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### LAUNCHING OF GLOBAL NEGOTIATIONS ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

### GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

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

### DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

#### Letter dated 22 June 1984 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

As the representative of the country organizing the high-level Economic Conference of the member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), held in Moscow from 12 to 14 June 1984, I have the honour to transmit herewith the texts of the Statement on basic lines for further developing and intensifying economic, scientific and technical co-operation among the member countries of CMEA (see annex I) and of the Declaration of the member countries of CMEA entitled "Maintenance of peace and international economic co-operation" (see annex II).

I would request you, Sir, to circulate the texts of the Statement and the Declaration as an official document of the General Assembly under items 38, 65, 68 and 80 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) O. TROYANOVSKY

\* A/39/50.

## ANNEX I

### STATEMENT ON BASIC LINES FOR FURTHER DEVELOPING AND INTENSIFYING ECONOMIC, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AMONG THE MEMBER COUNTRIES OF CMEA

The leaders of the communist and workers' parties and the heads of Government who took part in the high-level Economic Conference of the member countries of CMEA discussed the main questions relating to the present stage of, and future prospects for, economic development and co-operation among their countries, and reached unanimous agreement that it was both necessary and timely to further expand the scale and raise the effectiveness of such co-operation.

The participants in the Conference noted that, in the 1970s, following the twenty-third (special) session of CMEA, which was held in 1969 at the highest level, the countries of the socialist community have, as a result of the selfless labour of the people under the leadership of the communist and workers' parties, substantially strengthened their economic, scientific and technical potential, carried out major social programmes and secured a steady growth in the prosperity of the people and the further development of science, education, culture, health care and social security. The interaction among the fraternal parties and States has become deeper and more varied. This has made for significant successes in the building of socialism and communism.

The experience and practice of the member countries of CMEA convincingly demonstrates the radical advantages that socialism possesses over capitalism, such as social and national equality, systematic economic development, the ideological unity of society, belief in the future, constant concern about people and the all-round development of the personality. On this basis, the socialist way of life is being enriched, the political system of socialism developed, and socialist democracy, which genuinely guarantees people the broadest rights and freedoms, improved.

The economic and social progress of the CMEA member countries stands in sharp contrast to the critical situation in capitalist countries. Once again, capitalism's inability to rid itself of profound economic crises and acute social and political disturbances is being proven.

The growing economic power of the CMEA member countries has provided the material basis for their policy of peace, détente and mutually advantageous co-operation with other States. There has been a significant increase in the international authority of socialism, which is the decisive factor in the social progress of mankind, and its influence on the course of world development has grown.

The correctness and timeliness of the collectively formulated policy of expanding co-operation and developing socialist economic integration, which has become a major element in the all-round progress of each of the fraternal countries and in bringing their levels of economic development closer together, have been fully borne out.

The principles of socialist internationalism, respect for State sovereignty, independence and national interests, non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, full equality of rights, mutual advantage and friendly mutual assistance, which are laid down in the Charter of CMEA and the Comprehensive Programme for the Further Expansion and Improvement of Co-operation and the Development of Socialist Economic Integration, have been reaffirmed, are being implemented and will continue to be put consistently into practice in their mutual relations. Every member of CMEA, particularly the Soviet Union, contributes significantly to expanding all-round co-operation among the fraternal States and to strengthening their unity and solidarity.

The participants in the Conference noted the timeliness of the Comprehensive Programme for the Further Expansion and Improvement of Co-operation and the Development of Socialist Economic Integration, and the long-term multilateral and bilateral co-operation programmes, whose provisions are being reflected in practical actions.

The balanced development of the economy and of co-operation among the CMEA member countries has made it possible in many areas to mitigate substantially the effect on their economies of the crisis which has broken out in the capitalist world, and to counteract the aggressive policy of imperialist circles and the attempts by the United States and a number of its allies to conduct a policy of economic pressure and discrimination.

In addition, the participants in the Conference noted that there was still much that could be done to expand mutual co-operation, extend industrial specialization and co-ordination, and increase mutual trade in order to make more effective use of the countries' industrial, scientific and technical potential and enhance the prosperity of their peoples.

The leaders of the fraternal parties and Governments focused attention on tackling the problems arising from the changes that have occurred at home and abroad in recent years.

They agreed to instruct the planning and economic organs of their countries, in formulating economic plans for the rest of the current five-year period and in co-ordinating annual trade protocols, to investigate the possibility of expanding, on a mutually advantageous basis, trade with the CMEA member countries over and above the levels provided for in existing long-term agreements.

