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**Letter dated 4 June 2024 from the Permanent Representatives of
China and the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed
to the Secretary-General**

We have the honour to transmit herewith the joint statement by the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation on the deepening of the comprehensive strategic partnership for cooperation for the new era, on the seventy-fifth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, issued on 16 May 2024 in Beijing (see annex).

We would be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 122, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) **Fu Cong**
Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of China

(Signed) **Vassily Nebenzia**
Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation



Annex to the letter dated 4 June 2024 from the Permanent Representatives of China and the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Joint statement by the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation on the deepening of the comprehensive strategic partnership for cooperation for the new era, on the seventy-fifth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries

[Original: Chinese and Russian]

At the invitation of President Xi Jinping of the People's Republic of China, Vladimir Putin, the President of the Russian Federation, paid a State visit to the People's Republic of China on 16 and 17 May 2024. The two countries' Heads of State held official talks in Beijing and jointly attended the opening ceremony of the 2024–2025 China-Russia Years of Culture and a special concert dedicated to the seventy-fifth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the Russian Federation. Premier Li Qiang of the People's Republic of China held a meeting with President Putin.

President Putin also went to Harbin to attend the opening ceremony of the Eighth China-Russia Expo.

The People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation (hereinafter referred to as the Parties) declare the following:

I

In 2024, China and the Russian Federation are solemnly celebrating the seventy-fifth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Over the past 75 years, their relations have undergone extraordinary development. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was the first country in the world to recognize and establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China. After the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China recognized the Russian Federation as the legal successor State of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and reiterated its willingness to develop relations on the basis of equality, mutual respect and mutually beneficial cooperation. The Treaty on Good-Neighbourliness, Friendship and Cooperation between the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation, signed on 16 July 2001, laid a solid foundation for the continuous and comprehensive strengthening of relations. Bilateral relations have been continuously upgraded and have, in the new era, reached the highest level ever of comprehensive strategic coordination and partnership. With the tireless efforts of the two Parties, their relations have pursued the national interests of both countries, have upheld a spirit of permanent good-neighbourliness and friendship and have developed healthily and with stability.

The Parties point out that their current relations transcend the military and political alliance model of the cold war and are of a non-aligned, non-confrontational nature that targets no third parties. As they have faced a turbulent and evolving world situation, their relationship has stood up to the tests of international change, demonstrating stability and fortitude, and has reached the highest level ever. They emphasize that their comprehensive strategic partnership for cooperation in the new era is in the fundamental interests of the two countries and their peoples; it is not a measure of expediency, it will remain constant in the face of changing situations and

has developed on a strong, inherent basis of independent values. They resolve to safeguard their legitimate rights and interests and to oppose any attempts to obstruct the normal development of their bilateral relations, interfere in their internal affairs or restrict their economic, technological and international space.

The Parties reaffirm that they have always regarded each other as priority partners in cooperation, have always treated each other with mutual respect, as equals and with win-win cooperation, have always adhered to the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the basic norms of international relations and have become a model for harmonious and mutually beneficial relations among major powers and between the largest neighbouring States today. They agree to further strengthen their comprehensive strategic cooperation; to firmly support each other on questions relating to each other's core interests of sovereignty, territorial integrity, security and development; to effectively and rationally give full scope to their respective advantages; and to focus on safeguarding their respective security and stability and on promoting their development and revival. They will carry out high-quality and high-level mutually beneficial cooperation in a wide range of fields in accordance with the principles set forth in the Treaty of Good-Neighbourliness, Friendship and Cooperation that they signed on 16 July 2001 and other bilateral instruments and declarations.

China welcomes the successful presidential election held in March 2024 in the Russian Federation. It believes that it was a well-organized, open and objective election, with the participation of the entire nation. The results fully demonstrate that the national policies pursued by the Government of the Russian Federation enjoy broad support and that the development of friendly relations with the People's Republic of China is an important element of the country's foreign policy.

China strongly condemns all the planners, organizers and perpetrators of the inhuman terrorist attacks committed in Moscow on 22 March 2024. It believes that attacks on civilians are completely unacceptable. It supports the Russian Federation in its firm crackdown against terrorist and extremist forces and its defence of national peace and stability.

The Russian Federation reaffirms its adherence to the one-China principle, recognizes Taiwan as an inalienable part of the People's Republic of China, opposes "Taiwan independence" in any form and firmly supports the measures taken by China to safeguard its national sovereignty and territorial integrity and to realize national reunification. China supports the Russian Federation in safeguarding its security, stability, development, prosperity, sovereignty and territorial integrity and opposes interference in the internal affairs of the Russian Federation by external forces.

The Parties point out that major changes are accelerating in the world, the status and strength of emerging powers in the countries and regions of the "Global South" are constantly increasing and the world is becoming increasingly multipolar. Such objective factors have accelerated a new distribution of the potential for development and of resources and opportunities, to the benefit of emerging markets and developing countries; they have promoted the democratization of international relations and have advanced international fairness and justice. Countries that cling to hegemonism and power politics are running counter to this trend and are attempting to undermine and replace the universally recognized international order based on international law with a "rules-based order". China and the Russian Federation emphasize that the concept of building a community of human destiny and a series of global initiatives, put forward by China, are of paramount positive importance.

