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

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-first year

Letter dated 2 April 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Poland
to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward herewith the text of the **communiqué** of the Meeting of the Committee of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty, held at Warsaw on 19 and 20 March 1986.

I would be grateful if you could arrange the **circulation** of the text of the **communiqué** as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 70 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dr. Eugeniusz NOWORYTA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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ANNEX

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

On March 19-20, 1966, a subsequent meeting of the **Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the States-Parties to the Warsaw Treaty on Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance** was held in Warsaw.

The Meeting was attended by: Minister of Foreign Affairs of the **Bulgarian People's Republic** Peter Mladenov, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Bohuslav Činloupek, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the **German Democratic Republic** Oscar Fisher, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic **Marian Orzechowski**, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of **Romania** Ilie Vaduva, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the **Hungarian People's Republic** Peter Varkonyi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the **Union of Socialist Soviet Republics** Eduard Shevardnadze.

1 **The** Ministers exchanged views on the situation in Europe against the background of the overall state of international relations and perspectives of their future development. They noted that international situation remains strained and dangerous. Concern was expressed over the escalation of the arms race, particularly the nuclear one, and over actions undertaken for its extension into outer space. The USA and its NATO

allies are pressing for the arms race in all directions. Much concern is generated by the unceasing deployment of American intermediate range missiles in a number of States of Western Europe. The imperialist power politics and interference in internal affairs of other States is perpetuated. It all increases the danger of a global nuclear catastrophe threatening destruction of life on Earth.

At the same time, owing to active and consistent efforts of Socialist States and all peace forces, realistic hope has emerged for a turn for the better in international situation, the confidence of peoples in a peaceful future has gained strength.

The Ministers emphasized that the peaceful proposals voiced at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the States-Parties to the Warsaw Treaty held in Sofia in October 1985, are aimed at addressing the most urgent, fundamental goal of modern times - elimination of the threat of nuclear war, halting the arms race, particularly the nuclear one, and transition to disarmament. The consistent peaceful policy of the States-Parties to the Warsaw Treaty creates realistic possibilities for the attainment of these goals and for a constructive dialogue on the most topical and pressing problems of international relations.

The Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva created premises for the transition from the present state of confrontation to normalization of relations between the USSR and USA, for the amelioration of international situation.

By joint, dynamic and sustained effort of Governments and peoples **and** all realistic-minded forces it is possible to ensure a change for the better in European and global affairs and for a return to the **policy** of detente **and** constructive co-operation,

The States represented at the meeting fully **support** the programme of total abolition of **all** stockpiles of nuclear and chemical weapons before the end of this century, and banning space **strike** weapons, as **laid down** in the Statement of the **CPSU CC** Secretary General of January 15, 1986. Underlining the major importance of this programme, at the **same** time they express their resolute will to spare no efforts for its implementation, It would eliminate the threat for mankind, lead to essential improvement of international situation, create possibilities for the elimination of mass destruction weapons once **and** forever.

The **States-Parties** to the Warsaw Treaty address to NATO member-States, **above all** to the USA, **Great Britain** and France, a resolute appeal for showing realism and responsibility in order to come - taking into consideration the interests of both sides and all other States - to agreements on radical **reduction of nuclear weapons** and their subsequent elimination as well as prevention of the arms **race** in outer space.

The abolishment of mass-destruction weapons should be **accompanied** by relevant reductions in conventional armaments and armed forces. The States represented at the meeting **reconfirmed** their principle **p. sition** and proposals concerning **disarmament**, consolidation of peace and **international security**. They voice

in favour of strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security as well as military **balance** at the lowest possible level,

It was emphasized that at the approaching Soviet-American **summit** meeting attention should be focused on matters **related** to the reaching of concrete **agreements** on discontinuing **the** arms race, particularly the nuclear one, on Earth and on **preventing it** in outer space. At the summit **meeting** agreements could be reached on at least banning nuclear weapons **tests**, and eliminating American and Soviet intermediate range missiles from Europe.

At the meeting the necessity was emphasized of strict observance by all States of the **principle** of respect of **national independence** and sovereignty, non-use of force or the **threat** to use force, inviolability of frontiers and territorial integrity, peaceful settlement of disputes, non **interference** in internal affairs, equal rights **and** other generally **recognized** standards of international relations ,

2. The States-Parties to the Warsaw Treaty resolutely voice against further stockpiling of nuclear **weapons** in Europe, in favour of **freeing** the continent from nuclear weapons, both **intermediate** range and tactical ones. They voice in favour of total **elimination** of Soviet and US **intermediate** range missiles, both ballistic and cruise from Europe as the first **step along** this way. The **realization** of such move requires the USA to assume the obligation not to transfer **their strategic** and intermediate

range missiles to other States, and Great Britain and France not to build up their nuclear armaments. In the conditions of total elimination of American intermediate range missiles from Europe, it will be no longer necessary to maintain the presence of Soviet extended range operational- tactical missiles in those States where they have been deployed.