The participants in the Conference expressed the conviction that the member countries of CMEA have at their disposal all that is required to raise mutual co-operation to a new level. They are united in the belief that the most important tasks facing the CMEA countries in the field of economics and mutual co-operation are currently as follows:

To speed up the process of switching the economy over to intensive methods and raise its efficiency by improving the structure of social production, making rational and economic use of existing material and labour resources, and ensuring the optimum utilization of fixed assets and scientific and technical potential;

To secure a further growth in social production as the means of strengthening the material and technical basis of socialist society and raising the level of prosperity of the people;

To enhance the technical level, reliability, durability and quality of products and to expand and renew more frequently the range of products;

To develop export capacity, first and foremost in the manufacturing sector;

To deploy the forces of production more rationally;

To accelerate the process of equalizing the levels of economic development of the CMEA member countries, and, in the first place, to bring the levels of economic development of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, the Republic of Cuba and the Mongolian People's Republic into line with those of the European members of CMEA.

The Conference decided to take a further step in increasing the co-ordination by CMEA member countries of economic policy in the fields related to mutual co-operation, and by interested countries in other areas of socio-economic development to the extent that they consider necessary. The CMEA member countries take such co-ordination to mean the elaboration on a collective basis of ways to solve major economic problems which are of mutual interest and of importance in enabling each of the fraternal countries to set the long-term course of its economic development and co-operation, and the joint definition of ways to bring about direct co-operation in science, technology, material production and capital construction.

All these activities will assist in mobilizing the countries' potential and strengthening their mutual co-operation in order to bring about the dynamic and harmonious development of the economy of each country and of the entire community of CMEA countries through the all-round intensification of production and the utilization of the universal achievements of scientific and technological progress; they will also assist in ensuring the production of fuel, energy, raw materials, foodstuffs and consumer goods, modern machinery and equipment, in promoting the active participation of CMEA member countries in the international socialist and world division of labour, and in accelerating the process of equalizing the levels of their economic development.

It was considered desirable to strengthen the collective efforts of the communist and workers' parties and Governments of the CMEA member countries in promoting co-operation and socialist economic integration and in sharing experience in economic construction. It was deemed appropriate to hold regular meetings at the highest party and government level in order to co-ordinate the main lines of action in the CMEA member countries' long-term economic development strategy and to expand the international socialist division of labour.

The participants in the Conference proceed from the premise that the co-ordination of national economic plans will focus on priority tasks and will be the main instrument for harmonizing economic policy in the fields related to mutual co-operation, as well as in other fields, should countries so wish, and for

establishing sound economic, scientific and technical links among the CMEA member countries; it will also serve as the basis for formulating their national plans in the sectors involving mutual co-operation.

In co-ordinating national economic plans, the planning and foreign-trade organs, with the participation of the organs of branch management, and, if necessary, the economic organizations, should first agree on the basic areas of the countries' specialization in the context of the international socialist division of labour, the measures for increasing reciprocal deliveries of the most important goods, the basic proportions and structure of reciprocal trade, and the spheres in which co-operation in production should take place.

Measures will be taken to ensure that the co-ordination of plans is completed before the beginning of the new planning period and that the results are consolidated through appropriate agreements and reflected in the national plans.

The participants in the Conference consider the broad development of industrial co-operation and the establishment of direct links between the respective combines, enterprises and organizations to be an important way of improving the economic machinery for co-operation and increasing its efficiency. To that end, the CMEA member countries will take steps to give them the necessary authority and to provide suitable conditions for co-operation. Favourable conditions will also be created for setting up joint firms, enterprises and other international economic organizations on a self-supporting basis.

In the belief that there is an urgent need to accelerate scientific and technological progress as a whole, the participants in the Conference reached agreement concerning the joint formulation, on the basis of national programmes, of a composite programme for scientific and technological progress covering a period of 15 to 20 years as a basis for elaborating an agreed, and in certain fields a single, scientific and technological policy in order to bring about the speediest solution of the most important problems in the field of science and technology through joint efforts and to apply the results to the production process in interested countries under mutually beneficial arrangements.

It was deemed necessary to strengthen co-operation in the field of standardization and unification and to expand the reciprocal exchange of information on scientific and technological achievements.

It was agreed that production in the field of mechanical engineering would be integrated and would be aimed mainly at providing the key sectors of industry with machinery and equipment which is of high quality and meets world technical standards. Provision has been made in the various countries for the production of finished products, parts and units, as well as general mechanical engineering products, and for the complete supply of spare parts for equipment delivered on a reciprocal basis. In this regard, particular attention will be given to the development of electronics, microprocessing and robotics.

