

Joint Statement Between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand Towards a China-Thailand Community With a Shared Prosperous Future

中华人民共和国政府和泰国政府关于面向繁荣中泰命运共同体的联合声明

Joint Statement Between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Namibia on Building a China-Namibia Community With a Shared Future for the New Era

中华人民共和国和纳米比亚共和国关于构建新时代中纳命运共同体的联合声明

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1. At the invitation of H.E. Li Qiang, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, H.E. Anutin Charnvirakul, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, paid an official visit to China from July 16 to 20, 2026.

2. During the visit, Prime Minister Anutin Charnvirakul paid a courtesy call on H.E. Xi Jinping, President of the People's Republic of China. He also had a bilateral meeting with Premier Li Qiang and met with H.E. Zhao Leji, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Prime Minister Anutin also attended the 2026 World AI Conference in Shanghai.

3. The leaders expressed their satisfaction with the positive development of China-Thailand bilateral relations which are underpinned by mutual trust and respect.

4. They reaffirmed their commitment made during President Xi Jinping's historic visit to Thailand in 2022 to establish a China-Thailand community with a shared future for enhanced stability, prosperity, and sustainability, as an important milestone in bilateral relations. They also highlighted the historic state visit to China made by His Majesty King Maha Vajiralongkorn Phra Vajiraklaochaoyuhua and Her Majesty Queen Suthida Bajrasudhabimalalakshana in November 2025 as a momentous occasion during the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the establishment of China-Thailand diplomatic relations that further solidified the close and enduring friendship between the two countries and their peoples.

5. Both sides agreed to work together in delivering more tangible results over the next 50 years while building China-Thailand community with a shared future. They would continue to support more frequent high-level exchanges, as well as exchanges between governments, legislative bodies, and other institutions. They agreed to set up a China-Thailand 2+2 dialogue mechanism co-chaired by Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Ministers of Defense to strengthen coordination and strategic communication between the two sides.

6. The two sides reaffirmed their mutual support on matters concerning

一、应中华人民共和国国务院总理李强邀请，泰国总理阿努廷·参威拉军于2026年7月16日至20日对中国进行正式访问。

访问期间，中华人民共和国主席习近平会见阿努廷总理，国务院总理李强、全国人民代表大会常务委员会委员长赵乐际分别同阿努廷总理会谈会见。阿努廷总理还赴上海市出席2026世界人工智能大会。

二、两国领导人对中泰关系积极发展势头表示满意，认为这一关系建立在相互信任、相互尊重基础上。双方重申，习近平主席2022年对泰国进行历史性访问期间，两国领导人同意构建更为稳定、更加繁荣、更可持续的中泰命运共同体，成为两国关系重要里程碑。在庆祝中泰建交50周年之际，哇集拉隆功国王和素提达王后2025年11月对中国进行历史性国事访问，进一步巩固了长期以来两国及两国人民之间的深厚友谊。

双方同意携手努力，在下一个50年推动中泰命运共同体建设取得更多务实成果。双方将密切高层交往，加强政府、立法机构及其他机构间交流。双方同意建立中泰外长、防长“2+2”战略对话机制，加强双方协调和战略沟通。

their respective core interests and major concerns. China reiterated its respect for Thailand's national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and firmly supports Thailand in protecting its sovereignty, security and developmental priorities. Thailand reaffirmed the unwavering commitment to the one-China policy, recognizing the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government representing the whole of China, and Taiwan as an inalienable part of China, firmly supported peaceful reunification and will not support any call for the independence of Taiwan. Thailand also supported China's "one country, two systems" policy.

7. Amid ongoing global challenges and economic uncertainties, they highlighted the importance of upholding multilateralism based on international law. There was a need to promote mutually beneficial cooperation that is forward-looking, resilient, inclusive, and sustainable, and they underscored the importance of an open, rules-based multilateral trading system. To this end, they committed to further strengthening mutually beneficial cooperation in the areas of economy and trade, technology, and talents, with a view to ensuring safe and resilient industrial and supply chains, and providing driving forces to the respective modernization process of the two countries.

