

**Joint Statement between the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation on Deepening the Comprehensive Strategic Partnership of Coordination for a New Era on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries (full text)**  
**16 May 2024, Beijing**

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

**ONE**

In 2024, China and Russia grandly celebrated the 75th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Over the past 75 years, China-Russia relations have undergone an extraordinary development journey. The Soviet Union 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 legitimate successor to the Soviet Union and reaffirmed its willingness to develop China-Russia relations on the basis of equality, mutual respect, and mutually beneficial cooperation. The Treaty of Good-Neighborliness and Friendly Cooperation between the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation, signed on July 16, 2001, laid a solid foundation for continuously and comprehensively strengthening China-Russia relations. The positioning of bilateral relations has been continuously elevated, reaching the highest level in history: a comprehensive strategic partnership of coordination for a new era. Through the unremitting efforts of both sides, China-Russia relations, guided by the national interests of the two countries and upheld by the spirit of permanent good-neighborliness and friendship, have maintained healthy and stable development.

Both sides pointed out that the current China-Russia relationship surpasses the military-political alliance model of the Cold War era and is characterized by non-alliance, non-confrontation, and not targeting third parties. Facing a turbulent and changing world pattern, China-Russia relations have withstood the test of international vicissitudes, highlighting their stable and resilient characteristics, and are currently at the best level in history. Both sides emphasized that developing the China-Russia comprehensive strategic partnership of coordination for a new era is in line with the fundamental interests of the two countries and their peoples, is not a temporary expedient, and is not affected by any single event. It has strong intrinsic motivation and independent value. Both sides resolutely defend their legitimate rights and interests, oppose any attempt to obstruct the normal development of bilateral relations, interfere in each other's internal affairs, or restrict the economic,

technological, and international space of the two countries.

Both sides reaffirmed that China and Russia always regard each other as priority cooperation partners, always adhere to mutual respect, treat each other as equals, and pursue win-win cooperation. They always uphold the Charter of the United Nations, international law, and the basic norms of international relations, becoming a model of great power relations and the largest neighbor-to-neighbor relationship in today's world. Both sides are willing to further deepen comprehensive strategic coordination, firmly support each other on issues concerning each other's sovereignty, territorial integrity, security, and development, and effectively leverage their respective advantages to maintain national security and stability and promote development and rejuvenation. Both sides will follow the principles determined in the Treaty of Good-Neighborliness and Friendly Cooperation between China and Russia signed on July 16, 2001, as well as other bilateral documents and statements, to carry out high-quality, high-level mutually beneficial cooperation in various fields.

China welcomed the successful presidential election in the Russian Federation in March 2024, considering the election to be highly organized, open, objective, and national in nature. The results fully demonstrate the broad support for the national policies pursued by the Russian government and developing friendly relations with the People's Republic of China is an important component of Russian foreign policy.

China strongly condemned the organizers, perpetrators, and planners of the inhumane terrorist attack in Moscow Oblast on March 22, 2024, stating that attacks on civilians are completely unacceptable and supporting Russia in resolutely combating terrorist and extremist forces to maintain national peace and stability.

Russia reiterated its adherence to the one-China principle, recognizing Taiwan as an inalienable part of the People's Republic of China, and opposed any form of "Taiwan independence." Russia firmly supports China's efforts to safeguard its national sovereignty and territorial integrity and achieve national reunification. China supports Russia in maintaining national security and stability, prosperity, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and opposes external forces interfering in Russia's internal affairs.

Both sides pointed out that the current major changes in the world are accelerating, with the status and strength of emerging powers in the "Global South" countries and regions continuously increasing, and the trend of world multipolarity accelerating. These objective factors accelerate the redistribution of development potential, resources, and opportunities, favoring emerging markets and developing countries, promoting the democratization of

international relations and international fairness and justice. Countries adhering to hegemonism and power politics run counter to this, attempting to replace and subvert the recognized international order based on international law with a "rules-based order." Both sides emphasized that the concept of building a community with a shared future for mankind and a series of global initiatives proposed by China have significant positive significance.

As independent forces in the process of establishing a multipolar world, China and Russia will fully tap the potential of bilateral relations, promote the realization of an equal and orderly multipolar world and the democratization of international relations, and gather strength to build a just and reasonable multipolar world.

Both sides believe that all countries have the right to independently choose their development models and political, economic, and social systems based on their national conditions and the will of their people, oppose interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, and oppose unilateral sanctions and "long-arm jurisdiction" without the basis of international law and authorization by the Security Council. Both sides pointed out that neo-colonialism and hegemonism completely violate the current trend of the times and called for equal dialogue, development of partnership, and promotion of civilizational exchanges and mutual learning.

Both sides will continue to resolutely defend the outcomes of the Second World War and the post-war world order enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, opposing any denial, distortion, and falsification of the history of the Second World War. Both sides pointed out that correct historical education is necessary to protect the world's anti-fascist memorial facilities from desecration or destruction and strongly condemn attempts to glorify or revive Nazism and militarism. Both sides plan to grandly celebrate the 80th anniversary of the victory of the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the Soviet Union's Great Patriotic War in 2025, jointly promoting the correct view of World War II history.

## **TWO**

Both sides will be guided by head-of-state diplomacy to promote the all-round development of the China-Russia comprehensive strategic partnership of coordination for a new era. Both sides will fully implement the important consensus reached by the two heads of state, continue to maintain close high-level exchanges, ensure the smooth operation of government, local and civil communication mechanisms, and actively explore the creation of new cooperation channels.

Both sides will continue to carry out exchanges between the leaders of the legislative bodies of the two countries, deepen cooperation between the China-Russia parliamentary

cooperation committees, joint working groups, and special committees, and maintain exchanges and cooperation between the General Offices of the CPC Central Committee and the Office of the President of the Russian Federation. Both sides will promote mutual trust dialogue within the framework of strategic security consultations and law enforcement security cooperation mechanisms and promote exchanges between political parties, academia, and civil society.

Both sides are pleased to note that the two countries are steadily advancing defense cooperation based on high-level strategic mutual trust, effectively safeguarding regional and global security. Both sides will further deepen military mutual trust and cooperation, expand the scale of joint training and exercises, regularly organize joint maritime and air patrols, strengthen coordination and cooperation within bilateral and multilateral frameworks, and continuously improve the capability and level of jointly responding to risks and challenges.

Both sides attach great importance to cooperation in law enforcement and security and are willing to strengthen cooperation in combating terrorism, separatism, extremism, and transnational organized crime within bilateral and multilateral frameworks such as the United Nations, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and BRICS. Both sides are committed to strengthening border cooperation between local law enforcement departments.

Both sides pointed out that using multilateral or national judiciary or providing assistance to foreign judicial institutions or multilateral legal mechanisms to interfere in the sovereign affairs of countries is unacceptable and expressed deep concern over the increasing politicization of international criminal justice and violations of human rights and sovereign immunity. Both sides believe that any measures taken by any country or group to this end are illegal, violate recognized norms of international law, and will damage the international community's ability to combat crime.

Both sides believe that, according to the basic principles of international law on sovereign equality, it is necessary to strictly abide by the international obligations related to the immunity of states and their property (including sovereign reserves). Both sides condemned the attempts to confiscate foreign assets and property and emphasized that affected countries have the right to take countermeasures in accordance with international law. Both sides are determined to protect each other's national property in their own countries and ensure the security, inviolability, and timely return of the other country's national property during its temporary stay in their country.

Both sides plan to improve the mechanism for recognizing and enforcing legal judgments as stipulated in the Treaty between the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation on Mutual Legal Assistance in Civil and Criminal Matters, signed on June 19, 1992.

Both sides will continue to strengthen pragmatic cooperation in emergency management, carry out cooperation in disaster prevention and mitigation, disaster relief, and safety production in areas such as space monitoring and aviation rescue technology, and organize joint rescue exercises and training.

### **THREE**

Both sides believe that China-Russia practical cooperation is an important factor in promoting the economic and social development and common prosperity of the two countries, ensuring technological progress and national economic sovereignty, realizing national modernization, enhancing people's well-being, and maintaining global economic stability and sustainability. Both sides are willing to promote inclusive and sustainable economic globalization. Both sides are satisfied to see that China-Russia practical cooperation in various fields is continuously advancing and achieving positive results. Both sides are willing to continue to deepen cooperation in various fields in accordance with the principle of mutual benefit and win-win, work closely together, jointly overcome external challenges and unfavorable factors, improve the efficiency of bilateral cooperation, and achieve stable and high-quality development of cooperation. To this end, the two sides agreed:

- According to 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 China-Russia Economic Cooperation Priorities until 2030, vigorously promote high-quality development in various fields of cooperation.
- Continue to expand the scale of bilateral trade, optimize the trade structure, deepen cooperation in service trade, e-commerce, digital economy, and sustainable development, and jointly maintain the stability and security of industrial and supply chains.
- Welcome the holding of the 8th China-Russia Expo in Harbin, China, and support representatives from all sectors of China and Russia to participate in important forums and exhibitions held in both countries.
- Continuously improve the level of bilateral investment cooperation, jointly promote the implementation of major cooperation projects, protect the rights and interests of

investors, and create fair and just conditions for investment. Actively play the role of bilateral investment coordination mechanisms. Expedite the upgrading of the Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Russian Federation on the Promotion and Reciprocal Protection of Investments.

