, meets Asang Laoly, Vice Premier of Laos.</i> |
| ⑤ | ⑤ 国术之光表演阐述中国的“和”文化
<i>Chinese martial arts troupe illustrates the essence of harmony highly regarded in Chinese culture with their performance.</i> |

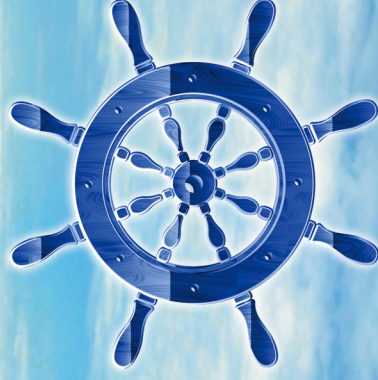
当代世界杂志

CONTEMPORARY WORLD

中共中央对外联络部主管
中国社科类核心期刊
中国期刊方阵“双效期刊”

全球视角 权威解析
高端论坛

《当代世界》依托中联部和中央其他高层外事机构，以及海内外智库丰富的信息资源，集聚众多知名国际问题专家的智慧，权威解析世界热点、难点和焦点问题，深度剖析国际关系和世界政党政治的发展变化，全方位、多角度传递世界各国政治、经济、军事、社会、文化、生活等方面的资讯。是国人看世界、世界看中国的重要窗口。



邮发代号：82-723 国际刊号：ISSN1006-4206 国内刊号：CN11-3535/D
每份定价：12.00元 全年定价：144.00元
户 名：《当代世界》杂志社
开 户 行：中国工商银行北京会城门支行
账 号：0200041409014411103
地 址：北京市海淀区复兴路4号（100860）
电 话：010-83908404 83909012 83908407（编辑部） 83908408（发行部）
E-mail: ddsjcn@263.net http: //www. ddsjcn. com