

informed the Chinese Government that trade between India on the one hand and Burma or Ceylon on the other has always been regarded as coasting trade.

緬甸或與錫蘭間之貿易，一向認為沿海貿易。

(Signed) Tse Vung Soong

宋子文 (簽字)

(Signed) H. J. Seymour

薛穆 (簽字)

Chungking,  
January 11th, 1943.

## 中英財政援助協定

### FINANCIAL AID AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND GREAT BRITAIN

Signed on May 2, 1944;

Entered into force at same date.



Whereas the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in pursuance of their policy of the closest co-operation with China in the financial as well as in the military sphere in the war which they are waging against their common enemies, have decided to offer certain measures of assistance to China;

And whereas the Government of the United Kingdom have, by an agreement signed on the 2nd May, 1944, undertaken that they will not claim reimbursement of the cost of any arms, munitions and military equipment which it is possible for them to supply for the use of the Chinese Armed Forces;

And whereas the Government of the Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as the Chinese Government), for the purpose of prosecuting the war, desire to obtain facilities for the purchase of material necessary for national purposes in China arising out of the war and to provide for the cost of services in connection with such purchases and for the cost of other services required for war purposes:

Now, therefore, the Government of the United Kingdom and the Chinese Government have agreed as follows:

#### ARTICLE I

1. The Government of the United

Kingdom shall make available to the Chinese Government, at the request of the Chinese Government, sterling sums not exceeding in the aggregate £50 million sterling for all or any of the following purposes:

- (i) For payments during the war in respect of the purchase of material necessary for national purposes in China arising out of the war, being material which shall be produced or manufactured in countries within the sterling area, and purchased under contracts made by the Chinese Government before the termination of hostilities with Japan;
- (ii) For the cost of services incurred in the sterling area in connection with such purchases under contracts made by the Chinese Government before termination of hostilities with Japan;
- (iii) For sterling backing to an internal loan to be floated to the extent to which the use of this sterling would enable the Chinese Government to withdraw from circulation redundant purchasing power which could be brought in only by this means, and so to help to check inflation. Provided that (a) both Governments are agreed as to the terms and conditions on which such a loan could successfully be issued, and

(b) the sum so to be made available shall not in the first instance exceed £10 million;

- (iv) For the provision of rupee currency required by the Chinese Government to meet the pay and local expenditure of Chinese forces in India and Burma;
- (v) For the cost of such other services for war purposes incurred within the sterling area as the two Governments may from time to time agree.

2. The method of making available the sterling for the purposes referred to in subparagraphs (i), (ii) and (v) of paragraph 1 of this Article shall, unless otherwise agreed between the two Governments, be that the Government of the United Kingdom shall pay on behalf of the Chinese Government sums payable by the Chinese Government under the relevant contracts.

3. In this Article the expression "the sterling area" shall have the meaning assigned to it for the purpose of the regulations in force in the United Kingdom in regard to exchange control, provided that, if the Government of the United Kingdom shall at any time amend the definition of the sterling area for the purposes of the said regulations, such amendment shall apply to the definition of the sterling area for the purposes of this Agreement as from the date of the notification of the amendment by the Government of the United Kingdom to the Chinese Government.

## ARTICLE II

Except as may be otherwise agreed between the Governments, any supplies for which orders or contracts have already been placed under the terms and conditions of the Agreements of 18th day of August, 1939, and the 5th day of June, 1941, shall continue to be dealt with in accordance with the arrangements made under these Agreements.

## ARTICLE III

The final determination of the terms

upon which this financial aid is given, including the benefits to be rendered to the Government of the United Kingdom in return, is deferred by the two Contracting Parties until the progress of events after the war makes clearer the final terms and benefits which will be in the mutual interest of the United Kingdom and China and will promote the establishment of lasting world peace and security. In determining the final terms and benefits, full cognizance shall be given to the desirability of maintaining a healthy and stable economic and financial situation in China in the post-war period as well as during the war, and to the desirability of promoting mutually advantageous economic and financial relations between the Governments of the United Kingdom and China and the betterment of world-wide economic and financial relations.

## ARTICLE IV

In this Agreement the expression "termination of hostilities with Japan" means the signature of a general armistice or treaty of peace (whichever is the earlier) with Japan to which the United Kingdom and China are parties.

In witness whereof, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective Governments, have signed the present Agreement and have affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate, in London, the second day of May, 1944.

(Signed) V. K. Wellington Koo (L.S.)

(Signed) Anthony Eden (L.S.)

## LEND-LEASE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND GREAT BRITAIN

Signed on May 2, 1944;

Applied retroactively from April 3, 1942.

Whereas the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in pursuance of their policy of the closest co-operation with China in the financial as well as in the military sphere in the war