

Joint Statement Between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of the Philippines

中华人民共和国和菲律宾共和国联合声明

Foreign Minister Ambassador Qin Gang Publishes an Article on *The Washington Post*

外交部长秦刚大使在美国《华盛顿邮报》发表署名文章

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Beijing, January 5, 2023

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1. At the invitation of H.E. Xi Jinping, President of the People's Republic of China, H.E. Ferdinand R. Marcos Jr., President of the Republic of the Philippines, undertook a state visit to China from January 3 to 5, 2023. The visit is an expression of sincerity and friendship of President Marcos towards China and the Chinese people as well as his strong confidence in the future development of China-Philippines relations at the auspicious start of the new year.

2. During the visit, President Xi Jinping and President Marcos held a friendly and productive bilateral meeting, wherein they recalled the development of China-Philippines relations, rooted in a history marked by high-level exchanges and enriched by strong economic and people-to-people ties. The two leaders reached important consensus to enhance the bilateral relations, building on their discussions on the sidelines of the APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting in November 2022. President Marcos also met with H.E. Premier Li Keqiang of the State Council, and H.E. Chairman Li Zhanshu of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

3. The Philippines congratulated China on the success of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, which will advance the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation on all fronts through a Chinese path to modernization. China expressed best wishes for the national development of the Philippines under the leadership of President Marcos. The two leaders agreed to render stronger support to each other's national development goals, and advance modernization through joint efforts so as to create more benefits for the two peoples.

4. President Marcos noted the pivotal role of his father, the late President Ferdinand E. Marcos, in the establishment of China-Philippines relations. President Marcos vowed to build on the leg-

一、应中华人民共和国主席习近平邀请, 菲律宾共和国总统费迪南德·罗慕尔德兹·马科斯于2023年1月3日至5日对中国进行国事访问。在新年伊始之际, 此次访问展示了马科斯总统对中国和中国人民的真挚友好情谊, 以及对中菲关系未来发展的坚定信心。

二、访问期间, 习近平主席同马科斯总统举行友好而富有成果的会谈。双方回顾中菲关系发展历程, 一致认为两国高层交往深厚, 经济人文联系密切深入。在2022年11月亚太经合组织领导人非正式会议期间会晤基础上, 两国元首此次会晤又进一步达成重要共识。

访问期间, 马科斯总统还同中国国务院总理李克强、全国人大常委会委员长栗战书举行会见。

三、菲律宾祝贺中国共产党胜利召开第二十次全国代表大会, 致力于以中国式现代化全面推进中华民族伟大复兴。中方祝愿菲律宾在马科斯总统领导下实现国家更好发展。两国元首同意在各自国家发展进程中相互给予更强有力支持, 共

acy of his late father, working towards bringing China-Philippines relations to a higher level.

5. The two leaders underscored the importance of maintaining the good momentum of the bilateral relations, agreed to further strengthen the China-Philippines relationship of Comprehensive Strategic Cooperation under the new circumstances, as close neighbors, kin and partners that help and understand each other towards win-win results through mutually beneficial cooperation, so as to bring the bilateral relations to new heights.

6. The two leaders reaffirmed the principles contained in the 1975 China-Philippines Joint Communiqué and other documents, whose principles include, among others, the peaceful settlement of all disputes, mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. The Philippines reaffirmed its adherence to the One-China Policy.

7. Both sides committed to conduct cooperation in the four key priority areas of agriculture, infrastructure, energy and people-to-people exchanges, and pursue additional avenues of cooperation in the areas of defense and security, science and technology, trade and investments.

8. The Philippines expressed appreciation for China's offer of grants, among other forms of financial support, to fund economic and technical projects in support of the Philippines' socio-economic agenda.

9. Both sides agreed to further increase trade between the two countries, to return and even surpass the pre-pandemic bilateral trade volume. The two leaders highlighted the importance of promoting more balanced trade between the two countries by facilitating greater market access for Philippine exports into China. Both sides welcomed the updating of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Shenzhen Stock Exchange and the Philippine Stock Exchange, further expanding the areas of capital market cooperation between the two countries. Both sides welcomed the signing of numerous agreements between the business sectors, contributing to economic growth and development for both countries. Both sides will continue to promote sustainable and inclusive trade bilaterally and regionally, enhance cooperation in the areas of digital economy and green development.

10. Both sides agreed to enhance cooperation in agriculture development. The two leaders witnessed the signing of several agreements on agriculture: the Action Plan on Agriculture and Fisheries Cooperation (2023-2025), the handover certificate of Sino-Philippine Center for Agricultural Technology-Technical Cooperation Program Phase III, and the Protocol Agreeing on the Phytosanitary Requirements for Philippine Fresh Durian Exports to China. The Philippines extended appreciation to the Chinese Government for providing urgently needed agricultural inputs.

