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United States Department of State

The Legal Adviser

Washington, D.C. 20520

JAN 15 1993

MEMORANDUM

TO: CA - Mr. Ward, Acting
EB - Mr. McAllister
EUR - Mr. Niles
INM - Mr. Levitsky
M/OFM - Mr. Porter, III, Acting
OES - Ambassador Bohlen
PM - Mr. Gallucci
S/CPR - Ambassador Weinmann
AID/GC - Mr. Fry
USDA/GC - Mr. Raul
USIA/GC - Mr. Mora
USTR/GC - Mr. Edson
OSTP - Mr. Ratchford
EPA - Mr. Freeman
HHS - Mr. Henry
HUD - Mr. Geraghty
INS/GC - Mr. Reese, III
NASA - Mr. Smith
NSF - Mr. Bardon
NOAA - Ms. Moore
Department of Commerce/GC - Mr. Wilkie
Department of Defense/GC - Mr. Addington
Department of Education/GC - Mr. Martin
Department of Energy - Mr. Easton
DOJ/OIA - Mr. Proctor
DOJ/Criminal Division - Mr. Mueller, III
DOJ/Tax Division - Mr. Bruton
DOJ/Foreign Litigation - Mr. Epstein
DOJ/Special Investigations - Mr. Sher
Department of Treasury/GC - Ms. Archibald
Department of Transportation - Ms. Allen
Department of Interior - Ms. Washburn
Library of Congress/GC - Mr. Kominski
National Regulatory Commission - Mr. Fowler
U.S. Postal Service - Mr. Coughlin

FROM: L - Edwin D. Williamson *EDW*

RE: FSU Treaties -- Status of Agreements with Armenia, Azerbaijan, Byelarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan

With your assistance, we have begun discussions with Russia and Ukraine to confirm the status of non-arms control agreements between the U.S. and former Soviet Union. (Our discussion papers presenting U.S. views are at Tab A.) Now we need to do the same

for the other republics. Attached at Tab B is a draft list of the status for the various republics. In some cases, where earlier responses regarding Russia and the Ukraine provided a sufficient clue, I have indicated a tentative status. (I have also attached a few relevant responses from other bureaus/agencies as indicated.) In other cases, I have simply left room for it to be filled in. As we noted with respect to agreements with Russia and Ukraine, the applicable rules of international law regarding succession of States indicate that, as a general principle, agreements between the FSU and the United States automatically continue in force between the United States and the various republics, except where this is not feasible or appropriate in view of the specific nature of the agreement. This general principle calls for a case-by-case analysis of whether continuation in force with respect to a given republic is appropriate and feasible. In addition, notwithstanding that an agreement may continue in force by operation of law, the parties may still agree to terminate it, or it may be unilaterally terminable in accordance with explicit or implicit termination provisions. Please review the treaties in your area, as indicated on the attached, confirm or change the tentative status, and fill in the blanks. The code is:

RIF -- agreement remains in force, with any noteworthy points, e.g., on necessary amendments or re-designations, indicated in parentheses.

NIF -- agreement does not by its nature remain in force, has been fully performed and thus has no current relevance, or should be terminated for other reasons (please indicate which), with noteworthy points in parentheses.

Please respond by COB February 19 to Ms. Jami Selby Borek, Deputy Legal Adviser, Legal Office, Room 6419, Wash, D.C. 20520-6310 (202) 647-7942.

If you have any questions, please call. If we do not hear from you, we will assume you have no objection.

DRAFTER: L - JSBorek ¹⁴⁰
SELFOD 208 1/14/93

DISCUSSION PAPER

Status of Non-Defense Agreements Between the U.S. and Russia: Bilateral Agreements Entered into with the Former U.S.S.R.

I. Agreements in Force with the Former U.S.S.R. which Terminate by Operation of Law

CULTURAL RELATIONS

General agreement on contacts, exchanges and cooperation in scientific, technical, educational, cultural and other fields. Signed at Geneva November 21, 1985; entered into force November 21, 1985. (Reason: this agreement expired on December 31, 1991.)

Program of cooperation and exchanges for 1986-1988, with annex. Signed at Geneva November 21, 1985; entered into force November 21, 1985. (Reason: this agreement expired on December 31, 1988.)

Program of cooperation and exchanges for 1989-1991, with annex. Signed at Moscow May 31, 1988; entered into force May 31, 1988; effective January 1, 1989. (Reason: this agreement expired on December 31, 1991.)

FISHERIES

Agreement relating to the consideration of claims resulting from damage to fishing vessels or gear and measures to prevent fishing conflicts, with annex and protocol. Signed at Moscow February 21, 1973; entered into force February 21, 1973. 24 UST 669; TIAS 7575; 938 UNTS 38. Amendment: February 26, 1975 (26 UST 167; TIAS 8022). (Reason: this agreement relates to a series of past incidents and is no longer relevant.)

Protocol to the agreement of February 21, 1973 (TIAS 7575), relating to the consideration of claims resulting from damage to fishing vessels or gear and measures to prevent fishing conflicts, with annex. Signed at Copenhagen June 21, 1973; entered into force June 21, 1973. 24 UST 1588; TIAS 7663; 938 UNTS 49. (Reason: this agreement relates to a series of past incidents and is no longer relevant.)

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GRAINS

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Agreement on the supply of grain. Signed at Washington 1990; entered into force June 1, 1990. (Reason: since agreement establishes grain purchase totals for whole of territory it can no longer be implemented.)

HEALTH

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Agreement relating to the exchange of medical films. Ex of notes at Washington March 17 and September 5, 1955; entered into force September 5, 1955. 6 UST 3969; TIAS 3409; 25 307. (Reason: this agreement has been fully performed no longer relevant.)

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Agreement on cooperation in the field of medical science public health. Signed at Moscow May 23, 1972; entered into force May 23, 1972. 23 UST 836; TIAS 7344. (Reason: 6 months notice of termination was given as provided for in agreement, and this agreement expired on May 24, 1992.)

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LEND-LEASE

Agreement relating to the disposition of lend-lease supply inventory or procurement in the United States. Signed at Washington October 15, 1945; entered into force October 1945. 7 UST 2819; TIAS 3662; 278 UNTS 151 and 315 UNTS (Reason: the relevant claims were settled as a result of 1972 agreement.)

SPACE COOPERATION

Agreement concerning cooperation in the exploration and outer space for peaceful purposes, with annex. Signed at Moscow April 15, 1987; entered into force April 15, 1987 Amendment: May 31, 1988. (Reason: this agreement expires with the entry into force of the 1992 Agreement Concerning Cooperation in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space for Peaceful Purposes.)

TEXTILES

Agreement relating to trade in certain cotton textile fabric products, with annexes. Exchange of letters at Washington December 28, 1989; entered into force December 28, 1989. (Reason: this agreement will terminate by its terms on December 31, 1992.)

II. Agreements Technically Listed as in Force with the Former U.S.S.R. which Had Become Antiquated and Legally Ineffective

ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Long term agreement to facilitate economic, industrial, and technical cooperation. Signed at Moscow June 29, 1974; entered into force June 29, 1974. 25 UST 1782; TIAS 7910. Extension: June 15 and 27, 1984. (Note: agreement technically remains in force but parties should agree to terminate -- it was premised on prior circumstances, e.g. non-market economy, and has been replaced by BIT. The Commercial Commission has also outlived its purposes.)

FISHERIES

Convention regarding navigation, fishing, and trading on the Pacific Ocean and along the northwest coast of America. 1 Signed at St. Petersburg April 17, 1824; entered into force January 11, 1825. 8 Stat. 302; TS 298; 11 Bevans 1205. (Note: agreement has not been relevant for many years and should be regarded as terminated de facto.)

MARITIME MATTERS

Declaration concerning the admeasurement of vessels. Signed at Washington June 6, 1884; entered into force August 1, 1884. 23 Stat. 789; TS 304; 11 Bevans 1223. (Note: as between the U.S. and the former U.S.S.R., these matters were governed by the 1966 Load Lines Multilateral.)

POSTAL MATTERS

Agreement concerning the exchange of parcel post, with detailed regulations for execution. Signed at Moscow (date not known) and at Washington February 25, 1939. (Note: as between the U.S. and the former U.S.S.R., these matters were governed by the Universal Postal Union Convention.)

TELECOMMUNICATION

Agreement on the organization of commercial radio teletype communication channels. Signed at Moscow May 24, 1946; entered into force May 24, 1946. 60 Stat. 1696; TIAS 1527; 11 Bevans 1291; 4 UNTS 201. (Note: agreement is obsolete and has not formed the basis for telecommunications between the U.S. and

the territory of the former U.S.S.R. for a long time.)

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Agreement regulating the position of corporations and other commercial associations. Signed at St. Petersburg June 25, 1904; entered into force June 25, 1904. 36 Stat. 2163; TS 526; 11 Bevans 1235. (Note: agreement is largely obsolete and should be terminated when BIT enters into force.)

VISAS

Agreement relating to the reciprocal waiver of visa fees to nonimmigrants. Exchange of notes at Moscow March 26 and August 11 and 20, 1958; entered into force August 20, 1958. 9 UST 1413; TIAS 4134; 336 UNTS 269. (Note: the U.S. and the former U.S.S.R. had not been implementing this agreement for some time.)

III. Agreements in Force with the Former U.S.S.R. which
Remain in Force

AFGHANISTAN SETTLEMENT

Declaration on international guarantees (Afghanistan Settlement Agreement). Signed at Geneva April 14, 1988; entered into force May 15, 1988.

AGRICULTURE

Agreement on cooperation in the field of agriculture. Signed at Washington June 19, 1973; entered into force June 19, 1973. 24 UST 1439; TIAS 7650. (Note: Russia should designate new executive agent.)

ATOMIC ENERGY

Memorandum of cooperation in the field of civilian nuclear reactor safety. Signed at Washington April 26, 1988; entered into force April 26, 1988. (Note: Russia should designate new implementing agency.)

Agreement on scientific and technical cooperation in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy, with annex. Signed at Washington June 1, 1990; entered into force June 1, 1990. (Note: Russia should designate new executive agent.)

Memorandum of cooperation in the fields of environmental restoration and waste management. Signed at Vienna September 18, 1990; entered into force September 18, 1990. (Note: Russia should designate new implementing agency.)

Memorandum of cooperation in the field of research on fundamental properties of matter. Signed at Moscow July 5, 1991; entered into force July 5, 1991. (Note: Russia should designate new implementing agency.)

Memorandum of cooperation in the field of magnetic confinement fusion. Signed at Moscow July 5, 1991; entered into force July 5, 1991. (Note: Russia should designate new implementing agency.)

AVIATION

The agreement supplementary to the 1966 civil air transport agreement (TIAS 6135), as amended by the agreement of February 13, 1986. Signed at Washington November 4, 1966; entered into force November 4, 1966. 17 UST 1936; TIAS 6135; 675 UNTS 24.

Memorandum of cooperation concerning air traffic control, with annexes. Signed at Washington February 16, 1990; entered into force February 16, 1990.

Civil air transport agreement, with annexes. Signed at Washington June 1, 1990; entered into force June 1, 1990.

