

**BEIJING DECLARATION ON THE
ESTABLISHMENT OF A
COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGIC
PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN
THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
AND
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

At the invitation of President Hu Jintao of the People's Republic of China, President Jacob Gedleyihlekisa Zuma of the Republic of South Africa paid a state visit to the People's Republic of China from 23 to 26 August 2010. The Presidents reviewed with satisfaction the progress made in consolidating relations between the two countries, had an in-depth exchange of views on international and regional issues of mutual interest and reached consensus on a number of major issues.

The Presidents reviewed with satisfaction the relations between South Africa and China since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1998. The Presidents recalled *the Pretoria Declaration on the Partnership between the Republic of South Africa and the People's Republic of China* of 2000, the forging of a strategic partnership in 2004 and *the Programme of Co-operation on Deepening the Strategic Partnership between the Republic of South Africa and the People's Republic of China* in 2006 and concluded that bilateral relations had developed rapidly in a comprehensive manner.

The Presidents shared the view that South Africa and China, as developing countries, should further strengthen their bilateral relations in the interest of promoting the common development of the two countries, deepening China-Africa co-operation, strengthening South-South co-operation and jointly addressing global challenges. To this end, the two sides expressed the desire to further strengthen and deepen the friendly exchanges and co-operation in the political, economic, trade, people-to-people, cultural and social areas, as well as international and regional affairs which prevail between them, by establishing a Comprehensive Strategic Partnership based on equality, mutual benefit and common development.

The two sides shared the view that multilateralism and democratization of international relations enjoy greater popular support today in the international community. Consensus prevails in the international community that in order to build a harmonious and better world for all, characterized by enduring peace and common prosperity, win-win progress can be achieved through all-inclusive international co-operation. In this respect, the Presidents encouraged all countries to join hands and share opportunities and experiences for development and rise to address common challenges facing humanity.

The Presidents agreed to pursue the Comprehensive Strategic Partnership in the following areas:

Political Relations and Bilateral Dialogue:

1. Maintain frequent contact between the two Presidents through bilateral and multilateral meetings for the purpose of promoting and guiding co-operation at the highest political and economic level, in order to enhance mutual understanding of and support for each other's positions and interests.

2. Strengthen, under the Comprehensive Strategic Partnership, the function and role of the Bi-National Commission (BNC), in order to guide and coordinate exchanges and co-operation on political and economic matters of mutual interest in the bilateral and multilateral spheres. In principle, the BNC plenary session, co-chaired by the Deputy President of the Republic of South Africa and the Vice President of the People's Republic of China, is to be held every two years, alternating between the two countries. Sectoral Committees, established under the BNC, will guide, coordinate and implement department-to-department co-operation. New Sectoral Committees may be established as and when required, based on mutual consent.

3. Hold an annual strategic dialogue at Ministerial level between the Department of International Relations and Co-operation of the Republic of South Africa and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China in order to promote political consultations, co-operation and mutual understanding between the two sides and prepare for bilateral high-level exchanges and the plenary session of the BNC.

4. Arranges frequent meetings and exchange visits at senior officials' level between the Department of International Relations and Co-operation of the Republic of South Africa and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China. Furthermore, encourage increased contact and co-operation between their diplomatic academies and training institutions.

5. Continue to encourage and strengthen co-operation between their respective national legislative bodies, through closer exchanges between high-level legislative leaders, committees and administrative bodies.

Economic Area

6. Improve, through a concerted effort, the current structure of trade between the two countries, in particular by working towards a more balanced trade profile and encouraging trade in manufactured value-added products. In this regard, agree to increase trade and investment missions and to establish a Joint Working Group (JWG) on trade statistics analysis under the Joint Economic and Trade Committee (JETC). The JWG will study the statistical discrepancies in the bilateral trade area.

