

“落实四大全球倡议，共建人类命运共同体”专题研讨会
Symposium on “Implementing the Four Global Initiatives & Building a
Community with a Shared Future for Mankind”

绽放敦煌文化光芒 深化文明交流互鉴
Shining the Splendor of Dunhuang Culture to Deepen
Exchanges and Mutual Learning Among Civilizations

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(August 4, 2026)

尊敬的邱学军总领事，
各位嘉宾、各位专家学者：

大家下午好！

Distinguished Consul General Qiu Xuejun,

Respected guests, scholars and experts:

Good afternoon!

非常荣幸受邀参加中国驻慕尼黑总领馆与德国席勒研究所联合举办的“落实四大全球倡议，共建人类命运共同体”专题研讨会，谨此代表敦煌研究院向与会的各位专家、代表致以诚挚的

问候！

It is my great honor to attend this seminar co-hosted by the Chinese Consulate General in Munich and the Schiller Institute of Germany, themed “Implementing the Four Global Initiatives & Building a Community with a Shared Future for Mankind”. On behalf of Dunhuang Academy, I would like to extend my sincere greetings to all experts and delegates present today.

敦煌研究院所在地——中国敦煌，是古代丝绸之路的“咽喉之地”。2000多年前，在公元前138年、前119年汉武帝两次派遣张骞出使西域，促成了欧亚大陆“丝绸之路”的全线贯通。中国甘肃省是古丝绸之路的重要地段，向东可到长安、洛阳，继续东行，可通往朝鲜半岛和日本列岛；向西经过西域（今新疆），越过葱岭（今帕米尔高原），可到中亚（阿富汗和乌兹别克斯坦等数个国家），南亚印度、西亚波斯（今伊朗），乃至地中海的南欧希腊。史书称位于甘肃西端的敦煌是中华文明与域外文明的交汇处，丝绸之路千年兴盛和繁荣发展，促进了东西文明的交流，丰富了中华文明的表现形式与文化内涵，催生了公元4-14世纪的敦煌莫高窟735个洞窟和窟内4.5万平方米壁画、2000多尊彩塑，以及藏经洞出土的7万多件文献和艺术品。1987年12月联合国教科文组织“世界遗产委员会”主席团认定其符合世界文化遗产的第一、二、三、四、五、六全部六类标准而被列入世界文化遗产保护名录，说明敦煌石窟是具有世界性突出普遍价值的文

化遗产。

Dunhuang in China, home to the Dunhuang Academy, stands as a vital thoroughfare on the ancient Silk Road. Over 2,000 years ago, Emperor Wu of the Western Han Dynasty dispatched Zhang Qian to visit the Western Regions twice in 138 BCE and 119 BCE, which opened up the full stretch of the Eurasian Silk Road. Gansu Province in China constituted a core segment of this ancient trade route, to the east lay Chang'an and Luoyang, and further eastward, the Korean Peninsula and the Japanese Archipelago. To the west, the road wound through the Western Regions (modern Xinjiang), crossed the Congling Mountains (the present-day Pamir Plateau), and stretched to Central Asian nations including Afghanistan and Uzbekistan, India in South Asian, Persia in West Asian (modern Iran), and even Greece in Southern Europe along the Mediterranean coast. Historical records described Dunhuang, at the western end of Gansu, as a convergence point of Chinese and foreign civilizations. The millennia-long prosperity of the Silk Road fueled exchanges between Eastern and Western civilizations, enriching the forms and connotations of Chinese civilization. This cultural fusion gave birth to the Mogao Grottoes of Dunhuang, which constructed between the 4th and 14th centuries, featuring 735 caves, 45,000 square meters of murals, over 2,000 painted sculptures, plus more than 70,000

cultural relics and manuscripts unearthed from the Library Cave. In December 1987, the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO inscribed the Mogao Grottoes on the World Cultural Heritage List, confirming it satisfies all six criteria for world cultural heritage. This designation attests that the Dunhuang Grottoes represent cultural heritage of outstanding universal value to humanity.