As independent forces in the process of building a multipolar world, China and the Russian Federation will fully tap the potential of bilateral relations, promote multipolarization that is egalitarian and orderly and the democratization of

international relations, and pool their strengths to build a just and equitable multipolar world.

The Parties believe that all countries have the right to independently choose their own development model and political, economic and social systems in accordance with their national conditions and the wishes of their people, to oppose interference in their internal affairs as sovereign countries, to oppose unilateral sanctions and “long-arm jurisdiction” that have no basis in international law or authorization of the Security Council, and to oppose ideological categorization. They point out that neo-colonialism and hegemonism run completely counter to the trend of the times, and they call for dialogue based on an equal footing, the development of partnerships and exchanges and mutual learning among civilizations.

The Parties will continue to firmly defend the victory of the Second World War and the post-war world order enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and to oppose the denial, distortion and falsification of the history of the Second World War. They point out the need to ensure correct historical education, to protect the world’s anti-fascist memorials and to keep them safe from desecration or destruction, and they strongly condemn the glorification of Nazism and militarism and attempts to revive them. In 2025 they plan to celebrate the eightieth anniversary of the victory of the Chinese War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression and the Soviet Union’s Great Patriotic War and to jointly promote the correct history of the Second World War.

II

To guide the promotion of the all-around development of their comprehensive strategic partnership for cooperation in the new era, the Parties will rely on diplomacy at the level of the Heads of State. They will fully implement the important consensus reached by the two Heads of State, continue to maintain close high-level contacts, ensure the smooth operation of government, local and people-to-people exchange mechanisms and actively study and create new channels of cooperation.

The Parties will continue to carry out exchanges between the leaders of the legislative bodies of their countries, strengthen cooperation between the parliamentary cooperation committees, joint working groups, special committees and parliamentary friendship groups, maintain exchanges and cooperation between the General Office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Office of the President of the Russian Federation, conduct dialogues to build mutual trust in the framework of mechanisms for strategic security consultation and law enforcement and security cooperation and promote exchanges between their political parties and between civil and academic circles.

The Parties are pleased to note that their countries have regularly cooperated in defence matters on the basis of a high level of strategic mutual trust and have effectively maintained regional and global security. They will further deepen their mutual trust and cooperation in military matters, expand the scale of joint training activities, regularly organize joint maritime and air patrols, strengthen coordination and cooperation in bilateral and multilateral frameworks and continuously improve their capabilities and capacities to jointly deal with risks and challenges.

The Parties attach great importance to cooperation in law enforcement and security and agree to strengthen cooperation in combating terrorism, separatism, extremism and transnational organized crime under bilateral and other frameworks, including those of the United Nations, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) and the BRICS countries. They are committed to strengthening border cooperation between their local law enforcement agencies.

The Parties note that the use of multilateral or national justice or the provision of assistance to foreign judicial bodies or multilateral legal mechanisms with the aim of interfering in the sovereign affairs of States is unacceptable and express their deep concern about the increasing politicization of international criminal justice and about violations of human rights and sovereign immunity. They consider that the adoption of such measures by any State or group is illegal and contrary to the universally recognized norms of international law and that such measures undermine the international community's ability to combat crime.

The Parties believe that, in accordance with the fundamental principle of international law on the sovereign equality of States, international obligations must be strictly observed regarding the immunity enjoyed by the States concerned and their property, including sovereign reserves. They condemn attempts to confiscate foreign assets and property and they emphasize the right of injured States to take countermeasures, in accordance with international law. They are determined to protect each other's State property in their respective countries and to ensure the safety, inviolability and timely return of each other's State property during its temporary transit through their respective countries.

The Parties plan to improve the mechanism for recognizing and enforcing legal decisions provided for in the Treaty between the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation on Judicial Assistance in Civil and Criminal Matters, signed on 19 June 1992.

The Parties will continue to strengthen their practical cooperation in emergency management and in disaster prevention, mitigation and relief and in ensuring the safety of production and to cooperate in other fields, such as space monitoring and aviation rescue technology, and will continue to organize joint rescue exercises and training.

III

The Parties believe that practical cooperation between China and the Russian Federation is an important factor in promoting their economic and social development and common prosperity, safeguarding technological progress and national economic sovereignty, realizing national modernization, enhancing the well-being of their peoples and safeguarding world economic stability and sustainability. They agree to promote inclusive economic globalization. They note with satisfaction that their practical cooperation in various fields has continued to advance and to achieve positive results. They agree to continue to strengthen their cooperation in various fields, in accordance with the principle of mutual benefit and win-win results, and to cooperate closely, jointly overcome external challenges and unfavourable factors, enhance the efficiency of their cooperation and achieve stable and high-quality cooperation. To this end, they agree:

- In accordance with the Joint Statement of the President of the People's Republic of China and the President of the Russian Federation on the Development Plan for Key Areas of Economic Cooperation between China and the Russian Federation by 2030, to vigorously promote cooperation in various fields to bring about development of high quality.
- To continue to expand the framework for bilateral trade, optimize the trade structure and strengthen cooperation in trade in services, e-commerce, the digital economy and sustainable development, and jointly maintain the stability and security of the industrial supply chain.

