

**THE SINO-KOREAN AGREEMENT
ON ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL
CO-OPERATION
AND
OTHER DOCUMENTS**

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An Agreement on Economic and Cultural Co-operation was signed on November 23, 1953 in Peking between the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government Delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, headed by Premier Kim Il Sung, following nine days of friendly and harmonious negotiations conducted from November 14 to 22.

For many years past, the profound and historic friendship that has existed between the Chinese and Korean peoples has been cemented in their struggle for freedom. This traditional friendship has been further consolidated in the recent war of resistance against U.S. aggression.

The signing of the present agreement is a new milestone in the history of mutual assistance and co-operation between the Chinese and Korean peoples.

In the following pages, we print in full the texts of the communique on the negotiations held between the People's Republic of China and the Government Delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Sino-Korean Agreement on Economic and Cultural Co-operation and the two speeches made at the signing ceremony by Premier Chou En-lai of the People's Republic of China and Premier Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

—EDITOR

COMMUNIQUE ON SINO-KOREAN NEGOTIATIONS

Negotiations took place from November 14 to 22 in Peking between the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government Delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the basis of questions agreed for discussion between Chairman Mao Tse-tung of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China and Premier Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea during a talk on November 13, 1953.

Present at the negotiations from the side of the People's Republic of China were: Chou En-lai, Premier of the Government Administration Council and concurrently Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Central People's Government; Kao Kang, Chairman of the State Planning Committee; Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Premier of the Government Administration Council; Li Ke-nung, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs; Yeh Chi-chuang, Vice-Chairman of the Committee of Financial and Economic Affairs and concurrently Minister for Foreign Trade; and Kan Yeh-tao, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present from the side of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were: Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Bak Cheng Ai, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Nodong Dang of Korea; Hong Myung Hih, Vice-Premier; Nam Il, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Jung Jwun Taik, Chairman of the National Planning Committee; Yun Kong Humn, Minister of Finance; Kim Hoi Il, Minister of Railways; Joo Whang Sub, Minister of City Administration; and She Chur, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the People's Republic of China.

Also taking part in the negotiations was V. V. Vaskov, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the People's Republic of China.

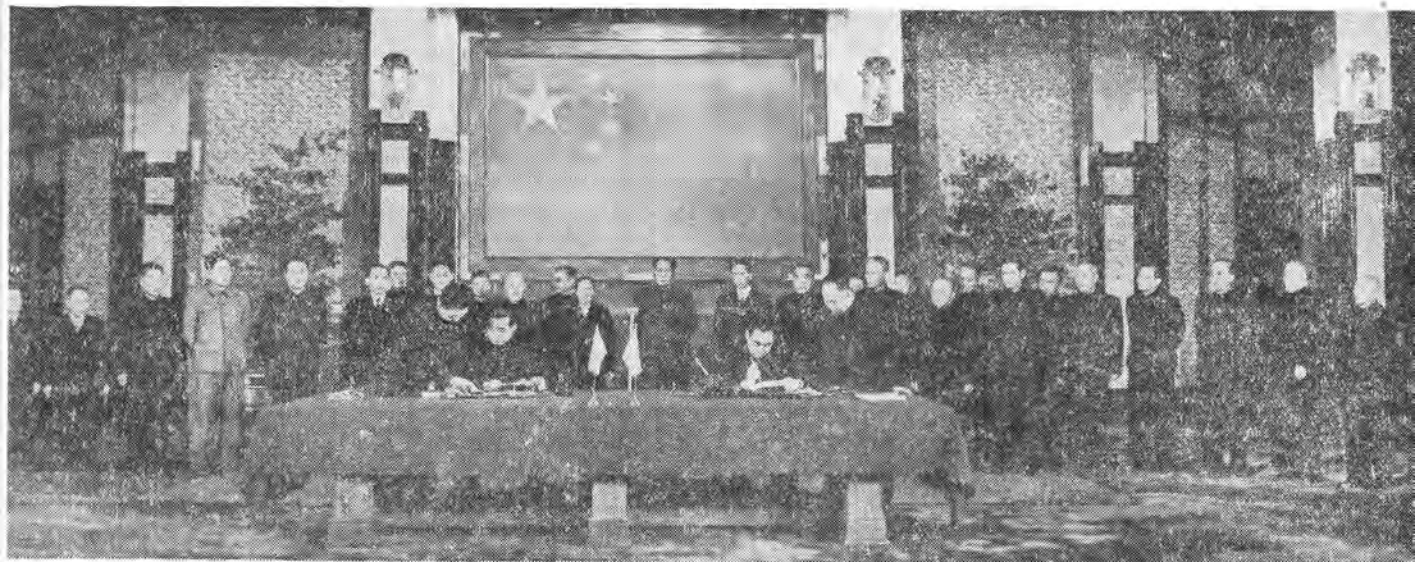
In the course of the negotiations, important political and economic questions of concern to the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were discussed. Both parties consider that the Chinese and Korean peoples have won great victories in their common struggle against the imperialist war of aggression and in the defence of peace in the Far East and have achieved the armistice in Korea, for which people all over the world have been longing, as a result of