- Accelerate the formulation and approval of a new Outline of China-Russia Investment Cooperation Planning in 2024, fully promote the implementation of the Outline, and enhance the effectiveness of bilateral investment cooperation.
- Continue to consolidate and achieve high-level development of China-Russia energy strategic cooperation, ensuring the economic and energy security of both countries. Strive to ensure the stability and sustainability of the international energy market, maintain the stability and resilience of the global energy industrial and supply chains. Conduct cooperation in areas such as oil, natural gas, liquefied natural gas, coal, and electricity based on market principles, ensure the stable operation of relevant cross-border infrastructure, and ensure unimpeded energy transportation. Jointly promote the implementation of large-scale energy projects by Chinese and Russian enterprises, and deepen cooperation in promising fields such as renewable energy, hydrogen energy, and the carbon market.
- Based on the successful implementation and ongoing projects, deepen cooperation in the field of civil nuclear energy following the principle of mutual benefit and balanced interests, including thermonuclear fusion, fast neutron reactors, closed nuclear fuel cycles, and explore cooperation in the front end of the nuclear fuel cycle and the joint construction of nuclear power plants through package deals.
- Increase the share of local currencies in bilateral trade, financing, and other economic activities. Improve the financial infrastructure of both countries, and facilitate the settlement channels for business entities between the two countries. Strengthen regulatory cooperation between the banking and insurance industries of China and Russia, promote the stable development of banks and insurance institutions established in each other's countries, encourage two-way investment, and issue bonds in each other's financial markets under market principles. Support further cooperation in insurance, reinsurance, and improving payment convenience to create favorable conditions for the growth of mutual tourist flows. Actively promote pragmatic cooperation in mutually beneficial areas based on mutual recognition of accounting standards (in bond issuance), auditing standards, and audit supervision between China

and Russia.

- Carry out China-Russia financial intelligence cooperation to jointly prevent risks such as money laundering and terrorist financing, and continue to strengthen cooperation within the multilateral anti-money laundering framework.
- Enhance the level of cooperation in the industrial and innovation fields, jointly develop advanced industries, strengthen technology and production cooperation, including civil aviation manufacturing, shipbuilding, automobile manufacturing, equipment manufacturing, electronics industry, metallurgy, iron ore mining, chemical industry, and forest industry. Create favorable conditions for the implementation of prospective projects in priority areas for both parties, expand the trade of industrial products and increase their share in bilateral trade, and promote the modernization process of the two countries' industries.
- Conduct mutually beneficial cooperation in the field of information and communication technology, including artificial intelligence, communication, software, the Internet of Things, open source, network and data security, video games, radio frequency coordination, vocational education, and professional scientific research.
- Consolidate the long-term partnership in the space field between both parties, implement major space programs in line with China-Russia common interests, promote cooperation in lunar and deep space exploration including the construction of the International Lunar Research Station, and strengthen the application cooperation of the BeiDou and GLONASS satellite navigation systems.
- Tap the enormous potential of agricultural cooperation, expand mutual market access for agricultural products between the two countries, increase the trade levels of soybeans and their processed products, pork, aquatic products, grains, oils, fruits and nuts, and other agricultural and food products. Deepen agricultural investment cooperation, continue to explore the establishment of China-Russia agricultural cooperation pilot demonstration zones in Russia's Far East and other regions.
- Deepen cooperation in transportation and logistics and ports, build stable, unimpeded, and sustainable transportation and logistics corridors, and develop direct or transit transportation routes between the two countries. Simultaneously strengthen the construction of border port infrastructure, standardize port management, improve port inspection efficiency and clearance capabilities, and ensure smooth passenger and

cargo exchanges in both directions. Enhance the customs clearance capacity and transportation capacity of the China-Europe freight trains passing through Russia, jointly ensure the safe and efficient transportation of goods. Promote the development of aviation transportation from the strategic significance of the China-Russia partnership, encourage the increase of more air routes and flights by both countries' airlines in a standardized manner, and cover more regions.

- Strengthen cooperation in the customs field, focusing on promoting exchange and cooperation on the “single window” for international trade, applying modern supervision mechanisms and automated management processes, further promoting trade exchanges, improving the transparency of import and export business, and effectively combating customs violations.
- Strengthen the exchange of experience and practical sharing in the protection and utilization of intellectual property, fully leverage the important role of intellectual property in promoting technological innovation and economic and social development.
- Strengthen mutually beneficial cooperation in competition policy, including cooperation in law enforcement and protection of competition rules in commodity markets (including digital commodity markets), creating favorable conditions for bilateral economic and trade cooperation.
- Further promote cooperation in industry, infrastructure, housing, and urban development.
- Establish a sub-committee on China-Russia Arctic Route Cooperation under the framework of the China-Russia Prime Ministers’ Regular Meeting Committee, conduct mutually beneficial cooperation in Arctic development and utilization, protect the Arctic ecological system, promote the Arctic Route as an important international transport corridor, and encourage companies from both countries to strengthen cooperation in increasing the Arctic Route’s transport capacity and building Arctic Route logistics infrastructure. Deepen cooperation in polar ship technology and construction.
- Actively support local and border cooperation, expand comprehensive exchanges between the two countries' localities. Strengthen investment cooperation in the Russian Far East under the framework of preferential policies, and carry out industrial and high-tech industry cooperation production based on marketization and commercialization principles. Jointly develop Heixiazi Island (Bolshoy Ussuriysky Island)

in adherence to the principles of good-neighborliness and respect for national sovereignty. Expedite the negotiation on the text of the intergovernmental agreement on the navigation of Chinese ships in the surrounding waters of Heixiazi Island (Tarabarov Island and Bolshoy Ussuriysky Island). Both sides will engage in constructive dialogue with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the navigation of Chinese ships to the sea through the lower Tumen River.

- Deepen cooperation in environmental protection, strengthen cooperation in the protection of transboundary waters, emergency liaison on environmental pollution, biodiversity protection, and solid waste treatment.
- Continue close collaboration to improve environmental quality in the border areas of the two countries.
- Continue to strengthen cooperation in implementing the Agreement on Trade and Economic Cooperation between the People's Republic of China and the Eurasian Economic Union signed on May 17, 2018, promoting the docking and cooperation between the Belt and Road Initiative and the Eurasian Economic Union construction, and deepening comprehensive cooperation and connectivity in the Eurasian region.
- Continue to implement the consensus of the two heads of state on the parallel and coordinated development of the Belt and Road Initiative and the Greater Eurasian Partnership, creating conditions for the independent and steady development of the economies and societies of Eurasian countries.
- Continue trilateral cooperation among China, Russia, and Mongolia, following documents such as the Medium-Term Roadmap for the Development of Trilateral Cooperation among China, Russia, and Mongolia and the Plan for the Construction of the China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor.

#### **FOUR**

Both sides believe that people-to-people exchanges are of extremely important and far-reaching significance in enhancing mutual understanding, promoting the tradition of good-neighborliness and friendship, continuing the friendship between the peoples of the two countries, and consolidating the social foundation of bilateral relations. Both sides are willing to work together, actively expand people-to-people cooperation between the two countries, improve the level of cooperation, and expand the results of cooperation. To this end, both sides agreed:

- Continue to deepen education cooperation and improve the legislative basis. Promote the expansion and improvement of two-way study abroad programs, advance Chinese language teaching in Russia and Russian language teaching in China, encourage educational institutions to expand exchanges, conduct cooperative schooling, carry out high-level joint talent training and scientific research cooperation, support basic research cooperation among universities, support activities of similar university alliances and high school alliances, and deepen vocational and digital education cooperation.
- Deepen scientific and technological exchanges. Utilize the potential for cooperation in basic and applied research, expand cooperation under the framework of large scientific installations, support the joint construction of modern laboratories and advanced research centers, maintain the initiative in scientific and technological development of the two countries, promote personnel exchanges, and carry out interdisciplinary research on climate change.
- Fully utilize the opportunity of the China-Russia Year of Culture in 2024-2025, comprehensively carry out exchanges in fields such as performing arts, museums, libraries, cultural heritage protection, art education, and creative industries. Expand the regions for cultural exchanges, actively promote the participation of local youth and cultural workers from China and Russia. Continue to hold cultural festivals, library forums, and China-Russia Cultural Fairs. Encourage research on hosting new initiatives such as the “International Pop Song Competition.” Both sides believe that the diversity and uniqueness of cultures and civilizations are the foundation of a multipolar world and will conduct exchanges, cooperation, and mutual learning based on this principle, oppose the politicization of culture, oppose discriminatory and exclusionary “civilization superiority theories,” oppose “cancel culture” and the destruction and dismantling of monuments and religious facilities by certain countries and nations, and promote more countries to recognize traditional moral values.
- Engage in dialogue on the protection, research, restoration, utilization of historical religious facilities, martyr memorial facilities, and historical and cultural heritage.
- Promote cooperation in the film industry, including China’s support for Russia’s establishment of the Eurasian Film Academy and the Eurasian Film Awards, and actively consider sending films to participate in related awards.
- Continue to advance cooperation in disaster medicine, infectious disease, oncology and

nuclear medicine, ophthalmology, pharmacology, maternal and child health, and other health fields. Use advanced experiences in modern medical technology to promote the training of high-level medical talents.

