



我校港澳台及国际青年受邀参加明文化节开幕展演

The Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan and international students from CUPL were invited to participate in the opening performance of the Ming Culture Festival

2025年4月4日，由昌平区委统战部指导，区文旅集团和海联会、双高未来等单位实施，与中国政法大学（以下简称“我校”）等高校合作开展的“‘在昌平向未来’昌平港澳台及国际青年创聚营”第一期活动——明文化节出警仪仗展演在明十三陵顺利举办。我校近30名港澳台及国际青年受邀参加。来自阿塞拜疆的国际学生萨比娜身着华丽服饰，以标准姿势向前行进。“我今天扮演的是皇帝的妃嫔，虽然这套衣服很厚重，但穿上它就像触摸到了中国历史。”展演结束后，她说，“由于平时老师会讲明文化历史相关的内容，我觉得很有意思，所以毫不犹豫就报名参加了今天的活动。”

On April 4, 2025, the first activity of the "Be in Changping, Embrace the Future—Changping Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan and International Youth Innovation and Aggregation Camp" was successfully held at the Ming Tombs. It was guided by the United Front Work Department of Changping District Committee, implemented by the District Culture and Tourism Group, the Overseas Chinese Association, Shuanggao Future and other units, and jointly conducted with China University of Political Science and Law and other colleges. Nearly 30 Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan and international students from our university were invited to participate. Sabina, an international student from Azerbaijan, walked forward in a splendid costume with a standard posture. "Today I played the role of the emperor's concubine. Although the costume is very heavy, wearing it feels like touching Chinese history," she said after the performance. "Since our teachers often talk about the history of Ming culture, which I find very interesting, I signed up for today's activity without hesitation."



“联合国人权委员会的发展”专题讲座

2025年4月9日，国际教育学院/港澳台教育中心在海淀校区举办“Global Forum”系列讲座——“联合国人权委员会的发展”。国际教育学院院长、港澳台教育中心主任张伟主持讲座。张伟介绍了约翰·佩斯（John Pace）教授的工作经历、学术成就和在世界人权保护领域的杰出贡献。约翰·佩斯曾任联合国高级专员办事处高级工作人员、人权委员会秘书。此次讲座，他将围绕其专著《联合国人权委员会》的有关内容展开。

讲座中，约翰·佩斯结合其在联合国人权事务中的亲身经历与深厚专业积淀，生动讲述了联合国人权委员会机构从创立到不断壮大的发展历程，以及人权保护国际规范和国际规则从人权宣言到条约到国际人权法的发展历程。他详细介绍了人权委员会履行职责的机制、方式和取得的成果，并结合自身参与的实际工作案例，深度剖析了人权委员会在调解人权相关争端、促进国际合作等方面发挥的重要作用，为在场师生带来了一场精彩的学术盛宴。



“Lecture on 'The Development of the United Nations Human Rights Commission'”

On April 9, 2025, CUPL held a lecture titled "Global Forum" Series— "The Development of the United Nations Human Rights Commission" at the Haidian Campus. The lecture was presided over by Zhang Wei, the Dean of School of International Studies. Zhang Wei introduced Professor John Pace's work experience, academic achievements, and his outstanding contributions to the global human rights protection field. John Pace had previously served as a senior staff member of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner and as the Secretary of the Human Rights Commission. In this lecture, he focused on the content of his monograph, The United Nations Human Rights Commission.

During the lecture, John Pace, drawing on his personal experiences in United Nations human rights affairs and his profound professional background, vividly recounted the development process of the United Nations Human Rights Commission from its establishment to its continuous growth. He also detailed the evolution of international human rights norms and rules from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to treaties and then to international human rights law. He elaborated on the mechanisms, methods, and achievements of the Human Rights Commission in fulfilling its duties. By sharing actual cases in which he had participated, he conducted an in-depth analysis of the important role of the Human Rights Commission in mediating human rights-related disputes and promoting international cooperation. This provided the audience of teachers and students with a wonderful academic feast.