8. Both sides were committed to continue boosting bilateral trade by increasing market access and promoting high quality and responsible investment that takes into account local businesses participation, environmental best practices, and compliance with local laws and regulations. Towards this end, they would conclude the next Joint Action Plan under the Five-Year Development Plan on Trade and Economic Cooperation between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand as early as possible.

9. The two sides agreed to work together to safeguard the resilience, efficiency, and safety of supply chains, through enhanced industry-academia-research collaboration. They also agreed to enhance cooperation on joint research platforms, development of talents, tech startups and technology transfer, with the aim to establish a fully functioning supply chain ecosystem.

10. The two sides commended the signing of China-ASEAN Free Trade Area 3.0 Upgrade Protocol in October 2025 and will continue to work together to bring the Protocol into force at an early date. They also agreed to effectively implement and fully utilize the existing free trade agreements, such as the China-ASEAN Free Trade Agreement (ACFTA) and its relevant agreements, as well as the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) Agreement, to promote regional economic growth.

11. China stands ready to work with Thailand and other relevant parties to effectively implement the Initiative on International Trade and Economic Cooperation Framework for Digital Economy and Green Development, so as to promote digital and green transformation as well as sustainable development.

12. The two sides agreed to strengthen cooperation on digital customs, which aims to explore smart customs practices, establish the single-window service, and enhance regulatory cooperation, capacity-building, and anti-smuggling law enforcement. They will continue to deepen cooperation under the China-Thailand Joint Technical Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures. China welcomes Thailand's willingness to participate in the Belt and Road Customs Cooperation Mechanism on Food Safety, with a view to jointly enhancing capacity for food safety governance and continuously expanding the trade volume in agricultural and food products.

13. Both sides agreed to strengthen cooperation in digital trade facilitation and e-commerce, including exchanges on digital governance and standards to support SMEs.

14. It was underscored that the effective use of free trade agreements and international dispute resolution mechanisms including Alternative Dispute Resolution was vital to fostering a stable and predictable business environment. In this regard, China expressed support for Thailand's candidature to host the headquarters of the Advisory Centre on International Investment Dispute Resolution (ACIIDR) under UNCITRAL.

15. As technological advancements and digital transformations opened vast new opportunities for both countries to harness, they agreed to enhance collaboration in science, technology and innovation (STI) to promote new quality productive forces, boost competitiveness, and foster sustainable growth in the future.

16. Furthermore, they will leverage the role of their joint committees on science and technology cooperation, to deepen STI policies alignment, and strengthen cooperation in areas such as life and health, spatial information, tech-

三、双方重申在涉及彼此核心利益和重大关切问题上相互支持。中方重申尊重泰国国家独立、主权和领土完整,坚定支持泰方维护主权、安全和发展利益。泰方重申坚定奉行一个中国政策,承认台湾是中国领土不可分割的一部分,中华人民共和国政府是代表全中国的唯一合法政府。泰方坚定支持中国和平统一大业,不支持任何形式的“台独”。泰方支持中国“一国两制”方针。

四、面对当前全球挑战和经济复苏不确定性,双方强调要坚持基于国际法的多边主义,深化面向未来、具有韧性、包容和可持续的互惠合作。双方强调开放、以规则为基础的多边贸易体制的重要性,将加强经贸、技术、人才领域互利合作,确保供应链安全、有韧性,为实现各自国家现代化提供驱动力。

双方将继续扩大市场准入,促进本地企业参与、保护环境、符合当地法律法规的高质量 and 负责任投资,推动双边贸易增长。双方同意尽快达成下一个《中泰经贸合作五年发展规划共同行动计划》。

