Tenth special session
AD HOC COMMITTEE OF THE
TENTH SPECIAL SESSION
Agenda items 11 and 12

ADPTION OF A PROGRAMME OF ACTION ON DISARMAMENT

REVIEW OF THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN DISARMAMENT AND OF
THE INTERNATIONAL MACHINERY FOR NEGOTIATIONS ON DISARMAMENT,
INCLUDING IN PARTICULAR THE QUESTION OF CONVENCING A WORLD
DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

Note verbale dated 12 June 1978 from the Permanent Mission of
Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretariat

The Permanent Mission of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the United
Nations presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the United Nations and
has the honour to submit, annexed herewith, a working paper concerning a synthesis
of the proposals in the field of disarmament presented by Romania to the General
Assembly at its special session devoted to disarmament.

The Permanent Mission kindly requests the Secretariat to circulate this
working paper as an official document of the tenth special session of the General
Assembly under agenda items 11 and 12.
Annex

Synthesis of the proposals on disarmament presented by Romania to the General Assembly at its special session devoted to disarmament

I

1. All participating States should agree to freeze military expenditure, military forces and armaments at the 1978 level, while undertaking subsequently, beginning perhaps as early as 1979, to move on to their gradual reduction. In the first stage, up to 1985, the reduction should be between 10 and 15 per cent of the present levels and should cover all components of the armed forces, that is, land, sea and air forces, and all categories of weapons, both conventional and nuclear.

2. The sums of money saved as a result of these measures should be used for peaceful purposes. One part should be allocated by each State for the development of its own economy, social activities and raising the standard of living of its own people; the rest should be deposited in a United Nations fund for assistance to the developing countries, primarily those with annual per capita incomes of $500 to $600, in order to speed up their economic and social development.

II

3. All States should undertake first not to station new troops and armaments in the territories of other States, and then to move on to the gradual reduction of existing military forces and their demobilization, ensuring the withdrawal of all foreign troops within the limits of national frontiers and the liquidation of military bases in the territories of other countries.

4. Each State should establish demilitarized security zones for a distance of 15 to 20 kilometres from national frontiers, and should firmly undertake to give notification of troop movements and big military manoeuvres, and to renounce military manoeuvres, particularly multinational ones, in the vicinity of the frontiers of other States.

III

5. The States members of the various military alliances should undertake not to admit new members and not to increase military forces and armaments above the levels of the current year. Measures should be taken in order to reduce gradually the activities of military blocs and to move on to negotiations concerning the simultaneous dissolution of the military blocs,
IV

6. All European States should assume firm commitments regarding the reduction and cessation of military manoeuvres and any demonstrations of force at the frontiers; the reduction by 10 to 15 per cent by 1985 of foreign troops and armaments in the territories of other European States, with a simultaneous reduction to the same extent of the national troops of all the countries participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe; the dismantling of foreign military bases, and above all of nuclear bases, and the withdrawal of all troops behind their national frontiers; the moving on to the negotiations on the simultaneous abolition of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Warsaw Pact, accompanied by measures that guarantee the security and sovereignty of all people in Europe and exclude the possibility of surprise attack on any country; the conclusion of an all-European pact, to which all States participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe would be parties and which would involve a commitment to renounce the use of force or threat of the use of force.

V

7. Priority should be given to nuclear disarmament and, in this respect, the following measures should be taken: the conclusion of an agreement by which the nuclear-weapon States would undertake not to use such weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States; the renunciation by nuclear-weapon States of the placing of new nuclear weapons in the territories of other countries; the cessation of the refinement and production of nuclear weapons; the cessation of the production of fissionable materials for military purposes; the gradual reduction of the stockpiles of nuclear weapons and delivery systems until their complete liquidation; the undertaking by the States participating in this session of a solemn commitment to move on to the negotiation of an agreement on the total prohibition of nuclear weapons.

8. At the same time, States should halt the production of chemical, biological, ecological and radiological weapons, including neutron weapons and any other weapons of mass destruction, should remove them from the military arsenals, should prohibit their use and should outlaw such weapons.

VI

9. States should strengthen their collaboration and co-operation in the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, should remove any discriminatory practices and should secure the unimpeded access of all countries to scientific and technological achievements. In this respect, a concrete programme of action should be prepared under the aegis of the International Atomic Energy Agency.
VII

10. Concrete measures should be agreed upon regarding the creation of zones of peace and international co-operation, free of nuclear armaments, with the consent of the States concerned and provided that their national sovereignty is respected and their security fully guaranteed.

11. The States of the nuclear-free zones should be given real guarantees by the nuclear-weapon States that never, in any circumstances, would nuclear arms be used against States belonging to such zones, and that their free access to nuclear technologies for peaceful purposes would be secured.

12. The States belonging to the region of the Balkans should be encouraged to convert it into an area of good neighbourliness, peace and broad-based co-operation, without nuclear weapons, foreign military bases or foreign troops. Such a measure would represent a major contribution to the achievement of security in Europe and throughout the world.

VIII

13. An international agreement should be concluded by which all States should undertake to settle any disputes and controversial issues exclusively by peaceful political means through negotiations between the parties concerned. A body should be set up for good offices and conciliation, responsible to the General Assembly, in order to contribute to the prevention of tensions and of military conflicts and to help interested States find solutions based on reconciliation, good neighbourliness and peaceful coexistence.

IX

14. The United Nations role in defining, establishing and implementing disarmament measures should be strengthened.

15. To this end, the United Nations, through its supreme body, the General Assembly, should systematically analyse activities in the field of disarmament, should define the principles governing negotiations and monitor their observance, should formulate recommendations for deliberative and decision-making bodies and receive periodic reports on their implementation and observance and should pursue the effective achievement of disarmament, above all, of nuclear disarmament.

16. An appropriate international body for disarmament should be set up open to participation by all States, which should function within the United Nations under the direct authority of the General Assembly. The First Committee of the General Assembly should deal exclusively with the problems of disarmament.

17. Recommendations should be adopted at the tenth special session of the General Assembly which would ensure that the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament at Geneva would focus its activity on the essential problems of
disarmament, on the democratization of the organization and conduct of its debates, on the abolition of the system of co-chairmanship, on the participation on an equal footing of all States interested in the negotiations and on the open character of debates so that they might be subject to the control of public opinion.

X

18. The implementation of the measures relating to the cessation of the arms race and progress to disarmament should be carried out under appropriate international control. The object, the ways of exercising it and its machinery must be established through the agreement of all interested States.