



**European Union**  
**Remarks by Herman Van Rompuy,**  
**President of the European Council,**  
**and José Manuel Barroso,**  
**President of the European Commission,**  
**following the EU-China summit**

**Brussels, 6 October 2010**

This year the EU and China celebrated 35 years of diplomatic relations. China is one of the EU's most important partners; the EU China strategic partnership was signed in 2003.

This partnership needs to be developed, in a spirit of reciprocity and mutual benefit, as indicated in the conclusions of European Council of 16 of September.

As in any true partnership, the EU and China have commonalities but also differences of approach. This should not impede our joint will to bring the relationship to a higher level. We should be ambitious and make sincere efforts to achieve progress on key issues of mutual concern.

We had an in-depth discussion on economic issues with our Chinese partners, in particular:

- On trade and investment, we expressed to Premier Wen our desire to expand trade and investment and the need for a level playing field in China for our businesses. We stressed the importance of improved market access, a better environment for investment, more effective enforcement of intellectual property rights and the opening up of public procurement. We can make improvements to the benefit of both sides.
- We also addressed the global economic situation. We agreed on the need for sustainable growth in a post-crisis world economy. We underlined the importance of rebalancing global growth and reducing global imbalances. We stressed that structural reforms in Europe and in China were essential, and highlighted the role of appropriate exchange rates.
- Cooperation at the global level is essential to reach these goals. The G20, which worked very well during the crisis, should continue to deliver in a post crisis period. The EU remains committed to cooperate closely with its partners. IMF reform, in a package including quotas and its internal governance, is an important step in the reform of global governance. Europe fully supports a better representation for emerging countries and a shift of quota shares from over to under represented countries to improve the IMF governance. We underlined that enhanced representation should go hand in hand with enhanced responsibilities in global governance.

**FOR FURTHER DETAILS:**

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We further had an open discussion about the rule of law and human rights, which for us remains an important element of the dialogue with China. We called for progress in this area, notably in the ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Finally, we discussed security issues where China and Europe can make a particular contribution. The conclusions of ASEM 8 show a broad convergence of views already on a broad range of issues: non proliferation, Iran, North Korea, Pakistan, Afghanistan. Dialogue also remains key in this regard.

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