

ด่วนที่สุด

สำเนาฉบับ

ส่วนราชการ กองแผนงาน กลุ่มวิเทศสัมพันธ์ โทร. 0 2590 4288

ที่ สธ 0905.05/ ๙ ๘๘๘

วันที่ ๘ มิถุนายน 2553

เรื่อง พิจารณาให้ข้อคิดเห็นต่อร่างแผนปฏิบัติการ 5 ปี เพื่อดำเนินการตามแถลงการณ์ร่วมอาเซียน – จีน ว่าด้วยเรื่องหุ้นส่วนยุทธศาสตร์ เพื่อสันติภาพและความเจริญรุ่งเรือง

เรียน ผู้อำนวยการสำนักทุกสำนัก ผู้อำนวยการกองออกกำลังกายเพื่อสุขภาพ
ผู้อำนวยการกองประเมินผลกระทบต่อสุขภาพ

ด้วยกระทรวงสาธารณสุขได้มีบันทึกด่วนที่สุด ที่ สธ 0224.02/195 ลงวันที่ 7 มิถุนายน 2553 เรื่องแผนปฏิบัติการเพื่อดำเนินการตามแถลงการณ์ร่วมอาเซียน – จีนว่าด้วยเรื่องหุ้นส่วนยุทธศาสตร์เพื่อสันติภาพและความรุ่งเรือง ซึ่งแผนปฏิบัติการดังกล่าวจะสิ้นสุดลงในปี 2553 และประเทศจีนได้ดำเนินการยกร่างแผนปฏิบัติการฉบับใหม่ สำหรับปี 2554 – 2558 เสนอต่ออาเซียน โดยมีประเด็นความร่วมมือด้านต่างๆ ซึ่งรวมถึงความร่วมมือด้านสาธารณสุข

ในการนี้ กระทรวงฯ ได้ขอความร่วมมือกรมอนามัย พิจารณาให้ข้อคิดเห็นต่อร่างแผนปฏิบัติการข้างต้น รวมทั้งพิจารณาประเด็นที่ประสงค์ให้มีการผลักดันในกรอบความร่วมมืออาเซียน – จีน โดยสามารถดูรายละเอียดได้ที่ www.anamai.moph.go.th หัวข้อ งานวิเทศสัมพันธ์/ความร่วมมือกับต่างประเทศ

จึงเรียนมาเพื่อโปรดพิจารณา หากหน่วยงานมีข้อคิดเห็น/ข้อเสนอแนะต่อร่างแผนปฏิบัติการดังกล่าว ในประเด็นที่ 2.4 Functional Cooperation และ 2.5 Cooperation on International and Regional Affairs รวมทั้งประเด็นที่ประสงค์ให้มีการผลักดันในกรอบความร่วมมือฯ กรุณาส่งไปยังกองแผนงาน ภายใน วันจันทร์ที่ 14 มิถุนายน 2553 เพื่อดำเนินการต่อไป จะเป็นพระคุณ

ศิริกมล ใจเย็น

(นางสาวสร้อยทอง เตชะเสน)

ผู้อำนวยการกองแผนงาน กรมอนามัย

ณลิน 08/06/53
ร่างพิมพ์
ตรวจ



แผ่นที่สุด บันทึกข้อความ

เลขรับ 3/256
วันที่ 7 มิ.ย. 2553
เวลา 14.80

ส่วนราชการ สำนักงานปลัดกระทรวงสาธารณสุข สำนักงานการสาธารณสุขระหว่างประเทศ โทร. 0-2590-1368

ที่ สธ 0224.02/ 195

วันที่ 7 มิถุนายน 2553

เรื่อง ร่างแผนปฏิบัติการ 5 ปี เพื่อดำเนินการตามแถลงการณ์ร่วมอาเซียน - จีนว่าด้วยเรื่องหุ้นส่วนยุทธศาสตร์เพื่อสันติภาพและความเจริญรุ่งเรือง

เรียน อธิบดีกรมอนามัย

เลขรับ 3/256
วันที่ 7 มิ.ย. 2553 15.23

ด้วยกระทรวงการต่างประเทศมีหนังสือด่วน ที่ กต 1203/ว 341 ลงวันที่ 24 พฤษภาคม 2553 แจ้งว่า แผนปฏิบัติการเพื่อดำเนินการตามแถลงการณ์ร่วมอาเซียน-จีน ว่าด้วยเรื่องหุ้นส่วนยุทธศาสตร์เพื่อสันติภาพและความเจริญรุ่งเรือง (Plan of Action to Implement the Joint Declaration on ASEAN-China Strategic Partnership for Peace and Prosperity) ซึ่งสืบเนื่องมาจากการออกแถลงการณ์ร่วมระหว่างอาเซียนและประเทศจีนว่าด้วยเรื่องหุ้นส่วนยุทธศาสตร์เพื่อสันติภาพและความเจริญรุ่งเรือง (ASEAN-China Joint Declaration on Strategic Partnership for Peace and Prosperity) จะสิ้นสุดลงในปี 2553 ประเทศจีนจึงได้ดำเนินการยกร่างแผนปฏิบัติการฉบับใหม่สำหรับปี 2554 ถึง 2558 เสนอต่ออาเซียน โดยมีเนื้อหาครอบคลุมประเด็นความร่วมมือด้านต่างๆ ซึ่งรวมถึงความร่วมมือด้านสาธารณสุข โดยมีเป้าหมายเสนอให้ที่ประชุมสุดยอดอาเซียน-จีนให้การรับรองในเดือนตุลาคม ศกนี้ รายละเอียดดังปรากฏในสำเนาเอกสารที่แนบเรียนมา การนี้ กระทรวงการต่างประเทศจึงขอความอนุเคราะห์กระทรวงสาธารณสุข เพื่อพิจารณาร่างแผนปฏิบัติการดังกล่าวในส่วนที่เกี่ยวข้อง และให้ข้อคิดเห็นแก่กระทรวงการต่างประเทศทราบภายในวันที่ 16 มิถุนายน 2553 และพิจารณาแจ้งประเด็นที่กระทรวงสาธารณสุขประสงค์ให้มีการผลักดันในกรอบความร่วมมืออาเซียน-จีน เพื่อกระทรวงการต่างประเทศจะได้รวบรวมเสนอในที่ประชุมรัฐมนตรีอาเซียน-จีน ที่จะมีขึ้นที่เวียดนามในเดือนกรกฎาคม ต่อไป

จึงเรียนมาเพื่อโปรดพิจารณาให้ข้อคิดเห็นต่อร่างแผนปฏิบัติการดังกล่าว หรือแจ้งประเด็นที่ต้องการให้ผลักดันในกรอบอาเซียน-จีน และแจ้งผลการพิจารณาไปยังกระทรวงฯ ภายในวันที่ 16 มิถุนายน 2553 จะเป็นพระคุณ

1306 สดว/พมวาม

50/94

(นายวิชา ประเทศ)

นักวิชาการอาวุโส/ผู้อำนวยการ

ศูนย์วิจัยและพัฒนาระบบสุขภาพชุมชน

ศิริวัฒน์ ทรัพย์ธราด

(นายศิริวัฒน์ ทรัพย์ธราด)

รองปลัดกระทรวง ปฏิบัติราชการแทน
ปลัดกระทรวงสาธารณสุข

เรียน อ.วิ.พ.ฯ

ณ

7 มิ.ย. 53

ด่วน

ที่ กต.1203/ ก 341



กระทรวงสาธารณสุข
เลขรับ 26416
วันที่ 31 พ.ค. 2553
เวลา 15.20

6041

กระทรวงการต่างประเทศ

ถนนศรีอยุธยา กทม. 10400

24 พฤษภาคม 2553

เรื่อง ร่างแผนปฏิบัติการ 5 ปีเพื่อดำเนินการตามแถลงการณ์ร่วมอาเซียน-จีนว่าด้วยเรื่องหุ้นส่วนยุทธศาสตร์เพื่อสันติภาพและความเจริญรุ่งเรือง

เรียน ปลัดกระทรวงสาธารณสุข

ส่งถึงหน่วยงานราชการ
เลขที่ 1174
วันที่ 2 มิ.ย. 53 กต. 50

สิ่งที่ส่งมาด้วย 1. แถลงการณ์ร่วมอาเซียน-จีนว่าด้วยเรื่องหุ้นส่วนยุทธศาสตร์เพื่อสันติภาพและความเจริญรุ่งเรือง

2. ร่างแผนปฏิบัติการ 5 ปีเพื่อดำเนินการตามแถลงการณ์ร่วมอาเซียน-จีนว่าด้วยเรื่องหุ้นส่วนทางยุทธศาสตร์เพื่อสันติภาพและความเจริญรุ่งเรือง สำหรับปี ค.ศ. 2011-2015