双方同意加强产学研合作,共同保障供应链韧性、高效和安全。同意加强联合研究平台、人才和科技初创企业培养、技术转移合作,建立正常运转的供应链生态系统。

双方赞赏2025年10月签署的中国-东盟自贸区3.0版升级议定书,将继续共同努力推动议定书早日生效。双方一致同意有效实施、充分用好《中国-东盟自由贸易协定》及相关议定书、《区域全面经济伙伴关系协定》等,促进地区经济增长。

中方愿与包括泰方在内的各方共同落实好《数字经济和绿色发展国际经贸合作框架倡议》,推动数字绿色转型和可持续发展。

双方同意加强数字海关合作,探索智慧海关实践,强化规则对接与能力建设、“单一窗口”和缉私执法合作;双方愿继续深化中泰卫生与植物卫生(SPS)联合技术委员会机制合作,中方欢迎泰方参与“一带一路”海关食品安全合作机制的积极意愿,愿共同提升食品安全治理能力,持续扩大农食产品贸易规模。

双方同意在数字贸易、电子商务等领域加强合作,愿深化数字治理和标准交流,促进中小企业发展。

用好自由贸易协定、非诉讼纠纷解决机制等国际争端解决机制对稳定、可预期的营商环境至关重要。中方支持泰方申办联合国国际贸易法委员会下设国际投资争端解决咨询中心总部。

五、科技进步和数字化转型为两国创造巨大新机遇,双方同意加强创新合作,推动新质生产力发展,提高竞争力,促进可持续增长。

双方同意发挥好两国科技合作联委会作用,深化科技创新政策对接,加强在生命健康、空间信息、科技减贫、农业技术、先进材料等领域合作。双方强调扩大科技人

driven poverty alleviation, agricultural technologies, and advanced materials. They stressed the importance of expanding exchanges of scientific and technological personnel, and promoting technology transfer, technological transformation and demonstration, as well as the application of scientific and technological achievements. In addition, cooperation in digital and artificial intelligence (AI), advanced electronics, modern automobiles, future foods, aerospace and space technology, quantum technology, clean energy and bio-industries would be deepened.

17. Thailand congratulated China on successfully organizing the 2026 World AI Conference & High-Level Meeting on Global AI Governance, and welcomed China's initiative to establish the World AI Cooperation Organization (WAICO). The two sides recognized the necessity to strengthen international cooperation and global governance on AI, as well as promote the development of AI for the benefit of humanity.

18. The two sides encouraged the application of digital technology in cultivating talents, especially in reskilling and upskilling the labor forces, to increase productivity. In this connection, Thailand expressed its readiness to welcome greater long-term and sustainable investment partnerships and R&D cooperation with China, particularly in future-oriented, innovative and advanced industries, to foster integrated supply chains.

19. Recognizing that enhanced connectivity was a key driver for economic integration and shared growth across the region, they agreed to expedite the Phase 1 construction of the China-Thailand high-speed railway, finalize the cooperation mode and launch Phase 2 at an early date. They also agreed to strengthen railway and road connectivity, as well as to optimize immigration, customs and quarantine inspection procedures.

20. On defense cooperation, they shared the view to increase exchanges of visits and strengthen cooperation in joint military exercises and training, information sharing, capacity building exchanges, humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, as well as defense science and technology. They also agreed to explore areas of cooperation to combat non-traditional security threats.

21. Both sides reaffirmed their commitment to defending the safety and security of their citizens, and agreed to step up cooperation to combat transnational crimes such as human-trafficking, telecommunication frauds including online scams, illegal drug trafficking, illegal gambling, and money laundering, with a firm stance of zero tolerance.

In this regard, they welcomed Thailand's 2025 Bangkok Joint Statement by the Global Partnership against Online Scams and China's International Alliance Combating Telecom Fraud and Cybercrime as vital platforms for international cooperation on this matter.

Additionally, both sides agreed to enhance collaboration between law enforcement and judicial agencies, as well as extradition and mutual legal assistance in criminal matters, to effectively tackle these challenges.