The participants in the meeting believe that the creation of nuclear free zones in various parts of the continent would be a useful step toward the freeing of Europe from nuclear weapons. They support proposals for the creation of such zones in Northern Europe and in the Balkans, as well as the creation of 'a nuclear-free corridor along the divide between NATO and Warsaw Treaty States in Central Europe.

The States represented at the meeting voice in favour of the total freeing of the European continent from chemical weapons. In this context, they support the proposals of GDR, Czechoslovakia as well as Bulgaria and Romania to create in Central Europe and in the Balkans respectively, chemical weapons-free zones.

The Ministers are of the opinion that it is necessary to intensify the Vienna negotiations on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe in order to reach, as soon as possible, mutually acceptable agreements. The proposals submitted on February 20, 1986 by the allied Socialist States directly involved in the negotiations, are conducive to approxima-

lion of positions. **Hope** was expressed that the proposals would evoke **positive** response.

The State-Parties to the Warsaw Treaty voice in . favour of uninterrupted continuation of the CSCE process, consolidation of security and growth of co-operation in Europe.

Following the discussion on the situation at the **Stockholm Conference** on confidence building measures, security and disarmament in Europe, the Ministers are of the opinion . that its work should be accelerated in order to end the first stage with **the** adoption of a meaningful final document, to be submitted **to** the **Vienna** meeting of representatives of the States -participants in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe.

The Ministers expect that the approaching **Bern meeting of experts** representing CSCE member-States on contacts between **people, institutions** and organizations, will be conducted in constructive atmosphere. It was declared that Socialist States would continue to consistently act to fully ensure, in observance of the sovereignty of States, human rights in all spheres, in particular the right to life in peace and freedom.

, Views and information **were** exchanged on the course of **preparations** to the successive meeting of representatives of the **States** participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation In Europe to be held this autumn in **Vienna**. The meeting is expected

to make a substantial) contribution to the amelioration of political climate and restoration of detente in Europe and worldwide, to the conclusion of an agreement on new serious steps towards the lowering of the level of military confrontation on the European continent, to the expansion of co-operation among European States. The necessity was emphasized to develop cooperation in economy, science and technology and to strengthen confidence in economic relations.

By opening the Vienna meeting at the level of foreign ministers an appropriate political impulse would be provided.

Following a detailed review of the problems of consolidation of peace and security, and promotion of co-operation in the European continent, the Ministers again firmly declared that inviolability of frontiers and respect for territorial and political realities shaped as a result of the World War II and the post war development is a pre-condition for maintaining peace and security in Europe. They denounced the dangerous activities of revisionist forces, especially in the Federal Republic of Germany, stressing that revisionism and the support for it, wherever it be, is **detrimental** to mutual understanding among European nations, and carries in itself a threat of the outbreak of **war.conflict**.

3. The Ministers stressed the significance of accelerating **work** at the Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear and outer, **space** armaments in order to provide a practical solution to the problem of preventing the arms race in outer space and halting it on Earth, and through negotiations to produce meaningful results for the benefit of all nations. They extend

their support to the constructive negotiating position of the Soviet Union, aimed at this goal.

At the meeting **the** need was stressed to prevent the spread of arms race into outer space which should be used 'only for peaceful purposes and to the benefit of mankind. The maintenance of peace in outer space is an **indispensible** condition of the **realization** of extensive reductions and elimination of nuclear weapons, It was indicated that the authors of the programme of militarization of outer **space and those** who join its realization assume grave responsibility. They also indicated the threat entailed by the **implementation** of the plans designed in **some** West European States, such as the so called "European **defence initiative**",

The States-Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, noting an **urgent** need of halting nuclear **weapons** tests **and** its importance as a measure to ameliorate the international climate and a step along the road to elimination of nuclear weapons, address an **appeal** to the USA to halt all nuclear explosions. **The** participants in the meeting welcomed the statement made by the USSR that it would not carry out nuclear explosions also after the expiration of the unilateral moratorium on March **31, 1986** until the first nuclear explosion performed by the USA. They stressed that no effort **should** be spared to reach agreement on the ban on **all** the nuclear tests, **They** have voiced in favour of an **immediate** commencement of bilateral Soviet - American or the resumption of **tri-partite** talks - with the participation of **Great Britain** - on a total and **universal** ban on nuclear weapons tests and conducting of **multilateral** talks on this **matter** in the framework

of the Geneva Disarmament' Conference. They agreed to the proposal of the non-aligned States to hold consultations on expanding the ban in the 1963 Moscow Treaty on nuclear weapons tests in the, atmosphere, outer space and under water to include underground tests not included in the Treaty.

