图书基本信息

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前言

The year 2009 had special historical significance, as it marked the 60th anniversary of both the founding of the People's Republic of Chinaand New China's diplomacy. The Chinese people celebrated the 60thbirthday of the People's Republic and successfully dealt with the unprecedented international financial crisis. China's international standingrose further and its role and influence in the world received more attention than ever. The year 2009 was a fruitful year for China's diplomacy. In the faceof complex and profound changes in the international situation, we focused on addressing the financial crisis and used multilateral summits as the principal platform of our diplomatic efforts. Drawing on innovation indiplomatic theory and practice as a key driving force and adopting coordination as our fundamental approach, we seized opportunities and addressed challenges coming our way. We stepped up efforts to handlerelations with major countries, grew amicable and friendly relations withour neighbors in an all-round way, deepened solidarity and cooperation with other developing countries, advanced multilateral diplomacy and intensified efforts to strengthen economic, security, public diplomacy, etc. We firmly safeguarded China's sovereignty, security and development interests as well as the important period of strategic opportunities for China's development, and contributed to peace, stability and prosperity in our region and the world at large.

内容概要

《中国外交2010年(英文版)》内容简介:China's Foreign Affairsis compiled by the Depart-ment of Policy Planning of the Foreign Ministry with a purpose to make clear the Chinese Government's foreign policy and its views on the international situation, so as to help Chinese and foreign readers understand China's foreign affairs.

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BarbudaArgentinaArmeniaAustraliaAustriaAzerbaijanBahamasBathrainBangladeshBarbadosBelarusBelgiumBenin BoliviaBosnia and HerzegovinaBotswanaBrazilBrunei

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章节摘录

The Iranian nuclear issue remained in a deadlock by and large. The Obama administration stated its readiness to have face-to-face dialoguewith Iran but refused to renounce any option on the Iranian nuclear issue. The result of Iran's tenth presidential election held on 12 June led tointernal disputes and chaos. On 9 September, Iran submitted to China, the United States, Russia, the UK, France and Germany (P5+1) a newpackage proposal on its negotiation with P5 + 1, signaling Iran's readinessto discuss political security, international and economic issues. On 21September, Iran sent a letter to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to inform it of a new nuclear fuel enrichment plant underconstruction in Qom. The IAEA inspected the uranium enrichment facilityat Qom on 25 October. In his new report on the Iranian nuclear issuesubmitted on 16 November, the IAEA Director General said that Iran hadfailed to inform the IAEA beforehand of the building of the Qom nuclearfacility, which violated relevant regulations of the comprehensivesafeguards agreements. Meanwhile, Iran had several rounds ofnegotiations with P5 + 1 and the IAEA on shipping low-enriched uranium to other countries for processing and buying back uranium of 20% concentration. The negotiations did not make progress due to apparent divergences between the two sides, and the U.S. threatened moresanctions on Iran. Iraq continued to make headway in political and economicreconstruction, but its security situation remained volatile with aresurgence of terrorist violent activities. The State of Law Coalition led by Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki won the majority in Iraq's provincialelection in January. The Strategic Framework Agreement for aRelationship of Friendship and Cooperation Between the United States of America and the Republic of Iraq and US-Iraq Status of Forces Agreementwent into force in January, stipulating the establishment and development of long-term friendship and cooperation between the two countries and afull withdrawal of US forces in Iraq no later than the end of 2011.

编辑推荐

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