

ภาคผนวก

ภาคผนวก ก

เอกสารความตกลงระหว่างจีนกับรัสเซียและเอเชียกลาง ภายใต้กรอบความร่วมมือ “กลุ่มเซี่ยงไฮ้ 5” (Shanghai Five)

- หมายเลข 1. Joint Statement by the People’s Republic of China And the Russian Federation (25 April 1996)
- หมายเลข 2. Joint Statement by the People’s Republic of China And the Russian Federation on the Multipolarization Of the World and the Establishment of A New International Order (23 April 1997)
- หมายเลข 3. Joint Statement of China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Tajikistan on the Alma-Ata Meeting (3 July 1998)
- หมายเลข 4. Bishkek Statement (25 August 1999)

หมายเลข 1**Joint Statement by The People's Republic of China****And the Russian Federation****25 April 1996****1. On the Bilateral Relations**

The People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation (hereinafter called "the two sides") hereby announce their resolve to develop a strategic partnership of equality, mutual confidence and mutual coordination toward the 21st Century.

The two sides reiterate their strict observance of the various principles set forth in the various principles set forth in the Joint Statement on the Basis of Relations Between the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation signed on December 18, 1992 and the Joint Statement by the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation signed on September 3, 1994.

The two sides agree to maintain regular dialogues at various levels and through various channels, believing that high and top level contacts and consultations between leaders of the two countries are of particular importance. It is decided that a telephone hotline between the Chinese government in Beijing and the Russian government in Moscow be set up for this purpose.

The two sides have expressed their strict observance of the Agreement on the Eastern Section of the Boundary Between the People's Republic of China and the USSR signed on May 16, 1991 and Agreement on the Western Section of the Boundary Between the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation signed on September 3, 1994. The two sides agree to continue their negotiations to resolve in a fair and equitable manner the remaining boundary issues on which the two sides have yet to reach agreement. The two sides are determined to complete, as soon as possible, the boundary survey and the erection of markers as stipulated in the two above mentioned agreements and hold parallel negotiations on the joint economic development of the individual border areas incorporated into the other side after the boundary survey.

The two sides believe the exchanges and cooperation between the border areas and regions of the two countries constitute an important part of the relations of good-neighborliness, friendship, and mutual beneficial cooperation between China and Russia. The two sides stand ready to make continued joint efforts to provide national support to and facilitate a healthy and orderly development of these exchanges and cooperation.

The two sides are ready to regularly exchange experience and information on the social and economic development of their respective countries.

The People's Republic of China supports the measures and actions adopted by the Russian Federation in safeguarding its national unity and holds that the question of Chechnya is a domestic affair of Russia.

The Russian Federation reiterates that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government representing the whole of China and Taiwan is an inalienable part of the Chinese territory. Russia will not establish official relations nor enter into official contacts with Taiwan. Russia recognizes Tibet as an inseparable part of China.

The two sides are satisfied with the gradual increase of bilateral trade after overcoming a drop in the volume of the two-way trade in 1994, and will take strong measures to further expand and develop their economic cooperation and trade by taking advantage of their unique geographical proximity and economic complementarities.

With the deepening of reforms in the two countries' economic structures and foreign trade systems, both sides will continue to develop, on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and conformity with international trade practices, their multi-formed trade, economic and technological cooperation with cash transactions as the mainstay. The two governments will provide favorable conditions and necessary support for the cooperation between the main bodies of the bilateral economic cooperation and trade, primarily their large and medium-sized enterprises and corporations which enjoy good business reputation and strong economic capacity.

The two sides will pay great attention to their cooperation on the major projects of production and science and technology development, regarding them as important vehicles for upgrading their bilateral cooperation. They hold that such fields as energy, machine building, aviation, space, agriculture, communications of major projects. The two sides will conduct further cooperation with each other in developing new techniques which will ensure breakthroughs in scientific and technological progress in various fields in line with their respective potentials for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries and the international community at large.

The two sides reiterate their observance of the Joint Statement signed by the presidents of the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation on September 3, 1994 pertaining to the non-targeting of the strategic nuclear weapons at and non-first use of nuclear weapons against each other.

