

Joint declaration from the fifth German-Chinese intergovernmental consultations

“Responsible partners for a better world”

Chaired by the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Dr Angela Merkel, and the Premier of the State Council of the People’s Republic of China, Li Keqiang, the fifth German-Chinese intergovernmental consultations took place in Berlin on 9 July 2018 in a friendly atmosphere.

The meeting demonstrated the high level and wide range that has been achieved in the comprehensive German-Chinese Strategic Partnership. Both sides welcome the development of German-Chinese relations since the last intergovernmental consultations in June 2016 and underline the ongoing important role of the 2014 Plan of Action on German-Chinese Cooperation on Joint Innovation. Both sides are committed to implementing and developing the Plan of Action further, taking existing mechanisms into account, and agreed the following as regards their further cooperation.

1. Joint strengthening of the comprehensive strategic partnership and the rules-based international order

1. Both sides acknowledge the role of high-level meetings in bilateral relations and agree to further expand relations in the spirit of the agreements reached with Chinese leaders during Federal Chancellor Merkel’s visit to China in May 2018. To this end, both sides have decided to hold more high-level meetings and to deepen exchange at all levels under the auspices of the comprehensive strategic partnership between China and Germany. They underline the growing importance of intergovernmental consultations in promoting German-Chinese cooperation. As coordinators of the intergovernmental consultations, the two Foreign Ministries will review the outcomes of the intergovernmental consultations at regular intervals.
2. Germany and China are committed to the primacy of the rules-based international order, the objectives and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the international human rights agreements signed by both sides, the Millennium Declaration and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Both sides underline the responsibility of all countries to safeguard peace and security in the world, foster development and respect, protect and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms for all in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. Germany and China are committed to lending comprehensive support to the United Nations Human Rights Council. The United Nations Human Rights Council is an important forum for all sides to discuss human rights issues constructively as equal partners and in a spirit of mutual respect. Both sides place great importance on cooperation as regards jointly promoting the development of human rights. Following agreement, the bilateral Human Rights Dialogue will be continued at regular intervals and conducted as equal partners and in a spirit of mutual

respect.

3. Germany and China recognise that a rules-based international order is in their mutual long-term interest and that the preservation of this order relies on actors who actively support the rules-based order as a whole. They affirm their willingness to respect universally applicable international law in full and are committed to the peaceful resolution of international disputes and to the International Court of Justice as the United Nations' main organ of jurisdiction. Both sides adhere to the formats for their talks on international law, which include regular talks between their Governments' international law advisers, as well as an exchange and seminars for young diplomats.
4. China recognises the endeavours by the European Union (EU) on behalf of peace and stability in the region and the world. It respects the European integration process and the division of competences and responsibilities in the EU. In this context, both sides recognise the important role of the annual EU-China Summit. Both sides actively support the continued implementation of the EU-China 2020 Strategic Agenda for Cooperation and the deepening of the EU-China Comprehensive Strategic Partnership to their mutual benefit, including the establishment of four major EU-China partnerships in the fields of peace, growth, reform and civilisation.
5. Germany and China affirm their willingness to enhance cooperation focused on the future to their mutual benefit. As strategic partners, the two sides pledge to liaise closely both at the bilateral level and in multilateral forums such as the United Nations, the G20, ASEM and the World Trade Organization in order to successfully master current and future challenges to international peace and security, global economic stability, a more efficient multilateral system, a fairer global order and not least sustainable development together.
6. Both sides agree to continue the Strategic Foreign and Security Policy Dialogue, the Foreign Ministers' meeting on the margins of the UN General Assembly, the political consultations at Vice Foreign Minister/State Secretary level and further consultations on specific topics, with the aim of strengthening cooperation in international affairs. Furthermore, German and Chinese missions abroad will expand their mutual contacts, discuss their analyses regularly with each other and explore where it could make sense to work together on specific matters in the host country. This also includes cultural relations policy, with which we can stimulate and maintain long-term interest in our countries.
7. China welcomes Germany's election to the UN Security Council for the 2019/2020 term. Both sides affirm their willingness to work together in the UN Security Council, the body that holds primary responsibility for international peace and security, on forward-looking prevention and lasting conflict resolution.
8. The topic of women in conflict prevention and peacekeeping is of particular importance to both sides.

