

# CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

CD/876

31 October 1988

Original: ENGLISH

---

LETTER DATED 31 OCTOBER 1988 ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC TRANSMITTING THE TEXT OF THE COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON THE SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE STATES PARTIES TO THE WARSAW TREATY HELD IN BUDAPEST ON 28-29 OCTOBER, 1988 AND THE STATEMENT ADOPTED BY THE SESSION ON CONFIDENCE- AND SECURITY-BUILDING MEASURES AND DISARMAMENT IN EUROPE

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the Communiqué issued on the Session of the Committee of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty held in Budapest on 28-29 October 1988 and the Statement adopted by the Session on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

I would be grateful if you could arrange for the circulation of the Communiqué and the Statement as official documents of the Conference on Disarmament.

(Signed) István VARGA  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative

COMMUNIQUE

on the Meeting of the Committee of Ministers for  
Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Treaty

The Committee of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Treaty on Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance held its regular meeting in Budapest, on 28 and 29 October 1988.

The meeting was attended by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Bulgarian People's Republic, Petar Mladenov, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Jaromir Johanes, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic, Tadeusz Olechowski, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, Peter Varkonyi, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic, Oskar Fischer, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Ioan Totu and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Eduard Shevardnadze.

The Ministers reviewed current developments in European and international situations. They stated that the assessments of the international situation and its perspectives voiced at this year's Warsaw meeting of the Political Consultative Committee are still valid today. The States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty will make every possible effort to bring about a real change in world politics towards strengthening peace, disarmament - nuclear disarmament in particular - and extensive mutually beneficial co-operation, on the basis of respect for equal rights, independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and all other generally recognized principles and norms of international law.

They expressed their readiness to pursue dialogue with every State and with every political and social force to achieve this objective.

On the basis of the inviolability of frontiers and existing territorial and political realities, the meeting devoted particular attention to issues related to strengthening peace and co-operation in Europe. The participants re-emphasized their countries' endeavours for an early conclusion of the Vienna Follow-up Meeting of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe with substantial results. This would create the conditions for starting negotiations as early as 1988 on the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments and on confidence- and security-building measures in Europe, and would give impetus to the expansion of co-operation in the economic, trade, scientific, and technological spheres, in the fields of ecological security, and humanitarian issues, as well as to the enforcement of human rights.

A statement on confidence- and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe was adopted at the meeting.

The ministers noted that developments in settling regional conflicts have a favourable influence on the international situation.

The participants at the meeting expressed their firm determination to develop and deepen co-operation on international issues among the allied socialist countries.

The meeting of the Committee of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs was conducted in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely co-operation.

The next meeting will be held in Berlin.

## STATEMENT

on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and  
Disarmament in Europe

The States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty believe that confidence- and security-building measures can facilitate, as significant means and stimulating factors, the reduction of military threat and the achievement of real disarmament, as well as the strengthening of peace and stability in relations among nations.

From the point of view of improving the political atmosphere the importance of measures adopted at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe in September 1986 is becoming apparent to the extent of their implementation. The Stockholm Document demonstrates that important security issues can be solved by political will and mutual efforts by all interested States in the spirit of the new thinking. The resumption of the work of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe and the further implementation of the Stockholm Document and its provisions broadens the perspectives for negotiations concerning both more significant confidence- and security-building measures and the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe.

Further improvements of confidence- and security-building measures on the European continent is of particular significance today when the 23 States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty and NATO are preparing to enter into negotiations of unique scope and importance on armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals. In the view of the allied socialist countries military confidence- and security-building measures and efforts towards the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments are interrelated. Further steps in the field of confidence- and security-building measures facilitate progress towards the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe and the solution of other disarmament issues, which in turn would create favourable conditions to increased confidence.

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty believe that the negotiations on confidence- and security-building measures in Europe should be continued as early as 1988. In order to reduce military confrontation and the risk of an armed conflict in Europe, to reduce and avert the danger of a surprise attack and to enhance mutual security, to lend a strictly defensive character to military activities and to increase their openness and predictability as well as to promote the implementation of disarmament measures, the negotiations should make it possible that the measures elaborated ultimately cover the activity of all elements of armed forces (ground, air and naval forces) of the States participating in the process of security and co-operation in Europe (CSCE). The creation, on an equal basis, of mechanisms and procedures for contacts and consultations would also serve these objectives.

