

China's Armed Forces: 30 Years of UN Peacekeeping Operations (II)

中国军队参加联合国维和行动30年（下）

3. Training Foreign Peacekeepers

China's armed forces are willing to share their peacekeeping assets in a spirit of win-win. They have actively helped other TCCs improve training, build capability to respond to complex situation, and better perform in the UNPKOs. In the past five years, China has provided 20 training programs to over 1,500 peacekeepers from more than 60 countries, covering civilian protection and courses for senior mission officials, trainers, military professionals, and female officers. The Chinese military provided assistance in demining and trained more than 300 professionals from countries including Cambodia, Laos, Ethiopia, Sudan, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. The Chinese Ministry of Public Security also trained more than 1,000 foreign peacekeeping police officers.

4. Military Aid Gratis to the African Union (AU)

Africa has the greatest need for peacekeeping. In order to help the African countries improve their ability to maintain peace and stability, and provide African solutions to African issues, the PLA has honored China's commitment of gratis military aid to the value of USD100 million to support the African Standby Force and the African Capacity for Immediate Response to Crisis. The first installment of the aid including military equipment and supplies has been delivered to the AU, and Chinese military experts have been sent to complete the hand-over and provide end-user training. The PLA has agreed with the AU on the arrangement of the next aid installments.

5. The First Peacekeeping Helicopter Unit in Operation

The PLA helicopter unit made its first flight on a peacekeeping mission in August 2017. China's armed forces deployed their first peacekeeping helicopter unit of 140 troops to the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID). The unit was composed of four medium multi-purpose helicopters and tasked with force delivery, operational support, search and rescue, medical evacuation, and logistic supply. The unit adapted itself to the unknown complexities of overseas missions and fulfilled multiple high-risk tasks. It has become an essential airborne arm of UNAMID and a pillar of the UN peacekeeping operations in Darfur.

6. China-UN Peace and Development Fund in Support of the UNPKOs

To support the UN efforts for peace and advance multilateral cooperation, China has established a China-UN Peace and Development Fund. From 2016 to 2019, the fund financed 52 peace and security projects to a total value of USD33.62 million. Twenty-three of these projects were in support of the UNPKOs, which

（三）完成为各国培训维和人员任务

中国军队秉持资源共享、合作共赢的精神，积极帮助其他出兵国提高训练水平，增强应对复杂环境能力，更好遂行联合国维和任务。5年来，先后举办了保护平民、维和特派团高级官员、维和教官、维和军事专业人员、女性维和军官等20批专业培训，为60多个国家训练维和人员1500余人。中国军队开展扫雷援助项目，为柬埔寨、老挝、埃塞俄比亚、苏丹、赞比亚、津巴布韦等国培训扫雷人员300余人。此外，中国公安部培训多国维和警务人员1000余人。

（四）向非盟提供无偿军事援助

维和行动的主要需求在非洲。为支持非洲国家提高自身维和维稳能力，以非洲方式解决非洲问题，中国军队积极落实对非盟1亿美元无偿军事援助，支持非洲常备军和危机应对快速反应部队建设。迄今为止，中国军队已向非盟交付首批军援装备和物资，派遣军事专家组对非方人员进行交装培训，并与非盟就下一阶段军援安排达成一致。

（五）派出首支维和直升机分队遂行任务

中国战鹰为和平翱翔。2017年8月，中国军队向非盟-联合国达尔富尔混合行动（联非达团）派出140人的首支直升机分队部署到位，编配4架中型多用途直升机，主要承担部队投送、行动支援、人员搜救后送、后勤补给等任务。中国维和直升机分队在海外陌生复杂环境下完成多个高风险任务，成为联非达团重要的军事航空力量，为联合国在苏丹达尔富尔地区的维和行动提供了重要支撑。

（六）设立中国-联合国和平与发展基金支持联合国维和行动

为更好支持联合国和平事业，促进多边合作，中国设立了中-联合国和平与发展基金。2016年至2019年，中国-联合国和平与发展基金在和平安全领域共开

cost USD10.38 million. The goal of these projects is to strengthen coordination and planning of the UNPKOs, increase African peacekeeping capacity, provide protection for peacekeepers, and improve lives in Sudan's Darfur, Mali and other mission areas.

IV. Active Efforts for Greater International Cooperation

World peace is the responsibility of all countries and peacekeeping calls for expanding multilateral cooperation. China's armed forces have cooperated on peacekeeping with over 90 countries and 10 international and regional organizations. They have enhanced mutual understanding, shared experience, extended practical cooperation, strengthened bilateral and multilateral relations, and promoted peacekeeping capability through exchange of visits, expert discussions, joint exercises and training, and personnel training.