7. China, in this spirit, will encourage its enterprises to increase investment in South Africa's manufacturing industry and to promote the creation of value-adding activities in close proximity to the source of raw materials. Both sides agree to actively support key sectors which include, but are not limited to, the green economy (including renewable energy and parts and equipment for renewable technology) and agro-processing. Beneficiation at source is to be facilitated.

8. Co-operate and provide mutual technical support in the areas of the green economy, skills development and industrial financing. In relation to industrial financing, both sides would work to find ways to strengthen the participation of their capital markets in funding for industrial development and small business development at concessionary rates in order to promote sustainable development.

9. Encourage Chinese and South African companies to explore co-operation opportunities in infrastructure construction projects, such as roads, railways, ports, power generation, airports and housing. Furthermore, encourage their financial institutions to strengthen co-operation and provide financing support for companies engaged in the aforementioned fields.

10. Welcome the commitment of the Chinese side to establish an aquaculture demonstration centre, renovate vocational training institutes and implement other mutually agreed projects in South Africa. China will continue to provide human resources training to South Africa in support of its efforts to promote employment and development of the economy.

11. Promote, on the South African side, the implementation of the Forum on China-Africa Co-operation (FOCAC) projects in South Africa with support

by the Chinese side in the form of preferential loans suited to the specific needs of South Africa.

12. Welcome the trade in agricultural, agro-processed and fishery products and encourage personnel and technical exchanges and co-operation in the aforementioned fields to improve food security.

13. Strengthen co-operation in the areas of agricultural products inspection and quarantine, food safety and industrial products inspection and continue to have consultations on specific issues in this regard.

14. Implement *the Agreement Between the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of the People's Republic of China on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Customs Matters*, by establishing a dialogue mechanism to discuss issues of mutual interest and address common challenges, strengthen information exchange and enhance co-operation in the World Customs Organization.

15. Deepen exchanges and co-operation in the areas of transportation, railways and civil aviation. In this respect, focus on maritime transport, road and rail infrastructure construction, transport safety, transport services, road traffic, transport management and air transport.

16. Create conditions to facilitate practical co-operation between South African and Chinese energy-related companies, as well as considering third-party involvement in energy-related areas, such as fossil energy, renewable energy, electricity, nuclear energy, energy efficiency and energy infrastructure.

17. In accordance with *the Agreement on Scientific and Technological Co-operation between the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of the People's Republic of China*, promote co-operation and exchanges in science and technology fields closely related to the economic and social development of both countries. These areas include agriculture, information and communication technology, space technology, nano-technology and new materials, new and renewable energy, the environment and mining technology. Strengthen the implementation of the South Africa-China Joint Scientific and Technological Research Programme, through mutually agreed joint research programmes and capacity building in scientific research and development, innovation, technology transfer and the transfer of skills in science

and technology.

18. Maintain close consultations to promote co-operation in the fields of geology and mineral resources.

19. Support exchanges and co-operation between South African and Chinese government departments and their corporate sectors in information communication areas, such as the development and application of information technology. Enterprises of both countries are to be encouraged to carry out mutually beneficial co-operation in the fields of communication networks and telecommunication services. Strengthen consultation and co-operation in the aforesaid areas in international organizations.

20. Co-operate in tourism training, capacity building, promoting and developing cultural and medical tourism, promotion campaigns and information-sharing, in the acknowledgement thereof that the tourism industry is a generator of economic growth and empowerment, employment and foreign exchange.

21. Adopt effective measures to promote and enhance sound and orderly personnel exchanges, and simplify visa procedures to increase effective co-operation in these areas.

Other Areas of Co-operation

22. Strengthen and expand the existing bilateral defence co-operation between the two countries.

23. Strengthen and expand, in accordance with *the Agreement Between the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of the People's Republic of China on Co-operation in the Fields of Arts and Culture* and its *Implementation Programme*, cultural exchanges and co-operation, and promote better knowledge and understanding of cultural diversities in the respective countries.