The two sides hold that the signing of the Agreement on Confidence Building in Military Field Along Border Areas is of great significance and are resolved to take concrete and effective measures for its implementation so as to turn their common border into one of peace, tranquility, friendship and good-neighborliness. They agree to continue efforts for the speedy conclusion of an agreement on the mutual reduction of military forces in the border areas. The troops left after the reduction will only be of the defensive nature.

The two sides express their readiness to further develop friendly exchanges between their military forces at various levels and further strengthen their cooperation on military technology on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, bearing in mind their respective international obligations. They maintain that the development of military relations between China and Russia and their cooperation in the field of military technology are not directed against any third country or country bloc. They reiterate their willingness to maintain proper transparency of their cooperation in military technology are not directed against any third country or country bloc. They reiterate their willingness to maintain proper transparency of their cooperation in military technology and to provide relevant information to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms.

To buttress the foundation of their good neighborly and friendly relations toward the 21st century, the two countries agree to establish a Sino-Russian Friendship Committee for Peace and Development which is to be composed of representatives from all walks of life in the two countries.

2. International Peace and Development

The two sides are of the view that today's world is in the process of undergoing profound and complicated changes. The trend toward a multi-polar world is developing, and the desire for peace, stability, cooperation and development has constituted the mainstream of the present international life. However, the world is far from being

tranquil. Hegemonism, power politics and repeated imposition of pressures on other countries have continued to occur. Bloc politics has taken up new manifestations. World peace and development still face serious challenges.

China and Russia, which made enormous contributions to and sustained major national sacrifices in the final victory over the dark forces of fascism, call upon the countries in the world to draw lessons from history, always bearing in mind the scourges of war and cherishing the hard-won peace. The two countries wish to join the rest of the world in a concerted effort to win lasting and stable peace for both the current generation and the future posterity.

The two sides call upon all peace-loving countries and people throughout the world to cooperate closely and work together to establish a just and equitable international political and economic order and promote regional and global peace, stability, development and prosperity on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence, as well as of the accepted norms governing international relations.

The two sides agree to step up their cooperation in areas they share common or similar positions, and to find ways for mutual understanding in areas they hold different positions. The two sides reiterate that mutual respect and equality are important principles for maintaining and developing normal and healthy state relations. Countries, big or small, developed or developing, or in economic transition, are all equal members of the international community. People of every country have the right to independently choose, in light of their respective national conditions and free from outside interference, their social system and course and mode of development.

The two sides expressed their readiness to conduct active dialogues on questions pertaining to strategic stability and promote and expedite, with their concrete action, the processes of arms reduction and disarmament, nuclear disarmament first and foremost. The two sides welcome the indefinite extension of NPT, regime and appeal to non-NPT signatories to accede to the treaty. Both sides will make efforts and cooperate with other countries for an early conclusion of CTBT, value a speedy coming into effect of the Chemical Weapons Convention and call for accelerated progress in further improving the effectiveness of the Biological Weapon Convention. The two sides are ready to step up bilateral and multilateral cooperation on effective and responsible supervision of transfers of conventional weapons, particularly to regions of conflicts.

The two sides agree to strengthen cooperation in enhancing the UN efficiency and ability for action. They point out that the United Nations has contributed to maintaining international peace and security. They believe that the UN constitutes a unique mechanism in cooperation for peace, development and security and, therefore, shoulders a mission of facing up to global challenges in the 21st century. In order to adapt itself to the changed international situation and to increase efficiency, the UN and its agencies should conduct appropriate reforms so as to better perform the duties entrusted by the UN Charter. The work and decision-making process of the UN should give better expression to the common desire and collective will of all the UN members.

The two sides believe it necessary to further enhance the efficiency of the UN peace-keeping operations, and are ready to cooperate toward this end. The UN peace-keeping operations, and are ready to cooperate toward this end. The two sides are of the view that the peace-keeping operations should, based on the UN Charter, strictly abide by the important principles of agreement among all parties concerned, impartiality, neutrality, non-interference in others' internal affairs and non-use of force except self-defense. In carrying out the peace-keeping operations,

there should be no "dual standards" and these operations should under no circumstance lead to expansion or escalation of conflicts. The imposition of sanctions must be handled with prudence and the negative consequences arising from sanctions in the international practice be given due attention.