- Carry out cooperation in the prevention and treatment of infectious diseases and public health in local and cross-border transmission, expand cooperation in early warning and response to biological disasters, maintain national sovereignty in the biological field of both countries, and attach great importance to cooperation in relevant areas in the China-Russia border regions.
- Highly value the results of the 2022-2023 China-Russia Year of Sports Exchange and continue to pragmatically advance cooperation in the field of sports, deepening exchanges in various sports. China highly appreciates Russia's hosting of the first "Future Games" in Kazan in 2024 and supports Russia in hosting the BRICS Games. Both sides oppose the politicization of sports and the use of sports as a tool to discriminate against athletes based on nationality, language, religion, political or other beliefs, race, and social origin, and call on the international community to carry out equal international sports cooperation in accordance with the spirit and principles of the Olympics.
- Expand cooperation in the tourism sector to create favorable conditions for increasing mutual visits of tourists between China and Russia and promote the development of cross-border tourism. Jointly implement the Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Russian Federation on Mutual Visa Exemption for Group Tourism signed on February 29, 2000, and accelerate negotiations on revising the agreement.
- Strengthen media exchanges between the two countries, promote mutual visits of personnel at various levels, support pragmatic professional dialogue, actively carry out high-quality content cooperation, explore the potential for cooperation in new media and new technology in the field of mass media, and provide objective and comprehensive coverage of major global events, spreading truthful information in the international public opinion arena. Continue to promote the exchange and cooperation of book translation and publication institutions between the two countries and promote the mutual broadcasting of television programs.
- Support the cooperation of archive departments, including exchanging advanced work experience and archive information, jointly preparing archive publications, and implementing exhibition projects related to China-Russia history and bilateral relations

history.

- Support the work of the China-Russia Friendship, Peace and Development Committee, encourage cooperation through friendship associations and other civil friendship organizations, promote exchanges and mutual understanding between the peoples of China and Russia, and strengthen exchanges between experts and think tanks of the two countries.
- Strengthen cooperation in the youth sector, carry out education on ideals and beliefs, correct values and patriotism, support youth innovation and entrepreneurship, volunteer services, and enhance creativity. To consolidate and enrich the results of the World Youth Festival and the World Youth Development Forum, continue to deepen youth exchanges at various levels, cooperate on multilateral youth platforms, and promote common international cooperation initiatives.

## **FIVE**

Both sides reaffirm their commitment to building a more just and stable multipolar international order, unconditionally and fully respecting and adhering to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and safeguarding true multilateralism. Both sides emphasized the need to further strengthen the work of the Group of Friends in Defense of the Charter of the United Nations.

Both sides are willing to deepen bilateral cooperation within the framework of the United Nations, including the General Assembly and the Security Council, and strengthen coordination on important international issues within various United Nations bodies.

Both sides are willing to continue working together to promote constructive dialogue and cooperation in the multilateral human rights field, advocate universal human values, oppose the politicization of human rights, double standards, and the use of human rights issues to interfere in other countries' internal affairs, and jointly promote the healthy development of the international human rights agenda.

To improve the health of all mankind, both sides will continue to closely cooperate on global health issues, including supporting the role of the World Health Organization and opposing the politicization of its work.

Both sides resolutely promote an open, transparent, inclusive, and non-discriminatory multilateral trading system based on World Trade Organization (WTO) rules. Both sides are

willing to strengthen cooperation within the WTO framework, promote WTO reform, including restoring the normal operation of the dispute settlement mechanism, and implement the outcomes of the 13th WTO Ministerial Conference. Both sides oppose the politicization of international economic relations, including the work of multilateral organizations in the fields of trade, finance, energy, and transportation, as this leads to global trade fragmentation, protectionism, and malicious competition.

Both sides condemn unilateral actions bypassing the United Nations Security Council, violating the Charter of the United Nations and other international laws, and unilateral measures that violate WTO rules, as they hinder the development of free trade and negatively impact global industrial and supply chains. China and Russia firmly oppose such actions.

Additionally, both sides emphasized the willingness to strengthen cooperation on specialized multilateral platforms, promote common positions, and oppose the politicization of international organizations' work.

## **SIX**

Both sides believe that cooperation within the framework of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) is an important direction for strengthening the comprehensive strategic partnership of coordination between China and Russia. Both sides will continue to collaborate in efforts to develop the SCO into an authoritative and influential multilateral organization, playing a greater role in building a new, just, and stable multipolar international order.

Both sides will work with other SCO member states to improve the organization's work, tap the potential for cooperation in political, security, economic, and cultural fields, and make the Eurasian region a common home of peace, stability, mutual trust, and prosperity.

China fully supports Russia in its role as the chair of the BRICS countries in 2024 and in successfully hosting the 16th BRICS Summit.

Both sides are willing to work with other BRICS members to implement the consensus reached at previous BRICS Summits, promote the integration of new members into the existing BRICS cooperation mechanism, and explore cooperation models with BRICS partner countries. Both sides will continue to uphold the BRICS spirit, enhance the BRICS mechanism's influence on international affairs and agenda-setting, and actively engage in BRICS+ cooperation and BRICS outreach dialogues.

Both sides will promote the enhancement of BRICS cooperation on the international stage, including strengthening cooperation in trade, digital economy, and public health among BRICS countries, and effectively promoting the use of local currencies for trade transactions, payment tools, and platforms among BRICS countries.

Both sides believe that the role of UNESCO as a universal intergovernmental platform for cultural exchanges should be further strengthened, promoting respectful professional dialogue on this platform, facilitating efficient communication among member states, reaching consensus, and enhancing solidarity.

Both sides highly appreciate the constructive cooperation between China and Russia within the G20 and reaffirm their willingness to continue strengthening cooperation within this mechanism to promote inclusive and balanced economic globalization, take balanced and consensus-based actions to address prominent economic and financial challenges, promote the global governance system towards a more just direction, and enhance the representation of emerging markets and developing countries in the global economic governance system. Both sides welcome the African Union's formal membership in the G20 and are willing to make constructive efforts for the interests of emerging markets and developing countries.

Both sides will continue to carry out close, mutually beneficial cooperation within the framework of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), promote the comprehensive and balanced implementation of the Putrajaya Vision, and build an Asia-Pacific community. To this end, both sides are willing to further promote common principles and positions, build an open world economy, advance regional economic integration in the Asia-Pacific, promote trade and investment liberalization and facilitation, ensure the stability and smoothness of cross-border industrial and supply chains, and promote digital and green transformation and sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region, benefiting the people of the region.

Russia highly appreciates the Global Development Initiative and will continue to participate in the work of the Group of Friends of the Global Development Initiative. Both sides will continue to promote the international community's focus on development issues, increase development investment, deepen pragmatic cooperation, and accelerate the implementation of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

## **SEVEN**

Both sides noted the ongoing regional and global conflicts and the unstable international security environment, with increasing strategic risks due to intensified confrontation among

nuclear-armed states. Both sides expressed concern over the international security situation.

Both sides reaffirmed their adherence to the Joint Statement of the Leaders of the Five Nuclear-Weapon States on Preventing Nuclear War and Avoiding Arms Races issued on January 3, 2022, particularly the principle that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought, and once again called on all participating countries to sincerely follow this statement.

Both sides believe that all nuclear-weapon states should uphold the principles of maintaining global strategic stability, security equality, and indivisibility. They should not infringe on each other's vital interests through the expansion of military alliances and partnerships or by establishing military bases near the borders of other nuclear-weapon states, especially by pre-deploying nuclear weapons and their delivery systems and other strategic military facilities. Comprehensive measures must be taken to prevent direct military confrontation between nuclear-weapon states, with a focus on addressing the root causes of security contradictions.

China and Russia support the successful review process of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) while opposing attempts to use the NPT and its review process for political purposes unrelated to the treaty's content.

Both sides once again expressed serious concern over the United States' attempts to maintain its absolute military superiority and disrupt strategic stability, including the construction of a global missile defense system and the deployment of missile defense systems worldwide and in space, enhancing the capability of precision non-nuclear weapons to conduct military operations and "decapitation" strikes, reinforcing NATO's "nuclear sharing" arrangements in Europe and providing "extended deterrence" to certain allies, building infrastructure in the non-nuclear-weapon states parties to the South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone Treaty to support the operations of U.S. and U.K. nuclear forces, conducting U.S.-U.K.-Australia nuclear submarine cooperation, and implementing plans to deploy and provide ground-based intermediate-range and short-range missiles to its allies in the Asia-Pacific and Europe.

The United States, under the pretext of conducting joint exercises with its allies, has taken steps to deploy ground-based intermediate-range missiles in the Asia-Pacific region, which is clearly aimed at China and Russia. Both sides expressed serious concern about this. The U.S. has claimed that it will continue to promote such practices, ultimately aiming to normalize the deployment of missiles worldwide. Both sides strongly condemned these extreme

actions, which undermine regional stability and pose a direct security threat to China and Russia, and will strengthen coordination and cooperation to respond to the U.S.'s unconstructive and hostile so-called "dual containment" policy toward China and Russia.

