

Under the Global Initiative to Galvanize Political Commitment to International Humanitarian Law (Global IHL Initiative), Bangladesh, Colombia, Ethiopia, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) are pleased to present the:

在"激励对国际人道法做出政治承诺的全球倡议"(简称"国际人道法全球倡议")下,孟加拉、哥伦比亚、埃塞俄比亚、卡塔尔、沙特阿拉伯和红十字国际委员会荣幸呈上:

WORKSTREAM 3

工作领域3

SECOND STATE CONSULTATION ON IHL AND PEACE

STATE 关于国际人道 ON 法与和平的第 EΔCE 二轮国家咨商

For legal advisers from relevant ministries in capitals and legal and humanitarian advisers at permanent missions in Geneva

邀请来自各国首都相关部委的法律 顾问和常驻日内瓦代表团的法律和 人道顾问参会

WEDNESDAY, 26 NOVEMBER 2025

星期三,2025年11月26日 9:00-18:00 (UTC+1)

FORMAT: IN PERSON (ICRC HUMANITARIUM IN GENEVA) AND ONLINE (ZOOM)

会议形式:线下(红十字国际委员会 日内瓦人道中心)和线上(ZOOM 网络会议)

Background

9:00-18:00 (UTC+1)

背景

With over 130 active armed conflicts worldwide, involving over 60 states and over 120 non-state armed groups, the global security landscape is becoming increasingly complex. Many conflicts occur in countries already grappling with protracted violence, trapping generations in cycles of war and instability. Beyond the immediate human cost, violations of international humanitarian law (IHL) exacerbate grievances, fuel

目前全球有130多场武装冲突,涉及60多个国家和120多个非国家武装团体,全球安全形势日益复杂。许多冲突发生在已经遭受旷日持久的暴力的国家,使几代人陷入战争和不稳定的循环之中。除了直接的人员伤亡之外,违反国际人道法的行为还加剧不满情绪,助长激进主义,并阻碍实现可持续和平的道路。

radicalization and obstruct pathways to sustainable peace.

Respect for IHL can be a first step towards building trust between parties to a conflict, facilitating de-escalation and a path, eventually, to peace. By preventing atrocities, ensuring humane treatment of detainees and protecting civilians from the worst effects of war, IHL also helps create conditions conducive to dialogue and long-term stability. Moreover, by limiting the destruction of critical civilian infrastructure, IHL plays a crucial role in reducing the human, societal and economic toll of war, enabling faster recovery and laying a foundation for peacebuilding efforts. In contrast, disregard for IHL increases suffering, deepens societal divisions, and is likely to make long-term peace more difficult to achieve.

尊重国际人道法可以成为冲突各方之间构建信任的第一步,促进缓和局势,且最终走向和平。通过防止暴行、确保被拘留者受到人道待遇以及保护平民免受战争最恶劣的影响,国际人道法还有助于创造有利于对话和长期稳定的条件。此外,通过限制对重要民用基础设施的破坏,国际人道法在减少战争造成的人员、社会和经济损失方面发挥至关重要的作用,使人们能够更快地恢复重建,并为建设和平的努力奠定基础。与此相反,无视国际人道法会增加痛苦,加深社会分裂,并可能使长期和平更加难以实现。

The workstream on IHL and peace aims to identify some of the links between respect for IHL and sustainable peace. The first round of consultations focused on IHL and mediation. It concluded that respect for IHL during conflict is fundamental to establishing the conditions for reconciliation, justice and sustainable peace. States generally agreed that, in addition to being strict legal obligations, respect for fundamental rules of IHL – such as those protecting missing people and their families, ensuring humanitarian access and protecting detainees and civilians - contributes to ensuring an environment where parties to the conflict, and their respective populations, can envisage building a peaceful future together. The first round of consultations also highlighted the necessity of addressing these issues from the outset of negotiations and incorporating that in peace negotiations and peace agreements.

