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（綜合報導）亞太經合組織（APEC）第二十四次領導人非正式會議，將於19日在秘魯首都利馬開幕。

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NEWS & REVIEW

News & Review is a Division of Southern News Group — Founded June 16, 1979 | November 18, 2016 | John T. Robbins, Editor

China's Xi Urges Cooperation Among Nations In Governance Of Global Internet

Compiled And Edited By John T. Robbins, News&Review Editor

Attendees listen to a speech by China's President Xi Jinping shown on an screen during the opening ceremony of the third annual World Internet Conference in Wuzhen town of Jiaxing, Zhejiang province, China November 16, 2016. (Photo/REUTERS)

(WUZHEN, CHINA) Chinese President Xi Jinping on Wednesday called for greater cooperation among nations in developing and governing the internet, while reiterating the need to respect so-called "cyber sovereignty".

Speaking at an internet conference in Wuzhen, in the eastern province of Zhejiang, Xi and propaganda chief Liu Yunshan signaled a willingness to step up China's role in global internet governance, seeking to rectify "imbalances" in the way standards across cyberspace are set.

"The development of the internet knows no international boundaries. The sound use, development and governance of the internet thus calls for closer cooperation," Xi said in a video message at the start of China's third World Internet Conference.

While China's influence in global technology has grown, its ruling Communist Party led by Xi has

Founder and Executive Chairman of Alibaba Group Jack Ma attends the opening ceremony of the third annual World Internet Conference in Wuzhen town of Jiaxing, Zhejiang province, China November 16, 2016. (Photo/REUTERS)

presided over broader and more vigorous efforts to control, and often censor, the flow of information online.

China infamously operates the so-called "Great Firewall", the world's most sophisticated online censorship system, to block and attack internet services the government deems unsavory.

Xi repeated China's pledge to "promote equitable global internet governance" while upholding "cyber sovereignty", or the right of countries to determine how they want to manage the internet.

China's rubber stamp parliament passed a controversial cybersecurity law this month that overseas critics say could shut foreign businesses out of various sectors in China.

More than 40 international groups and technology organizations have condemned the law, which introduces sweeping surveillance measures and local data storage requirements.

The Alibaba Group's display is seen during the third annual World Internet Conference in Wuzhen town of Jiaxing, Zhejiang province, China November 16, 2016. (Photo/REUTERS)

Beijing says the law was designed to root out cybersecurity threats in "critical" industries, and not to target foreign businesses.

China hopes to cooperate with other countries to develop international rules and standards for the internet "in a more balanced way", said Liu, a member of the Party's leading Politburo Standing Committee.

Insecurity in one corner of the internet was a risk to all, he warned.

"There can be national security for one country while there is insecurity in another. (Countries) can't seek their own so-called 'absolute security' while sacrificing the security of another country," Liu said.

Related
China Doubles Down On Internet Control After Tough New Law
China's leaders and official media are pushing for

China's President Xi Jinping shown on a screen in front of logos of China's leading Internet companies during the third annual World Internet Conference in Wuzhen town of Jiaxing, Zhejiang province, China November 16, 2016. (Photo/REUTERS)

greater control of the internet and technology products as tensions surrounding a far-reaching Chinese cybersecurity law loom over a gathering this week of the world's leading tech firms and Chinese officials.

The Communist Party's newspaper People's Daily warned in an editorial on Thursday that China must break monopolies over core technologies and standards and remain untethered to other countries' technology supply chains.

The commentary, which appeared at Silicon Valley in unusually stark terms, comes one day after President Xi Jinping called for "more fair and equitable" governance of the internet at the opening of the state-run World Internet Conference. Since 2014, China has hosted executives from the likes of Microsoft, Apple, Facebook and Alibaba in eastern China to promote its vision of an internet that is more tightly controlled by national governments rather than running unchecked as a transnational network.

The conference this week has highlighted both U.S. and China's competing and increasingly entrenched views about the internet, trade and cybersecurity, and the potential for these issues to become an enduring irritant in bilateral relations.