Both sides reaffirmed that the Biological Weapons Convention should be fully respected and continuously strengthened, institutionalized, and include an effective verification mechanism in a legally binding protocol. Both sides called on the United States to refrain from engaging in any biological military activities that threaten the security of other countries and relevant regions within and outside its territory.

Both sides oppose the use of outer space for armed confrontation by individual countries, oppose security policies and activities aimed at gaining military advantages and defining and using outer space as a "combat domain." Both sides advocate for the prompt initiation of legally binding multilateral treaty negotiations based on the China-Russia draft treaty on the Prevention of the Placement of Weapons in Outer Space, the Threat or Use of Force Against Outer Space Objects, to provide fundamental and reliable guarantees for preventing an arms race in outer space, the weaponization of outer space, and the threat or use of force against outer space objects. To maintain world peace, ensure the indivisibility and equality of all countries' security, and enhance the predictability and sustainability of exploring and peacefully using outer space, both sides agree to promote the international initiative/political commitment not to be the first to deploy weapons in outer space on a global scale.

Both sides are committed to achieving a world free of chemical weapons and expressed deep concern about the politicization of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW). Both sides pointed out that the Chemical Weapons Convention, as an important mechanism in the fields of disarmament and non-proliferation, should be fully respected. Both sides urged Japan to fully, completely, and accurately implement the Plan for the Destruction of Japanese Abandoned Chemical Weapons in the Territory of the People's Republic of China beyond 2022 and to promptly destroy the chemical weapons abandoned in China.

Both sides will continue to coordinate actions on chemical weapons disarmament and non-proliferation issues, work to restore the authority of the OPCW, and promote its work to return to a non-politicized, technical track.

Both sides reaffirm their adherence to the export control obligations stipulated in the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Biological Weapons Convention, and the

Chemical Weapons Convention, and oppose replacing the original intention of non-proliferation with false political purposes, politicizing and weaponizing export controls, serving short-sighted interests, and implementing illegal unilateral restrictive measures.

Both sides reaffirm their commitment to promoting the comprehensive and effective implementation of the UN General Assembly resolution on "Promoting International Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of International Security Fields."

Both sides are willing to deepen cooperation in combating international terrorism and extremism, taking a "zero tolerance" attitude towards the "three forces" (terrorism, separatism, and extremism), including the East Turkistan Islamic Movement; at the same time, they are willing to further strengthen cooperation in combating transnational organized crime, corruption, illegal trafficking of drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors, and jointly address other new challenges and threats.

Both sides highly value issues related to artificial intelligence (AI) and are willing to strengthen exchanges and cooperation on the development, security, and governance of AI. Russia welcomes China's Global Initiative on AI Governance, and China welcomes Russia's governance principles in the AI field. Both sides agree to establish and make good use of regular consultation mechanisms to strengthen cooperation on AI and open-source technology, coordinate positions on AI regulation issues on international platforms, and support each other's hosting of AI-related international conferences.

Both sides reaffirm their consistent stance on safeguarding information and communication technology (ICT) security, agree to collaborate in addressing various cybersecurity risks related to AI, encourage the global community to promote healthy AI development, share AI dividends, strengthen international cooperation on AI capacity building, properly address issues related to the military application of AI, and support AI exchanges and cooperation on platforms such as the United Nations, the International Telecommunication Union, BRICS, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and the International Organization for Standardization. Both sides oppose the use of technological monopolies and unilateral coercive measures to maliciously obstruct the AI development of other countries and disrupt the global AI supply chain.

Both sides affirm the leading role of the United Nations in formulating common rules in the field of international information security, support the UN Open-Ended Working Group on Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security (2021-2025) as an irreplaceable global negotiation platform in this

field, and conduct regular work. Both sides pointed out that new responsible state behavior norms should be formulated in information space, especially the establishment of universal legal documents that lay the foundation for an international legal mediation mechanism in the information space to prevent inter-state conflicts, which is conducive to building a peaceful, open, secure, stable, interoperable, and accessible ICT environment. Both sides believe that the UN General Assembly resolution 74/247 should be implemented, and the UN Ad Hoc Committee should complete the formulation of a comprehensive international convention on countering the use of information and communication technologies for criminal purposes.

Both sides support the creation of a multilateral, democratic, and transparent global internet governance system, ensuring the security and stability of national cyber systems.

Both sides are willing to strengthen cooperation within the framework of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, BRICS, and other multilateral mechanisms. The relevant departments of both sides are willing to deepen bilateral cooperation in the field of international information security within the framework of existing legal agreements.

## **EIGHT**

Both sides are committed to addressing climate change and reaffirm their adherence to the goals, principles, and institutional framework of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Paris Agreement, especially the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. Both sides emphasize that financial support from developed countries to developing countries is crucial for mitigating the increase in global average temperatures and adapting to the adverse effects of global climate change. Both sides oppose setting trade barriers or linking climate issues with international peace and security threats under the guise of addressing climate change.

Both sides appreciate the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework adopted at the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, hosted by China, and are willing to promote harmonious development between humans and nature, contributing to global sustainable development.

Both sides are determined to increase efforts to manage plastic waste pollution based on respect for national conditions and sovereignty and to work together with all parties to develop legally binding documents to address environmental pollution caused by plastic waste, including marine pollution.

Both sides expressed serious concern over Japan's discharge of Fukushima nuclear-contaminated water into the ocean and called on Japan to dispose of the contaminated water, accept strict international monitoring, and respect the requirements of relevant countries for independent monitoring responsibly and safely.

## **NINE**

Russia highly values China's objective and impartial stance on the Ukraine issue and agrees with the view that the crisis must be resolved on the basis of full and complete adherence to the United Nations Charter.

Russia welcomes China's willingness to play a constructive role in resolving the Ukraine crisis through political and diplomatic means.

Both sides emphasized that all actions that prolong the conflict and escalate tensions must be stopped, calling for efforts to prevent the crisis from spiraling out of control. Both sides stressed that dialogue is the right path to resolving the Ukraine crisis.

Both sides believe that to steadily resolve the Ukraine crisis, it is essential to address the root causes of the crisis, adhere to the principle of indivisible security, and consider the legitimate security interests and concerns of all countries.

## **TEN**

Both sides believe that the destinies of all nations are interconnected and that no country should seek its own security at the expense of others. Both sides expressed concern over the real challenges to international and regional security and pointed 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 security equality and indivisibility.

Both sides called on relevant countries and organizations to stop adopting confrontational policies and interfering in the internal affairs of other countries, undermining existing security frameworks, building "small yards with high walls" between nations, inciting regional tensions, and promoting bloc confrontation.

Both sides oppose the assembly of closed and exclusive group structures in the Asia-Pacific region, particularly military alliances aimed at any third party. Both sides pointed out that the U.S. "Indo-Pacific strategy" and NATO's attempts to implement destructive movements in the Asia-Pacific region negatively impact peace and stability in the region.

Both sides expressed serious concern over the strategic implications of the AUKUS trilateral security partnership among the U.S., the U.K., and Australia on the stability of the Asia-Pacific region.

Both sides will strengthen coordination with ASEAN, striving together to consolidate ASEAN's central position in the regional architecture of the Asia-Pacific and enhance the effectiveness of ASEAN-led mechanisms such as the East Asia Summit and the ASEAN Regional Forum.

Russia supports China and ASEAN countries in jointly maintaining peace and stability in the South China Sea. Both sides believe that the South China Sea issue should be resolved through negotiations and consultations among the directly concerned parties, and firmly oppose the intervention of external forces. Russia supports the full and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea by China and ASEAN countries and welcomes the early conclusion of the Code of Conduct in the South China Sea.

Both sides oppose the hegemonic actions of the United States in expanding military forces and assembling military blocs to alter the power balance in Northeast Asia. The U.S. clings to a Cold War mentality and bloc confrontation mode, placing "small bloc" security above regional stability, endangering the security of all countries in the region. The U.S. should stop such actions.

Both sides oppose the U.S. and its allies' provocative actions in the military field, inciting confrontation with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) and exacerbating tensions on the Korean Peninsula, potentially leading to armed conflict. Both sides urge the U.S. to take effective measures to alleviate military tensions and create favorable conditions, abandon intimidation, sanctions, and suppression, and promote the resumption of negotiations among the DPRK and other concerned countries on the principles of mutual respect and addressing each other's security concerns. Both sides reaffirm that political and diplomatic means are the only way to resolve all issues on the Peninsula and call on the international community to support the constructive joint initiatives of China and Russia.

Both sides advocate for the maintenance of peace and stability in the Middle East and oppose interference in the internal affairs of regional countries. Both sides support the comprehensive, just, and lasting resolution of the Palestinian issue on the basis of international law and the two-state solution, looking forward to the establishment of an independent Palestinian state with the 1967 borders and East Jerusalem as its capital, coexisting in peace and security with Israel.

Both sides support the sovereignty, independence, unity, and territorial integrity of Syria and Libya, promoting political resolution processes that are led and owned by the people of these countries.