ตามที่ผู้นำประเทศสมาชิกอาเซียนและประเทศจีนได้ออกแถลงการณ์ร่วมว่าด้วยเรื่องหุ้นส่วนยุทธศาสตร์เพื่อสันติภาพและความเจริญรุ่งเรือง (ASEAN-China Joint Declaration on Strategic Partnership for Peace and Prosperity) เมื่อปี 2546 และต่อมาได้เห็นชอบในแผนปฏิบัติการเพื่อดำเนินการตามแถลงการณ์ร่วมดังกล่าว (Plan of Action to Implement the Joint Declaration on ASEAN-China Strategic Partnership for Peace and Prosperity) นั้น

ขอเรียนว่า โดยที่แผนปฏิบัติการข้างต้นจะสิ้นสุดลงในปี 2553 ประเทศจีนจึงได้ดำเนินการยกร่างแผนปฏิบัติการฉบับใหม่สำหรับปี ค.ศ. 2011 – 2015 เสนอต่ออาเซียนโดยมีเนื้อหาครอบคลุมประเด็นความร่วมมือด้านต่าง ๆ ได้แก่ (1) ความมั่นคงรูปแบบเก่าและใหม่ อาทิ การป้องกันและปราบปรามยาเสพติด การค้ามนุษย์ การต่อต้านการก่อการร้าย และอาชญากรรมทางเศรษฐกิจ (2) ความร่วมมือทางการเงินและเศรษฐกิจ และ (3) ความร่วมมือด้านอื่น ๆ เช่น การเกษตร เทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศ การคมนาคมขนส่ง การท่องเที่ยว พลังงานและทรัพยากรธรณี มาตรฐานอุตสาหกรรม ความร่วมมือด้านศุลกากร ทรัพยากรทางปัญญา การพัฒนาลุ่มแม่น้ำโขง การสาธารณสุข การศึกษา การส่งเสริมวิสาหกิจขนาดกลางและขนาดย่อม วิทยาศาสตร์และเทคโนโลยี สิ่งแวดล้อม วัฒนธรรม การพัฒนาทรัพยากรมนุษย์ ความมั่นคงทางสังคม การลดความยากจน การบรรเทาภัยพิบัติ ความร่วมมือเกี่ยวกับเยาวชน ความร่วมมือระหว่างรัฐบาลท้องถิ่น (local government) และการแลกเปลี่ยนระดับประชาชน โดยมีเป้าหมายเสนอให้ที่ประชุมสุดยอดอาเซียน-จีนให้การรับรองในเดือนตุลาคม ศกนี้

/ ในการนี้ ...

ในการนี้ กระทรวงการต่างประเทศขอความอนุเคราะห์หน่วยงานของท่าน ดังนี้

1. พิจารณาร่างแผนปฏิบัติการดังกล่าว (สิ่งที่ส่งมาด้วย 2) ในส่วนที่เกี่ยวข้อง และให้ข้อคิดเห็นแก่กระทรวงการต่างประเทศทราบภายในวันที่ 16 มิถุนายน 2553 เพื่อรวบรวมและ แจ้งเวียดนามในฐานะผู้ประสานงานความสัมพันธ์อาเซียน-จีนพิจารณารวบรวมเพื่อแจ้งให้ฝ่ายจีนทราบ ในโอกาสแรกต่อไป


2. พิจารณาแจ้งประเด็นที่หน่วยงานของท่านประสงค์ให้มีการผลักดันใน กรอบความร่วมมืออาเซียน-จีนเพื่อกระทรวงการต่างประเทศจะได้รวบรวมเสนอในที่ประชุมรัฐมนตรี อาเซียน-จีน ที่จะมีขึ้นที่เวียดนามในเดือนกรกฎาคม 2553 ต่อไป

จึงเรียนมาเพื่อโปรดพิจารณา

เรียน ปลัดกระทรวงฯ (ผ่าน...ส.ร.ป.)
เพื่อโปรดพิจารณา และเป็นพระคุณ

(นางนันทพร มานะเนตร)
นักจัดการงานทั่วไปชำนาญการ
แทนผู้อำนวยการกลุ่มบริหารทั่วไป
- 1 ส.ย. 2553

ขอแสดงความนับถือ

นาวาตรี 
(อิทธิ ดิษฐบรรจง)
อธิบดีกรมอาเซียน ปฏิบัติราชการแทน
ปลัดกระทรวงการต่างประเทศ

กรมอาเซียน

กองอาเซียน 2

โทร. 0 2643 5000 ต่อ 4473

โทรสาร 0 2643 5232

As of April 13, 2010

Plan of Action
to Implement the Joint Declaration on China-ASEAN
Strategic Partnership for Peace and Prosperity
(2011-2015)
(Chinese Draft)

Preamble

On November 29 2004, the Heads of State/Government of the People's Republic of China and the Association of South East Asian Nations (hereinafter referred to as the "two parties") signed *the Plan of Action to Implement the Joint Declaration on China-ASEAN Strategic Partnership for Peace and Prosperity (2005-2010)* (hereinafter referred to as the "Plan of Action") in Vientiane, Lao PDR. Over the past five years, under the guidance of the Plan of Action, the two parties have actively carried out friendly exchanges and cooperation on various aspects, vigorously promoting the strategic partnership between China and ASEAN.

In order to continue to deepen China-ASEAN strategic partnership and pursuant to relevant provisions of the Plan of Action, the two parties have worked together to formulate *the Plan of Action to Implement the Joint Declaration on China-ASEAN Strategic Partnership for Peace and*

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ASEAN
Political-Security
Community

ASEAN
Economic Community

ASEAN
Socio-Cultural Community

ASEAN
External Relations

JOINT DECLARATION OF THE HEADS OF STATE/GOVERNMENT OF THE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE AND PROSPERITY

1. We, the Heads of State/Government of the Member Countries of ASEAN and the People's Republic of China have reviewed the development of bilateral relationship in recent years. We agree that since the issuance of the Joint Statement of the Meeting of the Heads of State/Government of the Member Countries of ASEAN and the President of the People's Republic of China in 1997, the relationship between ASEAN and China has seen rapid, comprehensive and in-depth growth and ASEAN and China have become important partners of cooperation.

a. Politically, our two sides respect each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity and their independent choice of development path. Guided by the spirit of the Joint Statement of the Meeting of the Heads of State/Government of the Member States of ASEAN and the President of the People's Republic of China in 1997, China has signed separately with the ten ASEAN countries political documents aimed at development of bilateral relations in the 21st century. In October 2003, China acceded to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, which demonstrated that the political trust between the two sides notably enhanced.

b. Economically, the two sides have strengthened contacts and exchanges for mutually complementary and beneficial cooperation. Cooperation in the five priority areas: agriculture, information and telecommunications, human resources development, two-way investment and the Mekong River Basin development, has made steady progress. In 2002, the two sides signed the Framework Agreement on Comprehensive Economic Cooperation between ASEAN and China, launched the process towards an ASEAN-China Free Trade Area and moved bilateral economic cooperation towards greater scope and depth.

c. In security, ASEAN and China have worked to actively implement the concept of enhancing mutual trust through dialogue, resolving disputes peacefully through negotiations and realizing regional security through cooperation. With a view to securing peace and stability in South China Sea, the two sides signed the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea and agreed to work on the basis of consensus towards the eventual attainment of this objective. The two sides have issued the Joint Statement on Cooperation in the Field of Non-Traditional Security Issues, under which active cooperation on transnational issues has been conducted, opening new areas of security cooperation.

d. In regional and international affairs, ASEAN and China have engaged in productive cooperation. The two sides have joined hands in promoting the sound development of the ASEAN Plus Three cooperation, ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ACD), Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), Asia-

Europe Meeting (ASEM), Forum for East Asia-Latin America Cooperation (FEALAC) and other regional and trans-regional cooperation mechanisms. The two sides have good communication and cooperation on issues of mutual interest and concern and have rendered each other support and cooperation in the United Nations, World Trade Organization, and other international organizations with mutual understanding.

2. We are pleased with the depth and scope of the mutually beneficial cooperation between the two sides. We agree that ASEAN-China relations have seen important and positive developments, extensive and substantive cooperation in all areas of mutual interest. We highlight the strategic importance of ASEAN-China relations to peace, development and cooperation in our region and recognize the positive contribution of such relations to world peace and development.

3. In today's world that is undergoing complex and profound changes, the enhanced cooperation between ASEAN and China, as two important partners in the Asia-Pacific region, will serve the immediate and long-term interests of both sides and is conducive to peace and prosperity in the region. To this end, we agree that ASEAN and China establish "a strategic partnership for peace and prosperity".

