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

Letter dated 12 June 1990 from the Permanent Representative of
the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the 7 June 1990
Declaration of Warsaw Pact Member States.

I should be grateful if you would have this text distributed as an official
document of the General Assembly under item 71 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Y. VORONTSOV

* A/45/50.

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ANNEX

DECLARATION OF WARSAW PACT MEMBER STATES

The highest representatives of the Warsaw Pact Member States, gathered in Moscow on June 7, 1990, for a meeting of the Political Consultative Committee, state that:

I.

Modern development in Europe creates conditions for overcoming a bloc security model and the division of the continent. This development is becoming irreversible. It meets the interests of nations wishing to live in mutual harmony, without artificial barriers and ideological hostility. Participants in the meeting favour the formation of a new, all-European security system and the creation of a single Europe of peace and cooperation.

The States represented at the meeting are taking an active part in this dynamic process. This is why they find it necessary to reconsider the character and functions of the Warsaw Treaty. They are sure that only in this case the Warsaw Treaty will be able to reach new topical targets during the transition period, dealing with disarmament and the creation of an all-European security system.

Participants in the meeting are unanimous in their opinion that the ideological enemy image has been overcome by mutual efforts of the East and the West, while the East and West notions are again acquiring their purely geographical meaning. They believe that danger could come only from those who would threaten the security of countries in any form, including the threat or use of force, no matter who resorts to it. Confrontation elements contained in documents of the Warsaw Treaty and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, that were adopted in the past, are no longer in line with the spirit of the time.

In this new situation the States represented at the meeting will begin to review the character, functions and activities of the Warsaw Treaty, and will start its transformation into a treaty of sovereign States with equal rights, formed on a democratic basis. With this in view they created a provisional Commission of government representatives, which will present to the Political Consultative Committee proposals on this subject before the end of next October. The proposals will be examined by the Political Consultative Committee before the end of November. Warsaw Treaty Member States want to contribute in this way to the consolidation of peace, security and stability in Europe and to the development of the Helsinki process.

The meeting reiterated the readiness for constructive cooperation with the North Atlantic Alliance, its member States, neutral and non-aligned countries of the continent on a bilateral and multilateral basis in the interests of European stability and disarmament, confidence-building and the firm establishment of the defence sufficiency principle.

Participants in the meeting believe that consistent and all-round institutionalisation of the Helsinki process is an important stage of these developments. This is the purpose of proposals submitted recently by some countries - participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Participants in the meeting expect the first important decisions on this problem to be taken at the forthcoming summit of European countries, the United States and Canada.

Warsaw Treaty member States positively assess some of the steps taken recently by NATO. They expect the new trend of changes in NATO to be accelerated and deepened and to be matched by corresponding changes in the activities of this alliance.

II.

Warsaw Treaty member States went on record in favour of a successful termination of the Vienna talks on conventional armed forces and on confidence- and security-building measures in

Europe, so that corresponding agreements could be signed at a meeting of leaders of the States - participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe late in 1990.

So far as external aspects of Germany's reunification are concerned, they expressed their unanimous conviction that it should be carried out in the context of the all-European process and on the basis of its principles, should stimulate and deepen its development, take into consideration lawful security interests of Germany's neighbours and all other States and ensure firm guarantees of the inviolability of European borders.

The States represented at the meeting will actively promote the creation of a European economic and legal space, as well as full implementation of the basic human rights and freedoms.

Participants in the meeting pointed out that the agreements reached at the Soviet-American summit promote a further advance towards disarmament and the improvement of the international situation.

Warsaw Treaty member States express their conviction that all the States-participants in the Helsinki process fully realise their responsibility that the history-making chance to create Europe without blocs and hostility not to be missed.

APPENDIX

COMMUNICATION

FOR THE PRESS ON THE RESULTS OF A MEETING
OF THE POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Member States was held in Moscow June 7, 1990. The participants were:

For the People's Republic of Bulgaria - Petr Mladenov, President of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, head of the delegation; Andrei Lukanov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRB; Dobri Djurov, Minister of people's defence of the PRB; Boyko Dimitrov, foreign minister of the PRB;

For the Republic of Hungary - Yozsef Antall, prime-minister of the RH, head of the delegation; Arpad Goncz, interim president of the RH; Lajos Fur, minister of defence of the RH; Ferenc Somodyi, state secretary of the foreign ministry of the RH; Sandor Gyorko, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the RH to the USSR;

For the German Democratic Republic - Lothar de Maizière, prime-minister of the GDR, head of the delegation; Sabine Bergmann-Pohl, president of the People's Chamber of the GDR; Markus Meckel, foreign minister of the GDR; Rainer Eppelmann, minister for disarmament and defence of the GDR;

For the Republic of Poland - Wojciech Jaruzelsky, president of the RP, head of the delegation; Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the RP; Krzysztof Skubiszewski, foreign minister of the RP; Florian Siwicki, minister of defence of the RP;

For Romania - Ion Iliescu, president of Romania, head of the delegation; Petre Roman, prime-minister of Romania; Victor Stanculescu, minister of national defence of Romania; Romulus Neagu, deputy foreign minister of Romania; Vasile Sandru, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Romania to the USSR;

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics - Michail S.Gorbachev, President of the USSR, head of the delegation; Nickolai I.Ryzhkov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; Eduard A.Shevardnadze, foreign minister of the USSR; Aleksandr N.Yako'lev, member of the President's Council of the USSR; Dmitry T.Yazov, minister of defence of the USSR;

For the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic - Vaclav Havel, president of the CSFR, head of the delegation; Marian Calfa, chairman of the Government of the CSFR; Jirji Dienstbier, deputy chairman of the Government, foreign minister of the CSFR; Miroslav Vacek, minister of national defence of the CSFR.

I.P.Aboimov, general secretary of the PCC, P.G.Lushev, army general, commander-in-chief of the United armed forces of the Warsaw Pact Member States, also took part in the meeting.

The meeting discussed prospects of the all-European process, formation of the new structures of the security and consolidation of stability in Europe. The participants in the meeting exchanged opinions on the review of character, functions and activities of the Warsaw Treaty, on it's possible radical restructuring.

President of the USSR informed the leaders of the allied States about the outcome of the Soviet-American summit negotiations, held May, 30 - June 4, 1990.

A representative of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic Zdenek Malejka, deputy foreign minister of the CSFR, was appointed next general secretary of the PCC.

The meeting adopted a declaration of Warsaw Pact Member States that is being published separately.

The meeting took place in amical, business like atmosphere.

Next meeting of the PCC of the Warsaw Pact Member States will take place in Prague.
