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SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fourth year

THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS
IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL
PEACE AND SECURITY
THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA:
THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE
AND SECURITY AND PEACE
INITIATIVES
QUESTION OF NAMIBIA
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS
ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION
DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC
CO-OPERATION: ENVIRONMENT
INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST TRAFFIC
IN DRUGS
MEASURES TO PREVENT INTERNATIONAL
TERRORISM WHICH ENDANGERS OR
TAKES INNOCENT HUMAN LIVES OR
JEOPARDIZES FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS
AND STUDY OF THE UNDERLYING
CAUSES OF THOSE FORMS OF TERRORISM
AND ACTS OF VIOLENCE WHICH LIE IN
MISERY, FRUSTRATION, GRIEVANCE AND
DESPAIR AND WHICH CAUSE SOME PEOPLE
TO SACRIFICE HUMAN LIVES, INCLUDING
THEIR OWN, IN AN ATTEMPT TO EFFECT
RADICAL CHANGES:

(a) REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL;

- (b) CONVENING, UNDER THE AUSPICES
OF THE UNITED NATIONS, OF AN
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE TO
DEFINE TERRORISM AND TO
DIFFERENTIATE IT FROM THE
STRUGGLE OF PEOPLES FOR
NATIONAL LIBERATION

Letter dated 25 September 1989 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of
the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Secretary of State of
the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit to you the text of the joint American-Soviet
statement of 23 September 1989 (see annex).

We request you to circulate this text as an official document of the General
Assembly, under agenda items 31, 32, 34, 36, 66, 82 (f), 111 and 139, and of the
Security Council.

(Signed) James A. BAKER, III
Secretary of State
of the
United States of America

(Signed) Eduard A. SHEVARDNADZE
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Union of
Soviet Socialist Republics

ANNEX

Joint statement of 23 September 1989 of the Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics and the United States of America

Secretary of State James A. Baker, III and Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze met September 22-23 in Jackson Hole, Wyoming for discussions on the entire spectrum of U.S.-Soviet relations, in the course of the Foreign Minister's official visit to the United States.

The Foreign Minister also had a discussion with President Bush on September 21 at the White House, where he delivered a letter from Chairman Gorbachev which contained new ideas and proposals on security questions. They had a wide-ranging exchange of views on the overall direction and prospects for development of the U.S.-Soviet relationship.

The two sides attach great significance to contacts between U.S. and Soviet leaders in the development of the U.S.-Soviet dialogue at this important and promising point in U.S.-Soviet relations. Based on earlier understandings between President Bush and Chairman Gorbachev, the sides agreed that the next U.S.-Soviet summit meeting will take place in the United States in late spring-early summer 1990.

Both sides agree that their common goal is to build a more stable, constructive and sustainable relationship, one in which openness and cooperation increasingly replace mistrust and competition. While significant differences remain on certain issues, the Secretary and the Foreign Minister believe that -- with continuing efforts and shared commitment to a candid dialogue aimed at finding practical and concrete solutions -- it will be possible to further and broaden the progress that has been made in recent years in U.S.-Soviet relations.

Toward this end, the discussions in Jackson Hole were productive and serious. They were complemented by the efforts of experts working groups on all parts of the five-part agenda, both in Wyoming and preceding the ministerial in Washington. The Secretary and the Foreign Minister reached specific agreements in several areas, and defined new directions for work in other areas.

I

The Secretary and the Foreign Minister held a thorough and productive review on the range of arms control and disarmament issues. They noted with satisfaction that, since their May meeting in Moscow, the Nuclear and Space Talks, Nuclear Testing Talks, and bilateral consultations on chemical weapons have resumed.

The Secretary and the Foreign Minister had a detailed discussion of nuclear and space issues, including the ideas contained in the letters exchanged by President Bush and Chairman Gorbachev.

Regarding ABM and space, the Soviet side introduced a new approach aimed at resolving this significant issue. Both sides agree that the Soviet approach opens the way to achieving and implementing a START Treaty without reaching a Defense and Space agreement. The sides agreed to drop the approach of a nonwithdrawal commitment while continuing to discuss ways to ensure predictability in the development of the U.S.-Soviet strategic relationship under conditions of strategic stability to reduce the risk of nuclear war. The U.S. side said it would consider carefully the other aspects of the overall Soviet approach. Both sides agreed that their negotiators would consider these issues in Geneva. They also agreed that the negotiators would discuss the U.S. invitation for Soviet Government experts to visit two U.S. facilities involved in strategic defense research.

The Soviet side stated that, guided by its long-standing goal of strengthening the ABM Treaty regime, it had decided to completely dismantle the Krasnoyarsk radar station. The U.S. side expressed satisfaction with this announcement.

At the same time, the Soviet side stressed again the necessity of removing its concerns about the U.S. radar stations in Greenland and Great Britain. The U.S. side promised to consider these concerns, in consultation with its Allies.

