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REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND
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STRENGTHENING OF SECURITY AND CO-OPERATION IN **THE**
MEDITERRANEAN REGION

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE
STRENGTHENING **OF** INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

COMPREHENSIVE **APPROACH** TO STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND
SECURITY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Letter dated 13 April 1989 from the Permanent Representative ^e
German Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request you to have the present letter and the enclosed texts of the **communiqué**, the declaration and the appeal issued by the Committee of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the States Parties to the **Warsaw** Treaty at its Berlin session, held on 11 and 12 April 1969 (**annexes I, II and III**, respectively), circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under **items 58, 61, 62, 63 (d), (e), (f), (j) and (m), 66 (g) and (j), 69, 71, 72 and 73** of the preliminary list,

(**Signed**) Dr. Siegfried ZACHMANN
Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary

ANNEX I

Communiqué issued by the Committee of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty at its session held at Berlin on 11 and 12 April 1989

A regular session of the Committee of the Ministers of **Foreign Affairs of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty** on Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance was held in Berlin on 11 and 12 April 1989.

The session was attended by P. Mladenov, Minister of **Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria**; J. Johanes, Minister of **Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic**; O. Fischer, Minister of **Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic**; P. Varkonyi, Minister of **Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic**; T. Olechowski, Minister of **Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic**; I. Totu, Minister of **Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania**; and A. A. Bessmertnych, **First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**.

With satisfaction, the Ministers pointed to the **progress in** consolidating peace and disarmament **which** creates favourable opportunities for expanding **co-operation among States** and peoples. At the same time they noted that the situation in the world continues to be complicated and contradictory. The **States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty** are determined to **pursue**, also in the future, a policy which **is** aimed at bringing about a fundamental improvement of the situation in Europe and the world at large. They expect also the other States to display the **requisite** constructiveness, **as well as realism**. The participants in the **session came** out in favour of further pursuing the political dialogue on the key issues **concerning** the development of the world. **This** dialogue is based on a comprehensive approach to the strengthening of international peace and security pursuant to the United Nations Charter, with the role and effectiveness of this universal **organization** constantly **growing**.

The participants in the session came out in **favour** of redoubling efforts to continue the process of disarmament. They reaffirmed the position of their States that it is necessary to make considerable reductions in **armed forces and conventional** armaments coupled with appropriate cuts in military expenditures.

In discussing European **affairs**, the participants in the **session** exchanged **views on** the **results** of the Vienna Follow-Up **Meeting** and noted that its Concluding Document contains agreements the **realization** of which will promote the strengthening of peace and security in Europe, better mutual understanding and the development of co-operation on the continent. It is necessary for all States participating in the **Conference** on Security and Co-operation in Europe to implement these accords unilaterally **as well as** in bilateral and multilateral relations on the basis of broad and mutually beneficial co-operation in the political, military, economic, scientific, technical, ecological, cultural and humanitarian fields and **in the area** of the human dimension with due regard for equal rights, independence and sovereignty, non-interference **in** internal affairs and for the other purposes

and principles of the United Nations Charter, the Helsinki Final Act and the other generally **recognized norms** of international relations. They expressed **their States*** determination to *work* in that direction.

The **Ministers welcomed** the start of the **Negotiations** on Conventional Armed Forces in **Confidence- and Security-building Measures** in Europe and underlined **the firm resolve** of their countries to conduct these negotiations constructively **and to seek** concrete results **in a short time**. This resolve was convincingly proved by the allied States' unilateral moves towards **the reduction of armed forces, armament** and military budgets.

The States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty call upon the NATO **Member States, indeed all European States**, to take concrete steps conducive to scaling down the level of **military confrontation in Europe**. They also call upon them to refrain from any **move which** could undermine the positive achievements made so far in improving the international situation and **which** could complicate the negotiations started in Vienna. Currently, the need for establishing relations between the Warsaw Treaty and **NATO** on a truly non-confrontational basis and for creating the proper conditions for the simultaneous dissolution of both alliances, starting with **their military organizations, is becoming more and more obvious**. The Ministers expressed the hope that these considerations will meet with understanding and **support**.

