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INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE
CESSATION OF ALL NUCLEAR-TEST EXPLOSIONS
URGENT NEED FOR A COMPREHENSIVE
NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY
CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL
(BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT
REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE
TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
WORLD DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL
PEACE AND SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-second year

Letter dated 30 March 1987 from the Permanent Representative of the
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed
to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you the concluding documents of the regular session of the Committee of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance, held in Moscow on 24 and 25 March 1987 (see annexes I, II and III).

I should be grateful if you would circulate this material as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 26, 50, 51, 62, 63, 64, 66, 73 and 74 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. BELONOGOV

* A/42/50.

ANNEX I

Communiqué of the session of the Committee of Ministers for
Foreign Affairs of the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty

A regular session of the Committee of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance was held in Moscow on 24 and 25 March 1987.

The session was attended by the following Ministers for Foreign Affairs: Petar Mladenov of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Peter Varkonyi of the Hungarian People's Republic; Oskar Fischer of the German Democratic Republic; Marian Orzechowski of the Polish People's Republic; Ioan Totu of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Eduard Shevardnadze of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; and Bohuslav Chnoupek of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

1. The Ministers for Foreign Affairs exchanged views on the state of affairs in Europe and in the world as a whole. The discussions centred on the cardinal issues of our time: the removal of the nuclear threat, the deliverance of mankind from the burden of nuclear and other arms, the strengthening of European and universal security, and the development of international co-operation.

The participants in the session, having expressed their States' concern over the fact that the complex international situation continues as a result of the intensification of the arms race, and particularly the nuclear arms race, in view of the actions of the United States and NATO, emphasized the need to intensify and combine the efforts of all States for the purposes of disarmament, and resolutely to press for the establishment of a nuclear-free and non-violent world.

It was pointed out at the session that the large-scale proposals put forward by the Soviet Union in Reykjavik signified a qualitatively new approach to disarmament issues and were a further development of the programme for the establishment of a nuclear-free world set out in the statement of 15 January 1986 by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (see A/41/97). The States parties to the Warsaw Treaty are firmly resolved to move forward from the ground gained in the capital of Iceland, to seek deep, radical cuts in and the elimination of nuclear weapons, to prevent the arms race from spreading to outer space and to press for strict observance of the ABM Treaty conditions. It is essential to do everything to enable the understandings which began to emerge to be embodied in specific agreements. In this connection, the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty again advocated the continuation and deepening of the political dialogue between States.

The States represented at the session emphasized the need for the Soviet Union and the United States to sign without delay a separate agreement, under which United States and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe would be completely eliminated. They support the Soviet Union proposal on this subject and welcome its readiness to withdraw longer-range theatre missiles from the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia, with the consent of the Governments of those

countries, immediately after such an agreement is signed. As far as other theatre missiles are concerned, the USSR is prepared immediately to begin talks with a view to reducing and completely eliminating them. The conclusion of an agreement on medium-range missiles as soon as possible would open the way for the complete liberation of Europe from nuclear weapons.

The participants in the session advocated the immediate termination of the implementation of SDI as well as of the development of projects similar to the "European defence initiative", bearing in mind the extremely dangerous consequences of the implementation of such plans.

The States parties to the Warsaw Treaty reaffirm their determination to seek a total and universal ban on nuclear tests, and advocate the start of talks with a view to concluding an agreement on this issue as soon as possible.

2. The session considered in detail matters connected with the furtherance of the proposals contained in the Budapest Appeal by the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty. The session reaffirmed these countries' determination to press for a substantial reduction in armed forces and conventional weapons in the European continent, so that cutbacks concerning the two military and political alliances would, by the early 1990s, amount to 25 per cent as compared with present levels, with a corresponding decrease in the military expenditures of States, and so that the reduction process would go on in future as well.

3. The allied socialist States are in favour of stage-by-stage lowering of the level of military confrontation in Europe, with permanent maintenance of the military balance at an ever lower level. They believe that, wherever there is non-parity in some elements, it is essential to equalize the situation through appropriate cutbacks. The States parties to the Warsaw Treaty attach great importance to ensuring that the lowering of the level of military confrontation is accompanied by measures, primarily in the field of arms cuts, which would lessen the possibility of a sudden attack, if not rule it out completely.

4. The Ministers emphasized the desire of their States to achieve positive results at the Vienna talks on mutual reductions of forces and armaments in Central Europe.

5. The participants in the session consider that the establishment of zones free from nuclear and chemical weapons in the Balkans, in Central Europe, in the North and in other parts of the continent would serve the goals of diminishing military confrontation in Europe and strengthening all-European security. They stated their countries' determination to press for the implementation of the proposals made on that subject by the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Romania and Bulgaria.

6. The States parties to the Warsaw Treaty want the agreements which are being worked out on disarmament issues to envisage a strict and effective verification system which would correspond to the content of disarmament measures, including on-site inspections.

7. The participants in the session emphasized that the inviolability of borders and respect for the established territorial and political realities are an indispensable condition for the preservation of lasting peace in Europe. The activities of revanchist forces, primarily those in the Federal Republic of Germany, and encouragement of revanchism, wherever it occurs, are a threat to peace and international security.