States-Parties to the Warsaw Treaty maintain that total elimination, still in this century, of chemical weapons together with its industrial production base is fully feasible. It is necessary to step up negotiations on the conclusion of an international convention on chemical weapons ban and destruction of its stockpiles. They are also speaking in favour of reaching agreement, on a multilateral plane, on non-transfer of chemical weapons to anyone and on their non-deployment on the territory of other states. States represented at the meeting, while conforming to those principles in their own policies, call upon the NATO States to display similar restraint.

They voice for a ban on the development of non-nuclear weapons based on new sophisticated physical principles, which in terms of their strike capability are close to the mass annihilation weapons.

States represented at the meeting confirmed their position with respect to non-increase and reduction of military spending by States, above all by those with huge military potential.

The States are guided by the need of effective control in **all the** spheres pertaining to limitation and reduction of armaments and disarmament, a control which should meet the scope and character of obligations undertaken by the Parties,

Participants in the meeting favour the idea that each step taken for the limitation of armaments and disarmament should bring about not only increased **security** but also allow to devote more means for the improvement of living standards of the people and elimination of the economic backwardness in many States. This issue **should receive a** place of priority at the **forthcoming** international conference on disarmament and development in Paris,

The Ministers confirmed the **position** of their States with respect to the **simultaneous** dissolution of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, and as a first **step** - liquidation of their military organizations. **States-Parties** to the Warsaw Treaty are still ready to commence talks with NATO member-States in order to reach an appropriate agreement, starting with the question of mutual limitation of military activities.

They are renewing their proposal to conclude an **agreement** on mutual **non-use** of military force and to maintain peaceful **relations**, open also for all the **European** and other interested States.

4. The Ministers stressed the need to put an end to the imperialist policy of force and interference in internal affairs of other States and its signs in the form of acts of aggression, State terrorism, hostile campaigns designed to discredit policies pursued by other States, and use of restrictions in economic relations.

Socialist States represented at the meeting confirmed their resolute will to struggle for a strict observance of the right of all nations to independent determination of their fate. They are still ready to actively co-operate, in the solution of conflicts and disputes between States by peaceful means, through negotiations.

Participants in the meeting underlined the important role of the movement of non-aligned States as the influential force in the international arena and its contribution to the maintenance and consolidation of the world peace, to the anti-imperialist struggle for the elimination of racism, neo-colonialism and economic discrimination, to the development of equitable international political and economic co-operation.

It is an urgent task to establish the New International Economic Order, to eliminate economic backwardness, to solve the problem of indebtedness of States in a fair way. Concrete, substantial talks in the framework of the UN with the participation of all the States, to provide a global solution to major international economic problems would be conducive to this end.

States-Parties to the Warsaw Treaty voice in favour of convening the world forum in future, on which a comprehensive discussion could be held on problems of economic security, establishment of the New International Economic Order, promotion of trade, scientific and technological co-operation as well as the elimination of all the burdens hampering international economic relations.

5. The Ministers stressed that in the existing complicated international situation particular importance should be focused on constant strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the States-Parties to the Warsaw Treaty. States represented at the meeting once again confirmed the importance of their alliance for the ensurance of their security and peaceful development, for the consolidation of peace in Europe and in the world at large. They will continue to closely collaborate in international affairs, in working out and implementation of the agreed policy of peace, security and international co-operation.

The Ministers stressed the importance to develop mutual economic ties, deepen and improve co-operation within CMEA, realize as soon as possible the comprehensive programme of scientific and technological progress needed for a successful implementation of the socio-economic development plans, for strengthening of the international status of Socialist States and for the attainment of the objectives of their peaceful foreign policy.

States represented at the meeting voice in favour of a **constructive** co-operation with governments, parties, social **organizations** and movements which express concern over the fate of peace on Earth, with all peoples, in order to establish a common system of international security, to consolidate the principle of **peaceful co-existence** in inter-State relations. They **stress** that **today**, the security of States is, **above** all, a political issue whose solution **can be** attained only by political means.

States-Parties to the Warsaw Treaty shall do their **best** so that the year 1986 proclaimed by the United Nations **Organization as** the International Year of **Peace**, bring **about real changes for** the better in the European **and** world **issues**.

The Meeting of the Committee of Ministers of **Foreign Affairs was** conducted in the **atmosphere** of friendship and fraternal co-operation. It was **decided that** the next meeting will be held in Huchorest.