4. We declare that the purpose of the establishment of a strategic partnership for peace and prosperity is to foster friendly relations, mutually beneficial cooperation and good neighbourliness between ASEAN and China by deepening and expanding ASEAN-China cooperative relations in a comprehensive manner in the 21st century, thereby contributing further to the region's long-term peace, development and cooperation. This strategic partnership is non-aligned, non-military, and non-exclusive, and does not prevent the participants from developing their all-directional ties of friendship and cooperation with others.

5. We reiterate that ASEAN-China cooperation will continue to take the UN Charter, the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, and other universally recognized norms governing international relations as its guidance, and the Joint Statement of the Meeting of the Heads of State/Government of the Member States of ASEAN and the People's Republic of China in 1997 and other cooperation documents the two sides have signed in various fields as its basis.

6. We agree that ASEAN-China Strategic Partnership for Peace and Prosperity is a comprehensive and forward-looking cooperation focusing on politics, economy, social affairs, security and international and regional affairs. To this end, we agree to:

1. Political Cooperation

a. Strengthen high-level exchanges and contacts, consolidate and deepen understanding and friendship among the peoples of ASEAN and China and give fuller and more effective play to the role of dialogue and consultation mechanism at different levels.

b. Proceed from the new starting point of China's accession to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia to further enhance mutual trust and lay a solid foundation for bilateral relations.

c. Continue consultation on China's intention to accede to the Protocol to the Treaty on the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone.

2. Economic Cooperation

a. Give full play to the respective strength of their markets and maintain the rapidly growing momentum of their economic relations and trade in order to achieve the goal of US\$100 billion of two-way annual trade by 2005.

b. Speed up talks on ASEAN-China FTA, which has become a key pillar in ASEAN-China economic cooperation, so as to ensure its smooth establishment by 2010, and

hereby assist ASEAN's new members (CLMV) to effectively participate in and benefit from the ASEAN-China FTA.

c. Deepen cooperation in key areas, such as agriculture, information and telecommunications, human resources development, two-way investment and the Mekong River Basin development, and earnestly implement long and medium-term cooperation programmes.

d. Support each other's endeavour for economic growth and development. China undertakes to strongly support ASEAN's drive in narrowing down the development gap and to assist the new members in the exercise. To this end, China shall increase its input in the Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) and support cooperation at sub-regional level, including the Brunei-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA), West-East Corridor (WEC), and the Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam Growth Triangle. ASEAN is prepared to participate in China's western region development.

3. Social Cooperation

a. Implement the consensus of the Special ASEAN-China Leaders' Meeting on SARS, which was held in April 2003, such as strengthening cooperation in the public health sector. A 10+1 special fund for health cooperation will be set up and the 10+1 Health Ministers meeting mechanism will be launched.

b. Further activate exchanges in science and technology, environment, education, and culture as well as personnel exchange, and improve cooperation mechanisms in these areas. Efforts will also be made to enhance tourism cooperation and deepen understanding and friendship between the peoples of their countries.

c. Attach importance to and strengthen youth exchanges and cooperation and establish a 10+1 Youth Ministers meeting mechanism to broaden the base for everlasting friendship.

4. Security Cooperation

a. Expedite the implementation of the Joint Statement on Cooperation in the Field of Non-Traditional Security Issues and actively expand and deepen cooperation in such areas.

b. Hold, when appropriate, ASEAN-China security-related dialogue to enhance mutual understanding and promote peace and security in the region.

c. Implement the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea, discuss and plan the way, areas and projects of follow-up actions.

5. Regional and International Cooperation

a. Cooperate on major regional and international issues for the maintenance of regional peace and stability, while maintaining the authority and central role of the UN.

b. Maintain close coordination and cooperation under the framework of ARF and promote its healthy development. China supports ASEAN's role as the primary driving force of the ARF and its commitment to move the overlapping stages of ARF at a pace comfortable to all.

c. Make the ASEAN Plus Three mechanism as the main channel to move forward cooperation and regional economic integration in East Asia and Asia as a whole so as to promote sustainable development and common prosperity there.

d. Further promote ACD, APEC, ASEM, FEALAC and other regional and trans-

regional cooperation schemes.

e. Work for free and fair trade worldwide as well as a well-balanced development of economic globalization. China strongly supports an early WTO membership for Lao PDR and Viet Nam.

f. Respect the diversity in the Asia Pacific, particularly the differences in development path, security concern, values, culture and traditions of the countries in the region. Work jointly to create an environment of tolerance and openness for cooperation and development in the region.

g. Have a periodic review of the present Joint Declaration when necessary, taking into due consideration the dynamic development in the region and in the world.

Done on the Eighth Day of October in the Year Two Thousand and Three in Bali, Indonesia.

Prosperity (2011-2015) as the “master plan” of cooperation in various aspects in the next five years.

1. Review of the Implementation of the Plan of Action (2005-2010)

1.1 Political and Security Cooperation

1.1.1 Leaders of the two parties have kept frequent contacts, visits and interactions. Since 2005, Chinese leaders have attended annual East Asian Series Summits and the Special ASEAN Leaders’ Meeting on Aftermath of Earthquake and Tsunami. In 2006, the two parties held a summit in Nanning, China, to commemorate the fifteenth anniversary of the China-ASEAN dialogue relationship. The leaders frequently exchanges views on China-ASEAN relationship and international and regional issues of common interest and put forward a series of initiatives for pragmatic cooperation.

1.1.2 The two parties have worked together to monitor, coordinate, and assess China-ASEAN Strategic Partnership through the China-ASEAN Ministerial Meeting, the China-ASEAN Senior Officials’ Consultations (SOC), the China-ASEAN Joint Cooperation Committee Meeting (ACJCC), the Senior Economic Officials-Ministry of Commerce of China (SEOM-MOFCOM) Consultations and other cooperative mechanisms, and ensured timely and effective implementation of decisions and initiatives taken at the China-ASEAN Summit.

1.1.3 The two parties have established eleven ministerial meeting mechanisms in the fields of foreign affairs, economics, transport, customs, procuratorate-general, youth affairs, public health, information and telecommunication (ICT), information, quality supervision and combating transnational crimes. The two sides have determined eleven priority cooperation areas, namely, agriculture, ICT, human resources development (HRD), mutual investment, Mekong River basin development, transport, energy, culture, tourism, public health and environment, and signed Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) on agriculture, ICT, non-traditional security, GMS Information Superhighway, transport, culture, sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS), information, intellectual property right, Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT).

1.1.4 The two parties have maintained communications on the follow-up to the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties (DOC) in the South China Sea.

1.1.5 The two parties have actively carried out security and defense cooperation, held two China-ASEAN Senior Defense Scholars' Dialogues and one China-ASEAN Defense and Security Dialogue. Meanwhile, they have had good coordination and cooperation under various platforms including the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) and ARF Security Policy Conference.

1.1.6 Cooperation in the Field of Non-traditional Security. Since the signing of the MOU on Cooperation in the Field of Non-traditional Security Issues in January 2004, China has held 42 training courses and workshops on various aspects such as law enforcement on drug prohibition, criminal technology, maritime law enforcement, case study, exit and entry management, investigating cybercrimes, policing Chinese languages, and trained 1170 law enforcement officers for ASEAN member countries. Law enforcement officials had frequent exchange of visits, with 1720 ASEAN officials to China and over 800 Chinese officials to ASEAN. The two parties have established Ministerial and Senior Officials' Meetings on Transnational Crime, China-ASEAN Cooperative Operations in Response to Dangerous Drugs (ACCORD) and China has become a dialogue partner to the ASEAN Chiefs of Police Meeting (ASEANAPOL).

1.2 Economic Cooperation

1.2.1 China-ASEAN Free Trade Area (CAFTA). Pursuant to the China-ASEAN Framework Agreement on Comprehensive Economic Cooperation, the two parties have concluded through negotiation the China-ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement, Trade in Services Agreement and Investment Agreement. The CAFTA was duly and completely established in 2010.

1.2.2 Investment Cooperation. The two parties have encouraged the

enterprises from both sides to make each other as one of priority investment destinations and expand mutual investment through holding investment policy promotion fairs, China-ASEAN Expos and China-ASEAN Business and Investment Summits. The US\$10 billion China-ASEAN Fund on Investment Cooperation was set up in a commercial nature by the China Import and Export Bank to be mainly invested in infrastructure, energy and natural resources and ICT projects in ASEAN countries.

1.2.3 Financial Cooperation. The two parties have worked together with Japan and Republic of Korea and achieved positive progress in pushing forward the regional financial cooperation featuring the multilateralisation of the Chiang Mai Initiative and the Asian Bond Market Initiative: The Chiang Mai Initiative Multilateralisation Agreement has been officially signed, the Regional Foreign Exchange Reserving Pool and the Credit Guarantee Insurance Foundation with the initial amount of US\$700 million established.