9. Both sides would like to enhance coordination and cooperation in the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) in all three pillars and to encourage ASEM members to speak up together in support of multilateralism and an open global economy in order to make progress in economic affairs and trade and as regards interconnectivity between Asia and Europe.
10. Both sides affirm their active commitment to resolving international crises and conflicts, such as the conflict in Syria, and to an Afghan-led and Afghan-owned peace and reconciliation process in Afghanistan. The two Foreign Ministries will regularly discuss both topics in greater depth.
11. Germany and China support the wide-ranging endeavours to achieve a political solution to the issue of the Korean Peninsula. Since the beginning of the year, there have been signs of tangible détente on the Korean Peninsula. Both sides pay tribute to the commitments made in Singapore and call for the complete and comprehensive implementation of the relevant UN Security Council resolutions.
12. Germany and China attach great importance to strengthening worldwide endeavours on behalf of nuclear non-proliferation and arms control. Both sides are committed to the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention. In particular, they are working to maintain the nuclear agreement with Iran (JCPOA).
13. Germany and China are states parties to the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea and committed to respecting the maritime order based on international law. The German side welcomes the ongoing negotiations by China and ASEAN Member States to agree an effective code of conduct for the South China Sea. All sides are called on to conduct dialogue, resolve disputes peacefully and avoid actions that could heighten tensions.
14. The climate and environment affect security and stability. Both sides are committed to the goals of the Paris Agreement and to proactive measures to protect the climate. Both sides wish to further their endeavours to protect the environment and nature. To this end, they are seeking greater exchange and cooperation.
15. Both sides affirm their willingness to take the other side's major interests into account in their cooperation in the spirit of mutual respect, equal rights and mutual benefit and to strengthen mutual understanding and political trust with a view to ensuring the long-term and stable development of their bilateral relations. The German side affirms its commitment to its One-China policy and its respect for China's sovereignty and territorial integrity. It supports the peaceful development of cross-Strait relations.
16. Both sides affirm their willingness to continue the German-Chinese Rule-of-Law Dialogue at a high level. This includes the annual legal symposiums at ministerial level, which will also take place in 2018 (in Germany) and 2019 (in China) and discuss topics of interest to both sides. To this end, both sides will agree a work programme (Programme on Implementing the German-Chinese Arrangement on Exchange and Cooperation in the Legal Sector) between

2019 and 2021 and ensure that the German-Chinese Legal Cooperation Programme is extended beyond 2018. In view of the increased number of globally active companies and international contracts, as well as greater personal contacts and relations, both sides recognise the importance of having functioning bilateral civil-law judicial assistance on the basis of the Hague Service Convention of 1965 and the Hague Evidence Convention of 1970 and see opportunities for deeper cooperation through experts from both countries sharing their experiences. Both sides are committed to continuing the dialogue between the relevant ministries on implementing commercial intellectual property rights.

17. Both sides affirm their willingness to work even more closely together on international crisis prevention and crisis response, including as regards an exchange of experience between the Foreign Ministries on measures in cases of major disasters that endanger the safety of their own citizens abroad. Fighting epidemics is a global task that can only be met by joining forces and working in the multilateral framework.
18. Both sides recognise the important role played by non-governmental organisations (NGOs), including political foundations, in shaping bilateral relations. Furthermore, both sides will grant NGOs the necessary support to enable them to undertake their legally sanctioned work to the benefit of bilateral relations. Both sides will continue liaising closely on this topic.