World Internet Conference in Wuzhen, China Attendees

Xi reiterated on Wednesday the Chinese position of "internet sovereignty" over its 700 million internet users, while other top leaders declared the country's willingness to work with the global industry for mutual benefit—if security could be assured on China's terms. Earlier this month, China passed a broad cybersecurity law that gives law enforcement greater powers to access private data and requires data to be stored locally on Chinese servers. Human rights groups have voiced concern about police overreach while U.S. firms have lobbied against the measure, saying it would wall off China's internet and unfairly hamper their access to the market.

Other Chinese proposals in recent years have

effectively discouraged state-backed companies and agencies from buying foreign products out of cyber-spying concerns. China has also encouraged its state-backed sector to develop — or outright acquire — technologies in strategically critical industries like semiconductors, which it believes to be an Achilles heel of the Chinese economy. Recent efforts to acquire U.S. chip companies have been rebuffed by U.S. regulators on national security grounds.

Foreign technology trade groups say the regulations have used security as a pretext for economic protectionist trade policies to benefit China's tech companies. More than 40 groups signed a letter to Communist Party cyberspace officials last week urging China to respect its World Trade Organization commitments.

"We are concerned that these commitments are undermined by public statements and other forms of high-level guidance that call for information and controllable substitution plans for information technology products and services," the trade groups said, while acknowledging that China faced "legitimate security concerns."

Beijing has said the internet has been overwhelmingly dominated by the United States and it has backed a proposal to transfer control over some of the internet's core architecture to a U.N agency, the International Telecommunication Union.

Critics, however, objected to letting authoritarian regimes like Iran and China get equal votes on matters affecting speech. The U.S. government in September privatized control over the systems by transferring them to a nonprofit oversight organization.

The People's Daily made clear in its editorial on Thursday that China needed to avoid dependence on foreign firms "particularly by breaking monopolies over core technologies and standards and not allowing other countries to control vital supply chains."
(Courtesy ABC News)

Chinese President Xi Jinping In Latin America To Stress Economic Ties

China Invests Money Into South, Central America, Hoping To Boost Trade

Compiled And Edited By John T. Robbins, News&Review Editor

Cargo from Chile gets unloaded at a port in North China's Tianjin. (Photo/ CFP)

Overview
Economic ties between China and Latin American countries have been strengthening in recent years, bolstered by a pledge Chinese President Xi Jinping made in 2015 and his upcoming State visit to the region on Thursday. Yet beset by environmental, business and economic issues, some projects carried out by Chinese companies either have been delayed or have otherwise struggled. There are still plenty of opportunities, as international financial institutions have cut lending to Latin America, even as demand for infrastructure there has exploded, experts said.

Chinese President Xi Jinping's visit to Latin America, which will started on Thursday, has once again drawn the world's attention to closer economic ties between China and countries in the region.

In recent years, Chinese firms have invested billions of dollars into Latin America.

The most recent example is the $2 billion, 150 megawatt Coca Codo Sinclair hydroelectric station in Ecuador, which was awarded to Sino-owned PowerChina International Group in 2010.

The station began operating on Friday, according to a statement the company sent to the Global Times on Thursday.

When running at full capacity, the power station can meet close to 40 percent of the country's power demand, the statement said.

The hydropower station is one of dozens of projects Latin American firms have funded in Latin America. In Nicaragua, Hong Kong-based HKND Group is building a 278-kilometer canal that will connect the Caribbean Sea to the Pacific Ocean.

In Chile, State-owned China Harbour Engineering Co (CHEC) is constructing a port at San Antonio.

In general, Chinese investment has been flowing into two industries in the region - raw materials such as minerals and fossil fuels, as well as the infrastructure, which includes ports, railways and power plants, said Dong Jingsheng, vice director of Latin American Research Center at Peking University.

In 2015, China has already "surpassed the US as the

region's largest foreign investor and top destination for exports. China's direct foreign investment (FDI) in Latin America jumped 52.63 percent in 2015 to $29 billion, "according to the Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM).

Trade between China and the region also stands to gain. In 2014, the total volume of Chinese-Latin American trade soared to $263.5 billion, up 22-fold from 2000, according to the Xinhua News Agency in August.

At a summit in January 2015, "President Xi Jinping vowed to increase China's investment in Latin America to $250 billion within a decade, Xinhua reported in January 2015. Xi also predicted that annual bilateral trade could hit $500 billion in a decade, according to Xinhua.