8. The States parties to the Warsaw Treaty are fully resolved to press for the formation of a comprehensive system of international peace and security in co-operation with other countries, and will continue to contribute to expanding and deepening international co-operation in all fields - military, political, economic, and humanitarian - with a view to establishing such a system. The development of a constructive dialogue, both bilateral and multilateral, in the international community on principles for a world safe for everyone would make it possible to determine the most effective ways and specific measures for the restructuring of international relations in accordance with the aspirations of all peoples as applied to the realities of the nuclear and space age.

9. The participants in the session again emphasized the need for strict respect by all States for the principles of national independence and sovereignty, non-use of force or threat of force, inviolability of borders and territorial integrity, peaceful resolution of disputes, non-interference in internal affairs, equality and other principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter, the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference, and other universally recognized norms of international relations.

10. The Ministers discussed in detail the progress of the Vienna meeting of representatives of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE), which is called upon to give new impetus to the CSCE process, and adopted a statement on the matter.

11. The participants in the session considered the question of a ban on chemical weapons and adopted a statement on the subject.

12. The Ministers considered and agreed on specific measures aimed at strengthening the unity and cohesion of the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty, and the friendly and allied relations between them and at increasing their interaction in the pursuance of an agreed policy towards disarmament, the strengthening of peace and broad international co-operation.

The session of the Foreign Ministers' Committee was held in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely co-operation. The Committee's next session is to be held in Prague.

ANNEX II

Statement by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States parties
to the Warsaw Treaty

"For furthering the CSCE process and achieving a successful
outcome to the Vienna meeting"

The Foreign Ministers of Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia note that the Vienna meeting of representatives of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) has entered the crucial phase of working out tangible accords which will embrace the entire spectrum of the Helsinki Final Act as a single whole and aim to facilitate the continued practical implementation of its provisions.

The Ministers reiterate their countries' commitment to furthering and deepening the CSCE process, which can enhance détente and make it universal in coverage. This would make it possible to build and develop relations between the participating countries on the solid and dependable basis of all the principles of the Helsinki Final Act, with a view to improving the life of all people in general and every person in particular so that they are able to enjoy the benefits of peace and look confidently to the future.

In present-day conditions, they consider that the principal objective of the Vienna meeting is to elevate the CSCE process to a qualitatively new level, making it more dynamic and promoting co-operation among the CSCE States in the sphere of security and in the political, economic and humanitarian fields.

The Ministers believe that proposals by the participants in the Vienna meeting should serve these goals and that the forum should discuss pressing problems of the greatest concern to the nations of Europe and to every person, such as disarmament, peace, security, confidence-building and broader co-operation in every field.

In view of the special need to facilitate disarmament in Europe and cuts in armed forces and conventional arms, the Ministers pointed out that the understandings reached at the first phase of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe direct the participating countries to proceed to an integral system that would cover confidence- and security-building measures and disarmament. They thoroughly discussed these matters in the light of the Budapest Appeal by the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty and the proposals made by the socialist countries at the Vienna meeting for a transition to specific talks on substantial cuts in armed forces and conventional arms in Europe - from the Atlantic to the Urals - within the framework of a suitable forum, a conference. They take the view that the issues of security and disarmament should be examined and resolved within the framework of the CSCE process. In this connection they reaffirmed the proposal made by their countries in Vienna for supplementing the mandate of the Stockholm Conference so that it would hold specific discussions of disarmament matters as well.

Such talks would be conducted simultaneously with the elaboration of the confidence-building measures on which no agreement was reached at the initial phase of the Stockholm Conference or which may be proposed in future, including a gradual scaling down of military activities, especially those by the two military alliances, notification of independent exercises by air and naval forces, coverage by confidence-building measures of the territories of all CSCE countries, and other confidence- and security-building measures. Basically new confidence-building and strategic military stability-building measures in Europe, directly connected with cuts in armed forces, conventional arms and military spending, which would make it easier to achieve accords and help to achieve military parity at the lowest possible level, would also become a subject for discussion.

The States represented at this session advocate active participation by neutral and non-aligned countries in the examination of the military aspects of European security at every stage and believe that these countries, in view of their positive role in the CSCE process, can make a tangible contribution also to disarmament in Europe.

The start of informal consultations between representatives of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO countries attending the Vienna meeting has been a new development. The States represented at this session hope that the consultations will help to solve issues connected with transition to substantive negotiations on cuts in armed forces and conventional arms in Europe, on the understanding that a decision on the mandate for these negotiations should be taken in the course of the Vienna meeting and reflected in its final document.

The Warsaw Treaty States are prepared, on the basis of equal rights, balance, reciprocity and equal respect for the security interests of all CSCE countries, to look for mutually acceptable approaches to the future negotiations on cuts in armed forces and conventional arms on an all-Europe scale. If the Vienna meeting could conclude with tangible practical results, a more propitious situation would be created for progress at the talks discussing the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms and the prevention of weapons in outer space, and the interests of peace, building a climate of confidence, mutual respect and friendship among nations necessitate an end to all attempts to foster anti-communism and to propagate racism and chauvinistic and nationalist attitudes.

