

No. 3108

**UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
and
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

Joint declaration. Signed at Peking, on 12 October 1954

Official texts: Russian and Chinese.

Registered by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on 3 January 1956.

**UNION DES RÉPUBLIQUES SOCIALISTES
SOVIÉTIQUES**

et

RÉPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE DE CHINE

Déclaration commune. Signée à Pékin, le 12 octobre 1954

Textes officiels russe et chinois.

Enregistrée par l'Union² des Républiques socialistes soviétiques le 3 janvier 1956.

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

No. 3108. JOINT DECLARATION¹ BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA. SIGNED AT PEKING, ON 12 OCTOBER 1954

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the People's Republic of China note the complete identity of their views with regard both to the comprehensive co-operation developing between the two States and to international affairs.

In the five years which have passed since the historic victory of the Chinese people and the establishment of the People's Republic of China, relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China have developed on the basis of close co-operation in full accord with the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance of 14 February 1950.² That Treaty is based on the sincere desire of the Chinese and Soviet peoples to render each other assistance, to promote the economic and cultural advancement of the two countries, to increase the strength and scope of the fraternal friendship between them, and thereby to contribute to the strengthening of peace and security in the Far East and throughout the world in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Experience has demonstrated the great vitality of the co-operation established between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China which is a sturdy bulwark of peace and security in the Far East and an important factor in the maintenance of universal peace.

The Government of the Soviet Union and the Government of the People's Republic of China declare that the friendly relations which have developed between the USSR and China provide a basis for continued close co-operation between the two States in accordance with the principles of equal rights, mutual benefit and mutual respect for State sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The two Governments are at one in their desire to continue to participate in all international action designed to promote peace and, whenever questions arise which involve the common interests of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, will consult together with a view to concerting their action to safeguard the security of the two States and to maintain peace in the Far East and throughout the world.

¹ Came into force on 12 October 1954 by signature.

² See p. 3 of this volume.

The Geneva Conference, which led to the cessation of hostilities in Indochina and opened up the possibility of a settlement in Indochina consistent with the legitimate national interests of the peoples of that area, demonstrated how important it is for the cause of peace that all the great Powers upon which the United Nations Charter confers primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace should participate in the examination of pressing international problems. It also demonstrated how utterly unfounded is the policy, pursued by ruling circles in the United States of America, of preventing the People's Republic of China from taking its lawful place in the United Nations.

That policy and the overt acts of aggression committed by the United States against the People's Republic of China — especially the continued occupation by the United States of the island of Taiwan, a part of the territory of the People's Republic of China, and also the military and financial support rendered to the Chiang Kai-shek clique which is hostile to the Chinese people — are incompatible with the task of maintaining peace in the Far East and reducing international tension.

The two Governments consider it abnormal that Korea should remain divided into two parts despite the Korean people's natural aspirations for national reunification in a single, peaceful and democratic Korean State. Recognizing that the unification of Korea is an important task, the accomplishment of which would be of great significance for the strengthening of peace in the Far East, they consider it necessary that a conference on the Korean question, with broad participation by the States concerned, should be convened in the very near future.

The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China categorically condemn the formation of an aggressive military bloc in South East Asia, for that bloc is based on the imperialist aims of its sponsors, directed primarily against the security and national independence of the Asian countries and against the interests of peace in the region of Asia and the Pacific Ocean.

The two Governments consider it necessary to declare that the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China will continue to base their relations with the countries of Asia and the Pacific Ocean and with other States on strict observance of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-intervention in one another's domestic affairs, equality, mutual benefit and peaceful co-existence, which creates great opportunities for the development of fruitful international co-operation.

The two Governments are firmly convinced that this policy is in accordance with the fundamental interests of all peoples, including the Asian peoples, whose security and well-being can be assured only by the concerted efforts of States for the preservation of peace.

For their part, the Soviet Government and the Government of the People's Republic of China will make every effort to promote the solution of outstanding international problems, including problems affecting Asia.

12 October 1954.

(Signed) A. I. MIKOYAN
CHOU EN-LAI