The two sides hold that in maintaining the UN Security Council taking the main responsibility for safeguarding world peace and security and in accordance with Chapter VIII of the UN Charter, efforts should be made to promote cooperation between the UN and regional organizations in preventing and mediating peacefully disputes and conflicts, and to promote more constructive and healthy coordination in the operations between the non-governmental organizations engaged in the economic and social development, humanitarian assistance and other areas, the UN and other specialized agencies in the above areas.

The two sides stand for the establishment of a new international economic order on the basis of fair and mutually-beneficial cooperation on an equal footing and non-discrimination in international trade. The reform in UN agencies shall contribute to strengthening UN's role in the area of development and better represent the needs of the international community, the large number of developing nations in particular, under the new circumstances. Both sides believe that it is necessary for the UN to formulate a Program of Development will help the international community achieve the objective of sustainable development, contribute to economic growth and social development of the developing countries and promote international cooperation and global development.

The two sides maintain that they will strike resolutely against acts of terror or organized transnational crimes of any description and shall exchange experience and strengthen cooperation regularly on bilateral and multilateral basis.

The two sides agree to enhance coordination and cooperation in ensuring safe navigation passage and fighting piracy, smuggling and illegal drug trafficking and to collaborate with each other in the fields of oceanography, meteorology, seismology, disaster reduction and marine rescue operations.

The two sides resolve to enhance bilateral and multilateral cooperation in environmental protection, which, they believe, has become a matter of global significance.

3. On Security and Cooperation in Asia-Pacific

The two sides agree that the Asia-Pacific region, which has enjoyed relative political stability and rapid economic growth after the end of Cold War, will play a significant role in the coming century. China and Russia are both ready to continue their efforts for peace, stability and development of the Asia-Pacific region.

The two sides hold that nations in Asia-Pacific shall conduct bilateral and regional dialogues on security matters in various forms, at various levels and through various channels to strengthen security and cooperation on the region in the light of the diversity of the region and pursuant to the principles of reaching consensus through consultations and gradualism. China and Russia are committed to developing dialogues and cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region on bilateral and multilateral basis. The two sides agree that the Agreement on Confidence-Building in the Military Field in Border Areas Between China and Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tadzhikistan, the Agreement on the Prevention of Dangerous Military Activities Between the Chinese and Russian Governments as well as the ASEAN Regional Forum are all of great significance.

The two sides believe that stability in social and economic development is an important factor for ensuring regional security and stability.

The two sides stand for continued promotion of friendly exchanges among the people of various countries so as to enhance mutual understanding and confidence and stand against stirring up national, ethnic and religious conflicts.

The two sides will promote each other's participation in multilateral economic cooperation in Asia-Pacific. The Chinese side reaffirms its support to Russia's application for admission to the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC). The two sides stand ready to renew their commitment to strengthening security, stability and economic cooperation in North-Eastern Asia and to conduct coordination and consultation with each other and the other nations for this purpose.

หมายเลข 2

Joint Statement by The People's Republic of China

And the Russian Federation on the Multipolarization Of the World and the Establishment of A New
International Order

23 April 1997

On April 23, China and Russia issued a joint statement on the current world situation during President Jiang Zemin's visit to Moscow. Following is the full text of that statement.