Both sides will actively cooperate to strengthen the security of the Gulf region and promote mutual trust and sustainable development among regional countries.

Both sides are willing to strengthen bilateral and multilateral cooperation on Afghanistan, promoting Afghanistan to become an independent, neutral, unified, and peaceful country, free from terrorism and drugs, and living in harmony with all its neighbors. Both sides highly value and support the positive and constructive roles played by the Neighboring Countries of Afghanistan Foreign Ministers' Meeting, the Moscow Format Consultations on Afghanistan, the China-Russia-Pakistan-Iran quadrilateral mechanism, and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in the political resolution of the Afghan issue.

Both sides emphasized that the United States and NATO, as the invaders and occupiers of Afghanistan for 20 years, should not attempt to redeploy military facilities to Afghanistan and its surrounding regions, but should bear the main responsibility for Afghanistan's current economic and livelihood difficulties, assume the main expenses for Afghanistan's reconstruction, and take all necessary measures to unfreeze Afghanistan's national assets.

Both sides believe that the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) play an important role in maintaining regional stability, combating international terrorism, illegal drug production and trafficking, and organized crime, and other cross-border threats and challenges. Both sides emphasized that China and the CSTO have potential for cooperation in maintaining peace and security in the Eurasian region and jointly addressing external challenges.

To develop friendly, stable, and prosperous relations with neighboring countries, both sides will continue to conduct mutually beneficial cooperation with Central Asian countries, strengthening collaboration 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.

Both sides unanimously believe that peace, stability, and genuine independence are the foundation for the development and prosperity of African countries. Both sides call for maintaining a healthy and favorable atmosphere of international cooperation with Africa. To

this end, both sides will continue to enhance communication and coordination on African affairs and support African countries in solving African issues in an African way.

Both sides will continue to strengthen strategic cooperation on Latin American and Caribbean affairs. Both sides hope to enhance cooperation in various fields with relevant countries and mechanisms in the Latin American and Caribbean region, including but not limited to the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), the Pacific Alliance (AP), the Andean Community (CAN), the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America (ALBA), the Central American Integration System (SICA), the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), as well as international organizations such as the United Nations, the G20, and BRICS.

Both sides advocate that the Arctic should continue to be a place of peace, stability, constructive dialogue, and mutually beneficial cooperation, and should not be a source of military and political tension.

President of the People's Republic of China  
Xi Jinping

President of the Russian Federation  
Vladimir V. Putin

May 16, 2024, Beijing

## ORIGINAL TEXT

# 中华人民共和国和俄罗斯联邦在两国建交 75 周年之际关于深化新时代全面战略协作伙伴关系的联合声明 (全文)

中华人民共和国和俄罗斯联邦（以下称“双方”），声明如下：

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2024 年，中俄隆重庆祝两国建交 75 周年。75 年来，中俄关系走过不平凡的发展历程。苏联是世界上第一个承认并与中华人民共和国建立外交关系的国家。苏联解体后，中华人民共和国承认俄罗斯联邦是苏联的合法继承国，并重申愿在平等、相互尊重、互利合作的基础上发展中俄关系。2001 年 7 月 16 日签署的《中华人民共和国和俄罗斯联邦睦邻友好合作条约》为持续全面加强中俄关系奠定坚实基础，双边关系定位不断提升，达到新时代全面战略协作伙伴关系这一历史最高水平。在双方不懈努力下，中俄关系遵循两国国家利益，秉持永久睦邻友好精神，保持健康稳定发展。

双方指出，当前的中俄关系超越冷战时期的军事政治同盟模式，具有不结盟、不对抗、不针对第三方的性质。面对动荡变革的世界格局，中俄关系经受住国际风云变幻考验，凸显出稳定、坚韧的特质，正处于历史最好水平。双方强调，发展中俄新时代全面战略协作伙伴关系符合两国和两国人民的根本利益，并非权宜之计，不受一时一事影响，具有强大的内生动力和独立价值。双方坚决捍卫自身合法权益，反对任何阻挠两国关系正常发展，干涉两国内部事务，限制两国经济、技术、国际空间的企图。

双方重申，中俄始终视彼此为优先合作伙伴，始终坚持相互尊重，平等相待，合作共赢，始终恪守《联合国宪章》、国际法和国际关系基本准则，成为当今世界大国和互为最大邻国关系的典范。双方愿进一步深化全面战略协作，在涉及彼此主权、领土完整、安全和发展等核心利益问题上相互坚定支持，合理有效发挥各自优势，着眼维护各自国家安全稳定，促进发展振兴。双方将遵循 2001 年 7 月 16 日签署的《中俄睦邻友好合作条约》以及其他双边文件和声明确定的原则，在广泛领域开展高质量、高水平的互利合作。

中方对 2024 年 3 月成功举行的俄罗斯联邦总统大选表示欢迎，认为本次选举组织程度高，公开、客观且具有全民性，其结果充分彰显俄罗斯政府所奉行的国家政策获得广泛拥护，而发展同中华人民共和国的友好关系是俄罗斯外交政策的重要组成部分。

中方对 2024 年 3 月 22 日莫斯科州惨无人道恐袭的所有组织者、实施者和策划者表示强烈谴责，认为对平民的袭击完全不可接受，支持俄方坚决打击恐怖势力和极端势力，维护国家和平稳定。

俄方重申恪守一个中国原则，承认台湾是中华人民共和国不可分割的一部分，反对任何形式的“台独”，坚定支持中方维护国家主权和领土完整、实现国家统一的举措。中方支持俄方维护本国安全稳定、发展繁荣、主权和领土完整，反对外部势力干涉俄罗斯内政。

双方指出，世界大变局加速演进，“全球南方”国家和地区新兴大国地位和实力不断增强，世界多极化加速显现。这些客观因素加速了发展潜力、资源、机遇等的重新分配，朝着有利于新兴市场和发展中国家方向发展，促进了国际关系民主化和国际公平正义。而抱守霸权主义和强权政治的国家与此背道而驰，企图用“基于规则的秩序”取代和颠覆公认的以国际法为基础的

国际秩序。双方强调，中方提出的构建人类命运共同体理念和一系列全球倡议具有重要积极意义。

作为建立多极世界进程中的独立力量，中俄将全面挖掘两国关系潜力，推动实现平等有序的世界多极化和国际关系民主化，凝聚力量构建公正合理的多极世界。

双方认为，各国均有权根据本国国情和人民意愿，自主选择发展模式和政治、经济、社会制度，反对干涉主权国家内政，反对没有国际法依据、未经安理会授权的单边制裁和“长臂管辖”，反对以意识形态划线。双方指出，新殖民主义和霸权主义完全违背了当今时代潮流，呼吁开展平等对话、发展伙伴关系，推动文明交流互鉴。

双方将继续坚定捍卫第二次世界大战胜利成果以及载入《联合国宪章》的战后世界秩序，反对否定、歪曲和篡改二战历史。双方指出，必须进行正确的历史观教育，保护好世界反法西斯纪念设施，保护其免遭亵渎或破坏，严厉谴责美化甚至妄图复活纳粹主义和军国主义行径。双方计划于 2025 年隆重庆祝中国人民抗日战争和苏联卫国战争胜利 80 周年，共同弘扬正确的二战史观。

## 二

双方将以元首外交为引领，推动中俄新时代全面战略协作伙伴关系全方位发展。双方将全面贯彻落实两国元首达成的重要共识，继续保持密切高层交往，确保政府、地方及民间交往机制顺畅运行，积极研究创建新的合作渠道。

双方将继续开展两国立法机构领导人交往，深化两国议会合作委员会、联合工作组以及专门委员会、议员友好小组间合作，保持中共中央办公厅和俄罗斯联邦总统办公厅机构之间的交流合作，在战略安全磋商和执法安全合作机制框架下开展互信对话，促进两国政党以及民间、学术界交流。

双方高兴地指出，两国在高水平战略互信基础上稳步开展防务合作，有效维护地区和全球安全。双方将进一步深化军事互信与协作，扩大联合演训活动规模，定期组织海上、空中联合巡航，加强双边及多边框架下协调与合作，不断提高双方共同应对风险挑战的能力和水平。

双方高度重视执法安全领域合作，愿在双边以及联合国、上海合作组织、金砖国家等框架下加强打击恐怖主义、分裂主义、极端主义、跨国有组织犯罪合作。双方致力于加强两国地方执法部门开展边境地区合作。

双方指出，利用多边或国家司法，或向外国司法机构或多边法律机制提供协助，借以干涉各国主权事务的做法不可接受，对国际刑事司法日益政治化以及对人权和主权豁免的侵犯深表关切。双方认为，任何国家或集团采取此类措施的行为都是非法的，违反公认的国际法准则，并将损害国际社会打击犯罪的能力。

双方相信，根据各国主权平等的国际法基本原则，必须严格遵守有关国家及其财产（包括主权储备）享有豁免的国际义务。双方谴责没收外国资产和财产的企图，强调受害国有权依据国际法采取反制措施。双方决心对彼此在本国的国家财产提供保护，并保证对方国家财产在临时运至本国期间的安全、不可侵犯和及时返回。