- To welcome the Eighth China-Russia Expo, held in Harbin, China, and to support the participation of representatives from all walks of life from China and the Russian Federation in important forums and exhibitions held in the two countries.
- To continuously raise the level of investment cooperation between the two countries, to jointly promote the implementation of major cooperation projects, to safeguard the rights and interests of investors and to create fair and just conditions for investment; to actively act as a coordination mechanism in the field of investment between the two countries; and to upgrade, as soon as possible, the Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Russian Federation on the Promotion and Mutual Protection of Investments.
- To accelerate the formulation and approval, in 2024, of a new version of the Outline for the China-Russian Federation Investment Cooperation Plan, to fully promote the implementation of the Outline and to improve the effectiveness of bilateral investment cooperation.
- To continue to consolidate strategic cooperation in the energy field between China and the Russian Federation and achieve high-level development to ensure the economic and energy security of the two countries. Efforts should be made to ensure the stability and sustainability of the international energy market and to maintain the stability and resilience of the global energy industry supply chain. Cooperation will be carried out in the fields of oil, natural gas, liquefied natural gas, coal and electricity, in accordance with market principles, to ensure the stable operation of relevant cross-border infrastructure and smooth and unimpeded energy transportation. The implementation of large-scale energy projects by the two countries' enterprises will be jointly promoted to strengthen cooperation in promising areas such as renewable energy, hydrogen energy and carbon markets.
- To strengthen cooperation in the civilian use of nuclear energy, including thermonuclear fusion, fast neutron reactors and closed nuclear fuel cycles, based on experiences with projects that have been successful or are in the process of implementation, in accordance with the principles of mutual benefit, win-win results and balanced interests, and to explore possibilities for packages of cooperation in the front end of the nuclear fuel cycle and in the co-construction of nuclear power plants.
- To increase the share of local currency used in bilateral trade, financing and other economic activities; to improve the two countries' financial infrastructure and smooth the settlement channels for business entities between them; to strengthen regulatory cooperation between them in the banking and insurance industry, promote the steady development of banks and insurance institutions opened by both countries in each other's territory, encourage two-way investment and issue bonds in each other's financial markets following the principle of marketization; to support further cooperation in insurance and reinsurance and in improving the convenience of payments so as to create favourable conditions for the growth of tourism from both countries. On the basis of equivalent mutual recognition of accounting standards (in the field of bond issuance), auditing standards and audit supervision between China and the Russian Federation, to actively promote mutually beneficial cooperation in practical fields.
- To carry out financial intelligence cooperation between China and the Russian Federation, to jointly prevent such risks as money laundering and the financing

of terrorism and to continue to strengthen cooperation under the multilateral framework against money laundering.

- To enhance cooperation in the fields of industry and innovation, to jointly develop advanced industries and strengthen technical and economic cooperation, including in civil aviation manufacturing, shipbuilding, motor vehicle construction, equipment manufacturing, the electronics industry, metallurgy, iron ore mining, the chemical industry and forestry, and to create favourable conditions for the Parties to implement promising projects in priority areas, expand trade in industrial products and increase their share in bilateral trade and boost their industrial modernization processes.
- To engage in mutually beneficial cooperation in the field of information and communication technologies, including artificial intelligence, communications, software, the internet of things, open-source, network and data security, video games, radio frequency coordination, vocational education and professional and scientific research.
- To consolidate the Parties' long-term partnership in outer space, implement major projects of the national space programmes that serve their common interests, to promote cooperation in the field of lunar and deep space exploration, including the construction of the International Lunar Research Station, and to strengthen cooperation in the use of the BeiDou Navigation Satellite System and the GLONASS global navigation satellite system.
- To unleash the huge potential for cooperation in agriculture, expand mutual market access for agricultural products between the two countries and improve the level of trade in soybeans and processed products, pork, aquacultural products, grains, oils, fruits, vegetables and nuts, as well as other agricultural products, and to strengthen agricultural investment cooperation and continue to study the establishment of the countries' joint agricultural cooperation pilot demonstration zones in the far east and in other regions of the Russian Federation.
- To strengthen transport logistics and cooperation in the use of ports, to build stable, smooth and sustainable transportation and logistics corridors and to develop direct or transit routes between the two countries; to simultaneously strengthen infrastructure construction at border ports, standardize the management of ports, improve the efficiency of customs inspections and clearance capacity at ports and ensure the smooth flow of passengers and goods in both directions; to improve the customs clearance and transportation capacity of trains from central Europe transiting through the Russian Federation and jointly ensure the safe and efficient transportation of goods; and, proceeding from the strategic significance of the partnership between China and the Russian Federation, to actively promote the development of air transport and encourage the airlines of the two countries to increase regular flights on more routes to cover more regions.
- To strengthen customs cooperation, to focus on promoting exchanges and cooperation using a "single window" for international trade, to apply modern regulatory mechanisms and automated management processes, to further promote trade, improve the transparency of import and export businesses and effectively crack down on customs violations.
- To strengthen the exchange of experience and sharing of practices in the protection and application of intellectual property rights and give full play to the important role of intellectual property rights in promoting scientific and technological innovation and economic and social development.