II. Free trade and open markets as drivers of German-Chinese economic relations

19. Economic cooperation between Germany and China is a cornerstone of our countries' overall relations. In recognition of the launch of Chinese reforms and a policy of opening up 40 years ago, Germany looks forward to the rapid implementation of the announcements by the Chinese side on further market opening. Both sides concur that open markets, free trade and equal market access must be the basis and drivers of our bilateral economic relations. The aim must be that German and Chinese companies encounter equally open, good and non-discriminatory investment and market conditions in the other country. Mutual investments are welcome and should be based on transparent and non-discriminatory regulations. Both sides agree to promote the liberalisation and facilitation of trade and investment on the basis of reciprocity and non-discrimination in the spirit of an open economy. Both sides are committed to resolving trade disputes by means of established WTO mechanisms and to rejecting all forms of protectionism; they work together to foster the long-term stable and profound development of German-Chinese economic relations. Germany will be the partner country at the China International Import Expo 2018. Both sides stringently protect intellectual property and do not compel foreign companies to transfer technology.
20. The conclusion of an ambitious EU-China investment agreement is of crucial importance. Both sides advocate rapid progress in the negotiations and their prompt and ambitious conclusion.
21. With regard to promoting international economic and financial cooperation, particularly in the G20, as well as in the United Nations, both sides wish to enhance cooperation, not least with the aim of furthering the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in

this area too and to encourage the G20 to play an even more important role in global economic governance. Furthermore, both sides will work to enhance cooperation in the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and will support the IMF's quota and governance reform in line with the defined time frame.

22. By pursuing responsible policies, Germany and China make global economic and financial relations more stable. Both countries wish to liaise more closely with each other on fiscal and financial matters. Both sides are satisfied with the implementation of the results of the first German-Chinese High-level Financial Dialogue and look forward to the second High-level Financial Dialogue being held soon. Both sides will continue to enhance their fiscal policy cooperation through reciprocal bilateral working visits. Germany welcomes the liberalisation China aims to achieve in its financial sector and sees opportunities in it for closer cooperation.
23. The Chinese side welcomes the fact that German market participants are issuing renminbi bonds (Panda bonds) in China and supports the further expansion of the financial centre and renminbi offshore market in Frankfurt am Main.
24. Both sides wish to strengthen the multilateral rules-based trade order with the WTO at its core and agree that adherence to existing WTO rules and the implementation of all commitments made are key prerequisites for this. This will occur in a spirit of transparency, non-discrimination, openness and inclusivity. Both sides welcome the constructive endeavours to modernise the WTO, including efforts to promote fair competition conditions, and look forward to vacancies in the Appellate Body for dispute settlement being filled rapidly. Both sides agree to meet their notification obligations in conformity with the WTO and to undertake any trade-protection measures in accordance with WTO rules. Both sides are committed to adhering to WTO rules on subsidies and will take part in the discussion on developing them further. Both sides wish to strengthen market-economy forces and are thus committed to non-discriminatory competition conditions for all forms of companies.
25. As regards stimulating bilateral economic relations, Germany and China attach particular importance to foreign companies having non-discriminatory access to public tenders in China. In order to implement the decision announced by the Chinese side on China's accelerated accession to the WTO Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA), the Chinese Government is working on presenting a comprehensively improved offer to the WTO in the near future, while continuing to actively conduct negotiations with the parties involved, including the EU, in order to reach a conclusion as swiftly as possible.
26. Both sides agree that steel excess capacity is a global challenge and requires joint answers. Both sides concur on strengthening their cooperation in the Global Forum on Steel Excess Capacity and are committed to the aim of implementing the agreed policy recommendations in accordance with the decisions made at the G20 Summit in Hangzhou in 2016 and in Hamburg in 2017 and at the Ministerial Meeting of the Global Forum on Steel Excess Capacity in 2017. In order to foster genuinely equal competition conditions on global export markets, Germany and China are also working together to promote more intensive

cooperation in the International Working Group on Export Credits, with the aim of agreeing international guidelines on export financing in the near future that do justice to the circumstances of the countries involved.