CONSERVATION

Convention concerning the conservation of migratory birds and their environment. Signed at Moscow November 19, 1976; entered into force October 13, 1978. 29 UST 4647; TIAS 9073; 1134 UNTS 97.

CONSULS (See also PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES)

Consular convention. Signed at Moscow June 1, 1964; entered into force July 13, 1968. 19 UST 5018; TIAS 6503; 655 UNTS 213. (Note: parties should eventually consider whether it is desirable to terminate or replace.)

DEFENSE

Agreement on the prevention of dangerous military activities, with annexes and agreed statements. Signed at Moscow June 12, 1989; entered into force January 1, 1990.

EDUCATION

Agreement on expansion of undergraduate exchanges. Signed at Washington June 1, 1990; entered into force June 1, 1990. (Note: allocation of slots among republics will have to be considered for academic year 1992-1993 and subsequent years.)

EMBASSY SITES

Agreement on the reciprocal allocation for use free of charge of plots of land in Moscow and Washington with annexes and exchanges of notes. Signed at Moscow May 16, 1969; entered into force May 16, 1969. 20 UST 789; TIAS 6693; 715 UNTS 33.

Agreement on the conditions of construction of complexes of buildings of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and the Russian Embassy in Washington with attachment. Signed at Washington December 4, 1972; entered into force December 4, 1972. 23 UST 3544; TIAS 7512.

Agreement concerning dates for use of land for, and construction of, embassy complexes in Moscow and Washington. Exchange of notes at Moscow March 30, 1977; entered into force March 30, 1977. 28 UST 5293; TIAS 8629; 1087 UNTS 67.

(Note: new property agreement with Russia confirms continuance in force of these agreements, as amended.)

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Memorandum of understanding on cooperation in natural and man-made emergency prevention and response. Signed at Moscow July 30, 1991; entered into force July 30, 1991. (Note: Russia should designate new executive agent.)

ENVIRONMENTAL COOPERATION

Agreement on cooperation in the field of environmental protection. Signed at Moscow May 23, 1972; entered into force May 23, 1972. 23 UST 845; TIAS 7345. (Note: renewed automatically May 23, 1992.)

FISHERIES

Agreement on mutual fisheries relations, with annexes. Signed at Moscow May 31, 1988; entered into force October 28, 1988.

GENERAL RELATIONS

Arrangements relating to the establishment of diplomatic relations, nonintervention, freedom of conscience and religious liberty, legal protection, and claims. Exchanges of notes at Washington November 16, 1933; entered into force November 16, 1933. Department of State Publication 528; European and British Commonwealth Series 2 [new series]; Eastern European Series No. 1 [old series]; 11 Bevans 1248. (Note: agreement as a whole is antiquated, but some provisions may still be of interest. The parties should consider further whether to maintain this in force.)

HEALTH

Agreement on cooperation in artificial heart research and development. Signed at Moscow June 28, 1974; entered into force June 28, 1974. 25 UST 1331; TIAS 7867. (Note: the utility and feasibility of this agreement should be further explored.)

HOUSING

Memorandum of understanding on cooperation in housing and economic development. Signed at Moscow July 30, 1991; entered into force July 30, 1991.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURE

Agreement relating to the procedure to be followed in the execution of letters rogatory. Exchange of notes at Moscow November 22, 1935; entered into force November 22, 1935. 49 Stat. 3840; EAS 83; 11 Bevans 1262; 167 LNTS 303. (Note: agreement is badly out of date but still useful until replacement agreement is in force. We should urge accession to the Hague Evidence Convention as a more desirable and modern alternative.)

Memorandum of understanding concerning cooperation in the pursuit of Nazi war criminals. Signed at Moscow October 19, 1989; entered into force October 19, 1989. (Note: Russia should designate implementing agency.)

LEND-LEASE

Preliminary agreement relating to principles applying to mutual aid in the prosecution of the war against aggression, and exchange of notes. Signed at Washington June 11, 1942; entered into force June 11, 1942. 56 Stat. 1500; EAS 253; 11 Bevans 1281; 105 UNTS 285. (Note: 1972 Agreement provides Article 3 remains in force.)

Agreement regarding settlement of lend-lease, reciprocal aid and claims. Signed at Washington October 18, 1972; entered into force October 18, 1972. 23 UST 2910; TIAS 7478; 898 UNTS 297.

Agreement regarding settlement of lend-lease accounts. Exchange of letters at Washington June 1, 1990; entered into force June 1, 1990. (Note: part of Trade Agreement package.)

MAPPING

Memorandum of understanding on cooperation in the mapping sciences, with annexes. Signed at Moscow May 14, 1991; entered into force May 14, 1991. (Note: Russia should designate a new implementing agency)

MARITIME MATTERS

Agreement on the prevention of incidents on and over the high seas. Signed at Moscow May 25, 1972; entered into force May 25, 1972. 23 UST 1168; TIAS 7379; 852 UNTS 151. (Note: pending renegotiation to amend.)

Protocol to the agreement of May 25, 1972 (TIAS 7379) on the

prevention of incidents on and over the high seas. Signed at Washington May 22, 1973; entered into force May 22, 1973. 24 UST 1063; TIAS 7624. (Note: pending renegotiation to supersede.)

Memorandum of understanding regarding marine cargo insurance. Signed at London April 5, 1979; entered into force April 5, 1979. 30 UST 2194; TIAS 9326; 1171 UNTS 93.

Agreement on maritime search and rescue, with exchange of letters. Signed at Moscow May 31, 1988; entered into force July 3, 1989.

Agreement to abide by terms of maritime boundary agreement of June 1, 1990, pending entry into force. Exchange of notes at Washington June 1, 1990; entered into force June 1, 1990; effective June 15, 1990.

Agreement regarding certain maritime matters, with annexes. Signed at Washington June 1, 1990; entered into force October 1, 1990. (Note: exchange of notes to modify agreement and confirm continuance in force is in process.)

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

Agreement on emergency medical supplies and related assistance. Signed at Moscow July 30, 1991; entered into force July 30, 1991.

NARCOTIC DRUGS

Memorandum of understanding on cooperation to combat illegal narcotics trafficking. Signed at Paris January 8, 1989; entered into force January 8, 1989.

Agreement on a mutual understanding on cooperation in the struggle against the illicit traffic in narcotics. Signed at Washington January 31, 1990; entered into force January 31, 1990. (Note: Russia should designate new implementing agency.)

NAVIGATION

Agreement on the establishment of joint Loran-C and Chayka radionavigation systems, with annex. Signed at Moscow May 31, 1988; entered into force March 2, 1989.

OCEANOGRAPHY

Agreement on cooperation on ocean studies, with annexes. Signed at Washington June 1, 1990; entered into force June 1, 1990. (Note: Russia should designate a new executive agency.)

PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Treaty for the settlement of disputes. Signed at Washington October 1, 1914; entered into force March 22, 1915. 39 Stat. 1622; TS 616; 11 Bevans 1239. (Note: The parties should consider further whether to maintain this agreement in force. It is very old and the commission has not been appointed for many years.)

PASSPORTS

Agreement concerning mutual visits by inhabitants of the Bering Straits Region. Signed at Jackson Hole (Wyoming) September 23, 1989; entered into force July 10, 1991. (Note: have any areas referred to may be re-named?)

POLLUTION

Agreement concerning cooperation in combatting pollution in the Bering and Chukchi Seas in emergency situations. Signed at Moscow May 11, 1989; entered into force August 17, 1989.

POSTAL MATTERS

International express mail agreement, with detailed regulations. Signed at Moscow March 31, 1988; entered into force May 1, 1988. (Note: service is being provided under this agreement to all republics except Baltics.)

Memorandum of understanding concerning the operation of the INTELPOST service, with details of implementation. Signed at Moscow and Washington February 14 and March 9, 1989; entered into force April 3, 1989.

PRISONERS OF WAR

Agreement relating to prisoners of war and civilians liberated by forces operating under Soviet command and forces operating under United States of America command. Signed at Yalta February 11, 1945; entered into force February 11, 1945. 59 Stat. 1874; EAS 505; 11 Bevans 1286; 68 UNTS 175.

PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

Agreement relating to privileges and immunities of all members of the Soviet and American embassies and their families, with agreed minute. Exchange of notes at Washington December 14, 1978; entered into force December 14, 1978; effective December

29, 1978. 30 UST 2341; TIAS 9340; 1171 UNTS 73. (Note: parties should eventually consider whether it is desirable to terminate or replace.)

Agreement relating to immunity of family members of consular officers and employees from criminal jurisdiction. Exchange of notes at Washington October 31, 1986; entered into force October 31, 1986. (Note: parties should eventually consider whether it is desirable to terminate or replace.)

PUBLICATIONS

Memorandum of understanding to increase distribution of the magazines "America" and "Soviet Life". Signed at Washington June 2, 1990; entered into force June 2, 1990.

REGIONAL COMMISSION

Agreement concerning the Bering Straits Regional Commission. Signed at Jackson Hole (Wyoming) September 23, 1989; entered into force July 10, 1991. (Note: have any areas referred to been re-named?)

RULES OF WARFARE

Convention relating to the rights of neutrals at sea. 1 Signed at Washington July 22, 1854; entered into force October 31, 1854. 10 Stat. 1105; TS 300; 11 Bevans 1214.

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

Agreement on cooperation in the field of basic scientific research, with annexes. Signed at Paris January 8, 1989; entered into force January 8, 1989. (Note: Russia should designate a new executive agency.)

Memorandum of understanding on cooperation in the field of basic scientific research between the National Science Foundation and the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Signed May 6, 1989 in Washington. (Note: Russia should designate a new implementing agency.)

Memorandum of understanding on cooperation in geoscience, with annexes. Signed at Washington and Moscow May 6, 1989; entered into force May 6, 1989. (Note: Russia should designate a new implementing agency.)

Memorandum of understanding on cooperation in the physical, chemical and engineering sciences. Signed at Moscow May 13, 1991; entered into force May 13, 1991. (Note: Russia should designate new implementing agency.)

Memorandum of understanding between the National Science Foundation and the USSR Academy of Sciences on the participation of the USSR in the ocean drilling program as a regular member. Signed February 5, 1991 by NSF and February 25, 1991 by the USSR Academy of Sciences. (Note: Russia should designate a new implementing agency.)

SEABED OPERATIONS

Agreement concerning the confidentiality of data on deep seabed areas, with related exchange of letters. Exchange of notes at Moscow December 5, 1986; entered into force December 5, 1986.

Agreement relating to the agreement of August 14, 1987 on the resolution of practical problems with respect to deep seabed mining areas. Exchange of notes at Moscow August 14, 1987; entered into force August 14, 1987.

SPACE COOPERATION

Implementing agreement concerning cooperation in the space flight of a Soviet Meteor-3 satellite employing a U.S. Total Ozone Mapping Spectrometer (TOMS). Signed at Moscow July 25, 1990; entered into force August 24, 1990.

TAXATION

Convention on matters of taxation, with related letters. Signed at Washington June 20, 1973; entered into force January 29, 1976; effective January 1, 1976. 27 UST 1; TIAS 8225. (Note: pending negotiation of new treaty; Russia should designate new competent authorities.)