上：张伟与学生讨论交流，讲座为师生们打开了深入了解联合国人权委员会、国际人权事务发展的窗口，搭建起与国际权威专家对话的优质平台。



港澳台硕士生通过毕业论文答辩

2025年5月,多位港澳台同学通过了硕士论文的答辩,包括但不限于下列:
何芷程 自由贸易协定框架下数据本地化例外条款的适用研究
张永强 《外国补贴条例》中扭曲内部市场规则研究
郭浩航 SCM 协定下的上游补贴认定问题研究
张丝羽 ICSID《附加便利规则》下仲裁庭管辖权扩大问题研究
李嘉骏 从不完全累积到完全累积: RCEP 原产地规则分析
胡瑞龙 气候变化背景下可再生能源投资中东道国环境规制权问题研究
郑景谦 OECD 全球最低税规则对中国香港的适用性研究



陈晗清 专利有效性争议的可仲裁性问题研究
林翰瑜 体育仲裁受案范围研究
张健铭 香港认可和协助内地破产程序研究
林芳太 游戏“换皮”行为的反不正当竞争法规制
谢瑩盈 关键词隐性使用行为适用反不正当竞争法一般条款的思考

黎翔本 灵活用工平台企业税收征管协助制度研究
江旻谿 论债券受托管理人违反信义义务的民事责任
郑仲然 对赌协议在破产程序中解除权的相关问题研究
陈家淦 上市公司强制退市制度完善研究
孫曦 证券市场有奖举报制度的完善研究
李昱贤 ESG 信息披露共治的法律机制研究



International Law PHD Candidates Pass Thesis Defense

In May 2025, three PHD Candidates in international law successfully passed their thesis defenses:
TIMOTHY SHAWN MCNAMARA: The right to an image and the law of the image from the perspective of international law and comparative law
SARDER KAISAR AHMED: Unilateral economic sanctions under international law
NANCY CAROLINA FABARA VERDEZOTO: Chinese law and regulations on technology transfer and its impact on foreign direct investment (fdi): case study of german auto companies



International Law Master Candidates Pass Thesis Defense

In May 2025, three Master Candidates in international law successfully passed their thesis defenses:

NAMASOLE JACKLINE: the principle of non-refoulement in international refugee law

SOUSETHIKUN: the principle of protective jurisdiction in international law

ANDRES MORENO MURCIA: legal recognition of arbitral awards in international investment law

OSWALDO DE FARIA ROCHA NETO: the impact of brazil's maritime legal framework on international trade disputes: how brazil's legal system fuels disputes in china's maritime trade

WUTTIPONG ROCHANAMETAKUL: international legal frameworks governing foreign direct investment (fdi) in thailand: an analysis with emphasis on chinese investors



PHD Candidates in Comparative Law Pass Thesis Defense

In May 2025, three PHD Candidates in international law successfully passed their thesis defenses:

GULNUR NURKEYEVA: A Comparative Study on the Recognition and Enforcement of Arbitral Awards in PRC and Kazakhstan

TRASNEA VLAD: SECONDARY LIABILITY OF INTERNET SERVICE PROVIDERS: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF LEGAL FRAMEWORKS

ANWAR MUHAMMAD FAHAD: Expeditious Disposal of Criminal Cases: A Comparison between Pakistani and Chinese Justice Systems



新中式服装是近年来
很受欢迎

**New Chinese-style clothing has
been very popular
in recent years**



International students have donned new Chinese-style clothing. New Chinese-style women's clothing skillfully integrates traditional Chinese elements with modern fashion design, preserving the charm of traditional culture while meeting modern aesthetic and wearing requirements. While retaining traditional elements, new Chinese-style women's clothing has improved the fit to make it more body-hugging and comfortable, suitable for modern people's figures and wearing habits. For example, on the basis of retaining the classic design of cheongsam, fashionable elements such as puffed sleeves and lace fabrics have been incorporated to make it more in line with contemporary aesthetics. The ways to wear new Chinese-style women's clothing are diverse and can be mixed and matched with modern clothing. With its unique design and rich cultural connotations, new Chinese-style women's clothing has become a refreshing stream in the fashion world.