Delays and complications
However, it may take longer time to achieve the goal, experts warned. Chinese-funded projects in the region have not always proceeded smoothly.

The Coca Codo Sinclair hydroelectric power plant has run into extensive delays because drills got jammed during the construction. The project was supposed to be finished in January 2014.

"The delay was mainly caused by an incomplete feasibility study prior to the project's start," Dong told the Global Times on Thursday. "Chinese contractors are unfamiliar with the region's complicated geography, which drove up costs and made it harder to control risks."

Stricter environmental standards are another issue that Chinese investors have to deal with.

Chinese Premier Li Keqiang prepares to depart Peru while on a four-country tour of Latin America in May 2015. His visit was one of many recent high-level trips by Chinese officials to the region.

"Almost all construction projects need to undergo an environmental assessment, and contractors are required to come up with clear measures to -offset any potential impact," Jiang Wei, deputy manager of State-owned CHEC Americas Division, told the Global Times on Thursday.

On top of the disadvantages, some Chinese funding has also ended up in unstable political and economic scenarios, Jiang Shixue, deputy director of the Institute of Latin American Studies at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, told the Global Times on Thursday.

One example is the halt of construction of Chinese bullet trains in Venezuela after the country's oil-dependent economy was crushed by a collapse in global oil price.

China Railway Construction Corp's deal to build a $3.75 –billion high-speed railway in Mexico was called off in 2015, partly due to power struggles between different parties in the country, media reports said.

Chinese Premier Li Keqiang prepares to depart Peru while on a four-country tour of Latin America in May 2015. His visit was one of many recent high-level trips by Chinese officials to the region.

For example, the investment contract for the copper mining concession in the province of Zamora-Chinchipe, Ecuador, which was signed by a joint venture formed by two Chinese State-owned enterprises and the Ecuadorian government in 2012, has received strong opposition from local communities mainly due to controversial environmental practices. In addition, Chinese firms are more comfortable arranging state-to-state deals with guaranteed sovereign loans. The private investment model, like Public-Private Partnership, which is endorsed by a number of Latin American countries and involves project financing, construction and operation, are quite new to Chinese firms, according to the companies.

"What's worse is that the experienced western and local companies that came early to the region have already built a firm base there, leaving a small yet fiercely competitive market niche for their Chinese competitors," Jiang said.

Growing trade relations are also boosting diplomatic ties with China. President Xi Jinping, pictured here in Venezuela, made a four-country trip to the region in July 2014.

The industrial and manufacturing sectors are also underdeveloped in many Latin American countries like Ecuador, and China's capital inflow into such sectors "is considered strategic to the change of the current production matrix," Luo told the Global Times on Sunday.

Also, Chinese firms are attracted by the region's abundant resources. But China has a strong advantage and an excess of installed capacity" is a suitable alternative, said Luo Sinan, the Commercial Counselor at the Embassy of Ecuador in China. Luo preferred to use his Chinese name.

The infrastructure sector, which "has a strong advantage and an excess of installed capacity" is a suitable alternative, said Luo Sinan, the Commercial Counselor at the Embassy of Ecuador in China. Luo preferred to use his Chinese name.

Grasping opportunities
But clearly Latin American countries can use Chinese technology, capital and resources, especially at a time when they have struggled to secure loans from lenders such as the World Bank (WB) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

In 2015, the WB slashed lending to the region by 8 percent to $8 billion, while the IDB slashed its lending by 14 percent to $11.5 billion, according to data released by China's MOFCOM in February.

Unlike the international institutions, Chinese lenders offer indiscriminate, condition-free loans that are more flexible, Dong said. Some even offer options of commodity-for-loan deals. Against the backdrop, China has grown into an important source of development funds for cash-strapped Latin American countries.

Backed by two policy banks - China Development Bank and China Exim Bank, China offered loans of $29.1 –billion in 2015 - more than the WB and the IDB combined, according to the Financial Times in February.

Growing trade relations are also boosting diplomatic ties with China. President Xi Jinping, pictured here in Venezuela, made a four-country trip to the region in July 2014.

The business environment in Latin American countries like Peru, Colombia and Chile is open and transparent. In 2015, the three countries ranked among the top 50 according to the ease of doing business there, WB statistics show.