1.2.4 Agricultural Cooperation. The two parties have earnestly implemented the MOU between the ASEAN Secretariat and the Ministry of Agriculture of the People's Republic of China and carried out a series of cooperative activities on human resources development, technology demonstration pilot, technical exchanges as well as economic and trade promotion in the agricultural field. By 2009, China had put in over

RMB50 million under the 10+1 framework for more than 100 projects with remarkable achievements.

1.2.5 ICT Cooperation. The two parties have earnestly implemented the MOU on Cooperation in Information and Communications Technology and carried out pragmatic cooperation on universal services, network and information security, the implementation of E-ASEAN projects, and HRD. The two sides held four ministerial meetings, three China-ASEAN ICT Weeks and several network security emergency response drills, opened the China-ASEAN ICT cooperation website, and adopted China-ASEAN Telecommunications Regulators Framework for Cooperation on Network Security. China invited ASEAN member countries four times to attend the National Computer Network Emergency Response Technical Team/Coordination Center of China (CNCERT) conferences and helped train over 200 ASEAN experts on network security, universal service, broadband connection, and e-commerce.

1.2.6 Transport Cooperation. The two parties have earnestly implemented the MOU on Transport Cooperation, materialized a number of transport infrastructure projects, opened several sea, land and air transport routes, and carried out a series of cooperative projects such as search and rescue at sea, maritime security and safety, marine environmental protection against pollution from ships and HRD. The two parties passed the Strategic Plan for China-ASEAN Transport

Cooperation, signed the China-ASEAN Maritime Transport Agreement, the MOU on Maritime Cooperation and Aviation Cooperation Framework between China and ASEAN. China actively participated in the construction of Kunming-Singapore Rail Link (SKRL), and offered aids in its capacity to the countries along the SKRL and held 13 training courses and workshops for 186 ASEAN experts on transport infrastructure construction, shipping management, maritime safety and security, aviation security, search and rescue at sea, shipping technology, senior crew, prevention and emergency response of regional oil spillover (harmful and noxious substances), port state control, rural road development and Malacca Strait maritime accident investigation.

1.2.7 Tourism Cooperation. The two parties have established a tourism ministers' meeting mechanism under ASEAN, China, Japan, and the Republic of Korea (10+3) framework. ASEAN member countries and ASEAN Secretariat were invited to participate in the China International Travel Mart several times, and facilitated to promote ASEAN. China held a series of workshops and training courses to help introduce tourism industry and relevant policies and regulations to each other and train ASEAN tourism experts.

1.2.8 Energy Cooperation. The two parties have strengthened policy exchanges and dialogues under the 10+3 and East Asian Summit framework and worked together to hold a series of workshops on crude

oil, natural gas and renewable energy.

1.2.9 Customs Cooperation and Trade Facilitation

1.2.9.1 The two parties have established regular ministerial and expert-level customs coordinating committee meeting mechanisms and set seven priority areas of customs cooperation to push forward the negotiation on CAFTA rules of origin. China held six customs workshops in a consecutive six years on the revised Kyoto Convention, rules of origin, risk management and audit-based inspection, trade facilitation, World Customs Organization Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade (WCO SAFE Framework of Standards) and customs automation. Nearly 200 ASEAN customs officials attended the workshops.

1.2.9.2 In 2009, the two parties adopted the Nanning Initiative on China-ASEAN Trade Facilitation on the forum: To Promote Trade Facilitation: China-ASEAN Customs and Trade Cooperation, which agreed to implement WCO SAFE Framework of Standards, strengthen cooperation on trade facilitation, establish closer strategic cooperation between customs and relevant governmental organizations and business community.

1.2.10 Mekong River Basin Development Cooperation

1.2.10.1 The two parties have kept sound cooperation under the framework of the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) and

ASEAN-Mekong Basin Development Cooperation (AMBDC);

1.2.10.2 The Chinese Government has incorporated railway sections of SKRL within China into the Middle and Long-term Railway Network Plan. The construction of SKRL sections inside China is making good progress. The survey of China-Myanmar railway and road is making headway, and the preliminary study of Lao railway has been completed and the missing link between Bat Deung and Loc Ninh within Cambodia is in the preliminary study. The navigation channel improvement projects on the Lancang-Mekong River were completed;

1.2.10.3 The first phase of GMS information highway project is in smooth operation. China organized training courses for GMS ICT senior officials and 57 officials from Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Thailand attended the courses;

1.2.10.4 The GMS Power Trade Committee has been established. GMS countries signed the MOU on the Basic Principles for Initiating the Implementation of Stage 1 of Regional Power Trade and the MOU on the Road Map for Implementing the GMS Cross Border Power Trading. Power interconnection and power trade are making headway. GMS Regional Power Trade and Cooperation Database/Website are already in operation. Power source development is making positive progress and the Regional Power Development Master Plan is being formulated;

1.2.10.5 China and the Mekong River Commission (MRC) have

kept good dialogue relations and mutual trust and friendly cooperation have been strengthened. The Agreement on the Provision of Hydrological Information of the Lancang/Mekong River in Flood Season by Ministry of Water Resources (MWR) of the Peoples' Republic of China to MRC Secretariat was renewed between MWR and MRC. China helped MRC and its members to train technicians on capacity building on flood prevention and disaster mitigation;

1.2.10.6 GMS countries have carried out active cooperation on environment through GMS Working Group on Environment. The flagship project of Biodiversity Corridor Initiative decided at the second GMS Summit has promoted GMS regional biodiversity conservation and management, improved the public awareness of environmental protection, and achieved expected goal of poverty alleviation in project pilot sites;

1.2.10.7 Since 2004, China has organized six GMS customs seminars on themes covering cross-border customs management facilitation, GMS Cross-Border Transport Agreement (CBTA)-related customs control, customs trade facilitation, customs valuation, WCO SAFE Framework of Standards and Single Window. Over 100 middle and senior customs officials from other five GMS countries attended the workshops;

1.2.10.8 The two parties have carried out cooperation projects on preventing and controlling communicable diseases such as malaria, HIV

Aids and Tuberculosis. From June 2005 to August 2009, China put RMB 6 Million in training 300 health professionals from the border areas of Yunnan and Guangxi of China as well as Vietnam, Laos and Myanmar.

1.2.11 Brunei-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA). In October 2009, the Economic Cooperation Framework was signed among the governments of China and Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia and Brunei to strengthen cooperation between China and BIMP-EAGA.

1.2.12 Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) Cooperation. The two parties have jointly held a series of workshops and seminars on financing SMEs, industry clustering, energy conservation and pollution reduction, human resources development.

1.2.13 ASEAN Integration. In 2006, the Chinese Government granted US\$1 million to ASEAN Foundation and promised to spend US\$1 million sponsoring two IAI projects. In 2009, the Chinese Government donated US\$100, 000 to ASEAN Foundation. In 2010, it donated US\$500, 000 to the ASEAN Secretariat to support its capacity building.

✓ 1.3 Functional Cooperation

1.3.1 Public Health Cooperation. The two parties have worked together to prevent and control communicable diseases such as HIV Aids, bird flu and H1N1/A Influenza. China helped ASEAN train technicians

and regularly notified ASEAN of information of notifiable communicable diseases and events of health emergency through ASEAN plus China, Japan and the Republic of Korea Emerging Infectious Diseases Website. The two sides also cooperated in the areas of traditional medicine, oral health, natural disaster health relief and post-disaster epidemic prevention.

1.3.2 Science and Technology Cooperation. The two parties have had in-depth exchange of views on strengthening pragmatic cooperation through the China-ASEAN Joint Science and Technology Committee (ACJSTC), 10+3 Director-General Meeting on Science and Technology Cooperation and informal Ministerial Meeting on Science and Technology. China held science and technology exhibitions during the China-ASEAN Expo every year, which served as a platform to cooperate and exchange on rural applicable technologies and hi-tech technologies. China hosted a series of training courses on applicable technologies related to agriculture, ICT, new energy, resources environment, medical care and traditional Chinese medicine, and 537 ASEAN students attended the courses from 2006-2008. China hosted several fora and seminars, including EAS Symposium on Climate Change Adaptation Capacity Building, 10+3 Workshop on Life Science, China-ASEAN New & Renewable Energy Development and Utilization Forum, which provided good chances of discussing the problems of common concern to good

effect.

