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Items 58, 61, 62, 63 (d), 63 (e), 63 (f),  
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72 and 73 of the preliminary list\*

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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 of the  
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 1989 (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. Bessmertnykh, 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 and on 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 types 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 endeavours 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 Organization 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 destabilizing 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, modernization 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 modernization 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 modernize 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 recognized 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 revanchism, 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 menace 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.

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