The investment outlook for the region is bright," Dong said. "Chinese investors should also consider investing in sectors such as manufacturing and services, which are full of potential." (Courtesy http://www.globaltimes.cn)

歐巴馬訪德 不忘籲川普勇敢地面對俄國

（綜合報導）美國總統歐巴馬任內最後出訪來到歐洲，他今天表示，希望川普（Donald Trump）「勇敢地面對」俄國，但又說對他的繼任者「抱持著懷疑態度」。

法新社報導，歐巴馬在柏林演說時特也讚賞東道主梅克爾（Angela Merkel）是個「優秀」的國際夥伴，她跟許多人認為是自由民主的新標竿人物。在此同時，全世界緊張地等著看川普移勁何事。

在聯合記者會中，歐巴馬和梅克爾強調強大的北大西洋公約組織（NATO）、自由貿易和氣

候變遷行動的必要。在川普1月就職後，西方各領袖也馬可能的徹底變化做好準備。

歐巴馬談到歐和巴和烏克蘭衝突時說，他希望川普「顧及勇敢地地抗俄國。俄國與我們的價際移行，她跟許多人認為是自由民主的新標竿人物。此同時，全世界緊張地等著看川普移移勁何事。重塑全球秩序。

他說，俄國「對全世界有影響力」，但提醒川普要避免諂謏、「走現實政治的這條路」及「減少與俄國交易」，因為當時可能看起來很害事，但之後是會傷害敘利亞等較小的國家。

抽水特朗普 馬其頓青年日入兩萬

（綜合報導）在過去的一年中，馬其頓的威勒斯鎮經歷了一陣數商商金熱，這裏的青年利用美國選大選，仿造網站傳播假新聞，據悉他們最高峰時每日入3000美元。

Buzzfeed 調查了域名註冊紀錄，又在網上搜索，發現超過一百個活躍的美國政治親站，都來自威勒斯。其中最大的親政治親站，有一個Facebook頁面，自我吹噓有成千上萬的追隨者。

據悉、威勒斯人共推出了逾140個有關美國政治的親站。域名按 WorldPolitus.

com、TrumpVision365.com 等等，它們都首重於發布有關特朗普的消息，給美國保守派和特朗普的支持者閱讀。

經營這些親站的馬其頓青年說，他們不關心特朗普，這是一門生意，這些親站上的大多數估計，都是把美國右翼親站的內容重新整理，甚至是這全親親那些親站。馬其頓人看到一個故事之後，加一個讀攝性的標題，迅速發布到各社群媒體上，然後分享在Facebook上，試圖產生流量。愈多人從Facebook點擊進親站，親站的廣告收入就愈多。

安倍搶頭香 作客川普紐約寓所展開會談

（綜合報導）日本首相安倍晉三今天會晤美國總統當選人川普，成為首位親自與勝選的川普會面的外國領袖。安倍料將對川普討論亞太平洋夥伴協定（TPP）與美日安保同盟等議題。

兩國官員都證實，安倍今天稍早獲抵紐約，已進入川普在紐約市川普大樓（Trump Tower）的寓所與川普會面。

川普正積極準備於明年1月20日宣誓就職，他今天接待安倍晉三是他上任總統就職前，先與多位外國元首與政要舉行準備。

日本首相在美國總統大選結束後不久訪美首會談的做法，十分罕見。外界密切關注，兩人會面是否提及川普貿易的兩國經歷史悠遠的安保協定。

安倍離開東京前對記者說：「美日同盟是日本外交和國安的基石。唯有存在信任，同盟關係才能運作。」

「我要與川普先生先生見面信任，攜手合作共創世界的和平與繁榮。」

據外山報導，安倍與川普會面時，將以發展自由貿易與加深美國經濟成長爲由，希望川普對推進跨太平洋夥伴協定給予理解。

安倍欲改會談焦中甲取主張美國退出TPP的川普改變想法，將介紹陸續TPP的12個參加國共同制定的規則下形成自由貿易圈有利於兩國，試圖一直保護主義言論的川普的貿易意圖。

與微軟國家廣播公司（MSNBC）報導，最近也尋常的報導人還是紐卡關來的州州長海利（Nikki Haley）、高層正在考慮出地擔任美國駐聯合國大使職務或國務卿職務。