以敦煌石窟艺术和敦煌藏经洞文献为代表的敦煌文化遗产，既以中华文明为本位，又广泛吸纳、融汇多种外来文明，体现出开放、包容、互鉴、共存的文化特征。如 5 世纪上叶的莫高窟洞窟中绘有希腊爱奥尼亚柱式，是中亚接受希腊文化后又影响了敦煌的**希腊文明**。莫高窟早期的禅窟、中心塔柱窟等洞窟建筑形制，彩塑和壁画中的佛陀、菩萨形象，融合了犍陀罗、马图拉和笈多等不同佛教艺术风格，以及象鼻人身的毗那夜迦天等印度教神祇的图像，这是来自**南亚印度**的影响。壁画中身着中亚不同地区不同服饰的各国国王形象，敦煌北部长城遗址发现的粟特商人以粟特文字写的信件，壁画中所绘的康国女子表演的胡旋舞，这是**中亚文化**的呈现。莫高窟壁画中所绘的战马身披的铠甲、多种环形联珠纹图案、玻璃器皿和出土的波斯银币，藏经洞出土的摩尼教经典、祆教女神图像、景教经典，是来源于**西亚波斯文化**的影响。公元 10 世纪绘画的中国著名佛教圣地“五台山图”，描绘了朝鲜半岛“新罗王塔”“新罗送供使”“高丽王使”的形象，是**东亚古代文化**的反映……总之，敦煌莫高窟是丝绸之路上留下的多

元文明荟萃的一座精神、文化、艺术丰碑，体现了中华文明开放包容的共存精神。

Dunhuang cultural heritage, which embodied by Mogao cave art and Library Cave manuscripts, is rooted in Chinese civilization while extensively absorbing and integrating diverse foreign civilizations. It embodies core cultural traits of openness, inclusiveness, mutual learning and coexistence. For instance, the wall paintings dating back to the early 5th century feature Greek Ionic columns—traces of Greek culture transmitted via Central Asia to Dunhuang. The architectural layouts in the early period caves at Mogao, such as meditation caves and central pillar caves, alongside Buddha and Bodhisattva sculptures and wall paintings, blending Buddhist artistic traditions from Gandhara, Mathura and Gupta, and even imagery of the Hindu deity Vinayaka with an elephant head, bearing clear Indian influences of South Asia. Wall paintings depict kings clad in costumes from various Central Asian regions; letters written in Sogdian scripts left by Sogdian merchants have been discovered along the Great Wall in the north of Dunhuang; paintings show women from the Kingdom of Kang performing the Sogdian Whirling Dance—all vivid testaments to Central Asian cultural influence. Painting depictions of armored warhorses, pearl roundel patterns, glassware, unearthed Persian silver coins, alongside

Manichaean scriptures, images of Zoroastrian goddesses and Nestorian texts from the Library Cave, reflecting cultural exchanges with West Asian Persia. The Wutai Mountain Map, painted in the 10th century, portrays the Silla Pagoda, Silla pilgrims and envoys from Goryeo, capturing cultural links with ancient East Asian civilizations on the Korean Peninsula... In short, the Mogao Grottoes stand as an extraordinary spiritual, cultural and artistic monument forged by converging diverse civilizations along the Silk Road, encapsulating the inclusive and coexistent spirit inherent to Chinese civilization.

敦煌文化不仅有外来文化引进,也有中华文化向更广阔地域传播浸润。公元8世纪莫高窟描绘了罽宾国(今阿富汗东北、克什米尔一带)沙门佛陀波利在唐高宗时来到中国山西五台山参拜文殊菩萨的画面,说明五台山作为文殊菩萨的道场得到了当时世界的普遍认同。公元9-10世纪莫高窟壁画绘制了唐朝使者王玄策等人在泥婆罗国(今尼泊尔)礼拜水火池的画面。“三兔共耳图案”最早出现在公元6世纪莫高窟洞窟壁画当中,很可能是中国文化的创造,后来广泛传播到巴基斯坦、伊朗、叙利亚和欧洲各地。历史上经由敦煌传入西域的汉传佛教艺术,在今天中亚地区也有发现,如在吉尔吉斯斯坦出土的7世纪杜怀宝造像等石雕像。蒙书和家训,是教育少年儿童的教材,如藏经洞出土《千字文》《百家姓》《开蒙要训》《太公家教》等等,蒙书影响深远,还

