

胡锦涛在金砖国家领导人第三次会晤时的讲话 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/646/2021_2022__E8_83_A1_E9_94_A6_E6_B6_9B_E5_c95_646389.htm 2011年4月14日，国家主席胡锦涛在海南省三亚市举行金砖国家领导人第三次会晤时发表题为《展望未来 共享繁荣》的重要讲话。讲话全文如下。 展望未来 共享繁荣在金砖国家领导人第三次会晤时的讲话 中华人民共和国主席 胡锦涛 2011年4月14日，海南三亚

Broad Vision, Shared Prosperity--Remarks At the BRICS Leaders Meeting by H.E. Hu Jintao, President of the People ' s Republic of China Sanya, 14 April 2011 各位同事，女士们，先生们： Dear Colleagues, Ladies and Gentlemen, 很高兴同大家再次相聚，共商金砖国家合作和发展大计。首先，我谨代表中国政府和人民，并以我个人的名义，对各国领导人和代表来华与会，表示热烈的欢迎！ It gives me great pleasure to meet you once again and discuss with you the plans for BRICS cooperation and development. Let me begin by extending, on behalf of the Chinese government and people and in my own name, warm welcome to all the leaders and delegates present at the meeting. 21世纪刚刚进入第二个十年。过去10年里，世界经历了大发展大变革大调整，和平、发展、合作的时代潮流更加强劲。世界多极化、经济全球化深入发展，全球经济治理出现新变革，科技创新孕育新突破，新兴市场国家合作蓬勃发展，世界各国面临难得的发展机遇。 The second decade of the 21st century has just begun. In the past decade, our world went through major development, major changes and major adjustments. The trend of peace,

development and cooperation gained stronger momentum. The world moved further towards multi-polarity and economic globalization. New changes took place in the global economic governance and new breakthroughs were in the making in scientific and technological innovation. Emerging market economies engaged in dynamic cooperation. All these have brought valuable opportunities to the development of all countries. 同时，过去10年里，国际和地区热点此起彼伏，影响着世界和平稳定。南北发展不平衡依然突出，气候变化、环境恶化、能源资源安全、严重传染性疾病、重大自然灾害等全球性问题受到普遍关注。当前，国际金融危机深层次影响仍未根本消除，大宗商品价格上涨，全球通胀压力加大，世界经济复苏存在不确定因素，全球金融治理更是任重道远。近来，西亚北非部分国家出现政局动荡甚至战乱，对地区稳定带来影响。这些都说明，实现世界持久和平、共同繁荣仍有很长的路要走。 On the other hand, the last decade also witnessed incessant international and regional hotspots which undermined world peace and stability. Development imbalance between the North and the South remained an acute problem. Global challenges such as climate change, environmental degradation, energy and resources security, serious communicable diseases and major natural disasters raised wide concerns. Today, we are still confronted with the underlying impact of the financial crisis. Rising commodity prices and inflationary pressure has added to the uncertainties of the world economic recovery. Global financial governance remains a daunting task. The recent political turbulence and even war in some west Asian and

north African countries have affected regional stability. There is indeed a long way to go before lasting peace and common prosperity can be achieved. 机遇要紧紧把握，挑战要妥善应对。在进入21世纪第二个十年的历史时刻，我们需要共同思考一个重要问题：如何使人类拥有一个和平安宁、共享繁荣的21世纪？为此，我愿提出以下几点看法。 Opportunities should be seized and challenges properly addressed. At this historic juncture when we usher in the second decade of the 21st century, we all need to reflect on one major topic: How to bring about a peaceful and tranquil 21st century in which humanity can enjoy common prosperity? I wish to share with you my observations in this regard. 第一，大力维护世界和平稳定。和平稳定是发展的前提和基础。上个世纪，人类经历了两次世界大战，生灵涂炭，经济社会发展遭受严重挫折。第二次世界大战结束以来，世界经济能够快速增长，主要得益于相对和平稳定的国际环境。世界银行的统计表明，长期受到暴力冲突影响的国家都没有实现联合国千年发展目标。维护世界和平稳定，使人民安居乐业，是各国政府和领导人需要承担的首要责任。 First, we should endeavor to maintain world peace and stability. Peace and stability form the prerequisite and foundation for development. The two world wars in the last century caused mankind untold sufferings and world economic and social development severe setbacks. It is mainly due to the relatively peaceful and stable international environment that the world economy has been able to grow at a fast pace in the post-war era. The World Bank statistics show that none of the countries persistently under violent conflict has achieved the UN Millennium