TERRITORIAL ACQUISITION

Convention ceding Alaska. Signed at Washington March 30, 1867; entered into force June 20, 1867. 15 Stat. 539; TS 301; 11 Bevans 1216.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Protocol relating to a Trade Representation of the U.S.S.R. in Washington and a Commercial Office of the U.S.A. in Moscow. Signed at Moscow October 3, 1973; entered into force October 3, 1973. 24 UST 2222; TIAS 7738; 938 UNTS 135. Amendment: May 21 and October 7, 1974 (27 UST 2987; TIAS 8356). (Note: superseded in part by Trade Agreement.)

Agreement relating to the status of the Commercial Office of

the United States in Moscow and the Trade Representation of the Soviet Union in Washington, with annexes. Exchange of letters at Washington June 1, 1990; entered into force June 1, 1990. (Note: part of Trade Agreement package.)

TRANSPORTATION

Agreement on cooperation in transportation science and technology, with annexes. Signed at Moscow May 31, 1988; entered into force May 31, 1988. (Note: Russia should designate a new executive agency.)

VISAS

Agreement relating to the reciprocal issuance of multiple entry and exit visas to American and Soviet correspondents. Exchange of notes at Moscow September 29, 1975; entered into force September 29, 1975. 27 UST 4258; TIAS 8448.

Agreement concerning diplomatic and other visas, with agreed minute and oral understanding. Exchange of notes at Moscow July 30, 1984; entered into force July 30, 1984. (Note: would be desirable to replace with new agreement.)

Agreement modifying the agreement of July 30, 1984 concerning diplomatic and other visas. Exchange of notes at Washington October 31, 1986; entered into force October 31, 1986. (Note: would be desirable to replace with new agreement.)

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DISCUSSION PAPER

Status of Agreements Between the United States and Ukraine: Bilateral Agreements Entered into with the Former U.S.S.R

I. Agreements in Force with the Former U.S.S.R. which Terminate by Operation of Law

ATOMIC ENERGY

Memorandum of cooperation in the field of research on fundamental properties of matter. Signed at Moscow July 5, 1991; entered into force July 5, 1991. (Reason: this agreement cannot be implemented as Ukraine lacks the necessary facilities.)

AVIATION

Memorandum of cooperation concerning air traffic control, with annexes. Signed at Washington February 16, 1990; entered into force February 16, 1990. (Reason: these obligations relate entirely to of Russia and are not relevant to Ukraine.)

CONSERVATION

Convention concerning the conservation of migratory birds and their environment. Signed at Moscow November 19, 1976; entered into force October 13, 1978. 29 UST 4647; TIAS 9073; 1134 UNTS 97. (Reason: the ranges of bird species covered by this agreement do not extend into Ukraine.)

CULTURAL RELATIONS

General agreement on contacts, exchanges and cooperation in scientific, technical, educational, cultural and other fields. Signed at Geneva November 21, 1985; entered into force November 21, 1985. (Reason: this agreement expired on December 31, 1991.)

Program of cooperation and exchanges for 1986-1988, with annex. Signed at Geneva November 21, 1985; entered into force November 21, 1985. (Reason: this agreement expired on December 31, 1988.)

Program of cooperation and exchanges for 1989-1991, with annex. Signed at Moscow May 31, 1988; entered into force May 31, 1988; effective January 1, 1989. (Reason: this agreement expired on December 31, 1991.)

FISHERIES

Agreement relating to the consideration of claims resulting from damage to fishing vessels or gear and measures to prevent fishing conflicts, with annex and protocol. Signed at Moscow February 21, 1973; entered into force February 21, 1973. 24 UST 669; TIAS 7575; 938 UNTS 38. Amendment: February 26, 1975 (26 UST 167; TIAS 8022). (Reason: this agreement relates to a series of past incidents and is no longer relevant.)

Protocol to the agreement of February 21, 1973 (TIAS 7575), relating to the consideration of claims resulting from damage to fishing vessels or gear and measures to prevent fishing conflicts, with annex. Signed at Copenhagen June 21, 1973; entered into force June 21, 1973. 24 UST 1588; TIAS 7663; 938 UNTS 49. (Reason: this agreement relates to a series of past incidents and is no longer relevant.)

Agreement on mutual fisheries relations, with annexes. Signed at Moscow May 31, 1988; entered into force October 28, 1988. (Reason: this agreement is relevant only to Russia.)

GRAINS

Agreement on the supply of grain. Signed at Washington June 1, 1990; entered into force June 1, 1990. (Reason: since this agreement establishes grain purchase totals for whole of USSR territory it can no longer be implemented.)

HEALTH

Agreement relating to the exchange of medical films. Exchange of notes at Washington March 17 and September 5, 1955; entered into force September 5, 1955. 6 UST 3969; TIAS 3409; 256 UNTS 307. (Reason: this agreement has been fully performed and is no longer relevant.)

Agreement on cooperation in the field of medical science and public health. Signed at Moscow May 23, 1972; entered into force May 23, 1972. 23 UST 836; TIAS 7344. (Reason: this agreement expired on May 24, 1992.)

LEND-LEASE

Agreement relating to the disposition of lend-lease supplies in inventory or procurement in the United States. Signed at Washington October 15, 1945; entered into force October 15, 1945. 7 UST 2819; TIAS 3662; 278 UNTS 151 and 315 UNTS 249. (Reason: the relevant claims were settled as a result of the 1972 agreement.)

MARITIME MATTERS

Agreement to abide by terms of maritime boundary agreement of June 1, 1990, pending entry into force. Exchange of notes at Washington June 1, 1990; entered into force June 1, 1990; effective June 15, 1990. (Reason: this agreement is not relevant to Ukraine.)

Agreement on maritime search and rescue, with exchange of letters. Signed at Moscow May 31, 1988; entered into force July 3, 1989. (Reason: this agreement is not relevant to Ukraine.)

NAVIGATION

Agreement on the establishment of joint Loran-C and Chayka radionavigation systems, with annex. Signed at Moscow May 31, 1988; entered into force March 2, 1989. (Reason: this agreement concerns only Russia and is not relevant to Ukraine.)

PASSPORTS

Agreement concerning mutual visits by inhabitants of the Bering Straits Region. Signed at Jackson Hole (Wyoming) September 23, 1989; entered into force July 10, 1991. (Reason: this agreement concerns only Russia and is not relevant to Ukraine.)

POLLUTION

Agreement concerning cooperation in combatting pollution in the Bering and Chukchi Seas in emergency situations. Signed at Moscow May 11, 1989; entered into force August 17, 1989. (Reason: this agreement concerns only Russia and is not relevant to the Ukraine.)

POSTAL MATTERS

International express mail agreement, with detailed regulations. Signed at Moscow March 31, 1988; entered into force May 1, 1988. (Reason: the current implementing agency, Garantpost, continues to provide service on behalf of and throughout the former Republics (excluding Baltics). However, when and if Ukraine desires, the United States Postal Service would be willing to try to work out direct bilateral service arrangements.)

Memorandum of understanding concerning the operation of the INTELPOST service, with details of implementation. Signed at Moscow and Washington February 14 and March 9, 1989; entered into force April 3, 1989. (Reason: the only current receiving centers for this telefax service are St. Petersburg and Moscow.)

REGIONAL COMMISSION

Agreement concerning the Bering Straits Regional Commission. Signed at Jackson Hole (Wyoming) September 23, 1989; entered into force July 10, 1991. (Reason: this agreement concerns only Russia and is not relevant to Ukraine.)

SPACE COOPERATION

Agreement concerning cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes, with annex. Signed at Moscow April 15, 1987; entered into force April 15, 1987. Amendment: May 31, 1988. (Reason: this agreement expired on April 15, 1992.)

Implementing agreement concerning cooperation in the space flight of a Soviet Meteor-3 satellite employing a U.S. Total Ozone Mapping Spectrometer (TOMS). Signed at Moscow July 25, 1990; entered into force August 24, 1990. (Reason: this concerns an ongoing activity which does not involve Ukraine.)

TERRITORIAL ACQUISITION

Convention ceding Alaska. Signed at Washington March 30, 1867; entered into force June 20, 1867. 15 Stat. 539; TS 301; 11 Bevans 1216. (Reason: this agreement is not relevant to Ukraine but should be respected as dispositive treaty.)

TEXTILES

Agreement relating to trade in certain cotton textile fabric products, with annexes. Exchange of letters at Washington December 28, 1989; entered into force December 28, 1989. (Reason: this agreement will terminate by its terms on December 31, 1992.)

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Agreement on the establishment of a U.S.-U.S.S.R. Commercial Commission. Communique issued at Moscow May 26, 1972; entered into force May 26, 1972. 26 UST 1334; TIAS 8116; 1006 UNTS 17. (Reason: portions of the agreement have been performed; the portions dealing with the "Joint Commission" are geographically specific to Moscow. The functions of the "Joint Commission" in the Trade Agreement can be performed by a different "appropriate framework" as stated in the "nexus letters" of May 6, 1992 -- we understand that there is agreement in principle between the U.S. Department of Commerce and its Ukrainian counterpart to establish a Business Development Committee.)

Protocol relating to the possibility of establishing a U.S.-U.S.S.R. Chamber of Commerce. Signed at Washington June 22, 1973; entered into force June 22, 1973. 24 UST 1498; TIAS 7656. (Reason: the terms of this agreement have been fulfilled and it is no longer relevant.)

Protocol relating to expansion and improvement of commercial facilities in Washington and Moscow. Signed at Washington June 22, 1973; entered into force June 22, 1973. 24 UST 1501; TIAS 7657; 938 UNTS 127. (Reason: some terms of this agreement concern only Moscow and have been fulfilled in any event; the other terms have been superseded by the Trade Agreement.)

Protocol relating to a Trade Representation of the U.S.S.R. in Washington and a Commercial Office of the U.S.A. in Moscow. Signed at Moscow October 3, 1973; entered into force October 3, 1973. 24 UST 2222; TIAS 7738; 938 UNTS 135. Amendment: May 21 and October 7, 1974 (27 UST 2987; TIAS 8356). (Reason: the Trade Agreement "nexus letters" of May 6, 1992 provide that "this exchange of side letters and related annexes. . . is no longer relevant for the purposes of the [Trade] Agreement and shall therefore be deleted".)

Agreement relating to the status of the Commercial Office of the United States in Moscow and the Trade Representation of the Soviet Union in Washington, with annexes. Exchange of letters at Washington June 1, 1990; entered into force June 1, 1990. (Note: this agreement concerns only Moscow and is not relevant to the Ukraine.)

Visa arrangement concerning textiles and textile products. Signed at Washington July 2, 1990; entered into force September 1, 1990. (Reason: this agreement is subsidiary to the textile agreement, which expires on December 31, 1992. It is also no longer relevant, as it requires authorizations by specific U.S.S.R. officials who no longer exist and provides for a specific U.S.S.R. stamp.)