1.3.3 Educational Cooperation. The two parties have cooperated extensively on student exchanges, language learning, human resources training, and youth exchanges, etc. The China-ASEAN Education Exchange Week was held twice as an important platform for educational exchanges and over 700 people from 40 ASEAN universities and institutions and nearly 60 Chinese colleges attended. From 2005-2009, Chinese Government Scholarships were conferred on 6554 ASEAN students, several educational exhibitions were held in ASEAN member countries and the China-ASEAN Education Information Network was launched. Since 2005, China has set up 21 Confucius Institutes and 14 Confucius Classrooms with the attendance of over 55,000 students in ASEAN member counties. Since 2003, China has sent over 5,300 teachers and volunteers, trained over 10,000 teachers for teaching the Chinese language, donated over 1.2 million textbooks and audio-visual products and conferred over 1,400 Confucius Institute Scholarships. At present, the languages of all ASEAN member countries are taught in more than 10 Chinese colleges and will be taught in an increasing number of colleges. China has offered various short-term training courses and Master of Public Administration Program (MPAs) for ASEAN educational administrative officials, rectors and youth backbone teachers. The two sides held youth exchange activities such as China-ASEAN High

School Students Summer Camp and organizing middle school students in Sichuan earthquake-hit areas to visit Philippines.

1.3.4 Culture Cooperation. The two parties have strengthened cultural cooperation under the 10+3 framework to implement the MOU on Cultural Cooperation and reached an agreement on the Interaction Programme of Cultural Industry. The two sides have carried out multi-layer, multi-channel cultural exchange cooperation through ministerial meetings, holding fora and workshops, exchange of personnel, organizing art festival and exhibitions.

✓ 1.3.5 Human Resources and Social Security Cooperation. The two parties have strengthened exchanges and cooperation by organizing high-level workshops, trainings and field study on human resources and social security under the 10+3 Labor Ministerial Meeting Mechanism. China hosted various training courses for ASEAN officials and technicians on economy, finance, agriculture, ICT, transport, tourism, small and medium enterprise, industry, medical and public health, science and technology, education, labor and social security, media and so on. According to incomplete statistics, China has helped train some 10, 000 officials and technicians on various areas since 2005.

1.3.6 Poverty Reduction Cooperation. The two parties have strengthened exchanges and cooperation on poverty reduction under the 10+1 and 10+3 frameworks. In September 2006, China hosted the second

10+3 High-Level Workshop on Poverty Reduction. China hosted China-ASEAN Social Development and Poverty Reduction Forum three times in a consecutive three years starting from 2007. Every year, ASEAN officials and researchers on poverty reduction were invited to seminars on poverty reduction policy and practices in China. The two sides carried out exchanges of personnel through mutual study tours and mutual invitation to participate in meetings.

1.3.7 Local Government Cooperation and People-to-People Exchanges. The two parties have actively promoted provinces/cities exchanges and establishment of sister provinces/cities. At present, 105 pairs of sister provinces/cities have been established. The two sides have strengthened exchanges of woman institutions and organizations and held two China-ASEAN Woman Fora in 2006 and 2008 respectively. The China-ASEAN Women's Training Center was set up and three seminars on Gender Equality and Women in Development were held from 2007 to 2009. China provided ASEAN women's organizations and institutions small-sum aids for office use, training and disaster relief. 10 batches of aids in kind amounting to RMB4.76 million were provided from 2005 to 2009. The role of China-ASEAN Association was brought into full play to host the Conference on ASEAN-China People-to-People Friendship Organizations four times, undertake charity activities, and advance economic and trade cooperation. The two parties enhanced youth

exchanges by holding Lancang-Mekong Youth Friendship Exchange Program, ASEAN Young Leaders to Visit China Program, China-ASEAN Youth Camp, China-ASEAN Young Civil Servants Exchange Program, China-ASEAN Young Leaders Meeting and China-ASEAN Young Entrepreneurs' Forum and so on. China helped train ASEAN youth cadres in Guangxi Youth Exchange Institute and sent 70 young volunteers to Laos, Myanmar and other ASEAN countries.

1.3.8 Environmental Cooperation. The China-ASEAN Environmental Protection Strategy 2009-2015 has been jointly formulated and preparations for building the China-ASEAN Environmental Protection Cooperation Center is under way, which will further boost environmental cooperation. The two sides held a series of seminars and training programs on environmental policy dialogue, environmental management, clear production and product policy, environmental impact assessment and strategic environmental assessment. Over 100 ASEAN environmental officials and technicians have attended the training courses.

1.3.9 Media Cooperation. The two parties have signed the MOU on Information and Media Cooperation. The two sides organized visits of mainstream media, China-ASEAN Media Cooperation Seminars, China-ASEAN Summit Forum on Radio and Television, China-ASEAN Forum on TV Exchanges, China-ASEAN TV Week and Chinese Film

Week in Singapore and Thailand. From 2005 until now, over 160 ASEAN broadcasting and TV professionals and technicians were trained.

1.3.10 Quality Inspection Cooperation. The two parties have strengthened cooperation on quality inspection by signing the SPS-MOU and TBT-MOU, and establishing the Ministerial Meeting on Quality Inspection. The two sides have strengthened information sharing related to law and regulations, administrative law enforcement, management and technology, and cooperated on quality inspection capacity building.

1.3.11 Cooperation on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR). The two parties have signed the MOU on Intellectual Property Rights. China provided ASEAN countries with training in the IPR area in various channels and over 150 ASEAN persons attended training courses since 2005. China also held a number of workshops to discuss how to advance IPR cooperation in the region.

1.4 Cooperation on International and Regional Affairs

1.4.1 East Asia Cooperation. The two parties have strengthened coordination and cooperation to push forward the 10+3, EAS and other processes. The two sides have worked together to promote the overall interests of ASEAN, 10+3 and East Asia and cope with common challenges through 10+1, 10+3 and EAS frameworks. China supports ASEAN's centrality in the East Asia cooperation.

1.4.2 Inter-Regional Cooperation. The two parties have kept close

coordination and cooperation in the ARF and China supports ASEAN as the major driving force in the ARF. The two sides have strengthened coordination and cooperation in APEC and ASEM and South-South cooperation through the mechanisms such as Forum of East Asia and Latin America Cooperation and New Asian-African Strategic Partnership.

1.4.3 Cooperation on the International and Multilateral Affairs. The two parties have strengthened dialogue and cooperation on UN Reform, G20 Summit, anti-terrorism, development, climate change and other issues of common interest. The permanent representatives of China and ASEAN member countries have kept close coordination and held regular meetings.

1.4.4 Cooperation in WTO. The two parties have worked to push Doha Round to come to a conclusion as early as possible and strengthen cooperation in the multilateral trade regime especially WTO to reflect the concerns of the developing countries in a better way. China supports Vietnam's joining in the WTO.

✓ 2. Plan of Action in 2011-2015

In order to continue to deepen the China-ASEAN Strategic Partnership for Peace and Prosperity and support the establishment of the ASEAN Community in 2015, the two parties will pursue the following joint actions and measures:

2.1 Political and Security Cooperation

2.1.1 Maintain regular high-level contacts and make good use of the East Asian Leaders' Series Meetings and other important international meetings to exchange views on China-ASEAN relations and regional and international issues of common interests;

2.1.2 Continue to enhance exchanges in the ACJCC, SOC and dialogue and cooperation mechanisms in various fields to ensure the timely and effective implementation of decisions and initiatives taken at the China-ASEAN Summit;

2.1.3 Uphold the spirit of the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC) to enhance regional peace, security, prosperity and mutual confidence and trust. Support ASEAN in hosting workshops and symposiums to assess the TAC implementation progress. Cooperate to urge non-ASEAN countries to accede to the TAC;

2.1.4 China supports ASEAN's efforts towards realizing a Southeast Asia Nuclear-Weapon Free Zone (SEANWFZ) and reaffirms its readiness to sign the Protocol to the SEANWFZ Treaty at an early date. Cooperate in encouraging all the nuclear weapon states to sign the Protocol;

2.1.5 Continue consultations on the guidelines for the implementation of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties (DOC) through China-ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) and relevant working group. Carry out agreed cooperation projects at an early

opportunity.

2.1.6 Non-Traditional Security Cooperation

2.1.6.1 Implement the China-ASEAN MOU on Cooperation in the Field of Non-traditional Security Issues. Increase friendly visits and cooperation in the 10+1, 10+3 Ministerial and Senior Officials Meetings on Combating Transnational Crimes and the ASEANAPOL and strengthen information exchanges in the field of non-traditional security;

2.1.6.2 Promote mutual visits between law enforcement agencies and exchange law enforcement experiences on counter- terrorism, illicit drug trafficking, trafficking in persons especially woman and child, weapon smuggling, sea piracy, money laundering, international economic crimes and cybercrimes;

2.1.6.3 Help ASEAN member countries enhance competence in drug prohibition, criminal technology, exit and entry management, anti-money laundering, anti-terrorism financing, road transport management and financial crime, investigation into international economic crimes and cybercrimes;

2.1.6.4 Strengthen cooperation on investigation and evidence-collection, tracing of crime proceeds, arresting and repatriating criminal suspects and retrieving stolen goods or money and encourage signing bilateral cooperation agreements;

2.1.6.5 Organize mutual visits between experts on specific areas and

support joint research between experts and scholars in the field of non-traditional security issues and share research results;

2.1.6.6 Strengthen cooperation on prosecution bodies through China-ASEAN Prosecute-General Meeting Mechanism.

2.1.7 Military Exchanges and Cooperation

2.1.7.1 Hold regular defense and security consultations between relevant countries, gradually expand cooperative forms and areas to enhance mutual confidence and trust in defense and military fields with a view to maintaining peace and stability in the region;

2.1.7.2 Continue to strengthen mutual visits of high-level military personnel, exchanges of professional groups, and joint training and personnel exchanges;

2.1.7.3 Support and participate in the ASEAN Defense Ministers' Meeting- Plus including China.

2.1.8 According to the MOU on the China-ASEAN Center signed in October 2009, work together and try to establish the Virtual Center in 2010, and establish the China-ASEAN Center in 2011.