Underlining the importance of the strict implementation of the Soviet-American Treaty on the **Elimination** of their Intermediate-range and Shorter-range Missiles, the Ministers pointed to the inadmissibility of any **"compensation"** measures, including **those envisaged** under the pretext of **modernizing** tactical nuclear arms. They adopted a separate Declaration on Tactical Nuclear Arms in Europe,

The session stressed that the earliest-possible conclusion of a treaty between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on halving their strategic offensive weapons, while observing **the ABM Treaty** as signed in 1972, remains a **task** of paramount importance the solution of which would be a major contribution to **creating** a nuclear-weapon-free world. At the same time, the participants **underlined** the need for undertaking efforts towards the complete **elimination** of nuclear, chemical and other type of weapons of mass destruction. The Ministers noted that **multilateral, bilateral and unilateral** measures towards the reduction of armed forces and armaments put on the agenda the conversion of military production to **meet** civilian needs. **This is an intricate** and complex problem **which** requires both national and **common** endeavour **in order** to be solved effectively. In this respect the United **Nations Organization** can play an important role,

In the interest of further enhancing openness in the military field, the participants **in the session** advocated the **continuation of efforts** to elaborate criteria for a **comparison** of military budgets, making **use** of the international system for the **standardized reporting** of military expenditure **as adopted by the United Nations Organization**.

The participants in the session underscored particularly that strict **respect** for the territorial and political realities as they have emerged, **for** the principles **of** the **inviolability** of the **existing** borders, the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, as well as the generally **recognized** principles and **norms of State-to-State** relations is a fundamental prerequisite **for** a stable peace **order** in Europe and a guarantee **for** the development and deepening of the **CSCE process**.

The improvement of the political climate as well as the **growing** interdependence in the present-day world create favourable conditions for invigorating economic relations between States with **different** socio-economic systems, which is an essential **factor for** the development **of** the **CSCE process on a** balanced basis. **At the** session the need was stressed **for** expanding trade and **for** co-operation in the spheres **of** production, science **and** technology, **for** guaranteeing access to modern technologies as well as **for** removing any kind **of** restrictions and **discriminatory** barriers.

In exchanging views on regional conflicts - in the Middle East, **in Asia, Africa and Central America** - the Ministers reaffirmed the determination **of their** States to actively participate in the search **for** political solutions to **these** conflicts **with** due regard **for** the legitimate interests **of** the sides and **respect for** the right **of** all peoples to determine their **own** destinies.

The Ministers pronounced themselves **in** favour of an independent, non-aligned **and** democratic Afghanistan, **of** guaranteeing **its** free development on the **basis of** the policy of **national** reconciliation without **any kind** of external interference. They stressed **that** further efforts **are** needed to bring about a settlement of the Afghanistan problem.

The participants in the *session* expressed their satisfaction at the progress achieved with regard to the peaceful settlement **of** conflicts **in some** regions, **as** well as at the endeavours undertaken by the United Nations Organisation in that field.

A separate appeal "**For a world without wars**" was adopted. The participants expressed the firm intention to develop and deepen the all-round co-operation among the allied socialist States.

The session of the Committee **of Foreign Ministers** was marked by an atmosphere **of** friendship and fraternal accord. The next session will **be** held **in Warsaw**.

ANNEX II

**Declaration of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty
on tactical nuclear arms in Europe**

I. The **States Parties** to the Warsaw Treaty express their resolve to do everything in **their power to achieve progress** in the negotiations **on conventional armed forces in Europe** that have begun. There can be *no* doubt that positive results in **these negotiations**, the radical reduction of armed forces and **conventional armaments**, particularly of the **most** destabilising types, will **significantly** diminish the mutual risk of surprise **attack** and large-scale offensive action.

