

Joint Declaration between the Republic of Indonesia and the People's Republic of China on Strategic Partnership

In commemoration of the 55th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Republic of Indonesia and the People's Republic of China, the 50th anniversary of the Asian-African Conference, and the 60th anniversary of the United Nations, we, the Heads of State of the Republic of Indonesia and the People's Republic of China, have reviewed the development of bilateral relations between our two countries.

We agree that Indonesia and China have become important partners for cooperation and that, as two major developing countries, we should develop a strategic perspective in addressing our long-term interests and take our relations to a new level to the benefit of our two countries and peoples as well as to make new contributions to solidarity and cooperation among the developing countries and to peace and development of mankind.

In view of this, we hereby agree to the establishment of the Strategic Partnership between the Republic of Indonesia and the People's Republic of China.

The Strategic Partnership shall be a non-aligned and non-exclusive relationship aimed at promoting peace, stability and prosperity of the two countries and its peoples.

The Strategic Partnership shall conform to principles set out in the UN Charter, the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence, the Ten Principles of the Asian-African Conference, the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, and other universally recognized norms of international law.

The Strategic Partnership shall be an important pillar in strengthening ASEAN-China strategic partnership as well as a critical component of South-South cooperation among developing countries.

The Strategic Partnership shall provide a basis for close coordination and cooperation in regional, inter-regional, and international fora and organizations with a view to building comprehensive and mutually beneficial ties in meeting the challenges of the new millennium and strengthening regional and international peace, stability and prosperity.

The Strategic Partnership shall focus on strengthening political and security cooperation, deepening economic and development cooperation, enhancing socio-cultural cooperation, and expanding non-governmental exchanges.

To these ends, we have agreed as follows:

A. Political and Security Cooperation

1. To increase regular high-level bilateral exchanges and interactions as a means to improve contacts and communications as well as promote dialogue on bilateral, regional and international topics of common interests and concerns, through;
 - a. Establishing a dialogue mechanism at the State Councillor/ Coordinating Minister level for greater relations and cooperation between Indonesia and China;
 - b. Consolidating the Indonesia-China Joint Commission for Bilateral Cooperation (JCBC), headed by the Foreign Ministers of both countries, in coordinating and reviewing activities within existing Indonesia-China dialogue mechanisms;
 - c. Strengthening the role of Indonesia-China consultations at the Senior Officials level in implementing decisions made at each levels of bilateral dialogue mechanism as well as in exploring, if and when necessary and based on mutual consensus, the need for additional mechanisms at appropriate levels in various areas of cooperation; and
 - d. Encouraging exchanges and direct contacts between the legislative bodies of Indonesia and China and their coordination and cooperation within international parliamentary organizations such as the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Organization (AIPO), the Association of Asian Parliaments for Peace (AAPP), and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU).
2. To continuously promote mutual understanding and support in our commitment to the principles of mutual respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of both countries. China supports the Government of the Republic of Indonesia in its efforts to maintain national unity and territorial integrity. Indonesia reiterates its continuing adherence to the one China policy and its recognition that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government representing all of China and that Taiwan is an inalienable part of China and supports the process of peaceful reunification of China.
3. To sustain efforts towards the effective reform and greater democratization of the UN system, with a view to promote multilateralism, reinforce the role of the UN in maintaining and promoting international peace and security and sustainable

development, as well as ensure greater participation for and share among developing countries in its decision-making processes.

4. To strengthen cooperation with Asian and African countries through the New Asian-African Strategic Partnership (NAASP) as well as with countries of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) and the Group of 77 in facing the challenges of globalization and the changing world environment and in ensuring that developing countries fully share the benefits of globalization.
5. To reaffirm the role of ASEAN in developing regional cooperation through the pursuit of the ASEAN Community as well as the role of China in sustaining the efforts of ASEAN through programs such as BIMP-EAGA.
6. To cooperate in encouraging all Nuclear Weapon states to sign the Protocol to the Treaty on the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapons-Free Zone. China will sign the Protocol as soon as possible once a solution to the unresolved question on the Protocol is reached and accepted by all parties concerned.
7. To enhance the implementation of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea as a means to make the South China Sea a platform for cooperation and a bridge of friendship.
8. To promote mutual confidence and trust in defense and military fields with a view to developing each other's defense industries and actively exploring the possibility of setting up defense and security consultation mechanism.
9. To encourage cooperation among law enforcement and intelligence agencies in addressing non-traditional security issues such as terrorism, smuggling, drug-trafficking, trafficking of persons, money laundering, cyber crime, and other transnational organized crimes through implementing existing cooperation agreements; actively exploring the possibility of setting up a consultation mechanism; and promoting other areas of cooperation where appropriate and in accordance with the national laws of the respective countries.
10. To work closely in maritime issues through enhancing capacity-building and setting up a mechanism for maritime consultation and cooperation.
11. To strengthen cooperation in the fight against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. Both countries are against linking terrorism with a particular religion and ethnic group and maintain that the campaign against terrorism should be conducted in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in accordance with universally recognized norms of international law.