The participants in the Conference consider that all CMEA member countries can meet their raw-material, fuel and energy requirements by mobilizing their own resources and intensifying mutual co-operation. Accordingly, the CMEA member countries will adopt a series of measures designed primarily to bring about the economical and rational use of energy and raw materials and to reduce the consumption of power and materials in industry by introducing advanced technological processes and modern machinery and equipment and by reorganizing the production process and the consumption of raw materials and energy. They will also take appropriate steps to promote co-operation in the production and reciprocal supply of fuel, power and raw materials.

In order to create the economic conditions for initiating and continuing the supply by the Soviet Union of various types of raw material, fuel and power to meet import requirements in quantities determined through the co-ordination of plans and long-term agreements, interested CMEA countries, within the framework of the agreed economic policy, will gradually and consistently develop their production and export structures and will adopt the corresponding measures in the field of capital investments and industrial reconstruction and rationalization in order to provide the Soviet Union with the products it needs, particularly foodstuffs and consumer goods, certain types of building materials, and machinery and equipment which is of high quality and meets world technical standards.

Mutually acceptable solutions to these problems will be worked out, with account being taken of the objective economic conditions in the USSR and the other CMEA countries and of their industrial structure and reciprocal trade. This will ensure mutually beneficial compensation for expenditure and will enable further expansion of stable, long-term specialization within the socialist community.

It was considered desirable to restructure power production and expand co-operation in the priority development of nuclear energy and the greater use of all other sources of energy, including new, non-conventional energy. The CMEA member countries will draw up joint programmes for the construction of nuclear power stations and nuclear heat-generating stations up to the year 2000.

The CMEA countries will orient their efforts and mutual co-operation towards improving the structure of metallurgical production, enhancing the quality and expanding the range of products, reducing their metal content, and increasing the output of high-quality steel and other high-quality materials for the manufacturing industry.

Agreement was reached to increase significantly the output and delivery of chemical products in the next few years through mutual co-operation, specialization and co-ordination, and to ensure greater use of the raw materials of the chemical industry.

The participants in the Conference consider the all-round development of and co-operation in the agro-industrial sector to be a task of paramount importance. The CMEA member countries will seek to increase food production by introducing advanced technology, developing and improving the material and technical basis for agriculture and the food industry, and to increase the reciprocal delivery of food products in order to expand supplies and improve the structure of consumption by the population.

They will adopt appropriate measures, which will include the participation of interested countries in capital investments and in the provision, on a bilateral or multilateral basis, of economic incentives for exporting countries.

In order to improve the supply of high-quality consumer goods to the public, the CMEA member countries will undertake efforts to strengthen the raw-material base of their industry and will re-equip and modernize the relevant branches, substantially increase the production of these goods for reciprocal deliveries, expand co-operation in the production of durable goods and increase the exchange of high-quality consumer goods.

The CMEA member countries will implement co-ordinated measures to promote the comprehensive development of transport communications between them, measures which provide specifically for closer integration of transport development plans, co-ordination of mutually advantageous capital investment in the development of their transport infrastructure, expansion of the traffic capacity of frontier railway stations, improvement of the planning of and conditions for the carriage of foreign-trade consignments by all modes of transport, with particular attention to the need to improve the conditions for sea freight to the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the Republic of Cuba.

The reciprocal exchange of goods will continue to be increased on the basis of expanded and intensified co-operation and economic integration.

The CMEA member countries consider it their international duty to continue, on the just foundations already established, to help the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, the Republic of Cuba and the Mongolian People's Republic to accelerate the development and increase the efficiency of their economies in order to carry out the tasks of socialist industrialization facing them and to promote their broad participation in the international socialist division of labour.

The CMEA countries consider it necessary under present conditions to render the machinery for co-operation within CMEA more effective and responsive to the tasks of improving the international socialist division of labour and making it more efficient, solving urgent problems promptly and stimulating the interest of member countries in giving priority to the development of mutual co-operation. The task of organically linking co-operation in planning with the active exploitation of trade relations is still an urgent one.

The present pricing system in reciprocal trade and the currency and financial instruments of co-operation will be further improved and the common currency - the transferable rouble - strengthened.

The development and improvement of the machinery of co-operation are also to be facilitated by the proposals worked out in CMEA to achieve closer co-ordination of the economic machinery of member countries in those areas which are most important for the development of reciprocal economic relations.