美國媒體先前報導，川普他的競選團隊人選包括前聯合國外交官波頓（John Bolton）、以及前紐約市長朱利安尼（Rudy Giuliani）。

有線電視新聞網（CNN

川普政府國務卿人選 又傳考慮羅姆尼

（綜合報導）美國國家廣播公司新聞網（NBC News）今天報導，據德息人士透露，總統當選人川普（Donald Trump）考慮延攬2012年敗給他黨提名參選總統的羅姆尼（Mitt Romney）出任國務卿。

據引述，曾任麻州州長的羅姆尼（Mitt Romney）20日會晤川普，討論延川入事宜。

羅姆尼四年前出馬參選

時攻擊川普獲支持，但在這次總統大選的初選期間，羅姆尼曾重砲猛轟川普。川普3日晚于勝選贏得總統大位後，羅姆尼上週致電道賀，而他望能修補矛。

美國媒體先出報導，川普他的競選團隊人選包括前聯合國外交官波頓（John Bolton）、以及前紐約市長朱利安尼（Rudy Giuliani）。

海利是印度裔移民之女，超紐約持盧比尼（Marco Rubio）這連述，和川普在若干議題曾見相左，但她最終屈服川普。

"冤家"變"哥們"？
解讀美俄關系勢頭與前景

綜合報導　唐納德·特朗普當選美國總統以來，其國際關系理念和思路成為輿論焦點之一。俄羅斯總統普京日前表示將啟動與美國恢復普通溝通渠道，就兩國交往、國際局勢交換看法。陷於"冰點"的俄美關系會不會回暖？這對當前國際政治有何影響？中國社科院俄歐亞所俄羅斯外交研究室主任、研究員李勇慧認為，具備積極交往的勢頭較明確，但戰略性仍在觀望。

【就任之前"不會見面"】

普京的發言人德米特里·佩斯科夫近日接受媒體採訪表示，特朗普和普京將會在合適的時候進行會晤，具體時間尚未確定。李勇慧說，從普京日前與特朗普通電話的內容能看出到善意和好的意願，兩人的談話都說明瞭。美方而言，特朗普戰勝希拉裏·克林頓獲選總統，強化了美國建立俄羅斯的"偶然因素"，以特朗普對俄關系調整。

紐約公園上演《芝麻街》：黃色大鳥等妳來合影

綜合報導　11月中旬的紐約已是深秋時節，中央公園內層林盡染、黃葉滿地。在凋謝秋色中，有童只黃色"大鳥"特別紮眼，它正靜靜地坐在長椅上。似在沉思，又似在等人。

填補美空缺拉攏東南亞
日本接得住TPP "接力棒" 嗎？

綜合報導　特朗普當選後，歐巴馬政府致力于推動的跨太平洋夥伴關系協定(TPP)的努力，原則已化為泡影。

瑞典學院：鮑勃·迪倫將不出席諾貝爾頒獎典禮

瑞典學院宣佈，獲得今年諾貝爾文學獎的鮑勃·迪倫，將不會出席12月的頒獎典禮。

華兩部委聯手反跨境避稅

香港文匯報訊（記者 海嚴 北京報道）中國國家稅務總局和國家外匯管理局日前簽署信息共享合作備忘錄，對跨境避稅等行為展開聯合監管。而不久前國家稅務總局曾表示，從明年起對中國非稅收居民金融賬戶涉稅信息進行盡職調查，中國並於2018年9月首次對外交換涉稅信息，這意味着屆時中國政府將掌握中國稅務人在全球100個國家的金融賬戶涉稅信息。

據

冀完善稅源管理和資金監管

電信股領漲 滬指止跌

中證監：資管行業存五風險

香港文匯報訊（記者 李理 北京報道）中國證監會副主席李超17日在財經年會上指出，中國當前行業發展的初級階段。

仍處發展初級階段

橋水獲准進入中國銀行間債市

香港文匯報訊（記者 章蘿蘭 上海報道）中國外匯交易中心公告稱，全球最大的對沖基金公司橋水，旗下全資資產擬批准進入中國銀行間債市。

格力棄購珠海銀隆

香港文匯報訊　格力電器新能源之業珠海銀隆的方案未獲批准會被通過後，格力電器16日公告稱，調整後的收購計劃未獲珠海銀隆股東會通過，因此公司將此原本的發行股份購買資產事宜，未來將繼續採購關聯交易。