2.1.9 Work together to hold a series of activities celebrating the 20th anniversary of establishing dialogue relations between China and ASEAN in 2011.

2.1.10 Enhance communications and exchanges between authorities responsible for human rights and share the experiences of promoting and

protecting human rights.

2.2 Economic Cooperation

2.2.1 China-ASEAN Free Trade Area (CAFTA)

2.2.1.1 Implement agreements on the CAFTA and help enterprises of the two sides improve their competence of making use of privileges in the agreements of CAFTA;

2.2.1.2 Vigorously follow and study new problems arising from the advancement of CAFTA and resolve them properly through amicably consultations;

2.2.1.3 Actively undertake cooperation on trade and investment facilitation, transport infrastructure connectivity construction, human resources development and economic and technical cooperation to push forward trade and investment facilitation and exchange of personnel;

2.2.1.4 Continue to use the platforms of China-ASEAN Expo, China-ASEAN Business and Investment Summit, Western China International Fair, Kunming Import & Export Commodity Fair, China Import & Export Commodity Fair, to promote mutual understanding and cooperation among enterprises of ASEAN member countries and China and to expand two-way investment and trade;

2.2.1.5 Continue to push forward the opening-up of service sectors and gradually liberalize the service trade;

2.2.1.6 Promote exchanges and cooperation among chambers of

commerce between China and ASEAN through workshops, fora and project promotion;

2.2.1.7 Continue to hold the East Asia Business Forum to promote exchanges and cooperation among business community in East Asia.

2.2.2 Financial Cooperation

2.2.2.1 Continue to optimize the Regional Foreign Exchange Reserving Pool under the 10+3 framework to improve its efficiency as a regional emergency relief organization;

2.2.2.2 Push forward the establishment of regional economic monitoring organization and strengthen the surveillance ability on regional economic financial situation with a view to offering decision-making assistance to the Regional Foreign Exchange Reserving Pool and guaranteeing its independent and effective operations;

2.2.2.3 Actively participate in the specific cooperation of Asian Bond Market Initiative (ABMI) to promote the diversification of bond products and investors and improve the bond market infrastructure, promote the development and improvement of the bond market in each country as well as the regional bond market with local currencies as transaction tools;

2.2.2.4 Strengthen human resource development and capacity building in banking and financial sectors;

2.2.2.5 Enhance cooperation and technical assistance to develop

China-ASEAN capital markets.

2.2.3 Agricultural Cooperation

2.2.3.1 Continue to strengthen dialogue and exchanges on agricultural policy and information under the 10+3 framework;

2.2.3.2 Implement the MOU between the ASEAN Secretariat and the Ministry of Agriculture of the People's Republic of China, and work together to carry out the initiatives of China-ASEAN Action Plan on Comprehensive Food Productivity Enhancement and China-ASEAN Rural Development Promotion Program;

2.2.3.3 Strengthen agricultural production and technology cooperation centering on hybrid rice and advance quality and high-yield agricultural demonstration activities step by step and phase by phase through establishing pilot stations and R&D centers for improved crop species;

2.2.3.4 Continue to enhance exchanges of advanced applicable technologies and cooperation in planting, animal husbandry, fishery and relevant fields;

2.2.3.5 Enhance economic and trade cooperation in the agricultural field to promote the trade of farm tools, processing machinery and techniques and equipment, farm produce, agricultural means of production, grains and improved species;

2.2.3.6 Enhance cooperation on preventing and controlling

cross-border animal and plant diseases with emphasis on information, techniques and experiences exchanges on early warning, epidemic surveillance and vaccine development to improve animal and plant disease networks and disease notification system;

2.2.3.7 Explore regional-specific and unified standards for cross-border animal and plant inspection and quarantine, in association with the profile of animal and plant import and export between China and ASEAN;

2.2.3.8 Hold regularly 10+3 Food Security Cooperation Strategic Roundtable Conference to explore the channel and mechanism of strengthening strategic cooperation on food security with a view to improving regional food security;

2.2.3.9 Promote sustainable use of forest resources through enhancing dialogue and cooperation;

2.2.3.10 Harmonize related protocols on food safety and organize a network of food laboratories in China and ASEAN;

2.2.3.11 Enhance cooperation on human resources development through a series of training courses on agricultural technologies to help train agricultural technicians and officials for ASEAN member countries.

2.2.4 ICT Cooperation

2.2.4.1 Continue to keep policy dialogue and exchanges through China-ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on ICT and other mechanisms;

2.2.4.2 Implement the MOU between China and ASEAN on Cooperation in Information and Communications Technology;

2.2.4.3 Advance a long-term cooperation on network security emergency drills for purposes of maintaining and enhancing cyber security, and preventing and combating cybercrimes;

2.2.4.4 Push forward cooperation on developing rural telecommunications, expanding network application and improving ICT application;

2.2.4.5 Promote human resources development cooperation through various training courses, seminars, workshops as well as exchanges of visits among ICT experts.

2.2.5 Transport Cooperation

2.2.5.1 Strengthen policy dialogue and exchanges through the China-ASEAN Transport Minister Meeting;

2.2.5.2 Implement the MOU between China and ASEAN on Transport Cooperation and other agreements signed between China and ASEAN;

2.2.5.3 Make good use of China-ASEAN Fund on Investment Cooperation and other relevant fund to gradually advance infrastructure connectivity on railway, road, waterway and pipeline according to the priority projects in the Strategic Plan for China-ASEAN Transport Cooperation;

2.2.5.4 Sign the China-ASEAN Aviation Transport Agreement at an earliest time;

2.2.5.5 Complete Kunming-Bangkok highway and accelerate the construction of SKRL;

2.2.5.6 Strengthen human resources development cooperation on transport.

2.2.6 Tourism Cooperation

2.2.6.1 Strengthen policy dialogue and cooperation through China-ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Tourism;

2.2.6.2 Strengthen cooperation among tourism enterprises between China and ASEAN and encourage joint development of tourism products;

2.2.6.3 Encourage each other's participation in International Tourism Fair in China and the annual ASEAN Tourism Forum;

2.2.6.4 Strengthen human resource development cooperation on tourism.

2.2.7 Energy and Mineral Cooperation

2.2.7.1 Strengthen exchanges and dialogue on energy policy and share energy development information and experiences through seminars and fora;

2.2.7.2 Enhance energy cooperation and encourage enterprises from both sides to greatly participate and invest in joint energy resource exploration and development;

2.2.7.3 Enhance technical exchanges and cooperation in the development of renewable energy, especially in the rural household bio-gas technology;

2.2.7.4 Encourage enterprises from both sides to invest in mineral resource exploration and development;

2.2.7.5 Enhance geological and mineral cooperation through joint study, capacity building training, database construction and information exchanges and sharing.

2.2.8 Cooperation on Quality Inspection

2.2.8.1 Implement the MOU between China and ASEAN on SPS and TBT to guarantee quality safety of agricultural products, food and processed products and protect consumer rights and interests;

2.2.8.2 Hold regularly China-ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Quality Inspection to enhance the exchanges and cooperation between relevant authorities on quality inspection;

2.2.8.3 Continue to keep regular dialogue with ASEAN Consultative Committee on Standard and Quality (ACCSQ) to explore and undertake bilateral joint study and capacity building projects.

2.2.9 Customs Cooperation

2.2.9.1 Negotiate and sign the MOU between ASEAN and China on Customs Cooperation at an earliest time;

2.2.9.2 Promote trade facilitation cooperation between China and

ASEAN towards Mutual Recognition of Customs Control, Mutual Assistance of Customs Enforcement, and Mutual Exchange of Customs Information and carry out pilot cooperation projects of mutual recognition of Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) at an appropriate occasion;

2.2.9.3 Promote China-ASEAN customs reform and modernization process with emphasis on capacity building;

2.2.9.4 Continue to implement customs projects in the Initiative of ASEAN Integration (IAI) to train middle and senior customs officials for Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia and Myanmar.