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The leaders of the communist and workers' parties and the heads of Government of the CMEA member countries consider it necessary to continue consistently to develop economic co-operation with other socialist countries not members of CMEA, because of the important role of this co-operation in the economic development of each country and in strengthening the position of socialism in the world. The CMEA member countries will continue to pursue their policy of principle designed to develop commercial and economic, as well as scientific and technical, ties with all other countries on the basis of mutual advantage, equality, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and respect for international obligations.

They will continue to expand their co-operation with the developing countries, since this will help to boost those countries' economies and strengthen their economic independence as well as to develop mutually advantageous economic ties with them.

They are ready to develop mutually advantageous commercial and economic, as well as scientific and technical, ties with the developed capitalist countries and with all other States of the world.

They are convinced that the development of such ties will help to strengthen mutual understanding between peoples and to relax international tension.

The participants in the Conference consider it necessary to expand the role of CMEA in organizing co-operation among member countries and to improve the work of its bodies and of the international economic organizations established by these countries.

The participants in the Conference express their firm conviction that the consistent implementation of the decisions adopted will give a new and important impetus to the further progressive development of their economies and to mutual co-operation, enhance the prestige and appeal of socialism in the world, and further expand and strengthen the unity of the CMEA member countries, joined in a community of fundamental class interests and linked by the ideology of Marxism-Leninism.

For the People's Republic of Bulgaria:

(Signed) Todor ZHIVKOV  
General Secretary of the  
Central Committee of the  
Bulgarian Communist Party,  
Chairman of the Council of  
State of the People's  
Republic of Bulgaria



For the Republic of Cuba:

(Signed) Carlos Rafael RODRIGUEZ  
Member of the Politburo of the  
Central Committee of the  
Communist Party of Cuba,  
Vice-Chairman of the Council of  
State and of the Council of  
Ministers of the Republic of Cuba

For the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic:

(Signed) Gustáv HUSÁK  
General Secretary of the Central  
Committee of the Communist Party  
of Czechoslovakia,  
President of the Czechoslovak  
Socialist Republic

For the German Democratic Republic:

(Signed) Erich HONECKER  
General Secretary of the Central  
Committee of the Socialist Unity  
Party of Germany,  
Chairman of the Council of State  
of the German Democratic Republic

For the Hungarian People's Republic:

(Signed) János KÁDÁR  
First Secretary of the Central  
Committee of the Hungarian  
Socialist Workers' Party

For the Mongolian People's Republic:

(Signed) Yumjagiin TSEDENBAL  
General Secretary of the  
Mongolian People's Revolutionary  
Party,  
Chairman of the Presidium of the  
Great People's Khural of the  
Mongolian People's Republic

For the Polish People's Republic:

(Signed) Wojciech JARUZELSKI  
First Secretary of the Central  
Committee of the Polish United  
Workers' Party,  
Chairman of the Council of  
Ministers of the Polish People's  
Republic

For the Socialist Republic of Romania:

(Signed) Nicolae CEAUSESCU  
General Secretary of the Romanian  
Communist Party  
President of the Socialist  
Republic of Romania

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

(Signed) K. V. CHERNENKO  
General Secretary of the Central  
Committee of the Communist Party  
of the Soviet Union,  
Chairman of the Presidium of the  
Supreme Soviet of the USSR

For the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam:

(Signed) LE DUAN  
General Secretary of the Central  
Committee of the Communist Party  
of Viet Nam

Moscow, 14 June 1984

## ANNEX II

### DECLARATION BY THE MEMBER COUNTRIES OF THE COUNCIL FOR MUTUAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE ENTITLED "MAINTENANCE OF PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION"

The high-level representatives of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Republic of Cuba, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, gathered in Moscow at the Economic Conference of the member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), consider it their duty to draw the attention of the peoples of the world and of Governments to the need for the adoption of urgent measures to ensure the normal development of international political and economic relations in the interests of lasting world peace and the progress of humanity.

The Political Declaration of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, adopted in Prague on 5 January 1983, and the joint Statement made by the party and government 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, meeting in Moscow on 28 June 1983, contained a constructive and realistic programme for solving the most urgent world problems. In accordance with these documents, the high-level participants in the Economic Conference of the CMEA member countries reaffirm their determination to act in the interests of maintaining peace and normalizing international relations in the economic field.