1. Strengthening Strategic Communication to Build Consensus on Peacekeeping

Better strategic communication with the UN leadership is an important means to move the UNPKOs forward. Since 2012, President Xi Jinping has had 11 meetings with UN Secretary-Generals, proposed Chinese ideas and Chinese solutions for world peace and development on multiple international occasions, and reiterated China's support for the UNPKOs. In 2015, President Xi Jinping attended the Leaders' Summit on Peacekeeping at UNHQ and presented proposals that the basic principles of peacekeeping should be strictly followed, the peacekeeping system needs to be improved, rapid response needs to be enhanced, and greater support and help should be given to Africa. Accordingly, China's armed forces are resolved to implement the consensus reached by the leaders. They have strengthened communication with relevant UN agencies, attended several sessions of the UN Peacekeeping Defense Ministerial and the UN Chiefs of Defense Conference, and actively promoted peacekeeping cooperation.

China's armed forces are committed to strengthening bilateral and multilateral communication for better understanding and mutual trust. They have carried out active peacekeeping cooperation with the militaries of countries including Russia, Pakistan, Cambodia, Indonesia, Vietnam, France, Germany, the UK, and the US. Through reciprocal visits, China's armed forces and their foreign counterparts have strengthened communication on policies, made cooperation plans, and advanced friendly state-to-state and military-to-military relations. In May 2010, the first China-US consultation on the UNPKOs was held in Beijing. In April 2015, the defense ministers of China and Vietnam signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) on peacekeeping cooperation between the two ministries in Beijing. That same year, China conducted the first BRICS consultation on the UNPKOs with Brazil, Russia, India and South Africa. In February 2017, the first China-UK dialogue on peacekeeping operations was held in the UK. In April 2018, military advisers of Russia, France, the UK and the US to the UN Military Staff Committee visited China and exchanged extensive views on the UNPKOs with the Chinese side. In May, the defense ministries of China and Pakistan signed a protocol on policy collaboration with regard to the UNPKOs. In October, the German defense minister visited the Training Base of the Peacekeeping Affairs Center of the Chinese Ministry of National Defense (MND), and a peacekeeping delegation from the Chinese MND visited the German Armed Forces United Nations Training Centre.

展52个项目，使用资金约3362万美元。其中23个项目涉及支持联合国维和行动，使用资金约1038万美元，包括联合国维和行动统筹规划、非洲维和能力建设、维和人员安保、在苏丹达尔富尔与马里等维和行动中的民生项目等。

四、中国军队积极推动维和国际合作

世界和平需要各国共同维护，维和行动需要多方加强合作。中国军队先后与90多个国家、10多个国际和地区组织开展维和交流与合作，通过团组互访、专家交流、联演联训、人员培训等形式增进相互了解，交流经验做法，加强务实合作，密切双多边关系，不断提升维和能力。

(一) 加强战略沟通，凝聚维和共识

加强与联合国高层的战略沟通，是联合国维和行动向前发展的重要途径。2012年以来，习近平主席11次会见联合国秘书长，在多个国际场合就世界和平与发展提出中国主张、中国方案，表达支持联合国维和行动的立场。2015年，习近平主席出席联合国维和峰会，提出恪守维和基本原则、完善维和行动体系、提高快速反应水平、加大对非洲的帮扶等主张。中国军队坚决贯彻落实领导人达成的共识，加强与联合国相关机构密切沟通，多次参加联合国维和部长级会议、联合国维和出兵国参谋长会议，积极推动维和领域合作。

加强双多边沟通交流，增进理解互信。中国军队与俄罗斯、巴基斯坦、柬埔寨、印尼、越南、法国、德国、英国、美国等国军队在维和领域积极开展互访，加强政策沟通，规划维和合作，助推两国两军友好关系发展。2010年5月，首次中美维和事务磋商在北京举行。2015年4月，中国与越南两国国防部长在北京签署两国国防部维和领域合作备忘录；同年，中国同巴西、俄罗斯、印度、南非首次举行金砖国家维和事务磋商。2017年2月，首次中英维和事务磋商在英国举行。2018年4月，联合国军事参谋团的俄、法、英、美军事代表访华，同中方就维和行动进行广泛交流；5月，中国与巴基斯坦签署维和行动政策合作议定书；10月，德国国防部长参访中国国防部维和事务中心培训基地，中国国防部维和代表团参访德国国防军联合国中心。

(二) 分享经验做法，贡献中国智慧

相互学习借鉴，开展经验交流，是改进联合国维和行动的有效方式。中国军队积极开展维和领域国际交

2. Contributing Chinese Wisdom and Sharing Experience

Sharing experience and learning from each other is an effective approach to improving the UNPKOs. China's armed forces have actively conducted international exchanges on peacekeeping. The PLA sent delegations to visit the peacekeeping training facilities of countries including Argentina, Finland and Germany, and received more than 180 visits from other countries and international organizations including the UN and the AU. China has hosted over ten international events on peacekeeping, including the Sino-UK Seminar on Peacekeeping Operations, the International Seminar on Challenges of Peace Operations—Into the 21st Century, the China-ASEAN Seminar on Peacekeeping Operations, and the 2009 Beijing International Symposium on UN Peacekeeping Operations. Meanwhile, Chinese peacekeeping troops in Mali, Sudan, South Sudan, the DRC, Liberia, and Lebanon have exchanged experience with their counterparts from France, Senegal and Spain.