传播到日本、韩国、越南等中国邻近汉字文化圈的国家，说明中国古代社会的教育思想有广泛的对外传播。

Dunhuang culture not only welcomed foreign influences into China, but also carried Chinese civilization outward to far-reaching lands. A piece of 8th-century painting at Mogao portrays the Indian monk Buddhapali from Kapisha (northeast present Afghanistan and Kashmir) visiting Wutai Mountain in Shanxi Province to pay homage to Manjushri during the reign of Emperor Gaozong in Tang dynasty, which providing evidence that Wutai Mountain, sacred to Manjushri, earned widespread recognition across the ancient world. Paintings from the 9th to 10th centuries depict Tang imperial envoy Wang Xuance worshipping at the sacred water and fire pool in Nepal (ancient Nepal). The three interlocking rabbits motif, first appearing in 6th-century Mogao paintings, is likely an original Chinese artistic creation that later spread to Pakistan, Iran, Syria and across Europe. Han Buddhist art transmitted westward through Dunhuang has been unearthed across Central Asia, including a stone statue carved by Du Huaibao dating to the 7th century discovered in Kyrgyzstan. Primers and household educational texts excavated from the Library Cave—such as the Thousand-Character Classic, Hundred Family Surnames, Primer of Essential Learning and Family Instructions of Lord Tai Gong—shaped youth education and spread widely to Japan,

Korea, Vietnam and other neighboring countries within the ancient Chinese character cultural sphere, demonstrating the far-reaching global influence of ancient Chinese educational philosophy.

中华文化以海纳百川的广阔胸襟，不断吸收借鉴域外优秀文化成果，造就了独具特色的敦煌文化和丝路精神。敦煌研究院是负责中国甘肃敦煌莫高窟、天水麦积山石窟、永靖炳灵寺石窟、瓜州榆林窟、敦煌西千佛洞、庆阳北石窟寺管理的综合性研究机构，现已发展成为中国拥有世界文化遗产和全国重点文物保护单位数量最多、跨区域范围最广的文博管理机构。建院 82 年来，始终将保护好、研究好、弘扬好敦煌莫高窟等文化遗产作为我们的重大使命和责任。

Drawing on the broad all-embracing spirit of Chinese civilization, which continuously absorbs excellent cultural achievements from overseas, the unique Dunhuang culture and the Silk Road spirit took shape. The Dunhuang Academy is a comprehensive research institution with task for the management of cultural heritage sites such as the Mogao Grottoes in Dunhuang, Maijishan Grottoes in Tianshui, Binglingsi Grottoes in Yongjing, Yulin Grottoes in Guazhou, Western Thousand Buddha Caves in Dunhuang, and Beishiku Temple in Qingyang. It has now developed to be China's culture and museum management institution and national key cultural relic protection site with the largest number of

World Cultural Heritage sites and covering the widest regional scope. For 82 years since its establishment, it has always taken the conservation, research, and promotion of cultural heritage sites such as the Dunhuang Mogao Grottoes as its major mission and responsibility.

一是，共同守望人类遗产。为使敦煌文化遗产长远保存，我们建立了预防性和抢救性并重的科学保护体系，形成了成套文化遗产保护与数字化关键技术、规范标准与专用装备，建成中国——吉尔吉斯斯坦“一带一路”文化遗产保护联合实验室，文物保护研究成果推广应用至国内 150 余处遗址保护，并辐射至“一带一路”沿线国家。

Firstly, jointly safeguarding humanity's shared heritage. In order to preserve Dunhuang's cultural legacy for posterity, we have established a comprehensive scientific conservation system integrating preventive and emergency protection. We have developed proprietary core technologies, standardized norms and specialized equipments for cultural heritage conservation and digital documentation. We have built the China-Kyrgyzstan Joint Laboratory for Cultural Heritage Conservation under the Belt and Road Initiative. Our research outcomes in heritage conservation have been applied to over 150 archaeological sites nationwide, and shared with countries along the Belt and Road.

二是，繁荣发展敦煌学研究。我们广泛挖掘敦煌石窟及其藏经洞文物的多元价值，开展了石窟艺术、石窟考古、敦煌文献、历史地理、民族宗教等多领域深度研究，出版了一批有国际影响力的学术成果，建成“数字敦煌”“数字藏经洞”等全球共享平台，积极引导支持各国学者讲好敦煌故事、传播中国声音。

Secondly, advancing Dunhuang Studies as a thriving academic field. We fully explore the multifaceted value of the Mogao Grottoes, Library Cave artifacts, and conduct in-depth cross-disciplinary research covering cave art, cave archaeology, Dunhuang manuscripts, historical geography, ethnic studies and religious research. We have published a large number of internationally influential academic works, and launched globally accessible digital platforms including the Digital Dunhuang and Digital Library Cave. We actively support scholars worldwide to narrate the Dunhuang stories and amplify China's cultural voice.

