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GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
Forty-second session  
Items 61, 63, 70 and 74 of the  
preliminary list\*  
REDUCTION OF MILITARY BUDGETS  
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT  
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISARMAMENT AND  
DEVELOPMENT  
COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL  
PEACE AND SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Forty-second year

Letter dated 14 April 1987 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 a proposal from the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty to the member States of NATO on the question of a moratorium on the increase in military expenditures.

I should be grateful if you could have this text circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under **items** 61, 63, 70 and 74 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

A. BELONOGOV

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\* A/42/50.

## ANNEX

Proposal from the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty to the  
member States of NATO on the question of a moratorium on the  
increase in military expenditure<sup>8</sup>

1. The States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty are firmly and systematically in favour **of** decisive action and effective measures to halt the arms race, to achieve real disarmament and to avert the threat of war. They **are** in favour of a multifaceted approach to the **problem** of disarmament, which would combine elimination **of** nuclear weapons and other means of **mass** destruction with a reduction in armed forces and conventional weapons and a **corresponding** reduction in military expenditure.

Military expenditures continue to increase rapidly. This feeds **the arms** race, which has extremely dangerous consequences for international peace and security, places a heavy burden **on the** people of all countries, irrespective **of** their level of economic development, and hampers economic and social progress. Deeply concerned **by** all this, the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty believe that a reduction in military expenditures, firstly on the **part** of **the nuclear-weapon** States and also on the part of the States which **possess** a **sizeable** war potential, would contribute effectively to **curbing** the arms race and to **achieving** disarmament. The resources thus released should **be** used for social and economic development needs, those **of** the developing countries, in particular.

2. Based on these considerations, in the Political Declaration adopted **on** 5 January 1983 at the session of the Political Consultative Committee held at Prague, the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty proposed that negotiations **be** opened without delay **between the States** Parties to the Warsaw Treaty and the member States **of** NATO with a view to **concluding** a practical agreement on not **increasing** military expenditures and on their **subsequent** reduction in **percentage** or absolute terms. This initiative was confirmed and translated into reality on 28 June 1983 at the meeting which **took** place in Moscow between the senior party and State 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, who again appealed to member States of NATO **asking them to open** negotiations with a view to **reaching an agreement** on freezing, as from 1 January 1984, military expenditures and on concrete measures so as **subsequently** to reach a mutual and effective reduction in those expenditures.

On 5 March 1984, the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty submitted a proposal to the member States of NATO to open direct negotiations immediately **on the** question of the non-increase and reduction of military expenditures. In making this proposal they indicated what measures would **be** likely **to** help settle that question.

In the declaration which the Political Consultative Committee adopted on 24 October 1985, at Sofia, the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty again presented their proposal for an opening of direct negotiations with the member States of NATO concerning the non-increase and reduction of military expenditures.

3. On 11 June 1986, in the programme for the reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe, which the Political Consultative Committee, meeting at Budapest, proposed to member States of NATO and to all European countries, the member States of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation advocated that the adoption of concrete measures in the field of nuclear disarmament and the reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons should be followed by appropriate reductions in military expenditures of States. The resources thus released should not be used to create new types of weapons or for other military purposes but should be used for the needs of economic and social development.

4. Guided by their position of principle concerning the problem of disarmament, the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty appeal to the member States of NATO to declare, on the basis of reciprocity, a moratorium on the increase in military expenditures of the States 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 States members of both military-political alliances. It would strengthen confidence between States and would improve the political and economic situation in the world.

The States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty express the hope that the member States of NATO will respond positively to this proposal as soon as possible.

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