

学校编码：10384
学号：25520151154737

分类号_____密级
UDC

廈門大學

硕士学位论文

中捷外交关系的发展与变化

DEVELOPMENT AND CHANGES IN DIPLOMATIC
RELATIONS BETWEEN THE CZECH REPUBLIC AND THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

MICHAELA KLONOVÁ

指导教师姓名： 吴崇伯 教授

专业名称： 亚太国际关系

论文提交日期： 2017 年 4 月

论文答辩时间： 2017 年 6 月

学位授予日期： 2017 年 月

答辩委员会主席：

评阅人：

2017 年 月

厦门大学博硕士学位论文摘要库

厦门大学学位论文原创性声明

本人呈交的学位论文是本人在导师指导下，独立完成的研究成果。本人在论文写作中参考其他个人或集体已经发表的研究成果，均在文中以适当方式明确标明，并符合法律规范和《厦门大学研究生学术活动规范（试行）》。

另外，该学位论文为（ ）课题（组）的研究成果，获得（ ）课题（组）经费或实验室的资助，在（ ）实验室完成。（请在以上括号内填写课题或课题组负责人或实验室名称，未有此项声明内容的，可以不作特别声明。）

声明人（签名）：

年 月 日

厦门大学博硕士学位论文摘要库

厦门大学学位论文著作权使用声明

本人同意厦门大学根据《中华人民共和国学位条例暂行实施办法》等规定保留和使用此学位论文，并向主管部门或其指定机构送交学位论文（包括纸质版和电子版），允许学位论文进入厦门大学图书馆及其数据库被查阅、借阅。本人同意厦门大学将学位论文加入全国博士、硕士学位论文共建单位数据库进行检索，将学位论文的标题和摘要汇编出版，采用影印、缩印或者其它方式合理复制学位论文。

本学位论文属于：

1. 经厦门大学保密委员会审查核定的保密学位论文，于 年 月 日解密，解密后适用上述授权。

2. 不保密，适用上述授权。

（请在以上相应括号内打“√”或填上相应内容。保密学位论文应是已经厦门大学保密委员会审定过的学位论文，未经厦门大学保密委员会审定的学位论文均为公开学位论文。此声明栏不填写的，默认为公开学位论文，均适用上述授权。）

声明人（签名）：

年 月 日

厦门大学博硕士学位论文摘要库

摘要

近年来，捷克共和国与中华人民共和国的双边关系不仅仅是外交讨论的热点，而且也是地区媒体与广大群体的主要话题。捷克共和国与中国之间的关系从来没有像现在如此热门、活跃以及和谐。在捷克共和国成立之后，两个国家之间的双边合作经过了前三十年的漫长发展。捷克现总统米洛什·泽曼以他和谐的态度亲向中国。米洛什·泽曼的外交政策毫无疑问地提高了中捷的战略伙伴关系。相反的，在瓦茨拉夫·哈维尔的任期内，捷克与中国的关系曾一直处于停滞状态。此次研究讨论的目的将探讨捷克在三任总统瓦茨拉夫·哈维尔、瓦茨拉夫·哈维尔以及米洛什·泽曼的任期内对中国的外交政策。为了更好地开展这个话题，所有的官方政府文献以及二手文献都经过了严格检验。此次研究的结果表明了两国之间的正面发展开始于克劳斯总统有关经济改革的务实政治立场。克劳斯总统抛弃了前任总统的政策，开始了与中国的外交对话。这一个现实在捷克加入欧盟之后促进了两国之间的外交关系发展。这一论文讨论的是相对新颖的话题，因此，也为国际关系的研究领域提供了较为前沿的贡献。

关键词

中国；捷克；外交关系；发展；变化

ABSTRACT

In the recent years, bilateral relations between the Czech Republic and the People's Republic of China has become not only a frequent subject of diplomatic discussions of the Czech government but also a topic discussed by the local press and the broad public. The diplomatic relations between the Czech Republic and the PRC have not, however, always been so warm, dynamic, and cooperative. The bilateral cooperation between the two countries went through an extensive development over the past three decades after the establishment of the Czech Republic. The present-day Czech President Miloš Zeman is known for his sympathetic attitude towards China, and his diplomatic deeds have undoubtedly been enhancing the Sino-Czech strategic partnership. Contrarily, during the era of the country's first President Václav Havel, the Czech-China relations were somewhat stagnant. This study aims to trace the development and alterations in the approaches of the Czech foreign policies towards China under the three Czech Presidents — Václav Havel, Václav Klaus, and Miloš Zeman. To illustrate this phenomenon, official governmental documents, and secondary literature closely relating to the topic were examined. The results of the research show that the positive development of the China-Czech partnership commenced with the second Czech President Václav Klaus whose pragmatic political stance focused on economic refinement of the republic. Hence, Klaus distanced himself from the policy of his predecessor and initiated diplomatic conversations with China. This reality along with the country's entry to the European Union availed the favorable development of the delicate relationship between the Czech Republic and the PRC. This thesis studies a rather unexplored subject, thus, it provides a considerable contribution to the field of international relations.