The **allied socialist States** are convinced that stability and **security in Europe** cannot be ensured and the danger of **surprise attack cannot be removed** for good if tactical nuclear **arms** continue to *exist on* the European continent. These **weapons constitute an immense** destructive potential and may become the trigger of a total **nuclear conflict with** all ensuing consequences. **Any use of nuclear arms** in Europe would transform the continent *into a* radioactive desert. The retention, modernisation and, all the **more**, the further build-up of tactical nuclear arms in Europe **would increasingly destabilize** the military-strategic situation in Europe, **and would be incompatible with the efforts** aimed at resolving the disarmament **issues** on the continent.

Against this background the States Parties to the **Warsaw Treaty propose to the** member States of the North Atlantic Alliance to **open** in the near future separate talks on tactical nuclear **arms in Europe**, including the nuclear **component of dual-capable systems**. They are confident that practical measures **concerning reductions both** in conventional armaments and in **tactical nuclear arms** would be mutually complementary and mutually reinforcing in the **process of lowering** the military confrontation between the two alliances.

The States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty are positive that **along with the** elimination of the intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles, the phased reduction and eventual elimination of the tactical nuclear arms in Europe **would** help to lessen the danger of war, to **strengthen** confidence and to establish a **more stable situation on the continent**. Accomplishing this **task** would facilitate **progress** towards deep cuts in **strategic nuclear arms** and, in a longer perspective, the complete elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere.

II. Matters **pertaining to** the preparation of the proposed negotiations, their mandate and the scope of participation could be discussed in specific consultations which **the allied socialist States** are ready to begin without delay. Participants **in the consultations** could be the nuclear-weapon Powers of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, **respectively**, as well as all other interested members of these alliances, *in particular* those possessing nuclear-capable tactical **systems** and those having tactical nuclear **arms** deployed in their **territory**,

It could also be agreed **from the outset** to implement the reduction of tactical **nuclear arms** and their elimination in stages. The negotiations would **have to**

consider **measures** of **effective international** verification of tactical nuclear arms reduction and elimination and a **set of confidence- and** security-building measures **in** regard to such **systems** and to military activities **in which they** are involved. They could also examine **the** possibility of establishing a correspondingly empowered international control **commission**.

The **States** Parties to the **Warsaw** Treaty believe that mutual renunciation by the sides **of** any modernisation of tactical nuclear arms would be conducive to creating a propitious political atmosphere for such negotiations **and** to strengthen confidence. The sides **would**, for example, neither **perfect** nor **increase** the numbers of **nuclear-capable** ground-launched tactical missiles, air force missiles and artillery, **including the** nuclear components of **these systems**. **In this** context the **States** Parties to the Warsaw Treaty underline the significance of the **statement** of the Soviet Union that **it** does not modernise its: tactical nuclear missiles.

Other multilateral or unilateral **measures** based **on** mutuality could also serve to achieve the aim of **reducing and eliminating** tactical nuclear arms,

III. The **States** Parties to the **Warsaw** Treaty underscore that a great threat to stability in **Europe** is caused by the high **concentration of** tactical nuclear arms in this area, particularly in Central Europe, but also **on** the southern flank **of** the line **of** contact **between the two** alliances. They believe **that** the considerable reduction **of** Soviet forces in Central Europe, including the withdrawal **from** this area and **the** disbandment of **six tank** divisions by the Soviet Union, the substantial decrease of armaments and **combat equipment**, tactical nuclear arms included, as well as the other unilateral **moves** of the States Parties to the **Warsaw** Treaty to reduce armed forces and armaments **are** generating a favourable **environment on** the continent for implementing the proposals envisaging a **zone** of diminished armaments and **enhanced confidence** and nuclear-weapon-free **zones in** Central Europe, the Balkans and other regions **of the** continent from which all nuclear weapons would be withdrawn.