双方计划完善 1992 年 6 月 19 日签订的《中华人民共和国和俄罗斯联邦关于民事和刑事司法协助的条约》中所规定的法律判决认可和执行机制。

双方将继续在应急管理领域内加强务实合作，在空间监测、航空救援技术等防灾减灾救灾、安全生产领域内开展合作，组织救援联合演习及培训。

### 三

双方认为，中俄务实合作是促进两国经济社会发展和共同繁荣，保障技术进步和国家经济主权，实现国家现代化，增进人民福祉，维护世界经济稳定性和可持续性的重要因素。双方愿促进普惠包容的经济全球化。双方满意地看到，中俄各领域务实合作持续推进并取得积极成果。双方愿继续按照互利共赢原则深化各领域合作，密切配合，共同克服外部挑战和不利因素，提升双方合作效率，实现合作稳定、高质量发展。为此，双方商定：

——根据《中华人民共和国主席和俄罗斯联邦总统关于 2030 年前中俄经济合作重点方向发展规划的联合声明》，大力推动各领域合作实现高质量发展。

——持续扩大双边贸易规模、优化贸易结构，深化服务贸易、电子商务、数字经济、可持续发展领域合作，共同维护产业链供应链稳定安全。

——欢迎在中国哈尔滨举办第八届中俄博览会，支持中俄各界代表参与在两国举办的重要论坛和展会。

——不断提升两国投资合作水平，共同促进重大合作项目实施，保障投资者权益，为投资创造公平公正的条件。积极发挥两国间投资领域协调机制作用。尽快升级《中华人民共和国政府与俄罗斯联邦政府关于促进和相互保护投资协定》。

——加快制定并于 2024 年批准新版《中俄投资合作规划纲要》，全力促进《纲要》落实，提升双边投资合作成效。

——持续巩固中俄能源战略合作并实现高水平发展，保障两国经济和能源安全。努力确保国际能源市场稳定且可持续，维护全球能源产业链供应链的稳定和韧性。根据市场原则开展石油、天然气、液化天然气、煤炭、电力等领域合作，确保相关跨境基础设施稳定运营，确保能源运输畅通无阻。共同推进中俄两国企业落实大型能源项目，并在可再生能源、氢能和碳市场等前景领域深化合作。

——在已成功落地和正在实施的项目经验基础上，按照互利共赢、利益均衡原则深化民用核能领域合作，包括热核聚变、快中子反应堆、核燃料闭式循环，探讨以一揽子方式开展核燃料循环前端和共建核电站合作。

——提升双边贸易、融资和其他经济活动中的本币份额。完善两国金融基础设施，畅通两国间经营主体结算渠道。加强中俄银行业保险业监管合作，促进双方在对方境内开设的银行和保险机构稳健发展，鼓励双向投资，在遵循市场化原则的前提下在对方国家金融市场发行债券。支持在保险、再保险以及在提升支付便利性领域开展进一步合作，为双方游客量增长创造良好条件。在中俄双方会计准则（在债券发行领域）、审计准则及审计监管等效互认的基础上，积极推动务实领域互利合作。

——开展中俄金融情报合作，共同防范洗钱和恐怖主义融资等风险，继续加强在反洗钱多边框架下协作。

——提升工业和创新领域合作水平，共同发展先进产业，加强技术和生产合作，包括民用航空制造业、造船业、汽车制造业、设备制造业、电子工业、冶金业、铁矿开采业、化工业和森林工业。为双方实施优先领域前景项目创造良好条件，扩大工业产品贸易往来并提高其在双边贸易中占比，助推两国工业现代化进程。

——在信息通信技术领域开展互利合作，包括人工智能、通信、软件、物联网、开源、网络和数据安全、电子游戏、无线电频率协调、职业教育和专业科学研究。

——巩固双方航天领域长期伙伴关系，实施符合中俄共同利益的国家航天计划大项目，推动包括国际月球科研站建设在内的月球及深空探测领域合作，加强北斗和格洛纳斯卫星导航系统应用合作。

——释放农业领域合作巨大潜力，扩大两国农产品相互市场准入，提高大豆及其加工品、猪肉、水产品、谷物、油脂、果蔬及坚果，以及其他农食产品贸易水平。深化农业投资合作，继续研究在俄罗斯远东及其他地区建立中俄农业合作试验示范区。

——深化交通物流和口岸合作，建设稳定、畅通、可持续发展的交通物流走廊，发展两国间直达或中转的运输线路。同步加强边境口岸基础设施建设，加强口岸规范化管理，提高口岸查验效率和通关能力，保障客运、货物双向往来平稳顺畅。提高过境俄罗斯的中欧班列通关能力和运输能力，共同保障货物运输安全高效。从中俄伙伴关系的战略意义出发，积极促进航空运输发展，鼓励双方航空公司以规范方式增加更多航线航班，覆盖更多地区。

——加强海关领域合作，重点推进国际贸易“单一窗口”交流合作，应用现代化监管机制和自动化管理流程，进一步促进贸易往来，提高进出口业务透明度，有效打击海关违法行为。

——加强知识产权保护和运用方面的经验交流与实践分享，充分发挥知识产权在促进科技创新和经济社会发展方面的重要作用。

——加强竞争政策领域互利合作，包括在商品市场（含数字商品市场）开展执法和保护竞争规则合作，为双方经贸合作创造有利条件。

——进一步推动工业、基础设施、住房和城市发展合作。

——在中俄总理定期会晤委员会机制框架下成立中俄北极航道合作分委会，开展北极开发和利用互利合作，保护北极地区生态系统，推动将北极航道打造成为重要的国际运输走廊，鼓励两国企业在提升北极航道运量和建设北极航道物流基础设施等方面加强合作。深化极地船舶技术和建造合作。

——积极支持地方合作和边境合作，扩大两国地方间全面交流。在俄罗斯远东地区优惠制度框架下按照市场化、商业化原则加强投资合作，开展工业、高科技产业合作生产。遵循睦邻友好、尊重国家主权的原则共同开发黑瞎子岛（大乌苏里岛）。加快协商《中俄船只在黑瞎子岛（塔拉巴罗夫岛和博利绍伊乌苏里斯基岛）地区周围水域航行的政府间协定（草案）》文本。双方将同朝鲜民主主义人民共和国就中国船只经图们江下游出海航行事宜开展建设性对话。

——深化环保合作，在跨界水体保护、环境污染应急联络、生物多样性保护及固体废物处理等领域加强合作。

——继续密切协作，改善两国边境地区环境质量。

——继续加强协作，落实 2018 年 5 月 17 日签署的《中华人民共和国与欧亚经济联盟经贸合作协定》，推动共建“一带一路”与欧亚经济联盟建设对接合作，深化亚欧地区全方位合作和互联互通。

——继续落实两国元首关于共建“一带一路”和“大欧亚伙伴关系”建设并行不悖、协调发展的共识，为亚欧各国经济社会独立自主稳步发展创造条件。

——以《中俄蒙发展三方合作中期路线图》以及《建设中蒙俄经济走廊规划纲要》等文件为遵循，继续开展中俄蒙三方合作。

#### 四

双方认为，人文交流对增进相互理解、弘扬睦邻友好传统、赓续两国人民世代友好、夯实双边关系社会基础具有极其重要而深远的意义。双方愿共同努力，积极拓展两国人文合作，提升合作水平，扩大合作成果。为此，双方商定：

——持续深化教育合作，完善立法基础。推动双向留学扩大规模、提升质量，推进在俄中文教学和在华俄文教学，鼓励教育机构扩大交流、合作办学、开展高水平人才联合培养和科研联合攻关，支持高校间基础研究领域合作，支持同类大学联盟和中学联盟开展活动，深化职业和数字教育合作。

——深化科技交流。发挥基础研究和应用研究领域合作潜力，拓展大科学装置框架下合作，支持共建现代化实验室与先进科研中心，维护两国科技发展主动权，促进人员交流，开展跨学科气候变化研究。

——充分利用 2024 – 2025 年中俄文化年契机，在文艺演出、博物馆、图书馆、文化遗产保护、艺术教育和创意产业等领域全面开展交流。拓宽文化交流地域，积极推动中俄地方青年与文化工作者参与其中。继续举办文化节、图书馆论坛和中俄文化大集。鼓励研究举办“国际流行歌曲大赛”等新倡议。双方认为文化和文明多样性、独特性是多极化世界的基础，将基于此开展交流、合作、互鉴，反对将文化政治化，反对歧视性、排他性“文明优越论”，反对部分国家和民族实施“取消文化”以及损毁拆除纪念设施、宗教设施，推动更多国家认同传统道德观念。

——就保护、研究、修缮、利用历史宗教设施、烈士纪念设施和历史文化遗产开展对话。

——推动电影领域合作，包括中方支持俄方组建欧亚电影艺术学院并设立“欧亚电影公开奖”，将积极考虑选送影片参加相关评奖活动。

——持续推进灾害医学、传染病学、肿瘤学和核医学、眼科学、药理学、妇幼健康等卫生领域合作。运用现代医疗技术领域先进经验，促进高等医学人才培养。

——开展传染病防治、本土及跨境传播卫生领域合作，拓展生物灾害预警和应对合作，维护两国生物领域国家主权，高度重视中俄边境地区开展有关合作。

——高度评价 2022 – 2023 年中俄体育交流年成果，继续务实推进体育领域合作，深化各项目交流。中方高度评价俄方 2024 年在喀山市举办的首届“未来运动会”，支持俄方举办金