The leaders of the communist and workers' parties and the heads of State and Government of the CMEA member countries proceed from the premise that the political and economic situation in the world, as never before, involves the interests of all countries and peoples, and express their profound concern that the threat to peace has become increasingly grave. There has been a serious growth of international tension as a result of the policy of confrontation pursued by the aggressive forces of imperialism, especially that of the United States, and by their attempts to achieve military supremacy and to follow a policy of force, interference in internal affairs, infringement of the national independence and sovereignty of States and the strengthening and re-apportionment of "spheres of influence". Old sources of tension are being rekindled and new conflicts and crisis situations are being provoked in various parts of the globe.

The escalation of the arms race caused by these circles is one of the main reasons for the growing political and economic instability in the world; it increases the danger of nuclear war, poses a threat to the very existence of mankind, and places an ever-increasing burden on the peoples of the world by swallowing up vast material and financial resources and slowing down economic and social progress.

The already tense situation has been further aggravated by the deployment in several NATO countries of United States medium-range nuclear missiles, which has now begun, opening up a new, particularly dangerous phase in the nuclear arms race on the European continent. This has obliged the Soviet Union to take a number of countermeasures. The negotiations on nuclear weapons in Europe and on strategic weapons have been halted.

The United States ruling circles are also trying to exploit international economic relations for their own political ends. In violation of the generally accepted norms of inter-State relations, they break existing agreements, organize trade, credit and technological blockades, and resort to various methods of exerting pressure and imposing embargoes and "sanctions", even on the trade in foodstuffs, vis-à-vis those countries which reject their persistent solicitations and diktat. The United States is attempting to impose such a course of action on its allies as well as on other States.

Such actions are aimed not only against the socialist States. Under various pretexts, and preaching anti-communism, it is pursuing the goal of solving its internal problems at the expense of others, weakening competitors and squeezing them out of world markets, establishing control over whole regions of the globe and undermining the positions of countries and even individual firms which have trade relations with the socialist countries. This will harm international economic relations as a whole.

The reliance on force, the escalation of the arms race and the subordination of economic relations to an aggressive policy hamper the solution of the deep-rooted problems of world economic development and make it more difficult to overcome the economic crisis in the capitalist world, which is aggravated by energy, raw-material, food and currency crises. The disarray and restrictions in world trade and the instability of world trade markets are getting worse, the protectionist wave is growing, and international currency and financial relations are being upset, partly as a result of artificially high interest rates.

All this aggravates the economic difficulties and leads to a further worsening of the situation of the working population in capitalist countries. Prices continue to rise uncurbed, unemployment has reached unprecedented proportions, and people are increasingly distrustful of what the morrow will bring. The attack on détente has turned into an attack on the rights and social situation of the working class and the peasantry, on the broadest segments of society.

The overwhelming majority of developing countries are in a particularly difficult position. Using every means of political and economic pressure, the imperialist States are transferring the burden of the economic crisis on to the shoulders of the peoples of those countries; they are continuing to expand the neo-colonialist exploitation of those peoples and are seeking to create conditions conducive to the penetration of foreign capital into their economies, especially that of transnational corporations. The economic development of the newly independent countries is running into deep trouble, and is often completely paralysed as a result of such factors as the worsening of the terms of trade in world markets - which is frequently due to a marked fall in the real value of raw

materials - colossal external indebtedness, harsher terms for the provision of credits and a reduction in the resources provided by the developed capitalist States to the developing countries. As a result, there is an increasing disparity between the levels of their economic development and those of the developed capitalist States and there is growing poverty and hunger among hundreds of millions of people.

In these circumstances, there are also fewer possibilities for solving such crucial problems of mankind as maintenance of the food supply of the world's rising generation, rational use of energy and raw materials, the harnessing of new sources of energy, the exploration of outer space and of the seas and oceans, and the preservation of the environment.

The dangerous policy of fomenting international tension is opposed by the socialist countries, the communist and workers' movement, other revolutionary and democratic forces and the increasingly powerful anti-war movement; they have expressed their determination to put an end to that aggressive policy, avert the danger of a nuclear war, protect the independence and freedom of the peoples of the world and co-operate in conditions of peace and on the basis of equality. The attempts to hamper mutually advantageous co-operation and the restructuring of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis are also encountering growing opposition from progressive public opinion throughout the world, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, other States, realistic political leaders and representatives of business circles in the capitalist States, including the United States itself. This trend is illustrated by the fact that, despite pressure, many capitalist countries are continuing to develop economic relations with the socialist States.

The OMEA member countries themselves categorically condemn and reject the policy designed to undermine the peaceful foundations of inter-State relations. They oppose all forms of exploitation and attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries or to use economic relations as an instrument of political pressure, since they regard this as a gross violation of the generally accepted norms of international law, the principles of the United Nations Charter and the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe.