27. Both sides protect autonomous corporate decisions as the key cornerstone of corporate engagement.
28. Both sides wish to deepen cooperation in the expert dialogues on high-quality infrastructure. In particular, they wish to continue and enhance the measures on product safety, market monitoring, accreditation, conformity assessment/certification and product licensing coordinated by the Sino-German Working Group on Product Safety. Both sides intend to continue the decades-long cooperation in the field of metrology. Both sides agree to deepen cooperation in the German-Chinese Standardisation Cooperation Commission, which is part of the German-Chinese Joint Commission for Economic Cooperation. As regards strengthening industrial policy cooperation, both sides concur that cooperation in international standardisation committees and the adoption and application of international standards and regulations are key elements. Both sides agree to pursue a policy of adapting and applying international standards and to grant companies from both sides equal access to standardisation processes. Both sides concur that the mutual recognition of certifications on the basis of accreditation plays a crucial role in promoting bilateral trade.
29. Both sides welcome the signing of the Joint Declaration of Intent on Cooperation in the Field of Automated and Connected Driving between the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy, the Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure and the Chinese Ministry of Industry and Information Technology. Cooperation under this Joint Declaration of Intent will be based on the principles of non-discriminatory market access, transparency, reliability, equal treatment and reciprocity. The purpose of this cooperation is to foster mutual understanding and the exchange of information in the development of automated and connected driving in China and Germany, as well as cooperation between Chinese and German actors in the field of automated and connected driving, and to affirm both sides' commitment to creating a level playing field and favourable market conditions for companies.
30. Both sides welcome the fact that consultations took place in May 2018, with the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community and the Ministry for Public Security as the lead ministries, as agreed in 2016. Both sides agree that the bilateral cyber-security consultations are the key forum for discussing cooperation on cyber crime and security. At the same time, both sides also discuss the economic impact of cyber legislation in these consultations. In particular, this impact includes data-security risks and challenges, the protection of intellectual property and violations of trade or commercial secrets. In view of the important role of data storage, data use and data protection in future key industrial sectors, when cyber-security legislation is being drafted and implemented both sides will ensure that confidential corporate data is protected and that transnational data transfer is safe. Individual cases are to be discussed directly by the competent bodies.

31. Both sides agree that joint company projects on third markets should be carried out on the basis of autonomous corporate decisions, transparent tenders and adherence to national legislation and globally recognised labour, social and environmental standards and should take the willingness of the third countries into account. Furthermore, it is particularly important to take the partner countries' debt sustainability into account. This also applies to the field of interconnectivity.
32. Both sides welcome the increased bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the field of labour and social policy and are working to ensure the implementation of joint decisions in the G20 and ILO. In this context, both sides seek to foster exchange on the future of work, the further development of social security systems, effective labour protection, decent work, adequate remuneration and social dialogue. Both sides wish to achieve sustainable international supply chains.
33. Both sides welcome the cooperation between China and the European Union in the field of connectivity as regards developing Eurasian transport corridors. On the basis of the EU-China Connectivity Platform, both sides will identify synergy between the Chinese Belt and Road Initiative and European infrastructure planning. In this context, the aim is also to explore possibilities for greater involvement of German companies in the development of Eurasian transport corridors. Both sides pay tribute to the increase in the volume and efficiency of European-Chinese scheduled freight train services in recent years and call for further improvements, including through endeavours in the multilateral framework to achieve technical and legal harmonisation in Eurasian transport corridors.
34. Both sides are willing to further enhance coordination and cooperation in the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and to work with other members to expand the AIIB's role as a multilateral platform for infrastructure financing.
35. In the spirit of free trade and open markets, both Governments pledge to promote agricultural trade, which is developing well. Both sides devote great attention to animal health, particularly as regards dealing with African swine fever. Both sides express the desire to continue technical exchange and cooperation with a focus on results.
36. At the Ninth German-Chinese Forum for Economic and Technological Cooperation, both sides addressed the fundamental issues of economic competitiveness and wish to continue cooperation.
37. Both sides are working more closely together on taxation and taking measures to tackle transnational tax evasion and tax flight. Both sides support the pledges by the G20 to enhance transparency and the automatic exchange of information on tax revenue, concur on enhancing cooperation on implementing the G20/OECD Action Plan on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting, and support developing countries and in particular low-income countries in a range of ways in capacity-building in the field of tax revenue. Furthermore, both sides will continue endeavouring to increase tax security and will work with the OECD to meet challenges arising

from the digital economy for the field of tax revenue.