On the basis of the development of a strategic partnership of equality and mutual trust that is oriented toward the 21st century, the responsibility toward the international community and the common attitude toward the major international issues as permanent members of the UN Security Council, the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation (hereinafter referred to as the two "sides") hereby state as follows:

1. The two sides shall, in the spirit of partnership, strive to promote the multipolarization of the world and the establishment of a new international order. The two sides hold the view that international relations at the close of the 20th century have undergone profound changes characterized by the end of the Cold War and the disappearance of the bipolarity. The positive trend toward a multipolar world is accelerating; relations between major powers, including those between adversaries in the Cold War era, have undergone changes; organizations of regional economic cooperation have exhibited great vitality; the political, economic and cultural evolution in various countries has presented a scene of diversity, and the forces making for peace and broad-based international cooperation have grown in strength. It has become the common understanding of a growing number of countries to embrace mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit and reject hegemony and power politics, to pursue dialogue and cooperation and avoid confrontation and conflict. The establishment of a just and equitable new international political and economic order based on peace and stability has become the pressing need of the times and the inevitable necessity of history.

2. Both sides maintain that mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, peaceful coexistence and other universally recognized principles of international law should serve as the basic norms governing state-to-state relations and the basis for the establishment of a new international order. Each country has the right to independently choose its road of development in light of its own national conditions and no other countries should interfere. Differences in social system, ideology and values must not become obstacles to the development of normal state-to-state relations. All countries, big or small, strong or weak, rich or poor, are equal members of the international community. No country should seek hegemony, practice power politics or monopolize international affairs. It is imperative to eliminate discriminatory policies and practices in economic relations and to strengthen and expand, on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, exchanges and cooperation in the economic, trade, scientific, technological and cultural fields with a view to promoting common development and prosperity.

3. Both sides stand for the establishment of a new and universally applicable security concept, believing that the "Cold War mentality" must be abandoned and bloc politics opposed. The differences or disputes between

states must be settled through peaceful means without resorting to the use or threat of force. Dialogue and consultation should be pursued to promote mutual understanding and build confidence, and to seek peace and security through coordination and cooperation at bilateral or multilateral level. Both sides are of the view that the Commonwealth of Independent States is an important factor making for stability and development in Eurasia and point out that the two Agreements signed by China, Russia, Kazakstan, Kirgizstan and Tajikistan on the Enhancement of Confidence in the Military Field Along the Border Areas and on the Mutual Reduction of Military Forces are of great significance in that they may serve as a new model for the achievement of regional peace, security and stability in the post-Cold War world. The two sides stand ready to promote the disarmament process while emphasizing the importance of the signing of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty and the implementation of the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Both sides express concern over the attempt at enlarging and strengthening military blocs, because such a tendency may pose a threat to the security of certain countries and aggravate regional and global tension.

4. Both sides are of the view that the role of the UN and its Security Council should be strengthened and that the UN efforts in maintaining world peace and security merit a positive appraisal. Believing that the UN, as the most representative and authoritative organization composed of sovereign states, has a world capacity that no other international organization can possibly replace, both sides are convinced that it ought to be allowed to play an important role in the establishment of a new international order. The UN peacekeeping efforts should focus on the prevention of the occurrence and spread of conflicts. Peacekeeping operations can be undertaken only by the decision of the UN Security Council and the approval of the countries concerned, and in strict compliance with the Security Council mandate and its supervision. When deciding to impose sanctions in accordance with relevant provisions of the Charter, the Security Council should see to it that the losses caused by the measure as well as the losses it brings to third countries and adjacent areas be reduced to the minimum and that the sanctions be lessened or removed in due course in light of the implementation of the Security Council resolutions. The two sides express the readiness to step up their close cooperation with the UN and its specialized agencies toward greater efficiency of the organization. Both sides stand ready to keep up regular consultations on subjects relating to the work of the UN and coordinate their respective actions in this regard in light of circumstances.

5. Both sides underscore that the vast number of developing countries and the Non-Aligned Movement are important forces in promoting world multipolarization and building a new international order. The developing countries have enhanced their awareness of self-strengthening through unity, played a greater role in world politics and increased their share of the world economy. Their rise will give a strong boost to the historical process toward the establishment of a new international order. They are entitled to take a rightful place in the future new international order, participating, on the equal basis, in international affairs free from any discrimination.

