

The French-Soviet joint communiqué

The following is the text, with minor abridgements, of the "Program for the development of cooperation between France and the Soviet Union in the interests of peace and detente," signed in Moscow on April 28 by Presidents Giscard d'Estaing and Brezhnev.

I. General principles

The two parties are agreed that their political consultations and cooperation will be deepened through:

- regular meetings at the summit level to be held, in principle, once a year;
- the continuation of confidential contacts through the exchange of personal messages and, if necessary, use of direct liaison between the Kremlin and the Elysee Palace;
- periodic meetings of the Foreign Ministers or their representatives, in accord with the Franco-Soviet protocol of 1970;
- development of the practice of working contacts between the Foreign Ministries on questions of common interest;
- improvement of existing cooperation mechanisms in the areas of economics, trade, science and technology, especially mixed commissions and working groups...

II. Cooperation in the international arena

Considering that the *prevention of war* is of cardinal importance for all states, the Soviet Union and France solemnly declare that they will do everything that depends on them, for humanity to be rid of the threat of war. They stress the significance they attach to the principles of the United Nations Charter and the Final Act of Helsinki on the nonuse of force or the threat of force, the peaceful settlement of disputes, respect for independence, the inviolability of borders, territorial integrity, and noninterference in internal affairs.

...France and the Soviet Union express their conviction that the *policy of detente* represents the only way to ensure peace and the institution of good-neighborly relations, harmony, and cooperation among states.... France and the Soviet Union consider that the basic way to deepen detente in *Europe* is the implementation of all the principles of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) by all the signatory countries....

France and the Soviet Union stress that the policy of force, of blocs, or of hegemony, is incompatible with peace and detente, as well as with the interests of the

Giscard and Brezhnev toast new relations

At the dinner offered by French President Giscard d'Estaing in Soviet President Brezhnev's honor on April 26, the two presidents offered toasts which are excerpted below. Brezhnev's comments on China are particularly relevant at a time when the Chinese are again proposing to "teach Vietnam a lesson."

Leonid Brezhnev: Recently, the world experienced what could be called a shock. A great power had recourse to arms and invaded a neighboring country, cynically asserting that they proposed to teach them a lesson. ... Peace is a common patrimony. ... We are in favor of self-control ... but we are also in favor of a firm response to aggression when this becomes necessary. ... I am certain that the present talks (with the French President) will be substantial and fruitful.

Giscard d'Estaing: The time has come to reach a new stage in contacts between the USSR and France. ... Experience has shown the usefulness and importance of the contacts which have been progressively established between French and Soviet leaders. ... I would not betray any secrets by revealing that we have both gotten into the habit of exchanging, in between our meetings, personal messages on all the great subjects of international policy that events bring to the fore. ... I would like to take this opportunity to state here that France appreciated the restraint manifested by the Soviet Union during the recent events in Southeast Asia.

peoples, and must not be encouraged in any way.

...In the event of situations arising which, in the opinion of the two parties, create a threat to peace or violate peace, or cause international tension, the governments of France and the Soviet Union will immediately enter into contact in order to coordinate their positions on all aspects of such situations and on measures which would make it possible to deal with such situations.

The Soviet Union and France will apply decisive efforts to help *anticipate and remove hot-spots of tension* and settle unresolved international problems.

The Soviet Union and France favor the reduction of tensions in *Asia*. They are for the stable and peaceful development of this continent. To this end, they believe that abstention from all acts of force by all states, respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each of the states of the Asian continent, noninterference in internal affairs, and the right of each people to freely determine its destiny, are indispensable.

France and the Soviet Union will apply their efforts to eliminate the hot-bed of tension existing in the *Middle East*. They are convinced that a genuinely just and durable peace in this region can only be established through a comprehensive settlement, with the direct participation of all the interested parties.

France and the Soviet Union firmly advocate respect for the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of borders in *Africa*, and a peaceful settlement of disputed problems by the African states themselves, with the aid, if necessary, of their own organizations, without outside interference. They favor the immediate granting of independence to those peoples who have not yet obtained it and the cessation of...apartheid.

In the interest of their cooperation in the international arena, the two parties will encourage the comparison of analyses and prognoses of the most important tendencies in world politics, through their appropriate scientific institutions and, when appropriate, their Foreign Ministries.

Disarmament

France and the USSR...declare their intention to do everything which depends on them to arrive at real progress [in disarmament], with the final goal of general and complete disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, under effective international control.

The two parties agree in stressing the following principles:

- the necessity...to respect the right of all states to security....;
- coordinated cessation of the further quantitative and qualitative increase in armaments and armed forces, including all categories of weapons with due consideration of their specificity, and above all by the states with a major military capability;

- complementarity of political detente and measures to reinforce security and confidence in the military field;
- necessity of continuing the efforts begun framework of SALT, to put an end to the strategic arms race and to proceed to their actual reduction;
- necessity for further efforts to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons...;
- necessity for a collective examination by the states which signed the Helsinki Final Act of questions concerning the attenuation of military confrontation, confidence-building measures, and...armaments reduction in Europe;
- use of part of the budgetary means thus freed to aid the developing sector countries.