In the interest of promoting progress in the negotiations, the Secretary announced that the U.S. side was withdrawing its proposal to ban mobile ICBMs in START, contingent on the funding by the U.S. Congress of U.S. mobile ICBMs. The Soviet side expressed satisfaction with this announcement and the two sides agreed on the need further to develop provisions for effective verification for limits on mobile ICBMs. In this connection, they also reached agreement on additional elements of common ground regarding the verification of mobile ICBMs, building on the elements agreed at the Moscow summit and subsequent work in Geneva.

Both sides noted the need to resolve the ALCM and SLCM issues. On ALCMs, the Soviet side put forward a new idea concerning its approach on how to deal with ALCMs and heavy bombers.

On SLCMs, the Soviet side offered new approaches for dealing with this difficult problem. The Soviet side raised the possibility of dealing with SLCMs in a broader naval arms context. As for the Nuclear and Space Talks, the Soviet side appealed to the American side to concentrate on verification and

said that in the context of a verification system for SLICMs, these weapons could be limited outside of the text of a START treaty on the basis of reciprocal obligations. While reiterating its willingness to study the Soviet ideas, the U.S. side for its part emphasized its doubts about the feasibility of a workable verification system for SLICMs, and noted its long-standing view that there are serious problems involved in any discussion of the limitation of naval arms.

The Soviet side responded positively to President Bush's June initiative on verification and stability measures. In this regard, the Secretary and the Foreign Minister had a thorough exchange on the details of the initiative, and signed an agreement encouraging the development of such measures and outlining principles for implementing them. They also completed an agreement on the advance notification of major strategic exercises. The sides examined the other verification and stability measures and agreed to explore these further in Geneva.

The sides also agreed that, for purposes of the 1600 START limit, ballistic missiles will be defined in terms of missiles and their associated launchers, thus resolving a long-standing issue.

New instructions will be issued to negotiators to take account of the exchanges on these and other START issues.

The Secretary and the Foreign Minister reaffirmed the objective of early conclusion of a comprehensive, verifiable and truly global ban on chemical weapons. To intensify efforts toward this goal, and to enhance openness and confidence between the two countries, they signed a Memorandum of Understanding on a bilateral verification experiment and data exchange. The MOU provides for an exchange of data on U.S. and Soviet chemical weapons stockpiles, and for visits and inspections of chemical weapons sites.

The sides adopted a special joint statement on chemical weapons in which they stressed the need to conclude a chemical weapons ban and underscored their concern about the problem posed by the proliferation of chemical weapons.

The Secretary and the Foreign Minister examined the status of the nuclear testing negotiations. They noted that the verification protocol for the 1976 Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty has been agreed ad referendum by their negotiators, and reached agreement to incorporate hydrodynamic and seismic monitoring, as well as on-site inspection, into the verification protocol for the 1974 Threshold Test Ban Treaty, as well as the levels above which these measurements would occur. In order to obtain a statistically significant number of data points to improve the national technical means of each side, each side will guarantee the other side the right to make on-site /...

hydrodynamic yield measurements of at least two tests per year during the first five years following ratification of this treaty. After five years, each side shall guarantee one such hydrodynamic measurement a year thereafter unless otherwise agreed by the two sides. These agreements provide a framework for conclusion of the verification protocols, completing a process that began fifteen years ago. They instructed their delegations to continue intensive work to resolve all remaining issues so that these two documents can be submitted for ratification as quickly as possible.

The Secretary and the Foreign Minister noted with approval the work being done in the negotiations on Conventional Forces in Europe, and called for rapid conclusion of an agreement.

The Secretary and the Foreign Minister agreed in principle to the "Open Skies" concept proposed by President Bush in May, which could make a genuine contribution to openness and confidence-building. They noted their willingness to attend an international conference on the subject.

The sides noted the importance of joint efforts by the United States and the Soviet Union to prevent the proliferation of missiles and missile technology and agreed to activate bilateral consultations on this pressing problem.

II

The Secretary and the Foreign Minister had a thorough and frank exchange on regional issues. The sides reaffirmed their belief that active U.S. and Soviet support for political solutions that are comprehensive and based on broad national reconciliation could facilitate the peaceful resolution of regional conflicts around the world. They noted that the two sides continue to differ on some specific aspects of the question of arms supplies and their effect on the possibility of political settlements.

They noted that a cycle of regional experts discussions had been held on Central America, Afghanistan, Africa, the Middle East, and East Asia, Southeast Asia and the Pacific. Both sides found these discussions useful for understanding one another's views, and agreed to continue experts meetings in the future.

The sides expressed their support for efforts by the Central American countries to establish a lasting peace in that region on the basis of the Esquipulas Treaty and subsequent agreements, which include a commitment not to permit the use of their territory to support those seeking to destabilize other Central American countries. While noting their differences on certain questions, including the level of arms flows to the region, they called on all interested parties to support this process actively by respecting in full the letter and spirit of the /...

accords signed by the leaders of the five Central American countries. They also called upon all states outside the region to respect the request by the Central American countries to end all military assistance to irregular or insurgent forces.