11. Both sides attached great importance to infrastructure development and agreed to carry forward high-quality projects under the synergy of the Belt and Road Initiative and the "Build, Better,

同推进现代化建设，为两国人民创造更多福祉。

四、马科斯总统表示，他的父亲、已故总统马科斯为中菲关系的建立和发展发挥了关键作用，承诺将在其先父奠定的基础上再接再厉，推动中菲关系提升至更高水平。

五、两国元首强调保持双边关系良好发展势头至关重要，一致同意在新形势下进一步加强中菲全面战略合作关系，做互帮互助的好邻居、相知相近的好亲戚、互利共赢的好伙伴，推动双边关系再上新台阶。

六、两国元首重申1975年中菲建交联合公报等文件精神，包括通过和平方式解决一切争端、相互尊重国家主权和领土完整、互不干涉内政等。菲律宾重申恪守一个中国政策。

七、双方承诺深化农业、基建、能源和人文四大重点领域合作，并在国防、安全、科技、贸易和投资等领域拓展更多合作途径。

八、菲律宾感谢中方提供多种形式的金融支持，资助菲实施相关经济和技术项目，支持菲社会经济发展。

九、双方同意进一步发展双边贸易，争取恢复并超越疫情前双边贸易额。双方强调促进贸易平衡的重要性，将为菲方出口产品扩大市场准入。双方欢迎深圳证券交易所同菲律宾证券交易所新签合作谅解备忘录，进一步深化两国资本市场合作。双方欢迎签署一系列商业领域合作协议，为两国经济增长和发展提供助力。双方将继续在双边和地区层面促进可持续和包容性贸易，加强在数字经济和绿色发展领域的合作。

十、双方同意加强农业合作，签署多份农业合作文件，包括中菲农渔业合作行动计划（2023-2025）、中菲农业技术中心第三期技术合作项目交接证书和菲律宾鲜食榴莲输华检疫议定书。菲律宾感谢中国政府提供急需农用物资。

More” infrastructure program to spur economic growth. Both sides signed an updated Memorandum of Understanding on the Belt and Road Initiative, and the Framework Agreement on Priority Bridges Crossing Pasig-Marikina River and Manggahan Floodway Bridges Construction Project, and two (2) handover certificates on Chinese-funded Philippine infrastructure projects that have been successfully completed. They also discussed loan agreements that would support Philippine infrastructure development. Both sides will further strengthen infrastructure cooperation with big projects such as Davao-Samal Island Bridge. Both sides will explore means to further strengthen cooperation, at the locations to be mutually agreed, with the purpose for promoting innovative economic development and maintaining stability in production and supply chains.

12. On oil and gas cooperation, both sides agreed to bear in mind the spirit of the Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation on Oil and Gas Development between the Government of the People’s Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Philippines signed in 2018, and agreed to resume discussions on oil and gas development at an early date, building upon the outcomes of the previous talks, with a view of benefiting the two countries and their peoples. The two sides also agreed to explore cooperation in such areas as solar-power, wind energy, electric vehicles, and nuclear energy for electricity generation.

13. The two leaders had an in-depth and candid exchange of views on the situation in the South China Sea, emphasized that maritime issues do not comprise the sum-total of relations between the two countries and agreed to appropriately manage differences through peaceful means. Both sides reaffirmed the importance of maintaining and promoting peace and stability in the region and the freedom of navigation in and overflight above the South China Sea, and reached consensus on the peaceful resolution of disputes on the basis of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC), the United Nations Charter and the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).

14. The two leaders concurred that confidence-building measures would contribute to improving mutual trust and affirmed the importance of the Foreign Ministry Consultations and the Bilateral Consultation Mechanism on the South China Sea. The two sides decided to establish a direct communication mechanism between the Department of Boundary and Ocean Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China and the Maritime and Ocean Affairs Office of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines.

15. Both sides acknowledged the usefulness of practical cooperation between their coast guards, noted the importance of convening the 4th Meeting of the Joint Coast Guard Committee and agreed to convene it at an early date. Both sides agreed to convene the Annual Defense Security Talks at a mutually convenient time.

16. Both sides agreed to further strengthen maritime cooperation in such areas as environmental protection and maritime economy. Both sides agreed to collaborate closely on the mitigation of

十一、双方高度重视基础设施建设，愿持续深化共建“一带一路”倡议和“多建好建”规划对接，高质量推进基建项目合作，促进经济增长。双方续签“一带一路”合作谅解备忘录，签署帕西格河桥梁项目框架协议和中方援菲基建项目交接证书，并就支持菲律宾基础设施建设相关贷款协议交换意见。双方将进一步深化基础设施建设合作，打造达沃—萨马尔大桥等重点工程，在商定的地点探讨开展经贸创新发展合作，共同维护产业链稳定。

十二、在油气合作领域，双方同意牢记2018年签署的《中华人民共和国政府与菲律宾共和国政府关于油气开发合作的谅解备忘录》精神，在已有成果基础上，尽早重启海上油气开发磋商，造福两国及两国人民。双方将在太阳能、风能、电动汽车、核能发电等领域探讨合作。

十三、两国元首就南海局势深入坦诚交换意见，强调南海争议不是双边关系的全部，同意妥善管控分歧。双方重申维护及促进地区和平稳定、南海航行和飞越自由的重要性，同意在《南海各方行为宣言》以及《联合国宪章》和1982年《联合国海洋法公约》基础上，以和平方式处理争议。

十四、两国元首一致认为建立信任措施有助于增进互信，肯定中菲外交磋商和中菲南海问题双边磋商机制的重要作用。双方决定建立中国外交部边海司与菲律宾外交部海洋司直接沟通机制。

十五、双方认识到两国海警开展务实合作的重要作用，重视并同意尽早召开中菲海警海上合作联合委员会第四次会议，适时举行年度防务安全对话。

十六、双方同意进一步扩大环境保护、海洋经济等领域涉海务实合作，加强海洋垃圾、微塑