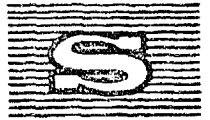


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NOTE VERBALE DATED 11 JULY 1977 FROM THE DEPUTY PERMANENT  
REPRESENTATIVE OF FRANCE TO THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE  
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNION OF SOVIET  
SOCIALIST REPUBLICS TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO  
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

We have the honour to transmit herewith the texts of the Franco-Soviet Declaration, the Joint Declaration of France and the Soviet Union on International Détente and the Franco-Soviet Declaration on the Non-Proliferation on Nuclear Weapons, signed upon the conclusion of the talks held at Rambouillet from 20 to 22 June 1977 between the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Leonid Ilich BREZHNEV, and the President of the French Republic, Valéry GISCARD D'ESTAING.

We should be grateful if these texts of these documents could be issued as Security Council documents.

(Signed) O. TROYANOVSKY

Permanent Representative of the  
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics  
to the United Nations

(Signed) P. HUSSON

Chargé d'Affaires  
Deputy Permanent Representative of France  
to the United Nations

Annex I

FRANCO-SOVIET DECLARATION

At the invitation of Mr. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the President of the French Republic, Mr. L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, paid an official visit to France from 20 to 22 June 1977.

The following persons participated in the discussions held at Rambouillet:

On the French side:

Mr. Raymond BARRE, Prime Minister, Minister of Economy and Finance.

Mr. Louis de GUIRINGAUD, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Robert BOULIN, Minister Delegate for Economy and Finance.

Mr. André ROSSI, Minister of Foreign Trade.

Mr. Jean FRANCOIS-PONCET, Secretary General of the Office of the President of the Republic.

Mr. Bruno de LEUSSE, Ambassador of France to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Jean-Philippe LECAT, Chief of Mission, Office of the President of the Republic.

Mr. Jean-Pierre DUTET, Technical Adviser, Office of the President of the Republic.

Mr. Gabriel ROBIN, Technical Adviser, Office of the President of the Republic.

Mr. Bernard LARRERA DE MOREL, Director of External Economic Relations, Ministry of Economy and Finance.

Mr. Henri FROMENT-MEURICE, Director of Economic and Financial Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Jacques ANDREANI, Director for Europe, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

On the Soviet side:

Mr. A. A. GROMYKO, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR.

/...

Mr. W. S. PATOLICHEV, Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR.

Mr. B. P. BUGAEV, Minister of Civil Aviation of the USSR.

Mr. S. V. CHERVONENKO, Ambassador of the USSR to France.

Mr. A. M. ALEXANDROV, Assistant to the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Mr. V. V. ZAGLADIN, First Deputy Director of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Mr. L. M. ZAMIATIN, Director-General of the Tass Agency.

Mr. A. G. KOVALEV, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR.

Mr. Y. V. DUBININ, Member of the Board of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR.

These conversations took place in an atmosphere of great cordiality consistent with the friendly relations and historical ties existing between the two countries and warranted by the co-operation that has now lasted for more than 10 years. They enabled useful and extensive exchanges of views to be held on major international problems and on Franco-Soviet relations.

Mr. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. L. I. Brezhnev noted the importance of the documents that have paved the way to Franco-Soviet co-operation over the past few years, such as the Franco-Soviet Declaration of 1966, the Protocol on Political Consultations of 1970, the Statement of Principles Concerning Co-operation between France and the USSR of 1971 and the Declaration on the Development of Friendship and Co-operation of 1975. They show that friendship and co-operation between France and the USSR have become and continue to be an important and continuing dimension of their foreign policy.

In the spirit of these documents, the two Parties also confirm their will to pursue their co-operation in all fields and to continue to make a joint contribution to the strengthening and development of détente. They also intend to make it a permanent feature of international relations and give it tangible and concrete content.

At the conclusion of their talks the President of the French Republic and the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR proclaimed in a separate document, the Joint Franco-Soviet Declaration on Détente, the profound dedication of the Soviet Union and France to the policy of détente.

## INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS

Mr. V. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. L. I. Brezhnev paid great attention to consideration of the situation in Europe and the results of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, the Final Act of which they signed on 1 August 1975 at Helsinki.

The two Parties note that during this period the situation has improved in Europe and that some progress has been made in political, economic, cultural and other relations between European countries.

Being profoundly concerned for the thorough and active application of the Final Act of Helsinki, France and the USSR are resolved to work for the effective implementation of all its provisions. They feel that continual progress in bilateral relations between States, in all the areas covered by the Final Act, are one of the main means of bringing about the achievement of this long-term programme of action.

The two Parties held an exchange of views on the Belgrade meeting of representatives of Ministers for Foreign Affairs provided for in the Final Act. They expressed the hope that this meeting would take place in a constructive spirit and contribute to concrete progress towards the implementation of the provisions of the Final Act and, consequently, help to strengthen détente.

