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POLICY REVIEW: ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR FOR 1986
AND POLICY ASPECTS OF OTHER ITEMS, INCLUDING IMPLEMENTATION
OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 41/171 ON OPERATIONAL
ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
DECISION 1987/112

Letter dated 4 June 1987 addressed to the President of the UNDP
Governing Council by the heads of delegation of Bulgaria, the
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the
German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian
Soviet Socialist Republic, and the Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics

We have the honour to submit a joint statement on "The relationship between
the multilateral system of technical assistance and disarmament for development".

We request you to circulate the text of the statement as an official document
under agenda item 3.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) A. BARAMOV
Head of the delegation of the
People's Republic of Bulgaria

(Signed) O. PASHKEVICH
Head of the delegation of the
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist
Republic

(Signed) B. KULAWIEC
Head of the delegation of the
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic

(Signed) G. SCHUMANN
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Head of the delegation of the
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(Signed) A. CZARKOWSKI
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(Signed) V. KOZLOV
Head of the delegation of the
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(Signed) A. ARSEENKO
Head of the delegation of the
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist
Republic

JOINT STATEMENT

by the representatives of the socialist States of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR at the thirty-fourth session of the UNDP Governing Council on the relationship between the multilateral system of technical assistance and disarmament for development

By its decision 41/422 of 4 December 1986, the United Nations General Assembly decided to hold the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development in 1987. The socialist countries supported this decision and are taking an active part in the preparation of this Conference.

The socialist countries share the concern of the overwhelming majority of States that further escalation of the arms race would mean, in addition to greater danger of nuclear holocaust, deceleration of world socio-economic development and exacerbation of global problems.

The socialist countries believe that multilateral technical co-operation and the whole system of United Nations technical assistance should effectively promote healthy world economic relations and build confidence in this essential sphere of inter-State relations.

The socialist countries are pressing for the reduction of States' military budgets as an effective way to achieve arms limitation and release additional resources for tackling the tasks of economic and social development of all States, including the allocation of new funds to assist developing countries.

The conversion of the resources thus released could have a positive effect on UNDP activities as well. Part of these resources could be utilized to implement UNDP projects, to expand this Programme and to increase its funds.

Reorientation of resources from military to civilian needs would free a huge army of scientists and specialists, whose energy could be redirected towards solving the numerous problems confronting UNDP.

In 1978, at the special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament, the socialist countries supported the proposal that all States with major economic potential, including all the permanent members of the Security Council, should agree on specific reductions of military budgets.

In April 1987, the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty presented a new initiative concerning a moratorium on military expenditures. They called on NATO member States to declare, on the basis of reciprocity, a moratorium lasting for one or two years to stop the increase in military expenditures of both alliances. Such a measure would be conducive to the opening of concrete negotiations on the question of the reduction of armed forces and of conventional weapons in Europe, and would create the necessary conditions for subsequently proceeding to

effectively reducing the military expenditures of member States of both military-political alliances. It would strengthen confidence between States and would improve the political and economic situation in the world.

The socialist countries call on all States Members of the United Nations to promote by every possible means the reduction of military expenditures, the achievement of disarmament and the use of the human, financial and material resources thus released for the peaceful economic and social development of nations, including the solution of the developing countries' social and economic problems.

The creation of such conditions would favour the achievement of the comprehensive goals of the multilateral technical assistance system.

Our countries are convinced that the "disarmament for development" principle should triumph in the world community.