- To strengthen mutually beneficial cooperation in competition policy, including cooperation in law enforcement and competition protection rules in commodity markets (such as digital commodity markets), so as to create favourable conditions for bilateral economic cooperation and cooperation in trade.
- To further promote cooperation in industry, infrastructure, housing and urban development.
- To establish an Arctic Waterway Cooperation Subcommittee for China and the Russian Federation, in the framework of the mechanism for regular meetings between the countries' Prime Ministers, to carry out mutually beneficial cooperation in the development and use of the Arctic, to protect the Arctic ecosystem, to promote the use of the Arctic Passage as an important international transportation corridor and to encourage the two countries' enterprises to strengthen cooperation in increasing the volume of Arctic Passage traffic and in building the Arctic Passage logistics infrastructure; and to strengthen cooperation in polar waterway use and polar shipping construction.
- To actively support local and border cooperation and expand comprehensive exchanges between the local governments of the two countries; in the framework of the preferential system in the far east of the Russian Federation, to strengthen investment cooperation according to the principles of marketization and commercialization, and to carry out industrial and high-tech cooperation; following the principles of good-neighbourliness and respect for national sovereignty, to jointly develop Heixiazi Island (Bolshoy Ussuriysky Island); to accelerate consultations on the draft text of an intergovernmental agreement between China and the Russian Federation on navigation in the waters around Heixiazi Island (Tarabarov Island and Bolshoy Ussuriysky Island); and to engage in a constructive dialogue with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the navigation of Chinese vessels on the lower Tumen River.
- To strengthen cooperation in environmental protection and strengthen cooperation in the protection of transboundary water bodies, environmental pollution emergency liaison, biodiversity protection and solid waste disposal.
- To continue close cooperation to improve the environmental quality of the border areas between the two countries.
- To continue to strengthen cooperation between the Eurasian Economic Union and China by implementing the Economic and Trade Cooperation Agreement between the Union and its States parties and the People's Republic of China, signed on 17 May 2018, and the integration of the Union's development plans with the Belt and Road Initiative, with a view to deepening comprehensive cooperation and strengthening transport links in Eurasia.
- To continue to implement the consensus of the two Heads of State on the parallel and coordinated construction and development of the Belt and Road Initiative and the Greater Eurasian Partnership and to create the conditions for the independent and steady economic and social development of Asian and European countries.
- To continue to carry out trilateral cooperation between China, the Russian Federation and Mongolia, in accordance with the Medium-term Roadmap for the Development of Trilateral Cooperation among China, Mongolia and the Russian Federation and the Outline for the Planning of the Construction of a China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor.

IV

The Parties believe that people-to-people exchanges are of great importance and far-reaching significance for enhancing mutual understanding, carrying forward the tradition of good-neighbourliness and friendship, continuing the friendship between the two peoples from generation to generation and consolidating the social foundation of bilateral relations. They agree to make joint efforts to actively expand people-to-people cooperation between the two countries, increase the level of cooperation and expand cooperative achievements. To this end, they agree:

- To continue to strengthen educational cooperation and improve the legislative basis for it, to promote the expansion of study abroad exchanges in both directions, to improve the quality of Chinese language teaching in the Russian Federation and of Russian language teaching in China, to encourage educational institutions to expand exchanges and cooperation in operating schools, to carry out joint training of high-level personnel and joint scientific research, to support cooperation in basic research fields among universities, to support alliances of similar universities and secondary schools to carry out activities together and to strengthen cooperation in vocational and digital education.
- To strengthen scientific and technological exchanges, to give full play to the potential for cooperation in basic and applied research, to expand cooperation in the framework of large scientific facilities' activities, to support the co-construction of modern laboratories and advanced scientific research centres, to support bilateral initiatives for the scientific and technological development of the two countries, to promote personnel exchanges and to carry out interdisciplinary climate change research.
- To make full use of the opportunity of the 2024–2025 China-Russia Years of Culture to carry out comprehensive exchanges involving artistic performances, museums, libraries, cultural heritage, art education and the creative sectors, to expand areas of cultural exchange and actively promote the participation of the two countries' local youth and cultural workers, to continue to hold cultural festivals, library forums and events involving cultural collections and to encourage research on new initiatives, such as the International Pop Music Competition. The Parties believe that cultural diversity and the uniqueness of civilizations are the foundations of a multipolar world and will conduct exchanges, cooperation and mutual learning on this basis, will oppose the politicization of culture and the discriminatory and exclusive “superior civilization theory” and “elimination of culture” and destruction of memorials and religious facilities by some countries and nationalities, and they will promote the identification of more countries with traditional moral concepts.
- To hold a dialogue on the preservation, study, restoration and use of historical and religious facilities, martyrs' memorials and historical and cultural heritage.
- To promote cooperation in the cinema sector, including support from China for the establishment by the Russian Federation of a Eurasian film academy and of the Eurasian film awards and to actively consider selecting films to participate in such events.
- To continuously promote multifaceted cooperation in the field of public health, in particular in disaster medicine, epidemiology, oncology and nuclear medicine, ophthalmology, pharmacology, maternal and child health; employ advanced modern medical technology; and train high-level qualified medical personnel.
- To carry out cooperation in the fields of infectious disease prevention and cross-border control of communicable diseases, to expand early warning capabilities

and responses to biological threats, to safeguard national sovereignty in the field of biology in the two countries and to attach great importance to relevant cooperation in the border areas between them.