Chinese folding fan is a type of foldable fan that usually uses bamboo, wood, or ivory as the fan bones, and tough paper or silk as the fan surface. Its history can be traced back to the Southern and Northern Dynasties period, with the earliest form being the waist fan, which later evolved into the modern folding fan form.



留学生们穿上了新中式服装。新中式女服将中国传统元素与现代时尚设计巧妙融合，既保留了传统文化的韵味，又符合现代审美和穿着需求。新中式女服在保留传统元素的同时，对版型进行了改良，使其更加修身、舒适，适合现代人的身材和穿着习惯。例如，旗袍在保留经典设计的基础上，融入了泡泡袖、使用蕾丝面料等时尚元素，使其更加符合当代审美。新中式女服的穿搭方式丰富多样，可以与现代服饰进行混搭。新中式女服以其独特的设计和丰富的文化内涵，成为了时尚界的一股清流。

中国小折扇是一种可折叠的扇子，通常使用竹木或象牙作为扇骨，韧纸或绫绢作为扇面。其历史可以追溯到南北朝时期，最早的形式是腰扇，后来演变为现代的折扇形式。



Special Day for Norway

On 11th March, 2025 exchange students Camilla Moe, Hallvard Romsaas and Martin Bang Jareg introduced a real Norway. And on 18th March, 2025 exchange students Katrine Groven, Marie Reinertsen and Stine Gjaerum introduced a real Norway.



General facts

Country in the northern-western Europe
Neighbours: Russia, Finland and Sweden (and Denmark)
The tripoint border between Norway, Russia and Finland
Citizens: Around 5.5 million
Capital: Oslo (700 000 citizens)
Two languages



History

Norway's history begins with the first settlers who arrived after the ice age, they lived as hunters and gatherers. The Viking age started in year 800 and was a significant period in our history. Viking Age (c. 800–1050); Black Death (1349–1350); Danish Rule (1537–1814); 1814 – The Constitution and Union with Sweden (1814–1905); 1905 – Independence from Sweden: The union with Sweden was dissolved, and Norway became fully independent. Norway was liberated in May 1945 when Germany surrendered. After World War I and World War II, Norway rebuilt itself as a welfare state, became a NATO member, and developed into an oil nation, ensuring economic stability.



Norway today

Today Norway is a highly developed industrialized country. Its standard of living and life expectancy are among the highest in the world. Norway is a democracy and constitutional monarchy. One of the world's richest countries, largely due to the oil and gas industry. A key factor in Norway's economic prosperity has been its distribution policy. In almost all areas, the overarching goal has been to ensure that as many people as possible benefit from economic progress, regardless of residence, gender, age, social and ethnic background, occupation, and similar factors. This policy has led to significant income equalization, contributing to Norway becoming a relatively balanced society in both economic and social terms. Norway ranks highly on UN living standards indexes, with strong welfare, gender equality, and low unemployment.



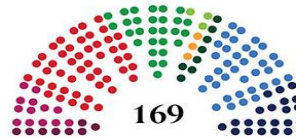
Form of government

The norwegian royal house
Unifying institution
Public events, state visits,
and support charitable
causes
Article five in the
Constitution: "The King
can never be held
accountable or accused."
Ceremonial role



Political system

Separation of powers
The Parliament – Stortinget
The executive branch
Multi-party system
Parties in the parliament
Local governance



Bunad

Bunad is a traditional
Norwegian costume
that originated from
the Romantic
Nationalism
movement in the 19th
century. It has over
400 different regional
cultural versions, with
men and women each
having their own
clothing, often worn
during holiday events.