Development Goals (MDGs). To maintain world peace and stability so that the people can live a happy and prosperous life is the primary responsibility for governments and leaders of all countries. 我们应该恪守联合国宪章宗旨和原则，充分发挥联合国及其安理会在维护和平、缔造和平、建设和平方面的核心作用。坚持通过对话和协商，以和平方式解决国际争端。 We should abide by the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and bring into full play the central role of the United Nations and its Security Council in peace keeping, peace making and peace building. We should seek peaceful settlement of international disputes through dialogue and consultation. 我们应该坚持国家不论大小、强弱、贫富都是国际社会平等一员，以民主、包容、合作、共赢的精神实现共同安全，做到一国内部的事情一国自主办、大家共同的事情大家商量办，坚定不移奉行多边主义和国际合作，推进国际关系民主化。 All countries, big or small, strong or weak, rich or poor, are equal members of the international community. We should work for common security in a spirit of democracy, inclusiveness, cooperation and win-win progress. Internal affairs of a country should be handled independently by the country itself and international affairs should be managed collectively through consultation by all. We should be committed to multilateralism and international cooperation, and promote democracy in international relations. 我们应该营造支持各国根据本国国情实现和平、稳定、繁荣的国际环境。应该本着求同存异的原则，尊重各国主权和选择发展道路和发展模式的权利，尊重文明多样性，在交流互鉴、取长补短中相得益彰、共同进步。 We should

foster an international environment that supports efforts of countries to achieve peace, stability and prosperity in the light of their national circumstances. We should respect the sovereignty of all countries and their right to choose their development paths and models in keeping with the principle of seeking common ground while shelving differences. And we should respect the diversity of civilizations and pursue common progress through mutual learning and drawing on each other ' s strength. 第二，大力推动各国共同发展。国际金融危机引发了各国对世界经济不平衡的思考和讨论。从根本上讲，世界经济最大的不平衡是南北发展不平衡，世界经济领域最根本的矛盾是发展中国家发展不足。没有发展中国家经济发展，就没有世界经济长期稳定发展。我们应该继续致力于促进发展中国家发展，推动世界经济复苏和发展。

Second, we should endeavor to promote common development of all countries. The international financial crisis has aroused much thinking and discussion about world economic imbalances. In the final analysis, the biggest imbalance in the world economy is the development imbalance between the North and the South and the most fundamental problem in the world economy is the inadequate development of developing countries. Without economic development of the developing countries, there can be no sustained and stable growth in the world economy. We need to renew our commitment to the development of developing countries and promote world economic recovery and growth. 我们应该建设公平有效的全球发展体系，加强发展机构，增加发展资源，全面落实联合国千年发展目标。应该坚持共同但有区别的责任原

则，合作应对气候变化这一全球性挑战。应该本着互利合作、多元发展、协同保障的原则，共同维护能源安全。应该制定长远的国际粮食合作战略，实现全球粮食安全。 We should put in place a fair and effective global development system, enhance development institutions, increase resources for development and work to fully attain the UN MDGs. We should uphold the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities" and work together to meet the global climate challenge. We should jointly uphold energy security in line with the principle of mutually beneficial cooperation, diversified development and coordinated energy supply. We should formulate a long-term international food cooperation strategy and ensure food security for all. 我们应该建设公平、公正、包容、有序的国际货币金融体系，支持全球经济发展，增加新兴市场国家和发展中国家在国际货币金融体系中的发言权和代表性。 We should establish fair, just, inclusive and well-managed international monetary and financial systems to support global economic development and increase the say and representation of emerging markets and developing countries in these systems. 我们应该建设公正合理的国际自由贸易体系，反对各种形式的保护主义，加强多边贸易体制，推动多哈回合谈判早日实现发展回合目标。 We should set up a just and equitable international free trade system, oppose protectionism in all its forms, strengthen the multilateral trading regime and push for early attainment of the goals of a development round at the Doha Round negotiations. 编辑推荐：
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