This policy with regard to the countries of the socialist community, as history shows, is absolutely fruitless. Relying on their growing economic, scientific and technical capacity and on the advantages of socialist planned management, and consolidating their unity and reciprocity, these countries are fully able to withstand any pressure and discriminatory measures and any attempts to interfere with their development and their participation in international economic co-operation.

Socialism is capable of finding solutions to the most difficult national and international problems. As a result of the selfless work of their peoples and the close co-operation among them, the socialist countries have surmounted the difficulties and achieved outstanding successes in the economy, culture, education and health care and in the reaffirmation of equality and friendship among nations and the creation of favourable conditions for the personality to flourish. These successes are evidence of the vital force of the socialist system and its superiority over capitalism.

The example of the OMEA member countries, seen in their achievements in building socialism and communism and strengthening the friendly and co-operative relationship among them, has a great influence on world development. By consistently putting into practice the principles of a new type of inter-State relations in their mutual co-operation and in their links with other countries, the socialist States contribute effectively to the restructuring of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis.

The participants in the Conference stressed that the further development and improvement of co-operation and the expansion of specialization and co-ordination among the OMEA member countries will help in finding a solution through joint efforts to the pressing problems of their economic development, and will, among other things, help in satisfying the demand for energy, raw materials and food, accelerating the development and introduction of advanced methods and technology, improving the utilization of material and manpower resources and raising industrial and scientific and technical capacity. This will promote the economic and social advancement of each country, enhance the material and cultural level of their peoples, and strengthen the power, unity and solidarity of the socialist States.

In addition, the OMEA member countries are far from indifferent to the way the political and economic situation in the world is developing. They have a profound interest in its improvement, and not only because this influences the fulfilment of their economic plans and the smooth development of economic, scientific and technical relations with other States: socialism, which has become firmly established as the most progressive world system, by its very nature assumes a position of great responsibility for the future of mankind, since its highest purpose is concern for people and their well-being.

The leaders of the communist and workers' parties and the heads of State and Government of the OMEA member countries consider that efforts should be made not for the purpose of confrontation among States with different social systems or the erecting of more and more barriers in relations among them, but for the purpose of finding constructive ways to develop peaceful and stable international political and economic relations, taking into account existing realities in the world and the interests of all countries. They are firmly convinced that no world problems - and that includes the historic dispute between socialism and capitalism - can be solved by force of arms. The OMEA member countries have also always been consistent opponents of economic isolation and have pressed for and continue to press for broad, mutually advantageous co-operation with other States, the normalization of international economic relations and the removal of all kinds of barriers to their development.

The experience of the last decade has demonstrated beyond doubt how necessary and how fruitful détente is for all peoples of the world. It helped to improve international relations and develop mutually beneficial economic ties among countries. With the threat of war abating, it was possible to increase economic aid to the newly independent countries. The developing States and the socialist countries have begun and are continuing to conduct a campaign to restructure international economic relations on a just and democratic basis.

The participants in the Conference feel it is important to consolidate and multiply everything positive that was achieved in international relations in the 1970s and to build mutual confidence and develop co-operation on equal terms among States regardless of their social system. To this end, all States must make constructive efforts at both the political and the economic levels.

Today, there is no more important task than that of preserving peace on earth and averting a nuclear catastrophe. It is of paramount importance to end the arms race, move towards a reduction in armaments and maintain the military and strategic balance at ever lower levels. This is also the most important prerequisite for improving the world economic situation.

The participants in the Conference are convinced that, if the principle of equality and equal security is strictly observed, the nuclear arms race can be stopped, and States can proceed towards genuine measures of nuclear disarmament. In order to achieve this, there is a need for political will and an honest, constructive dialogue on equal terms which takes into account the security interests of all countries. On this basis, it will be possible to free Europe completely from both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons.

In the present situation, the essential requirement for peace and security in Europe is an end to the build-up of new nuclear weapons on the continent. In this connection, the States represented at the Conference insist that the deployment in Western Europe of American medium-range nuclear missiles should stop, and declare that if steps are taken to withdraw the missiles already deployed, moves will be made simultaneously to cancel retaliatory measures. This will create a basis for the renewal of negotiations to achieve appropriate agreements on freeing Europe from both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons.

Also of overriding importance are the proposals of the socialist States that agreement should be reached without delay on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests; on banning the militarization of outer space and the use of force in outer space and from space against the Earth; and on prohibiting and destroying chemical weapons on a world-wide scale and, as a first step, on destroying them on the European continent.

