

and any attempt to elaborate the two regimes must strive to avoid duplication, particularly the sort of duplication that would lead to an excessive burden of overflights within the CFE area of application. In our view, however, the two regimes are qualitatively different. Open Skies is and must remain a confidence-building measure, while aerial inspections should be geared to detecting and identifying armaments and equipment in the context of the CFE Treaty. This implies rather different modalities in our approach to these two undertakings...

The signing of the CFE Treaty has altered the negotiating landscape and increased the attractiveness of an early Open Skies agreement. A solid basis for an agreement has been provided by the work done at the Ottawa and Budapest conferences. More important, however, is the political will to see this exercise brought to early fruition... In this regard, we were encouraged by statements made in this forum last week and also by discussions our Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Clark, had in Moscow three weeks ago. Although we originally preferred parallel development of Open Skies and aerial inspection regimes, we now see a definite advantage in a sequential approach, with priority being given to Open Skies.

We therefore would welcome the resumption of the Open Skies conference here in February in Vienna, in order to facilitate coordination with our aims in CFE and make full use of resident expertise. We would add only one small condition — a caution rather — which is that delegations come prepared to negotiate seriously with a view to concluding an agreement in a matter of weeks. At the opening of the Ottawa conference, the hope was expressed that an Open Skies treaty might be signed in Budapest on the anniversary of President Bush's proposal. I would like to reiterate that hope, the only difference being that it would be signed on the second, rather than the first anniversary — that is, on May 12, 1991.

As this Bulletin went to press, negotiators were discussing when and under what conditions to resume the Open Skies negotiations. ■

Joint Declaration of 22 Signed

In Paris on November 19, 1990, the 22 member countries of NATO and the WTO issued the following Joint Declaration.

1. The signatories solemnly declare that, in the new era of European relations which is beginning, they are no longer adversaries, will build new partnerships and extend to each other the hand of friendship.
2. They recall their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and reaffirm all of their commitments under the Helsinki Final Act. They stress that all of the ten Helsinki Principles are of primary significance and that, accordingly, they will be equally and unreservedly applied, each of them being interpreted taking into account the other. In that context, they affirm their obligation and commitment to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or the political independence of any state, from seeking to change existing borders by threat or use of force, and from acting in any other manner inconsistent with the principles and purposes of those documents. None of their weapons will ever be used except in self-defence or otherwise in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.
3. They recognize that security is indivisible and that the security of each of their countries is inextricably linked to the security of all the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.
4. They undertake to maintain only such military capabilities as are necessary to prevent war and provide for effective defence. They will bear in mind the relationship between military capabilities and doctrines.
5. They reaffirm that every State has the right to be or not to be a party to a treaty of alliance.
6. They note with approval the intensification of political and military contacts among them to promote mutual understanding and confidence. They welcome in this context the positive responses made to recent proposals for new regular diplomatic liaison.
7. They declare their determination to contribute actively to conventional, nuclear and chemical arms control and disarmament agreements which enhance security and stability for all. In particular, they call for the early entry into force of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe and commit themselves to continue the process of strengthening peace in Europe through conventional arms control within the framework of the CSCE. They welcome the prospect of new negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union on the reduction of their short-range nuclear forces.
8. They welcome the contribution that confidence- and security-building measures have made to lessening tensions and fully support the further development of such measures. They reaffirm the importance of the Open Skies initiative and their determination to bring the negotiations to a successful conclusion as soon as possible.
9. They pledge to work together with the other CSCE participating States to strengthen the CSCE process so that it can make an even greater contribution to security and stability in Europe. They recognize in particular the need to enhance political consultations among CSCE participants and to develop other CSCE mechanisms. They are convinced that the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe and agreement on a substantial new set of CSBMs, together with new patterns of cooperation in the framework of the CSCE, will lead to increased security and thus to enduring peace and stability in Europe.
10. They believe that the preceding points reflect the deep longing of their peoples for close cooperation and mutual understanding and declare that they will work steadily for the further development of their relations in accordance with the present Declaration as well as with the principles set forth in the Helsinki Final Act.