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INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE
PREVENTION OF AN ARMS RACE IN OUTER SPACE
IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY
RESOLUTION 40/87 ON THE IMMEDIATE
CESSATION AND PROHIBITION OF
NUCLEAR-WEAPON TESTS
CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL)
WEAPONS
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF
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REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON
ENHANCING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE
PRINCIPLE OF NON-USE OF FORCE IN
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-first year

Letter dated 11 June 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Hungary to the United Nations addressed to
the Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward to you herewith the texts of the communiqué on the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member States, held in Budapest on 10 and 11 June 1986, as well as the appeal by the States members of the Warsaw Treaty Organization to the States members of NATO and to all European countries for a programme of the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe.

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Upon instruction from my Government, I hereby request you to have the enclosed communiqué and appeal circulated as official documents of the General Assembly, under items 21, 56, 57, 61, 62, 70 and 129 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Miklós ENDRÉFFY
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX I

Communiqué on the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee
of the Warsaw Treaty member States

The Political Consultative Committee of the member States of the Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance held a meeting in Budapest on 10 and 11 June 1986.

The participants in the meeting exchanged views on the European and world situation, discussed the current task of the struggle for disarmament, the transformation of international relations, the consolidation of European and general security, and the development of co-operation among States.

I

The participants in the meeting expressed serious concern at the tense world situation which has emerged as a consequence of the intensifying arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race in connection with the steps of the United States and NATO. The United States and NATO are unwilling to embark on the road of curbing the arms race, preventing its extension to outer space and putting an end to nuclear tests. They evade responding to initiatives of such great importance as the programme proposed by the Soviet Union for the complete elimination of weapons of mass destruction by the end of the twentieth century. The deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe continues and the manifestations of the imperialist policy of force and flagrant interference in the internal affairs of other States are on the increase. The hopes of peoples for effective steps towards disarmament and the revival of détente, hopes raised by the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva and its accords of principle, are still to come true.

The world has arrived at a stage of its development where reluctance to address the fundamental questions of our age is tantamount to jeopardizing the fate of the whole of civilization. Under the present circumstances no State or group of States can build its own security and well-being upon imposing its will on other countries and peoples by military force. Such policy, whether called "neoglobalism" or justified by the struggle against terrorism or by any other pretext, offers no perspective. Such policy is fatal for mankind.

The fundamental task of our age is to safeguard peace, to halt the arms race and to proceed to concrete disarmament measures, especially in the nuclear field. The possibility of solving this task is there, to break the growing tendency of the threat of war and to guide international relations back to the course of détente. It is possible and necessary for mankind to block the way to a nuclear catastrophe.

The participants in the meeting are firmly convinced that the security and peaceful conditions for development and progress of all countries and peoples can be reliably guaranteed only by political means through the joint efforts of all States. This position corresponds to the realities of the nuclear age and attests to the great sense of responsibility felt by the participants for the fate of their peoples and all mankind.

In the present situation there is no reasonable alternative to peaceful coexistence among States. Today it is necessary to observe, more strictly than ever, the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, the renunciation of the use of force and the threat of force, the inviolability of frontiers and territorial integrity, peaceful settlement of disputes, non-interference in internal affairs, equality, and other generally recognized norms of international relations.

II

Reaffirming the timeliness of the goals and task defined in the Declaration of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee held in Sofia on 25 October 1985, the Warsaw Treaty member States consider it their duty to strive steadfastly and consistently to avert the nuclear threat, bringing about a favourable turn in the European and world situation and developing fruitful co-operation among States. The allied socialist countries seek to create a comprehensive system of international security that would embrace the military, political, economic and humanitarian fields alike. The foreign policy course of the fraternal countries, as embodied in the congress resolutions of their leading parties, is directed towards the creation of a world secure for all and free of weapons and war.

The participants in the meeting firmly advocate the continuation and deepening of the political dialogue among States with different social systems, ensuring as fully as possible its concrete and successful character. This also applies to contacts between the Soviet Union and the United States started at the highest level in Geneva as well as to the continuation of both multilateral and bilateral talks among European countries.

III

The States represented at the meeting are ready to establish the widest range of co-operation with other countries to end the arms race on Earth and to prevent its extension to outer space and to promote disarmament, and they appeal for joining efforts first of all in the following fields:

The cessation of nuclear tests. This would be a highly significant and easily achievable measure towards disarmament that would prevent the improvement of nuclear weapons and the creation of new types of such weapons. The road to achieving their goal leads through the mutual moratorium of the Soviet Union and the United States on nuclear explosions and the immediate start of negotiations on a complete ban on nuclear tests under the strictest supervision. The participants in the meeting welcome the renewed extension by the Soviet Union of its unilateral moratorium and call on the United States to follow suit. At the same time the participants call on other nuclear-weapon States to cease nuclear testing and to take steps towards the early conclusion of an agreement on a general ban on such tests.