- To highly value the achievements of the 2022–2023 Sports Exchange Year between China and the Russian Federation, to continue practical cooperation in the field of sports and to step up exchanges across all projects. China highly values the hosting by the Russian Federation of the first Games of the Future, in Kazan in 2024, and supports its hosting of the BRICS Games. The Parties oppose the politicization of sports and any discrimination against athletes on the grounds of nationality, language, religion, political or other beliefs, race or social origin, and they call on the international community to develop international sports cooperation on an equal footing, in accordance with the Olympic spirit and principles.
- To expand cooperation in the field of tourism, to create favourable conditions for increasing the number of tourist trips between the two countries and to promote the development of cross-border tourism; to jointly implement the Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Russian Federation on the Mutual Exemption of Tourist Groups from Visa Requirements, signed on 29 February 2000, and to accelerate negotiations aimed at revising the Agreement.
- To strengthen media exchanges between the two countries, to promote exchanges of personnel at all levels, to support pragmatic and professional dialogue, to actively carry out cooperation on high-quality content, to tap the potential of cooperation between new media and new technologies in the field of mass media and to objectively and comprehensively report major global events and disseminate factual information in the arena of international public opinion. The Parties agree to continue to promote the exchange of knowledge and cooperation in the translation of books and among the publishing institutions of the two countries and to promote the broadcasting of each other's television channels and programmes.
- To support cooperation between archive services, including the exchange of advanced experience and archival information, the joint preparation of archive publications and the implementation of exhibits on the history of the two countries and of their bilateral relations.
- To support the work of the China-Russian Federation Friendship, Peace and Development Committee, to encourage cooperation through friendship associations and other non-governmental friendship organizations, to promote informal exchanges and deepen mutual understanding between the peoples of China and the Russian Federation and to strengthen exchanges between the specialized think tanks of the two countries.
- To strengthen cooperation in the field of youth, develop spiritual, moral and patriotic education, shape ideas about traditional values, support youth entrepreneurship and innovation, voluntary service and greater creativity. In order to consolidate and enrich the achievements of the World Festival of Youth and the World Youth Development Forum, they will continue to step up youth exchanges at all levels, collaborate on multilateral youth platforms and promote common positions on international cooperation.

V

The Parties reaffirm their commitment to building a more just and stable multipolar international structure; they unconditionally and fully respect and abide by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and defend genuine multilateralism. They emphasize the need to further strengthen the work of the Group of Friends in Defence of the Charter of the United Nations.

The Parties agree to strengthen bilateral cooperation within the framework of the United Nations, including the General Assembly and the Security Council, and to strengthen coordination when discussing important international issues in the various United Nations bodies.

The Parties agree to continue to make joint efforts to promote constructive dialogue and cooperation among all parties in multilateral human rights activities, to advocate for common values of all humankind, to oppose the politicization of human rights, double standards and interference in the internal affairs of other States through the exploitation of human rights questions and to jointly promote the healthy development of all aspects of the international human rights agenda.

In order to improve health for all, the Parties will continue to work closely on global health issues, including support for the role of the World Health Organization and opposition to the politicization of its work.

The Parties are determined to promote an open, transparent, inclusive and non-discriminatory multilateral trading system based on the rules of the World Trade Organization (WTO). They agree to strengthen cooperation in the WTO framework, to push forward WTO reform, including a resumption of the normal operation of the dispute settlement mechanism, and to promote the implementation of the outcomes of the thirteenth WTO Ministerial Conference. They oppose the politicization of international economic relations, including in the work of multilateral organizations in the fields of trade, finance, energy and transportation, which will lead to the fragmentation of global trade, protectionism and unfair competition.

The Parties condemn unilateral actions that bypass the United Nations Security Council, that violate international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, and that undermine the conscience of justice, as well as unilateral measures that violate WTO rules. Restrictive measures that violate WTO rules hinder the development of free trade and have a negative impact on global industrial supply chains. China and the Russian Federation are firmly opposed to this.

In addition, the Parties stress that they agree to strengthen cooperation in multilateral platforms in professional fields, to promote common positions and to oppose the politicization of the work of international organizations.

VI

The Parties believe that cooperation in the framework of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) is an important direction for strengthening the comprehensive strategic partnership of cooperation between the two countries. They will continue to work together to build the Shanghai Cooperation Organization into an authoritative and influential multilateral organization so that it can play a greater role in building a new, just and stable multipolar international structure.

The Parties will cooperate with other SCO member States to improve the work of the Organization, tap the potential of cooperation in the political, security,

economic and cultural fields, and make Eurasia a common home of peace, stability, mutual trust, development and prosperity.

China fully supports the Russian Federation in its Chairmanship of BRICS and in its organization of the sixteenth BRICS Summit in 2024.

The Parties agree to work with other BRICS members to implement the consensus reached at previous meetings of BRICS leaders, to promote the integration of new members into existing BRICS cooperation mechanisms and to explore cooperation models among BRICS partners. They will continue to uphold the BRICS spirit, strengthen the voice of the BRICS mechanism in international affairs and in international agenda-setting and actively carry out BRICS Plus cooperation and conduct BRICS side dialogues.

The Parties will promote a higher level of cooperation among BRICS countries in the international arena, including by strengthening cooperation among them in trade, the digital economy and public health, and will effectively promote discussions on the use of local currencies for the settlement and payment platforms for trade among the BRICS countries.