38. Both sides will continue their practical cooperation on cartels, take joint action to combat transnational monopoly behaviour, create a market environment with fair market conditions for companies from all countries, including from China and Germany, and promote the healthy development of bilateral and global economic and trade relations. Both sides devote great attention to protecting consumers' rights and interests and will further enhance communication and exchange on legal conditions and relevant information as regards protecting consumer rights and interests, e.g. in the framework of the G20.

III. Joint commitment to research and innovation

39. German-Chinese cooperation in research and innovation with a multitude of common platforms is considered by both sides to be an important pillar of bilateral cooperation with which contributions to solving global challenges can be made in particular. Both sides welcome the cooperation between scientists from both countries in the field of basic and cutting-edge research. They express their satisfaction with the results achieved in collaborative projects since the signing of the Intergovernmental Agreement on Scientific and Technological Cooperation between the two countries 40 years ago. Both sides firmly believe that an important role is played by the cooperation between universities and research, funding and intermediary organisations, one that must be protected and promoted.
40. The dialogue on bilateral issues in innovation research and innovation policy, as well as on innovation promotion and framework conditions between China and Germany, especially within the context of the German-Chinese Innovation Platform (DCPI), is to be continued. Both sides are satisfied with the positive results achieved at the innovation conferences to date and with the successful implementation of the 1st German-Chinese Cooperation Week on Innovation and Entrepreneurship in 2017.
41. Further priorities for a new joint funding guideline are to be agreed in the context of the bilateral scientific and technological cooperation between the Federal Ministry of Education and Research and the Chinese Ministry of Science and Technology in the field of intelligent manufacturing (Industrie 4.0) and smart services.
42. The future thematic and substantive priorities for cooperation in existing bilateral bodies are to be defined for bilateral research in the field of clean water.
43. Bilateral research activities in marine research are to be continued under the German-Chinese Framework Agreement on Cooperation in Marine and Polar Research (2013-2020) and intensified with further joint bilateral funding announcements. Both sides wish to continue to work to encourage scientists on both sides to intensify their exchange and to support research institutes of both countries in their joint participation in international collaborative projects in the field of marine and polar research.

44. Both sides welcome the increasing number of German-Chinese research projects in the bioeconomy sector. The cooperation between German and Chinese research groups in this field is to be continued. Both sides welcome the intensification of bilateral research cooperation through the joint funding of German-Chinese R&D projects on biomaterials for medical applications and in the field of lightweight textile construction for mobile applications in accordance with the 2+2 model.

IV. Joint efforts to shape a sustainable future

45. Both sides reaffirm the importance of international cooperation in environmental and climate protection and will continue to intensify their exchange and cooperation in related areas, jointly implement the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and promote green development.
46. Both sides pay tribute to the good and intensive cooperation within the framework of the German-Chinese Energy Partnership. This cooperation focuses on issues relating to the energy transition, in particular increasing energy efficiency and expanding and integrating renewable energies. Both sides are endeavouring to intensify their cooperation on energy conservation and increasing energy efficiency, strengthen exchange with respect to energy efficiency, policies, regulations, standards, information and technologies, jointly promote pilot projects in the field of energy efficiency such as energy conservation in cities/municipalities, energy conservation diagnoses for major electricity consumers and energy efficiency networks, and to promote project-oriented practical cooperation among companies, universities, research institutes and industry organisations on both sides. Both sides are intensifying their energy efficiency cooperation in multilateral formats such as the G20, and are jointly working to further the implementation of the G20 Energy Efficiency Action Plan. Both sides welcome the G20 Resource Efficiency Dialogue and intend to step up their efforts to promote the efficient and responsible use of natural resources at the national and international level. Both sides agree to intensify their cooperation with regard to the use of renewable energies, including their cooperation on key technologies such as electricity, heating supply and mobility using renewable energies and their application. They intend to work together to promote the global energy transition. Both sides intend to intensify their exchange and cooperation in the field of energy plants, particularly in areas such as wind and solar power generation, energy storage, gas turbines, modern power grids, and energy derived from hydrogen.
47. Both sides aim to achieve an ambitious, balanced, comprehensive and effective implementation of the Paris Agreement in accordance with the principle of fairness and with their common yet differentiated responsibilities, respective capabilities and different national circumstances in mind. Both sides intend to work together to support the adoption of the Work Programme for the implementation of the Paris Agreement at COP 24 in Katowice and underscore the importance of robust rules for confidence-building between the Parties. Both sides welcome the Talanoa Dialogue as a political platform for exchange on climate

protection goals.