2.2.10 Cooperation on Intellectual Property Rights

2.2.10.1 Implement the MOU between China and ASEAN on Intellectual Property Rights Cooperation;

2.2.10.2 Strengthen exchanges in the field of intellectual property rights and help ASEAN train professionals on intellectual property rights.

2.2.11 Mekong River Basin Development Cooperation

2.2.11.1 Continue to strengthen cooperation under the GMS and AMBDC frameworks;

2.2.11.2 Actively consider building transport infrastructure such as road and railway, linking China and relevant ASEAN member countries under the GMS framework;

2.2.11.3 Improve navigational safety on the Lancang-Mekong River, develop international shipping and explore methods to simplify exit and

entry procedures in waterway transportation;

2.2.11.4 Bring GMS Business Forum into full play in regional economic cooperation and strengthen cooperation and exchanges among Chambers of Commerce to promote private-sectors' participation in regional cooperation;

2.2.11.5 Ratify GMS Cross-Border Transport Agreement (CBTA) at an earliest time and launch one-stop pilot check under the framework of CBTA to promote trade facilitation;

2.2.11.6 Push forward the establishment of a regional tourism corridor;

2.2.11.7 Facilitate cooperation among sub-regional private-sectors and promote sectoral exchanges and cooperation;

2.2.11.8 Formulate GMS Power Development Master Plan, continue to support orderly development of GMS power resource, improve GMS Regional Power Trade and Cooperation Database/Website, carry out study and trainings on important issues of GMS power market, and enhance international exchanges on GMS electricity regulation;

2.2.11.9 Enhance exchanges and cooperation on the development and use of water resources of the Lancang-Mekong River, with a view to improving capacity building on flood prevention management in riparian countries;

2.2.11.10 Continue to carry out GMS environmental cooperation,

especially on bio-diversity conservation, and consistently improve GMS Bio-diversity Corridor Initiative Project;

2.2.11.11 Continue to carry out GMS cross-border public health cooperation for the purpose of reducing cross-border transmission of communicable diseases and outbreak rate of main communicable diseases.

2.2.12 Brunei-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA)

2.2.12.1 Implement the Framework for Economic Cooperation between the Government of China and BIMP-EAGA ;

2.2.12.2 Strengthen cooperation in the priority sectors identified for BIMP-EAGA development, namely agriculture, transport, infrastructure, ICT, natural resources and tourism;

2.2.12.3 Cooperate on resources development through direct investment, trade, project-contracting, and economic and technical cooperation;

2.2.12.4 Strengthen cooperation and coordination among the SMEs and private-sectors;

2.2.12.5 Provide possible technical and capital assistance for BIMP-EAGA programs and projects through various channels.

2.2.13 SMEs Cooperation

2.2.13.1 Strengthen policy consultations and dialogue of relevant

authorities on SMEs and pragmatically advance SMEs cooperation;

2.2.13.2 Share best practices and experiences on the development of SMEs through seminars, workshops and symposiums;

2.2.13.3 Push forward active participation of ASEAN member countries in the China International SMEs Expo to promote SMEs of both sides to expand markets;

2.2.14 Proactively explore and push forward exchanges and cooperation in the industrial field.

2.3 Support ASEAN Community Building and Integration Process

2.3.1 Support three ASEAN Community Blueprints, including ASEAN Political-Security Community, ASEAN Economic Community and ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community and the Roadmap to ASEAN Community 2009-2015;

2.3.2 China will actively consider undertaking projects in the Second Work Plan of IAI;

2.3.3 China will help ASEAN narrow the development gap among ASEAN member countries and between China and ASEAN through intensifying regional and sub-regional development.

✓ 2.4 Functional Cooperation

✓ 2.4.1 Public Health Cooperation

2.4.1.1 Enhance policy dialogue and exchanges through

China-ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Public Health;

2.4.1.2 Deepen cooperation on preventing and controlling communicable diseases, especially on early detection, report, prevention and control and treatment, and carry out exchanges of technologies, personnel and experiences to enhance response capability;

2.4.1.3 Cooperate to formulate emergency plan against flu epidemic and provide some ASEAN member countries with the aids of vaccines, drugs and protection equipment against flu epidemic;

2.4.1.4 Strengthen cooperation on traditional medicine, with a focus on its protection and development, integration with modern medicine and application in treating major diseases;

2.4.1.5 Explore the possibility of cooperating on non-communicable diseases at an appropriate occasion for the purpose of improving public health and living standard for local residents, reducing the burden of non-communicable diseases and promoting social harmony;

2.4.1.6 Continue to cooperate on training on health professionals.

2.4.2 Science and Technology Cooperation

2.4.2.1 Continue to strengthen cooperation and exchanges on science and technology and push forward practical cooperation through China-ASEAN Joint Science and Technology Committee and 10+3 Director-General Meeting on Science and Technology Cooperation;

2.4.2.2 Explore ways to formulate a specific plan on scientific and

technological cooperation;

2.4.2.3 Hold training courses on applicable technologies for technicians and management staffs in ASEAN member countries;

2.4.2.4 Continue to hold Science and Technology Exhibitions as platforms of technology transfer to ASEAN and promote the transformation of scientific and technological achievements;

2.4.2.5 Hold workshops and fora for ASEAN and carry out cooperation and exchanges on issues of common concern, such as energy, environmental protection, climate change, communicable diseases prevention and treatment, disaster prevention and traditional medicine.

2.4.3 Education Cooperation

2.4.3.1 Increase high-level visits of educational authorities. In 2010, the first China-ASEAN Education Ministerial Roundtable Meeting will be held in China. Make good use of the China-ASEAN Education Exchange Week to conduct comprehensive, multi-level and wide-range exchanges and cooperation;

2.4.3.2 Continue to promote students mobility and increase the number of Chinese Government scholarships to ASEAN member countries, and accelerate mutual recognition of academic degrees, try to realize the initiative of Double 100,000 Goal of Students Mobility in 2020;

2.4.3.3 Continue to deepen inter-collegiate practical cooperation

with emphasis on talent cultivation, student mobility, mutual recognition of academic credits, joint research and language teaching;

2.4.3.4 Continue to promote youth exchanges on languages, culture and art with a view to enhancing mutual understanding and deepening friendship;

2.4.3.5 Continue to hold various short-term trainings at different levels and offer MPAs for senior administrative staffs of ASEAN member countries;

2.4.3.6 Promote academic exchanges. Encourage the co-hosting of academic conferences, offering courses on languages, cultures, politics and economics of China and ASEAN countries, enhancing national condition and policy study and advocating joint cultivation of Master and doctors in these areas. Formulate effective bilateral cooperation policies, objectives and measures to deepen academic collaborations among universities and intellectuals and promote people-to-people and cultural exchanges between the two parties.

2.4.4 Culture Cooperation

2.4.4.1 Continue to enhance policy communication and exchanges among cultural authorities;

2.4.4.2 Implement the China-ASEAN MOU on Cultural Cooperation and Interaction Programme of Cultural Industry between China and ASEAN;

2.4.4.3 Conduct active exchanges and cooperation in literature, performing arts, visual arts, art education and cultural industry;

2.4.4.4 Encourage and support cooperation between departments of historical relics, archaeology and cultural heritage preservation, museums, archives, libraries, and cultural institutes;

2.4.4.5 Cooperate to explore market for cultural products and vigorously develop cultural industry;

2.4.4.6 Support each other on hosting high-profile traditional cultural and art events;

2.4.4.7 Jointly preserve and promote national traditional festivals and encourage and support sports exchanges and cooperation;

2.4.4.8 Continue to hold China-ASEAN Cultural Industry Forum;

2.4.4.9 Make use of China's rich experiences in hosting large-scale activities to strengthen cooperation on holding large-scale activities, human resources development, project planning and production;

2.4.4.10 Continue to do well in human resources development and trainings in the cultural field.

2.4.5 Human Resource and Social Security Cooperation

2.4.5.1 Implement diligently human resources development plan announced by leaders of the two parties, try out trainings on civil servants and carry out exchanges of experiences and joint cooperation on human resources market building, technology development, labor law and

regulations and social security through workshops and training courses;

2.4.5.2 Continue to strengthen policy exchanges and dialogue through 10+3 Ministerial Meeting on Labor;

2.4.5.3 Encourage different sectors, private enterprises included, to participate in human resources development and exchanges;

2.4.5.4 Explore ways to establish social relief cooperation mechanism between China and ASEAN and expand exchanges of policy, information and experience in social relief. Support comparative study of social relief policy by experts and researchers;

2.4.5.5 Strengthen cooperation on social welfare, especially on the welfares of senior citizens, disabled and children.

2.4.6 Poverty Reduction Cooperation

2.4.6.1 Strengthen cooperation on poverty reduction and establish a mechanism of routine contacts and policy consultations among competent authorities and continue to hold the China-ASEAN Social Development and Poverty Reduction Forum;

2.4.6.2 Continue to hold a series of seminars on poverty reduction policy and practices and carry out academic degree education on poverty reduction and development for ASEAN member countries, strengthen cooperation on human resources development in this area;

2.4.6.3 Facilitate competent poverty reduction authorities to establish wide-range cooperation on mutual visits of personnel,

knowledge sharing, information exchanges and joint study;

2.4.6.4 Render policy consultations and technical support and participate in the design of poverty reduction projects and formulation of national poverty reduction strategies in accordance with the needs of ASEAN member countries.