China's armed forces have participated extensively in UN peacekeeping consultations and policy-making, and provided input on the UNPKOs. They have played a dynamic role in the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations of the UN General Assembly and the TCC Contingent-Owned Equipment (COE) Working Group, invited officials from the UN High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations and the UN Security Council to China, and offered suggestions on reforming UN peacekeeping, raising its effectiveness, and ensuring the safety and security of peacekeepers. Expert meetings have been hosted by China to draft and review documents including the United Nations Peacekeeping Missions Military Engineer Unit Manual and the Military Peacekeeping-Intelligence Handbook, and Chinese experts have been sent to participate in updating the manuals of UN peacekeeping infantry, force protection, aviation, transport, medical support units and civil-military cooperation.

3. Extending Cooperation on Joint Exercises and Training to Build Capability

Joint exercises and training are important as a means of improving the UN's peacekeeping capability and its talent pool. To learn from each other and improve skills, China's armed forces have conducted various peacekeeping exercises and training with the UN, and with relevant countries and regional organizations. In June and July 2009, China and Mongolia held a joint exercise codenamed Peacekeeping Mission-2009 in Beijing. In addition, China's armed forces have sent military personnel to participate in multilateral engagements including the ADMM-Plus Experts' Working Group Table-Top Exercise on Peacekeeping Operations in the Philippines in February 2014, the Khan Quest multinational peacekeeping exercises in Mongolia from 2015 to 2019, the ADMM-Plus Experts' Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations and Humanitarian Mine Action field training exercises in India in March 2016 and in Indonesia in September 2019, peacekeeping table-top exercises in Thailand in May 2016 and May 2018, and the multinational computer-assisted command-post exercise Viking 18 in Brazil in April 2018.

China's armed forces established a specialized peacekeeping training institution in June 2009. Since then, the PLA has run over 20 international training programs for UN peacekeepers, including the UN Military Observers Course, the UN Staff Officers Course, the UN Peacekeeping Training of Trainers Course for Francophone

流, 派出维和专业团组访问阿根廷、芬兰、德国等国军队维和培训机构。180余次接待各国和联合国、非盟等国际组织代表团参观访问。举办“中英维和研讨会”“21世纪和平行动面临的挑战国际研讨会”“中国-东盟维和研讨会”“2009北京国际维和研讨会”等10多项大型维和国际研讨活动。在马里、苏丹、南苏丹、刚果(金)、利比里亚、黎巴嫩的中国维和部队与法国、塞内加尔、西班牙等国维和部队交流分享经验做法。

中国军队广泛参与联合国维和专题审议和政策制定, 为维和行动发展贡献智慧。积极参加联大维和特委会、出兵国自携装备会议, 邀请联合国维和行动高级别评审专家组、安理会代表团访华, 就联合国维和行动改革、提高维和行动效能、保障维和人员安全等建言献策; 组织《联合国维和工兵分队手册》《联合国维和军事情报手册》等专家编审国际会议, 派专家参加联合国维和步兵、警卫、航空、运输、卫勤、军民合作等指导手册编写修订。

(三) 深化联演联训, 共同提升能力

开展维和领域联演联训, 是提升遂行联合国维和行动任务能力, 培养储备维和人才的重要举措。中国军队通过多种形式, 与联合国、有关国家和地区组织开展维和演训活动, 相互借鉴, 共同提高。2009年6月至7月, 中国与蒙古国在北京举办“维和使命-2009”联合训练; 2014年2月, 派员赴菲律宾参加东盟10+8多国维和桌面推演; 2015年至2019年, 每年派实兵赴蒙古国参加“可汗探索”多国维和演习; 2016年3月、2019年9月, 分别派实兵赴印度、印尼参加东盟10+8维和与人道主义扫雷行动联合演习; 2016年5月、2018年5月, 两次派员赴泰国参加多国维和桌面推演; 2018年4月派员赴巴西参加“维京”多国模拟指挥所推演。

2009年6月中国军队组建维和专业培训机构以来, 举办联合国军事观察员、联合国维和参谋军官、联合国非洲法语区维和教官、联合国维和行动规划管理等各类国际培训班20余期。积极邀请联合国专家和有关国家资深教官来华授课交流, 强化维和部队和维和军事专业人员部署前培训。先后派维和教官赴澳大利亚、德国、荷兰、瑞士、泰国、越南等国维和培训机构施训, 派出100多名军官参加联合国及各出兵国举办的维和培训或观摩。

五、中国军队服务构建人类命运共同体

当今世界正经历百年未有之大变局, 新冠肺炎疫情

Countries, and the UN Senior National Planners Course. The PLA has also invited UN experts and senior instructors from other countries for pre-deployment training of Chinese peacekeeping troops and military professionals, and sent instructors to assist peacekeeping training in countries including Australia, Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Thailand, and Vietnam. More than 100 PLA officers have attended courses or observed exercises hosted by the UN or other TCCs.