VISAS

Agreement modifying the agreement of July 30, 1984 concerning diplomatic and other visas. Exchange of notes at Washington October 31, 1986; entered into force October 31, 1986. (Note: agreement concerns designated entry and exit points, which have been abolished between the U.S. and Ukraine.)

II. Agreements Technically Listed as in Force with the Former U.S.S.R. which Had Become Antiquated and Legally Ineffective

ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Long term agreement to facilitate economic, industrial, and technical cooperation. Signed at Moscow June 29, 1974; entered into force June 29, 1974. 25 UST 1782; TIAS 7910. Extension: June 15 and 27, 1984. (Note: agreement technically remains in force but parties should agree to terminate -- it was premised on prior circumstances, e.g. non-market economy, and should be replaced by BIT, etc. The Commercial Commission has also outlived its purposes.)

FISHERIES

Convention regarding navigation, fishing, and trading on the Pacific Ocean and along the northwest coast of America. 1 Signed at St. Petersburg April 17, 1824; entered into force January 11, 1825. 8 Stat. 302; TS 298; 11 Bevans 1205. (Note: agreement has not been relevant for many years and should be regarded as terminated de facto.)

MARITIME MATTERS

Declaration concerning the admeasurement of vessels. Signed at Washington June 6, 1884; entered into force August 1, 1884. 23 Stat. 789; TS 304; 11 Bevans 1223. (Note: as between the U.S. and the former U.S.S.R., these matters were governed by the 1966 Load Lines Multilateral.)

POSTAL MATTERS

Agreement concerning the exchange of parcel post, with detailed regulations for execution. Signed at Moscow (date not known) and at Washington February 25, 1939. (Note: as between the U.S. and the former U.S.S.R., these matters were governed by the Universal Postal Union Convention.)

TELECOMMUNICATION

Agreement on the organization of commercial radio teletype communication channels. Signed at Moscow May 24, 1946; entered into force May 24, 1946. 60 Stat. 1696; TIAS 1527; 11 Bevans 1291; 4 UNTS 201. (Note: agreement is obsolete and has not formed the basis for telecommunications between the U.S. and the territory of the former U.S.S.R. for a long time.)

VISAS

Agreement relating to the reciprocal waiver of visa fees to nonimmigrants. Exchange of notes at Moscow March 26 and August 11 and 20, 1958; entered into force August 20, 1958. 9 UST 1413; TIAS 4134; 336 UNTS 269. (Note: the U.S. and the former U.S.S.R. had not been implementing this agreement for some time.)

III. Agreements in Force with the Former U.S.S.R. which Remain in Force

AFGHANISTAN SETTLEMENT

Declaration on international guarantees (Afghanistan Settlement Agreement). Signed at Geneva April 14, 1988; entered into force May 15, 1988.

AGRICULTURE

Agreement on cooperation in the field of agriculture. Signed at Washington June 19, 1973; entered into force June 19, 1973. 24 UST 1439; TIAS 7650. (Note: Ukraine should designate new executive agent.)

ATOMIC ENERGY

Memorandum of cooperation in the field of civilian nuclear reactor safety. Signed at Washington April 26, 1988; entered into force April 26, 1988. (Note: Ukraine should designate new implementing agency.)

Agreement on scientific and technical cooperation in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy, with annex. Signed at Washington June 1, 1990; entered into force June 1, 1990. (Note: Ukraine should designate new executive agent.)

Memorandum of cooperation in the fields of environmental restoration and waste management. Signed at Vienna September 18, 1990; entered into force September 18, 1990. (Note: Ukraine should designate new implementing agency.)

Memorandum of cooperation in the field of magnetic confinement fusion. Signed at Moscow July 5, 1991; entered into force July 5, 1991. (Note: Ukraine should designate new implementing agency.)

AVIATION

The agreement supplementary to the 1966 civil air transport agreement (TIAS 6135), as amended by the agreement of February 13, 1986. Signed at Washington November 4, 1966; entered into force November 4, 1966. 17 UST 1936; TIAS 6135; 675 UNTS 24.

Civil air transport agreement, with annexes. Signed at Washington June 1, 1990; entered into force June 1, 1990.

CONSULS (See also PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES)

Consular convention. Signed at Moscow June 1, 1964; entered into force July 13, 1968. 19 UST 5018; TIAS 6503; 655 UNTS 213. (Note: parties should consider whether eventually to terminate or replace this agreement. In the interim, some provisions could usefully be amended.)

DEFENSE

Agreement on the prevention of dangerous military activities, with annexes and agreed statements. Signed at Moscow June 12, 1989; entered into force January 1, 1990.

EDUCATION

Agreement on expansion of undergraduate exchanges. Signed at Washington June 1, 1990; entered into force June 1, 1990. (Note: allocation of slots among the former Republics will have to be considered for academic year 1992-1993 and subsequent exchanges.)

EMBASSY SITES

Agreement on the reciprocal allocation for use free of charge of plots of land in Moscow and Washington with annexes and exchanges of notes. Signed at Moscow May 16, 1969; entered into force May 16, 1969. 20 UST 789; TIAS 6693; 715 UNTS 33.

Agreement on the conditions of construction of complexes of buildings of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and the Russian Embassy in Washington with attachment. Signed at Washington December 4, 1972; entered into force December 4, 1972. 23 UST 3544; TIAS 7512.

Agreement concerning dates for use of land for, and construction of, embassy complexes in Moscow and Washington. Exchange of notes at Moscow March 30, 1977; entered into force March 30, 1977. 28 UST 5293; TIAS 8629; 1087 UNTS 67.

(Note: insofar as they involve reciprocity with U.S. properties in Moscow, these agreements are not relevant to Ukraine. However, in view of claims settlement provisions and possible Ukraine interests in Washington property formerly belonging to USSR, status of agreements and related issues must be resolved with the Ukraine.)

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Memorandum of understanding on cooperation in natural and man-made emergency prevention and response. Signed at Moscow July 30, 1991;

entered into force July 30, 1991. (Note: Ukraine should designate new executive agent.)

ENVIRONMENTAL COOPERATION

Agreement on cooperation in the field of environmental protection. Signed at Moscow May 23, 1972; entered into force May 23, 1972. 23 UST 845; TIAS 7345. (Note: automatically renewed on May 23, 1992.)

GENERAL RELATIONS

Arrangements relating to the establishment of diplomatic relations, nonintervention, freedom of conscience and religious liberty, legal protection, and claims. Exchanges of notes at Washington November 16, 1933; entered into force November 16, 1933. Department of State Publication 528; European and British Commonwealth Series 2 [new series]; Eastern European Series No. 1 [old series]; 11 Bevans 1248. (Note: the agreement as a whole is antiquated, but some provisions may still be of interest. The parties should consider further whether to maintain this in force.)

HEALTH

Agreement on cooperation in artificial heart research and development. Signed at Moscow June 28, 1974; entered into force June 28, 1974. 25 UST 1331; TIAS 7867. (Note: the utility and feasibility of this agreement needs further study.)

HOUSING

Memorandum of understanding on cooperation in housing and economic development. Signed at Moscow July 30, 1991; entered into force July 30, 1991.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURE

Agreement relating to the procedure to be followed in the execution of letters rogatory. Exchange of notes at Moscow November 22, 1935; entered into force November 22, 1935. 49 Stat. 3840; EAS 83; 11 Bevans 1262; 167 LNTS 303. (Note: the agreement is badly out of date but still useful; should be terminated as soon as replaced. Accession to the Hague Evidence Convention is the desirable modern alternative.)

Memorandum of understanding concerning cooperation in the pursuit of Nazi war criminals. Signed at Moscow October 19, 1989; entered into force October 19, 1989. (Note: Ukraine should designate implementing agency; parties should consider whether other adjustments are desirable.)

LEND-LEASE

Preliminary agreement relating to principles applying to mutual aid in the prosecution of the war against aggression, and exchange of notes. Signed at Washington June 11, 1942; entered into force June 11, 1942. 56 Stat. 1500; EAS 253; 11 Bevans 1281; 105 UNTS 285. (Note: Article 3 of this agreement continues in force by virtue of the 1972 agreement.)

Agreement regarding settlement of lend-lease, reciprocal aid and claims. Signed at Washington October 18, 1972; entered into force October 18, 1972. 23 UST 2910; TIAS 7478; 898 UNTS 297.

Agreement regarding settlement of lend-lease accounts. Exchange of letters at Washington June 1, 1990; entered into force June 1, 1990. (Note: re-executed on May 6, 1992 as part of Trade Agreement package.)

MAPPING

Memorandum of understanding on cooperation in the mapping sciences, with annexes. Signed at Moscow May 14, 1991; entered into force May 14, 1991. (Note: Ukraine should designate new implementing agency.)

MARITIME MATTERS

Agreement on the prevention of incidents on and over the high seas. Signed at Moscow May 25, 1972; entered into force May 25, 1972. 23 UST 1168; TIAS 7379; 852 UNTS 151.

Protocol to the agreement of May 25, 1972 (TIAS 7379) on the prevention of incidents on and over the high seas. Signed at Washington May 22, 1973; entered into force May 22, 1973. 24 UST 1063; TIAS 7624.

Memorandum of understanding regarding marine cargo insurance. Signed at London April 5, 1979; entered into force April 5, 1979. 30 UST 2194; TIAS 9326; 1171 UNTS 93.

Agreement regarding certain maritime matters, with annexes. Signed at Washington June 1, 1990; entered into force October 1, 1990. (Note: negotiation of modifications pending.)

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

Agreement on emergency medical supplies and related assistance. Signed at Moscow July 30, 1991; entered into force July 30, 1991.

NARCOTIC DRUGS

Memorandum of understanding on cooperation to combat illegal narcotics trafficking. Signed at Paris January 8, 1989; entered into force January 8, 1989.

Agreement on a mutual understanding on cooperation in the struggle against the illicit traffic in narcotics. Signed at Washington January 31, 1990; entered into force January 31, 1990. (Note: Ukraine should designate new implementing agencies; Ukraine may also wish understanding modifying Article 15 re: correspondence in Russian.)

OCEANOGRAPHY

Agreement on cooperation on ocean studies, with annexes. Signed at Washington June 1, 1990; entered into force June 1, 1990. (Note: Ukraine should designate new implementing agency.)

PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Treaty for the settlement of disputes. Signed at Washington October 1, 1914; entered into force March 22, 1915. 39 Stat. 1622; TS 616; 11 Bevans 1239. (Note: the parties should consider further whether to maintain this agreement in force. It is very old and the Commission has not been appointed for many years.)

PRISONERS OF WAR

Agreement relating to prisoners of war and civilians liberated by forces operating under Soviet command and forces operating under United States of America command. Signed at Yalta February 11, 1945; entered into force February 11, 1945. 59 Stat. 1874; EAS 505; 11 Bevans 1286; 68 UNTS 175.

PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

Agreement relating to privileges and immunities of all members of the Soviet and American embassies and their families, with agreed minute. Exchange of notes at Washington December 14, 1978; entered into force December 14, 1978; effective December 29, 1978. 30 UST 2341; TIAS 9340; 1171 UNTS 73. (Note: parties should consider whether eventually to terminate or replace.)

