

September 1972

Joint Declaration between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of Japan (Draft)

Citation:

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<https://wilson-center-digital-archive.dvincitest.com/document/121237>

Summary:

The Chinese government and the Japanese government agreed upon a draft of joint declaration, including a state of war between Chian and Japan and an international status of Taiwan.

Credits:

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Original Language:

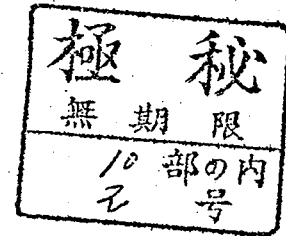
Japanese

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中華人民共和国政府
日本国政府
共同声明（草案）

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（中国文による翻訳）

中日両国は海ひとつへだてた隣国であり、両国間の歴史には悠久な伝統的友誼があつた。両国人民は、両国間にこれまで存在していたきわめて不正常的な状態をあらためることを切望している。中日国交の回復は、両国の関係史上に新たな1ページを開くであろう。

（日本国政府は、過去において日本軍国主義が中国人民に戦争の損害をもたらしたことを深く反省する。同時に、中華人民共和国政府が提起した国交回復三原則を十分理解することを表明し、この立場にたつて中日関係正常化の実現をはかる。）中国政府はこれを歓迎するものである。

中日両国の社会制度は異なつてはいえ、平和

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かつ友好的につきあうべきであり、また、つきあうことができる。中日両国の国交をあらたに樹立し、善隣友好関係を発展させることは、両国人民の根本的な利益に合致するばかりでなく、アジアの緊張情勢の緩和と世界平和の擁護にも役だつものである。

両国政府は友好的な話し合いをつうじて、つぎの合意に達した。

(1) 本声明が公表される日に、中華人民共和国と日本国との間の戦争状態は終了する。

(2) (日本国政府は、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。)

中華人民共和国政府は、台湾が中華人民共和国の領土の不可分の一部であることを重ねて表明する。

(日本国政府は、カイロ宣言にもとづいて中国政府のこの立場に賛同する。)

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- (3) 中華人民共和国政府と日本国政府は、1972年
9月 日から外交関係を樹立することを決定した。
双方は国際法及び国際慣例に従い、それぞれの首都
における相手側の大使館の設置とその任務遂行のた
めに必要な条件をつくり、また 箇月以内に大使
を交換することを申し合わせた。
- (4) 中華人民共和国政府は、中日両国人民の友好のた
めに日本国にたいし戦争賠償請求権を放棄すること
を宣言する。
- (5) 中華人民共和国政府と日本国政府は、主権と領土
保全の相互尊重、相互不可侵、相互内政不干渉、平
等互恵、平和共存の五原則にのっとり中日両国間
の関係を処理し、両国間の平和友好関係を恒久的な
基礎のうえに確立することに合意する。

上記の原則にもとづき、両国政府は相互の關係に

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において、すべての紛争を平和的手段により解決し、武力の行使あるいは武力による威嚇をおこなわないことに合意する。

(6) 中華人民共和国政府と日本国政府は、中日両国のどちらの側もアジア・太平洋地域において覇権を求めべきではなく、いずれの側もいかなるその他の国あるいは国家集団がこうした覇権を確立しようとするところみに反対するものであると声明する。

(7) 中華人民共和国政府と日本国政府は、両国間の平和友好関係を強固にし、発展させるため、平和友好条約を締結することに合意する。

(8) 中華人民共和国政府と日本国政府は、両国間の経済、文化関係をいつそう発展させ、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交渉を通じて、必要と既存の取り決めにもとづき、貿易、航

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海、航空、漁業、気象、郵便、科学技術などの協定
をそれぞれ締結する。

中華人民共和国

国務院総理 (署名)

日本国

内閣総理大臣 (署名)

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[...]

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

[...]

Enclosure 2

Joint Declaration between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of Japan (Draft)

(Translation of Chinese text)

China and Japan are only separated by a sea, and a perpetual and traditionally friendly relationship existed in the history between the two countries. The peoples of both countries long to correct the extremely anomalous state that existed between the two countries. The reestablishment of diplomatic relations between China and Japan will open a new page for the history of relations between the two countries.

(The Government of Japan is deeply repentant over the damages that Japanese militarism has caused on the people of China in the past. At the same time, the Government of Japan fully recognizes the Three Principles for the Restoration of Relations submitted by the Government of the People's Republic of China. From this standpoint diplomatic normalization between China and Japan will be conducted.) The Government of the People's Republic of China welcomes this.

Although the social policies of China and Japan differ, the two countries should and can have peaceful and friendly relations. The renewed establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Japan and the development of friendly neighbor relations is not only in line with the fundamental interest of the citizens of both countries, but is also useful for the relaxation of tensions in Asia and for the protection of world peace.

The Governments of both countries have reached the following agreements through friendly discussion:

(1) On the date of the announcement of the joint declaration, the state of war between the People's Republic of China and Japan will end.

(2) (The Government of Japan recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the solely lawful government of representing China)

The Government of the People's Republic of China once more declares that Taiwan is an indivisible part of the territory of China.

(The Government of Japan endorses, based on the Cairo Declaration, the Government of China's standpoint.)

(3) The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government Japan have decided to establish diplomatic relations from September (date) 1972. In line with international law and international custom, both Governments of the respective countries will establish in each other's capitals the embassies and other establishments necessary to carry out their functions. In addition, they agree to exchange ambassadors as quickly as possible.

(4) For the sake of friendly relations between the peoples of China and Japan, the Government of the People's Republic of China renounces its claims for war reparations

(5) The Government of Japan and the Government of the People's Republic of China agree to establish a permanent, friendly relationships following the Five Principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual nonaggression, nonintervention in domestic issues, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence.

(6) The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of Japan declare that both countries shall not seek hegemony in the Asia-Pacific region, and that both countries will oppose any country or group of countries that seek to establish hegemony in this manner.

(7) The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government Japan have agreed to conclude a treaty of peace and friendship in order to develop the peaceful and friendly relations between the peoples of both countries.

(8) The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of Japan will conclude individual agreements on commerce, shipping, air traffic, fisheries, weather, post, and science and technology on the basis of need and in accordance to preexisting agreements in order to develop the economic and cultural relations between the two countries and to expand the exchange of people.

The People's Republic of China
Premier of the State Council (Signature)

Japan
Prime Minister (Signature)