

<<中国外交2009年版英文精>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<中国外交2009年版英文精>>

13位ISBN编号：9787501236497

10位ISBN编号：7501236496

出版时间：2009-11

出版时间：世界知识出版社

作者：中华人民共和国外交部政策研究司 编

页数：667

译者：外交部翻译室

版权说明：本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介，请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问：<http://www.tushu007.com>

内容概要

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

书籍目录

Chapter 1 INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN 2008 1. An Overview 2. Regional Developments 3. Special Events Chapter 2 CHINA'S DIPLOMACY IN 2008 1. An Overview 2. China's External Relations 3. Special Events Chapter 3 CHINA'S RELATIONS WITH COUNTRIES HAVING DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH CHINA Afghanistan Albania Algeria Andorra Angola Antigua and Barbuda Argentina Armenia Australia Austria Azerbaijan Bahamas Bahrain Bangladesh Barbados Belarus Belgium Benin Bolivia Bosnia and Herzegovina Botswana Brazil Brunei Darussalam Bulgaria Burundi Cambodia Cameroon Canada Cape Verde Central African Republic Chad Chile Colombia Comoros Congo Cook Islands Costa Rica Cote d'Ivoire Croatia Cuba Cyprus Czech Denmark Djibouti Dominica DPRK D. R. Congo Ecuador Egypt Equatorial Guinea Eritrea Estonia Ethiopia Fiji Finland France Gabon Georgia Germany Ghana Greece Grenada Guinea Guinea-Bissau Guyana Hungary Iceland India Indonesia Iran Iraq Ireland Israel Italy Jamaica Japan Jordan Kazakhstan Kenya Kuwait Kyrgyzstan Laos Latvia Lebanon Lesotho Liberia Libya Liechtenstein Lithuania Luxembourg Macedonia Madagascar Malawi Malaysia Maldives Mali Malta Mauritania Mauritius Mexico Micronesia, F.S. Moldova Monaco Mongolia Montenegro Morocco Mozambique Myanmar Namibia Nepal The Netherlands New Zealand Niger Nigeria Niue Norway Oman Pakistan Palestine Papua New Guinea Peru The Philippines Poland Portugal Qatar ROK Romania Russia Rwanda Samoa San Marino Saudi Arabia Senegal Serbia Seychelles Sierra Leone Singapore Slovakia Slovenia Somalia South Africa Spain Sri Lanka Sudan Suriname Sweden Switzerland Syria Tajikistan Tanzania Thailand Timor-Leste Togo Tonga Trinidad and Tobago Tunisia Turkey Turkmenistan Uganda Ukraine United Arab Emirates United Kingdom United States of America Uruguay Uzbekistan Vanuatu Venezuela Vietnam Yemen Zambia Zimbabwe Chapter 4 CHINA'S RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS Chapter 5 CHINA'S DIPLOMATIC WORK CONCERNING ARMS CONTROL, DISARMAMENT AND NON-PROLIFERATION Chapter 6 TREATIES AND LEGAL ASPECTS OF CHINA'S DIPLOMACY Chapter 7 PRESS AND INFORMATION WORK IN CHINA'S DIPLOMACY Chapter 8 CONSULAR WORK CHRONICLE OF CHINA'S MAJOR DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITIES IN IMPORTANT DIPLOMATIC DOCUMENTS IN 2008 Appendixes Editor's Note

章节摘录

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

编辑推荐

《中国外交2009(英文版)》由世界知识出版社出版。

版权说明

本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介, 请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问:<http://www.tushu007.com>