April 29, 1954
Agreement between the Republic of India and the People's Republic of China on Trade and Intercourse between the Tibet Region of China and India

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Summary:
China and India put forth the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, which call for mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence.

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Chinese, Hindi

Contents:
- English Translation
- Chinese Transcription

Being desirous of promoting trade and cultural intercourse between Tibet Region of China and India and of facilitating pilgrimage and travel by the peoples of China and India.

Have resolved to enter into the present Agreement based on the following principles:

(1) mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty,
(2) mutual non-aggression
(3) mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs,
(4) equality and mutual benefit, and
(5) peaceful co-existence.

And for this purpose have appointed as their respective Plenipotentiaries: The Government of the Republic of India, H.E. Nedyam Raghvan, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of India accredited to the People's Republic of China;

The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, H.E. Chang Han-fu [Zhang Hanfu], Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Central People's Government, who, having examined each other's credentials and finding them in good and due form, have agreed upon the following:

Article I

The High Contracting Parties mutually agree to establish Trade Agencies:

(1) The Government of India agrees that the Government of China may establish Trade Agencies at New Delhi, Calcutta and Kalimpong.

(2) The Government of China agrees that the Government of India may establish Trade Agencies at Yatung, Gyantse and Gartok.

The Trade Agencies of both Parties shall be accorded the same status and same treatment. The Trade Agents of both Parties shall enjoy freedom from arrest while exercising their functions, and shall enjoy in respect of themselves, their wives and children who are dependent on them for livelihood freedom from search.

The Trade Agencies of both Parties shall enjoy the privileges and immunities for couriers, mail-bags and communications in code.

Article II

The High Contracting Parties agree that traders of both countries known to be customarily and specifically engaged in trade between Tibet Region of China and India may trade at the following places:

(1) The Government of China agrees to specify (1) Yatung, (2) Gyantse and (3) Phari as markets for trade. The Government of India agrees that trade may be carried on in India, including places like (1) Kalimpong, (2) Siliguri and (3) Calcutta, according to customary practice.

accordance with the development and need of trade between the Ari District of Tibet Region of China and India, it has become necessary to specify markets for trade in the corresponding district in India adjacent to the Ari District of Tibet region of China, it will be prepared to consider on the basis of equality and reciprocity to do so.

Article III

The High Contracting Parties agree that pilgrimage by religious believers of the two countries shall be carried on in accordance with the following provisions:

(1) Pilgrims from India of Lamaist, Hindu and Buddhist faiths may visit Kang Rimpoché (Kailas) and Mavam Tso (Mansarovar) in Tibet Region of China in accordance with custom.

(2) Pilgrims from Tibet Region of China of Lamaist and Buddhist faiths may visit Banaras, Sarnath, Gaya and Sanchi in India in accordance with custom.

(3) Pilgrims customarily visiting Lhasa may continue to do so in accordance with custom.

Article IV

Traders and pilgrims of both countries may travel by the following passes and route:

(1) Shipki La pass, (2) Mana pass, (3) Niti pass, (4) Kungri Bingri pass, (5) Darma pass, and (6) Lipu Lekh pass.

Also, the customary route leading to Tashigong along the valley of the Shangatsangpu (Indus) River may continue to be traversed in accordance with custom.

Article V

For travelling across the border, the High Contracting Parties agree that diplomatic personnel, officials and nationals of the two countries shall hold passports issued by their own respective countries and visaed by the other Party except as provided in Paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 of this Article.

(1) Traders of both countries known to be customarily and specifically engaged in trade between Tibet Region of China and India, their wives and children who are dependent on them for livelihood and their attendants will be allowed entry for purposes of trade into India or Tibet Region of China, as the case may be, in accordance with custom on the production of certificates duly issued by the local government of their own country or by its duly authorised agents and examined by the border check-posts of the other Party.

(2) Inhabitants of the border districts of the two countries who cross the border to carry on petty trade or to visit friends and relatives may proceed to the border districts of the other Party as they have customarily done heretofore and need not be restricted to the passes and route specified in Article IV above and shall not be required to hold passports, visas or permits.

(3) Porters and mule-team drivers of the two countries who cross the border to perform necessary transportation services need not hold passports issued by their own country, but shall only hold certificates good for a definite period of time (three months, half a year or one year) duly issued by the local government of their own country or by its duly authorised agents and produce them for registration at the border check posts of the other Party.

(4) Pilgrims of both countries need not carry documents of certification but shall register at the border check posts of the other Party and receive a permit for pilgrimage.