6. The two sides point out with satisfaction that the establishment and expansion of the strategic partnership between China and Russia based on equality and trust and oriented toward the 21st century conforms to the global trend of development and international relations in the post-Cold War world, fully serves the fundamental interests of the two peoples and conduces to peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region and the world as a whole. It constitutes an important practice toward the establishment of a new international order for the two countries, both permanent members of the UN Security Council, to forge a partnership that is characterized by good-neighborliness

and friendship, equality and trust, mutually-beneficial cooperation and common development, strict compliance with the principles of international law and formulation of a new type of long-term state-to-state relationship not directed against any third country. The two sides express readiness to vigorously employ and strengthen the existing system of summit meetings and high-level contacts whereby their heads of state and government and foreign ministers meet regularly to exchange views on bilateral relations and major international issues. With a sense of historical responsibility for world peace, development and the future of mankind, the two sides pledge their closer coordination and cooperation in international affairs, and their commitment to harmonious coexistence and cooperation on an equal footing with all other countries with a view to contributing their due share to a stronger lasting peace in the world and common progress of mankind.

7. With a new era quickly approaching, under what kind of an international order will people live in the next century? This question has been put before the people of all countries in all its seriousness. The two countries call on all other countries in the world to engage in active dialogue on the establishment of a just and equitable new international order based on peace and stability and stand ready to discuss together constructive proposals to this end.

หมายเลข 3

Joint Statement of China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Tajikistan on the Alma-Ata Meeting

3 July 1998

The five-nation meeting of Kazakhstan, China, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Tajikistan was held in Alma-Ata, Kazakhstan on July 3. The participants issued a joint statement and the following is its full text. The Republic of Kazakhstan, the People's Republic of China, the People's Republic of Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Tajikistan (hereinafter referred to as "the parties"),

In view of the agreement on the build-up of confidence in the military field in border areas signed in Shanghai in 1996 by the participating countries of this meeting and the agreement on mutual reduction of military forces in border areas signed in Moscow in 1997 by the same participating countries, and the willingness to expand and strengthen their multilateral cooperation on this basis;

Satisfied with the sustained development of the good-neighborliness, friendship, mutual trust and all-round cooperation among the five countries;

Upholding the universally-accepted norms of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, equality and non-interference in each other's internal affairs; and in favor of solving the disputes and differences among the countries through friendly consultation;

Emphasizing that further expanding and strengthening the bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the spirit of good-neighborliness and friendship is in the fundamental interests of the peoples of the five countries and constitutes an important positive factor for the stability, security, development and prosperity in this region and the whole Asia;

Considering that large-scale economic cooperation is of vital significance to the consolidation of the regional peace and stability;

Noticing the global development in establishing multilateral cooperation mechanisms and its growing impact on Central Asia;

And in light of the results of this meeting;

Hereby make the following statements:

1. The parties will take all necessary measures to ensure the strict implementation of the agreement on the build-up of confidence in the military field in border areas signed on April 26, 1996 and the agreement on mutual reduction of military forces in border areas signed on April 24, 1997 and reaffirm the importance of holding regular consultations on the implementation of the above two agreements.

The parties highly value the important positive impact of the Shanghai and Moscow agreements on the security in this region and the world at large, believing that this is a concrete manifestation of the new-type security concept that has been shaping and developing since the end of the Cold War, and also a successful try in consolidating regional and global security and cooperation. The coordination among the five countries is an open one, not directed at any third country.

2. The parties, proceeding from the reality of this region, agree to actively hold bilateral and regional dialogue and consultations on security issues and welcome all the interested countries in this region to participate in this process.

The parties agree to hold meetings, when necessary, at the levels of experts, foreign ministers and heads of state and government to discuss the issues of how to ensure security and expand cooperation in Central Asia and the entire Asian continent.

3. The parties support the basic ideas of Kazakhstan's proposal on convening the Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia, and express their willingness to continue to actively improve them. The parties highly value the initiative of the Central Asian countries on the establishment of a Central Asian nuclear-free zone.

4. The parties express their willingness to continue their in-depth consultations on major international issues and the situation in Asia and, if necessary, to hold consultations via the United Nations, other international and regional organizations and conferences.