The proposal to convene a conference in Moscow on the development of humanitarian co-operation, that would make it possible to examine the totality of questions of co-operation in that field between the participating States, serves the cause of the attainment of progress for the whole range of humanitarian issues in all the CSCE States in conformity with the Helsinki Final Act. The States parties to the Warsaw Treaty urge all countries participating in the Conference on European Security and Co-operation to adopt a favourable attitude to the convening of a humanitarian conference and support the holding of a comprehensive discussion at that forum geared to practical results.

The joint proposals of the socialist and other countries, including one concerning the convening in Krakow of a symposium on cultural heritage, the initiative of the Hungarian People's Republic on encouraging the translation,

publication and dissemination of literature in less widespread languages of the participating States and the proposal of the Socialist Republic of Romania that a conference be convened on education and training of personnel, on questions pertaining to crime, alcoholism and drug addiction are also aimed at further developing and deepening the all-European process in the fields of contacts, information, culture and education. With the same aim, the socialist countries have put forward a number of proposals aimed at resolving other topical issues, including unemployment, illiteracy, the position of young people, equality of women and co-operation in the field of the mass media.

The States represented at the session will strive for the attainment of mutually-acceptable agreements with the other CSCE States on questions pertaining to the humanitarian field.

The States parties to the Warsaw Treaty appeal to all the CSCE States to make efforts to ensure that the Vienna meeting ends its work by adopting meaningful and balanced decisions.

They are fully resolved to do their utmost to ensure that the Vienna meeting proceeds in a constructive, business-like spirit, so that its decisions will be a manifestation of the new thinking in international affairs and contribute towards strengthening peace and security and developing co-operation in Europe and all over the world.

ANNEX III

Statement by the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty on the
question of the prohibition of chemical weapons

In the interests of strengthening international peace and universal security and of achieving disarmament, the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty resolutely advocate a ban on chemical weapons and destruction of existing stocks of such weapons and of the industrial base for their production. One of the main objectives of their foreign policy is the speediest completion of talks on a complete and universal ban on chemical weapons.

A serious obstacle in the way to the attainment of this goal are the plans to produce and deploy in Europe a particularly dangerous binary type of chemical weapon. These plans are in conflict with the demands of the world community and the United Nations decisions on the need to ban and eliminate chemical weapons.

The allied socialist States will, for their part, continue to do everything in their power to conclude a convention most speedily. In order to find solutions at the talks on questions which are still preventing the completion of work on the convention, they have put forward new proposals at the Disarmament Conference concerning announcement of chemical weapons depots, ensuring non-production of such weapons in the civilian chemical industry, verification, including international on-site verification and check-ups on request.

The major initiatives advanced by the socialist States in order to accelerate and invigorate the talks and the proposals of the other countries participating in the Disarmament Conference have made it possible to eliminate many obstacles to the drawing up of a mutually acceptable agreement. The necessary prerequisites have been created for settling, with due regard for the proposals of the participants in the Geneva Disarmament Conference, the outstanding issues at the talks already this year and reaching agreement on an international convention that would effectively ensure a full and universal ban on the development and production of chemical weapons and the elimination in the near future of all stocks of such weapons and guarantee that they will never reappear anywhere. The real opportunity to eliminate chemical weapons and to put an end forever to the chemical threat to all mankind should not be missed.

The allied socialist States want to rid Europe and its individual regions of chemical weapons. They reaffirm their support for the initiatives of the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Romania on the establishment of zones, respectively in Central Europe and the Balkans, free from chemical weapons, as a major contribution to efforts to avert the threat of the use of chemical weapons.

Proceeding from their position of principle, the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty favour imposing the toughest system of verification, including international verification, to monitor the compliance of the signatory States with their

commitments under the convention. They reaffirm their readiness to seek on that basis mutually acceptable solutions to issues related to the observance of the convention by all the parties and to the building of confidence among its signatories.

Guided by their desire for an early completion of the effort to draft the convention on the prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons and for the creation of the necessary conditions for this, the States represented at the session urge all States:

- To refrain from any steps that could complicate the attainment of mutually acceptable accords at the talks or slow down their progress;
- Not to produce chemical weapons, including their binary or multi-component types, not to deploy chemical weapons in foreign territories and to withdraw them from those foreign territories where they have already been deployed; States which have no chemical weapons on their territory should not allow their deployment.

In order to ensure decisive progress toward an agreement on the elimination of chemical arsenals, it is especially important now for all parties to the talks to demonstrate political will, realism and lofty responsibility.

The States parties to the Warsaw Treaty emphatically urge the NATO countries and all participants in the Conference on Disarmament to work together with them in order to overcome by joint efforts the remaining obstacles at the talks and complete the drafting this year of the convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons, so as to embark shortly on the complete elimination everywhere of chemical weapons and of the industrial base for their manufacture.

The States represented at the session believe that 1987 can and must be the year of the beginning of complete and general chemical disarmament.