The two Parties held an exchange of views on the consideration by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe of plans for a high-level meeting on the protection of the environment and on the status of discussions concerning the proposals on the organization of pan-European conferences on transport and energy.

France and the USSR noted that détente could only develop its full potential if all the signatory States participated in the achievement of the objectives stated in the Final Act of Helsinki and adapted their actions in all regions of the world to the needs of détente.

The two Parties emphasized the great importance which they attached to the quadripartite agreement of 3 September 1971, strict respect for which and full application of which were the means of safeguarding stability in the region concerned and thus constituted a basic element in the maintenance of détente in Europe.

The two Parties noted that their views coincided on the need to settle the problem of Cyprus on the basis of complete respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus. An equitable and lasting settlement must be found through negotiations. They were in favour of the speedy evacuation of all foreign troops from the Republic of Cyprus.

The two Parties took due note of the resumption of intercommunity discussions under the auspices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in accordance with the resolutions of that Organization.

The two Parties noted that circumstances were now more favourable for progress towards an over-all settlement in the Middle East. The two Parties were pleased to see that the positions that they had long supported on the main points of the settlement had now met with wide approval. They felt that the establishment of a just and lasting peace depended on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, on respect for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to a homeland, and for the right of all States in the region, including Israel, to an independent existence, within safe and recognized frontiers.

In that spirit, France and the USSR hoped that the Geneva Peace Conference would be able to meet before the end of the year, with the full participation of all parties concerned, including the representatives of the Palestinian people.

The two Parties carefully studied the situation in Africa.

France and the USSR reaffirm, in the spirit of the policy of détente, that it is important to the strengthening of peace on the African continent to ensure respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of African States as well as the exercise by the peoples of Africa of their right freely to determine their own future, without outside interference.

Welcoming the forthcoming attainment of independence by Djibouti, France and the USSR hope that all States will respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the new State.

The two Parties express the hope that the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia will be able to exercise at the earliest possible date their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the principles and resolutions of the United Nations. They deplore and condemn the implementation of the policy of apartheid in South Africa.

France and the USSR state that, in view of the prominent role they play in the international arena in working for détente and security, they intend to take part in a spirit of initiative in efforts directed towards disarmament.

The two Parties desiring to encourage any initiative which can contribute to the achievement of general and complete disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, under strict and effective international control, have already endorsed the holding of a special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament. They will do their utmost to ensure that the discussions at the special session produce positive, concrete results which will give fresh impetus to disarmament efforts so as to free the world from the dangers inherent in both the nuclear and the conventional arms race.

The two Parties consider, however, that the holding of a special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament, the main objectives of which would be to define the general principles applicable in the matter of disarmament,

to determine the main focuses of efforts in that regard and to enhance the effectiveness of the existing negotiating machinery, does not in any way lessen their interest in the convening of a world disarmament conference. They hope that the necessary prerequisites for such a gathering - in particular, endorsement by all the nuclear Powers - can be met in the near future.

France and the USSR reaffirm their determination to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons. The two Parties welcome the signing of a Franco-Soviet Declaration on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons which underscores their common desire to make every possible effort towards that end. At the same time, they recognize the importance of the peaceful use of nuclear energy for those countries which have need of it.

France continues to regard with interest the proposals by the Soviet Union aimed at prohibiting the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons.

Reaffirming their dedication to the purposes and principles of the United Nations, France and the Soviet Union emphasized their desire to enhance the Organization's authority and effectiveness in strengthening détente and consolidating international peace, security and co-operation by making fuller use of the possibilities offered by the United Nations Charter.

The two Parties concurred in recognizing the need for a reorganization of international economic relations which would take into account the right of the developing countries to be associated in world economic progress, to enjoy a more equitable share in that progress and to influence the choices on which it depends.

They affirmed their will to continue a constructive dialogue in that regard, to work for expanded co-operation in all fields with the developing countries and to strengthen international economic co-operation among all States on the basis of equality.

#### BILATERAL RELATIONS

Questions relating to the development of bilateral relations between France and the USSR received detailed, thorough discussion. The two Parties were gratified at the benefits which France and the Soviet Union have derived from the development of co-operation between them and from the contribution which that co-operation has made to improvement of the situation in Europe and throughout the world.

The two Parties emphasized that they regarded meetings at the highest level as of particular importance in formulating the main guidelines for their co-operation, establishing a framework for it and lending it impetus.

They noted with satisfaction the role played by meetings between ministers of the two Governments in implementing the guidelines thus established. Finally, they

noted how important it was to continue to hold thorough political consultations and to make them more systematic with a view to achieving better mutual understanding of their positions and, where necessary, co-ordinating those positions.

