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**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
and
IRAN**

**Joint communiqué on co-operation. Dated at Tehran on
2 November 1974**

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Registered by the United States of America on 27 August 1975.

**ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE
et
IRAN**

**Communiqué commun sur la coopération. En date à Téhéran
du 2 novembre 1974**

Texte authentique : anglais.

Enregistré par les États-Unis d'Amérique le 27 août 1975.

JOINT COMMUNIQUÉ¹

At the invitation of the Government of Iran the Secretary of State of the United States, Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, visited Iran November 1–3, 1974. The visit was another expression of long-standing close and friendly relations between the two countries and their interest in further strengthening the ties between them.

During the visit Dr. Kissinger was received by His Imperial Majesty, Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi, Shahanshah of Iran. Secretary Kissinger conveyed to His Majesty the warm personal greetings of President Ford, together with the President's expressions of appreciation for His Majesty's leadership and statesmanlike role in world affairs. His Majesty and the Secretary of State reviewed the international situation and discussed matters of bilateral interest in the spirit of mutual respect and understanding that has long characterized U.S.-Iranian relations. Dr. Kissinger also met with Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr. Abbas Ali Khalatbary and Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance Hushang Ansary.

In their review of the international situation the two sides expressed satisfaction with the progress toward global détente and agreed on the need for further efforts to reduce tensions. The two sides also noted their close similarity of views on regional security issues. The U.S. side expressed its continuing support for Iran's programs to strengthen itself and to work cooperatively with its neighbors in the Persian Gulf and wider Indian Ocean regions. It also stated appreciation for Iranian efforts to promote peaceful solutions to disputes among its neighbors. The Iranian side explained its concept of increasing economic cooperation among the countries on the Indian Ocean littoral. Both sides reaffirmed their continued support of CENTO (Central Treaty Organization) and the contribution which it makes to regional security and economic development.

Secretary Kissinger described the efforts the United States is making in search of a lasting peaceful resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The Secretary reaffirmed the determination of the United States to press its efforts to help maintain the momentum of the negotiations begun earlier this year. The Iranian side reaffirmed its support for the peacemaking efforts of the United States.

The two sides engaged in a full, constructive and friendly discussion of the global petroleum price and supply question in the context of a review of the overall world economic situation. The two sides also reviewed other aspects of the world economic situation and agreed on the need for cooperative efforts to check inflation and avert the common misfortune of a major economic crisis. The Iranian side explained its programs of bilateral financial assistance to other countries and its proposal for a new multilateral organization to aid developing countries. The American side welcomed Iran's far-sighted policies in this respect. The two sides agreed to cooperate in global and regional programs to eliminate the world food deficit. The two sides agreed to form a U.S.-Iran Joint Commission designed to increase and intensify the ties of cooperation that already exist between the two countries. It was decided that the U.S. Secretary of State and the Iranian Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance would serve as the co-chairmen of the Commission. The first meeting of the Joint Commission, which was held November 2, laid out a broad program of cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, defense, scientific, and technological fields. Joint working groups will be formed to carry out the work of the Commission and to enlist the energies and skills of governmental and private institutions in fulfilling the aims of the Commission. The next meeting of the Commission will be held in Washington next year.

¹ Came into force on 2 November 1974.

A major element in the work of the Joint Commission will be a program in the field of nuclear energy, especially power generation, for which an agreement for cooperation is now under discussion. Meanwhile, contracts have been signed under which the United States is to provide enriched fuel for two power reactors. Contracts for fuel for six additional reactors will be signed in the near future. Iran will be discussing construction of the reactors with American firms. The Iranian side has also expressed interest in participating in a proposed commercial uranium enrichment facility to be built in the United States. The two sides were in full agreement on the need for better national and international controls over nuclear materials to prevent them from falling into irresponsible hands. They further agreed that every effort should be made to discourage further national development of nuclear weapons capabilities building on the principles of the Non-Proliferation Treaty¹ to which both are parties.

Among other fields in which cooperation is already underway and will be further expanded are joint ventures with Iran in the fields of agriculture, the development of petrochemical and electronics industries, as well as animal husbandry, telecommunications, highway construction, geology, space technology, education and social services. Other fields of cooperation will be developed as the work of the Joint Commission progresses.

¹ See "Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons" in United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, p. 161.