V. Contributing to Building a Community with a Shared Future for Mankind

The world is going through profound changes unseen in a century, and the COVID-19 pandemic is accelerating such changes. Uncertainties and destabilizing factors in the international security situation are on the rise, and there are diverse threats to world peace. The UNPKOs are faced with multiple challenges, including increasing constraints, heavier tasks, and a more complex security environment. China will continue to play its part as a permanent member of the UN Security Council, firmly support and participate in the UNPKOs, actively respond to the Action for Peacekeeping (A4P) initiative, and support reasonable and necessary reforms in the UNPKOs. China will contribute its fair share to building an open, inclusive, clean, and beautiful world that enjoys lasting peace, universal security and common prosperity.

1. Upholding the Vision of a Community with a Shared Future for Mankind and Working Together to Promote World Peace

In today's world, people in conflict-ridden areas are still suffering. They have a deep yearning for peace, higher hopes of the UN, and greater expectations of peacekeeping operations. Countries should treat each other with respect and equality. Disputes and problems should be settled through dialogue and consultation with the maximum sincerity and patience. No country should willfully resort to threat or use of force, or undermine world peace and the national interests of sovereign states. Instead, countries should commit themselves to raising the awareness that people across the world are members of a community of shared destiny. They should uphold humanitarianism, and increase support for and participation in the UNPKOs. China will continue to fulfill its responsibilities as a major country, scale up support for and involvement in the UNPKOs, and join forces with other countries to promote a sound and reasonable UN peacekeeping reform. China's armed forces will endeavor to play a stronger role in the UNPKOs, comprehensively improve peacekeeping capability, faithfully fulfill their responsibilities, and contribute more to world peace.

2. Improving the Peacekeeping System and Addressing Both the Symptoms and Root Causes of Conflict

Only by giving equal attention to development and security and by addressing both the symptoms and root causes of conflict can sustainable peace be assured. Peacekeeping operations should be aligned with preventive diplomacy and other peace-related endeavors, and at the same time coordinated with political mediation, rule of law, national reconciliation, and improvement of living standards. China supports the UN in improving the peacekeeping system. With a focus on the

全球大流行使这个大变局加速变化，国际安全形势不稳定性不确定性增加，世界和平面临多元威胁。联合国维和行动受制因素日趋增多，职能任务日趋繁重，安全环境日趋复杂，面临多重挑战和考验。中国将继续发挥安理会常任理事国作用，坚定支持和参与联合国维和行动，积极响应联合国“为维和而行动”倡议，支持对联合国维和行动进行合理必要改革，为建设持久和平、普遍安全、共同繁荣、开放包容、清洁美丽的世界作出应有贡献。

(一) 秉持人类命运共同体理念，携手维护世界和平

当今世界，冲突地区人民依然饱受战乱之苦，对和平的渴望更加强烈，对联合国的期待更加殷切，对维和行动的期盼更加迫切。各国应相互尊重、平等相待，以最大诚意和耐心，坚持通过对话协商解决矛盾和问题，不能动辄诉诸武力或以武力相威胁，破坏世界和平、损害主权国家利益。各国应增强人类命运共同体意识，弘扬人道主义精神，更加坚定支持和积极参加联合国维和行动。中国将继续履行大国责任，加大对联合国维和行动的支持力度，同其他国家一道，推动联合国维和行动改革朝着健康合理方向发展。中国军队将继续加大联合国维和行动参与力度，全面提升维和能力，忠实履行使命任务，为维护世界和平作出更大贡献。

(二) 推动完善维和行动体系，标本兼治解决冲突根源

发展和安全并重，标本兼治解决冲突根源，和平才可可持续。维和行动既要同预防外交、维护和平纵向衔接，也要同政治斡旋、推进法治、民族和解、民生改善等横向配合。中国支持联合国构建更加完善的维和行动体系，在聚焦维和行动根本任务的同时，将有限的资源更多投入发展领域，充分尊重当事国政府根据国情自主选择社会制度和发展道路的权利，尊重当事国人民的生存权和发展权，使当事国能够集中力量进行发展重建，巩固和平成果，实现可持续和平。中国军队在维和行动中，将一如既往为冲突国家和地区创造安全稳定环境，积极参与医疗卫生、人道救援、环境保护、民生发展、社会重建等工作，提供更多公共服务产品，努力使当地人民享受和平发展的红利。

(三) 坚持共商共建优势互补，构筑新型维和伙伴关系

出兵国和出资国都是维和行动的重要贡献者。各国

primary tasks of the UNPKOs, a bigger share of limited resources should be allocated to development. China advocates that the rights of host-nation governments to independently choose social systems and development paths based on their national conditions, and local people's rights to subsistence and development should be respected. Only then will host nations be able to focus on development and reconstruction so that peacekeeping gains and sustainable peace are secured. In the UNPKOs, China's armed forces will, as always, contribute to a safe and stable environment for countries and regions in conflict. They will actively participate in medical support and health care, humanitarian assistance, environmental protection, improving lives, and social reconstruction, and provide more public services to enable the local people to enjoy the benefits of peaceful development.