The States represented at the Conference draw attention to the exceptionally important proposal regarding the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual renunciation on the use of armed force and on the maintenance of peaceful relations between the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty and the States members of NATO. They firmly believe that those nuclear Powers that have not yet done so should undertake not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

In connection with the task of tackling world economic problems, it is now particularly important to ensure that practical talks should get under way as soon as possible between the Warsaw Treaty countries and the NATO countries on reducing military expenditure on the basis of the well-developed and specific proposal on the subject recently put forward by the allied socialist countries in their Appeal to the States members of the North Atlantic alliance. Agreement on the reduction of military expenditure must, of course, embrace all militarily significant

States. The resources freed as a result of reducing military expenditure would be used for economic and social development, including assistance to the developing countries.

These and other proposals by the States of the socialist community on the questions of détente and disarmament are well known. The CMEA member countries are prepared to participate actively in putting them into effect, as well as in the implementation of constructive initiatives made by other States.

Successful conclusion of the Stockholm Conference on Security- and Confidence-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe could be of great significance for reducing the threat of war and lessening military confrontation.

In international economic relations, there is a vital need for mutually advantageous and equal co-operation among all countries. Without that, there can be no sound material basis for consolidating and expanding détente.

In line with the principles of peaceful coexistence, the leaders of the communist and workers' parties and the heads of State and Government of the CMEA member countries appeal to all peoples and to State and government leaders to strive actively for the development of international economic co-operation.

The proposals put forward on this subject by the socialist countries in CMEA, the United Nations and other international forums retain their validity. In developing these proposals, the participants in the Conference call for the implementation of a programme of action on improving international economic relations, maintaining economic security and establishing confidence in this vital area of inter-State relations.

The first requirement is the actual implementation of all the recommendations and agreements to promote the development of mutually advantageous and fruitful economic co-operation which were formulated through the collective efforts of States and reflected in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, the concluding document adopted at the Madrid Meeting of the Participating States of that Conference, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and other United Nations decisions.

All forms of economic aggression, such as the use or threat of the use of embargoes or boycotts, or of trade, credit and technological blockades, must be banished from international practice.

Economic relations among all States must be marked by faithful observance of the principles of respect for international independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, non-use of force or the threat of force, complete equality, respect for national interests and each people's right to self-determination, mutual advantage, non-discrimination and most-favoured-nation treatment.



The OMEA member countries consistently champion the adoption of effective decisions and courses of action designed to exclude all exploitation from international economic relations, to ensure unhindered international scientific and technical co-operation, to eliminate discrimination, artificial obstacles and unequal exchange from commercial relations, to establish just, economically sound relationships in the prices of raw materials, foodstuffs and manufactured goods, and for that purpose, to exert greater control over the activities of transnational monopolies. They favour the regulation of currency and financial relations and oppose the policy of high interest rates; and they favour normalization of conditions under which credits are granted and paid back so that those conditions, particularly as they relate to the indebtedness of developing countries, should not be used as means of political pressure and interference in internal affairs.

The participants in the Conference reaffirm their countries' determination to develop fruitful commercial, economic, scientific and technical ties with all the socialist, developing, and developed capitalist countries which are ready for such ties. They feel that the best way to expand these ties is through long-term programmes and agreements and various mutually advantageous forms of co-operation, such as co-operation in the construction and equipping of installations, industrial co-operation and joint approaches to scientific and technical problems.

The OMEA countries favour greater initiative in exploiting the potential for developing business relations with the capitalist States and with their enterprises and firms. In order to do that it is important to expand economic, scientific and technical ties among the European States, in the spirit of the Final Act adopted at Helsinki and of the agreements reached at the Madrid Meeting. Mutually advantageous co-operation between them could help to expand trade, ensure the supply of energy and raw materials, hasten technological progress, develop international transport, protect the environment and increase employment in countries with a high level of unemployment.

The OMEA member countries favour the establishment of mutually advantageous relations between OMEA and the economic organizations of the developed capitalist and the developing States. They accordingly affirm their readiness to conclude an appropriate agreement between OMEA and EEC with a view to furthering the development of existing commercial and economic ties among the countries which are members of these organizations.

The leaders of the communist and workers' parties and the heads of State and Government of the OMEA countries consider it an urgent necessity to stimulate efforts to restructure international economic relations on a just and democratic basis and to establish a new international economic order.

Noting with satisfaction the growing importance of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries as a powerful factor in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism - i.e., the forces of war and aggression - and the efforts undertaken in this struggle after the high-level Sixth Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Havana, the participants in the (OMEA) Conference express their solidarity with the decisions and message adopted at the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in New Delhi, which are

designed to solve the basic problems of our time: the struggle to strengthen world peace, peaceful coexistence, disarmament, national independence and the economic and social development of all countries.

