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Forty-fourth year

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**REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE
TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES
AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF
THE POPULATION *OF* THE OCCUPIED
TERRITORIES
DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL
ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION
EXTERNAL DEBT CRISIS AND DEVELOPMENT**

**Letter dated 28 June 1989 from the Permanent Representative of
Spain to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

I have the honour to transmit herewith the French and English texts of the conclusions adopted by the Heads of State or Government *of* the twelve States members of the European Community at the European Council held on 26 and 27 June 1989 in Madrid,

I should be grateful if you would *have* the text of this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under items 12, 18, 25, 28, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 39, 47, 62, 63, 78, 83 and 85 *of* the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

**(Signed) Francisco VILLAR
Ambassador
Permanent Representative**

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ANNEX

Conclusions adopted by the Heads of State and Government of the
Twelve States members of the European Community at the European
Council held on 26 and 27 June 1989 in Madrid

Political co-operation

1. East-West relations, including CSCE

The European Council recognises the importance of the profound changes now taking place in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and in the Central and Eastern European countries, while regretting that serious violations of human rights still occur in some of those countries, in particular against members of ethnic and religious minorities. It has reaffirmed the determination of the Community and its member States to play an active role in supporting and encouraging positive change and reform.

The European Council has reaffirmed the full validity of the comprehensive approach integrating political, economic and co-operation aspects pursued by the European Community and its member States in their relations with the Soviet Union and with Central and Eastern European countries. It has assessed positively the concrete steps that the Community and its member States, following the Rhodes Declaration, have taken in these fields.

The European Council looks forward to an intensification of relations between East and West in all fields. It reaffirms its belief that progress in arms control and disarmament, respect for human rights and the free circulation of ideas, information and persons remain necessary elements for this improved East/West atmosphere to materialise into further tangible results.

The European Council is convinced that the CSCE process provides the appropriate framework in achieving greater progress in all these fields, enabling Europe to look forward to a day when its present divisions become a matter of history.

The Twelve, who are gradually strengthening their co-operation as a contribution to preserving their security, seek to enhance stability and security through lower levels of forces and armaments as well as through greater transparency and predictability in military matters, and thus to promote progress in rapprochement and in the dialogue among all the peoples of Europe. In this framework, they attach great importance to the negotiations on conventional forces in Europe and on confidence and security-building measures currently under way in Vienna, and will strive for their early and satisfactory conclusion. The resumed Geneva negotiations on reductions in strategic nuclear weapons and the negotiations on chemical weapons also offer prospects for greatly reduced military confrontation and an improved climate of relations between East and West.

2. Middle East

The European Council reiterates its determination to continue contributing to the settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and has approved a declaration on the subject (A/44/354, annex).

In this context, the European Council considers that a definitive solution to the Lebanese crisis should be negotiated and implemented urgently. It confirms the full support of the Twelve for the Committee of the Three set up by the Arab League Summit in Casablanca. The European Council calls on all parties involved to co-operate fully with the Committee of the Three with the aim of achieving a complete and lasting cease-fire and a just political solution to the Lebanese crisis based on the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Lebanon. The European Council considers that a political solution should be based on the election of a President, political reforms and the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese troops. It renews its call for the immediate and unconditional release of all hostages in Lebanon and elsewhere. It reaffirms its full support for UNIFIL.

The European Council has expressed its hope that the Iranian leaders will prove, by concrete actions, their willingness to develop constructive relations with the Community and its member States, on the basis of freedom, tolerance and respect for international law.

3. Maghreb

The European Council attaches importance to the strengthening and development of relations with the Maghreb, particularly following the establishment of the Arab Maghreb Union, which the European Community and its member States have publicly welcomed. The consolidation of the process of integration initiated by the establishment of the Union will contribute to the economic development and stability of the region and should enhance the prospects for a settlement of the Western Sahara dispute. The European Council also considers that the establishment of the Union provides a basis for closer co-operation between the Community and the Maghreb.

4. Cyprus

The European Council has noted with concern that the Cyprus problem has not yet found a solution and that the tragic division of the island still remains. The Twelve stand fully by their previous statements and reiterate their support to the unity, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions. They stress the need for progress in the inter-communal dialogue under the auspices of the United Nations and appeal to the parties concerned to co-operate with the Secretary-General towards this end and refrain from any action that could jeopardize that dialogue.

Latin America

The European Council has noted the continued development of relations between the Community and its member States and Latin America, and has examined the results

of the Ministerial meetings recently held in San Pedro Sula, Honduras, and in Granada, Spain.

The European Council reaffirms the concern of the Community and its member States at the situation in Central America. A just, stable and lasting solution must be found through diplomatic action, regional dialogue, economic co-operation and national reconciliation based on respect for democracy and human rights, in full compliance with the Esquipulas Agreement.

Latin American countries' aims of attaining genuine democracy are threatened by a difficult economic and financial situation of which debt is one of the main elements. The European Council commends the effort towards genuine economic reforms and welcomes the intention of the Governments concerned to continue in that direction. The European Council has agreed on the need for member States of the Community to support efforts in international financial institutions and among creditor Governments and by public and private banks to seek urgent solutions to these problems.