徐麟：數字經濟成增長新動能

從五方面推動發展 呼籲制定全球平等規則

香港文匯報訊（記者 俞畫、茅建興、王莉 烏鎮報道）當前世界經濟處於新舊增長動能轉換的關鍵時期，數字經濟正在成為全球經濟增長的新動能和新引擎。在17日上午舉辦的"數字經濟論壇——中外政企對話"論壇中，中國國家互聯網信息辦公室主任徐麟表示，2015年中國數字經濟的規模達18.6萬億人民幣，僅次於美國，居全球第二位，數字經濟成為新常態下中國經濟發展的新動力。

中國國家主席習近平此前在G20杭州峰會上指出，我們要著眼於加強數字經濟的歷史性機遇，提升世界經濟體質增長。二十國集團要發揮好《數字經濟發展與合作倡議》，呼籲加強國際合作，推動數字經濟的繁榮發展。徐麟昨日，中國將以創新驅動為內核，以協調聯動為要義，以開放合作為基礎，以全球信息為前提，以造福人民為宗旨，從這五個方面入手，大力發展數字經濟，助力推動世界經濟走上強勁、可持續、平衡、包容增長之路。

消弭數字鴻溝 推動開放共享

創新是數字經濟發展的根本動力。徐麟表示，我們要大力發展新一代信息技術，催生新業態，孕育新產業；我們要大力發展現代農業、智能製造、普惠金融等。加快改造提升傳統產業。"我們還應該推動全球信息基礎設施建設，加快彌合中國家和發達國家、地村地區互聯網建設鴻溝，消弭數字鴻溝。我們要就進一步完善跨域電子商務、數據跨境流動等領域的國際規則和標準，促進全球數字經濟更加均衡、更加包容發展。"

"開放合作是推動數字經濟發展的必由之路。徐麟表示，我們要繼續推動數字平等的數字經濟貿易規劃，反對貿易保護主義，形成覆蓋全球、深度聯通、互利共贏的數字市場。"

打擊網絡犯罪 保護數據安全

安全可信是數字經濟的生命線。徐麟表示，我們應該加強數據安全保護和利用，促進可信、穩定、可靠的互聯網應用。要堅決打擊各種網絡違法犯罪活動，為數字經濟健康發展保障各種安全。

"讓億萬人民共享數字經濟發展成果是我們的根本目標。"徐麟說，要加快互聯網應用普及，把更好數字經濟作為改善民生的重要途徑，並且更充分發揮互聯網在推進精準扶貧、精準脫貧方面的積極作用。

楊偉雄：大數據發展 香港三優勢

香港文匯報訊（記者 茅建興、俞畫、王莉 烏鎮報道）香港創新及科技局局長楊偉雄17日在"海峽兩岸暨香港、澳門互聯網發展論壇"上表示，智能發現的過程及範疇，比如嶄新應用作數據應用管理的過程，並且分析的過程特別加快，在智能互聯網管現的科技中越來越重要。他認為大數據對於人工智能是很重要的，而香港在發展大數據方面具有三大優勢。他指出，首先、香港有極佳的電力供應；香港是亞洲除了日本以外最大、最高的第四級以上的國際數據中心。其次，香港互聯網社會。在全世界也只居前列，第三、在網絡個人經息安全的數據保護亦享有優勢。目前來講，香港在金融科技方面有優勢，希望以個保多元要素生存。"他還表示，"互聯網十"、"一帶一路"策略，中國要在2025等待為香港的創科帶來機遇。楊偉雄亦認為，如今香港在城市管理...