the firm solidarity between the peoples of China and Korea, and the effective support of the camp of peace and democracy headed by the Soviet Union and the peace-loving people of the world. For this reason, both parties are in complete agreement that the traditional and unbreakable friendly relations between the peoples of China and Korea must be still further consolidated and developed so as to protect the vital interests of the peoples of both countries and defend lasting peace in the Far East and the world.

The two parties hold the same views concerning the situation in Korea since the armistice. They consider that the conclusion and thorough implementation of the Armistice Agreement would bring about favourable conditions for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, by advocating the unification of Korea by peaceful means, has given expression to the heartfelt desire of the Korean people. The Chinese people have consistently sympathised with this heartfelt desire of the Korean people. It is the desire of the Governments of the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to co-operate with all countries concerned in the great cause of carrying out the peaceful unification of Korea. At the same time the Governments of the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have had a full exchange of views on the convening of the Political Conference.

It is the unanimous view of the two parties that a basis must be established for long-term co-operation between the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the economic and cultural fields; to this end, the Sino-Korean Agreement on Economic and Cultural Co-operation has been concluded and signed by the Premier of the Government Administration Council and concurrently Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, Chou En-lai, and the Premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kim Il Sung.

The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China is especially concerned about the question of the economic restoration of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from the effects of war damage. In view of the enormous expenditure required for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to heal the wounds of war and



Chou En-lai, Premier of the Government Administration Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China (right), and Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, signing the Sino-Korean Agreement on Economic and Cultural Co-operation on November 23, 1953, in Peking

restore its national economy, the Government of the People's Republic of China has decided to make a free gift to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of all supplies given and funds expended in aid to Korea by the Government of the People's Republic of China between June 25, 1950, the date the United States Government started its aggressive war in Korea, and December 31, 1953. At the same time, to provide additional aid to Korea, the Government of the People's Republic of China has decided to make a free gift to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of a sum of 8,000,000 million yuan within the four years from 1954 to 1957 to be used for the restoration of its national economy.

The two parties have agreed that, to meet the urgent needs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the period of the restoration of its national economy, the Government of the People's Republic of China, using the above-mentioned sum, shall supply Korea with various goods and equipment for the rehabilitation of industrial and agricultural production and the improvement of the people's living conditions. The supplies and equipment shall include coal, cloth, cotton, grains, building materials, communications equipment, metal products, machinery, agricultural tools, fishing boats, paper and stationery and other articles necessary to the daily life of the people.

For the purpose of rehabilitating communications and transport, the two parties have agreed

that the Government of the People's Republic of China shall help the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in reconstructing its railway system, which was severely damaged by aggressive war, and shall supply it with locomotives and passenger and freight wagons. At the same time, the Government of the People's Republic of China, accepting a proposal of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, has agreed to the extension of the air routes of the Korean-Soviet Aviation Company, operated jointly by Korea and the Soviet Union, so that they may pass over the territory of Northeast China to facilitate the early resumption of civil aviation between Korea and the Soviet Union.

For the promotion of technical co-operation between the two countries, the two parties have agreed that Korea shall send skilled workers and technicians to certain productive enterprises in China for practical training and that China shall send skilled workers and technicians to assist in the work of certain productive enterprises of Korea. At the same time, the Government of the People's Republic of China has agreed that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea shall send students to study in Chinese universities and institutes.

The negotiations were carried through in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, sincerity and harmony.

THE SINO-KOREAN AGREEMENT ON ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL CO-OPERATION

The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea hold that it is the strong solidarity between the Chinese and Korean peoples that has assured the great victories won in their joint struggle against the imperialist war of aggression and in the defence of peace in the Far East. With a view to consolidating this solidarity and continuing to develop the traditional, unbreakable friendship between the peoples of the two countries, it is the common desire of the two Governments to further strengthen the co-operative relations in the economic and cultural fields between the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Both Governments are profoundly convinced that the strengthening and development of such co-operative relations between the two countries coincides with the vital interests of the two peoples and is of great significance to the cause of defending peace in the Far East. For this purpose, it has now been decided to conclude the present Agreement, and the following plenipotentiaries have been appointed by the respective High Contracting Parties:

The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China has specially appointed the Premier of the Government Administration Council and concurrently Minister for Foreign Affairs of China, Chou En-lai;

The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has specially appointed the Premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kim Il Sung.

