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The Chinese Government's Eight Principles for Economic Aid and Technical Assistance to Other Countries

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Summary:

During a state visit to Ghana in January 1964, Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai outlines the principles of China's foreign economic assistance.

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Original Language:

Chinese

Contents:

- English Translation
- Chinese Transcription

When providing economic aid and technical assistance to other countries, the Chinese Government shall act in strict compliance with the following eight principles:

1. The Chinese Government always bases itself on the principle of equality and mutual benefit in providing aid to other countries. It never regards such aid as a kind of unilateral alms but as something mutual.

2. In providing aid to other countries, the Chinese Government strictly respects the sovereignty of the recipient countries, and never attaches any conditions or asks for any privileges.

3. China provides economic aid in the form of interest-free or low-interest loans and extends the time limit for the repayment when necessary so as to lighten the burden of the recipient countries as far as possible.

4. In providing aid to other countries, the purpose of the Chinese Government is not to make the recipient countries dependent on China but to help them embark step by step on the road of self-reliance and independent economic development.

5. The Chinese Government tries its best to help the recipient countries build projects which require less investment while yielding quicker results, so that the recipient governments may increase their income and accumulate capital.

6. The Chinese Government provides the best-quality equipment and material of its own manufacture at international market prices. If the equipment and material provided by the Chinese Government are not up to the agreed specifications and quality, the Chinese Government undertakes to replace them.

7. In giving any particular technical assistance, the Chinese Government will see to it that the personnel of the recipient country fully master such technique.

8. The experts dispatched by China to help in construction in the recipient countries will have the same standard of living as the experts of the recipient country. The Chinese experts are not allowed to make any special demands or enjoy any special amenities.

[...]

中政府在外提供技援助的候，格遵守以下八原：

第一，中政府一根据平等互利的原外提供援助，不把种援助看作是方面的予，而援助是相互的。

第二，中政府在外提供援助的候，格尊重受援的主，不附任何件，不要求任何特。

第三，中政府以无息或者低息款的方式提供援助，在需要的候延款期限，以量少受援的。

第四，中政府外提供援助的目的，不是造成受援中的依，而是助受援逐步走上自力更生、上立展的道路。

第五，中政府助受援建的目，力求投少，收效快，使受援政府能增加收入，累金。

第六，中政府提供自己所能生的、量最好的和物，并且根据市的价格价。如果中政府所提供的和物不合乎商定的格和量，中政府保退。

第七，中政府外提供任何一种技援助的候，保做到使受援的人充分掌握种技。

第八，中政府派到受援助行建的家，同受援自己的家享受同的物待遇，不容有任何特殊要求和享受。

*是在加共和答加通社者的。同月二十一日表的中同里共和政府的合公中正式入了八原。