The European Council calls for the continued development of political contacts and of economic, technical, commercial and financial co-operation between the Community and Latin America. It has noted with satisfaction the work already undertaken in the Community framework, along the lines of The Hague Conclusions of 26 and 27 June 1986. Referring to the conclusions of various Councils of Ministers, it has invited the Commission to pursue its efforts to allow the development of differentiated and increasingly effective policies of co-operation between Latin America and the European Community and its member States, without prejudice to the development of close relations and co-operation with other regions.

6. Asia

The European Council has expressed its deep concern over the situation in China and has approved the attached declaration (see appendix).

The European Council, reaffirming the previous declarations on Cambodia, welcomes progress made towards the settlement of the conflict in that country. While acknowledging a certain improvement in the international aspects of the Afghan conflict, it has expressed concern at the situation in Afghanistan and urges all the parties involved to work for the establishment of a truly representative Government by a genuine act of self-determination. The European Community and its member States have reiterated their readiness to contribute to the reconstruction of these countries according to their particular circumstances.

The European Council recognises the urgency and the gravity of the problem of flooding in Bangladesh and is ready to lend effective, co-ordinated support to the Government of that country, in the search for viable solutions that will ensure better flood control.

The European Council welcomes that political dialogue, and economic co-operation with ASEAN have proved effective and will be further developed at the forthcoming meetings in Brunei and Manila.

and electronic optical apparatus **were** used to register the deployment **of** the structure and to determine its dynamic characteristics.

After completing the Era experiment, the cosmonauts mounted on the exterior surface of the station a panel containing samples to be used in the further study of the effect of open space on various construction materials, and an apparatus for registering micrometeorite flows (the Obrastsv ("Samples") experiment).

Aleksandr Volkov and **Jean-Loup Chrétien** worked in open space for six hours.

Two Amadeus experiments were conducted to study the processes involved in deploying a model load-bearing structure of a solar generator in conditions of weightlessness and to evaluate a new type of hinged joint with reduced friction. During the experiment, the kinematics of the deployment of the structure were taped using two television cameras.

Vladimir Titov, **Musa** Manarov and **Jean-Loup Chrétien** returned to Earth on 21 December 1988 in the **Soyuz** TM-6 vehicle.

2. Unmanned flights

The launching of the automatic interplanetary stations Phobos-1 and Phobos-2, which were developed on the basis of experience accumulated by Soviet astronautics in flights to the Moon, Venus, Mars and Halley's Comet marked the first testing of a new generation of such stations. The Phobos international project is designed to study the planet Mars and its **moon** Phobos, the Sun and interplanetary space. Along with Soviet scientists, experts from Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland and the European Space Agency participated in the preparation of the scientific programme for the project and in putting **together** a complete package of scientific apparatus and equipment.

The design and purpose of the stations are basically **similar**.

In order to make a thorough study of Phobos, it was planned to fly the stations at an altitude of several tens **of metres** above its surface. During that period, for the first time in the history of planetary science, it was proposed to study the elemental and isotopic composition of soil on the surface of a celestial body by laser and ion probes. Plans were **made to** release three autonomous landing probes to study Phobos. The scientific programme of work of the landing probes included protracted **observations** of Phobos using the **systems** of Earth-based radio-telescopes **of** the USSR, the United States and the international radio-astronomy network.

On 2 September 1988, during a routine link-up with Phobos-1, the Flight Control Centre was unable to make contact. Attempts over one and a half months to establish contact with the station were unsuccessful, and it was decided to discontinue work with Phobos-1.

APPENDIX

Declaration on China

The European Council, recalling the Declaration of the Twelve of 6 June, strongly condemns the brutal repression taking place in China. It expresses its dismay at the pursuit of • ☒☞☙◆◆✕□■☞ in spite of all the appeals of the international community. It solemnly requests the Chinese authorities to stop the executions and to put an end to the repressive actions against those *who* legitimately claim their democratic rights.

The European Council requests the Chinese authorities to respect human rights and to take into account the hopes for freedom and democracy deeply felt by the population. It underlines that this is an essential element for the pursuit of the policy of reforms and openness that has been supported by the European Community and its member States.

The Twelve are aware that the recent events have caused great anxiety in Hong Kong.

In the present circumstances, the European Council thinks it necessary to adopt the following measures:

(a) Raising of the issue of human rights in China in the appropriate international forums, asking for the admittance of independent observers to attend the trials and to visit the prisons;

(b) Interruption by the member States of the Community of military co-operation and an embargo on trade in arms with China;

(c) Suspension of bilateral ministerial and high-level contacts;

(d) Postponement by the Community and its member States of new co-operation projects)

(e) Reduction of programmes of cultural, scientific and technical co-operation to only those activities which might maintain • meaning in the present circumstances;

(f) Prolongation by the member States of visas to the Chinese students who wish...

Taking into account the climate of uncertainty created in the economic field by the present policy of the Chinese authorities, the European Council advocates the postponement of the examination of new requests for credit insurance and the postponement of the examination of new credits of the Work Bank.