Having examined each other's full powers and found them in good and due form, the plenipotentiaries of the two High Contracting Parties have agreed on the following provisions:

ARTICLE 1

Both High Contracting Parties shall ensure the consolidation and development of the economic and cultural relations between the two countries on the basis of friendship, mutual assistance, equality and reciprocity and shall extend to each other all possible economic and technical aid, carry out the necessary economic and technical co-operation and endeavour to promote cultural exchange between the two countries.

ARTICLE 2

With a view to implementing the present Agreement, the economic, trade, communications, cultural and educational departments of both High Contracting Parties shall conclude separate concrete agreements on the basis of the present Agreement.

ARTICLE 3

The present Agreement shall be ratified at the earliest possible date and shall come into force on the day of ratification for a period of ten years. The Instruments of Ratification shall be exchanged in Pyongyang. Unless notice of abrogation is given by either of the High Contracting Parties one year before its expiration, the present Agreement shall be automatically extended for another ten years.

Done in Peking on November 23, 1953, in two copies, each in the Chinese and Korean languages, the texts in both languages being equally authentic.

CHOU EN-LAI

Plenipotentiary of the Central People's
Government of the People's
Republic of China

KIM IL SUNG

Plenipotentiary of the Standing
Committee of the Supreme People's
Assembly of the Democratic
People's Republic of Korea

SPEECH OF CHOU EN-LAI, PREMIER AND FOREIGN MINISTER OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA, MADE AT THE SIGNING CEREMONY

Honoured and beloved Comrade Premier, honoured and beloved Comrades of the Government Delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea:

The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government Delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have carried on negotiations for nine days in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, sincerity and harmony. In the course of the negotiations, we have determined further to consolidate and develop the traditional and unbreakable friendly relations between our two countries; we have exchanged views on the convening of the Political Conference to seek a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, and discussed and agreed upon ways and means of aiding the Korean people in healing the wounds of war, restoring their national economy as well as of further enhancing the cultural exchange between our two countries. This is the basis on which the Agreement on Economic and Cultural Co-operation is signed today between the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The signing of this Agreement is of great significance today when the Government of the United States of America is doing its utmost to delay the convening of the Political Conference, to sabotage the progress of the explanations being made to prisoners of war and connive with the reactionary Syngman Rhee clique in clamouring for war, with a view to wrecking the Armistice Agreement. It proves that the Chinese and the Korean peoples are unanimous in their determination and willingness to struggle to the end for the thorough implementation of the Korean Armistice Agreement and the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. It shows that the Chinese people will continue to support the just cause of the Korean people until final victory.

Our Agreement is signed in the spirit of internationalism and on the principle of equality and mutual benefit. It embodies, in the form of an

agreement, the traditional comradeship-in-arms of the Chinese and Korean peoples and the co-operative relations between the two countries. It is completely in line with the fundamental interests of the peoples of our two countries.

Our Agreement shows that the Chinese people, under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, have the greatest admiration for the immense contribution to peace in the Far East and the world made by the Korean people, under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, in their heroic struggle against U.S. aggression. It shows that the Chinese people regard the new tasks now facing the Korean people—restoring their national economy, improving their living conditions and striving for the peaceful unification of Korea—as a cause which has a very important bearing upon the interests of our own country and one in which we are ready to give all the support we can.

Our Agreement shows the power of the strong unity between the Asian peoples. This power should be a serious warning to the international clique of reactionaries which is attempting vainly to turn back the wheels of history and is continuing its suppression of the national independence movement of the peoples of Asia. The awakened and awakening Asian peoples will tolerate neither insults nor aggression. Those who fail to learn this lesson will certainly continue to suffer utter defeat.

Our Agreement shows the new co-operative relations between countries in the camp of peace and democracy in their adherence to the policy of peace and friendship. Our Agreement is an agreement of peace; it conforms to the interests of peace in the Far East and the world. It differs entirely in its essence from the so-called "Mutual Defence Treaty" concluded between the United States Government and the Syngman Rhee clique. The U.S.-Rhee treaty is for the purpose of expanding armaments and war preparations, of creating international tension and continuing the enslavement of the Korean people. Thus that treaty runs coun-

ter to the interests of the Korean people and the interests of peace in the Far East and the world.