KEY WORDS

China; Czech Republic; diplomatic relations; development; alteration

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

摘要	i
Abstract	ii
List of Figures and Tables	v
Abbreviations	vi
Acknowledgement	vii
Editorial Comment	viii
i. Introduction and Methodology	9
1. Brief Introduction to the Czech Republic, Its History and Political System	15
1.1. Introduction to the Czech Republic — Main Facts	15
1.2. Czech Republic — Historical Point of View	18
1.3. Czech Republic — Current Political System	21
2. Concise Description of Foreign Policy of the People's Republic of China and the Czech Republic	23
2.1. Foreign Policy of the People's Republic of China	23
2.2. Foreign Policy of the Czech Republic	26
3. History of Sino-Czech(oslovak) Diplomatic Relations	28
3.1. First Contacts Between China and the Czech Lands	28
3.2. Sino-Czechoslovak Diplomatic Relations From Its Beginnings Until the Second World War (1918–1939)	29
3.3. Sino-Czechoslovak Diplomatic Relations During the Second World War (1939–1945)	31
3.4. Sino-Czechoslovak Diplomatic Relations Under the Socialist Regime in Czechoslovakia (1945–1989)	32
3.5. Sino-Czech Diplomatic Relations After the Decline of the Soviet Influence (1989–1992)	34
4. Sino-Czech Diplomatic Relations after the Establishment of the Czech Republic under Different Czech Leadership	36
4.1.1. A Concise Biography of Havel	38
4.1.2. Sino-Czech Diplomatic Relations During Havel's Administration	40

4.2. Presidency of Václav Klaus	49
4.2.1. A Concise Biography of Klaus	50
4.2.2. Sino-Czech Diplomatic Relations During Klaus's Administration	51
4.3. Presidency of Miloš Zeman	59
4.3.1. A Concise Biography of Zeman	60
4.3.2. Sino-Czech Diplomatic Relations During Zeman's Administration	61
5. Interpretation of Changes in Sino-Czech Diplomatic Relations	70
5.1. Overview of the Development of the Sino-Czech Diplomatic Relations	70
5.2. Comprehensive Answers to the Research Questions	74
6. Predictions of the Future Development of the Sino-Czech Diplomatic Relations in the Years to Come	79
ii. Conclusion	lxxxi
iii. Bibliography	lxxxv

LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES

CHARTS:

Figure 1: The political system of the Czech Republic	21
Figure 2: Czech Delegations in China; Chinese Delegations in the Czech Republic	71
Figure 3: In Person Meetings of the Five Highest-Ranking Officials	73

IMAGES:

Image 1: Václav Havel	37
Image 2: Václav Klaus	49
Image 3: Miloš Zeman	59

MAPS:

Map 1: Czech Republic — European Perspective	16
Map 2: The Czech Republic	16

TABLES:

Table 1: Official Visits of the Five Highest-Ranking Officials	71
Table 2: In Person Meetings of the Five Highest-Ranking Officials	72

ABBREVIATIONS

ASEM	Asia–Europe Meeting
CPC	Communist Party of China
EU	European Union
IMF	International Monetary Fund
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PRC	People’s Republic of China
UN	United Nations
US	United States
USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
V4	Visegrad Group/Visegrad Four

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, I express my sincere gratitude to my supervisor, Professor Wu Chongbo, Ph.D., for his guidance throughout my research and my professional development. Second, I would also like thank to Professors Zhang Biwu, Ph.D., Xu Ke, Ph.D., Huang Fei, Ph.D., Shen Huifen, Ph.D., Yan Sen, Ph.D., Liu Yong, Ph.D., Chen Kai, Ph.D., since they all have contributed tremendously to my professional growth. I also wish to thank my family whose limitless love and support gave me the strength to complete the thesis. Finally, I am deeply grateful to the China Scholarship Council for their generous study grant that allowed me to study at Xiamen University in the first place.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

In the presented thesis, regarding the Czech names and toponyms, the original Czech language transcription is applied consistently throughout the whole study. The first occurrence of all major Czech terms is always accompanied by its translation into Chinese.