The mutual and complete elimination of Soviet and American medium-range missiles deployed in the European region, on the understanding that Great Britain and France would not increase their nuclear arsenals in question and that the

United States would not transfer its strategic and medium-range missiles to other countries. Should the American medium-range missiles deployed in Europe be fully dismantled, the Soviet enhanced-range tactical missiles would also be removed from the territories of the German Democratic Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Specific agreements at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons that would take into account the interests of both sides as well as those of all other States. The member States of the Warsaw Treaty reconfirm their commitment to the treaties and agreements signed in the field of arms control and disarmament and they consistently call on the United States to strictly adhere to the SALT-agreements. Dangers are held out by "Star Wars", the programme of space strike weapons, by the accession of other States to it, and by the elaboration of plans such as the "European Defense Initiative" in several West European countries. Outer space must be used for peaceful purposes, for the benefit of all mankind.

The destruction of types of weapons of mass destruction like chemical weapons and the liquidation of the industrial base for their production by the end of this century. Efforts should be persistently intensified to ensure the successful completion of negotiations at the Geneva conference on the conclusion of a corresponding agreement. States should refrain from any action likely to impede the complete prohibition and destruction of chemical weapons. The participants in the meeting take a firm stand against the further increase of arsenals of this type of weapons of mass destruction and their deployment in the territories of other countries and call on the NATO countries to refrain from the realization of plans for the production and deployment in Europe of binary weapons, a particularly dangerous type of chemical weapons.

Significant reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons at the global and regional level. The member States of the Warsaw Treaty recommend starting these kinds of reductions in Europe where the concentration of troops and armaments has reached a particularly dangerous scale. In this connection the meeting approved an appeal to the NATO member States and to all European countries.

Implementation of effective supervision in all areas and stages of the reduction of armaments and disarmament by both national technical means and international procedures, including on-site inspection. The States represented at the meeting are ready to agree on any supplementary measure of supervision.

The member States reaffirm their position that further efforts should be made on an international scale to eliminate foreign military bases and to withdraw foreign troops stationed in other countries.

Practical measures aimed at arms reduction and disarmament may release enormous material, financial and human resources for peaceful and creative purposes, including the elimination of economic backwardness in several parts of the world. The participants in the meeting attach great importance to the convening, in accordance with the relevant resolution of the United Nations, of an international conference on questions of disarmament and development.

The alarming international situation urgently demands that the existing forums of bilateral and multilateral arms control and disarmament negotiations should function effectively and not be used as a screen to justify the arms race.

IV

The Warsaw Treaty member States regard the strengthening of European security and co-operation a central task of their foreign policies. They take a stand for lowering the level of military confrontation in Europe, for reducing military capabilities on the continent, and for steady progress in making the territory of Europe completely free of nuclear and chemical weapons. The establishment of zones free from these weapons of mass destruction in the Balkans and in the Central European, Nordic and other regions of the continent would facilitate strengthened stability and confidence. The proposals recently put forward by the German Democratic Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic as well as the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania and supported by the participants in the meeting are aimed at these goals.

The cause of détente in Europe would be served by the conclusion of mutually acceptable agreements at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Europe.

The successful outcome of the first stage of the Stockholm Conference would contribute to the consolidation of security and confidence in Europe and would create more favourable conditions for moving on to elaborating disarmament questions on an all-European scale.

As long as the opposing military groupings in Europe exist, the proposal of the Warsaw Treaty member States remains valid to conclude a treaty with the NATO countries on the mutual renunciation of the use of armed force and on the maintenance of peaceful relations that would also be open to other countries. With a view to alleviating the current tense situation, the participants in the meeting are for the continuation and development of the dialogue between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO countries, including the establishment of direct contacts between the two organizations for the purpose of reaching appropriate agreements.

In the prevailing international situation the States represented at the meeting consider it important for steps to be taken to improve the situation in the Mediterranean region and to make this region become a zone of lasting peace, security, good-neighbourliness and co-operation. The simultaneous withdrawal of the naval forces of the Soviet Union and the United States from the Mediterranean could play an important role in this respect.