24. Strengthen and expand co-operation in the fields of higher education and basic education in accordance with *the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of South Africa, through its Department of Education, and the Government of the People's Republic of China, through its Ministry of*

Education, on Co-operation in the Field of Education. Strengthen co-operation in basic education in the fields of Early Childhood Education and the training of educator trainers in mathematics, science and technology, and in the teaching of Mandarin Chinese at some schools. Promote the sharing of experiences in the management and research outputs of specialized institutes and in skills training.

25. Cooperate in the field of health as provided for in *the Memorandum of Understanding Between the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of the People's Republic of China on Public Health and Medical Sciences Co-operation*, which entered into force in 2006. Furthermore, to enter into negotiations on a new agreement as the aforementioned Memorandum of Understanding is due to expire in June 2011.

26. Co-operate in the fields of e-skills development, an incubation programme in ICT for Small Medium and Micro Enterprises (SMME), comprehensive social security, public services and administration and gender mainstreaming. Share experiences and best practices in support of vulnerable groups and coordinate positions on these issues in international labour organizations and fora.

27. Co-operate in the fields of urban and rural planning, poverty eradication and community development.

28. Strengthen co-operation, as outlined in *the Memorandum of Understanding on Co-operation in the Field of Forestry between the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of the People's Republic of China* on forestry resources management, including relevant policies and regulations, research and development, trade and commerce, institutional capacity building and personnel training.

29. Strengthen co-operation as outlined in *the Memorandum of Understanding on Co-operation in the Field of Water Resources Between the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of the People's Republic of China*, particularly with regards to the exchange of ideas and best practices, research, technology exchange, infrastructure development and capacity building in all aspects of integrated water resources management.

30. Strengthen and expand the existing bilateral immigration co-operation, jointly combat illegal immigration while cooperating to facilitate exchanges

between the peoples of the two countries.

International and Regional Affairs

31. Reaffirm the commitment of both countries to promote and protect multilateralism and the democratization of international relations, enhance the effectiveness, accountability, credibility and legitimacy of the decision-making bodies of international institutions, as well as increase the representation and voice of developing countries in international financial institutions.

32. Welcome the strengthening of the status, effectiveness, role and efficiency of the United Nations, through all-dimensional reform in a wide range of areas in order for the United Nations to realize its full potential in accordance with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter. Furthermore, support reform of the UN Security Council, and give priority to increasing the representation of developing countries, especially African countries. In order to maintain the solidarity among Member States and give full consideration to the concerns of developing countries, such reform should be based on democratic consultations, for the purpose of seeking a solution that can garner the widest possible political acceptance by Member States.

33. Recognize the positive contributions made by the G20 Summit to promote international co-operation in addressing the global financial crisis and facilitating global economic recovery. Support the G20 Summit as the premier forum of international economic co-operation, which is to play an important role in global economic governance. Strengthen consultation and coordination within the G20 framework in order to increase the representation and voice of developing countries.

34. Emphasize the need to promote economic development through development financing, fair trade, global economic governance and the reform of the international financial system in support of developing countries.

35. Call upon the international community to expedite the realization of the UN Millennium Development Goals.

36. Reiterate that all countries should work for positive progress in the Bali Roadmap dual-track negotiations in accordance with the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities under the framework of the *United Nations*

Framework Convention on Climate Change and its *Kyoto Protocol*. Actively discuss the establishment of a partnership for addressing climate change, by consolidating and strengthening dialogue on climate change, with a view to coordinating positions in the international climate negotiations, and by exchanging information on the policies and measures to address climate change, and work to promote practical co-operation in this area.

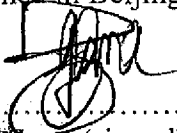
37. Note with satisfaction the role that both countries are playing in advancing peace and security and socio-economic development in Africa. China expresses its appreciation for South Africa's initiatives in support of strengthening the Organs of the AU, Regional Economic Organizations (RECs) and the implementation of NEPAD. South Africa, in turn, expresses its appreciation for China's contribution in promoting peace and socio-economic development in Africa.