The Parties believe that the role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as a universal platform for intergovernmental and people-to-people exchanges should be further strengthened, promoting a respectful and professional dialogue in that forum and effective communication among member States, achieving consensus and strengthening solidarity.

The Parties highly appreciate the constructive cooperation between China and the Russian Federation in the Group of 20 (G20) and reiterate their agreement to continue to strengthen cooperation under this mechanism, to promote inclusive economic globalization, to take balanced and consensus-based actions to address outstanding economic and financial challenges, to promote the development of the global governance system in a more just direction and to enhance the representation of the countries of the Global South in the global economic governance system. They welcome the African Union as a full member of the G20 and agree to work together constructively for the interests of emerging markets and developing countries.

The Parties will continue to carry out close and mutually beneficial cooperation in the framework of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum, to promote the comprehensive and balanced implementation of the APEC Putrajaya Vision 2040 and to promote the building of an Asia-Pacific community. To this end, they agree to further advocate common positions of principle, to promote the construction of an open world economy, to advance the process of economic integration in the Asia and Pacific region, to promote trade and investment liberalization and facilitation, to ensure the stability and smoothness of cross-border industrial supply chains and to promote the digital green transformation and sustainable development of the Asia and Pacific region for the benefit of its people.

The Russian Federation highly values the Global Development Initiative and will continue to participate in the work of the Group of Friends of the Global Development Initiative. The Parties will continue to encourage the international community to focus on development issues, to increase investment in development, to strengthen practical cooperation and to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development of the United Nations.

VII

The Parties note that, at present, regional and global conflicts are continuing, the international security environment is unstable and growing confrontation between

States, including nuclear-weapon States, is resulting in increasing strategic risks. They express concern about the international security situation.

The Parties reaffirm their commitment to the Joint Statement of the Leaders of the Five Nuclear-Weapon States on Preventing Nuclear War and Avoiding Arms Races issued on 3 January 2022, in particular the idea that nuclear war cannot be won or fought, and reiterate their call on all participants in the Joint Statement to effectively abide by it.

The Parties believe that all nuclear-weapon States should uphold the principles of global strategic stability and equal and indivisible security and should refrain from infringing upon each other's vital interests by expanding military alliances and establishing military bases close to the borders of other nuclear-weapon States, in particular by pre-positioning nuclear weapons, their delivery vehicles and other strategic military facilities. Comprehensive measures must be taken to prevent direct military confrontation between nuclear-weapon States, with an emphasis on eliminating underlying friction in the field of security.

China and the Russian Federation support the success of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) review process, and at the same time oppose attempts to use the Non-Proliferation Treaty and its review process for political purposes unrelated to the content of the treaty.

The Parties reiterate their serious concern about attempts by the United States of America to undermine strategic stability in order to maintain its absolute military superiority, specifically including its establishment of a global anti-missile system and deployment of anti-missile systems around the world and in space, its strengthening of the ability of high-precision non-nuclear weapons to neutralize others' military operations and its development of "decapitation strike" capabilities, its strengthening of the "nuclear sharing" arrangements of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in Europe and its provision of "extended deterrence" to individual allies. Australia, a party to the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty, is building infrastructure that may be used to support the operations of the nuclear forces of the United States and the United Kingdom, is cooperating with them in developing nuclear submarines and is implementing plans to deploy land-based medium- and short-range missiles in the Asia and Pacific region and in Europe and to provide them to their allies.

The Parties express serious concern that the United States, under the pretext of conducting with its allies joint exercises clearly aimed at China and the Russian Federation, has begun to take action to deploy land-based intermediate guidance systems in the Asia and Pacific region. It has also claimed that it will continue to promote the above practices and eventually realize its intention to deploy missiles on a regular basis around the world. The Parties express their strongest condemnation of such measures, which are extremely detrimental to regional stability and pose a direct security threat to China and the Russian Federation, and will strengthen their coordination and cooperation to deal with the counterproductive and adversarial so-called "dual containment" policy of the United States towards China and the Russian Federation.

The Parties reaffirm that the Biological Weapons Convention should be fully respected and continuously strengthened and institutionalized through a legally binding protocol containing an effective verification mechanism. They call upon the United States to refrain from engaging in any biological military activities inside or outside its territory that threaten the security of other countries and their regions.

The Parties oppose attempts by individual countries to use outer space for armed confrontation and oppose security policies and activities aimed at achieving military

superiority and defining and using outer space as “an area of combat operations”. They advocate the early beginning of negotiations on a multilateral, legally binding instrument, based on the draft treaty on the prevention of the placement of weapons in outer space and of the threat or use of force against outer space objects proposed by China and the Russian Federation, so as to provide fundamental and reliable guarantees preventing an arms race in outer space, the weaponization of outer space and the threat or use of force against outer space objects or with the aid of outer space objects. In order to maintain world peace, ensure equal and indivisible security for all countries and enhance predictability and sustainability in the exploration and peaceful use of outer space by all countries, they agree to promote a global international initiative/political commitment not to be the first to deploy weapons in outer space.

The Parties are committed to the goal of a world free of chemical weapons and express deep concern about the politicization of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons. They note that the Chemical Weapons Convention, as an important mechanism in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation, should be fully observed. They urge Japan to fully, completely and accurately implement the Destruction Plan beyond the Year 2022 for the Chemical Weapons Abandoned by Japan in the People’s Republic of China and to destroy the chemical weapons abandoned in China as soon as possible.

