



EU CHINA RELATIONS



The EU and China established formal diplomatic ties in 1975 and today [EU-China relations](#) encompass regular summit and ministerial meetings as well as over 60 sectoral dialogues. **The 20th EU-China Summit on 16 July 2018 in Beijing** is an opportunity to review progress in many aspects of the relationship, as well as to address international and regional challenges. This year also marks the 15th anniversary of the adoption of the EU-China Strategic Partnership, as most recently expressed through the [EU-China 2020 Strategic Agenda for Cooperation](#), the highest-level joint document in EU-China relations. In July 2016 the EU adopted a new [Strategy on China](#).

PROSPERITY



The EU is China's **BIGGEST TRADING PARTNER** while China is the EU's **SECOND LARGEST TRADING PARTNER**



Trade in goods between the EU and China is worth well over **€1.5 BILLION** a day



EU exported to China **€198 BILLION** and imported **€375 BILLION** in 2017



In 2016 the EU exported **€38 BILLION** of services to China, while China exported **€30 BILLION** to the EU



THE EU IS CURRENTLY NEGOTIATING WITH CHINA A:

COMPREHENSIVE AGREEMENT ON INVESTMENT

THIS AGREEMENT SHOULD CREATE:



A MORE LEVEL PLAYING FIELD FOR BUSINESS



NEW MARKET OPPORTUNITIES FOR BOTH SIDES



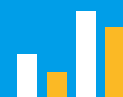
AND ENCOURAGE CHINA TO:



ADVANCE ITS ECONOMIC REFORMS



GIVE THE MARKET A MORE DECISIVE ROLE



PAVING THE WAY FOR BROADER TRADE AMBITIONS WHEN THE CONDITIONS ARE RIGHT.

STRENGTHENING EU-CHINA CONNECTIVITY



The EU is preparing a **strategy to better connect Europe and Asia**, with a focus on sustainability, from an environmental, economic, social and fiscal point of view. The EU encourages China to follow best practice in its connectivity initiatives to ensure the sustainability of their benefits for all European and Asian partners.



The EU expects China to adhere to its commitment to promoting **transparency and a level playing field** based on market rules and international norms.



The EU and China are looking to **bring their respective populations closer together** through youth and culture projects, festivals and other dialogues. 2018 is the EU-China Tourism Year.



The EU promotes long-term joint research and innovation partnerships with China in strategic areas of common interest in the context of the EU's **Horizon 2020**.

FOREIGN AND SECURITY POLICY

The EU and China work towards fighting global challenges, such as **terrorism** or **cyber-crime**, addressing issues related to **irregular migration**, and tackling difficult situations in our respective neighbourhoods.



The EU and China are constructively engaged and committed to upholding the **Iran nuclear deal**.

The EU and China agree that the **denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula** is essential to ensure stability in the East Asia region and beyond. The EU seeks a regular and substantial dialogue with China on export control, disarmament and non-proliferation issues.

The EU wants to work together with China on crisis settlement in Africa, **building African peace and security capacities**, and economic development and environmental protection. European and Chinese maritime vessels off Somali Coast have cooperated since 2011.

RULE OF LAW, HUMAN RIGHTS AND GLOBAL GOVERNANCE



EU-CHINA HUMAN RIGHTS DIALOGUE:

The EU will continue to work with China and its people to promote human rights and to foster the rule of law and civil society. A dedicated human rights dialogue is held on an annual basis.



INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION:

The EU and China support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.



SUPPORT FOR GLOBAL STANDARDS AND INSTITUTIONS, EFFECTIVE MULTILATERALISM:

The EU encourages China to play a more active part in the WTO and other multilateral initiatives, in particular strengthening the open, rules-based international trading system.



CLIMATE CHANGE, ENERGY AND RESOURCE EFFICIENCY:

Based on the **Paris Agreement**, the EU and China are reinforcing their climate-related cooperation to advance the international climate negotiations process and in areas like carbon markets, long-term development strategies, clean energy and energy efficiency, low emission transport and cities. Ongoing cooperation on emissions trading has been expanded in view of China's roll-out of the nationwide **Emissions Trading System (ETS)**. The [EU-China Roadmap for Energy Cooperation](#) has been an important step towards intensifying bilateral cooperation on energy. The EU and China are committed to strengthening cooperation on the circular economy as a key tool for sustainable economic development.



OCEAN GOVERNANCE:

The EU and China are signing a **Blue Partnership for the Oceans** as means to improve cooperation on **ocean governance**, including fisheries, and on maritime affairs and a sustainable blue economy.