三是，积极服务共建“一带一路”。我们通过“走出去”“请进来”等各种方式加强国际文化交流，举办国际文物保护高级人才研修班，“敦煌论坛”等国际学术会以及“敦煌文化环球连线”“敦煌文化周”等系列活动，为深化共建“一带一路”国家文化交流合作发挥重要纽带作用。

Thirdly, advancing the Belt and Road Initiative through cultural exchanges. We foster international cultural dialogue via both

outbound and inbound exchange programs. We host advanced international training workshops for cultural heritage conservators, international academic conferences including the Dunhuang Forum, and serial cultural events such as Global Linking of Dunhuang Cultural and Dunhuang Culture Weeks. These initiatives serve as a vital cultural bridge for exchange and cooperation among Belt and Road partner countries.

当今时代，世界各国共同面临着谋求和平发展的使命，鉴古知今，我们祈愿各国借鉴古代丝绸之路和敦煌文化遗产留给我们的文明交融、文化交流的历史经验，秉持开放包容理念，促进不同文明的和谐对话，共存共荣。

Today, all countries share the mission of pursuing peace and development, in order to understand the present by learning from the past, we pray that all countries will draw on the historical experience of cultural exchange and integration left to us by the ancient Silk Road and Dunhuang cultural heritage, uphold the concept of openness and inclusiveness, promote harmonious dialogue among different civilizations, and achieve coexistence and prosperity together.

一要坚持和而不同，以多元共生践行文明多样性理念。敦煌自古为“华戎所交一都会”，中国、印度、希腊、波斯、中亚多种艺术元素，各类信仰、族群、艺术、语言在此共存共生，这启

示我们必须摒弃文明优越论、文明冲突论，要尊重各国本土文化，让多样文明各美其美、美美与共。

First of all, upholding harmony amid diversity, practicing the philosophy of civilizational pluralism through coexistence. Dunhuang was historically known as "a metropolis where Han and ethnic people converge". Various artistic elements from China, India, Greece, Persia and Central Asia, alongside diverse faiths, ethnic groups, art forms and languages coexisted harmoniously here. This history teaches us to reject theories of civilizational superiority and civilizational clash. We must respect the indigenous cultures of every nation, enabling all civilizations to shine in their own splendor and thrive side by side.

二要立足文脉根基，在传承创新中激活文明时代价值。敦煌文化以中华文明为根本底色，“融同化异、推陈出新”。启示我们积极响应全球文明倡议，各国既要守护自身历史文明根脉，也要主动吸收人类多样文明成果，推动传统文化创造性转化、创新性发展，让古老文明持续焕发持久生命力。

Second, rooting cultural development in native heritage, unlocking contemporary value through inheritance and innovation. Dunhuang culture takes Chinese civilization as its foundational essence, embodying the wisdom of integrating foreign influences and forging new creations from tradition. This aligns closely with

the Global Civilization Initiative. All nations should guard their own cultural roots while embracing outstanding achievements from global civilizations. We shall advance creative transformation and innovative development of traditional culture, enabling ancient civilizations to retain enduring vitality through the ages.

三要搭建人文纽带，以多边合作拓宽文明互鉴渠道。千年前的敦煌依靠商贸、僧侣、使者搭建跨国交流网络，如今“一带一路”文化遗产保护联合实验室、数字敦煌等持续联通世界。启示我们要持续构建常态化国际人文交流平台，推动文物保护、文化交流等全方位跨国互动，织密全球文明对话合作网络，凝聚人类命运共同体价值共识。

Third, building humanistic bridges, broadening channels for mutual learning through multilateral cooperation. A thousand years ago, merchants, monks and envoys built cross-border networks of exchange centering on Dunhuang. Today, joint Belt and Road cultural heritage conservation laboratories and the Digital Dunhuang platform, etc. keep on connecting the world. We must sustain regular international cultural exchange platforms, advance all-round cross-border collaboration in cultural heritage conservation and cultural dialogue, weave a tighter global network of civilizational communication, and consolidate shared values for building a community with a shared future for mankind.

谢谢大家！欢迎大家来敦煌考察、交流！

Thank you all. We warmly welcome everyone to Dunhuang for visits, research and exchanges.