5. The parties are unanimous that any form of national splittism, ethnic exclusion and religious extremism is unacceptable. The parties will take steps to fight against international terrorism, organized crimes, arms smuggling, the trafficking of drugs and narcotics, and other transnational criminal activities and will not allow their territories to be used for the activities undermining the national sovereignty, security and social order of any of the five countries.

6. The parties agree that the following basic principles must be observed in developing economic cooperation of equality and mutual benefit;

-Provide internationally-accepted trade terms to each other in order to expand their trade volumes;

-Encourage and support various forms of economic and trade cooperation in local and border areas as well as cooperation between large enterprises and large companies of the five countries;

-Improve their respective investment environment so as to create conditions for boosting investment in the economic projects in their countries.

7. The parties hold that it is necessary to intensify and encourage large-scale and long-term cooperation in all economic fields, including the construction of oil and gas pipelines and the railway, highway, water and air transport.

The parties will give priority to upgrading and utilizing the existing transport and pipeline facilities between them or leading to other countries. While primary attention should be paid to the profitability, reliability and safety of both the on-going and future projects, due consideration should be given to the national and economic interests of the countries along the routes of these projects.

The parties welcome all the interested countries and companies to participate in these projects.

The parties attach importance to the cooperation in the field of energy on an equal and mutually beneficial basis, including the feasibility studies on the projects supplying electricity to each other and allowing power transmission to pass through their territories.

The parties attach great importance to the protection of the environment of this region and are willing to cooperate in this field.

8. The parties hold that the international situation is undergoing profound changes, the economic globalization is accelerating and the trend toward a multi-polar world is becoming clearer, which will help promote the stability of the international situation and create conditions for the social and economic development of all countries in the world. Peace and development have become themes of common concern to all people in the world.

Meanwhile, a series of recent events show that the international community is far from achieving the goal of ensuring a lasting peace and stability.

9. The parties are concerned over the tensions in Afghanistan. They note that greater efforts should be made to promote a peaceful settlement of the conflicts in that country under the auspices of the United Nations and with the participation of the countries concerned. At the same time, consideration should be given to the interests of all the national and religious groups and political forces involved in the conflicts.

The parties welcome the initiative put forward and supported by the United Nations for the settlement of the conflicts in Afghanistan, including the convening of a peace conference on Afghanistan in Bishkek.

10. The parties express their grave concern over the growing tension in South Asia following the nuclear tests in that region.

The parties are willing to work with the international community for eliminating the distrust in South Asia, stopping the nuclear arms race there and upholding the international nuclear non-proliferation regime.

In this regard, the parties call for an unconditional entry into the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty by all the countries which have failed to do so.

11. The parties reiterate that it is imperative to establish an equitable international political and economic new order for the common peace and prosperity in the 21st century. The parties are determined to turn their relationship of good-neighborliness, friendship and cooperation into a sustained and effective important factor for the stability, security and development in the entire Eurasia region.

หมายเลข 4**Bishkek Statement**

25 August 1999

The Republic of Kazakhstan, the People's Republic of China, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Tajikistan (the following abbreviated all the parties) held a summit meeting in Bishkek on August 25, 1999, based on the joint desire for expanding and deepening multilateral cooperation as expressed by the Joint Statement issued in Alma Ata on July 3, 1998. The summit extensively discussed issues of common concern in the atmosphere of construction and mutual understanding and issued the following statement:

1. All the parties satisfactorily reviewed the achievements made by the five countries since the Shanghai Summit in 1996, highly commenting on the actual measures to adapt the historical current adopted by the five countries in order to consolidate the regional security and cooperation. They are full of confidence toward the future of further expanding cooperation in the security field and deepening multilateral cooperation in other fields.

2. All the parties firmly believe that the establishment of a cooperative mechanism in the field of common interest by the five countries will be favorable to bringing into full play the potential of multilateral cooperation, promoting regional stability, security, development and prosperity; expressing willingness to hold regular meetings of heads of states and governments, including regular contacts and consultations of foreign ministers, defense ministers and responsible persons from economic and cultural departments.

3. All the parties decided through consultation to exchange views on the meeting time of the relevant departments through diplomatic channels.