China-Norway relation

Diplomatic relation since 1850's,
during the union of Sweden and
Norway
Formal diplomatic relations
between Norway and the the PRC
since 1954
Diplomatic setback in 2010, but
"normalization" in 2016
Today, China is Norways most
important partner in Asia
In 2024, the trade between the two
countries was at 151 billion NOK
(15 billion Euro)



Norway in the world

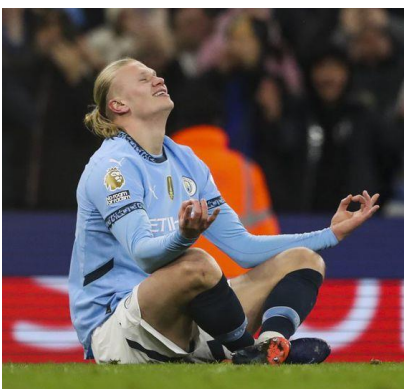
Founding member of the UN,
NATO, European Free Trade
Association, and the Council of
Europe
Not part of the European
Union, but highly connected
through the European
Economic Area

Sports

Traditionally a winter-
sport nation
In the later years,
Norway has also
produced some summer
athletes at the highest
level
Today, Norway is
considered to be the
greatest sporting nation
in the world per capita

Food

Fish and Seafood – The
Norwegian pride
Traditional pride
Recognised by... Boring?
Compared to China
Food i modern Norway;
global influence.
Fredagstaco (Friday-taco)



Norwegian prison

Rehabilitation and
reintegration
Alternative
sentencing options
Bastøy prison.
Very good living
environment and
public areas.



Special Day for Russia

On 25th March, 2025 exchange students Tsesta Idam, Nadezhda Karataeva, Mariia Barabokhina and Sofiia Ivanova introduced a real Russia. And on 1st April, 2025 exchange students Vladimir Semenov and Artem Okorokov introduced a real Russia.



History

The history of Russia originated from the Eastern Slavs on the grasslands of Eastern Europe, and the mixed race Russians are the common ancestors of Russians, Belarusians, and Ukrainians. Kievan Rus was the first country established by the Eastern Slavs. As early as the 1st century AD, Slavic people lived in the Dnieper, Oder, Vistula, and Bug River basins in Central and Eastern Europe during the Kievan Rus period. By the 6th century, Slavs were divided into East Slavs, West Slavs, and Yugoslavs. During the Mongol invasion, Kievan Rus was occupied by the Mongol Golden Horde in the 13th century.

The Grand Duchy of Moscow was officially established in 1283.

In 1613, during the Russian Empire, nobles elected 16-year-old Mikhail Romanov, a relative of Ivan IV, as the new Tsar and established the Romanov dynasty.

Russia is the largest country in the world, located in the northern part of the Eurasian continent and spanning both Europe and Asia. It has a total area of 17.098 million square kilometers. The country is divided into 85 federal subjects. Its capital, Moscow, is the political, economic, and cultural center of Russia. Russia is rich in natural resources, including oil, natural gas, and forests. The population is approximately 140 million.

General facts

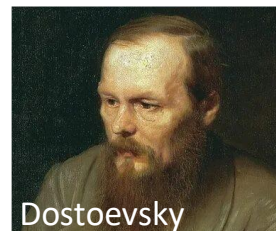


Form of government

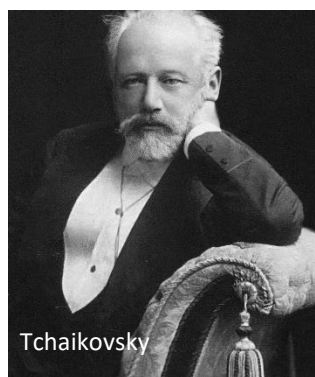
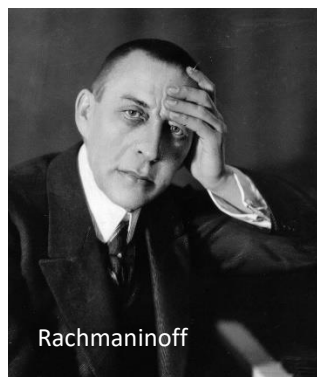
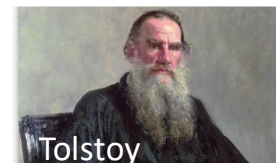
Russia is a federation and a presidential republic. The President is the head of state and the supreme commander of the armed forces, holding extensive powers. The Federal Assembly is the legislative body, comprising the State Duma (lower house) and the Federation Council (upper house). The State Duma drafts and passes laws, while the Federation Council reviews and approves them. Russia has a multi-party system.

