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Items 29, 32, 35, 38, 62, 82, 142

and 144 of the preliminary list\*

THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS

IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL

PEACE AND SECURITY

THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

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AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL

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DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF

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PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

BETWEEN STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL

Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 7 March 1990 from the Permanent Representatives  
of Thailand and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to  
the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a joint communiqué between Thailand and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, issued in Bangkok on 12 February 1990, on the occasion of the visit to Thailand of H.E. Mr. Nikolai Ivanovich Ryskov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on 11 and 12 February 1990.

\* A/45/50.

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We should be grateful if you could arrange to have this text circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 29, 32, 35, 38, 62, 82, 142 and 144 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nitya PIBULSONGGRAM  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative of Thailand  
to the United Nations

(Signed) Aleksandr BELONOGOV  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative of the  
Union of Soviet Socialist  
Republics to the United Nations

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ANNEX

Joint communiqué between Thailand and the Union of Soviet  
Socialist Republics issued on 12 February 1990

1. At the invitation of General Chatichai Choonhavan, Prime Minister of Thailand, Nikolai Ivanovich Ryschkov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR paid an official visit to Thailand from 11 to 12 February 1990.
2. During the visit Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR was granted an audience with His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej.
3. Nikolai Ryschkov called on General Chatichai Choonhavan, Prime Minister of Thailand, and held meetings and negotiations that went on in a friendly and constructive atmosphere.
4. Participating in the talks were

From the Soviet side

- S. A. SITARIAN,  
Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR;
- V. L. MALKEVICH,  
Chairman of the Presidium, Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the USSR;
- I. A. ROGACHEV,  
Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR;
- A. I. VALKOV,  
Ambassador of the USSR to Thailand;
- L. A. CHIZHOV,  
Chief of the Directorate of the Pacific and South-East Asian Countries,  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR

From the Thai side

- Pong Sarasin,  
Deputy Prime Minister;
- Air Chief Marshal Siddhi Savetsila,  
Minister of Foreign Affairs;
- Subin Pinkayan,  
Minister of Commerce;
- Prachuab Chaiyasan,  
Minister of Science, Technology, and Energy;

- General Mana Ratanakoses,  
Minister of Education;
- M. R. Kasemsamosorn Kasemsri,  
Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- General Panya Singsakda,  
Secretary General to the Prime Minister;
- Manaspas Xuto,  
Ambassador of Thailand to the USSR.

5. The two sides held wide-ranging discussions on international, regional and bilateral issues of mutual interest.

6. The two Heads of Government noted that the visit of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR reflected the growing cordial relations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Thailand. The visit not only provided an impetus to strengthening existing ties but also helped to widen the scope and areas of co-operation between the two countries.

7. The two sides took note of the importance of the visits to the USSR of the Thai Prime Ministers in March 1979 and in May 1988. They also acknowledged an increase of exchange of visits at the ministerial level in recent years which serve to strengthen further co-operation in various fields of interest to the two countries. Among them the visit to Thailand of Eduard Shevardnadze, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR in March 1987 and the visit to the Soviet Union of Air Chief Marshal Siddhi Savetsila, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, in May of the same year were of special significance.

8. Nikolai Ryzhkov described the current phase of perestroika in the USSR and the political and economic reforms as well as the evolving process of democratization and glasnost. General Chatichai Choonhavan expressed his sincere wishes for the success of the Soviet restructuring programme.

9. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, in noting Thailand's impressive accomplishments in the area of social and economic development, expressed his wish for continued progress and prosperity of the Government and people of Thailand.

10. The two sides expressed satisfaction at the improvement in bilateral relations in recent years and reaffirmed their desire to further expand and intensify them on the principles of equality, respect for the interests of each other, non-interference and mutual benefit.

11. The two Heads of Government welcomed the result of the first meeting of the Thai-Soviet Joint Commission on Trade held in Moscow from 12 to 13 October 1989 aiming at expanding bilateral trade and paving the way for further co-operation in trade and related fields while urging all concerned enterprises and organizations to accelerate the pace of follow-up efforts in concrete terms. The two leaders

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shared the view that the Joint Commission provided a useful forum to enhance economic co-operation in the interests of the two countries to take advantage of the opportunities offered by perestroika in the Soviet economy and the rapid diversification and technical advancement in the Thai economy. Ways and means to further facilitate contacts between businessmen of the two countries were also discussed.

12. The Prime Minister of Thailand and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR agreed to promote further co-operation and exchange in cultural activities, sports, and tourism, including exchange of appropriate activities between the USSR Youth Organisations Committee and the National Youth Bureau of Thailand. The two sides shared the view that such exchange would contribute to better understanding between the peoples of the two countries. In this connection, they noted with satisfaction the mutual interest of Tass and the Thai News Agency to establish co-operation in the field of information exchange.