3. Pursuing Extensive Consultation, Joint Contribution, and Mutual Complementarity and Building a New Type of Peacekeeping Partnership

Both TCCs and FCCs are important contributors to the UNPKOs. In peacekeeping, all countries should shoulder their respective responsibilities, follow the principles of consultation and collaboration, and leverage each other's strengths for greater synergy. China supports the UN's efforts to improve peacekeeping partnerships by strengthening coordination among the Security Council, the Secretariat, TCCs and host nations, and optimizing the UN's coordination and collaboration with regional and sub-regional organizations. China's armed forces will actively respond to the triangular cooperation initiated by the UN, and provide all possible support to other TCCs and regional and sub-regional organizations in terms of technology, equipment, personnel and funding.

4. Supporting the UN Efforts to Refine Security Council Mandates and Improve Peacekeeping Effectiveness

Security Council mandates are the basis and guidelines for UN peacekeeping missions, and a decisive factor in the legitimacy and effectiveness of the UNPKOs. When developing and renewing peacekeeping mandates, it is necessary to take into account various factors such as national conditions and the actual needs of host nations, and the capability of the TCCs. It is also important to reset the priorities and main lines of action at each phase in accordance with changing needs. China supports the establishment of an accountability mechanism for peacekeeping performance by the UN, the economic use of resources, and the employment of advanced technology with a view to improving the effectiveness of the UNPKOs and fulfilling the role they are expected to play. China is in favor of the UN measures in helping developing countries build peacekeeping and stabilization capability, improving troop and equipment capacities, and enabling peacekeeping forces to perform their duties. China's armed forces will continue to train more excellent professionals for other countries.

5. Giving Full Play to the PCRS and Enhancing Rapid Response

The PCRS is an important guarantee for the UN's rapid response to crises and conflicts. China supports the UN in strengthening the PCRS and will first select and deploy the units of the standby force that meet the UN standards. China's armed forces

在维和领域应承担起各自应有责任，按照共商共建原则，优势互补，形成合力。中国支持联合国积极构筑维和伙伴关系，加强安理会、秘书处同出兵国和当事国在维和行动方面的协调，加强与区域和次区域组织在维和方面的分工协作。中国军队将积极响应联合国倡导的三方合作机制，在技术、装备、人员、资金等方面为其他出兵国以及区域或次区域组织维和行动提供力所能及的支持。

(四) 支持改进安理会维和授权，全面提升维和行动效能

安理会授权是维和特派团开展行动的依据和指南，是决定维和行动合法性和有效性的关键因素。制定和更新维和行动授权，要综合考虑当事国国情和实际需求，以及出兵国能力等各方面因素，并根据需求变化，不断调整各阶段优先任务和工作重点。中国支持联合国设立绩效问责机制，节约使用资源，加强高新技术运用，提高维和行动效能，确保维和行动发挥应有作用。中国支持联合国采取多种措施，帮助发展中国家加强维和维稳能力建设、提升人员素质和装备水平、增强维和部队履职能力。中国军队将继续为各国培训更多的优秀专业人才。

(五) 充分发挥能力待命机制作用，提高快速反应水平

联合国维和能力待命机制是快速应对危机冲突的重要保障。中国支持联合国推动维和能力待命机制建设，优先选择和部署符合联合国标准的待命部队。中国军队将按照相关机制建设要求，继续加强8000人规模维和待命部队建设，保持高水平待命状态，可根据需要派遣水面舰艇、快反等多种类型部队参加维和行动。

(六) 积极应对多种风险威胁，切实保障维和人员安全

维和行动环境日益恶化和复杂，只有确保维和人员自身安全，才能更有效地执行联合国安理会授权。中国主张维和行动应系统性应对日益增长的传统及非传统安全威胁，支持联合国综合施策，加强信息搜集和分享，提高预警和威胁感知能力，改善安防装备和设施，提升医疗救护水平，加强传染病防治应对，全方位保障维和人员的安全与健康。

结束语

75年前，世界人民经过浴血奋战，付出巨大代价和

will follow the PCRS criteria, continue to build the 8,000-troop peacekeeping standby force and maintain a high level of preparedness. Surface ships, rapid response units and other capabilities can be provided to the UNPKOs if needed.

