



## General Assembly

Distr.  
GENERAL

A/46/322  
24 July 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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Forty-sixth session  
Agenda items 12, 68, 78 and 99  
of the provisional agenda\*

### REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

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

#### DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

#### HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

Letter dated 23 July 1991 from the representatives of  
Germany and Poland to the United Nations addressed to  
the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit to you the annexed information on the Treaty on Good Neighbourliness and Friendly Cooperation of 17 June 1991 between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Poland.

We should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the General Assembly under items 12, 68, 78 and 99 of the provisional agenda.

(Signed) Hans-Joachim VERGAU  
Acting Permanent Representative  
of the Federal Republic of Germany  
to the United Nations

(Signed) Robert MROZIEWICZ  
Permanent Representative of the  
Republic of Poland to the  
United Nations

\* A/46/150.

ANNEX

Information concerning the Treaty on Good Neighbourliness  
and Friendly Cooperation of 17 June 1991 between Germany  
and Poland

We have the honour to inform you that on 17 June 1991, in Bonn, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Poland signed a Treaty on Good Neighbourliness and Friendly Co-operation.

The Treaty marks the beginning of a new era in the relations between Germany and Poland and constitutes a solid basis for the co-operation between the two countries in the interest of stability and peace in Europe.

The Treaty is oriented towards the future. It places the bilateral relationship between Germany and Poland in the context of the development towards a united Europe.

In its preamble, the Treaty refers to the political will to close the painful chapters of the past and to resume the good traditions and the friendly coexistence of Germans and Poles in the centuries-long history of the two countries. It stresses the need to create a new Europe, free of divisions and based on the principles of freedom, the respect of the law, of human rights and democracy. In the preamble, the contracting Parties also refer to the Treaty of 14 November 1990 between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Poland concerning the Confirmation of the Frontier Existing between them.

The Parties to the Treaty confirm their will to preserve peace and to prevent war. They express their respect for international law, in particular for the United Nations Charter and the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, the Charter of Paris for a new Europe of 21 November 1990 and the other documents of the CSCE.

They pledge to respect their mutual sovereignty, their territorial integrity and the inviolability of their borders.

The Treaty provides for regular consultations to be held and for the heads of Governments and Ministers of Foreign Affairs to meet as frequently as needed and at least once a year.

The two contracting Parties, acknowledging the changing political and military environment in Europe, express their common goal to strive for increased stability and security and declare themselves ready to co-operate to use the new opportunities arising for joint efforts in the field of security. They advocate that armed forces and armaments be reduced by means of binding and effectively verifiable agreements to the lowest possible levels sufficient for defence but not for attack.

An important part of the Treaty is devoted to economic co-operation, in particular in the fields of investment and industrial co-operation. Germany commits itself to promoting to the best of its ability the creation of closer links between Poland and the European Community. Germany views favourably the prospect of Poland joining the European Community once the appropriate conditions exist.

The Treaty provides for a comprehensive framework for a further development and intensification of co-operation and exchange in a broad range of areas, in particular culture, science and technology, communications and transport, environment, media, tourism, social, legal and administrative affairs, the teaching of the languages of the two countries and the conservation of their cultural heritage.

It sets the basis for a new form of transboundary co-operation between the bordering regions of Germany and Poland as well as for inter-regional co-operation.

The Treaty contains detailed provisions for persons belonging to the German minority in Poland as well as for persons of Polish descent, language, culture or traditions in Germany. It follows from an exchange of letters between the foreign ministers of the contracting Parties that these treaty provisions may further be developed in the future.

The Treaty provides for the promotion of wide-ranging direct contacts between the citizens of both countries, in particular between the members of the young generation. These provisions are based on the conviction of both Governments that the development of human contacts between their peoples is an indispensable prerequisite of understanding and reconciliation.

Germany and Poland are convinced that the Treaty is of great historic importance. It settles issues most vital to both our nations as to Europe as a whole. We express our hope that the United Nations Community is witnessing the contribution of our two countries to the creation of a new quality in international relations.

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