Agreement relating to immunity of family members of consular officers and employees from criminal jurisdiction. Exchange of notes at Washington October 31, 1986; entered into force October 31, 1986. (Note: parties should consider whether eventually to terminate or replace.)

PUBLICATIONS

Memorandum of understanding to increase distribution of the magazines "America" and "Soviet Life". Signed at Washington June 2, 1990; entered into force June 2, 1990.

RULES OF WARFARE

Convention relating to the rights of neutrals at sea. 1 Signed at Washington July 22, 1854; entered into force October 31, 1854. 10 Stat. 1105; TS 300; 11 Bevans 1214. Notes: 1 Declaration of accession by Nicaragua signed at Granada June 9, 1855 (7 Miller 139).

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

Agreement on cooperation in the field of basic scientific research, with annexes. Signed at Paris January 8, 1989; entered into force January 8, 1989. (Note: Ukraine should designate a new executive agency.)

Memorandum of understanding on cooperation in the field of basic scientific research between the National Science Foundation and the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Signed May 6, 1989 in Washington. (Note: Ukraine should designate a new implementing agency.)

Memorandum of understanding on cooperation in geoscience, with annexes. Signed at Washington and Moscow May 6, 1989; entered into force May 6, 1989. (Note: Ukraine should designate a new implementing agency.)

Memorandum of understanding on cooperation in the physical, chemical and engineering sciences. Signed at Moscow May 13, 1991; entered into force May 13, 1991. (Note: Ukraine should designate a new implementing agency.)

Memorandum of Understanding between the National Science Foundation and the USSR Academy of Sciences on the Participation of the USSR in the Ocean Drilling Program as a Regular Member. Signed February 5, 1991 by NSF and February 25, 1991 by the USSR Academy of Sciences. (Note: Ukraine should designate a new implementing agency.)

SEABED OPERATIONS

Agreement concerning the confidentiality of data on deep seabed areas, with related exchange of letters. Exchange of notes at Moscow December 5, 1986; entered into force December 5, 1986.

Agreement relating to the agreement of August 14, 1987 on the resolution of practical problems with respect to deep seabed mining areas. Exchange of notes at Moscow August 14, 1987; entered into force August 14, 1987

TAXATION

Convention on matters of taxation, with related letters. Signed at Washington June 20, 1973; entered into force January 29, 1976; effective January 1, 1976. 27 UST 1; TIAS 8225. (Note: Ukraine should designate new competent authority.)

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Agreement regulating the position of corporations and other commercial associations. Signed at St. Petersburg June 25, 1904; entered into force June 25, 1904. 36 Stat. 2163; TS 526; 11 Bevans 1235. (Note: agreement is largely obsolete and should be terminated when BIT enters into force.)

TRANSPORTATION

Agreement on cooperation in transportation science and technology, with annexes. Signed at Moscow May 31, 1988; entered into force May 31, 1988. (Note: Ukraine should designate a new executive agency.)

VISAS

Agreement relating to the reciprocal issuance of multiple entry and exit visas to American and Soviet correspondents. Exchange of notes at Moscow September 29, 1975; entered into force September 29, 1975.
27 UST 4258; TIAS 8448.

Agreement concerning diplomatic and other visas, with agreed minute and oral understanding. Exchange of notes at Moscow July 30, 1984; entered into force July 30, 1984. (Note: provisions regarding designated entry and exit points are inoperative, as these have been abolished between U.S. and Ukraine. Other provisions are being implemented by both parties.)

General note: other bilateral visa agreements may exist as a result of the annual Bilateral Review Consultations which were not in Office of Treaty Affairs files; this is being checked further.

Status of Agreements
with Armenia, Azerbaijan, Byelarus, Georgia,
Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Uzbekistan,
Tajikistan and Turkmenistan

AFGHANISTAN SETTLEMENT

Declaration on international guarantees (Afghanistan Settlement Agreement). Signed at Geneva April 14, 1988; entered into force May 15, 1988.

For All: RIF (should be respected insofar as relevant.)

AGRICULTURE

Agreement on cooperation in the field of agriculture. Signed at Washington June 19, 1973; entered into force June 19, 1973. 24 UST 1439; TIAS 7650.

For All: RIF (each should designate new executive agent.)

ATOMIC ENERGY

Memorandum of cooperation in the field of civilian nuclear reactor safety. Signed at Washington April 26, 1988; entered into force April 26, 1988. (Note: where remains in force, each should designate new implementing agency.)

RIF
Armenia
Byelarus
Kazakhstan

NIF Others (lack relevant facilities)

Agreement on scientific and technical cooperation in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy, with annex. Signed at Washington June 1, 1990; entered into force June 1, 1990. (Note: where remains in force, each should designate new implementing agency.)

RIF
Armenia
Byelarus
Kazakhstan

NIF Others (lack relevant facilities)

Memorandum of cooperation in the fields of environmental restoration and waste management. Signed at Vienna September 18, 1990; entered into force September 18, 1990. (Note: where

remains in force, must designate new implementing agency.)

RIF

Armenia
Byelarus
Kazakhstan

NIF Others (lack relevant facilities)

Memorandum of cooperation in the field of research on fundamental properties of matter. Signed at Moscow July 5, 1991; entered into force July 5, 1991.

For All: NIF (lack relevant facilities)

Memorandum of cooperation in the field of magnetic confinement fusion. Signed at Moscow July 5, 1991; entered into force July 5, 1991.

For All: NIF (lack relevant facilities)

AVIATION

The agreement supplementary to the 1966 civil air transport agreement (TIAS 6135), as amended by the agreement of February 13, 1986. Signed at Washington November 4, 1966; entered into force November 4, 1966. 17 UST 1936; TIAS 6135; 675 UNTS 24.

For All: RIF

Memorandum of cooperation concerning air traffic control, with annexes. Signed at Washington February 16, 1990; entered into force February 16, 1990.

For All: NIF (these obligations relate entirely to territory of Russia.)

Civil air transport agreement, with annexes. Signed at Washington June 1, 1990; entered into force June 1, 1990.

For All: RIF (this has been communicated to posts by State 332151, 092102Z Oct 92, Unclass. Annexes expire March 1993.)

CONSERVATION

Convention concerning the conservation of migratory birds and their environment. Signed at Moscow November 19, 1976; entered into force October 13, 1978. 29 UST 4647; TIAS 9073; 1134 UNTS 97.

For All: NIF (not relevant? -- migratory routes in question do not extend into their territory -- OES to confirm.)

CONSULS (See also PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES)

Consular convention. Signed at Moscow June 1, 1964; entered into force July 13, 1968. 19 UST 5018; TIAS 6503; 655 UNTS 213.

For All: RIF (parties should consider whether eventually to terminate or replace this agreement. In the interim, some provisions could usefully be amended.)

CULTURAL RELATIONS

General agreement on contacts, exchanges and cooperation in scientific, technical, educational, cultural and other fields. Signed at Geneva November 21, 1985; entered into force November 21, 1985.

For All: NIF (this agreement expired December 31, 1988.)

Program of cooperation and exchanges for 1986-1988, with annex. Signed at Geneva November 21, 1985; entered into force November 21, 1985.

For All: NIF (this agreement expired 12/31/88.)

Program of cooperation and exchanges for 1989-1991, with annex. Signed at Moscow May 31, 1988; entered into force May 31, 1988; effective January 1, 1989. NIF (Note: expiration date was 12/31/91.)

For All: NIF (this agreement expired December 31, 1991.)

DEFENSE

Agreement on the prevention of dangerous military activities, with annexes and agreed statements. Signed at Moscow June 12, 1989; entered into force January 1, 1990.

For All: RIF?

ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Long term agreement to facilitate economic, industrial, and technical cooperation. Signed at Moscow June 29, 1974; entered into force June 29, 1974. 25 UST 1782; TIAS 7910. Extension: June 15 and 27, 1984.

For All: NIF (agreement technically remains in force but parties should agree to terminate -- it was premised on prior circumstances, e.g. non-market economy, and should be replaced by BIT, etc. Commercial Commission has also outlived its purposes.)

EDUCATION

Agreement on expansion of undergraduate exchanges. Signed at Washington June 1, 1990; entered into force June 1, 1990.

For All: RIF (allocation of slots among republics will have to be considered for academic year 1992-1993 and subsequent exchanges.)

EMBASSY SITES

Agreement on the reciprocal allocation for use free of charge of plots of land in Moscow and Washington with annexes and exchanges of notes. Signed at Moscow May 16, 1969; entered into force May 16, 1969. 20 UST 789; TIAS 6693; 715 UNTS 33.

Agreement on the conditions of construction of complexes of buildings of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and the Russian Embassy in Washington with attachment. Signed at Washington December 4, 1972; entered into force December 4, 1972. 23 UST 3544; TIAS 7512.

Agreement concerning dates for use of land for, and construction of, embassy complexes in Moscow and Washington. Exchange of notes at Moscow March 30, 1977; entered into force March 30, 1977. 28 UST 5293; TIAS 8629; 1087 UNTS 67.

Note For All: insofar as they involve reciprocity with U.S. properties in Moscow, these agreements are not relevant to the former Republics other than Russia. However, in view of claims settlement provisions and possible republic interests in Washington property formerly belonging to USSR, status of agreements and related issues should be resolved in bilateral discussions.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Memorandum of understanding on cooperation in natural and man-made emergency prevention and response. Signed at Moscow July 30, 1991; entered into force July 30, 1991.

For All: RIF?

ENVIRONMENTAL COOPERATION

Agreement on cooperation in the field of environmental protection. Signed at Moscow May 23, 1972; entered into force May 23, 1972. 23 UST 845; TIAS 7345. (Note: automatically renewed on May 23, 1992.)

For All: RIF

FISHERIES

Convention regarding navigation, fishing, and trading on the Pacific Ocean and along the northwest coast of America. Signed at St. Petersburg April 17, 1824; entered into force January 11, 1825. 8 Stat. 302; TS 298; 11 Bevans 1205.

For All: NIF (this agreement has not been relevant for many years and should be regarded as terminated de facto.)

Agreement relating to the consideration of claims resulting from damage to fishing vessels or gear and measures to prevent fishing conflicts, with annex and protocol. Signed at Moscow February 21, 1973; entered into force February 21, 1973. 24 UST 669; TIAS 7575; 938 UNTS 38. Amendment: February 26, 1975 (26 UST 167; TIAS 8022).

For All: NIF (not relevant relates to series of past incidents.)

Protocol to the agreement of February 21, 1973 (TIAS 7575), relating to the consideration of claims resulting from damage to fishing vessels or gear and measures to prevent fishing conflicts, with annex. Signed at Copenhagen June 21, 1973; entered into force June 21, 1973. 24 UST 1588; TIAS 7663; 938 UNTS 49.

For All: NIF (not relevant relates to series of past incidents.)

Agreement on mutual fisheries relations, with annexes. Signed at Moscow May 31, 1988; entered into force October 28, 1988.

For All: NIF (relevant only to Russia.)

GENERAL RELATIONS

Arrangements relating to the establishment of diplomatic relations, nonintervention, freedom of conscience and religious liberty, legal protection, and claims. Exchanges of notes at Washington November 16, 1933; entered into force November 16, 1933. Department of State Publication 528; European and British Commonwealth Series 2 [new series]; Eastern European Series No. 1 [old series]; 11 Bevans 1248.