6. Proactively Addressing Risks and Threats and Ensuring the Safety and Security of Peacekeepers

The operational environment of the UN missions is becoming more hostile and complicated. Only by ensuring the personal safety and security of peacekeepers can the mandates of UN Security Council be effectively fulfilled. With a view to fully protecting the safety, security and health of peacekeepers, China advocates a systematic approach to addressing the increasing traditional and non-traditional security threats, and stands for comprehensive UN solutions to strengthen information collection and sharing, reinforce early warning and risk awareness, upgrade security equipment and facilities, improve medical services, and enhance the prevention and control of infectious diseases.

Closing Remarks

Seventy-five years ago, people across the world won an epic victory against fascism, following a heroic struggle and huge sacrifice. A UN-centered international system was then established. Looking back through history, people are more keenly aware that peace has not come easily and to safeguard it requires great effort. At present, humanity is at a crossroads: Peace or war, cooperation or confrontation, progress or regress—these are significant choices that all countries need to make.

Peace needs to be fought for and safeguarded. China is firmly committed to the path of peaceful development, and hopes that other countries will also pursue peaceful development. Only when all countries do so, can common development, peaceful coexistence, and world peace be secured. As always, China's armed forces will continue to provide unfailing support for the UNPKOs, fulfill their commitments to safeguarding peace, and bring greater confidence and hope to conflict-ridden areas and local people. China is ready to join hands with all peace-loving nations to champion and pursue multilateralism, and uphold the international system centered on the UN and the basic norms of international relations underpinned by the purposes and principles of the UN Charter. China will exert itself in building a community with a shared future for mankind, and in making the world a better place.

Annex I

Timeline of Activities in UNPKOs

In April 1990, China's armed forces dispatched five military observers to UNTSO and embarked on a new voyage as a participant in the UNPKOs.

In April 1992, China's armed forces dispatched an engineer unit of 400 troops to UNTAC. This was the first formed military unit committed by China to the UNPKOs.

In September 2000, Chinese President Jiang Zemin addressed the UN Security Council summit and expanded on China's stance on the functions of the Security Council, the UNPKOs and African issues.

In December 2001, the Peacekeeping Affairs Office of the MND of the PRC was established. The office took on the responsibility for coordinating and managing the peacekeeping affairs of China's armed forces, and conducting international peacekeeping

牺牲, 取得了反法西斯战争胜利, 建立了以联合国为核心的国际体系。回顾历史, 更加感受到和平的来之不易和守护和平的艰难。当前, 人类正站在何去何从的十字路口, 和平还是战争, 合作还是对抗, 进步还是倒退, 是各国需要面对的重大课题。

和平需要争取, 和平需要维护。中国坚定不移走和平发展道路, 也希望各国都走和平发展道路。只有各国都走和平发展道路, 才能共同发展、和平相处, 世界才能真正实现和平。中国军队将一如既往支持联合国维和行动, 履行守护和平的庄严承诺, 给冲突地区带去更多信心, 让当地人民看到更大希望。中国愿同所有爱好和平的国家一道, 坚定捍卫和践行多边主义, 坚定维护以联合国为核心的国际体系, 坚定维护以《联合国宪章》宗旨和原则为基石的国际关系基本准则, 推动构建人类命运共同体, 携手建设更加美好的世界。

附录1 中国军队参加联合国维和行动大事记

1990年4月, 中国军队向联合国停战监督组织派遣5名军事观察员, 开启中国军队参加联合国维和行动的序幕。

1992年4月, 中国军队向联合国柬埔寨临时权力机构派出由400名官兵组成的维和工程兵大队, 首次成建制参加联合国维和行动。

2000年9月, 中国国家主席江泽民出席联合国安理会首脑会议, 就安理会的作用、联合国维和行动及非洲问题等发表讲话。

2001年12月, 中国国防部维和事务办公室成立, 负责协调和管理军队维和工作, 开展对外维和事务交流等任务。

2002年2月, 中国正式加入联合国一级维和待命安排机制, 指定1个工程建筑营、1个二级医院和2个运输连为联合国待命安排部队, 承诺在接到联合国派兵请求后90天内部署到维和任务区。

2003年4月, 中国军队向联合国刚果民主共和国特派团派出维和分队, 包括1支175人工兵分队和1支43人医疗分队。

2003年12月, 中国军队向联合国利比亚特派团派出维和部队, 包括1支275人工兵分队、1支240人运输分队和1支43人医疗分队。

2006年4月, 中国军队向联合国驻黎巴嫩临时部队派出1支182人工兵分队。

exchanges.

In February 2002, China officially joined the United Nations Standby Arrangement System (UNSAS) level 1 and specified one engineer battalion, one level-2 hospital and two transport companies as UN peacekeeping standby units. These were pledged to deploy to mission areas within 90 days of a request made by the UN.