砖国家运动会。双方反对将体育政治化，反对任何以国籍、语言、宗教、政治或其他信仰、种族以及社会出身为由将体育作为歧视运动员的工具，呼吁国际社会按照奥林匹克精神和原则开展平等的国际体育合作。

——扩大旅游领域合作，为提升中俄游客互访量创造良好条件，推动跨境旅游发展，共同落实 2000 年 2 月 29 日签署的《中华人民共和国政府和俄罗斯联邦政府关于互免团体旅游签证的协定》，加快协定修订谈判。

——加强两国媒体交流，推动各层级人员互访，支持务实专业对话，积极开展高质量内容合作，深挖新媒体、新技术在大众传媒领域合作潜力，客观全面报道全球重大事件，在国际舆论场传播真实信息。继续推动两国图书翻译出版机构知识经验交流与合作，促进电视频道节目相互播出。

——支持档案部门开展合作，包括交流先进工作经验和档案信息，以及共同筹备档案出版物，实施有关中俄历史和两国关系史的展览项目。

——支持中俄友好、和平与发展委员会开展工作，鼓励通过友协和其他民间友好团体渠道开展合作，促进中俄两国民间交流和相互理解，加强两国专家智库间交流。

——加强青年领域合作，开展理想信念、正确价值观和爱国主义教育，支持青年创新创业、志愿服务、提升创造力。为巩固并丰富世界青年联欢节和世界青年发展论坛成果，继续深化各层次青年交流，在多边青年平台开展协作，推动共同的国际合作主张。

## 五

双方重申致力于构建更加公正稳定的多极化国际格局，无条件全面尊重并遵守《联合国宪章》宗旨和原则，维护真正的多边主义。双方强调应进一步加强“捍卫《联合国宪章》之友小组”的工作。

双方愿深化在联合国大会及安理会在内的联合国框架下的双边合作，应在联合国各机构内讨论重要国际问题时加强协作。

双方愿继续共同努力，推动各方在多边人权领域开展建设性对话与合作，倡导全人类共同价值，反对将人权政治化、双重标准以及利用人权问题干涉他国内政，共同推动国际人权议程各个方面的健康发展。

为提高全人类健康水平，双方继续就全球卫生问题开展密切协作，包括支持世界卫生组织发挥作用及反对将其工作政治化。

双方坚决推动以世界贸易组织规则为基础的开放、透明、包容、非歧视的多边贸易体制。双方愿加强在世贸组织框架下的合作，推进包括恢复争端解决机制正常运转在内的世贸组织改革，推动世贸组织第13届部长级会议成果落实。双方反对将包括贸易、金融、能源和交通运输领域多边组织工作在内的国际经济关系政治化，这将导致全球贸易碎片化、保护主义及恶性竞争。

双方谴责绕过联合国安理会，违反《联合国宪章》等国际法、泯灭正义良知的单边行动以及违反世贸组织规则的单边措施。违反世贸组织规则的限制措施阻碍自由贸易的发展，对全球产业链供应链带来消极影响。中俄双方对此坚决反对。

此外，双方强调愿加强在专业领域多边平台的协作，推动共同立场，反对将国际组织工作政治化。

## 六

双方认为，在上海合作组织框架内开展合作是加强两国全面战略协作伙伴关系的重要方向。双方将继续协作努力，把上海合作组织打造成具有权威性和影响力的多边组织，使其在构建新的公正稳定的多极化国际格局中发挥更大作用。

双方将同上海合作组织其他成员国协作，完善组织工作，挖掘政治、安全、经济和人文领域合作潜力，使欧亚地区成为和平、稳定、互信、发展繁荣的共同家园。

中方全力支持俄方担任 2024 年金砖国家主席国工作，办好金砖国家领导人第十六次会晤。

双方愿同金砖国家其他成员落实历次金砖国家领导人会晤共识，推动新成员融入现有金砖合作机制，探讨金砖伙伴国合作模式。双方继续秉持金砖精神，提升金砖国家机制在国际事务、国际议程设置上的话语权，积极开展“金砖+”合作和金砖外围对话。

双方将推动提升金砖国家在国际舞台上的协作水平，包括加强金砖国家间贸易、数字经济、公共卫生领域的合作，同时有效推动金砖国家间贸易业务使用本币结算、支付工具和平台的对话。

双方认为，应进一步加强联合国教科文组织作为政府间人文交流普遍性平台的作用，推动该平台上相互尊重的专业对话，促进成员国高效沟通，达成共识，增进团结。

双方高度评价中俄在二十国集团中的建设性合作，重申愿继续加强该机制下协作，推动构建普惠包容的经济全球化，采取平衡且具有共识的行动应对突出的经济金融挑战，推动全球治理体系朝着更加公正的方向发展，提升“全球南方”国家在全球经济治理体系中的代表性。双方欢迎非洲联盟成为二十国集团正式成员，并愿为新兴市场和发展中国家利益共同作出建设性努力。

双方将继续在亚太经济合作组织框架下开展紧密的互利合作，推动全面平衡落实布特拉加亚愿景，推动构建亚太共同体。为此，双方愿进一步推动共同的原则立场，推动构建开放型世界经济，推进亚太区域经济一体化进程、促进贸易和投资自由化便利化、保障跨境产业链供应链稳定畅通、推动亚太地区数字化绿色化转型和可持续发展，造福该地区人民。

俄方高度评价全球发展倡议，将继续参与“全球发展倡议之友小组”工作。双方将继续推动国际社会聚焦发展问题，增加发展投入，深化务实合作，加快落实联合国 2030 年可持续发展议程。

## 七

双方注意到，当前，地区和全球性冲突不断，国际安全环境不稳定，包括核武器国家在内的国家间对抗加剧导致战略风险不断加大。双方对国际安全形势表示关切。

双方重申恪守 2022 年 1 月 3 日发表的《五个核武器国家领导人关于防止核战争与避免军备竞赛的联合声明》，特别是核战争打不赢也打不得理念，再次呼吁联合声明所有参与国切实遵循该声明。

双方认为所有核武器国家都应秉持维护全球战略稳定、安全平等且不可分割的原则，不应通过扩张军事联盟和同盟，以及在抵近其他核武器国家边境地区建立军事基地，特别是预先部署核武器及其运载工具和其他军事战略性设施等方式侵犯彼此的切身利益。必须采取全面措施防止核武器国家之间发生直接军事对抗，重点是消除安全领域的根源性矛盾。

中俄支持《不扩散核武器条约》审议进程取得成功，同时反对企图将《不扩散核武器条约》及其审议进程用于与条约内容无关的政治目的。

双方再次对美国为维持自身绝对军事优势而破坏战略稳定的企图表示严重关切，主要包括美国建设全球反导体系并在世界各地和太空部署反导系统，强化高精度非核武器解除对方组织军事行动的能力和“斩首”打击能力，强化北约在欧洲“核共享”安排和对个别盟友提供“延伸威慑”，在《南太平洋无核区条约》缔约国澳大利亚建造可能用于保障美国、英国核力量实施行动的基础设施，开展美英澳核潜艇合作，实施在亚太和欧洲地区部署并向其盟友提供陆基中短程导弹的计划。

美国借口同其盟友开展明显针对中俄的联合演习，着手采取行动在亚太地区部署陆基中导系统，双方对此表示严重关切。美方并声称将持续推进上述做法，最终实现在世界各地常态化部署导弹的意图。双方对上述极端破坏地区稳定、对中俄构成直接安全威胁的举措表示最强烈谴责，并将加强协调配合，应对美国对中俄非建设性、敌对的所谓“双遏制”政策。

双方重申《禁止生物武器公约》应得到充分遵守和不断加强，并使其制度化，达成包含有效核查机制、具有法律约束力的议定书。双方要求美国不得在其境内外从事任何威胁别国及有关地区安全的生物军事活动。

双方反对个别国家将外空用于武装对抗的企图，反对开展旨在取得军事优势和将外空界定并用于“作战疆域”的安全政策和活动。双方主张在中俄《防止在外空放置武器、对外空物体使用或威胁使用武力条约》草案基础上，尽快启动具有法律约束力的多边文书谈判，为防止外空军备竞赛、外空武器化及防止对外空物体或借助外空物体使用或威胁使用武力提供根本和可靠的保障。为维护世界和平，保障各国安全平等且不可分割，提高各国探索与和平利用外空的可预测性和可持续性，双方赞同在全球范围内推行不首先在外空部署武器的国际倡议/政治承诺。

双方致力于实现无化武世界的目标，对禁止化学武器组织政治化深表关切。双方指出，《禁止化学武器公约》作为裁军和防扩散领域的重要机制，应得到全面遵守。双方敦促日本全面、完整、准确落实《2022年以后中华人民共和国境内日本遗弃化学武器销毁计划》，尽快销毁遗弃在华化学武器。