Literatur

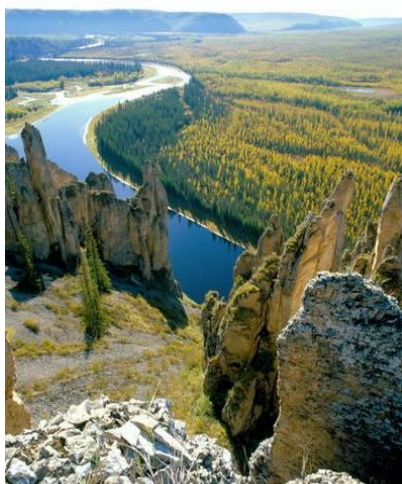
Russia has a long literary history and has produced many world-renowned literary giants. Leo Tolstoy was a leading figure in 19th-century realism. His masterpieces, such as "War and Peace" and "Anna Karenina," depict the vast canvas of social life. Pushkin, known as the "Father of Russian Literature," laid the foundation for modern Russian literature with works like "Eugene Onegin." His poetry and novels have had a profound impact on the development of Russian literature.



RUSSIAN LITERATURE



Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky is a world-renowned Russian composer known for his beautiful melodies and rich emotions. His masterpiece "Swan Lake" is a classic ballet with enchanting music and a touching storyline. He also composed other ballets like "The Nutcracker" and "Sleeping Beauty," as well as symphonic works such as the "1812 Overture," profoundly influencing global music.



landscapes

Russia's vast territory boasts stunning natural landscapes. From the glaciers and snowfields within the Arctic Circle to the majestic peaks of the Caucasus Mountains, and from the vast forests of the Ural Mountains to the crystal-clear waters of Lake Baikal, the diverse scenery is truly breathtaking.

Painting

Russian oil painting holds an important place in the history of world art. Ilya Repin, a master of realism, is renowned for his work "Barge Haulers on the Volga," which vividly depicts the hardship and resilience of working people, carrying profound realistic significance. Vasily Surikov is famous for his historical themes, such as "Boyarynya Morozova," which portrays the tenacity and defiance of Russian historical figures.

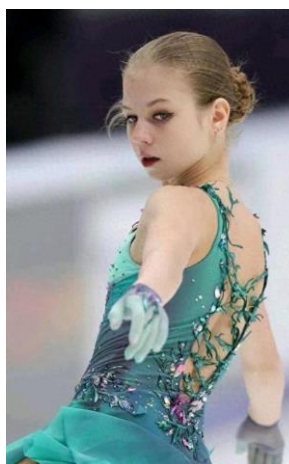
Cuisine

Russian cuisine is known for its rich and hearty flavors and nutritional value. Traditional dishes include Borscht, a tangy beet soup; Caviar served with blini, offering a unique taste; Pelmeni, delicious meat dumplings; and Rye Bread, with its dense texture, often enjoyed with butter or cheese.



Sports

Russia has produced many outstanding athletes in sports. Tennis star Maria Sharapova has won five Grand Slam titles. Footballer Sergey Kuznetsov has played for several renowned clubs. Alina Kabaeva is a legend in rhythmic gymnastics, having won Olympic gold and numerous world championship medals.