国际人道法与和平这一工作领域旨在识别尊重国际人道法与持久和平之间的一些联系。第一轮国家咨商重点关注国际人道法与调解。咨商结论指出,武装冲突期间对国际人道法的尊重,在创造实现和解、正义与持久和平的条件方面起到基础性作用。各国普遍认为,尊重国际人道法基本规则(例如保护失踪人员及其的人人道法基本规则(例如保护被拘留者和平民的相关规则)不仅是严格的法律义务,还有助于确保营造一个使冲突各方及各自居民人口能够构想共建和平未来的环境。第一轮咨商还强调了有必要从谈判初始就处理这些问题,并将其纳入和平谈判与和平协定。

Moving forward, the workstream will explore how respect for IHL continues to contribute to peace even after hostilities have ended. Armed conflicts have humanitarian, political, social, and economic consequences that persist long after a war. Ensuring compliance with IHL in the aftermath of conflict is crucial to fostering peace, rebuilding societies, and preventing a resurgence of violence. In fact, although IHL is designed primarily to regulate conduct during armed conflicts, its obligations remain in effect even when the guns fall silent. Many rules continue to apply after the cessation of hostilities and some even after the formal end of armed conflict. These include some of the rules related to protecting people deprived of their liberty, searching for missing people and accounting for them, and facilitating the return of displaced 本工作领域后续将探讨尊重国际人道法如何在 敌对行动停止后持续推进和平。武装冲突带来 的人道、社会、政治和经济影响在战争结束后 仍会延宕很久。确保在冲突结束后遵守国际人 道法规则,对于促进和平、重建社会以及防止 暴力重燃都具有重要作用。事实上,虽然国 人道法主要旨在规制武装冲突期间的行动,但 在枪声消散后国际人道法义务仍然有效。许多 规则在敌对行动停止后持续适用,一些规则甚 至在武装冲突正式结束后仍继续适用,包括以 下方面的相关规则:保护被剥夺自由者,搜寻 失踪人员并澄清其下落,以及协助遣返流离失 所者。遵守这些义务不仅是法律要求,也是防 止暴力重燃、奠定和解基础及促进长期稳定的 关键。 populations. Respecting these obligations is a legal requirement, as much as it is essential to preventing renewed violence, laying the groundwork for reconciliation and contributing to long-term stability.

The second round of consultation will examine how, in the fragile period following a peace agreement, or the cessation of hostilities, respect for IHL can consolidate peace gains, reduce risks of renewed conflict, and ensure protection for affected populations. This consultation continues the trajectory of the workstream while responding to the call made by participating states in the previous round, and reflected in the mid-term progress report, to deepen reflection on post-conflict transitions.

第二轮咨商将讨论尊重国际人道法如何能够在 达成和平协定或敌对行动停止后的脆弱阶段, 巩固和平成果、减轻冲突再起的风险并确保对 受影响居民人口的保护。本轮咨商将继续推进 本工作领域的工作,同时回应上一轮咨商中参 与国提出并体现在中期进展报告中的呼吁,加 深对冲突后过渡阶段的反思。

The consultation will examine four core thematic areas in which IHL clearly sets out obligations that are applicable after the end of conflict; they are also critical to building sustainable peace:

本轮咨商将聚焦四个核心专题领域,国际人道 法在这些领域中明确规定了在冲突结束后仍然 适用的义务;它们对于构建持久和平同样重 要.

1. Accounting for the missing and the dead

Under IHL, parties to a conflict have an obligation to clarify the fate and whereabouts of people reported missing in relation to the conflict and to provide answers to their families. This obligation is closely linked to the right of families to know the fate of their relatives. In addition, IHL requires parties to search for, recover, and identify the dead; record and preserve all available information; and ensure respectful burial or other dignified handling of remains. These are not only legal obligations; they also respond to a profound human need, helping families begin the process of healing and reconciliation, and preventing the issue of missing people from becoming a source of renewed tensions.

2. 对失踪人员和死者的问责

依据国际人道法,冲突各方有义务澄清因冲突 而被报失踪人员的命运和下落,并向其家属提供答案。这项义务与家属拥有知晓其亲人下落 的权利密切相关。此外,国际人道法要求各方 搜寻、找回并辨认死者身份;记录并保存所有 可用信息;并确保有尊严的埋葬或以其他有尊严的方式处理遗体。这不仅是法律义务,也是 在回应人类的深层需求,帮助家庭走出伤痛、 迈向和解,并防止失踪人员问题成为局势再度 紧张的来源。