香港文匯報訊 據聯合報道、外交部發言人耿爽17日就日本防衛大臣稻田朋美出席東盟國防長會議發言稱："東盟防長都認為南海問題事件的事應也會在東海發生，東海發生的事態也會在南海發生，這都是相同的。對於日本方言守南海問題搬到守南海等。"請問中方對此此有何評論？耿爽表示，中方願邁該土主權和海洋權益的決心堅定不移。耿爽說："東盟國家在南海問題上持什麼立場，怎麼看待當前的南海局勢，最好由東盟國家自己說。日本並不是東亞的代言人。"耿爽指出，不久前，菲律賓繼續杜撰。希望各方能聚焦於推進南海問題交換了意見，中方對東盟的態度有自己的判斷。在中國和東盟國家的共同努力下，當前南海形勢正朝著積極方向發展，南海問題也已經重回通過直接當事國相關國協商和解決分歧的正確軌道上來。

耿爽說："我們致力於維護南海的和平穩定，不要破壞本地區國家共同維護南海和平穩定的努力，更不要挑弄是非。"

專家：互聯網治理需多方共同參與

香港文匯報訊（記者 王莉、茅建興 烏鎮報道）17日上午，中國工程院院士、國家信息化專家諮詢委員會委員沈昌祥，清華大學公共管理學院院長薛瀾，武漢大學教授趙葆宇，中國工程院院士、中國科學院計算機技術研究所首任長說，從比大學中國研究院院長張維為五位專家座談紀錄，共同探討如何攜手共建網絡空間命運共同體。

倪光南指出，如今，我們把網絡空間作為海陸空天以外的第五疆域，既然如此，就要講網絡主權。張維為認為，"網絡空間治理應該協商民主。"

中國已經有七億多網民，是名副其實的網絡價界大國。沈昌祥表示，"我們應該加快從技術方面的突破，同時還要加強人才培養。"

對於互聯網治理這一問題，馬煜成表示，"網民自治"與"政府治理"應該互為補充。薛瀾也認為，全球治理是互聯網創新和治理的關鍵，而治理層面更多創新與應用層創獲緊密地相掛鉤，互聯網治理需要政府、企業、社會共同開發作用。

17日，在浙江烏鎮舉行的第三屆世界互聯網大會期間，國家互聯網信息辦公室主任徐麟（右）與香港創新及科技局局長楊偉雄（左）會面。 政府新聞處

矽谷大佬又給川普發了封聯名信

這次態度客氣多了

綜合報道 美國大選結果公布後，普遍不久的時候的矽谷科技公司都曾對川普展現反對意見，便給未來的"川普總統"發了封聯名信。

在聯署信中提到，矽谷大佬普遍對川普較為反對。

今年7月，矽谷科技界大佬們曾至着手詳細的組成團隊公開信－份聯合信對外表示將反對川普，這份聯名信上發表的一封公開信，說他對於創新、人才科技界企業家、高管、投資者等矽谷界的業者們公開反對川普的政策做出一份嚴謹且富有情感的信息加以反對、移民改革...

這封信由145位美國知名的科技業界人士發出，並由協會主席馬克·貝克曼（Michael Beckerman）簽署。此外對於做好分管社區補助和科技人才引入等...

在矽谷大佬看來，川普當選就意味着矽谷大佬反對的對象成為現實。

在經歷眾說紛紜，矽谷大佬普遍對川普反對態度...

今年7月，矽谷科技界大佬們至基本的組成這封信的公開信...

消弭憂慮安撫盟友 歐巴馬謝幕外訪忙補鑊

綜合報道 美國大選結果公布後，外交部發言人...

歐巴馬任期的最後一次外事的同時在一定程度上是為了反映他對歐洲未來的深度關切，歐洲遭受多重衝擊，包括民粹興起、難民危機、恐怖主義、英國脫歐，這些對歐洲來講都是前所未有的。

歐巴馬此次出訪希臘...

川普競選期間對歐盟多有抱怨，對此，歐巴馬的最後一次外訪意義重大。歐巴馬此行最後一站...

紐約市出租車司機慈善日曆正式出爐！ 為了慈善大叔們也是拚了

綜合報道 這份由紐約出租車司機慈善組織的慈善日曆，售價14.99美金，所得會用於University Settlement。

慈善日曆裏邀請了12名超出租車司機拍攝...截至目前，該慈善日曆已經籌集了5.5萬善款。

猶他校園血案！ 16歲男生刺傷5名同學

綜合報道 今日據美國消息，美國猶他州發生血案，一名男生在學校的更衣室中用刀刺傷5名男生，然後將刀扔了自己。這起案件發生在Orem Mountain View高中，一名被刺傷的被送醫救治，名叫Kimberley Bird說，傷害者是一名品學兼優的"全A"學生...