The Parties will continue to coordinate their actions on the issue of chemical weapons disarmament and non-proliferation and commit to reviving the authority of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and to restoring the non-politicized, technical nature of its work.

The Parties reaffirm their commitment to export control obligations under the Non-Proliferation Treaty, the Biological Weapons Convention and the Chemical Weapons Convention and oppose the replacement of non-proliferation initiatives with hypocritical political objectives, the politicization and weaponization of non-proliferation export controls that serve a country’s short-sighted interests and the implementation of illegal unilateral restrictive measures.

The Parties reaffirm their commitment to promoting the full and effective implementation of the United Nations General Assembly resolution on promoting international cooperation on peaceful uses in the context of international security,

The Parties agree to strengthen cooperation in combating international terrorism and extremism and to adopt a zero-tolerance attitude towards the “three evils”, including the East Turkestan Islamic Movement; at the same time, they agree to further strengthen cooperation in combating transnational organized crime, corruption and illegal trafficking in drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors and to jointly address other new challenges and threats.

The Parties attach great importance to artificial intelligence (AI) and agree to strengthen exchanges and cooperation in the development, security and governance of AI. The Russian Federation welcomes the proposal put forward by China of the Global AI Governance Initiative, and China welcomes the proposal put forward by the Russian Federation of governance guidelines in the field of AI. The Parties agree to establish and make good use of regular consultation mechanisms to strengthen cooperation on AI and open source technologies, to coordinate positions when considering AI regulatory issues on international platforms and to support each other’s international conferences on AI.

The Parties reaffirm their common position on maintaining security in the field of information and communication technology and agree to cooperate to address various cybersecurity risks, including those related to AI. They encourage the global, joint promotion of the healthy development of AI, the sharing of the benefits of AI, a

strengthening of international cooperation in AI capacity building, proper handling of the military application of AI and support for exchanges and cooperation related to AI in the United Nations, in the International Telecommunication Union, among the BRICS countries, in the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, in the International Organization for Standardization and on other platforms. They oppose the use of technological monopolies and unilateral coercive measures to maliciously obstruct the development of AI in other countries and to block the global AI supply chain.

The Parties affirm the leading role of the United Nations in formulating common rules in the field of international information security and support the United Nations open-ended working group on security of and in the use of information and communications technologies 2021–2025 as an irreplaceable global negotiating platform in this field, and they support its regular work. They point out that a new and responsible code of conduct for States in the information space should be developed, in particular with universal legal instruments, which can lay the foundation for the establishment of an international legal mediation mechanism in the information space aimed at preventing conflicts between States, and which can contribute to the establishment of a peaceful, open, secure, stable, interoperable and accessible information and communication technology environment. They consider that United Nations General Assembly resolution 74/247 should be implemented, with the elaboration of a comprehensive international convention against the use of information and communication technologies for criminal purposes in the framework of the United Nations ad hoc committee established pursuant to the resolution.

The Parties support the establishment of a multilateral, democratic and transparent global Internet governance system so as to ensure the security and stability of national network systems.

The Parties agree to strengthen cooperation under the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, among the BRICS countries and in other multilateral mechanisms. Their respective competent departments agree to strengthen their bilateral cooperation in the field of international information security within the framework of existing legal treaties.

VIII

The Parties are taking measures to address climate change and reaffirm their commitment to the objectives, principles and institutional framework of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Paris Agreement, in particular the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. They stress that financial support from developed countries to developing countries is crucial to slow down the increase in global average temperature and to adapt to the negative effects of global climate change. They oppose the establishment of trade barriers and the association of climate issues with threats to international peace and security under the pretext of addressing climate change.

The Parties welcome the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework adopted at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity hosted by China and agree to promote harmonious development between man and nature and to contribute to global sustainable development.

The Parties are determined to step up efforts to combat plastic waste pollution on a basis of respect for the national conditions and sovereignty of each country and are working with all parties to develop legally binding instruments to address environmental pollution caused by plastic waste, including marine pollution.

The Parties express their serious concern about the discharge by Japan of Fukushima nuclear-contaminated water into the sea and call upon Japan to dispose of Fukushima nuclear-contaminated water safely and responsibly, to accept strict international monitoring and to respect the respective countries calls for independent monitoring.

IX

The Russian Federation positively assesses the objective and just position of China on the Ukraine issue and agrees that the crisis must be resolved on the basis of full and complete compliance with the Charter of the United Nations.

The Russian Federation welcomes the willingness of China to play a constructive role in resolving the Ukraine crisis through political and diplomatic channels.

The Parties point out that any actions that prolong the war and further escalate the conflict must be halted and call for preventing the crisis from getting out of control. They stress that dialogue is a good way to resolve the crisis in Ukraine.

The Parties believe that in order to resolve the crisis in Ukraine with steady steps, it is necessary to eliminate its root causes, to strictly adhere to the principle of indivisibility of security and to take into account the legitimate security interests and concerns of all countries.

X

The Parties believe that peoples of all countries share the same destiny and that no country should seek its own security at the expense of the security of others. They express concern about the real challenges to international and regional security and point out that, in the current geopolitical context, it is necessary to explore the establishment of a sustainable security system in the Eurasian space, based on the principle of equal and indivisible security.