既来之，则安之 范霞英 指导老师刘芳

众所周知，“既来之，则安之”是《论语》中的一句名言。它的意思是：“既然来到了这里，就安下心”在人们的日常生活中，这句话也常被理解为：如果遇到了一些无法避免的困难或挑战，我们不应该慌张、迷茫；而是应该以积极的心态接受现实，勇敢面对一切。因为除了生死之外，世上没有任何无法解决的问题。我长达五年的经历就是这句话最好的映照。

五年前，我是一个刚满十五岁的女孩儿。上高中之前，为了寻求更好的发展机会，我决定离开家，独自一人来到大城市生活。来到那里之前，我本以为我会很自由，不再有人管我几点睡觉、几点吃饭，我会接受更好的教育，日子会越过越好的。然而，现实并没有我想象中那么美好。还不到一个星期，我就开始感到孤独了。我开始怀疑自己，脑海里不断出现一连串的疑问：我做出的决定是否正确？我是不是应该放弃这座繁华的城市，回到故乡，慢慢长大？我是否该给家人打个电话，将我在这里所遭遇的委屈和不顺都说出来？我是否该告诉他们想在这里做个好人确实太难了，我才十五岁，凭什么要强迫自己承受那么大的压力？结果，我什么都没跟他们说，因为这是我的选择，我要为它负责人。而且，我也不想父母为我操心。

随着时间的推移，我渐渐取得了不少成就：十六岁拿到了国奖去加拿大留学，十八岁拿到了越南未交学院和胡志明市师范大学的录取通知书。如今，当年的少女依然独自一人生活在异国他乡。不过，她已经比当初更加成熟，也更加从容与淡定。回头过往，我终于明白了“既来之，则安之”的真正含义。人生中的许多挑战和困难是无法预料的，但我们可以选择以怎样的心态去面对。有些事情，好坏本身不存在，都是源于个人的主观判断而来。五年前的那个十五岁的女孩儿，曾经迷茫、恐惧，怀疑过自己的选择，而今天的我，已经学会了接受与适应。无论未来遇到什么，只要保持平和的心态，勇敢前进，日子会一定越过越好。正如这句话所说：“既然来到了这里，就安下心来。”

冬天

阮玲芝 指导老师刘芳

今天早上，我被敲门的声音吵醒。寒风呼呼地咆哮着，用它那粗大的手指热烈地敲我的窗户。听起来好像对什么不满似的。一天就这么开始，冬天冷风的呼啸叫我起床。一打开窗户，寒风刺骨，像针一样穿透心灵。看着行人都是把手揣在衣兜里，缩着脖子，疾步前行的样子。今年的冬天真冷！可冬天也有它的韵味。那绵绵的白雪装饰着世界，琼枝玉叶，粉装玉砌，皓然一色，真是一派瑞雪丰年的喜人景象。在我的眼前是一个白雪皑皑的世界，雪覆盖了地面，在山上河水完全结冰了，冰下的水还在流淌冰裂缝中的水汽覆盖了小运河岸边的树枝。早上起来更加迷人。不止山丘穿上了轻纱，树林、马路、汽车都穿上。真是美不胜收！一切都白蒙蒙，让人犹如身在人间仙境。地看不见一点绿色，万物好像全笼着一层白纱。虽然冷得瑟瑟发抖，但看到美丽的白雪，我还是激动地跑了出来。雪轻柔地吻着我，落在脸上，凉丝丝的，落在脖子里，麻酥酥的，让我心醉。

有一位老奶奶把“年夜饭的炊烟”送上了天空，天好像穿了一件灰白的纱衣，这时不甚了了地闻到了温暖的滋味，闻到了甜甜的年味。不知不觉团圆的影像浮现在我的脑海里。一家人坐在一起，吃着亲手做的汤圆或者吃热乎乎的火锅，其乐融融。这真是冬日里最平凡的一份幸福。冬天，虽然十分寒冷，但是它有着无可比拟的温馨和希望。



其次，在工作中，亲自调查比道听途说更可靠。比如，一个公司老板如果只是听员工汇报而不亲自去调查市场，就很容易做出错误的。因此，实际观察能帮助我们获取更准确的信息，避免误判。