2.4.7 Environmental Cooperation

2.4.7.1 Bring the China-ASEAN Environmental Protection Cooperation Center into full play to promote cooperation on environmental management and technology;

2.4.7.2 Actively implement the China-ASEAN Environmental Protection Cooperation Strategy 2009-2015;

2.4.7.3 Strengthen dialogue and exchanges in rural environmental protection and carry out demonstration project cooperation on rural environment to improve rural living environmental quality in the region;

2.4.7.4 Enhance public environmental awareness and environmental education cooperation through exchanges and cooperation among environmental education organizations, taking the ASEAN Environmental Education Action Plan (AEEAP) into account;

2.4.7.5 Formulate a training and exchanges plan on environmental protection staffs to improve the capability and raise the level of regional environmental management;

2.4.7.6 Carry out cooperation in co-benefit areas;

2.4.7.7 Take the China-ASEAN Free Trade Area into consideration and promote the establishment of an environmental protection industry market between China and ASEAN;

2.4.7.8 Establish the China-ASEAN Environmental Ministerial Meeting Mechanism at an appropriate time to strengthen environmental policy dialogue and communication.

2.4.8 Media Cooperation

2.4.8.1 Continue to strengthen policy communication and dialogue through the China-ASEAN Ministers Responsible for Information Meeting;

2.4.8.2 Organize journalists to carry out mutual visits for reporting on special topics with a view to constantly improving reporting coverage and depth;

2.4.8.3 Promote mutual visits and exchanges of journalists and strengthen cooperation in news reporting;

2.4.8.4 Strengthen cooperation on network news;

2.4.8.5 Explore ways to co-host film and TV festivals in ASEAN and China;

2.4.8.6 Cooperate in making films and production of TV programmes, and promote exchanges of programmes;

2.4.8.7 Facilitate market access of audio-visual products through dialogue and consultations;

2.4.8.8 Undertake personal training for technicians and professionals in the TV and broadcasting sectors of ASEAN member countries;

2.4.8.9 Advance the positive international image of ASEAN and China relations through responsible news reporting supportive of the interests, policies, plans and goals of both sides.

2.4.9 Cooperation on Disaster Relief

2.4.9.1 Establish a China-ASEAN Senior Officials' Consultations Mechanism on Disaster Management to strengthen information and experiences sharing in disaster reduction and relief;

2.4.9.2 Step up trainings for disaster reduction and relief and improve hardware and software on disaster management through projects and expert exchanges;

2.4.9.3 Sign the China-ASEAN Cooperation Agreement on Disaster Reduction and Relief at an appropriate time;

✓ 2.4.10 Local Government Cooperation and People-to-People Exchanges

2.4.10.1 Exchanges between Local Governments. Continue to facilitate local governments to establish sister provinces/cities for practical exchanges and cooperation.

2.4.10.2 Woman Exchanges. Increase exchanges of high-level woman leaders and relevant persons between ASEAN and China; Hold China-ASEAN Women Forum at an appropriate time; Use China-ASEAN

Women's Training Center to hold training courses on ASEAN gender equality and woman in development; Help establish Women Training Centers in ASEAN member countries through small-sum aids in kind at a convenient time; Keep contacts with ASEAN Ladies Circle in Beijing and hold friendship activities; Explore ways to cooperate with ASEAN Committee on Women.

2.4.10.3 Youth Exchanges. Enhance policy communications and exchanges through China-ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Youth Affairs. Continue to invite ASEAN youths to visit China and hold the China-ASEAN Youth Camp and the China-ASEAN Youth Civil Servants Exchanges. Continue to hold the Lancang-Mekong Youth Friendship Exchanges. Bring the China-ASEAN Young Entrepreneurs' Association into play and promote exchanges of young entrepreneurs. Continue to hold training courses for ASEAN young cadres and send young volunteers to ASEAN member countries.

2.4.10.4 Exchanges on Old People-related Affairs. Step up cooperation on old people-related affairs and promote information exchanges and share experiences on ageing of population and work together to explore measures for strengthening family support to the aged and old-age services. Strengthen exchanges and cooperation among officials, training of professionals and non-governmental organizations involved in old people-related affairs. Strengthen mutual visits among old

people between China and ASEAN member countries and promote culture exchanges.

2.4.10.5 Exchanges among People-to-People Friendship Organizations. Continue to hold the Conference on ASEAN-China People-to-People Friendship Organizations and its series activities. Promote economic and trade exchanges and cooperation through hosting commodity exhibition and promotion fair. Continue to strengthen exchanges and cooperation among friendship organizations between the two parties.

✓ **2.5 Cooperation on International and Regional Affairs**

2.5.1 East Asia Cooperation

2.5.1.1 Continue to keep communications and coordination on the regional cooperation architecture in the future;

2.5.1.2 China supports ASEAN's centrality in regional cooperation;

2.5.1.3 Continue to support 10+3 cooperation as a main vehicle to realize a long-term objective of establishing the East Asian Community. Actively advance financial cooperation starting from trade facilitation with a view to working together to establish the East Asian Free Trade Area. Strengthen 10+3 cooperation on food, energy, environmental protection. Give full play to the role of 10+3 Cooperation Fund and lead shepherd;

2.5.1.4 Support the unique role of Leaders-led strategic forum

played by EAS and exchange views on broad aspects on realistic and important issues such as international financial institution reform, food security, energy security, disaster management, climate change, education and culture. Support EAS towards openness and transparency;

2.5.1.5 Cooperate to promote common interests in East Asia and cope with common challenges through East Asia Forum, Network of East Asia Thinktanks (NEAT) and other meeting mechanisms.

2.5.2 Inter-regional Cooperation

2.5.2.1 Continue to maintain close coordination and cooperation in the ARF, APEC and ASEM;

2.5.2.2 Actively promote the ACD process;

2.5.2.3 Step up South-South cooperation through mechanisms such as Forum of East Asia and Latin America Cooperation and New Asian-African Strategic Partnership.

2.5.3 Cooperation in the UN

2.5.3.1 Continue to keep dialogue on UN reforms, climate change, counter-terrorism and other issues of common concern;

2.5.3.2 Enhance closer communication and coordination between the Permanent Representatives of ASEAN member countries and China in the UN.

2.5.4 Cooperation within Other International Organizations

2.5.4.1 Strengthen coordination and cooperation on G20-related

affairs;

2.5.4.2 Push for WTO to complete the negotiations on the Doha Development Agenda at the earliest possible time;

2.5.4.3 Support the accession of Laos to the WTO at the earliest possible time.

3. Funding

3.1 The activities mentioned in this Plan of Action will mainly be funded by the China-ASEAN Cooperation Fund (ACCF) and Special Asia Cooperation Fund set up by the Chinese Government while cooperation in public health field will mainly be funded by the China-ASEAN Public Health Cooperation Fund. The Governments of ASEAN member countries will provide requisite support.

3.2 The two parties will make good use of China-ASEAN Fund for Investment Cooperation and US\$15 billion credit provided by China to ASEAN to push for cooperation on infrastructure, energy and natural resources, ICT and relevant activities.

3.3 The two parties will encourage international financial institutions/agencies, development partners and their respective private sectors to participate in the implementation of major projects of interest to them under this Plan of Action.

3.4 The two parties will continue to strengthen existing funding

mechanisms and look into providing requisite resources in accordance with their respective capacities as well as explore effective and innovative resource mobilization strategies for mobilizing resources for the effective implementation of this Plan.

4. Institutional Arrangements

4.1 Concerned sectoral bodies in ASEAN and agencies in China will jointly draw up specific work program/projects to implement the various actions and measures outlined in this Plan of Action with the assistance of the ASEAN Secretariat.

4.2 China will provide technical support to the ASEAN Secretariat in coordinating and implementing this Plan.

4.3 Regular reviews of this Plan will be conducted through existing mechanisms, such as the China-ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on various fields, China-ASEAN SOC, and China-ASEAN JCC to ensure that the Plan remains relevant to the needs and priorities of the China-ASEAN dialogue relations and to incorporate new and urgent areas of cooperation given the dynamic regional and international environment.

4.4 Upon completion of this Plan, the China-ASEAN JCC under the supervision of the China-ASEAN SOC will prepare a new five-year Plan of Action for the consideration and adoption by the China-ASEAN Summit through the China-ASEAN Ministerial Meeting.