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and (m), 66 (g), (i) and (j), 69, 71,  
72, 73 and 83 (b), (f) and (i) of the  
preliminary list\***

**PREVENTION OF AN ARMS RACE IN OUTER SPACE**

**REDUCTION OF MILITARY BUDGETS**

**CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS**

**GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT: CONVENTIONAL DISARMAMENT**

**GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT: NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT**

**GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT: OBJECTIVE INFORMATION  
ON MILITARY MATTERS**

**GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT: NAVAL ARMAMENTS AND DISARMAMENT**

**GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT: CONVENTIONAL DISARMAMENT  
ON A REGIONAL SCALE**

**REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS  
ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION:  
NON-USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND PREVENTION OF NUCLEAR WAR**

**REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS  
ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION:  
CESSATION OF THE NUCLEAR-ARMS RACE AND NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT**

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REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS  
ADOPTED BY THE **GENERAL ASSEMBLY** AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION1  
PREVENTION OF NUCLEAR WAR

**COMPLIANCE WITH ARMS LIMITATION AND DISARMAMENT AGREEMENTS**

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

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION;  
TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION;  
ENVIRONMENT

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION;  
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

Letter dated 24 May 1989 from the Permanent Representative  
of Romania to the United Nations addressed to the  
Secretary-General

I have the honour, upon instructions from my Government, to transmit to you herewith the Appeal of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty to the Member States of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

I should be most grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under items 58, 61, 62, 63 (d), (e), (f), (j) and (m), 66 (g), (i) and (j), 69, 71, 72, 73 and 83 (b), (f) and (i) of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Petre TĂNĂSIE  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Appeal of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty to the  
Member States of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation

The States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty - the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Hungarian People's Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics - appeal to the member States of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, on the eve of their high-level meeting, to assess the new realities of the contemporary world and to make use of the opportunities emerging at present in order to eliminate completely the consequences of the "cold war" in Europe and in the world.

Post-war European history has been built not without difficulties for us all. The co-operation that characterized the years of the Second World War in the struggle against fascism and for the freedom and independence of peoples was replaced by a trend of confrontation. As a result, the two military and political alliances were established. An accelerated accumulation of increasingly sophisticated and destructive armaments took place.

The past decades have clearly demonstrated that such a situation undermines the security of the whole of Europe and increases the risk of a nuclear conflict. This conclusion has led to the emergence of the all-European process, with the participation of the European States, the United States of America and Canada. Its purpose is the elimination of military confrontation and the strengthening of security by joint efforts, through dialogue, mutual understanding and mutually beneficial co-operation, on the basis of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and the other principles of the Helsinki Final Act, of the unanimously accepted rules of international law,

The conclusion of the Soviet-American agreements on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles, and the progress that has been made in the process of strengthening peace and solving a number of regional conflicts have created favourable conditions for the development of co-operation among States and peoples. The international situation, however, continues to be complex and contradictory and no radical change for the better has yet come about.

Wishing to do away with the present division of Europe into opposing military blocs, the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty declare that they are in favour of the simultaneous liquidation of the two military and political alliances and, as a first step, of the dismantling of their military structures. Acting towards this end, the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty and the member States of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization could combine their efforts in order to identify avenues conducive to the renunciation of military confrontation, the development of co-operation among States, irrespective of their membership of one alliance or another, and the building of a Europe of peace and co-operation with full respect for existing territorial and political realities.

The States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty believe that the realities of the contemporary world require a new outlook of security. This should be a mutual and undivided security based on a permanent lessening of military confrontation and the reduction of armaments up to the total removal of the danger of a new war, through the actual liquidation of the means and potentials of conducting it. The disarmament process, which ensures confidence-building, must cover the entire complex of the armed forces, infantry, air force and navy, and all armaments - conventional, nuclear and chemical - ready to be used in a European contingency. That will pave the way for progress towards true military and political stability.

The Vienna negotiations on conventional armed forces, security and confidence-building in Europe are called upon to play a decisive part in this process. They will provide the framework for the solution of a number of fundamental issues, such as the reduction of armed forces down to the defence level, the examination of military doctrines and of their technical and material components, the mutual renunciation of stereotypes and distorted assertions, and the establishment of a mechanism for constructive co-operation,

The States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty recall their proposals intended to bring about a substantial reduction in armed forces and conventional armaments, and, accordingly, in military expenditures,

The States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty endorse the supplementary proposals, advanced by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at the Vienna negotiations, regarding the radical reduction of the armaments and armed forces of the two alliances by 1996-1997.

The States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty reaffirm their proposals to undertake measures at regional level with a view to lessening the possibilities of a surprise attack, building confidence and strengthening security in various zones of Europe.

They believe it is necessary for the dialogue on disarmament also to cover all the means of warfare that have been omitted so far. In that connection, the allied States reiterate their proposal that separate negotiations be held on tactical nuclear armaments and that special consultations be started without further delay for the preparation thereof. They support the decision of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics regarding the unilateral withdrawal, in 1989, of 500 tactical nuclear warheads from the territory of the allied States to its own territory, as well as its expressed readiness to withdraw all nuclear warheads from the territory of its allies from 1989 to 1991, provided the United States undertake a similar step in return.

It is time for the framework of negotiations to be enlarged to cover navies and their weaponry; starting with their inclusion among the confidence-building measures.

At the same time, it is important not to take steps that would further complicate the negotiation process or give fresh impetus to the arms race on various pretexts, including modernization.

The multilateral development of co-operation in other areas of inter-State relationship would also contribute to building confidence among States and mutually strengthening their security. The creation of favourable conditions for the development of co-operation in such areas as economy, trade, science and technology, environment, humanitarian situations and human rights, while respecting the sovereignty of States and non-interference in their internal affairs, would be in the interests of both Europe and the world as a whole.

An important factor contributing to a healthier international situation would be the mutual understanding by the countries belonging to the two alliances that they should exercise restraint with respect to regional conflicts, first of all by renouncing acts liable to worsen the situation even further. They could work together in order to identify solutions to conflicts. There is an increased need for joint efforts to set limits to trade in armaments. Another important task would be to safeguard the security of sea and air trade lanes, by lessening the concentration and limiting the activity of navies and air forces in the respective areas. There is a need for closer co-operation and co-ordinated efforts in fighting international terrorism and the drug trade.

Military links, such as exchanges of information with respect to proposals and initiatives, consideration of military budget reductions and related matters, the examination of military doctrines and exchange of visits by military delegations, would play an important role in eliminating mistrust between the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty and the members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty suggest to the member States of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization that they establish relations of political dialogue, as well as contacts between the representatives of the two alliances.

The States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty express their readiness to examine most carefully the counterproposals of the member States of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization with a view to encouraging the positive trends that have started taking shape in the relations between States. They call on the latter to act together in order to ensure a more dynamic development and general prosperity, against a background of independence, stability and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

91

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