The two Parties are gratified at the exchange of letters of 16 July 1976 between the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of France and the USSR on preventing the accidental or unauthorized unleashing of nuclear weapons.

The two Parties paid great attention to economic relations between the two countries and reaffirmed the importance which they attach to the development and broadening of those relations.

They noted with satisfaction the continued steady increase in the volume of trade, which opened up fresh prospects for them. The annual rate of increase in trade between the two countries in 1975-1976 was approximately 30 per cent, and during those two years the volume of trade reached roughly the total figure for the whole of the previous five years, that is to say, 1970-1974. In view of the fact that the objective of doubling trade during the period 1975-1979, set at Rambouillet in December 1974, was certain to be achieved and even surpassed, the two Parties decided to take all necessary steps to triple the volume of trade. They also agreed to continue to direct their efforts towards means of ensuring more harmonious development of that trade.

Considerable attention was also devoted to economic and industrial co-operation, and it was recalled that this constitutes one of the principal foundations of relations between the two countries. The two Parties noted that, under the 10-year programme signed at Moscow on 10 July 1973 and the supplement thereto signed on 6 December 1974, a number of industrial projects involving the two countries had been executed, such as the construction of new residential complexes. They emphasized that the successful conclusion of the negotiations being conducted between the interested authorities and enterprises of the two countries would make a substantial contribution to the development of their co-operation.

Lastly, they decided to encourage the execution of new projects and concluded for that purpose a further supplement to the programme for the development of co-operation in economic and industrial matters for a period of 10 years, including a supplementary list of projects approved by them.

The two Parties agreed to embark on the formulation of a new long-term programme for the development of economic and industrial co-operation between France and the Soviet Union covering the period up to 1990.

The Parties welcome the signature, at the conclusion of the visit, of an agreement on co-operation in chemical matters and an agreement on co-operation in transport matters.

The two Parties will endeavour to develop scientific and technical co-operation on the basis of the experience already acquired, particularly by concentrating on

topics and projects offering the best prospects, in order to make their relations in this regard even more effective and balanced. They agreed to continue their efforts to ensure that scientific and technical co-operation has more numerous economic and industrial effects, whenever this may prove possible. Particular attention could be given to co-operation regarding nuclear energy, space exploration, data processing, environment, agriculture, medicine and various aspects of basic research on problems of astronomy, physical and chemical foundations of life, seismology, catalysis, solid mechanics, quantum electronics, and non-linear optics.

The two Parties noted that for many years scientific and technical co-operation between the two countries has developed successfully with regard to the peaceful use of nuclear energy, and they mentioned the possibility of expanding this co-operation, particularly in the matter of nuclear power stations and breeder reactors.

It was also noted that co-operation in space matters, which has developed favourably throughout the last 10 years, has just been illustrated by the orbiting of the French satellite Signe 3 by a Soviet launcher and will in the next few months be marked by the association of French research workers with the Soviet experiment involving exploration of the planet Venus.

The two Parties will continue to improve further the quality of exchanges between the two countries and to enhance the effectiveness of French-Soviet co-operation in the fields of education, culture, the arts and science.

They are determined to make new efforts to promote the teaching of Russian in France and of French in the Soviet Union, both in schools and universities and as part of adult education. In particular, they consider it desirable for this purpose to study the possibility of increasing the number of assistants from one country in the other country.

They are resolved to facilitate regular meetings between young people from the two countries, including those pursuing their studies.

They welcome the exchange of letters of 7 June 1977 between the French and Soviet Ministers for Foreign Affairs concerning working and living conditions of French personnel in the USSR and of Soviet personnel in France engaged in economic, scientific, technical and cultural co-operation.

The usefulness of military contacts was noted. The Parties declared themselves ready to continue and, so far as possible, to expand such contacts and exchanges, considering that they are conducive to the strengthening of the traditional feelings of respect which the armed forces of the Soviet Union and of France have for each other.

The two Parties continue to attach importance to the development of the feelings of respect, esteem and friendship between the peoples of France and of the Soviet Union. They consider that the strengthening of these feelings will be



promoted by the development of mutual knowledge of the culture and achievements of the two peoples and of contacts between French and Soviet nationals. They believe that this will foster the further development of a climate conducive to the accomplishment of the important tasks which France and the Soviet Union have set themselves as regards both their bilateral relations and the consolidation of peace in the world.

The two Parties consider that the visit to France by Mr. Leonid Brezhnev and the talks which were held on this occasion have been fruitful. They are convinced that the results of this visit will foster the development of friendship and co-operation between France and the USSR and will help to improve the situation in Europe and in the international arena in general.

On behalf of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and of the Soviet Government, Mr. L. I. Brezhnev invited Mr. V. Giscard d'Estaing, the President of the French Republic, to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union. The President of the Republic accepted this invitation with pleasure.