A **régime** would be **put into place in these zones** to **provide** for mutual verification, including **on-site** inspections, and for appropriate **assurances by** the **nuclear-weapon States**.

IV. The States Parties to the **Warsaw** Treaty are ready to examine **any** other possible proposals and measures designed to **reduce** and eliminate the tactical **nuclear arms** in Europe and to **reinvigorate** stability on the continent at **ever** lower **levels of** military postures, with due **regard paid to the principles** of equality and equal security and with **allowance** made for **effective** verification of compliance with the agreements reached.

ANNEX III

"FOR A WORLD WITHOUT WARS"

Appeal issued by the Committee of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty

On the eve of the fiftieth anniversary of the outbreak of the Second World War the Foreign Ministers of the **States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty**, who have gathered in Berlin, **capital** of the **German Democratic Republic**, deem **it necessary** to declare the following:

Half **a century** ago **Nazi Germany** invaded Poland, **thus** unleashing what became the **most** tragic **conflict** in human history. The war was a result of the aggressive and revanchist **policies of conquest, of dividing** up and dominating the world practised by the most reactionary imperialist circles. It illustrated the dangerous consequences of **the Munich** policy of concessions. The war claimed the lives of tens of millions of people. The earth was soaked **in the** blood of the fallen and the tortured. Victory over fascism was won thanks to the tremendous efforts undertaken by the peoples and States united in the broad anti-Hitler coalition and by the anti-fascist resistance movement.

People should **remember** the month of **September** 1939 and the other tragic events of the Second World War, but **not** in **order to** keep opening up old sores. Memories of that gravest tragedy in the history of mankind should **encourage** nations to tireless efforts to **ensure** the right to a life in peace for everyone on this planet.

The **lessons** of the war **confirm** that the safeguarding of peace is the foremost task facing humankind. Everything to **which** people aspire, everything they do **must** be *secondary* to that *concern*. The **present and future** of the European peoples and their security are inextricably bound up with **the** preservation of peace on our continent.

Strict respect for the existing territorial and political realities, for the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, for the provisions of the Final Act of Helsinki and other generally recognised norms of international relations by all **States** remains a basic prerequisite for the maintenance of a lasting and stable **order of peace in Europe**. Special importance attaches to the reduction and complete elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons, drastic cuts in **conventional** armed forces in Europe, **comprehensive** security and broader mutually advantageous co-operation between **States with a view** to resolving the pressing problems **facing** all peoples of our continent. What has been achieved on this road, **including** the start of negotiations on conventional armed forces and **confidence-** and security-building measures in **Europe**, prompts further action to ensure a lasting peace. It is a lesson of the anti-Hitler coalition that it should be possible also today to establish a broad front of **co-operation** to ensure the peaceful development of Europe.

The **Ministers underlined** the need for **giving** a resolute rebuff to all **manifestations** of revanahism, **chauvinism** and nationalism, all forms of hostility between peoples and attempts to **challenge** the territorial integrity of States. They **note with** special concern that neo-fascism is gaining ground in **a number of European** countries. **Such** phenomena, regardless of what form they take or where they **appear**, are a men **ace** to peace **and** international security, Meeting *on* German soil, **the** Foreign Ministers underline **that both German** States have a responsibility before history to **make sure that never again** will a war be unleashed **from that** soil,

Humankind should **enter** the twenty-first **century** with the certainty that it will be able **to** live in **peace**. **To achieve** this requires resolute action by all States and peoples, by each and everyone. Joint reflections **on** what happened *in* Europe fifty years ago **must** constantly inspire new, still **more effective** action towards the creation of a world without weapons and wars. **In** launching this appeal the Foreign **Ministers of** the States **Parties to** the **Warsaw** Treaty **are** urging that every **effort** should be made **for** the preservation of **peace**, **for** disarmament and mutual understanding, for **more** co-operation **and for safeguarding** the economic and social progress *of* every nation, so that **Europe** and our entire planet will not experience the **horrors** of a **new** world war.