As for the names and toponyms originating from the Chinese language, the internationally accepted transcription — pinyin — is employed in the thesis. Some of these terms were, however, were taken from sources written in the Czech language where the Czech transcription of these names was used. Hence, in some cases, it was difficult to trace the official terminology.

i. INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

In the Czech Republic, China has become not only a frequent subject of political conversations of the local government but also a topic receiving a close review by the Czech press and a widely discussed subject amongst the wide public. The present-day President of the Czech Republic Miloš Zeman has been directing his policy towards enhancing the bilateral relations between the small European state and the Asian giant, and since his inauguration in 2013, the Sino-Czech relations have undergone a considerable improvement.

Last year in March, the Chinese President Xi Jinping made an official visit to Prague. This was an exceptional occasion since it was the first time President Xi or any other Head of the PRC came to the Czech Republic, and the first visit of today's China's President to the Central and Eastern European country since his inauguration.¹ During the visit, President Xi claimed that as a result of the tightening of the ties between the two countries, China plans to launch bigger investments to the Czech Republic which presumably will have reached 294 billion CZK (10 billion Euro) by 2020, and only by the end of 2016, the volume of the Chinese investments in the country increased to 50 billion CZK (2 million Euro).² Despite the fact that for the PRC, these investments are not at all major comparing to the amounts China invests to other countries such as the United States or Australia, their scale is unprecedented on the Czech market.

It is arguable that this sudden interest of the PRC in the Czech Republic can be attributed to the amicable support of China by the current Czech President. Only a few decades ago, China did not see much of a potential in the country which might have been also caused by the fact that the first Czech President Václav Havel was unsupportive of the Chinese government.

¹ Ze Liu and Xiaoqiang Zeng, 2016, “开辟中捷关系更加美好未来” [Establishing Better Relations between China and the Czech Republic in the Future], *Renmin Ribao*.

² “Čínské Investice v Česku: Nadměrná očekávání střídá hluboké zklamání,” [China's Investments in the Czech Republic], 2016, *Ekonomika Idnes.cz*, accessed November 20, 2016, http://ekonomika.idnes.cz/vzajemny-obchod-s-cinou-letos-klesa-rada-projektu-ma-zpozdeni-pub-/ekonomika.aspx?c=A161024_164929_ekonomika_rts.

This thesis examines the development of bilateral relations between the People's Republic of China and the Czech Republic focusing on the changes in the Czech foreign policy towards China. The time frame of the thesis is established in the era of Czech Republic's three Presidents — Václav Havel, Václav Klaus and Miloš Zeman. Since the first President of the country was also the last President of Czechoslovakia before its segregation, this period is briefly analyzed as well. It is, therefore, a period from 1989 when the Soviet Union lost the influence over the country until the end of 2016, the time the study was written.

Despite the fact that the President of the Czech Republic is not the sole leader of the country and the state is administered by the whole government, I still found it compelling to focus on the changing Presidency in the country, since there is a clear distinction between the Sino-Czech bilateral relations under President Havel and the relationship the two countries underwent under the leaderships of his successors.

It is essential to always bear in mind that discussing the diplomatic relations of these two countries might reach some difficulties. One of the major impediments is the asymmetry between the Czech Republic and China. China is now, along with the United States, the most important global actor. On the other hand, the Czech Republic is, from a global point of view, only a small country with limited territorial priorities. Also, the foreign policy of the Czech Republic is somewhat related and sustained by the European Union. Despite these facts, it is still interesting to observe the changes these two countries have undergone in their mutual diplomacies.

The main purpose of the thesis is to find, consider and analyze the alterations in the Sino-Czech bilateral partnership that the two states have experienced throughout the past three decades and describe how the three Presidents of the Czech Republic actually influenced these transformations. Other factors such as the EU membership and economic interests of the Czech Republic are taken into consideration as well. An analysis of primary and secondary sources is used as the principal method of the thesis which is conceptualized as a linear chronological study that follows the logic of qualitative content analysis. A quantitative content analysis is a secondary method of the thesis where it provides the necessary data

Degree papers are in the "[Xiamen University Electronic Theses and Dissertations Database](#)". Full texts are available in the following ways:

1. If your library is a CALIS member libraries, please log on <http://etd.calis.edu.cn/> and submit requests online, or consult the interlibrary loan department in your library.
2. For users of non-CALIS member libraries, please mail to etd@xmu.edu.cn for delivery details.

厦门大学博硕士论文摘要库