3. Detainees

Under IHL, the proper treatment and eventual release of people deprived of their liberty is a central obligation after active hostilities have ended. In international armed conflicts, this also means releasing and repatriating prisoners of war without delay after the cessation of active hostilities, a measure that is often directly linked to the restoration of peace. IHL also requires, in both international and non-international armed conflicts, that civilians and others detained in relation to conflict be released when the legal grounds for their internment no longer exist. Even more than releasing them, ensuring the safe repatriation, resettlement, or social reintegration of detainees is essential to reducing humanitarian risks, restoring

4. 被拘留者

依据国际人道法,被剥夺自由者获得适当待遇 并最终得到释放是敌对行动停止后仍然适用的 一项核心义务。在国际性武装冲突中,这也意 味着在敌对行动停止后立即释放并遣返战俘, 这是一项通常与恢复和平有直接关系的措施。 国际人道法还要求,在国际性武装冲突与排围 际性武装冲突中,当其被拘禁的法律依据有复 存在时,因冲突而被拘留的平民与其他人员必 须得到释放;除释放外,更要确保被拘留者的 安全遣返、安置或重新融入社会,这对于减轻 人道风险、恢复家庭生活和重建社会信任而言 极为重要。以人道且恪守原则的方式处理被拘 留者相关问题,能够为和解进程提供支持,防 family life, and rebuilding social trust. Addressing detainee issues in a humane and principled way can support reconciliation processes, prevent cycles of retribution, and lay the groundwork for more stable peace agreements.

止陷入报复循环并为达成更稳定的和平协定奠定基础。

5. Safe and voluntary return of displaced people

Displacement is one of the most visible and enduring legacies of armed conflict. IHL prohibits the forced displacement of civilians unless required for their security or imperative military reasons; it also says that such displacement can never be made permanent. IHL also requires parties - this obligation is set out very clearly – to enable, after hostilities have ended, the safe and voluntary return of those who have been displaced, within their own country or across borders. In practice, this requires addressing the conditions that make return possible, such as clearing explosive remnants of war, reestablishing security, restoring essential services and housing, and guaranteeing respect for property and documentation rights. Where return is not immediately possible, durable solutions such as local integration or resettlement must also be pursued. Ensuring that displaced people can rebuild their lives is both a legal obligation and a cornerstone of sustainable peace.

6. 流离失所者的安全和自愿返乡

流离失所是武装冲突最明显且最持久的遗留问题之一。国际人道法禁止强迫平民流离失所,除非出于其安全原因或迫切的军事理由;国际人道法还规定此种流离失所绝不能成为永久性安排。此外,国际人道法还要求各方——这项义务被明确规定——在敌对行动结束后,使流离失所者能够在其本国内或跨境安全、自愿地返乡。实践中,这需要提供使返乡成为可能的各项条件,例如清理战争遗留爆炸物、重建安全、恢复基本服务和修葺房屋,并确保财产权利得到尊重。当无法立即返乡时,必须同时寻求当地融入或重新安置等持久解决方案。确保流离失所者能够重建生活既是一项法律义务,也是实现持久和平的基石。

7. Children as agents of protection and recovery

Children are among those most affected by armed conflicts, but they are also potentially vital for postconflict recovery. IHL contains specific protections for children, such as prohibitions against their recruitment and participation in hostilities; and obligations to ensure their care, education, and unification with their families. In post-conflict contexts, these protections translate into obligations to prevent exploitation; facilitate tracing of family members and family reunification; and support the social reintegration of children formerly associated with armed groups. In addition to protecting them, children must also be recognized as contributors to recovery and peace: ensuring their participation in peacebuilding processes and access to education, and giving them psychosocial support, are essential to breaking cycles of violence and creating inclusive, resilient societies. Safeguarding children during periods of social transition is therefore both a legal imperative and an investment in lasting peace.

8. 儿童在保护和恢复重建中的推动作用

儿童是受武装冲突影响最深的群体之一,但儿童对于冲突后恢复可能具有重要作用。国际人道法为儿童提供了特别保护,例如禁止招募儿童兵以及禁止儿童参与敌对行动;同时还规定了确保儿童受到照护、接受教育并与家人团聚的义务。在冲突后局势中,这些保护转化为:防止剥削的义务;协助寻找家庭成员和使家庭对聚;并为曾经卷入武装团体的儿童重新融入社会提供支持。除保护儿童之外,我们还必须认识到妥处儿童问题能够促进恢复与和平:确保他们参与和平进程、接受教育并为他们提供社会心理支持,对于打破暴力循环并构建具有包容性和韧性的社会而言极为重要。因此,在社会过渡时期为儿童提供保障不仅是一项法律要务,也是一项对持久和平的投入。