Note: agreement as a whole is antiquated, but some provisions may still be of interest. The parties should consider further whether to maintain this in force.

GRAINS

Agreement on the supply of grain. Signed at Washington June 1, 1990; entered into force June 1, 1990.

For All: NIF (since this agreement establishes grain purchase totals for whole of USSR territory it can no longer be implemented.)

HEALTH

Agreement relating to the exchange of medical films. Exchange of notes at Washington March 17 and September 5, 1955; entered into force September 5, 1955. 6 UST 3969; TIAS 3409; 256 UNTS 307.

For All: NIF (this agreement has been fully performed and is no longer relevant.)

Agreement on cooperation in the field of medical science and public health. Signed at Moscow May 23, 1972; entered into force May 23, 1972. 23 UST 836; TIAS 7344.

For All: NIF (this agreement expired on May 24, 1992.)

Agreement on cooperation in artificial heart research and development. Signed at Moscow June 28, 1974; entered into force June 28, 1974. 25 UST 1331; TIAS 7867.

For All: NIF (lack necessary technical facilities/capabilities.)

HOUSING

Memorandum of understanding on cooperation in housing and economic development. Signed at Moscow July 30, 1991; entered into force July 30, 1991.

For All: RIF

JUDICIAL PROCEDURE

Agreement relating to the procedure to be followed in the execution of letters rogatory. Exchange of notes at Moscow November 22, 1935; entered into force November 22, 1935. 49 Stat. 3840; EAS 83; 11 Bevans 1262; 167 LNTS 303.

For All: RIF (agreement is badly out of date but still useful; should remain in force until it can be replaced.) We should urge accession to the Hague Evidence Convention as an alternative.)

Memorandum of understanding concerning cooperation in the pursuit of Nazi war criminals. Signed at Moscow October 19, 1989; entered into force October 19, 1989.

For All: RIF (each should designate implementing agency; may require other adjustments.)

LEND-LEASE

Preliminary agreement relating to principles applying to mutual aid in the prosecution of the war against aggression, and exchange of notes. Signed at Washington June 11, 1942; entered into force June 11, 1942. 56 Stat. 1500; EAS 253; 11 Bevans 1281; 105 UNTS 285.

For All: RIF (Article 3 continues in force; see 1972 agreement.)

Agreement relating to the disposition of lend-lease supplies in inventory or procurement in the United States. Signed at Washington October 15, 1945; entered into force October 15, 1945. 7 UST 2819; TIAS 3662; 278 UNTS 151 and 315 UNTS 249.

For All: NIF (The relevant claims were settled as a result of 1972 agreement.)

Agreement regarding settlement of lend-lease, reciprocal aid and claims. Signed at Washington October 18, 1972; entered into force October 18, 1972. 23 UST 2910; TIAS 7478; 898 UNTS 297.

For All: RIF

Agreement regarding settlement of lend-lease accounts. Exchange of letters at Washington June 1, 1990; entered into force June 1, 1990.

For All: RIF

MAPPING

Memorandum of understanding on cooperation in the mapping sciences, with annexes. Signed at Moscow May 14, 1991; entered into force May 14, 1991.

For All: RIF (each should designate new implementing agency.)

MARITIME MATTERS

Declaration concerning the admeasurement of vessels. Signed at Washington June 6, 1884; entered into force August 1, 1884. 23 Stat. 789; TS 304; 11 Bevans 1223.

For All: NIF (this no longer is governing law -- as between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R; these matters were governed by the 1966 Load Lies multilateral.)

Agreement on the prevention of incidents on and over the high seas. Signed at Moscow May 25, 1972; entered into force May 25, 1972. 23 UST 1168; TIAS 7379; 852 UNTS 151.

For All: NIF (not relevant)

Protocol to the agreement of May 25, 1972 (TIAS 7379) on the prevention of incidents on and over the high seas. Signed at Washington May 22, 1973; entered into force May 22, 1973. 24 UST 1063; TIAS 7624.

For All: NIF (not relevant)

Memorandum of understanding regarding marine cargo insurance. Signed at London April 5, 1979; entered into force April 5, 1979. 30 UST 2194; TIAS 9326; 1171 UNTS 93.

For All: NIF? (not relevant -- USTR to confirm)

Agreement on maritime search and rescue, with exchange of letters. Signed at Moscow May 31, 1988; entered into force July 3, 1989.

For All: NIF (not relevant)

Agreement to abide by terms of maritime boundary agreement of June 1, 1990, pending entry into force. Exchange of notes at Washington June 1, 1990; entered into force June 1, 1990; effective June 15, 1990.

For All: NIF (not relevant)

Agreement regarding certain maritime matters, with annexes. Signed at Washington June 1, 1990; entered into force October 1, 1990.

For All: NIF (not relevant)

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

Agreement on emergency medical supplies and related assistance. Signed at Moscow July 30, 1991; entered into force July 30, 1991.

For All: RIF

NARCOTIC DRUGS

Memorandum of understanding on cooperation to combat illegal narcotics trafficking. Signed at Paris January 8, 1989; entered into force January 8, 1989.

For All: RIF

Agreement on a mutual understanding on cooperation in the struggle against the illicit traffic in narcotics. Signed at Washington January 31, 1990; entered into force January 31, 1990.

For All: RIF (each should identify new implementing agency; parties may also wish understanding modifying Article 15 re: correspondence in Russian.)

NAVIGATION

Agreement on the establishment of joint Loran-C and Chayka radionavigation systems, with annex. Signed at Moscow May 31, 1988; entered into force March 2, 1989.

For All: NIF (not relevant)

OCEANOGRAPHY

Agreement on cooperation on ocean studies, with annexes. Signed at Washington June 1, 1990; entered into force June 1, 1990.

For All: RIF (each should designate new implementing agency.)

PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Treaty for the settlement of disputes. Signed at Washington October 1, 1914; entered into force March 22, 1915. 39 Stat. 1622; TS 616; 11 Bevans 1239.

Note for All: the parties should consider further whether to maintain this agreement in force. It is very old and the commission has not been appointed for many years.

PASSPORTS

Agreement concerning mutual visits by inhabitants of the Bering Straits Region. Signed at Jackson Hole (Wyoming) September 23, 1989; entered into force July 10, 1991.

For All: NIF (not relevant; agreement concerns territory of Russia only.)

POLLUTION

Agreement concerning cooperation in combatting pollution in the Bering and Chukchi Seas in emergency situations. Signed at Moscow May 11, 1989; entered into force August 17, 1989.

For All: NIF (not relevant; agreement concerns territory of Russia only.)

POSTAL MATTERS

Agreement concerning the exchange of parcel post, with detailed regulations for execution. Signed at Moscow (date not known) and at Washington February 25, 1939.

For All: NIF (relations have been and should be governed by UPU Convention; should agree that this is terminated.)

International express mail agreement, with detailed regulations. Signed at Moscow March 31, 1988; entered into force May 1, 1988.

Note for All: The current implementing agency, Garantpost, continues to provide service on behalf of and throughout the former Republics (excluding Baltics). However, when and if countries desire, USPS would be willing to try to work out direct bilateral service arrangements.

Memorandum of understanding concerning the operation of the INTELPOST service, with details of implementation. Signed at Moscow and Washington February 14 and March 9, 1989; entered into force April 3, 1989.

For All: NIF (not relevant -- the only current receiving centers for this telefax service are St. Petersburg and Moscow.)

PRISONERS OF WAR

Agreement relating to prisoners of war and civilians liberated by forces operating under Soviet command and forces operating under United States of America command. Signed at Yalta February 11, 1945; entered into force February 11, 1945. 59 Stat. 1874; EAS 505; 11 Bevans 1286; 68 UNTS 175.

For All: RIF

PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

Agreement relating to privileges and immunities of all members of the Soviet and American embassies and their families, with agreed minute. Exchange of notes at Washington December 14, 1978; entered into force December 14, 1978; effective December 29, 1978. 30 UST 2341; TIAS 9340; 1171 UNTS 73.

For All: RIF (parties should consider whether eventually to terminate or replace.)

Agreement relating to immunity of family members of consular officers and employees from criminal jurisdiction. Exchange of notes at Washington October 31, 1986; entered into force October 31, 1986.

For All: RIF (parties should consider whether eventually to terminate or replace.)

PUBLICATIONS

Memorandum of understanding to increase distribution of the magazines "America" and "Soviet Life". Signed at Washington June 2, 1990; entered into force June 2, 1990.

For All: RIF (only "America" is currently being published.)

REGIONAL COMMISSION

Agreement concerning the Bering Straits Regional Commission. Signed at Jackson Hole (Wyoming) September 23, 1989; entered into force July 10, 1991.

For All: NIF (not relevant; this agreement concerns territory of Russia only.)

RULES OF WARFARE

Convention relating to the rights of neutrals at sea. 1 Signed at Washington July 22, 1854; entered into force October 31, 1854. 10 Stat. 1105; TS 300; 11 Bevans 1214. Notes: 1 Declaration of accession by Nicaragua signed at Granada June 9, 1855 (7 Miller 139).

For All: RIF

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

Agreement on cooperation in the field of basic scientific research, with annexes. Signed at Paris January 8, 1989; entered into force January 8, 1989.

For All: RIF (each should identify new executive agency.)

Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in the Field of Basic Scientific Research between the National Science Foundation and the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Signed May 6, 1989 in Washington.

For All: RIF (each should identify new executive agency.)

Memorandum of understanding on cooperation in geoscience, with annexes. Signed at Washington and Moscow May 6, 1989; entered into force May 6, 1989.

For All: RIF (each should identify new executive agency.)

Memorandum of understanding on cooperation in the physical, chemical and engineering sciences. Signed at Moscow May 13, 1991; entered into force May 13, 1991.

For All: RIF (each should identify new executive agency.)

Memorandum of Understanding between the National Science Foundation and the USSR Academy of Sciences on the Participation of the USSR in the Ocean Drilling Program as a Regular Member. Signed February 5, 1991 by NSF and February 25, 1991 by the USSR Academy of Sciences.

For All: NIF (necessary facilities/capabilities lacking)

SEABED OPERATIONS

Agreement concerning the confidentiality of data on deep seabed areas, with related exchange of letters. Exchange of notes at Moscow December 5, 1986; entered into force December 5, 1986.

For All: NIF (not relevant)

Agreement relating to the agreement of August 14, 1987 on the resolution of practical problems with respect to deep seabed mining areas. Exchange of notes at Moscow August 14, 1987; entered into force August 14, 1987. 2 NOTES: 1 Parties to the multilateral agreement of August 14, 1987 are Belgium, Canada, Italy, Netherlands and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. 2 The Soviet Union exchanged similar notes on August 14, 1987 with the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom.

For All: RIF

SPACE COOPERATION

Agreement concerning cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes, with annex. Signed at Moscow April 15, 1987; entered into force April 15, 1987. Amendment: May 31, 1988.

For All: NIF (this agreement expired April 15, 1991.)