48. Both sides support the Argentinian Presidency of the G20 and intend to continue to intensify their cooperation within the framework of the G20 to ensure that the G20 Summit in Buenos Aires sends a strong signal for the promotion of global climate cooperation and the implementation of the Paris Agreement. Both sides are committed to implementing the Hangzhou and Hamburg G20 Summit decisions and to implementing the Hamburg G20 Action Plan on Climate and Energy for Growth.
49. Both sides will exchange views on the international process of climate change in bilateral and multilateral forums such as the German-Chinese Working Group on Climate Change, the Petersberg Climate Dialogue and the Ministerial Meeting on Climate Action and will use this exchange to promote the implementation of ambitious climate protection measures. Both sides will continue to strengthen the dialogue on national contributions, the development of long-term strategies for low-carbon development and climate financing in accordance with the Paris Agreement through bilateral mechanisms such as the Sino-German Working Group on Climate Change. Furthermore, both sides aim to intensify their cooperation in climate research.
50. The Federal Government welcomes the official announcement of the national emissions trading system in China on 19 December 2017 and the development plan for the national ETS (energy sector). Both sides agree that market mechanisms are essential for the cost-effective achievement of the targets of the Paris Agreement. Both sides agree to continue their cooperation within the framework of the project “Supporting the development of a national emissions trading system in China” until at least 2019. Further cooperation will focus on legislation on emissions trading and capacity-building at the local level.
51. The 6th Sino-German Environmental Forum is scheduled to take place in 2019. Environmental cooperation is to be further intensified, particularly in the areas of water and soil protection, biodiversity, air pollution control and environmental labels, as well as within the framework of the China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development. The 15th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity will take place in China in 2020. On the basis of their cooperation to date, both sides will strengthen their dialogue and cooperation and, together with other Parties, help to ensure that the Conference is a success. Both sides are encouraging companies to actively implement environmental management systems and to meet their obligations with respect to social responsibility. They are therefore working to promote exchange and cooperation with respect to the Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) and are committed to the joint recognition of eco-labels to a greater extent. Both sides intend to step up their exchange and cooperation in the field of the protection and sustainable use of wild fauna and flora.
52. Both sides reaffirm their cooperation with regard to issues of environmental and climate-friendly mobility and digitisation of transport. Their exchange in fields of cooperation such as green logistics, environmental protection and alternative propulsion technology in shipping as well as electric mobility and mobility and fuel strategy, is to be

continued. Both sides agree that the 7th German-Chinese Conference on Green Logistics held in Beijing on 14 May 2018 represented an important contribution to this cooperation. In international forums such as the ICAO and the IMO, both sides will continue their exchange on the introduction of climate protection measures in aviation and maritime transport and will continue the effective implementation and monitoring of globally applicable sulphur limits for marine fuels from 2020.

