

# JOINT STATEMENT OF PRIME MINISTERS OF CHINA AND INDIA

June 28, 1954, Delhi

His Excellency Chou En-lai, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China, came to Delhi at the invitation of His Excellency Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Republic of India. He stayed here for three days. During this period the two Prime Ministers discussed many matters of common concern to China and India. In particular they discussed the prospects of peace in Southeast Asia and the developments that had taken place in the Geneva Conference in regard to Indo-China. The situation in Indo-China was of vital importance to the peace of Asia and the world, and the Prime Ministers were anxious that efforts that were being made at Geneva should succeed. They noted with satisfaction that some progress had been made in the talks at Geneva in regard to an armistice. They earnestly hoped that these efforts will meet with success in the near future and that they would result in a political settlement of the problems of that area.

2. The talks between the Prime Ministers aimed at helping, in such ways as were possible, the efforts at peaceful settlement that were being made in Geneva and elsewhere.

Their main purpose was to arrive at a clearer understanding of each other's point of view in order to help in the maintenance of peace, both in cooperation with each other and with other countries.

3. Recently China and India have come to an agreement in which they have laid down certain principles which should guide the relations between the two countries. These principles are:

- (1) Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty;
- (2) Non-aggression;
- (3) Non-interference in each other's internal affairs;
- (4) Equality and mutual benefit;

(5) Peaceful coexistence.

The Prime Ministers reaffirmed these principles and felt that they should be applied in their relations with other countries in Asia as well as in other parts of the world. If these principles are applied not only between various countries but also in international relations generally, they would form a solid foundation for peace and security, and fears and apprehensions that exist today would give place to a feeling of confidence.

4. The Prime Ministers recognized that different social and political systems exist in various parts of Asia and the world. If, however, the above-mentioned principles are accepted and acted upon and there is no interference by any one country with another, these differences should not come in the way of peace or create conflicts. With the assurance of territorial integrity and sovereignty of each country and of non-aggression, there would be peaceful coexistence and friendly relations between the countries concerned. This would lessen the tensions that exist in the world today and help in creating a climate of peace.

5. In particular, the Prime Ministers hoped that these principles would be applied to the solution of the problems in Indo-China where the political settlement should aim at the creation of free, democratic, unified and independent states, which should not be used for aggressive purposes or be subjected to foreign intervention. This will lead to a growth of self-confidence in these countries as well as to friendly relations between them and their neighbours. The adoption of the principles referred to above will also help in creating an area of peace which, as circumstances permit, can be enlarged, thus lessening the chances of war and strengthening the cause of peace all over the world.

6. The Prime Ministers expressed their confidence in the friendship between China and India which would help the cause of world peace and the

peaceful development of their respective countries as well as other countries of Asia.

7. These conversations were held with a view to help in bringing about a greater understanding of the problems of Asia and to further a peaceful and cooperative effort, in common with other countries of the world, in solving these and like problems.

8. The Prime Ministers agreed that their respective countries should maintain close contacts so that there should continue to be full understanding between them. They appreciated greatly the present opportunity of meeting together and having a full exchange of ideas leading to a clearer understanding and cooperation in the cause of peace.

## JOINT STATEMENT OF PRIME MINISTERS OF CHINA AND BURMA

June 29, 1954, Rangoon

At the invitation of His Excellency U Nu, Prime Minister of the Union of Burma, His Excellency Chou En-lai, Prime Minister of the People's Republic of China, on his way back from Geneva to Peking, paid a two-day visit to Rangoon, the capital of the Union of Burma. During this period the two Prime Ministers had free and frank discussions on matters of common concern to their two countries.

2. The two Prime Ministers reiterated their stand that they will strive their utmost for the promotion of peace in the world, particularly in South-east Asia. They expressed their hope that the question of restoration of peace in Indo-China which is being discussed in Geneva will be settled satisfactorily.

3. In regard to the principles agreed upon between China and India to guide relations between the two countries, namely,

- (1) Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty,
- (2) Non-aggression,
- (3) Non-interference in each other's internal affairs,

- (4) Equality and mutual benefit, and
- (5) Peaceful coexistence.

The Prime Ministers agreed that these should also be the guiding principles for relationship between China and Burma. If these principles are observed by all countries, the peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems should be ensured, and the threat and fear of aggression and interference in internal affairs would give place to a sense of security and mutual confidence.

4. The Prime Ministers reaffirmed that the people of each nation should have the right to choose their own state system and way of life without interference from other nations. Revolution cannot be exported; at the same time outside interference with the common will expressed by the people of any nation should not be permitted.

5. The Prime Ministers agreed that their respective countries should maintain close contact in order to further strengthen the friendly cooperation between their two countries. The discussions have been most friendly and cordial. The two Prime Ministers highly appreciate the present opportunity of meeting together and they deem it helpful to the cause of peace.