22. To deepen people-to-people understanding as well as human resource development, they would intensify existing cooperation and exchanges in culture, education, technical and vocational education and training (TVET), digital and language skills. China welcomed Thailand as the Country of Honor at the 2026 China Annual Conference & Expo for International Education. The two sides also agreed to increase local level cooperation by engaging more through sister city mechanisms, regularly conducting activities and encouraging more frequent visits.

23. On cooperation in tourism, priority was given to increasing safety and facilities for tourists of both countries. They valued the mutual visa exemption scheme for ordinary passport holders, which had facilitated ease of travel and contributed to a significant increase of people to people exchanges since its inception. They would further explore increasing direct flights between the two countries.

24. The two sides agreed to strengthen cooperation in media, press and publication, broadcasting and film to combat fake news and disinformation, with the objective of deepening proper understanding between their peoples and countries.

25. Both sides reaffirmed their commitment to addressing public health challenges together, in areas such as non-communicable diseases prevention and control, pandemics prevention and response, and traditional medicine. They will also explore cooperation in silver economy, adapting to realities in an ageing society and improving quality of life for the elderly.

26. The two sides agreed to strengthen cooperation in climate change, low carbon economy, marine resources and environment conservation, air and wa-

ter exchange, promoting science and technology transfer and demonstration, deepening digital and artificial intelligence, advanced electronics, modern automobiles, future foods, aerospace and space technology, quantum technology, clean energy, bio-industries and other cooperation.

泰方祝贺中国成功举办2026世界人工智能大会暨人工智能全球治理高级别会议，欢迎中方倡议成立世界人工智能合作组织。双方认识到需要加强人工智能国际合作和全球治理，推动人工智能更好增进人类福祉。

双方鼓励运用数字技术培养人才，加强劳动力技能重塑升级，提高生产效率。泰方愿同中方拓展长期、可持续的投资伙伴关系，开展研发合作，特别是在未来产业、创新产业和先进产业领域，促进一体化供应链发展。

六、提升互联互通水平是区域经济一体化和共同增长的关键动力，双方同意加快中泰铁路一期工程建设，确定二期合作模式，尽早启动二期工程建设。双方同意加强铁路、公路联通，优化出入境、海关和检验检疫程序。

七、双方一致认为应加强团组互访，深化联演联训、情报共享、能力建设交流、人道主义救灾、国防科技等防务领域合作，探索应对非传统安全威胁等领域合作。

双方重申以零容忍态度，加大力度打击人口贩运、电信网络诈骗、毒品走私、非法赌博、洗钱等跨国犯罪活动，共同保障各自国家公民安全。

双方欢迎泰方提出建立全球打击网络诈骗伙伴关系，发表《曼谷联合宣言》，以及中方提出建立国际打击电信网络诈骗联盟，作为开展国际合作的重要平台。

双方将加强执法司法合作，深化引渡和刑事司法协助领域合作，有效应对相关挑战。

八、为加深两国民众相互了解和人力资源开发，双方将继续加强文化、教育、技术和职业教育培训、数字与语言技能领域合作和交流，中方欢迎泰国担任第27届中国国际教育年会主宾国。双方愿促进地方合作，用好友好城机制，定期开展活动，加强团组互访。

双方同意将旅游安全和便利放在旅游合作首位，重视两国持普通护照人员互免签证协议，认为协议的实施便利了两国人员往来，愿进一步探讨增开两国直航。

双方同意加强媒体、新闻出版、广播影视合作，共同打击假新闻和虚假信息，增进两国和两国人民间的正确认知。

双方重申致力于共同应对公共卫生挑战，在非传染性疾病预防控制、疫情防范应对、传统医药等领域开展合作。双方还将探索银发经济合作，应对老龄化社会现实，改善老龄人口生活质量。

九、双方同意加强气候变化、低碳经济、海洋资源与环境、大气和水污染治理、清洁能源技术等合作。

双方同意加强灾害管理合作，分享灾害预警、防灾减灾、灾后重建等领域经验。