Twelfth special session
Agenda item 9

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED
BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

Relationship between disarmament and development

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contents</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. The study on the relationship between disarmament and development (A/36/356) underscored the triangular interaction between disarmament, development and security. The study pointed out that the protracted arms race has entailed serious economic consequences for the nations of the world, for not only have vital resources been poured into military rather than socio-economic development purposes, but the global tension that arises from the international military build-up has adversely affected international economic co-operation. Considering the growing economic interdependence among nations, and the dependence of security concerns on economic conditions, the study concluded that there is a significant relationship between disarmament and security, and the implementation of the former can only lead to the enhancement of the latter.

2. With the steadily increasing arms build-up in the Pacific region, brought about by Soviet expansionist designs and American determination to bolster its military power, it becomes imperative for both security and economic reasons for the Philippines to join other developing nations in strongly supporting the movement for disarmament. Not only will support for disarmament help to decrease the strategic tension in the Pacific area, it could also go a long way towards enhancing economic co-operation in the region.

3. In addition to economic growth, the Philippines has envisioned the enhancement of an acceptable quality of life for its people fundamentally based on 11 needs of man: water, power, food, clothing, shelter, economic base, medical services, education and technology, ecological balance, sports and recreation, and mobility. These needs have been perceived by its Ministry of Human Settlements as primordial requirements for the development of a truly vibrant society. Therefore, any force, political or otherwise, which threatens the achievement of progress in the provision of these basic services, either as a competing, influencing, or restricting force in resource allocation policies, should neither be endorsed nor entertained by developing nations. An unbridled arms race generates global tensions and protectionist policies that deplete and defeat programmes for satisfying individual human needs, most especially the have-nots who have not as yet succeeded in their bid for a new international economic order.

4. To meet, then, the objectives of progress, the Philippines' Five-Year Development Plan for the years 1983-1987, which is the basis for development projects and policies, has set the national goals as follows: (a) sustained economic growth; (b) more equitable distribution of the fruits of development; and (c) total human development. The "prioritizing" of government projects and activities shall necessarily depend on their relevance and effectiveness in furthering these national goals.
5. The emphasis now placed on export development clearly indicates the value the Philippine Government places on international economic co-operation and external trade as strategies for sustained economic growth. Specifically, the Five-Year Development Plan stresses strengthened co-operation within the Association of South-East Asian Nations and other developing countries in order to improve the country's access to export markets, capital and technology.

6. The developmental objectives and priorities of the Philippines today further justify Philippine support for the disarmament movement. In the light of the study's conclusions concerning the triangular relationship between security, disarmament and development, the Philippines considers that trust and confidence-building among nations are vital factors for advancing international economic co-operation and that a movement such as disarmament, that seeks to promote trust and confidence is indeed worthy of Philippine endorsement.