GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Twenty-seventh session
Item 34 of the Preliminary List*
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE
STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL
SECURITY

Letter dated 30 March 1972 from the Permanent Representative of the
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed
to the Secretary-General

Please make arrangements to have the attached Joint Soviet-Pakistan
Communiqué circulated as an official document of the Security Council and the
General Assembly.

(Signed) Y. MALIK
Permanent Representative of the USSR
to the United Nations

* A/8700.
JOINT SOVIET-PAKISTAN COMMUNIQUE
of 19 March 1972

From 16 to 18 March 1972 the President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was in the Soviet Union on an official visit.

During his stay in Moscow, the President of Pakistan was received by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, L.I. Brezhnev.

Talks were held between the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, A.N. Kosygin and the President of Pakistan, Z.A. Bhutto.

During the talks there was a frank and useful exchange of views on matters relating to the present state and future development of Soviet-Pakistan relations.

The two sides believe that the development of good-neighbourly relations between the Soviet Union and Pakistan is in keeping with the interests of the peoples of the two countries and of the strengthening of peace in Asia and throughout the world.

The two sides confirmed that relations between the Soviet Union and Pakistan were based on respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

They discussed the present state of the relations between the two States in the political, economic, cultural, scientific and technical fields. The two sides confirmed their desire for a further strengthening of relations between the Soviet Union and Pakistan. They agreed to create conditions favourable to the achievement of that aim. They recognized that it would be advisable to hold regular exchanges of views between the two Governments on matters of mutual interest. The sides supported the adoption of measures to restore Soviet-Pakistan trade, economic, scientific, technical and other relations that had been interrupted as a result of the events in the area in 1971.

The sides agreed to prolong the term of Soviet-Pakistan agreements on economic and technical co-operation and to hold talks on making appropriate changes in them. It was also intended that the sides would continue to co-operate in geological prospecting, in building a metallurgical works in Karachi and in power engineering, and that they would expand their economic and technical co-operation in other fields.

With regard to trade relations, the sides agreed to resume trade transactions immediately and to conclude as soon as possible a new trade agreement to run until 1975, having in mind a further expansion of trade between the Soviet Union and Pakistan.

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During the talks much attention was devoted to an exchange of views on the situation in the South Asia subcontinent and on other international problems.

The President stated that he was willing to take steps to promote the establishment of peaceful conditions on the subcontinent. In that connexion he attached great importance to ending the hostile propaganda disseminated by the countries on the subcontinent against each other.

The exchange of views revealed that the viewpoints of the Government of the Soviet Union and Pakistan were identical or similar on most topical international problems.

The two sides stated that, as a result of the continuing occupation by Israel of the territory of the Arab States, the situation in the Middle East remained strained and represented a threat to peace. They believed it was essential that all the provisions of the Security Council resolution of 22 November 1970 should be implemented in order to establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

The Soviet Union and Pakistan endorsed the need for a withdrawal of all foreign troops from Indo-China in order to ensure peace and security in that region, and for the implementation of the inalienable legitimate rights of the peoples of Indo-China to decide their destiny independently in accordance with their national interests and without any outside interference.

The Governments of the Soviet Union and Pakistan reaffirmed their conviction that halting the arms race and achieving general and complete disarmament, including nuclear disarmament under effective international control, would be extremely effective in promoting the strengthening of international security and ensuring general peace.

The two sides expressed the hope that in the near future the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction would be signed by a large number of States. They also favoured an early agreement on the prohibition and destruction of chemical weapons.

The Soviet Union and Pakistan reaffirmed their support for a rapid and complete elimination of the remnants of colonialism and for an unconditional implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. They strongly condemned racism and apartheid in all its forms and manifestations.

Considering the United Nations as an important instrument for peace and security, the two sides confirmed their devotion to the principles of the United Nations and stressed the need for strict observance of its Charter.
The two sides expressed confidence that the visit of the President of Pakistan, Z.A. Bhutto, to the Soviet Union and the exchange of views during his visit would help to create the conditions necessary for the development of good-neighbourly relations and mutually beneficial co-operation between the two countries.

The President of Pakistan extended invitations to the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, L.I. Brezhnev, the President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, N.V. Podgorny, and the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, A.N. Kosygin, to visit Pakistan at any time convenient to them. The invitations were gratefully accepted.