The two sides agreed on the need for a political settlement in Afghanistan on the basis of national reconciliation, one that ensures the peaceful, independent and non-aligned status of Afghanistan. While their approaches differ over how to translate these principles into reality, they nevertheless agreed that a transition period is required as well as an appropriate mechanism to establish a broad-based government. The sides reaffirmed their commitment to the Geneva Accords on Afghanistan.

The sides reaffirmed their support for an active Middle East peace process. Among other issues, they also exchanged views on the place in that process of an Israeli-Palestinian dialogue leading to a comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict in which all relevant parties will participate.

The Secretary and the Foreign Minister expressed in a separate joint statement their strong support for the Arab League Tripartite Committee plan on Lebanon to bring about a ceasefire, a lifting of the blockade and a dialogue among the Lebanese parties aimed at achieving a political settlement. They condemned the taking of hostages and called for the immediate release of all hostages.

The Secretary and the Foreign Minister advocated a comprehensive political settlement in Cambodia and a continuation of the negotiation process toward this end. At this stage, they feel it is most important to take efforts to avert intensification of the civil war and the return of the Pol Pot regime to power. The sides declared their readiness to announce, together with other states, a moratorium on military assistance to all Cambodian factions as part of a comprehensive settlement.

The Secretary and the Foreign Minister agreed on the need to implement fully and on schedule the UN plan for the granting of independence to Namibia, including the holding of free and fair elections. They expressed their support for the national reconciliation process in Angola and for efforts to secure peace and stability in Mozambique. The sides also advocated a peaceful, political solution to the internal conflicts in Ethiopia and supported the negotiation process underway between the Ethiopian Government and the Eritrean People's Liberation Front.

III

Within the framework of the on-going U.S.-Soviet dialogue on human rights and humanitarian affairs, the Secretary and the Foreign Minister held a constructive discussion of a broad range of human rights and humanitarian issues, including the role of international accords and generally accepted standards in the field of human rights and of the Helsinki Final Act and other CSCE agreements. Specific reference was made to policies and cases of exit and entry, freedom of conscience, criminal practices concerning which questions had been raised and on which information will be exchanged. The Secretary and the Foreign Minister agreed to work to move forward on a range of programs that will promote a better understanding of each other's institutions, legislation and practices which affect human rights and humanitarian issues.

IV

The Secretary and the Foreign Minister discussed a range of questions related to the other two parts of the agenda, bilateral and transnational issues. They signed two agreements: the Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Concerning Mutual Visits between Inhabitants of the Bering Straits Region and the Agreement Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the Bering Straits Regional Commission.

A U.S.-USSR joint statement was also signed on a uniform interpretation of rules of international law governing innocent passage through territorial waters, which removes a potential source of friction in the relationship between the two countries. They endorsed a working paper containing proposals for extending the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice. In furtherance of this, the sides have agreed to approach the three other Permanent Members of the United Nations Security Council with a proposal to discuss this question.

U.S. and Soviet experts together elaborated an approach for resolution of the Northern Pacific Maritime Boundary issue. The Secretary and the Foreign Minister directed the experts to meet again soon to complete their work on this basis.

The two sides agreed to start talks regarding the possible expansion of air routes between the two countries.

In connection with the virtually completed agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy it was decided to accelerate completion of proposals aimed at drawing up a new agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Non-Nuclear Energy.

The sides reached agreement in principle that U.S. and Soviet Cultural and Information Centers would be opened in Moscow and Washington, respectively.

The Secretary and the Foreign Minister approved a bilateral work program.

The sides also discussed matters connected with implementation of the U.S.-Soviet Memorandum of Understanding signed in January 1989 regarding cooperation in combatting the flow of illegal narcotics. They expressed readiness to consider new ideas for bilateral and international cooperation in this field. They agreed that experts from both sides would meet in Moscow before the end of 1989 to discuss concrete proposals.

The two sides conducted an extensive discussion on the problem of combatting international terrorism and agreed in principle that experts would meet again in early 1990.

The two sides underscored the desirability of intensifying contacts between high-level elected and appointed officials in a variety of areas.

They devoted special attention to continued and new cooperation on a range of bilateral and international environmental problems, including global and climate change, as well as the problem of various sources of pollution.

The two sides confirmed their intent to conclude an agreement on cooperation on study of the world oceans by the end of this year, and to continue their work of preparing an agreement on cooperation in the field of housing and other types of construction.

The two sides agreed to consult and cooperate with the goal of increasing the effectiveness of the UN.

The Secretary and the Foreign Minister agreed on the necessity of continuing the search for new spheres of joint action directed at qualitative movement on bilateral and transnational issues in U.S.-Soviet relations.

A detailed discussion took place, including with the participation of experts, on a range of economic questions. It was agreed that these useful discussions will be continued.

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Both sides confirmed the utility of conducting regular meetings at the ministerial level for considering and resolving major problems of U.S.-Soviet cooperation.