53. Both sides pay tribute to the good and intensive cooperation on sustainable integrated urban development within the framework of the Sino-German Urbanisation Partnership. Both sides welcome the fact that the Sino-German Urbanisation Forum, established within the framework of the Sino-German Urbanisation Partnership, is scheduled to take place in China for the first time in 2019. The Forum will focus on energy efficiency and renewable energies in cities, as well as adaptation and resilience, sustainable urban transport, urban renewal and green infrastructure. Both sides are willing to exchange policies on urbanisation issues such as the planning and construction of agglomerations and metropolitan regions and to support cities in both countries in their efforts to intensify their exchange and cooperation.
54. Germany and China attach great importance to their cooperation on issues of global sustainable development and will continue to forge ahead with this within the framework of the Joint Commission for Development Cooperation and the Sino-German Center for Sustainable Development, as well as other forums for cooperation. In addition to exchanging experiences and learning from one another, both sides are liaising with one another on development cooperation issues and seeking to launch joint projects to help third countries to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The successful cooperation with the KfW Entwicklungsbank (KfW development bank) in the area of promotional loans is to be continued for the benefit of both countries and geared even more strongly to the areas of the environment and climate.
55. In view of the need to protect the world's oceans from further pollution, in particular from plastic waste, Germany and China reaffirm the decision taken in the G20 Action Plan on Marine Litter to actively combat marine pollution in a targeted manner. In particular, they emphasise the key importance of resource efficiency, product responsibility, responsible consumer behaviour and functioning waste management on land and acknowledge their responsibility in this regard.
56. Relations between Germany and China are diverse and well established in the health care sector. This successful cooperation is to be continued and expanded on the basis of a new Health Care Framework Plan with a focus on growing older healthily. Demographic development places high demands on the future organisation, care and structure of health facilities, as well as on doctors and health professionals. Communicable and non-communicable diseases, prevention and rehabilitation, hospital management and quality management, emergency medicine, digital health, health security and traditional Chinese medicine play an important role in this cooperation. Both countries have a vested interest in

exchanging strategies and approaches to addressing these challenges.

57. Increasing global resistance to antibiotics and the subsequent loss of their effectiveness are urgent problems that no country can solve alone. Both sides are therefore committed to the appropriate and controlled use of antibiotics in humans, food-producing animals (including in aquacultures) and plants, both nationally and internationally. Both sides agree that antibiotics to promote growth must not be used in food-producing animals and plants and acknowledge the fact that this objective can also be achieved step by step. Both sides are committed to precautionary measures and hygiene in order to prevent infectious diseases.
58. Efficient, innovative and sustainable agriculture, forestry and fisheries are the key to both food security worldwide and to strong and liveable rural areas. Both sides are committed to these goals, which they are pursuing together not only bilaterally, for example within the framework of the Sino-German Agricultural Center (DCZ), but also in multilateral formats such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), which we intend to strengthen as a global specialist organisation for agriculture and food. Both sides will strengthen the DCZ as a central platform for promoting political dialogue, business exchange and research cooperation and will step up cooperation between the two countries in the field of agriculture. Both sides welcome the signing of the Joint Declaration of Intent on an Exchange Programme for Young Professionals in the Agricultural Sector.
59. Germany and China enjoy close cooperation in the field of sustainable forest management. Both sides pay tribute to the German-Chinese Forestry Working Group and will continue to implement the signed agreements in the forestry sector and strengthen coordination and the exchange of information within the framework of the German-Chinese dialogue on forestry policy. The focus here is on multifunctional and sustainable forest management, the development of forest and timber policy, and the legal timber trade.

V. Cooperation for greater security at home and around the world

60. Both sides agree to hold the next high-level security dialogue in Berlin this year in order to deepen the exchange and cooperation between the two countries in the field of security issues. The results of the cyber-security consultations, which took place for the first time in May 2018, may also be presented in this context.
61. The first round of cyber-security consultations at State Secretary/Deputy Minister level included exchange on issues such as the situation of cyber crime, legislation on cyber crime and security, and the fight against crime and terrorism, child pornography and cyber fraud, as well as all issues referred to in paragraph 30. In the context of bilateral cyber-security consultations, both sides have agreed to strengthen cooperation between the security authorities of both countries on cyber-security issues. On the basis of the respective national laws, both sides intend to identify fields of action for cooperation in the fight against cyber crime, prevent malicious cyber activities, and promote the development of a cyberspace of peace, security, openness and cooperation. Furthermore, both sides are working within the

framework of the United Nations to promote internationally accepted standards of responsible state conduct in cyberspace.

