

September 1972

Outline Proposal for the Japan-China Joint Declaration

Citation:

"Outline Proposal for the Japan-China Joint Declaration", September 1972, Wilson Center Digital Archive, 2001-42, Act on Access to Information Held by Administrative Organs. Also available at the Diplomatic Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan. Obtained by Yutaka Kanda and translated by Ryo C. Kato.
<https://wilson-center-digital-archive.dvincitest.com/document/121235>

Summary:

Ohira Masayoshi, the Japanese Foreign Minister, and Ji Pengfei, the Chinese Foreign Minister, met together and agreed upon outline proposal for the Japan-China Joint Declaration.

Credits:

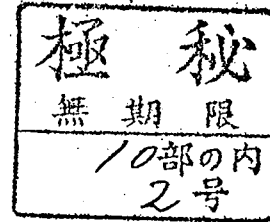
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Original Language:

Japanese

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別紙 I
の別添 2

(別 添 2)

日中共同声明文案大綱

秘密指定解除
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- 1 中華人民共和国と日本国との間の戦争状態はこの
声明が公表される日に終了する。
- 2 日本国政府は、中華人民共和国政府が提出した中
日国交回復の三原則を十分に理解し、中華人民共和
国政府が、中国を代表する唯一の合法政府であるこ
とを承認する。
これに基づき両国政府は外交関係を樹立し、大使
を交換する。
- 3 双方は、中日両国の国交樹立が両国人民の長期に
わたる願望にも合致し、世界各国人民の利益にも合
致するものであると声明する。

(「双方は次のように声明する」と冒頭にいつて
もよい)

- 4 双方は主権と領土保全の相互尊重、相互不可侵、

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内政の相互不干渉、平等互恵、平和共存の五原則に基づいて、中日両国の関係を処理することに同意する。

中日両国間の紛争は、五原則に基づき、平和的話し合いを通じて解決し、武力や武力による威嚇に訴えない。

- 5 双方は、中日両国のどちらの側も、アジア・太平洋地域で覇権を求めず、いずれの側も、他のいかなる国、あるいは国家集団が、こうした覇権をうちたてようとすることに反対するものであると声明する。

(相談に応ずる)

- 6 双方は、両国の外交関係が樹立された後、平和共存の五原則に基づいて平和友好条約を締結することに同意する。

- 7 中日両国人民の友誼のため、中華人民共和国政府

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は日本国に対する戦争賠償の請求権を放棄する。

- 8 中華人民共和国政府と日本国政府は、両国間の経済と文化関係をいつそ発展させ人的往来を拡大するため、平和友好条約が締結される前に、必要と既存の取極めに基ついて通商、航海、航空、気象、郵便、漁業、科学技術などの協定をそれぞれ締結する。

Meeting Foreign Minister Ohira [Masayoshi] - Foreign Minister Ji Pengfei (Records)
(1972 September 26th ~ 27th)

- Japan-China Diplomatic Normalization Negotiations Record -

Asia Bureau, China Section

[...]

(Note: The following record was typed in May 1978 from the original normalization negotiation records)

[...]

[Enclosure 1]

(Attachment 2)

Outline Proposal for the Japan-China Joint Declaration

1. The state of war between Japan and the People's Republic of China ends on the date of the declaration.
2. The Government of Japan fully recognizes the Three Principles for the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between Japan and China that was presented by the Government of the People's Republic of China, and also fully recognizes that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole and lawful government of China.
3. Both parties declare that the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Japan conforms to the long-term wishes of their respective citizens and that it is in line with the benefit of the peoples of the world.

(It could start with "Both parties declare the following")

4. Both parties agree to treat relations between China and Japan on the basis of the Five Principles: mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity; mutual nonaggression; mutual noninterference in each other's internal affairs; equality and mutual benefit; and peaceful coexistence.

In accordance with the Five Principles, disputes between China and Japan will be resolved through peaceful dialogue and without the use of force or the threat of force.

5. Both parties declare that neither China nor Japan will seek hegemony in the Asia-Pacific region and will oppose any country or group of countries that seek hegemony in this manner.

(Answer to discussion)

6. Both parties agree to conclude a treaty of peace and friendship that is based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence after the establishment of diplomatic relations.

7. For the sake of the friendship between the peoples of China and Japan, the Government of the People's Republic of China abandons its right to demand war reparations from Japan.

8. The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of Japan, prior to the conclusion of a peace and friendship treaty, will conclude agreements on commerce, shipping, air traffic, weather, post, fisheries, and science and technology on the basis of need and preexistence in order to promote the human exchange the economic and cultural relations.

[...]