Orem市警察局局長Gary Giles說，目前心存懷疑他會刺傷的部位接近頸動脈。

目前，有心理諮詢員前往學校對被害同學加以安慰...Orem市是一個人口約9萬人的城市，距離離猶他州40里Mountain View高中有超過1400名學生。

韓開展無人機貨運測驗
加速推進無人機商業化進程

綜合報導 韓國國土交通部近日在江原道奉結束無人機貨運測試，這標誌著韓國將積極參與加速無人機商業化進程。

據悉，當天的測試範圍涵蓋用無人機貨貨、配送快速、開展授教等，現代物流、CJ大韓通運等韓國知名物流企業參加進行。

據了解，當天的測試範圍涵蓋用無人機貨貨，配送快速、開展授教等，現代物流、CJ大韓通運等韓國知名物流企業參加進行。

安倍連續四年要求日企加薪
經濟環境差恐難實現

綜合報導 安倍晉三表示，續四年提出了希望提高基工資的要求。出席會議的日本經濟團體聯合會長榊定正說明，要求企業加薪的努力。

韓國在野三黨將會晤
商討要求總統下臺行動計劃

綜合報導 韓國國務總理黃教安將於19日至20日間秘書長科馬，出席亞太經合組織領導人第二十四次非正式會議。

韓總理將首次出席亞太經合組織領導人非正式會議

日本原子能委員會決定電力公司賠償作不設上限

綜合報導 本月16日，討論配置核事故的機率與費用問題的日本政府子能委員會工作小組會議間提出不設上限的方針。

總統府：與李登輝有一定的默契與了解

（中央社）總統府發言人黃重諺今天說，前總統李登輝、李登輝辦公室，「與我們都一直有不錯的聯繫，我們都有一定的默契與了解」，產經新聞原文與媒體的互相。

張天欽：深化民主基礎 推動兩岸關係

（中央社）陸委會副主委張天欽日前向倫敦表示，面對兩岸及區域新形勢，政府將積極參與台灣地緣戰略角色與價值，盼各方支持台灣的關係。

勞基法完成初審 柯建銘：盼年底前落幕

（中央社）立法院社會福利及衛生環境委員會今天完成勞基法部分條文初審，朝野立委將繼續協商。

環團籲停止高屏空污總量管制計畫

立委要求駐軍太平島 國防部持保留態度

（中央社）中國國民黨籍立委丘玉玲等人提案，要求國防部派遣海軍陸戰隊進駐太平島，維護太平島。

李登輝批蔡總統施政 國民黨盼深切反省

（中央社）前總統李登輝接受專訪談論政府的施政，並提出他對蔡總統政府的新面向與施政的期待。

唐鳳：強化政策對話 將延長法規公告期

（中央社）行政院數位政委唐鳳今天表示，為讓政府與民眾溝通更順暢，明年初會在各項法規公告期從現行60天，讓政策上路前能有更充分的討論。

宋楚瑜抵飯店 僑胞歡迎

APEC「亞太經濟合作經濟領袖會議」將於19、20日在祕魯利馬登場，總統特使宋楚瑜16日抵達利馬，受到當地僑胞熱烈歡迎。

處理核廢料 政院通過專責機構設置條例

（中央社）行政院會今天通過行政院人放射性廢棄物管理中心設置條例草案，設立核廢料處理專責機構。

同婚法案開審 挺同雙方集結立院

（中央社）立法院司法及法制委員會17日排審民法親屬編修正草案。

法院調查官不實申領差旅費 監院彈劾

（中央社）台灣新北地方法院主任調查保護官張大光多次不實申領差旅費、假借出席名義外出，監察院提案彈劾。

日核災區食品解禁府：沒有時間表問題

（中央社）外傳日本核災區食品，總統府發言人黃重諺今天表示，這是「沒有時間表的問題」。

蔡總統出席創新創業展

總統蔡英文17日出席「2016 MEET Taipei 創新創業嘉年華」時表示，這是一個築夢起步、少年英雄的舞台，台灣的創業當仁不讓。