双方将继续在化武裁军和防扩散问题上协调行动，致力于恢复禁止化学武器组织的权威性，推动其工作回归非政治化的技术性轨道。

双方重申遵守《不扩散核武器条约》、《禁止生物武器公约》以及《禁止化学武器公约》规定的出口管制义务，反对以虚伪政治目的取代防扩散初心，将防扩散出口管制政治化、武器化，服务本国短视利益和实施非法单边限制措施。

双方重申致力于推动“在国际安全领域促进和平利用国际合作”联大决议全面有效落实。

双方愿深化在打击国际恐怖主义和极端主义方面的协作，对包括“东伊运”在内的“三股势力”采取“零容忍”态度；同时愿进一步加强在打击跨国有组织犯罪，腐败，非法贩运毒品、精神药品及其前体方面的合作，共同应对其他新挑战和新威胁。

双方高度重视人工智能问题，愿就人工智能的发展、安全和治理加强交流与合作。俄方欢迎中方提出《全球人工智能治理倡议》，中方欢迎俄方在人工智能领域提出治理准则。双方同意建立并用好定期磋商机制加强人工智能和开源技术合作，在国际平台上审议人工智能监管问题时协调立场，支持对方举办的人工智能相关国际会议。

双方重申在维护信息通信技术领域安全问题上的一致立场，同意协作应对包括与人工智能相关的各类网络安全风险。双方鼓励全球共同推动人工智能健康发展，共享人工智能红利，加强人工智能能力建设国际合作，妥善应对人工智能军事应用问题，支持在联合国、国际电信联盟、金砖国家、上海合作组织、国际标准化组织等机制平台开展人工智能交流合作。反对利用技术垄断、单边强制措施恶意阻挠他国人工智能发展、阻断全球人工智能供应链。

双方肯定联合国在制定国际信息安全领域共同规则中发挥主导作用，支持联合国 2021 – 2025 年信息安全开放式工作组作为该领域无可替代的全球谈判平台并开展经常性工作。双方指出，应制定信息空间新的、负责任的国家行为准则，特别是制定普遍性法律文书可为建立旨在防止国家间冲突的信息空间国际法律调解机制奠定基础，有利于构建和平、开放、安全、稳定、互通、可及的信息通信技术环境。双方认为应履行联合国大会第 74/247 号决议，在联合国特设委员会框架内完成制定打击以犯罪为目的使用信息和通信技术的全面国际公约。

双方支持在确保各国网络体系安全稳定的前提下打造多边、民主、透明的全球互联网治理体系。

双方愿在上海合作组织、金砖国家及其他多边机制下加强协作。双方主管部门愿在现行法律条约框架下，深化国际信息安全领域双边合作。

## 八

双方为应对气候变化采取措施，重申恪守《联合国气候变化框架公约》及其《巴黎协定》目标、原则和制度框架，特别是共同但有区别的责任原则。双方强调，发达国家为发展中国家提供的资金支持对减缓全球平均气温增长、适应全球气候变化负面影响至关重要。双方反对以应对气候变化为由设置贸易壁垒和将气候议题同国际和平安全威胁挂钩。

双方赞赏中方主持的联合国《生物多样性公约》第 15 次缔约方大会上通过的“昆明－蒙特利尔全球生物多样性框架”，愿推动人与自然和谐发展，助力全球可持续发展。

双方决心在尊重各国国情和主权的基础上，加大塑料垃圾污染治理力度，并同各方一道制定具有法律约束力的文书以应对塑料垃圾造成的环境污染（包括海洋污染）。

双方对日本向海洋排放福岛核污染水表示严重关切，要求日本以负责任方式安全处置福岛核污染水，接受严格国际监测，尊重有关国家开展独立监测的要求。

## 九

俄方积极评价中方在乌克兰问题上的客观公正立场，赞同必须在充分完整遵守《联合国宪章》的基础上解决危机的观点。

俄方欢迎中方愿为通过政治外交途径解决乌克兰危机发挥建设性作用。

双方指出，必须停止一切促使战事延宕、冲突进一步升级的举动，呼吁避免危机失控。双方强调，对话是解决乌克兰危机的良好途径。

双方认为，为稳步解决乌克兰危机，必须消除危机根源，恪守安全不可分割原则，兼顾各国合理安全利益和关切。

## 十

双方认为，各国人民命运与共，任何国家不应以牺牲他国安全为代价谋求自身安全。双方对国际和地区安全现实挑战表示关切并指出，在当前地缘政治背景下，有必要基于安全平等且不可分割原则，探讨在欧亚空间建立可持续安全体系。

双方呼吁有关国家及组织停止采取对抗性政策和干涉他国内政，破坏现有安全架构，在国家间构筑“小院高墙”，挑动地区紧张局势，鼓吹阵营对抗。

双方反对在亚洲和太平洋地区拼凑封闭排他的集团架构，特别是针对任何第三方的军事同盟。双方指出，美国“印太战略”以及北约图谋在亚太地区采取的破坏性动向，对该地区和平稳定造成消极影响。

双方对美英澳三边安全伙伴关系（AUKUS）各领域对亚太地区战略稳定造成的后果表示严重关切。

双方将就深化同东盟合作加强协调，继续一道努力推动巩固东盟在亚太地区多边架构中的中心地位，提升东亚峰会、东盟地区论坛等东盟主导机制效能。

俄方支持中国和东盟国家共同维护南海和平稳定。双方认为，南海问题应由直接当事国通过谈判协商解决，坚决反对域外势力插手介入南海问题。俄方支持中方和东盟国家全面有效落实《南海各方行为宣言》，欢迎早日达成“南海行为准则”。

双方反对美国通过扩大军事力量和拼凑军事集团改变东北亚地区力量平衡的霸权行径。美国抱守冷战思维和阵营对抗模式，将“小集团”安全凌驾于地区安全稳定之上，危害地区所有国家安全。美国应当停止此类行为。

双方反对美国及其盟友在军事领域的威慑行径、挑动同朝鲜民主主义人民共和国对抗及可能引发的武装冲突而加剧朝鲜半岛局势紧张。双方敦促美国采取有效措施缓解军事紧张局势并塑造有利条件，摒弃恐吓、制裁和打压手段，推动朝鲜及其他有关国家在相互尊重和兼顾彼此安全关切的原则上重启谈判进程。双方重申政治外交手段是解决半岛所有问题的唯一出路，呼吁国际社会支持中俄具有建设性的共同倡议。

双方主张维护中东地区和平稳定，反对干涉地区国家内政。双方支持在以“两国方案”为关键要素的公认国际法基础上全面、公正、持久解决巴勒斯坦问题，期待看到建立以 1967 年边界为基础，东耶路撒冷为首都，与以色列和平安全共存的独立的巴勒斯坦国。

双方支持叙利亚和利比亚国家的主权、独立、统一和领土完整，推动由这两个国家人民自己主导、自己所有的政治解决进程。

双方将积极合作巩固海湾地区安全，推动地区国家增进互信、实现可持续发展。

双方愿在双边层面和多边机制下就阿富汗事务加强协作，推动阿富汗成为独立、中立、统一、和平的国家，免受恐怖主义及毒品的危害，同所有邻国和睦相处。双方高度重视并支持阿富汗邻国外长会、阿富汗问题“莫斯科模式”磋商、中国－俄罗斯－巴基斯坦－伊朗四国机制、上海合作组织等地区平台在政治解决阿富汗问题上所发挥的积极和建设性作用。

双方强调，美国和北约作为侵略占领阿富汗 20 年的责任方，不应再次企图将军事设施部署到阿富汗及其周边地区，而应为阿富汗当前经济民生困局负主要责任，承担阿富汗重建的主要支出，并采取一切必要措施解除对阿富汗国家资产的冻结。

双方认为，集体安全条约组织和独立国家联合体对维护地区稳定，打击国际恐怖主义、非法制毒贩毒及有组织犯罪等其他跨境威胁挑战发挥重要作用。双方强调，中国同集体安全条约组织在维护欧亚地区和平安全、共同应对外部挑战等领域具有合作潜力。

为同周边国家发展友善、稳定、繁荣的关系，双方将继续同中亚地区国家一道开展互利合作，加强在上海合作组织、亚洲相互协作与信任措施会议和联合国等国际组织和多边机制内合作。

双方一致认为，非洲国家和平、稳定和获得真正的独立自主是非洲大陆发展与繁荣的基础。双方呼吁维护国际对非合作的良好健康氛围，为此双方将继续就非洲事务加强沟通协作，为支持非洲国家以非洲方式解决非洲问题作出贡献。

双方将继续就拉美和加勒比地区事务加强战略协作。双方希与拉美和加勒比地区有关国家及机制加强各领域合作，包括但不限于拉美和加勒比国家共同体（CELAC）、南方共同市场（MERCOSUR）、太平洋联盟（AP）、安第斯共同体（CAN）、美洲玻利瓦尔联盟（ALBA）、

中美洲一体化体系（SICA）、加勒比共同体（CARICOM）等地区组织，以及联合国、二十国集团和金砖国家等国际组织。

双方主张北极应继续成为和平、稳定、建设性对话和互利合作之地，不应给该地区造成军事政治紧张局势。

中华人民共和国主席

俄罗斯联邦总统

习近平

弗·弗·普京

二〇二四年五月十六日于北京