38. Commend the significant contribution made by FOCAC to strengthen the equal and mutually beneficial co-operation and the new type of strategic partnership between China and Africa. Undertake to work jointly to enhance institution-building and the implementation of FOCAC programmes. The Chinese side expresses appreciation for South Africa's active participation in FOCAC affairs and welcomes the offer by South Africa to host the 6th Ministerial Conference in 2015.

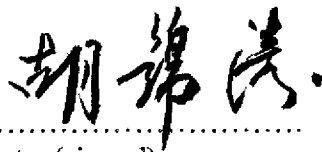
The South African Government reiterates its adherence to the one China policy and support for the peaceful development of cross-Straits relations and China's national reunification cause.

The Chinese side applauds South Africa's success in hosting the 19th FIFA World Cup. South Africa highly commends the Expo 2010 Shanghai China and wishes it full success.

Signed in Beijing on 24 August 2010



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Jacob G. Zuma (signed)
President of the Republic
of South Africa



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Hu Jintao (signed)
President of the People's Republic
Republic of China

南非共和国和中华人民共和国

关于建立全面战略伙伴关系的北京宣言

应中华人民共和国国家主席胡锦涛的邀请，南非共和国总统雅各布·祖马于二〇一〇年八月二十三日至二十六日对中国进行国事访问。访问期间，两国元首满意地回顾了两国合作关系的发展历程，就双方共同关心的国际和地区问题深入交换了意见，并就一系列重大问题达成共识。

两国元首满意地回顾了一九九八年南中建交以来的双边关系。双方忆及二〇〇〇年《南非共和国与中华人民共和国关于伙伴关系的比勒陀利亚宣言》、二〇〇四年确立战略伙伴关系和二〇〇六年《南非共和国和中华人民共和国关于深化战略伙伴关系的合作纲要》，认为双边关系取得全面快速发展。

两国元首认为，南中同为发展中国家，应进一步加

强双方关系，以促进两国共同发展、深化中非合作、加强南南合作、共同应对全球性挑战。为此，双方愿在平等互利、共同发展的基础上建立全面战略伙伴关系，以进一步加强和深化两国之间业已存在的政治、经贸、人文、社会等领域和国际及地区事务中的友好交往与合作。

双方认为，当前多边主义和国际关系民主化在国际社会更加深入人心。国际社会普遍认为，为了建设一个持久和平与共同繁荣的更加美好的和谐世界，要通过最广泛的国际合作实现互利共赢。为此，双方倡议世界各国携手努力，共同分享发展机遇和经验，共同应对人类所面临的各种挑战。

两国元首同意从以下方面促进双方全面战略伙伴关系：

政治交往和对话

一、通过双边和多边会晤保持两国元首的经常性接触，在最高政治和经济层面推动和指导合作，以增进对彼此立场和利益关切的相互理解和支持。

二、在全面战略伙伴关系框架内加强南中国双边委员会的功能和作用，以指导、协调双方在共同关心的双边和多边政治经济事务中的交流与合作。国家双边委员会全会由南非副总统和中国国家副主席共同主持，原则上每两年举行一次，在两国轮流举办。双边委员会下设分委会，用以指导、协调并落实两国政府对口部门合作，在双方同意的基础上，可根据需要适时设立新的分委会。

三、南非国际关系与合作部和中国外交部每年举行一次部级战略对话，以促进双方政治对话、合作和相互理解，为双边高层交往以及国家双边委员会全会做好筹备工作。

四、安排南非国际关系与合作部和中国外交部间经常性高官级会晤和互访，同时鼓励双方外交学院和外交官培训机构间增进联系与合作。

五、加强两国立法机构高层领导人、专门委员会和办事机构间的交往，以继续鼓励和加强两国全国立法机

关间的合作。

经济领域

六、同意共同努力以改善两国间现有贸易结构，特别是努力使贸易更加平衡，鼓励高附加值工业制成品贸易。为此，双方同意增加贸易投资团。双方同意在经贸联委会机制下建立统计分析联合工作组，研究双边贸易领域的统计差异。