The Parties call on the relevant States and organizations to stop adopting confrontational policies and interfering in the internal affairs of other States, undermining the existing security structure, building “small yard, high fence” barriers between countries, stirring up regional tensions and promoting confrontation between camps.

The Parties oppose the patchwork of closed and exclusive bloc structures in Asia and the Pacific, especially military alliances against any third party. They point out that the Indo-Pacific Strategy of the United States and the destructive moves by NATO in the Asia and Pacific region have a negative impact on peace and stability there.

The Parties express grave concern about the consequences for strategic stability in the Asia and Pacific region of the trilateral security partnership between Australia, the United Kingdom and the United States (AUKUS).

The Parties will strengthen cooperation and coordination with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), will continue to work together to consolidate the Association’s central position in the multilateral architecture of the Asia and Pacific region and to enhance the effectiveness of the Association’s leading mechanisms, such as the East Asia Summit and the ASEAN Regional Forum.

The Russian Federation supports the joint maintenance of peace and stability in the South China Sea by China and the ASEAN countries. The Parties believe that the South China Sea question should be resolved through negotiations and consultations between the countries directly concerned, and they firmly oppose extraterritorial intervention in the South China Sea. The Russian Federation supports the full and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea by China and the ASEAN countries and welcomes the early conclusion of a code of conduct in the South China Sea.

The Parties oppose the hegemonic actions of the United States aimed at changing the balance of power in north-east Asia by expanding its military strength and piecing together military blocs. The United States adheres to a cold war mentality and a model based on camp confrontation, placing the security of “small groups” above regional security and stability, endangering the security of all countries in the region. The United States should stop such practices.

The Parties oppose the escalation of tensions on the Korean Peninsula resulting from the military deterrent actions of the United States and its allies, which provoke confrontation with the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and may lead to armed conflict. They urge the United States to take effective measures to ease military tensions and create favourable conditions, to renounce the use of intimidation, sanctions and repression measures and to bring the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and the other countries concerned to resume the negotiation process based on the principles of mutual respect and consideration of each other’s security concerns. The Parties reiterate that political and diplomatic means are the only way to solve all problems on the peninsula and call on the international community to support the constructive joint initiative of China and the Russian Federation.

The Parties advocate the maintenance of peace and stability in the Middle East and oppose interference in the internal affairs of the countries in the region. They support a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the Palestine question based on recognized international law, with the two-State solution as a key element, and look forward to the establishment of an independent Palestinian State living side by side in peace and security with Israel, on the basis of the 1967 borders and with East Jerusalem as its capital.

The Parties support the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Syrian Arab Republic and Libya. They advocate a political settlement led and owned by the peoples of the two countries themselves.

The Parties will actively cooperate to consolidate security in the Gulf region, and they encourage the countries of the region to enhance mutual trust and achieve sustainable development.

The Parties agree to strengthen cooperation on Afghan affairs at the bilateral level and under multilateral mechanisms, to push for Afghanistan to become an independent, neutral, unified and peaceful country, free of terrorism and drugs and living in harmony with all neighbouring States. They attach great importance to and support for the positive and constructive role played by regional platforms, such as the Meeting of Foreign Ministers of Afghanistan’s Neighbouring States, the Moscow format consultations on Afghanistan, the four-State mechanism involving China, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan and the Russian Federation and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, in politically resolving the Afghan question.

The Parties emphasize that the United States and NATO, as they are responsible for the 20-year invasion and occupation of Afghanistan, should not attempt to again deploy their military to Afghanistan and adjacent regions, but that they must bear the primary responsibility for that country’s current economic difficulties and hardship

and must cover the main expenses for its reconstruction and take all necessary measures to lift the freeze on its State assets.

The Parties believe that the Collective Security Treaty Organization and the Commonwealth of Independent States play an important role in maintaining regional stability and combating cross-border threats and challenges such as international terrorism, illegal drug production and trafficking and organized crime. They stress the potential for cooperation between China and the Organization in maintaining peace and security in the Eurasian region and in jointly addressing external challenges.

In order to develop friendly, stable and prosperous relations with neighbouring countries, the Parties will continue to carry out mutually beneficial cooperation with Central Asian countries and strengthen cooperation within international organizations and multilateral mechanisms such as the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia and the United Nations.

The Parties agree that peace, stability and the genuine independence of African countries are the foundation for the development and prosperity of the African continent. They call for maintaining a healthy atmosphere of international cooperation with Africa. To this end, they will continue to strengthen communication and cooperation on African affairs and to contribute to supporting African countries as they solve African problems in an African way.

The Parties will continue to strengthen strategic cooperation on Latin American and Caribbean affairs. They hope to strengthen cooperation in various fields with the relevant countries and mechanisms in Latin America and the Caribbean, including but not limited to regional organizations such as the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), the Pacific Ocean Alliance (POA), the Andean Community, the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America, the Central American Integration System (SICA) and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), as well as with international organizations such as the United Nations, the Group of 20 and BRICS.

The Parties maintain that the Arctic should continue to be a place of peace, stability, constructive dialogue and mutually beneficial cooperation and that military and political tensions should not be created in the region.

President of the People's Republic of China
Xi Jinping

President of the Russian Federation
V. V. Putin

Beijing, 16 May 2024