13. The two Heads of Government appraised positively the regular consultations between senior officials of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the two countries as a result of the Arrangement between the Kingdom of Thailand and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on Bilateral Consultations signed in May 1988. These consultations have helped promote continuing dialogue between the two countries.

14. During the visit, the following documents were signed:

- Protocol on the Implementation of the Agreement on Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Establishment of the Joint Thai-Soviet Commission on Scientific and Technical Cooperation.
- Agreement on Provision of Land for Use as Embassy Premises between the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
- Programme of Cultural and Scientific Exchanges between The Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for 1990-1991.

15. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Prime Minister of Thailand welcomed the current relaxation of tension in international relations which provided favourable conditions for the resolution of global and regional problems. A trend of transition from confrontation to dialogue and interaction of States with different social systems has been manifested recently. This new climate in the world offered a unique opportunity for the international community to enter into an era of peace and fruitful co-operation.

16. The Prime Minister of Thailand expressed appreciation of the result of the Summit between the leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America from 2 to 3 December 1989. General Chatichai Choonhavan believed that continuing U.S.-Soviet dialogue would serve to reduce tension and

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promote international understanding and co-operation. The Thai side noted with appreciation the Soviet and U.S. on-going effort to conclude a treaty on 50-per-cent reductions in strategic offensive arms as well as their efforts to limit other types of armaments and the use of political dialogue as means to achieve resolution of problems.

17. At the request of the Head of the Thai Government the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR explained the position of the Soviet Union with regard to the recent changes in Eastern Europe, stressing that this position was based on the recognition of the right of every nation to freedom of choice, respect for the sovereignty of States and the inadmissibility of interference into their internal affairs.

18. Nikolai Ryzhkov informed General Chatichai Choonhavan about the implementation of the Soviet initiatives on the Asia and Pacific region as put forward in Mikhail Gorbachev's speeches in Vladivostok and Krasnoyarsk. The two sides shared the view that it was necessary to search for ways to reduce military tensions and to promote a negotiating process on a bilateral and multilateral basis to address the urgent problems of the region.

19. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR reiterated the Soviet support for the ASEAN's concepts of creating a Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality (ZOPFAN) in Southeast Asia as well as a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone as its component.

20. The Head of the Soviet Government welcomed the Thai Prime Minister's call to turn the battlefield of Indochina into a peace zone and a thriving market place as having contributed to a more favourable regional climate conducive to a peaceful political settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

The two sides stressed the urgent need for an early solution to the Kampuchean problem, which has impeded peace and stability in Southeast Asia and obstructed the normal development of beneficial interactions and co-operation between the regional States.

The Soviet side praised the initiative made by the Thai Prime Minister in calling for the resumption of talks among the Kampuchean parties and States concerned. In this context General Chatichai Choonhavan and Nikolai Ryzhkov expressed their readiness to facilitate informed meeting on the Kampuchean problem in Jakarta under the Paris Conference auspices. Prime Minister Chatichai Choonhavan noted the Soviet Union's constructive efforts, including those as a member of the Permanent Five of the United Nations Security Council, aimed at a political solution to the conflict in Southeast Asia.

The two sides believed that the Australian initiative in enhancing the United Nations role in the resolution of the Kampuchean problem as well as the outcome of the recent meeting of the Five Permanent Members of the United Nations Security Council held in Paris have given added impetus to the on-going negotiation process on Kampuchea settlement.

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21. The Head of the Soviet Government assessed positively the policies of the Thai leadership in developing good-neighbourliness and mutually beneficial co-operation with Laos, Viet Nam, and Cambodia, thus contributing to a favourable atmosphere conducive to bringing about a state of peaceful co-existence and stability among all the countries in Southeast Asia.

22. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Thai Prime Minister, in reviewing the latest development in the situation in Afghanistan and the Middle East, expressed their hope that the conflicts in the region be settled by political means with respect to the will of all parties concerned.

23. The two sides agreed to continue their co-operation in the United Nations and other international fora. They expressed their full support for the efforts of the United Nations Secretary-General towards resolving international conflicts.

24. The two Heads of Government discussed the current world economic situation. They shared the view that as long as the contemporary world is an interdependent one all nations should co-operate with each other for mutual benefit. The two sides were in favour of removing protectionist practices and other artificial barriers to trade which have destabilising effects on global economic relations.

25. The Thai Prime Minister informed his Soviet counterpart of the results of the Ministerial Meeting on Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation in Canberra in November 1989. Thailand and the USSR were in favour of developing broader trade and economic co-operation in the region on the basis of a free and open international trading system.

26. The two sides expressed the conviction that the visit of the Head of the Soviet Government to Thailand - the first ever in Thai-Soviet history - will be an important milestone in the relationship between Thailand and the Soviet Union.

27. The Head of the Soviet Government invited the Prime Minister of Thailand to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union at a mutually agreeable time. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

28. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR expressed his sincere appreciation to the Prime Minister, the Government and the people of Thailand for the warm and cordial hospitality extended to him and members of his delegation throughout their stay in Thailand.

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