All the parties reaffirm that the agreement signed by the five countries on the resolution of the border issue, building confidence in military areas along the border and the mutual reduction of military forces in the border regions is unique. It helps to strengthen good-neighborliness and friendship and has made a constructive contribution to guaranteeing regional security and stability.

They will continuously implement the above agreement and provide all necessary assistance for the activities of the joint supervision group.

4. All the parties pointed out that to effectively crack down on international terrorism, illegal dealings in drug and narcotics trafficking, arms smuggling, illegal immigration and other forms of cross-border crimes is of significance. Therefore, the responsible departments of the five countries will adopt measures to launch practical cooperation including the consultation and working out a program of joint action during the period of 1999-2000. They pledged that they would not allow anyone to use their territories to engage in actions harmful to the sovereignty, security or social order of any of the five countries.

They will faithfully follow the principles of respecting human rights as set out in the United Nations Charter and other international documents, pointing out that while implementing this principle, the characteristics of sovereign states should be taken into account. The protection of human rights should not be used as an excuse to interfere in others' internal affairs.

5. All the parties pay great attention to safeguarding peace and stability in this region, supporting the efforts to establish a nuclear-free zone in the Central Asian countries and Kazakhstan's proposal on convening of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence Measures in Asia, while welcoming other relevant countries' proposals and concrete steps toward expansion of regional multilateral dialogue in strengthening security and cooperation.

6. All the parties support the "Silk Road Diplomacy" concept set forth by President Askar Akayev of the Kyrgyz Republic. The concept, expected to be realized by restoring the ancient "Silk Road" in the contemporary international cooperation, is aimed at promoting the sustainable development of the regional economy and strengthening regional peace and stability.

7. All the parties are deeply worried over the continued military confrontation in Afghanistan which constitutes a serious threat to the regional and international peace and stability.

The reaffirmed that in the course of the international effort toward a peaceful settlement of the Afghan conflict, the United Nations plays the key role, supporting the activities to promote peace within the framework of "six plus two". They welcome Kyrgyzstan's initiative to hold a Bishkek peace meeting on the issue of Afghanistan.

8. All the parties satisfactorily pointed out that with the Tajikistan's total agreement on peace and national reconciliation being implemented in June 1997, the peaceful process in Tajikistan has not been reversed, stressing that the experience of all the parties in Tajikistan in their attempts to resolve the complicated issue, with the mediation of the international community and their own good intentions, is useful.

9. All the parties pointed out that to launch economic and trade cooperation has a major significance according to the principle of equality and mutual benefit, expressing to continuously encourage the five countries' cooperation on a bilateral basis, while actively seeking ways to launch multilateral cooperation. They give top priority on the cooperative direction set up in the Alma Ata Joint Statement in 1998.

Therefore, the governments of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the People's Republic of China, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Tajikistan will set up a joint consultative group to prepare relevant proposals for a high-level meeting of the five countries.

They welcome the countries which are interested in this region and all the enterprises with different ownerships to cooperate in the field of mutual investment.

10. All the parties notice the major changes of the current international situation, considering it is necessary to reaffirm to follow the basic principles in each other's relations and international affairs:

- Persisting in mutually respecting sovereignty and territorial integrity, equality, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and resolution of the disputes and conflicts through negotiation and peaceful consultations;

- Launching multilateral cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit;

- Strengthening the role of the United Nations as the basic mechanism for safeguarding world peace and tranquility and peaceful settlement of international and regional issues and opposing the use of force and threat to use force in international relations without the approval of the UN Security Council; and

- Observing the Treaty of Nuclear Non-Proliferation and standing by the Convention on Comprehensive Banning of Nuclear Testing and supporting all the efforts to promote all the countries to join the above treaties as early as possible in the United Nations and frameworks of other multilateral fore.

11. All the parties consider that the multipolar process of the world is the general trend and favorable to the long-term stability of the international situation. The five countries are determined to make unremitting efforts for safeguarding world peace and joint economic development and promoting the establishment of a fair, reasonable and new international political and economic order.

12. All the parties reaffirmed that the mutual cooperation among the five countries is open and not directed against other countries.