但是，这并不意味着眼见的就一定是对的。很多事情可能会因为角度不同而看法不同，有时候我们看到的只是表面现象，还是要多方了解才能得出正确的结论。

总的来说，“百闻不如一见”告诉我们要重视实践和亲身体验，但同时也要保持理性，不要只相信自己的眼睛看到的。

百闻不如一见

阮氏茶璃 指导老师刘芳

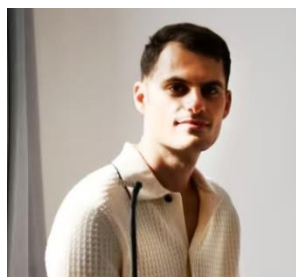
在生活中，我们常常听别人说一件事情，但只有当我们自己亲眼见到、亲身经历，才能真正理解它的真实性。因此，有“百闻不如一见”这句俗语，意思是听别人说一百次，不如自己看一次。我认为这句话很有道理，在学习、工作和生活中都非常重要。

首先，亲眼所见能让我们更好的理解事物。在学习上，实践比单纯的理论知识更有效。例如，学做饭的时候，只听别人讲解步骤远远不如自己动手做一次。同样，旅游也是如此，我们听别人描述一个地方的美景，远远不如自己去感受那里的风景和文化。



最清晰的脚印，踩在最泥泞的路上，当我们有足够的志气和信心，事情终究会成功的，就像古人所说：“有志者事竟成”。2019年10月11日，我实现了的第一个愿望就是去中国留学。到了海南之后，我发现世界比你想象的要大得多，每天都发生许多有趣的事，我在那儿增长了不少见识。虽然我看似漫无目的地生活，但我是铁了心也要在中国上大学！

疫情期间，我身边也没有中国朋友可以交流，所以只能通过追剧来练习和提高汉语水平。在考汉语水平五级的时候，我也不断地刷题和学词汇。那时候五级对我来说是说简单也不简单，说难也不难，当成绩出来时我高兴得不得了。虽然心里想五级就够了，但是我想挑战一下自己，在报考六级和口语考试中级之后，离考试时间就只有一个多月了，我每天都自学六级的语法和词汇，同时也刷了不少真题，我那时之所以压力山大，是因为我想一次就考过并拿到高分。另外，考试一次也不便宜，我不想给



My trip to Shanghai and Suzhou

By Felix Walter



Shanghai is by far my most favorite city in China. The energy of the city is unmatched—modern, bustling, and full of life. The combination of sleek skyscrapers, historic buildings, and the vibrant mix of cultures makes Shanghai a unique and exciting place. Whether strolling along The Bund, enjoying the panoramic view of the skyline, or wandering through the vibrant streets of Nanjing Road, Shanghai never ceases to amaze. It's a city that perfectly blends tradition with innovation, and I always feel at home here.

父母添加负担，那时算是我人生当中最自律的时候了，我从不一个不喜欢读书的人成了为天天按时学习和刷题的人。当时我的生活轨迹就是吃喝洗睡和学习。我还记得有一天我学得累到哭了，妈妈看到我哭哭啼啼的时候，就问我：“怎么了，有什么事大家一起讨论，也可以向哥哥请教，不要一个人憋着。”经过跟大家的讨论之后，我豁然开朗了，这段时间我真的努力过了，剩下的就顺其自然吧。最终功夫不负有心人，我通过了六级和中级，对自己的成绩也很满意。现在我第二个愿望就是在中国上大学，这个愿望也就实现了！

人间总有一两风，填我十万八千梦。每个人不是天生就能成功，一学就会的，而是不断地从失败中获取经验和吸取教训，才能到达成功之巅！所以我深信只要功夫深，铁杵磨成针！



From Shanghai, we took a day trip to Suzhou, a city known for its classical gardens and serene water towns. Walking through its ancient streets and peaceful gardens, it felt like stepping back in time, offering a calm contrast to the bustling city of Shanghai. The canals and traditional architecture created a picturesque backdrop that was perfect for exploring and taking in the rich history of the area.





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