The socialist countries attach great importance to the meeting of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe to be held in Vienna next November and stand ready to contribute to a balanced development of the all-European process in all fields covered by the Helsinki Final Act.

The establishment of official contacts between the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance or individual CMEA countries and the European Economic Community would open new possibilities for mutually advantageous co-operation.

Calls for a revision of borders between European States and for a change in their socio-political systems are incongruous with the strengthening of trust, mutual understanding and good-neighbourly relations in Europe. The post Second World War borders on the continent are inviolable. Respect for the present-day territorial and political realities is an indispensable condition for lasting peace in Europe and for normal relations between States of the continent. The activity of revanchist forces, first of all those in the Federal Republic of Germany, and the encouragement of revanchism wherever it may be, run counter to the interest of peace, security and co-operation in Europe, to the spirit and letter of the Helsinki Final Act.

Europe needs the revival of détente and its advancement towards a more stable phase. This is the only way of guaranteeing stable security for all peoples in Europe, ending the division of the continent, and bringing about a Europe of peace, friendly co-operation and good-neighbourliness. This is a realistic goal and it can be achieved through active joint efforts.

V

The top leaders of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics exchanged views on the hotbeds of international tension and crisis situations and reaffirmed the readiness of their States to contribute to a just settlement thereof through negotiations. The participants in the meeting condemned the interference of imperialist forces in the internal affairs of sovereign States and their defamatory propaganda campaign against socialist and other countries, the methods of diktat, and the acts of aggression committed in different parts of the world.

The participants in the meeting reaffirmed their position of principle as elaborated in the Sofia Declaration of their States concerning the conflicts and hotbeds of tension in the Middle and Near East, South-East Asia, Central America, the southern part of Africa and other regions of the world. They advocate the strengthening of peace and security, the development of good-neighbourly relations and co-operation in Asia and the Pacific basin, Africa and Latin America.

The participants in the meeting pledged their solidarity with the peoples struggling against the imperialist policy of aggression, for independence, for social and economic progress, and for the right to free and independent development without external interference.

They noted the growing role of the non-aligned movement, a significant factor of international relations, and expressed their hope that the summit meeting of the movement to be held in Harare in 1986 would contribute to the strengthening of peace and international security.

The countries represented at the meeting are, for reasons of principle, opposed to all forms of terrorism, first of all state terrorism threatening the disintegration of international relations, and stand ready to co-operate

constructively with all States for the purpose of eradicating this dangerous phenomenon from the life of the world community.

The task of normalizing international economic relations is becoming increasingly important and pressing. The grave economic situation and the neo-colonialist exploitation of developing countries carry serious consequences for peace and the entire system of international relations. This is one of the deeply rooted causes of international tension and of the conflicts existing in different regions of the world. Neither group of States is able, isolated on its own, to resolve the complex problems of the world economy. The leaders of the States represented at the meeting are for a democratic restructuring of the whole system of international economic relations, for the establishment of a new international economic order guaranteeing equal economic security for all States, for the elimination of underdevelopment, and for a general and just settlement of the problem of external indebtedness. They are firmly of the view that all forms of discrimination, the policies of boycotts, sanctions and high interest rates, the creation of artificial barriers to scientific-technical and technological exchanges must be eliminated from international practice.

The participants in the meeting advocate the development of co-operation among all States in establishing an international system for the safe development of nuclear energy, including the creation of an operative machinery of information and notification. They call for increasing the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations and its specialized agencies in this field and for convening a separate international conference to discuss the entire spectrum of related issues.

The States represented at the meeting wish to see the United Nations and the other international organizations making a greater contribution to preserving peace, ending the arms race and promoting disarmament, to the solution of all global problems facing mankind. They are doing and will continue to do everything they can to ensure that the International Peace Year 1986 brings about a real breakthrough towards a better and more secure world.

VI

Particular attention at the meeting was devoted to the questions of strengthening the unity, cohesion and defensive alliance of the Warsaw Treaty member States and of developing their co-operation in every field. They stressed the importance of increasingly active co-operation in international questions, in the elaboration and implementation of their co-ordinated foreign policy course, which is aimed at guaranteeing the security of peoples, removing the danger of nuclear war, promoting disarmament and strengthening world peace.

The States participating in the meeting reconfirmed their unchanged position on the simultaneous dissolution of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO.