Objectives	目标
This second consultation will be practical and results-oriented. It aims to:	第二轮咨商将以务实和以结果为导向的方式, 旨在达成以下目标:
provide an update on the workstream and its progress:	• 介绍本工作领域的最新情况及进展:
 brief participants on the findings of the first consultation reflected in the progress report and on insights gained from subsequent supporting events 	o 向参与方简述进展报告反映的 第一轮咨商结论,以及从后续 支持活动中所获见解
 outline the next steps towards identifying the workstream's final recommendations. 	o 概述形成本工作领域最终建议 的后续工作步骤
identify concrete ways for states to ensure compliance with IHL obligations that remain binding after hostilities cease, focusing on the four priority areas listed above	• 识别 各国可确保遵守在敌对行动结束后 仍具约束力的国际人道法义务的 具体途 径 ,重点关注上述四个优先领域
enable participants to share practices and lessons learnt, highlighting institutional, legal, and cooperative mechanisms that have supported implementation in fragile transitions from conflict to peace	• 使参与方能够分享实践和经验教训, 重点介绍在冲突向和平过渡的脆弱时期 支持了实施工作的体制、法律和合作机 制
identify obstacles and gaps that hinder the fulfilment of IHL obligations	• 识别 履行国际人道法义务方面的 障碍和 缺口
explore inclusive and cooperative approaches, including technical assistance, capacity-building and partnerships, that can translate legal commitments into tangible results.	• 探索能够将法律承诺转化为切实成果的 包容性与合作性方法,包括技术援助、能力建设及伙伴关系。
Next steps	后续工作步骤
The results of this consultation will inform the broader work in the workstream on IHL and peace, and will lead to the formulation of concrete recommendations. One additional thematic consultation will be held in 2026 as part of this workstream, focusing on the links between IHL, peace and disarmament. This will provide an opportunity to reflect on how respect for IHL combines with arms control and weapons regulation in preventing renewed conflict and fostering sustainable peace. This additional thematic consultation will also lead to the formulation of concrete recommendations. All recommendations will be presented in the second quarter of 2026 and will be the object of further discussions among all states.	本次咨商的结果将为国际人道法与和平工作领域更广泛的工作提供参考,并促成具体建议的制定。该工作领域还包括在 2026 年举行一次额外的专题咨商,重点探讨国际人道法、和平与裁军之间的关联。这将提供一个思考契机,探讨如何将尊重国际人道法与军备控制及武器监管相结合,以防止冲突重燃并促进可持续和平。此次额外专题咨商同样将形成具体建议。所有建议将于 2026 年第二季度提交,并成为各国进一步讨论的议题。

Consultations will be complemented with topic-specific 聚焦特定主题的互动研讨会和地区性讨论将对 interactive workshops and regional discussions. All 咨商予以补充。即将举行的所有支持活动均通 upcoming supporting events are announced on the 过"战争中的人道"网站发布。 Humanity in War website. 参与方 **Participants** The consultation will be held primarily in person 咨商主要在日内瓦线下举行, 也开放线 in Geneva. Online participation is also possible. 上参会渠道。 The consultation is **open to all interested states**. 咨商**欢迎所有感兴趣的国家参会**,尤 There is a strong preference for representatives 其欢迎来自各国首都有关部委以及各国 from relevant ministries in capitals, who 常驻日内瓦代表团的国际人道法与人道 specialize in IHL and humanitarian affairs, and for 事务专家代表参会。 representatives from permanent missions in Geneva. Other representatives with specific expertise in 就会议主题事项具备专业知识的其他代 the subject matter (e.g. members of international 表(如国际组织、民间社会和学术界成 organizations, civil society and academia) will 员)也将应邀参会。 also participate upon invitation. Kindly register no later than 21 November 2025, **请至迟于 2025 年 11 月 21 日前**完成 using this link: 注册, 注册链接: https://forms.office.com/e/Haju9tVNXm. https://forms.office.com/e/Haju9t **VNXm** 程序事项 **Procedure** The working languages will be **Arabic**, **Chinese**, 会议工作语言为阿拉伯文、中文、英 English, French, Russian and Spanish, with **文、法文、俄文和西班牙文**,会议提 simultaneous interpretation. 供同声传译。 We ask states to kindly limit their statements to 请各国将发言时间限制在四分钟内,确 **four minutes** to ensure sufficient time for all 保所有参与方都有足够时间发言。在会 participants to take the floor. At the end of each 议每个部分结束时, 待有意发言的所有 session, and after all participating entities that 参与方发言完毕后,各国及其他参与方 wish to contribute have done so, states and other 将有机会就他方提出的观点进行讨论。 participants will be given an opportunity to discuss ideas proposed by others. When preparing their statements, participants 在准备发言内容时,请各参与方对以下 are requested to kindly consider the guiding **引导性问题**进行考虑。 **questions** provided in the agenda below. Given the technical challenges of hybrid 鉴于线上线下混合会议存在的技术限 meetings, we encourage delegations who are in 制,我们鼓励线下参会的代表团作现场 the room to make their statements in person and 发言,并务必在一切情况下认真听取线 in all cases to give their full attention to 上代表团的发言。 delegations speaking online.