The Sino-Korean Agreement on Economic and Cultural Co-operation signed today and the published communique on the negotiations, together with the success of the negotiations between the Soviet Government and the Government Delegation of the Korean Democratic People's Republic in September this year, testify fully to the perfect solidarity of the entire camp of peace and democracy headed by the Soviet Union, a solidarity which can in no way be impaired by any slanderous attacks or attempts to create discord by the imperialists.

Comrades, Friends! Allow me to greet the success of the negotiations between our two parties and the signing of this Agreement.

May the Korean people attain new and glorious successes in their great struggle to repair the ravages of war, rebuild a peaceful life and in their efforts for the peaceful unification of their motherland!

Long live the eternal friendship and co-operation between the Chinese and Korean peoples!

Long live the camp of peace and democracy headed by the Soviet Union!

SPEECH OF KIM IL SUNG, PREMIER OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, MADE AT THE SIGNING CEREMONY

Our most respected Comrade Chairman, beloved Comrade Premier and Comrades:

The negotiations between the Government Delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China have been carried through to a successful conclusion in a harmonious atmosphere of deep understanding and friendliness and mutual encouragement and confidence. We are extremely glad today to have signed the documents in the agreement now concluded.

The Agreement concerning economic and cultural co-operation between Korea and China will further consolidate and develop the traditional, unbreakable friendly solidarity between the peoples of Korea and China, enlarge and strengthen long-term co-operation between the two countries in the economic and cultural fields and guarantee the vital interests of the peoples of the two countries. At the same time, it has major significance for the cause of the defence of peace in the Far East and the world.

It is foreseen that, on account of the untold losses wrought by the war, the Korean people may encounter difficulties in the course of restoring and building their post-war national economy and in striving for the peaceful unification of their motherland. Consequently, the People's Republic of China has decided to make a free gift

to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of all supplies and expenses provided during the past three years of war in the form of aid to the Korean people. It has further decided to give to the Korean people the enormous sum of 8,000,000 million yuan, in both goods and technical assistance, to meet the urgent needs in the restoration of the national economy. This provides the material assurance for speeding up recovery and development in all spheres—factories, communications and transport, rural economy—and for promoting and raising the living conditions of the people. All this will become, too, a source of strength inspiring us to new victories in the struggle to strengthen the democratic base of our country which will serve as a basis for the unification of our motherland.

In the most difficult period of the life of the Korean people, the Chinese people, under the brilliant leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, gave us flesh-and-blood assistance by dispatching the Chinese People's Volunteers—formed by their best sons and daughters. This aid enabled us to defeat the U.S. aggressors that were many times stronger than us. Now this enormous sum is being given to us at the moment of the restoration of our national economy. At the same time the sum of 1,000 million rubles is being given to us by the great people of the U.S.S.R. to be used for post-war economic reconstruction. Economic and technical aid is also being given to us, in a fraternal

spirit of internationalism, by the People's Democracies.

I firmly believe that all this assistance will add to the courage and confidence of the Korean people, who are facing the task of rehabilitating and reconstructing their national economy and will enable us to surmount all difficulties and obstacles, to strive for victory in the cause of restoring and developing our national economy and of peacefully unifying our motherland in the same way as brilliant victory was gained in the war.

At the present time, the rulers of the United States and the traitorous Syngman Rhee brigands, refusing to accept the serious lessons of the Korean front and ignoring the will and desire of the people of the whole world, are endeavouring to delay and sabotage the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. Soon after the Korean armistice, a so-called "Mutual Defence Treaty" was signed by the United States Secretary of State, Dulles, with the traitorous Syngman Rhee brigands, its aim being continued stationing of U.S. troops in the southern part of the Republic so as to carry on with their in-

terference in Korean internal affairs. The rulers of the United States are obstructing the convening of the Political Conference stipulated by the Armistice Agreement and are viciously blocking the implementation of the agreement on the repatriation of prisoners of war.

The Korean people are maintaining a constant and highly vigilant watch on the plots and intrigues of the enemy, and, with the support of the Chinese people and of the democratic forces of the whole world headed by the great Soviet Union, are further consolidating the Korean armistice victory. They will carry on a still more resolute struggle to maintain the principle of non-interference by foreign countries and the settling of the Korean question by the Korean people themselves, for the peaceful unification and independence of their motherland and the safeguarding of lasting peace in Asia and the whole world.

Long live the unbreakable friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples!

Long live the great Chinese people and their brilliant leader, Chairman Mao Tse-tung!