七、中方将鼓励中国企业增加对南非制造业的投资，推动原材料产地附近地区的高附加值产品生产。双方将积极支持关键产业，包括但不限于绿色经济（包括可再生能源和可再生技术设备及零部件）和农业深加工。为在原产地开展矿产品深加工提供便利。

八、在绿色经济、技能开发和产业融资等领域开展合作和相互提供技术支持。在产业融资方面，双方将设法加强其资本市场的参与，为产业开发和小企业发展提供优惠利率的资金支持，以推动可持续发展。

九、鼓励两国企业探讨在公路、铁路、港口、电站、

机场、房屋建设等基础设施建设项目方面的合作。双方鼓励两国金融机构加强合作，为两国企业开展上述合作提供融资支持。

十、南方欢迎中方在南非建立水产养殖示范中心，升级改造职业培训学院，并实施其他双方商定的项目。中方将继续为南非提供人力资源培训，以支持南非创造就业和发展经济的努力。

十一、在中方按照南非具体需求提供的优惠贷款支持下，南方将推动中非合作论坛框架内有关项目在南非的落实工作。

十二、欢迎农业、农业深加工和渔业产品贸易，鼓励上述领域的人员和技术交流与合作，以提高粮食安全水平。

十三、加强农产品检验检疫、食品安全和工业品检验等合作，并为此就具体问题继续开展磋商。

十四、执行《南非共和国政府和中华人民共和国政府关于海关事务的互助协定》，建立对话机制，商讨共同

关注的问题，应对共同挑战，并加强信息交换，同时加强双方在世界海关组织中的合作。

十五、深化两国在交通、铁路、民航等领域的交流与合作，重点包括：海运、公路、铁路基础设施建设，以及交通安全、交通服务、道路交通、运营管理、航空运输等。

十六、为两国能源企业在化石能源、可再生能源、核能、能效和能源基础设施等能源相关领域开展务实合作创造条件，并考虑第三方参与。

十七、根据《南非共和国政府和中华人民共和国政府科技合作协定》，加强在与两国经济和社会发展息息相关的科技领域的合作与交流，包括农业、信息通信、空间技术、纳米与新材料、新能源与可再生能源、环境、采矿技术等领域。加强“南中联合研究计划”的实施，开展双方商定的联合科研项目，包括科学研究与开发能力建设、技术创新、技术转让和科技部门的技能转让。

十八、保持密切沟通，进一步推动双方在地质和矿

产资源领域的合作。

十九、支持两国政府部门和产业界在信息通信领域开展信息技术开发、应用等方面的交流与合作，鼓励两国企业在通信网络建设和电信服务等领域开展互利合作。双方将加强在该领域国际组织中的磋商与配合。

二十、认识到旅游业是经济增长和发展、就业和增加外汇收入的动力，愿在旅游培训和能力建设、推动和开发文化旅游和医疗旅游、宣传推广及信息交流等方面开展合作。

二十一、为促进各领域合作的有效开展，双方同意切实采取有效措施，促进和加强两国人员健康、有序往来，简化有关签证手续。

其他领域

二十二、加强和扩大现有双边防务交流与合作。

二十三、同意根据《南非共和国政府和中华人民共和国政府文化艺术合作协定》及其《执行计划》，加强和扩大两国文化交流与合作，促进对彼此文化多样性的深

入了解和认识。

二十四、按照《南非共和国教育部和中华人民共和国教育部教育合作协议》，加强和扩大两国在高等教育和基础教育等领域的合作。双方还同意加强在儿童早期教育以及数学、科技和部分学校汉语普通话教学教师培训等方面的基础教育合作，并加强在专业类研究机构的管理和研究成果以及在技能培训方面的经验交流。