Implementing agreement concerning cooperation in the space flight of a Soviet Meteor-3 satellite employing a U.S. Total Ozone Mapping Spectrometer (TOMS). Signed at Moscow July 25, 1990; entered into force August 24, 1990.

For All: NIF (this concerns an ongoing activity and is not relevant.)

TAXATION

Convention on matters of taxation, with related letters. Signed at Washington June 20, 1973; entered into force January 29, 1976; effective January 1, 1976. 27 UST 1; TIAS 8225.

For All: RIF (each should designate new authorities.)

TELECOMMUNICATION

Agreement on the organization of commercial radio teletype communication channels. Signed at Moscow May 24, 1946; entered into force May 24, 1946. 60 Stat. 1696; TIAS 1527; 11 Bevans 1291; 4 UNTS 201.

For All: NIF (This agreement is obsolete and has not formed the basis for telecommunications between the US and the territory of the former USSR for a long time.)

TERRITORIAL ACQUISITION

Convention ceding Alaska. Signed at Washington March 30, 1867; entered into force June 20, 1867. 15 Stat. 539; TS 301; 11 Bevans 1216.

For All: OBE (this agreement is not relevant but should be respected as dispositive treaty.)

TEXTILES

Agreement relating to trade in certain cotton textile fabric products, with annexes. Exchange of letters at Washington December 28, 1989; entered into force December 28, 1989. "

For All: NIF (this agreement will terminate by its terms on December 31, 1992.)

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Agreement regulating the position of corporations and other commercial associations. Signed at St. Petersburg June 25, 1904; entered into force June 25, 1904. 36 Stat. 2163; TS 526; 11 Bevans 1235.

For All: RIF (agreement is largely obsolete and should be terminated when BIT enters into force.)

Agreement on the establishment of a U.S.-U.S.S.R. Commercial Commission. Communique issued at Moscow May 26, 1972; entered into force May 26, 1972. 26 UST 1334; TIAS 8116; 1006 UNTS 17.

For All: NIF (portions of the agreement have been performed; the portions dealing with the "Joint Commission" are geographically specific to Moscow. The functions of the "Joint Commission" in the Trade Agreement can be performed by a different "appropriate framework" as stated in the "nexus letters" of May 6, 1992. Appropriate Business Development Committees will be constituted under separate authority)

Protocol relating to the possibility of establishing a U.S.-U.S.S.R. Chamber of Commerce. Signed at Washington June 22, 1973; entered into force June 22, 1973. 24 UST 1498; TIAS 7656.

For All: NIF (the terms of this agreement have been fulfilled and it is no longer relevant.)

Protocol relating to expansion and improvement of commercial facilities in Washington and Moscow. Signed at Washington June 22, 1973; entered into force June 22, 1973. 24 UST 1501; TIAS 7657; 938 UNTS 127.

For All: NIF? (some terms of this agreement concern only Moscow and have been fulfilled in any event; the other terms are superseded by the Trade Agreement -- EB, etc. to confirm status.)

Protocol relating to a Trade Representation of the U.S.S.R. in Washington and a Commercial Office of the U.S.A. in Moscow. Signed at Moscow October 3, 1973; entered into force October 3, 1973. 24 UST 2222; TIAS 7738; 938 UNTS 135. Amendment: May 21 and October 7, 1974 (27 UST 2987; TIAS 8356).

For All: NIF? (this agreement concerns only Moscow and is not relevant -- EB, etc. to confirm status.)

Agreement relating to the status of the Commercial Office of the United States in Moscow and the Trade Representation of the Soviet Union in Washington, with annexes. Exchange of letters at Washington June 1, 1990; entered into force June 1, 1990.

For All: NIF? (this agreement concerns only Moscow and is not relevant -- EB, etc. to confirm status.)

Visa arrangement concerning textiles and textile products. Signed at Washington July 2, 1990; entered into force September 1, 1990.

For All: NIF (this agreement is subsidiary to the textile agreement, which expired on December 31, 1992. It is also no longer relevant, as it requires authorizations by specific U.S.S.R. officials who no longer exist and provides for a specific U.S.S.R. stamp.)

TRANSPORTATION

Agreement on cooperation in transportation science and technology, with annexes. Signed at Moscow May 31, 1988; entered into force May 31, 1988.

For All: RIF? (each should designate a new executive agency.)

VISAS

Agreement relating to the reciprocal waiver of visa fees to nonimmigrants. Exchange of notes at Moscow March 26 and August 11 and 20, 1958; entered into force August 20, 1958. 9 UST 1413; TIAS 4134; 336 UNTS 269.

For All: NIF (already terminated de facto; neither party has been implementing.)

Agreement relating to the reciprocal issuance of multiple entry and exit visas to American and Soviet correspondents. Exchange of notes at Moscow September 29, 1975; entered into force September 29, 1975. 27 UST 4258; TIAS 8448.

For All: RIF?

Agreement concerning diplomatic and other visas, with agreed minute and oral understanding. Exchange of notes at Moscow July 30, 1984; entered into force July 30, 1984. (Note: where remains in force, requires re-designation of government positions and entry and exit points; would be desirable to replace with new agreement.)

For All: RIF

Agreement modifying the agreement of July 30, 1984 concerning diplomatic and other visas. Exchange of notes at Washington October 31, 1986; entered into force October 31, 1986. (Note: see note above.)

For All: NIF (not relevant -- this agreement concerns designated entry and exit points, which have been abolished.)



Directorate of Intelligence

The Defense Industries of the Newly Independent States of Eurasia

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Directorate of Intelligence

The Defense Industries of the Newly Independent States of Eurasia

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Preface

This paper provides a general overview of the defense-industrial base in each of the newly independent states of the former Soviet Union. The defense industry of the Soviet Union comprised a vast network of widely dispersed—but centrally controlled and highly interdependent—final assembly plants, component producers, and material production facilities, as well as research, development, and test facilities. With the breakup of the Soviet Union, some of the now-independent states are establishing their own defense industries on the basis of those former Soviet facilities located on their territory.

The Defense Industries of the Newly Independent States of Eurasia

Through years of intensive investment, the former Soviet Union developed the world's largest defense-industrial base with 3,000 to 5,000 production facilities and a work force of 7-10 million people. The sector included about 150 major final assembly plants, thousands of component and material production facilities, and over 1,500 research, development, and test facilities. In addition to producing weapons and other military equipment, the former Soviet defense industry also produced a significant quantity of producer durables, such as computers, machine tools, and tractors, and consumer goods, including washing machines, televisions, radios, VCRs, and other products. Defense-industrial production was heavily concentrated in Russia and Ukraine, with the rest scattered among the remaining states (see figure 13 in pocket at end of paper).

The breakup of the union has severely disrupted defense industry; each of the former republics is faced with determining what weapons production infrastructure it requires and how best to utilize the rest. Production and final assembly of major weapon systems and military equipment take place in five of the newly independent states: Russia, Ukraine, Georgia, Uzbekistan, and Kazakhstan. The Baltic countries and four other states—Belarus, Moldova, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyzstan—are suppliers of military electronics and key weapons systems components. Two states—Armenia and Azerbaijan—produce only minor components, and one state—Turkmenistan—has no identified defense production. Almost all of the newly independent states have announced their intention to downsize their defense industries and convert a large part of the present capacity to civil production. Most have yet to resolve the size and scope of the defense industries they wish to maintain and how to compensate for the loss or potential loss of access to input from other—now independent—states.

Interdependency of Military Production: the Soviet Inheritance

With the exception of Russia, the new states are highly dependent on one another for armaments production. In the former Soviet Union, military production relied on a considerable amount of cooperation between facilities that were widely dispersed over several republics. Final assembly plants and specialized plants that supply major subsystems—such as chassis, engines, and computers—or small components and parts were constructed in different locations with little regard to transportation costs:

- Some of the plants were geographically dispersed for strategic reasons, an outgrowth of World War II experience, to reduce their vulnerability to invading armies or concentrated strategic attack.

- Other plants were developed (and types of military products were chosen) to take advantage of local resources of materials, skilled labor, or complementary industry.
- Some plants were set up to provide high-tech industry for local labor or colonizing Russians. The Tashkent aircraft factory in Uzbekistan, for example, was formerly staffed with a large percentage of Russian managers, engineers, and technicians.
- For some facilities the choice of locations was simply a result of strong-willed personalities.

Under the Soviet regime, plants and the military product mix were allocated in an atmosphere devoid of political or economic restrictions on the internal flow of trade within union borders. A plant's output of military products, and generally also its input of supplies of materials and component parts, were based on state orders to meet the needs of national forces. Consequently, there was no requirement nor apparent attempt to develop diversified independent defense industries within the individual republics.

Defense industry in the Soviet Union—unlike its Western counterparts—was highly integrated vertically through both formal organizational subordination and well-established lines of supply. The development of “pyramid” structures facilitated weapons programs by ensuring reliable supplies from the mine to the final assembly plant. But reliance on formal ties and structures also resulted in both inefficiency and inflexibility in supply systems, making them more vulnerable to disruption than their Western counterparts.

Russia alone, because of its size and diversity, currently has the industrial base to operate autonomously in many areas. Even it, however, requires imports of some strategic materials—such as ilmenite and rutile for titanium and alumina and bauxite for aluminum—and in the short term will have to purchase some components and subsystems that are only produced elsewhere. None of the other states approaches Russia's degree of autonomy. Even Ukraine's military sector is at present tooled to manufacture only a limited range of products whose primary intended market is Russia. The end result of this dispersed-yet-integrated military production is that it makes the states highly dependent on one another, not only as sources of supply, but also as markets for their output.

Figure 1 Major Defense Industry Facilities in Russia





Current Status

Russia

Russia contains some 70 percent of the former Soviet defense industry enterprises with an estimated 2,000 to 4,000 plants and 5-8 million employees. It produces all major categories of military equipment: land arms, aircraft, missiles, spacecraft, naval ships, and radars. Because of its size and diversity, it is the only state that produces nearly all types of components that make up weapon systems. Nearly all of the key chemical warfare, biological warfare, and nuclear-weapons-related production facilities are in Russia. Roughly three-fourths of the former Soviet Union's military research, development, and test facilities are also located there.

Russia is a major producer of many key commodities and strategic materials, accounting for nine-tenths of the former Soviet output of oil, three-fourths of the natural gas, half the crude steel, and most of the aluminum and cobalt. It produces titanium, but imports the ore from Ukraine and other countries.

Figure 2
Major Defense Industry Facilities in Ukraine



727003 (R00473) 1-93

Ukraine

Ukraine contains roughly 15 percent of the former Soviet defense plants and military R&D facilities—some 700 plants with 500,000 employees directly employed in defense industry and perhaps another 1 million people contributing to defense output, according to Ukrainian estimates. It is the second-largest producer of military weapons and equipment after Russia. It is capable of assembling all major categories of military equipment—ships, missiles, transport aircraft, land arms, and radars—although not as diverse in types and models as those produced in Russia. Component and subsystem plants within Ukraine supply aircraft engines, avionics and other electronic systems, and missile parts for domestic use and for plants in Russia and other newly independent states. Ukrainian defense industry, however, is not self-sufficient, despite its variety of defense output. It depends heavily on Russia for many components and subassemblies. Ukraine has up to 15 percent of the known former Soviet military R&D facilities, including the sole popup test range for submarine-launched ballistic and cruise missiles.