In April 2003, China's armed forces dispatched an engineer unit of 175 troops and a medical unit of 43 troops to MONUC.

In December 2003, China's armed forces dispatched an engineer unit of 275 troops, a transport unit of 240 troops and a medical unit of 43 troops to UNMIL.

In April 2006, China's armed forces dispatched an engineer unit of 182 troops to UNIFIL.

In May 2006, China's armed forces dispatched an engineer unit of 275 troops, a transport unit of 100 troops and a medical unit of 60 troops to UNMIS.

In January 2007, China's armed forces dispatched an additional medical unit of 60 troops to UNIFIL and expanded the engineer unit to 275 troops.

In February 2007, during his state visit to Liberia, Chinese President Hu Jintao visited China's peacekeeping troops deployed on the UN mission there, and wrote words of encouragement: "Fulfill missions faithfully and safeguard world peace."

In September 2007, Major General Zhao Jingmin was appointed as Force Commander of MINURSO. He was the first Chinese military officer to assume a senior command position in the UN peacekeeping forces.

In November 2007, China's armed forces dispatched a multi-purpose engineer unit of 315 troops to UNAMID. The unit was the first UN peacekeeping force to enter the mission area.

In June 2009, the Peacekeeping Center of the MND of the PRC was established, which took over the responsibility for peacekeeping training, research and international cooperation for China's armed forces.

From June to July 2009, China's armed forces held a joint exercise codenamed Peacekeeping Mission-2009 with their Mongolian counterparts. This was China's first joint peacekeeping exercise with a foreign force.

In September 2010, the Peacekeeping Affairs Office of the MND of the PRC and the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPO) co-hosted the UN Senior Mission Leaders' Course in Beijing, China—the first senior-level peacekeeping training program held by China's armed forces.

In March 2011, UN Training of Trainers Course was co-hosted by the Peacekeeping Affairs Office of the MND of the PRC and the UNDPO for the first time.

In July 2011, Chinese engineer and medical units committed to UNMIS were transferred to the newly-established UNMISS. The transport unit completed its tasks and returned home.

In June 2013, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon paid a visit to China, during which he visited the Peacekeeping Center of the MND of the PRC.

In December 2013, China's armed forces dispatched an engineer unit of 155 troops, a force protection unit of 170 troops and a medical unit of 70 troops to MINUSMA.

In October 2014, the Peacekeeping Affairs Office of the MND of the PRC hosted the International Forum for the Challenges of Peace Operations 2014 in collaboration with the China Institute for International Strategic Studies and Folke Bernadotte Academy of Sweden. Eighty-six delegates from the UN and 19 countries par-

2006年5月，中国军队向联合国苏丹特派团派出维和部队，包括1支275人工兵分队、1支100人运输分队和1支60人医疗分队。

2007年1月，中国军队向联合国驻黎巴嫩临时部队增派1支60人医疗分队，并将工兵分队扩编至275人。

2007年2月，中国国家主席胡锦涛在对利比亚进行国事访问期间，视察慰问在当地执行维和任务的中国官兵，并题词：“忠实履行使命，维护世界和平”。

2007年9月，赵京民少将就任联合国西撒哈拉全民投票特派团司令，成为首位担任联合国维和部队高级指挥官的中国军人。

2007年11月，中国军队向非盟-联合国达尔富尔混合行动派出1支315人多功能工兵分队，成为第一支进驻该地区的联合国维和部队。

2009年6月，中国国防部维和中心成立，担负中国军队维和培训、理论研究、国际合作与交流等任务。

2009年6月至7月，中国军队与蒙古国军队首次举行代号为“维和使命-2009”的维和联合训练，这是中国军队首次与外军开展维和联合训练。

2010年9月，中国国防部维和事务办公室与联合国维和行动部在中国北京共同举办“联合国维和特派团高级官员国际培训班”，这是中国军队首次举办维和高级培训。

2011年3月，中国国防部维和事务办公室与联合国维和行动部首次共同举办“联合国维和教官国际培训班”。

2011年7月，中国赴联合国苏丹特派团维和工兵分队和维和医疗分队转隶新成立的联合国南苏丹特派团，维和运输分队完成任务回撤归国。

2013年6月，联合国秘书长潘基文访华期间参观访问中国国防部维和中心。

2013年12月，中国军队向联合国马里多层面综合稳定特派团派遣维和部队，包括1支155人工兵分队、1支170人警卫分队和1支70人医疗分队。

2014年10月，中国国防部维和事务办公室、中国国际战略学会、瑞典伯纳德特学院在北京举办“和平行动挑战论坛”2014年年会，联合国和19个国家共86名代表参加。

2015年1月，中国军队首次向联合国南苏丹特派团派遣1支700人维和步兵营。

2015年4月，中国与越南两国国防部长在北京签署两国国防部维和领域合作备忘录。

participated in the event.