二十五、根据二〇〇六年生效的《南非共和国政府和中华人民共和国政府关于公共卫生和医学科学谅解备忘录》开展卫生领域合作。同时鉴于该备忘录将于二〇一一年六月到期，双方同意商签新的合作协议。

二十六、开展在电脑技术开发、信息通信领域的中小企业孵化器项目、综合社会保障、公共服务和管理、性别主流化、支持弱势群体成功经验共享等方面的合作，并在国际劳工类组织和论坛中就上述问题协调立场。

二十七、在城乡规划、减贫、社区发展等领域开展合作。

二十八、根据《南非共和国政府和中华人民共和国政府关于林业合作的谅解备忘录》，加强在森林资源管理领域的合作，包括相关政策与规定、研究与开发、贸易与商务、机构能力建设与人才培养等。

二十九、根据《南非共和国政府和中华人民共和国政府关于水资源合作的谅解备忘录》，加强在水资源领域的合作，重点开展经验交流、技术交流、合作研究、基础设施建设、能力建设等方面的合作。

三十、加强和扩大两国已有的移民领域合作，共同打击非法移民活动，进一步便利两国人员的正常往来。

国际和地区事务

三十一、双方重申致力于促进和维护多边主义和国际关系民主化，增强国际机构决策机制的作用、责任、信誉和合法性，增加发展中国家在国际金融机构中的代表性和发言权。

三十二、欢迎通过全方位、多领域的改革，加强联合国的地位、效力、作用和效率，以使联合国充分发挥

《联合国宪章》的宗旨和原则所赋予的功能；并支持对联合国安理会进行改革，优先增加发展中国家、特别是非洲国家代表性；主张改革应坚持民主协商，寻求能获得会员国最广泛政治支持的方案，以维护会员国的团结并充分照顾发展中国家的关切。

三十三、肯定二十国集团峰会对国际社会合作应对金融危机、推动世界经济复苏作出的积极贡献。支持二十国集团峰会作为国际经济合作主要论坛，在全球经济治理中发挥重要作用。继续加强在二十国集团框架内的磋商与协调，以促进提高发展中国家代表性和发言权。

三十四、强调应通过发展融资、公平贸易、全球经济治理以及有利于发展中国家的国际金融体系改革，来促进经济发展。

三十五、呼吁国际社会加快落实联合国千年发展目标。

三十六、重申各国应在《联合国气候变化框架公约》和《京都议定书》框架内，按照“共同但有区别的责任”

原则，推进“巴厘路线图”双轨谈判取得积极进展。双方将积极探讨建立应对气候变化伙伴关系，巩固和加强在气候变化方面的对话，以协调双方在气候变化国际谈判中的立场，交流双方应对气候变化的政策措施，促进双方在该领域的务实合作。

三十七、满意地注意到双方正在为促进非洲和平、安全和社会经济发展所发挥的作用。中方对南方关于加强非盟机构、地区经济组织建设以及实施非洲发展新伙伴计划的倡议表示赞赏。南方也对中方为促进非洲和平与社会经济发展所作出的贡献表示赞赏。

三十八、积极评价中非合作论坛为加强中非平等互利合作和中非新型战略伙伴关系作出的重要贡献，愿为加强论坛建设、落实论坛各项举措共同努力，以促进非洲的和平与发展。中方赞赏南非积极参与中非合作论坛事务，欢迎南非提出承办论坛第六届部长级会议。

南非政府重申坚持一个中国政策，支持两岸关系和平发展和中国统一大业。

中方高度评价南非成功举办第十九届世界杯足球


赛。南方高度评价并预祝中国二〇一〇年上海世博会圆满成功。



南非共和国总统

雅各布·祖马

(签字)



中华人民共和国国家主席

胡锦涛

(签字)

二〇一〇年八月二十四日于北京