

<<中国外交2010年>>

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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 China and New China's diplomacy. The Chinese people celebrated the 60th birthday of the People's Republic and successfully dealt with the unprecedented international financial crisis. China's international standing rose 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 face of 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 in diplomatic 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 handle relations with major countries, grew amicable and friendly relations with our 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.

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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.

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The Iranian nuclear issue remained in a deadlock by and large. The Obama administration stated its readiness to have face-to-face dialogue with 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 to internal disputes and chaos. On 9 September, Iran submitted to China, the United States, Russia, the UK, France and Germany (P5 + 1) a new package proposal on its negotiation with P5 + 1, signaling Iran's readiness to discuss political security, international and economic issues. On 21 September, Iran sent a letter to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to inform it of a new nuclear fuel enrichment plant under construction in Qom. The IAEA inspected the uranium enrichment facility at Qom on 25 October. In his new report on the Iranian nuclear issues submitted on 16 November, the IAEA Director General said that Iran had failed to inform the IAEA beforehand of the building of the Qom nuclear facility, which violated relevant regulations of the comprehensive safeguards agreements. Meanwhile, Iran had several rounds of negotiations 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 more sanctions on Iran. Iraq continued to make headway in political and economic reconstruction, but its security situation remained volatile with a resurgence of terrorist violent activities. The State of Law Coalition led by Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki won the majority in Iraq's provincial election in January. The Strategic Framework Agreement for a Relationship of Friendship and Cooperation Between the United States of America and the Republic of Iraq and US-Iraq Status of Forces Agreement went into force in January, stipulating the establishment and development of long-term friendship and cooperation between the two countries and a full withdrawal of US forces in Iraq no later than the end of 2011.

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