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China says door for dialogue with Philippines always open

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导读:菲律宾政府此前发布声明，称难以再和中国用对话解决争端。对此外交部指出，中国永远敞开对话大门。



China said on Thursday the door for dialogue with the Philippines on the South China Sea is always open, refuting the country's argument that bilateral dialogue has come to an end.

菲律宾政府此前曾发表声明，说和中国的双边对话已经走到了尽头。对此，中国政府在周四指出，在南海问题上，中国政府始终向菲律宾敞开对话的大门。

China and the Philippines have agreed a series of bilateral and multilateral documents to solve the South China Sea disputes through negotiation, but the Philippines abandoned its promises, said Foreign Ministry spokesperson Hong Lei at a daily press briefing.

在外交部例行新闻发布会上，外交部发言人洪磊说道，为了通过谈判的方式来解决中国南海争端问题，中国已经和菲律宾达成了一系列双边和多边文件，但是菲律宾放弃了它的承诺。

"China's door for dialogue with the Philippines is always open," Hong said.

洪磊说道：“中国永远向菲律宾敞开对话的大门。”

He said the two countries have had close contact and several rounds of consultation on trust, managing disputes and maritime cooperation yet the Philippines have never had any conversation with China on any of its appeals of the arbitration case.

洪磊说道，中菲曾有密切的联系，并且曾经就管理争端和海上合作等事务展开过几轮互信磋商，但是菲律宾从来没有就其所发起的仲裁案中的任何内容和中国开展过对话。

"The argument that 'bilateral dialogue has come to an end' is indeed another lie made up by the Philippines," said Hong.

洪磊说道：“事实上，菲律宾‘双边对话已经走到尽头’的言论只不过是它另一个谎言。”

He reaffirmed that China is acting entirely in accordance with the law by not accepting nor participating in the arbitration, which was unilaterally initiated by Manila in early 2013 and will be heard by a five-judge tribunal in The Hague.

洪磊重申了中国的立场，说中国完全按照法律行事，不会接受、也不会参与到这起仲裁案中。（注：菲律宾曾于2013年单方面向联合国发起针对南海的仲裁申请，而这起案件即将在海牙国际法庭由5位法官共同审理。）

China exercised its right under Article 298 of the UN Convention on the Law of Sea (UNCLOS) in 2006 and made a declaration that excludes compulsory arbitration, said Hong.

洪磊说道，中国在遵守2006年公布的《联合国海洋法公约》中第298项条款的情况下，行使自己权利，并且宣告不接受任何强制性的仲裁。

Stressing that the core of China-Philippines disputes on the South China Sea is the Philippines' illegal occupation of islands and reefs of China's Nansha Islands and the two countries' maritime delimitation, Hong said the UNCLOS does not apply to the issue.

中国和菲律宾在南海争端问题上，有两个核心焦点：其一是菲律宾非法占据中国南沙群岛的岛屿和岛礁，其二是中菲两国之间海上领土的划界问题。洪磊强调说《联合国海洋法公约》并不适用于这些事务。

The Philippines' arbitration, unlawful and illegitimate from the very beginning, is in fact political provocation under the cloak of law, said Hong.

洪磊说道，由菲律宾发起的这起仲裁案件，从一开始就是不合逻辑、不合法的。事实上，这是菲律宾意图针对中国，披着法律外衣的政治挑衅。

China firmly opposes a certain country's taking hostage the international rule of law for its own selfish gains, he said.

洪磊说道，中国坚决反对某些国家绑架国际法律法规，为自己谋取私利的做法。