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of the foregoing paragraphs of this Article, either Government
may refuse entry to any particular person.

(6) Persons who enter the territory of the other Party in accordance with the foregoing paragraphs of this Article may stay within its territory only after complying with the procedures specified by the other Party.

**Article VI**

The present Agreement shall come into effect upon ratification by both Governments and shall remain in force for eight (8) years. Extension of the present Agreement may be negotiated by the two Parties if either Party requests for its six (6) months prior to the expiry of the Agreement and the request is agreed to by the other Party.

Done in duplicate in Peking on the twenty-ninth day of April, 1954, in the Hindi, Chinese and English languages, all texts being equally valid.

(Sd.) NEDYAM RAGHAVAN, Plenipotentiary of the Government of the Republic of India

(Sd.) CHANG HAN-FU, Plenipotentiary of the Central People's Government, People's Republic of China
中人民共和中央人民政府和印度共和政府了促中西藏地方和印度之的通商易和文化交流并便利人民互相朝圣和往起，双方同意基于（一）互相尊重主权，（二）互不侵犯，（三）互不干涉政，（四）平等互惠，（五）和平共的原，本定，涉各派全代表如左：

中人民共和中央人民政府特派中央人民政府外交部副部长章夫；

印度共和政府特派印度中人民共和特命全大使嘉文。

双方全代表互相校全，妥善后，定下列各：

第一 双方同意互 商代理：

一、印度政府同意中政府得在新德里、加尔各答、曼昌三地立商代理。

二、中政府同意印度政府得在、江孜、大克三地立商代理。

双方商代理享有同等地位和同等待遇。双方商代理在行享有不受逮捕之；商代理本人，依靠其生活的妻子及子女享有不受查之。

双方商代理并享有信使，货和以秘密的利及豁免。

第二 双方同意凡按事于中西藏地方和印度之易的双方商人得在下列地点行易：

一、中政府同意指定（一）、（二）江孜，（三）帕里易市。

印度政府同意得在印度，包括（一）昌堡，（二）西里古里，（三）加尔各答等地行易。

二、中政府同意指定（一）昌大克，（二）普宗（塔格拉各特）、（三）姜加果，（四）姜查克拉，（五）_Map，（六）迭不惹，（七）克拉达，（八）郎不拉，（九）尚格齐，（十）札易市；印度政府同意由于中西藏地方阿里地与印度之通商易的展和需要而成必要，印度政府在平等互惠基上准在印度方面靠近中西藏地方阿里地的相地考指定易市。

第三 香客朝圣事宜，双方同意按照下列各款的定理：

一、凡印度的喇嘛教徒、印度教徒和佛教徒得按例往中西藏地方的康仁波清（拉萨山）和法木（那瓦湖）朝拜。

二、凡中西藏地方的喇嘛教徒和佛教徒得按例往印度的拉斯、鹿野苑、加雅和桑吉四地朝拜。

三、凡按例往拉朝拜者，仍依照理之。

第四 双方商人和香客由下列山口和道路往：

（一）拉布奇山口、（二）那山口，（三）尼提山口，（四）昆里山口，（五）山口，（六）里普列克山口。由沿桑格藏布河（印度河）的河谷到扎之道路，仍可按以往往。

第五 境事宜，双方同意外交人、公人以及民往境，除本第一款、第二款、第三款、第四款另有定者外，均持有本照件方可。

一、凡按事于中西藏地方和印度之的易的双方商人，依靠其生活的妻子及子女以及人，仍按在出示本地方政府或其授机之明并方境查站查后，得入印度中西藏地方行易。

二、境地居民，凡因行小易或探望友而互相往，仍按以往往前方境地而不限于前述第四所指的山口和道路，并无需照，或可。

三、由于需要而互相往的背夫和夫，只需持有本地方政府或其授机之定期的明（三月、半年或一年期限）并在方境查站登方可，无需持有本昭。
四、双方香客均无需携明文件，但在方境查站登并取朝圣可。

五、有本前述各款之定，双方政府得拒人入境。

六、凡按本前述各款入方境者，在履行方定之手后，始得在方境居留。

第六本定自双方政府批准之日起生效，其有效期八年。

本定期前六月，如一方提出本定之要求并得另一方同意后，得由双方判延本定事宜。

一九五四年四月二十九日于北京，共份，每份均以中文、印地文和英文就，中、印、英三种文字的文具有同等的效力。

中人民共和中央人民政府全代表章夫

印度共和全代表嘉文