

[Translator's notes are bracketed, red font indicates unclear text]

For your eyes only

Supplement #1
to Clause 5, Protocol #4

CC CPSU

Re: Political Emigration in the USSR

Resolutions of the 28th Congress of the CPSU, new legislative acts adopted by congresses of people's deputies and the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the commitments undertaken by the Soviet Union in the sphere of international law, and the stepping up of the democratic process in the public and political life of this country have revealed a complex of questions relating to political emigration [i.e., the émigré community] in the USSR. The making of a state ruled by law [also known as the *Rechtsstaat* or constitutional state] requires... consider the existing practice of the granting of political asylum to foreign nationals, rules and conditions of such émigrés' stay in our country, and of their repatriation.

As of Jan. 1, 1990, there are 6,643 émigrés and members of their families with this status in the USSR. They are reside in all Union republics, with most in Azerbaijan (...9 percent), Uzbekistan (23 percent), RSFSR (13 percent). Ethnically, they are Irish (60%), Greek (21%), Spanish (11%). The remaining eight percent is made up of Chileans, Indonesians, Yugoslavs, etc.

A number of persons who identify themselves as émigrés are not ones. Thus, persecution of émigrés has stopped in Spain and Greece, so these individuals can no longer be legally considered as retaining this status. However, in response to requests from the leadership of fraternal parties, they — even those who regularly **make trips** abroad — continue to enjoy this status...