The participants in the meeting pronounced themselves in favour of further expanding exchanges of experiences in socialist construction together with a wide-ranging mutual acquaintance with one another's affairs and problems and of

intensively utilizing the mass media for this purpose. They underlined the importance of increasing the efficiency of economic and scientific-technical relations and cultural exchanges, of widening contacts between working collectives and social communities and local and touristic relations, and of deepening co-operation in other areas. The States represented at the meeting reaffirmed that they are ready to actively develop their relations and many-sided co-operation with all the other socialist States for the benefit of the struggle for peace and socialism and against imperialism.

The meeting positively evaluated the work done by the Committee of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and the Committee of Ministers of national defense in the period since the previous meeting of the Political Consultative Committee and defined their future tasks.

The Political Consultative Committee adopted a resolution based on the report of the Commander-in-Chief of the united armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty member States on the practical work of the high command.

It was agreed that the Hungarian People's Republic, as host to the meeting, would distribute the adopted appeal and the present communiqué.

The next meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member States will be held in Berlin, the capital of the German Democratic Republic. State Secretary Herbert Krolikowski, representative of the German Democratic Republic, was appointed General Secretary of the Political Consultative Committee for the next period.

The meeting was characterized by an atmosphere of friendship and comradely co-operation and by the identity of views on all the questions discussed.

ANNEX II

Appeal by the States members of the Warsaw Treaty Organization to the States members of NATO and to all European countries for a programme of the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe

The Warsaw Treaty member States, being aware of their responsibility to their respective peoples and to mankind for the peace of Europe and the world at large and seeking a radical change for the better in the current complicated international situation, are of the view that now, more than ever, there is a need for taking resolute action and concrete measures aimed at ending the arms race, proceeding to effective disarmament and averting the danger of war.

They support the programme proposed by the Soviet Union for the complete and comprehensive liquidation of nuclear and other types of weapons of mass destruction by the end of this century. They are convinced that the cessation of nuclear testing, the achievement of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of the extension of the arms race to outer space, a ban on and the liquidation of chemical weapons and other disarmament measures would be conducive to bringing about a more secure world for the peoples of Europe and the entire globe.

The allied States profess a complex approach to disarmament problems and that the liquidation of weapons of mass destruction be supported by significant cuts in armed forces and conventional armaments. Along with making Europe free of nuclear weapons, the problem of the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments is acquiring an ever greater significance for the present and future of the European continent. It is on this continent that the two largest groupings of armed forces equipped with the most up-to-date armaments face each other and the destructive power of some systems of conventional armaments is growing equal to that of weapons of mass destruction. The allied States seek to ensure that concrete nuclear disarmament measures and cuts in conventional armaments and armed forces are followed by appropriate reductions in the military spending of States.

Guided by these considerations, the Warsaw Treaty member States present these concrete proposals to all the other European States, to the United States of America and Canada. These proposals constitute a significant supplement to the programme for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, but at the same time bear an independent character, and their realization would substantially reduce the danger of war in Europe.

I

The Warsaw Treaty member States propose a substantial reduction in the land and tactical air forces of European States and in the corresponding forces of the United States and Canada stationed in Europe. Simultaneously with conventional armaments, tactical nuclear weapons with a range of up to 1,000 kilometres should also be reduced.

The geographical zone of reduction includes the whole territory of Europe, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Urals.

They propose that the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe be carried out gradually at agreed times, with the military balance maintained at ever lower levels and without jeopardizing the security of any of the parties. In addition, parallel to the troops under reduction their armaments and equipment inclusive of nuclear means would also be dismantled.

As a first step, a one-time mutual reduction is proposed to be carried out in such a way that the troop strength of the countries belonging to the opposing military-political alliances be cut by 100,000-150,000 troops on each side within a year or two. Cuts in tactical air forces as part of these measures would be of great significance. Immediately afterwards, given the willingness of the NATO countries to act likewise, the Warsaw Treaty member States are ready to carry out further significant reduction, as a result of which the land forces and tactical air forces of both military alliances in Europe would, by the early 1990s, be reduced by some 25 per cent as compared with present levels. Such reductions would effect more than half a million troops on each side, thus the opposing armed forces in Europe would be reduced by over one million troops.

The allied socialist States stand for continuing the process of reductions in the armed forces and armaments of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization. Significant reductions in the armed forces and armaments of the two alliances would make it possible for all the other European countries to join this process.

They propose that the components of armed forces to be reduced be demobilized in the form of equivalent larger units, units and subunits, together with their troop arms and equipment. Troops would be discharged in accordance with established procedures in the given State.

Armaments and equipment subject to reduction could be destroyed or stored on national territories in accordance with agreed procedures. Nuclear warheads should be destroyed. Certain types of military equipment could, subject to agreement, be transferred for peaceful purposes.