In January 2015, China's armed forces dispatched the first infantry battalion of 700 troops to UNMISS.

In April 2015, the defense ministers of China and Vietnam signed an MOU on peacekeeping cooperation.

In May 2015, China's armed forces dispatched an additional construction engineer unit of 200 troops to UNIFIL.

In June 2015, China's armed forces sent troops to participate for the first time in the Khan Quest multinational peacekeeping exercise in Mongolia.

In June 2015, the UN Peacekeeping Operations Protection of Civilians Course was co-hosted by the Peacekeeping Affairs Office of the MND of the PRC and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women).

In September 2015, Chinese President Xi Jinping addressed the Leaders' Summit on Peacekeeping at UNHQ and put forth four propositions and six measures that China would take to support and improve the UNPKOs.

In November 2015, China's armed forces held a photo exhibition entitled "In Course of Peace—Celebrating the 25th Anniversary of China's Armed Forces in UN Peacekeeping Operations" at UNHQ.

In July 2016, during his visit to China, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon visited the first peacekeeping helicopter unit to be dispatched to Sudan's Darfur by China's armed forces.

In January 2017, Chinese President Xi Jinping delivered a keynote speech entitled "Work Together to Build a Community with a Shared Future for Mankind" and provided a profound, comprehensive and systematic analysis of the vision of building a community with a shared future for mankind at the UN Office at Geneva.

In June 2017, China's armed forces dispatched the first helicopter unit of 140 troops to UNAMID.

In September 2017, the 8,000-strong Chinese peacekeeping standby force completed its PCRS registration.

In December 2017, as deputy chair of the expert working group, China hosted the drafting of UN Military Peacekeeping-Intelligence Handbook.

In May 2018, China and Pakistan signed a protocol on policy collaboration with regard to the UNPKOs in Islamabad.

In June 2018, the Peacekeeping Affairs Office was restructured into the Peacekeeping Affairs Center of the MND of the PRC, and the Peacekeeping Center into the Training Base of the Peacekeeping Affairs Center of the MND of the PRC.

In September 2018, representatives of China's peacekeeping troops attended the 2018 Beijing Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC).

In October 2018, 13 units of the Chinese peacekeeping standby force passed the UN assessment and were elevated to PCRS Level 2.

In December 2018, as deputy chair of the expert working group, China hosted the updating of the United Nations Peacekeeping Missions Military Engineer Unit Manual.

In 2019 and 2020, six units of the Chinese peacekeeping standby force passed the UN assessment and were elevated from PCRS Level 2 to Level 3.

In October 2019, a grand celebration was held in Beijing to mark the 70th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. The Chinese military peacekeepers were reviewed by the country and the people for the first time in a National Day military parade. ■

(Annex II and Annex III are omitted)
(Source: Xinhua News Agency)

2015年5月,中国军队向联合国驻黎巴嫩临时部队增派1支200人建筑工兵分队。

2015年6月,中国军队首次派实兵赴蒙古国参加“可汗探索”多国维和演习。

2015年6月,中国国防部维和事务办公室与联合国妇女署共同举办保护平民国际培训班。

2015年9月,中国国家主席习近平出席联合国维和峰会并发表讲话,提出中国支持和改进联合国维和行动的4点主张和6项承诺。

2015年11月,中国军队在联合国总部举办“为和平而来——中国军队参加联合国维和行动25周年图片展”。

2016年7月,联合国秘书长潘基文访华期间,参观访问中国军队首批赴苏丹达尔富尔维和直升机分队。

2017年1月,中国国家主席习近平在联合国日内瓦总部出席“共商共筑人类命运共同体”高级别会议,发表题为《共同构建人类命运共同体》的主旨演讲,深刻、全面、系统阐述人类命运共同体理念。

2017年6月,中国军队首次向非盟-联合国达尔富尔混合行动派遣1支140人维和直升机分队。

2017年9月,中国军队8000人规模维和待命部队完成在联合国注册。

2017年12月,中国以副主席国身份主持《联合国维和军事情报手册》编写工作。

2018年5月,中国与巴基斯坦在伊斯兰堡签署维和行动政策合作议定书。

2018年6月,中国国防部维和事务办公室改编为中国国防部维和事务中心,中国国防部维和中心改编为中国国防部维和事务中心培训基地。

2018年9月,中国维和部队官兵代表应邀出席中非合作论坛北京峰会。

2018年10月,中国13支维和待命分队通过联合国考察评估晋升至二级待命等级。

2018年12月,中国以副主席国身份主持《联合国维和工兵分队手册》修订工作。

2019年至2020年,中国先后有6支二级维和待命分队通过联合国审核晋升至三级待命等级。

2019年10月,庆祝中华人民共和国成立70周年大会在北京隆重举行,维和部队方队首次在国庆阅兵中接受检阅。 ■

(附录二、三省略)

(来源:新华社)