The inclusive, constructive, non-politicized and solution-oriented nature of the discussions will be maintained throughout the consultation. While participants are encouraged to refer to their state's domestic practice during the consultations, they are asked to kindly refrain from discussing specific contexts or the practice of other states.	性、建设性、非政治化及以解决问题 为导向的特质。虽然鼓励参与方在咨商 中提及本国国内实践,但请避免讨论具 体情境或他国实践。
• To facilitate interpretation, we invite participan to share a copy of their statements by 24 November 2025, via email to ihlinitiative@icrc.org, with "IHL and Peace second consultation" in the subject line. We also encourage participants to send their full written statements by email after the meeting. Unless confidentiality is explicitly requested, these statements will be published on Humanity in War.	11 月 24 日前将发言稿通过邮件分享至 ihlinitiative@icrc.org,邮件标题栏 请注明"国际人道法与和平工作领域第 二轮咨商"。我们也鼓励各参与方会后
The consultation will be recorded, but the recording will not be made public.	咨商会议将进行录像,但录像不会公 开。
Agenda	会议议程
IHL and Peace	国际人道法与和平
Second Round of Consultations	第二轮咨商
9:00–18:00, 26 November 2025	9:00-18:00, 2025 年 11 月 26 日
ICRC Humanitarium, 17 avenue de la Paix, 1202	红十字国际委员会人道中心 17 avenue de la Paix, 1202 Geneva
Geneva	
# Depending on the number of statements given, times set out below are subject to change.	all *以下所有时间安排将依据发言数量进行调整。
* Depending on the number of statements given,	
* Depending on the number of statements given, times set out below are subject to change.	整。

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"Voices from the aftermath: Needs and priorities in post-conflict recovery" This opening conversation will set the scene for the consultation by bringing forward diverse perspectives on what is needed in the fragile transition from conflict to peace. A former child soldier, a family member of a missing person, and a former member of a non-state armed group will share their experiences and reflections on post-conflict reconstruction, highlighting the human dimensions of IHL obligations and peacebuilding priorities.	9:00- 9:30 9:30- 10:00	"灾后之声:冲突后重建中的需求与优先事项" 本次开幕对话将通过呈现各方对冲突走向和当的脆弱过渡期间所需支持的多样化见解,为后续咨商奠定基调。一位前儿童兵、一位失踪人员家属以及一位非国家武装团体前成员将分写他们在冲突后重建中的亲身经历与反思,重点阐释国际人道法义务的人道维度及和平建设工作的优先事项。
Session 1: Accounting for the missing and the dead Guiding questions	10:00 -11:20	第一场会议:对失踪者与死者的问责
 What concrete measures and domestic mechanisms (legal, institutional, or cooperative) has your state adopted to clarify the fate of missing people, ensure dignified management of the dead, and provide information to families after the end of hostilities? What role can missing people's families play in shaping mechanisms, setting priorities, and sustaining trust? What challenges has your state faced in fulfilling its obligations in postconflict contexts – those referred to in question 1 – and what measures or 		 引导性问题 贵国采取了哪些具体措施和国内机制(法律、制度或合作机制),以在敌对行动结束后查明失踪人员下落、确保对死者进行有尊严的处理,并向家属提供信息? 失踪人员家属在机制构建、优先事项设定及信任维系方面能发挥什么作用? 贵国在履行冲突后局势中的义务(即问题1所述义务)时面临哪些挑战?哪些措施或创新举措有助于克服这些挑战?
innovations have helped to overcome them? Coffee break	11:20 – 11:40	茶歇
Session 2: Detainees: Release, return and social reintegration Guiding questions	11:40- 13:00	第二场会议:被拘留者:释放、遣返与重返社会 会