Funds becoming available as a result of appropriate reductions in armed forces and conventional armaments cannot be allocated to the creation of new types of weapons or to other military purposes; they should be used for the needs of economic and social development.

II

The Warsaw Treaty member States propose to work out such a system of reductions in armed forces and conventional armaments under which the process of reduction would result in a lessening of the danger of surprise attack and which would contribute to the consolidation of strategic stability on the European continent. With this end in view, they propose to come to agreement at the very beginning of the process on a significant reduction in the tactical air forces of the two military-political alliances in Europe and on lowering the level of the concentration of troops along the lines of contact between the two alliances.

For the same purpose, supplementary measures would be elaborated and implemented that would be suitable for strengthening the conviction of the countries of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO and the other States of Europe that surprise offensive operations would not be launched against them.

They plan to reach agreement on limiting the number and size of larger military exercises and on exchanging more detailed information about the size of forces and equipment regrouped to Europe from other regions for the period of military exercises and on other measures facilitating the increase of mutual trust.

The implementation of measures like the establishment of nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zones on the European continent, gradual reduction in the military activity of the two military alliances, the establishment of co-operation among their member States on questions of arms reduction and disarmament would facilitate the strengthening of confidence, the creation of more favourable conditions for the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Europe.

III

The reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments would take place accompanied by reliable and effective verification through national technical means and international procedures including on-site inspection.

They propose to organize, together with measures of verification for the process of reduction, the observation of the military activities of troops remaining after reductions.

Appropriate forms of verification would be applied concerning measures to strengthen mutual confidence and implemented in harmony with the agreements.

For purposes of verification the parties will exchange, at an agreed date, data on the total troop strengths of their land forces and tactical strike air forces stationed in the zone of reduction and separately on their components to be reduced and on those not affected by the reduction. They will exchange information concerning the designation of the formations to be dismantled, their troop strength and location, and the quantity of their main types of weapons agreed upon. The parties would notify each other of the beginning and completion of the reduction.

For purposes of verification, an international consultative committee will be formed with the participation of representatives of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization as well as of interested neutral and non-aligned and other countries of Europe.

On-site inspection of the reduction of armed forces and of the destruction or stockpiling of armaments could be carried out, if necessary, with the involvement of representatives of the international consultative committee. For purposes of such supervision posts of control, composed of representatives of the international consultative committee, would be set up at major railway centres, airports and harbours.

The present proposals for the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe could be the subject of concrete discussion in the second stage of the conference on confidence- and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe.

At the same time, keeping in mind the pressing urgency of taking measures to lower the level of military confrontation in Europe, the Warsaw Treaty member States would consider it possible to proceed without delay to explore the proposals presented here. To this end, they deem it possible to convene a special forum with the participation of the European States as well as the United States and Canada.

They are also prepared to widen the framework of the Vienna negotiations on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe through the inclusion of other European States and the corresponding modification of the terms of reference of those negotiations.

While expressing their readiness to make use of all possible channels and for mutually lowering the level of military confrontation on an all-European scale, they reaffirm their interest in reducing armaments and armed forces in Central Europe and come out once again for a successful conclusion of the first stage of the Stockholm conference.

In terms of the assessment of the real intentions of military-political groupings and individual States the question of military doctrines is no less important.

The mutual suspicion and distrust accumulated over many years must be dispelled; the two sides must be thoroughly acquainted with each other's problems in this regard too. For the sake of European and world security the military concepts and doctrines of military alliances must be of a defensive character.

The Warsaw Treaty member States declare with full responsibility that they will never, under any circumstances, initiate military actions against any State, whether in Europe or in another region of the world, if they themselves are not victims of aggression. Their proposals stem from their consistent policy aimed at the elimination of the military threat, the creation of a stable and secure world, from the defensive character of their military doctrine that presupposes the maintenance of armed forces at the lowest possible level and the reduction of military capabilities to a level indispensable for defense.

The member States of the Warsaw Treaty Organization were guided by the same peaceful intentions when they presented their proposal for the simultaneous dissolution of the two military alliances.

The member States of NATO also profess the defensive nature of their alliance. Consequently there can be no obstacle to the mutual and significant reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe.

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In presenting this appeal, the Warsaw Treaty member States set no preliminary conditions for starting the objective discussion of the proposals contained therein.

They are ready to consider, in a creative spirit, other relevant proposals formulated either by the NATO member States, by the neutral and non-aligned or the other States of Europe.