Rambouillet, 22 June 1977

(Signed) V. GISCARD D'ESTAING  
President of the French Republic

(Signed) L. BREZHNEV  
General Secretary of the Central Committee  
of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union,  
President of the Presidium of the  
Supreme Soviet of the USSR

Annex II

JOINT DECLARATION OF FRANCE AND THE SOVIET UNION ON  
INTERNATIONAL DETENTE

France and the Soviet Union consider that, at a time when weapons have acquired an immense power of destruction and when the problem of satisfying vital material needs has become acute for a large part of the earth's population, the higher interests of mankind make it imperative that States and peoples should renounce policies based on mistrust, rivalry and tension and recognize that, in spite of differences in the conception and organization of society, the perils threatening them are common to them all.

They consider that, in order to meet this deep-felt need of our times, States should renounce the use of force, the threat or stockpiling of weapons as a means of influencing the policy of other States, be ready to resolve the differences opposing them by peaceful means and promote among themselves co-operation aimed at the best utilization of the natural resources and the advancement of knowledge.

They note that, since little more than a decade ago, greater account has been taken of this need in international relations, which has made it possible to institute the policy of détente. The USSR and France believe that the improvement of their relations has played an important role in this favourable development. They are gratified that an increasing number of States have associated themselves with this policy and that the trend towards détente has become general.

They note that a number of extremely important agreements have been concluded with a view to overcoming some of the differences which might provoke tension in Europe and that it has since become possible to proceed to general consideration both of the principles which form the basis for the development of peaceful relations among States and of specific measures which can promote such a development and to define these principles and measures jointly in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe.

France and the Soviet Union consider it essential that efforts for international détente should be continued and intensified by all States by:

Making the Final Act solemnly signed at Helsinki a concrete reality and actively supporting efforts undertaken to that end;

Taking decisive initiatives towards disarmament;

Ensuring that the spirit of détente is not thwarted by considerations of bloc politics;

Abstaining from intervention in the internal affairs of other States and respecting their sovereignty and independence;

/...

Taking into the consideration the legitimate interests and the views of other States;

Maintaining a favourable climate in relations between States;

Adapting their actions vis-à-vis all States and in all parts of the world to the needs of détente;

Promoting understanding among men by the development of human contacts and the advancement of mutual knowledge of the culture and life of peoples;

Adopting a favourable attitude towards the strengthening of feelings of friendship and trust among peoples.

The two Parties also confirm that respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms by all States constitutes one of the bases for a radical improvement in their mutual relations.

France and the USSR are resolved to intensify their efforts to promote détente, both through their own policies and their joint efforts and through advancement of their relations with other States.

Rambouillet, 22 June 1977

(Signed) V. GISCARD D'ESTAING  
President of  
the French Republic

(Signed) L. BREZHNEV  
General Secretary of  
the Central Committee of  
the Communist Party of the  
Soviet Union, President of  
the Presidium of the Supreme  
Soviet of the USSR

Annex III

FRANCO-SOVIET DECLARATION ON THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF  
NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The French Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, conscious of the responsibility they bear as nuclear Powers and desirous of avoiding the dangers arising from the spread of nuclear weapons, reaffirm their common will to spare no effort in seeking to prevent the proliferation of such weapons.

To that end, they believe that broad international co-operation is necessary, particularly within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), whose system of inspection, to supervise the effective observance of the commitments assumed in the field of non-proliferation, is an important and effectual means of achieving that aim. They are prepared to contribute to the improvement of these controls.

France and the USSR recognize that access to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy is an important factor in the economic development of a growing number of countries. For their part, they will make sure, each insofar as it is concerned, that their co-operation with third countries in the field of nuclear industry affords all the necessary safeguards to prevent proliferation. With that in view, they recall that they have declared themselves in favour of limiting the transfer of nuclear materials suitable for the production of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, and of equipment and technology capable of producing those materials.

The two Parties in applying their policy of exporting nuclear materials, equipment and technology, will abide by their international commitments in this field and be guided by the aims of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. They are prepared, each insofar as it is concerned, to strengthen the appropriate provisions and guarantees relating to equipment, materials and technology. They will continue to contribute actively to the co-ordination of the general principles relating to nuclear exports.

They express satisfaction at the co-operation which has been established between them in the field of nuclear technology.

France and the USSR attach great importance to the physical protection of nuclear materials to avoid any unauthorized use or handling. They favour the drafting of an international convention on that subject.

They will continue their consultations on this entire range of issues.

Rambouillet, 22 June 1977

(Signed) V. GISCARD D'ESTAING  
President of  
the French Republic

(Signed) L. BREZHNEV  
General Secretary of  
the Central Committee of  
the Communist Party of the  
Soviet Union, President of  
the Presidium of the Supreme  
Soviet of the USSR

WITH A NEW METHOD OF WRITING