III. Economic cooperation

...The two parties have assigned themselves the goal of arriving at new and substantial progress in the next years.... [They] will particularly favor the realization of major industrial projects. In addition, they will encourage the search for new forms of cooperation and its extension to other areas.... The planning agencies of the two countries will carry out research so that the long-term needs of the economies of France and the Soviet Union will be better taken into consideration in the development of their cooperation. ...

IV. Scientific and technological cooperation

Highly evaluating the results of 15 years of cooperation in this area, where rapid and sometimes impressive progress has been achieved, the two sides will further provide for deepening this cooperation, including through the elaboration of programs in the most promising areas, such as the peaceful use of nuclear energy, space research, basic research, and others. They will pay attention to the even stronger link of the goals of scientific and technological cooperation and the economic development needs of the two countries.

V. Military contacts

The two parties attach great importance, in the spirit of detente, to military contacts established between the Soviet Union and France, including between the highest officers of the two countries. They will continue such contacts and expand them, being convinced that this will strengthen the traditional feelings of respect which the armed forces of each country feel for the other's.

VI. Cultural cooperation and exchanges. ...

VII. Cooperation on problems facing humanity

The Soviet Union and France, aware that humanity ought to show solidarity both with respect to the goal of preventing war and in the face of problems of a global nature which can only be solved by the joint efforts of the peoples, declare their resolve to coordinate their actions—bilaterally, with all other states, and with international organizations—in the search for solutions to such problems as environmental protection, combating disease and famine, raising the social and economic level of the developing countries, beginning with the poorest, research in the world ocean and space, the discovery of new sources of energy, etc.

The two sides have developed this program, proceeding from the conviction that its implementation will open before the Soviet Union and France new horizons of cooperation for the good of the present and future generations of Soviet people and Frenchmen, and will broaden the opportunities of securing a firm and lasting peace.

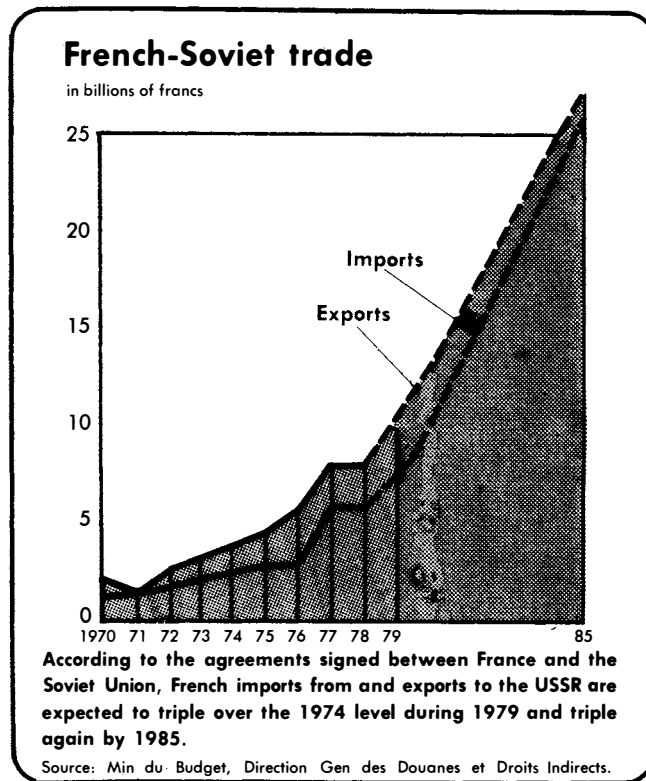
A ten-year program for French-Soviet cooperation

Giscard and Brezhnev signed two agreements on economic, industrial and scientific cooperation, one for the period 1980-1985, and the other, excerpted here, for 1980-90. Additional agreements were concluded on (1) improving lines of communication between the Kremlin and the Elysee, (2) encouraging study of the Russian and French languages, (3) scientific and industrial cooperation in the areas of computer technology and electronics, and (4) cooperation in oceanographic research.

From the Long Term Program for deepening economic, industrial and technical cooperation from 1980-1990.

- cooperation on the basis of balance and mutual benefit;
 - conclusion of long term agreements and contracts between Soviet foreign trade organizations and French firms;
 - development of contacts between responsible Soviet organizations and French firms, particularly to ensure broad exchange of information on the concrete possibilities for cooperation.

The sides agreed to facilitate the development of new directions and forms of cooperation, making it possible to more fully utilize the technical, industrial, and natural potentials of each country. They will try to take into account the possibilities presented by the exchange of patents and licenses, scientific-technical



experience and cooperation with third countries.

Within the bounds of their competence, the sides will work to realize the cooperation projects. They have arranged that equipment and technological processes supplied must be up to the most advanced achievements of technology and must be offered on competitive terms.

Recognizing the importance of financing for the further development of economic, industrial and technical cooperation, the sides will make efforts, within the bounds of the respective legislation, to make credits available under the most favorable and mutually acceptable conditions possible....

The sides believe that one of the most important areas of cooperation between the USSR and France is cooperation in industry...

The sides note that the following branches of industry are the most promising for the further development of economic cooperation: energetics, particularly new types of energy, the transmitting and economizing of energy; electronics, including information and electronic computer facilities; machine-building, including machine-tool construction; metallurgy, chemistry and petrochemistry....

The sides note that the development of agricultural production is an important factor for the economic progress of both countries. ... The sides believe that there exist favorable possibilities for deepening cooperation in this area, with the goal of...raising the productivity of agriculture....