Confidence- and security-building measures should be applied to all the military activities of the participating States that affect European security, or which constitute part of military actions taking place within the boundaries of Europe. These measures should be substantial, militarily effective and politically binding.

The military confidence- and security-building measures should be worked out and introduced gradually, taking into account the military and geographical realities in Europe and the level of mutual understanding among States.

Being an important element of the all-European process, the negotiations should be conducted on the basis of the Madrid Mandate including the objectives, the principles, the subject of negotiations, the zone of application of confidence- and security-building measures, the rules of procedure contained in the mandate, and should be in accordance with the concluding document of the Vienna Follow-up Meeting.

It would be expedient to continue efforts at the negotiations, to develop and expand the existing confidence- and security-building measures, and a new set of measures could also be worked out on the basis of proposals by the participating States.

Agreements to be reached in the course of the negotiations by the 23 and the 35 States respectively should be in harmony with each other and should complement and reinforce each other.

In the view of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty a new generation of confidence- and security-building measures could be worked out in the following main directions:

1. Constraining measures

These measures would apply to the size and number of simultaneous military exercise, the duration and frequency of military exercise, ban large-scale military exercise and restrict the redeployment of troops and technical equipment. Moreover, they would envisage the limitation of the number of combat-ready (alertness) military exercise and the number of troops engaged; they would affect the series of large-scale military exercise constituting a unified military exercise by concept, and would also envisage restraint on military activities in the vicinity of borders of the participating States.

2. New confidence- and security-building measures

These would include prior notification of independent activities by air and naval forces, invitation of observers according to appropriate parameters, inspection of such activities and agreement on restricting measures, modalities of exchange of annual calendars of such activities; extension of confidence- and security-building measures to the territories of all the countries participating in the CSCE process; creation of zones of confidence and security in Europe and the adjoining seas and oceans; and also the possibility of working out such confidence- and security-building measures that envisage more stringent régimes on the basis of the closeness to lines of contact between the military-political alliances or other States. Measures to avoid incidents on seas and oceans adjoining Europe and in the airspace thereof would also be co-ordinated.

Different aspects of military doctrines could be discussed and compared in the course of or in connection with the negotiations. Issues related to a freeze on and reduction of military budgets could also be explored.

The States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty believe that the establishment of a European Centre for reducing military threat and preventing surprise attack would signify a qualitatively new step in reinforcing mutual confidence. The task of such a centre would be to exchange information and maintaining contacts as well as to hold consultations primarily for the operative settlement of events which give rise to concern or suspicion.

3. Measures to increase the openness and predictability of military activities: inspection, exchange of information and consultations

These measures would cover regular exchange of data on armed forces and their activities, including forces deployed at military bases around Europe; exchange of information on the structure and substance of military budgets; refraining from new military bases on the territories of foreign States; setting-up observation posts at co-ordinated sites (points) within the zone of application of confidence- and security-building measures; creation of special operative communication links between the interested countries; improving conditions for inspection and working opportunities for observers; the use of the latest technical equipment; developing relations between political and military representatives of the participating States and broadening the present practice of exchange of military-diplomatic representations and military delegations.

Other measures promoting mutual understanding and enhancing confidence and security could also be adopted.

x x x

The ideas and proposals by the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty concerning confidence- and security-building measures are based on the defensive nature of their military doctrine. Their implementation is meant to make the military potentials of the participating States become strictly defensive in nature.

In connection with this, the States represented at the meeting stand for the elimination of military bases on foreign territories and reaffirm their position concerning the simultaneous dissolution of the military-political alliances.

In the opinion of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, the convening of an all-European summit meeting to explore issues concerning the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe, with the participation of the United States and Canada, would also contribute to the elaboration and implementation of new confidence- and security-building measures.

The States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty are ready to study other possible proposals aiming to enhance mutual confidence and security and to accelerate the process of disarmament in Europe.