62. Both sides are aware of the challenges posed by current and future refugee and migration movements. Against this backdrop, both sides are committed to the goal of eliminating the causes of refugee movements and to preventing and tackling illegal migration. Both sides will discuss the issue of people staying in the other's territory illegally and seek appropriate solutions. Both sides welcome their enhanced cooperation within the framework of the EU-China Dialogue on Migration and Mobility.
63. Both sides are committed to implementing the decisions of the G20 Summit in Hamburg on combating terrorism and will use and continue the existing formats of dialogue and cooperation on police cooperation at all levels. Cooperation is to be stepped up in the areas of combating terrorism, tackling cross-border crime, exchange of information by the police and mutual legal assistance in specific cases. Both sides acknowledge the list of the United Nations Security Council, which includes terrorist organisations such as ETIM.
64. Both sides intend to build trust and maintain contacts in the field of military cooperation via high-ranking visits and dialogues. Mutual bilateral exercises, e.g. in the medical field, and with respect to the training of military personnel and technical exchange, as well as cooperation within the framework of peace-keeping mandates of the United Nations, have the capacity to further enhance mutual trust.

VI. Socio-cultural cooperation and cooperation in education

65. Both sides welcome the signing of a Joint Declaration of Intent on the Intensification of Cooperation in the Higher Education and Vocational Training Sector.
66. Both sides acknowledge the importance of vocational training and, with the digitisation of the world of work in mind, intend to continue to intensify their cooperation in the area of vocational training with respect to innovation and safeguarding skilled labour. A German-Chinese workshop will be held to this end.
67. Both sides welcome the signing by Peking University and Freie Universität Berlin of a Declaration of Intent on the Establishment of a Maria Sybilla Merian Centre for Advanced Studies in China and will support its development in a constructive manner.
68. Germany and China agree that young people can gain valuable experience through international exchange and that international mobility represents an enrichment from a personal, linguistic and cultural point of view, enabling people to acquire skills that are in demand in the labour market. Both sides will intensify cooperation in youth policy and the intercultural learning this facilitates and expand German-Chinese youth exchanges. In a Joint Declaration of Intent, both sides have agreed to the establishment of a German-Chinese internship exchange programme in the fields of business, research, education and culture.

69. Both sides pay tribute to their successful exchange on media policy issues within the framework of the 7th Sino-German Media Dialogue in May 2018 and reaffirm their intention to maintain this instrument.
70. Both sides pay tribute to the contribution of the German-Chinese Dialogue Forum as a civil society platform for deepening bilateral cooperation and intend to continue to emphasise and strengthen its positive role.
71. Both sides are aware of the importance of research cooperation on the protection of the Great Panda, intend to actively promote the role of the panda bears Meng Meng and Jiao Qing as ambassadors of the German-Chinese friendship, and to further the exchange and cooperation of both countries in the field of the protection and sustainable use of wild animals and plants, including the Great Panda.

List of intergovernmental agreements

1. Joint Declaration of Intent on an Exchange Programme for Young Professionals in the Agricultural Sector between the Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs
2. Joint Declaration of Intent on the Intensification of Cooperation in the Higher Education and Vocational Training Sector between the Federal Ministry of Education and Research and the Chinese Ministry of Education
3. Joint Declaration of Intent on Cooperation in Scientific and Technological Innovation for Intelligent Manufacturing between the Federal Ministry of Education and Research and the Chinese Ministry of Science and Technology
4. Joint Declaration of Intent on Enhanced Cooperation in Climate Research between the Federal Ministry of Education and Research and the Chinese Ministry of Science and Technology
5. Joint Declaration of Intent on Enhanced Cooperation between the Crisis Response Centre of the Federal Foreign Office and the Centre for Consular Assistance and Protection of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs
6. Joint Declaration of Intent on a German-Chinese Internship Exchange Programme between the Federal Foreign Office and the Chinese Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security
7. Joint Declaration of Intent on Cooperation in the Field of Automated and Connected Driving between the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy, the Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure and the Chinese Ministry of Industry and Information Technology
8. 2018-2020 Health Care Framework Plan between the Federal Ministry of Health and the Chinese National Health Commission
9. Continuation and Intensification of Financial Cooperation (KfW promotional loans) between the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and the Chinese Ministry of Finance
10. Joint Promotion of the German-Chinese Legal Cooperation Programme between the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and the Chinese Ministry of Commerce