Some Ukrainian facilities have unique capabilities, and others have been sole producers of key systems. Ukraine has the only shipyard in the former Soviet republics currently capable of building aircraft carriers. For missiles and space, Dnipropetrovsk Southern Machine-Building Plant has been the sole producer of the SS-18 ICBM and the SL-16 space launch vehicle, and a plant in Pavlohrad was the sole final assembly facility for the SS-24 ICBM.

Ukraine is also an important supplier of strategic materials for plants throughout the former Soviet Union. In 1991 it produced about half the union's iron ore, 40 percent of its metallurgical coking coal, and one-third of its manganese ore and crude steel. Plants in Zaporizhzhya are important producers of aluminum, titanium, magnesium, and also specialty steels for military equipment. Ukraine, however, depends heavily on Russian petroleum and natural gas for fuel and chemical industry inputs.

Figure 3
Major Defense Industry Facilities in Belarus



727004 (R00683) 1-93

Belarus

Belarus has about 5 percent of the former Soviet defense-industrial base. Belarusian leaders have claimed that their defense industry contains 120 plants employing some 370,000 people. Belarus's major military contribution has been in vehicles and electronics. Minsk is the industrial center, providing military trucks and heavy-duty chassis for ballistic missile and air defense missile support equipment, including those for the Russian-produced SS-25 ICBM and at least one system Russia is currently trying to export—the SA-10 surface-to-air missile system. Minsk is also a center for the design and production of computers and computer-based command and control systems. A plant in Gomel' has been the primary producer of radars for strategic ballistic missile defense. Other Belarusian plants produce various components, such as avionics for military and civil aircraft. The Belarusian Defense Minister has claimed that the republic cannot produce everything that its armed forces need and that it would participate in cooperative ventures to produce equipment and weapons. Belarus has less than 2 percent of the identified former Soviet RDT&E facilities.

Belarus is largely dependent on the other republics for most of its strategic materials. Foreign Minister Petr Kravchenko said in a press interview that to achieve economic independence from Russia, Belarus would have to restructure its industry with advanced technology to make production less energy demanding and not so completely dependent on supplies of oil, gas, and iron ore; he cited in particular the need to transform the military and electrotechnical industry, the engineering industry, and the production of specialized instruments.

Figure 4
Major Defense Industry Facilities in Moldova



727005 (R00684) 1-93

Moldova

Moldova has less than 1 percent of the former Soviet Union's defense industry; it has specialized in electronics, mostly subsystems and components used in military equipment produced elsewhere, primarily Russia. Plants in Chisinau produce military communications equipment and military computers. Moldova has less than 1 percent of the identified former Soviet military RDT&E facilities and no significant strategic mineral resources.

Figure 5
Major Defense Industry Facilities in Kazakhstan



Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan has about 3 percent of the identified former Soviet defense industry facilities, the largest military-industrial sector outside the Slavic republics. According to the Kazakh Minister of Industry, Kazakh defense industry comprised over 50 enterprises. A plant in Petropavlovsk produces the SS-21 SRBM. Other Petropavlovsk plants produce ballistic missile support equipment, torpedoes, and naval communications equipment. Another major torpedo producer is located in Alma-Ata. All of these plants rely on inputs of components from other states, primarily Russia. A plant in Ust'-Kamenogorsk produces nuclear power reactor fuel and beryllium products, and a plant at Aqtau (Shevchenko) processes uranium ore. In addition, Kazakhstan has the only known plants outside Russia designed for production of chemical and biological warfare materials.

Kazakhstan's roughly 1 percent of the known former Soviet military RDT&E facilities are much more significant than the count indicates. Kazakh test ranges have played a vital role in the development and production of aerospace systems. The range at Vladimirovka is used for integration of aircraft with airborne weapons, the center at Saryshagan is used for development and flight-testing of strategic air defense missile and ballistic missile defense systems, and the center at Emba performs similar functions for tactical air defense missile systems. The facility at Tyuratam is used to launch spacecraft (including all manned missions) and to test liquid-propellant ICBMs. The Semipalatinsk Nuclear Weapons Proving Ground is one of two facilities in the former Soviet Union where nuclear weapons were tested; in 1991, Kazakhstan banned further nuclear testing and announced plans to convert the installation to civil uses.

Kazakh plants are key suppliers of such strategic materials as titanium, magnesium, tantalum, niobium, gold, silver, and alumina. Up to 1984, at least, the Soviets imported ore for the Ust'-Kamenogorsk titanium-magnesium plant, apparently in part because of delays in developing the nearby Karaotkel' ilmenite deposit. A plant in Pavlodar is one of the three largest producers of alumina in the newly independent states and is a major supplier to Russia's aluminum plants in Siberia.

Figure 6
Major Defense Industry Facilities in Uzbekistan



727007 (R00686) 1-93

Uzbekistan

Uzbekistan has less than 1 percent of the identified former Soviet defense industry. The state's major defense-industrial facility is the Tashkent Chkalov aircraft plant, which produces the Il-76 Candid transport and its Midas tanker and Mainstay AWACS variants, as well as components for air-to-surface missiles. The plant is now preparing for production of the Il-114, a new short-haul twin turboprop transport designed for civil and military uses. An associated aircraft components plant in Fergana manufactures assemblies for aircraft produced at Tashkent. The Fergana plant also modifies military transports for specialized missions. Tashkent-built aircraft are heavily reliant on engines and avionics supplied by plants in Russia. Tashkent electronics plants produce computers, integrated circuits, and other electronics components. Less than 1 percent of the known former Soviet RDT&E facilities were in Uzbekistan. Among these, however, were the principal Soviet open-air biological warfare test range on Vozrozhdeniya Island in the Aral Sea and a chemical warfare test range on the Ustyurt Plateau.

Uzbekistan's strategic materials production includes gold and tungsten. The largest gold plant in the former Soviet Union is at a mining complex in Muruntau; other gold plants are at Altynkan and Samarkand. Tungsten ore is mined at Ingichka and processed at a concentrating plant nearby.

Figure 7
Major Defense Industry Facilities in Tajikistan



727008 (R00687) 1-93

Tajikistan

Tajikistan's defense industry constitutes less than 1 percent of the former Soviet Union's military-industrial base. A plant in Taboshar has produced solid-propellant rocket motors for strategic missiles. Tajikistan has no other identified defense industry facilities of significance and no identified military RDT&E facilities.

Tajikistan produces some strategic materials. The aluminum plant at Tursunzade is the third largest in the CIS and the world and is the industrial pillar of the Tajik economy. Sixty percent of the plant's output is exported to other former Soviet states, and it in turn relies on them for raw materials. Tajikistan mines gold ore and is expanding its own gold-processing capabilities: it operates one ore concentration plant at Taror and is building another concentration plant at Kansay and a gold refinery at Khudzhand (Leninabad). Tajikistan also operates a uranium ore concentration plant in Khudzhand.

Figure 8
Major Defense Industry Facilities in Kyrgyzstan



727009 (R00688) 1-93

Kyrgyzstan

Kyrgyzstan has less than 1 percent of the former Soviet production plants; it manufactures torpedo components, small arms, and specialized vehicles on armored personnel carrier chassis but produces little else of defense significance. Most of the facilities are located in the capital, Bishkek. Less than 1 percent of the identified former Soviet RDT&E facilities are located in Kyrgyzstan; among these is an underwater ordnance test area at Lake Issyk-Kul' used for testing of torpedoes produced in Kazakhstan.

Kyrgyzstan produces few identified strategic materials. It processes uranium ore at a plant at Kara-Balty and is developing a gold mine and building a gold ore concentration plant near Kazarman.

Figure 9
Major Defense Industry Facilities in Georgia



727010 (R00689) 1-93

Georgia

Georgia has less than 1 percent of the identified former Soviet defense industry. Its most significant military production facility—the T’bilisi aircraft plant—produces the Su-25 Frogfoot ground attack aircraft but is dependent on Russia for engines and some avionics and other components. Georgia assembles no other major weapon systems. Electronics plants in T’bilisi, Akhmeta, Telavi, and Tsalka produce microcircuits, sensors, and other microelectronics for military systems, including missiles, produced in Commonwealth states. Georgia has less than 2 percent of the known former Soviet military RDT&E facilities. There are two nuclear R&D institutes—in T’bilisi and Sukhumi—but no nuclear production plants. Georgia produces about one-fifth of the former USSR’s output of manganese ore—a key input in steel production—but no other significant strategic materials.

Figure 10
Major Defense Industry Facilities in Armenia



727012 (R00673) 1-93

Armenia

Armenian plants probably constituted less than 2 percent of the former Soviet defense-industrial base. Products from Armenian plants reportedly included instruments for Soviet submarines and ships, aircraft computer systems, other aviation electronics, telescope lenses, and other electronic equipment. Armenia has roughly 3 percent of the estimated former Soviet Union's military R&D facilities.

Armenia's strategic materials output includes gold, copper, aluminum, zinc, and molybdenum. The state is heavily dependent on imported fuel and ferrous metals.

Figure 11
Major Defense Industry Facilities in Azerbaijan



727013 (R00690) 1-93

Azerbaijan

Azerbaijan has less than 1 percent of the former Soviet defense industry and produces only minor components. Plants in the capital, Baku, produce computer components and display devices, printed circuit boards and other electronic subcomponents and associated electronic equipment. Less than 1 percent of the known former Soviet military R&D facilities are in Azerbaijan. The state's strategic materials production includes aluminum from a small plant in Sumgait and oil from both onshore complexes (principally at Baku and elsewhere on the Apsheron Peninsula) and from offshore fields in the southern Caspian Sea.

Figure 12
Major Defense Industry Facilities in the Baltic States



Baltic States

The Baltic states have only a small number of defense industry enterprises, mostly electronic components plants that supplied plants in the other former republics with small parts and components such as integrated circuits and semiconductors; only a minor part of that output went to the military sector. The Baltic states produce no major weapon systems. Baltic leaders have announced their intention to convert virtually all of their defense enterprises to civil production and to privatize them along with the rest of the economy:

- In **Latvia**, several plants in Riga produce integrated circuits and semiconductors. Latvia has less than 2 percent of the identified former Soviet military RDT&E facilities, primarily electronics.
- Officials in **Lithuania** have said that only about 10 electronics and radio instrument enterprises—which provided only a small portion of their output for the military—could be considered defense-industrial enterprises. Plants headquartered in Vilnius produce minicomputers, and a plant in Alytus makes tape recorders. About 1 percent of the identified former Soviet military RDT&E facilities, mostly electronics, are in Lithuania.
- Defense industry enterprises in **Estonia** produced avionics, mechanical components for rocket motors, nuclear reactors for satellites and submarines, and electronic components for the shipbuilding industry, relying primarily on Russia for inputs of raw materials. Less than 1 percent of the identified former Soviet military RDT&E facilities, mostly electronics, are located in Estonia.