- What concrete measures can states take, or have taken, to fulfil their IHL obligations regarding the safe release, repatriation or resettlement and social reintegration – with due regard for their dignity – of people deprived of their liberty?
- 2. What legal or institutional frameworks can states establish, or have established, to manage the post-conflict release, repatriation, resettlement, or social reintegration of detainees?
- 3. What challenges can states face, or have faced, in fulfilling IHL obligations regarding the release, repatriation, or resettlement of detainees, and what measures have proven effective in addressing them?

各国能够采取或已经采取哪些具体措施履行其在国际人道法下的义务,即以充分尊重其尊严的方式,确保被剥夺自由者得到安全释放、遣返或安置以及重新融入社会?

- 2. 各国能够建立或已经建立了哪些法律或制度框架,以管理冲突结束后被拘留者的释放、造返、安置或重返社会?
- 3. 各国在履行关于释放、遣返或安置被拘留 者的国际人道法义务时,可能面临或曾面 临哪些挑战?哪些措施已被证明能有效应 对这些挑战?

Lunch (not provided)

13:00 -14:00

Session 3: Safe and voluntary return of displaced people - 15:20

午餐自理

第三场会议: 流离失所者的安全自愿返乡

Guiding questions

- 1. What concrete measures can states take, or have taken, to fulfil their IHL obligations to ensure the safe, voluntary and dignified return of displaced people, while also considering other durable solutions such as local integration or resettlement?
- 2. What practical steps (e.g. clearance of explosive remnants of war, restoration of essential services, recognition of property rights, family reunification) have proven most effective in enabling displaced people to return in safety and dignity?
- 3. What key challenges might states face, or have faced, in facilitating return or other durable solutions for displaced people, and what lessons have been learnt in overcoming them?

引导性问题

- 各国能够采取或已经采取哪些具体措施, 以履行其国际人道法义务,确保流离失所 者安全、自愿且有尊严地返乡,同时考虑 如融入当地社会或重新安置等其他持久解 决方案?
 - 2. 哪些务实步骤(例如清除战争遗留爆炸物、恢复基本公共服务、承认财产权、协助家庭团聚)已被证明最能有效保障流离失所者安全体面地返乡?
 - 3. 各国在协助流离失所者返乡或制定其他持久解决方案时可能面临或曾面临哪些关键挑战?在克服这些挑战过程中汲取了哪些经验教训?

Coffee break	15:20 - 15:40	茶歇
Session 4: Children as agents of protection and recovery Guiding questions 1. What concrete measures can states take, or have taken, to ensure that	15:40 - 17:00	第四场会议:儿童在保护与恢复重建中的推动作用 引导性问题 1. 各国能够采取或已经采取哪些具体措
children are protected and their rights safeguarded in post-conflict contexts? These measures include the social reintegration of children formerly associated with armed groups.		施,确保儿童在冲突后环境中获得保护且并其权利得到保障?这些措施包括帮助卷入武装团体的儿童重新融入社会。
2. What practices have enabled children and young people to play a meaningful role in peacebuilding and transitional processes, and how can children be empowered, not only as beneficiaries of resilience and peacebuilding in their communities, but also as active contributors to it?		 哪些实践使儿童和青少年得以在和平建设与过渡进程中发挥有意义的作用?如何赋予儿童权力,使其不仅成为社区韧性与和平建设的受益者,更能成为积极贡献者。 各国能够采取或已经采取了哪些具体
3. What concrete measures can states take, or have taken, to ensure the right to education in post-conflict contexts, and what good practices exist for incorporating peace education and psychosocial support in recovery strategies?		措施保障冲突后环境中的受教育权? 在将和平教育与心理社会支持纳入恢 复重建战略中方面,存在哪些良好实 践?
Concluding remarks and next steps	17:00 - 17:30	总结发言和后续工作步骤