The OMEA members support the progressive demands of the developing States in their struggle for economic decolonization, full sovereignty over their natural and other resources and over their economic affairs, broad and equal participation in the solution of international economic problems, prevention of the outflow of capital and skilled personnel, and unconditional application of the general system of preferences, in view of the need to reverse the economic decline of the developing countries and to promote their progress.

The elimination of underdevelopment, the gradual narrowing of the gap in the levels of economic development and the guaranteeing of conditions permitting the harmonious growth of international ties in the areas of economics, science and technology are among the basic prerequisites for economic stability and normalization of the international political climate.

International economic relations must be restructured so that all countries may fully achieve their economic potential and develop in a climate of peace, justice and mutual co-operation.

The OMEA member countries will continue to provide whatever economic and technical assistance they can to States which have won their freedom and independence in their efforts to develop a national economy.

Bearing in mind that responsibility for the age-long backwardness of the developing countries lies with the former mother countries and is inseparable from the policy still being pursued by the imperialist States and from the activities of the international monopolies, the OMEA member countries recognize as perfectly just the demands of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America that those responsible for their difficulties must substantially expand the transfer of resources to compensate for the damage caused by colonial plundering and neo-colonial exploitation, reduce the burden of indebtedness of the developing States and facilitate their access to international credit on favourable terms.

The participants in the Conference reaffirm the need to expand the role of the United Nations and its organizations as important forums for harnessing the efforts of States to strengthen peace and international security and help to solve urgent world problems. To achieve that end, the member countries of OMEA are prepared to continue to participate actively in their work. They favour the earliest possible start of global negotiations within the United Nations on the most important international economic problems in accordance with the decisions of the Organization, with the participation of all States and with regard for their legitimate interests.

The OMEA member countries will co-operate in implementing the proposals set forth in this Declaration with all those interested in consolidating international peace and security and in normalizing international economic relations. They expect from other States the same goodwill, mutual understanding and desire for common action and are prepared in this spirit to consider all constructive proposals.

The participants in the Conference are convinced that, now more than ever, it is essential for parliaments and Governments, the general public and all right-minded people to join together to preserve and consolidate peace, curb the arms race and achieve disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament and to normalize international economic relations for the benefit of all countries and peoples.

For the People's Republic of Bulgaria:

(Signed) Todor ZHIVKOV  
General Secretary of the  
Central Committee of the  
Bulgarian Communist Party,  
Chairman of the Council of  
State of the People's  
Republic of Bulgaria

For the Republic of Cuba:

(Signed) Carlos Rafael RODRIGUEZ  
Member of the Politburo of the  
Central Committee of the  
Communist Party of Cuba,  
Vice-Chairman of the Council of  
State and of the Council of  
Ministers of the Republic of Cuba

For the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic:

(Signed) Gustáv HUSÁK  
General Secretary of the Central  
Committee of the Communist Party  
of Czechoslovakia,  
President of the Czechoslovak  
Socialist Republic

For the German Democratic Republic:

(Signed) Erich HONECKER  
General Secretary of the Central  
Committee of the Socialist Unity  
Party of Germany,  
Chairman of the Council of State  
of the German Democratic Republic

For the Hungarian People's Republic:

(Signed) János KÁDÁR  
First Secretary of the Central  
Committee of the Hungarian  
Socialist Workers' Party

For the Mongolian People's Republic:

(Signed) Yumjagiin TSEDENBAL  
General Secretary of the  
Mongolian People's Revolutionary  
Party,  
Chairman of the Presidium of the  
Great People's Khural of the  
Mongolian People's Republic

For the Polish People's Republic:

(Signed) Wojciech JARUZELSKI  
First Secretary of the Central  
Committee of the Polish United  
Workers' Party,  
Chairman of the Council of  
Ministers of the Polish People's  
Republic

For the Socialist Republic of Romania:

(Signed) Nicolae CEAUȘESCU  
General Secretary of the Romanian  
Communist Party  
President of the Socialist  
Republic of Romania

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

(Signed) K. V. CHERNENKO  
General Secretary of the Central  
Committee of the Communist Party  
of the Soviet Union,  
Chairman of the Presidium of the  
Supreme Soviet of the USSR

For the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam:

(Signed) LE DUAN

General Secretary of the Central  
Committee of the Communist Party  
of Viet Nam

Moscow, 14 June 1984

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