B. Economic and Development Cooperation

12. To promote greater cooperation at the bilateral, regional and international levels in sustaining economic growth under the principles of equality, mutual benefit, complementarities and diversity in order to both enhance economic partnership and establish economic independence.
13. To strengthen cooperation within international organizations to ensure that developing countries fully reap the benefits of the multilateral trading system and process of trade liberalization in a fair and balanced manner. The two countries stress the importance of strengthening cooperation in realizing the UN Millennium Goals and other internationally agreed development goals and targets.
14. To expedite the implementation of the ASEAN-China Framework Agreement on Comprehensive Economic Cooperation as a means to liberalize and promote trade in goods and services as well as create a transparent, liberal and facilitating investment regime.
15. To consolidate the Joint Commission on Economic, Trade and Technical Cooperation with a view to exploring new concepts, approaches and modalities of various areas of cooperation.
16. To enhance investment cooperation by increasing mutual understanding and networking among investment authorities, including the private sectors, and by creating more conducive eco-socio-political and legal climates for the flow of investments.
17. To jointly develop each other's small and medium local enterprises and industries through financing, human resource development, expanding market access, and identifying possible areas of cooperation.
18. To promote greater financial stability through enhancing mutual technical assistance in developing capital markets and an early warning system to monitor capital flows.
19. To expedite the implementation of existing mechanisms in furthering cooperation in the fields of agriculture, forestry, and fishery, with a view to enhancing human resources development, technology, technical assistance, productivity and diversification, sustainable management and capacity building in these fields, and strengthen cooperation against illegal logging and illegal fishing.

20. To step up dialogue and consultation on energy policy and give further scope to the China-Indonesia Energy Forum to allow for policy exchanges, strengthen exchanges and cooperation in the fields of oil, gas and mining, encourage greater participation by enterprises in joint energy resource exploration and development, and establish a commercially viable regional energy transportation network, with a view to promoting sustainable energy development, including the development of renewable energy, energy efficiency, energy conservation, and nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.
21. To strengthen cooperation in the development of infrastructures such as roads, bridges, ports, as well as power and telecommunications facilities. Indonesia welcomes China's participation in this field. The two countries also stress the importance of maximizing on existing mechanisms and exploring potential areas for further cooperation in the fields of land, air and maritime transportation.
22. To strengthen scientific and technological cooperation in implementing human resource development and joint research in the fields of food, medicine with emphasis on biotechnology, energy, transportation, information and communication, and defense.
23. To promote environmental protection through exchanges and cooperation among the governments, non-governmental organizations and the general public.

C. Socio-Cultural and Other Cooperation

24. To value human rights and fundamental freedoms on the basis of equality and equity, and strive to protect such rights and freedoms in all levels of society and within the international community in accordance to the principles of the UN Charter and other international human rights instruments.
25. To enhance cultural mutual respect through conducting cooperation in tourism, arts, media, sports and among youth groups and non-governmental organizations in order to ensure that the China-Indonesia friendship is carried forward from generation to generation.
26. To promote education cooperation through active training exchanges as well as the teaching of each other's languages.
27. To strengthen cooperation and capacity-building in efforts to prevent and control communicable and non-communicable diseases.
28. To work closely in enhancing regional and inter-regional cooperation in the field of natural disaster prevention and management through

developing advanced early warning, emergency relief and post-disaster reconstruction mechanisms.

Done in Jakarta on 25 April 2005, in duplicates in the Indonesian, Chinese, and English languages, all texts being equally authentic.

**For
the Republic of Indonesia**

**For
the People's Republic of China**

**Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono
President**

**Hu Jintao
President**