



## General Assembly

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Agenda items 49, 66 (j), 76, 85 and 129

CESSATION OF ALL NUCLEAR-TEST EXPLOSIONS

REVIEW OF **THE** IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND  
DECISIONS **ADOPTED** BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH  
SPECIAL SESSION: **CESSATION OF THE** NUCLEAR-ARMS RACE  
AND NUCLEAR **DISARMAMENT**

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

EXTERNAL DEBT CRISIS AND DEVELOPMENT

PEACEFUL **SETTLEMENT** OF DISPUTES BETWEEN STATES

Letter dated 14 September 1987 from the Permanent Representative of  
Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a document entitled  
"Considerations and proposals of Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu, with  
regard to the major issues of international life on the agenda of the forty-second  
session of the United Nations General Assembly" (see annex).

I should be most grateful if this letter and the annex could be circulated as  
an official document of the General Assembly under agenda items 49, 66 (j), 76, 85  
and 129.

(Signed) Petre **TANASIE**  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative

\* Reissued for technical reasons,

## ANNEX

**Considerations and proposals of Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu, with regard to the major issues of international life on the agenda of the forty-second session of the United Nations General Assembly**

The forty-second session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, which starts its work on 15 September 1987, is taking place against the background of an international situation that remains particularly grave and complex as a result of the accelerating arms race, nuclear first and foremost. In various parts of the planet a number of conflicts and tensions persist and get even aggravated. Actions of recourse to force and of brutal interference in the internal affairs of other States still take place. The world economy is also confronted with serious problems affecting all States of the world, in particular the developing countries.

On the basis of these realities, Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu, considers that the fundamental issue of our time is the cessation of the arms race and the resolute passage to disarmament, above all nuclear disarmament, the defence of the foremost right of peoples and individuals to peace, to life, to a free and dignified existence.

Reflecting the deep concern of the international community towards the dangerous course of events, at Romania's proposal, as well as of other countries, numerous problems have been inscribed on the agenda of the current session of the General Assembly. Among those problems one distinguishes by their importance and topicality those relating to the halting of the arms race, especially the nuclear-arms race, the settlement of armed conflict through peaceful means, the strengthening of international security, the liquidation of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order, the strengthening of the United Nations role in resolving the major issues confronting mankind.

The present circumstances, when humanity is going through an epoch of profound transformation, require - as it was pointed out by President Nicolae Ceausescu - a new way of thinking and of constructive resolution of the complex issues of war and peace of economic and social development of the peoples. This calls more than ever before for the United Nations to act with all determination to enhance its role in resolving the cardinal issues of international life and to respond to the aspirations of peoples for peace, collaboration, independence and social progress.

## I

Starting from its consistent policy of disarmament and peace, Socialist Romania militated and is militating as an active factor for removal of the danger of a nuclear catastrophe, for building up a world free of weapons and wars. The ideas, initiatives and actions of the President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, on disarmament issues largely echoed at the

international levels and represented an essential contribution in the struggle of peoples, of the progressive forces for peace, collaboration and détente.

In the spirit of this profoundly humane policy, which stems from the aspirations of the Romanian people and meets the vital interests of all peoples of the world, and considering that, under the present conditions, through the concerted efforts of countries, there exist real possibilities to pass to effective measures of disarmament, Romania puts forward at the current session of the United Nations General Assembly the following proposals:

1. The General Assembly should address an appeal to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, taking into account that their proposals are very close, to conclude at an earliest date, even during this year, an agreement on the elimination of the medium-range and shorter-range missiles from Europe and elsewhere.

At the same time, the General Assembly should appeal to the States possessing nuclear weapons on their territory to renounce such weapons and not to create new obstacles, whatsoever impeding the conclusion of the agreement between USSR and the United States on the elimination of medium-range and shorter-range missiles.

All States of Europe and of other continents should be called to act resolutely for achieving this agreement even this year.

2. Taking into account that nuclear testing contributes to the intensification of the arms race and has, at the same time, negative consequences on the environment, the General Assembly should appeal to all States possessing nuclear weapons, in particular the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to bring to an end such testing and other activities meant to develop and refine the nuclear weapons. At the same time, all States should be called upon to undertake not to use nuclear energy other than for peaceful purposes.

3. Proceeding from the ascertained fact that the increasing number of satellite launchings have negative effects on the environment and on the life on Earth, the General Assembly should appeal to the States with such capabilities to limit the number of the satellites put into orbit.

The General Assembly should also call upon all States to commence as soon as possible, negotiations with a view to elaborating norms for the peaceful utilization of outer space and establishing a system for a more rational use of outer space as a common heritage of mankind.

4. Taking into account the serious dangers for the international security resulting from the intensification of existing conflicts, United Nations should address a general appeal to all States parties to such conflicts to cease all military operations and to call all States of the world to proceed to a peaceful solution of their conflicts and disputes through negotiations. It should be also requested that during negotiations, starting from their very commencement, the military operations of any kind should be ceased. The Security Council or a

special organ of the United Nations should ensure the fulfilment of the obligation undertaken concerning the cessation of the military operations during the negotiation, as well as the peaceful resolution of disputes through negotiations.

## II

In the present conditions of the *world* economy marked by persistence of some phenomena of crisis, both in the economic and monetary-financial fields, the economic situation of the developing countries has considerably deteriorated, the economic and technico-scientific gaps between these and developed countries has been continuously deepening.

The trade and financial relations, and economic co-operation, in general, are being perturbed. The international commercial system is gravely jeopardized, its principles and role being frequently ignored or eluded, the protectionist, discriminatory measures in the path of international trade - particularly for exports of manufactured goods from developing countries - have been intensified.

The gravest problem the developing countries are facing is the burden of external debt, which has already reached the huge amount of \$1,000 billion.

Starting from this situation, Romania, together with other States, has inscribed on the agenda of the General Assembly the item entitled "External debt crisis and development", proposing to adopt some measures on solving external debt crisis of developing countries,

Taking into consideration the extremely serious situation of the world economy and particularly the external debt crisis of the developing countries, the Socialist Republic of Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu, considers it necessary that the General Assembly adopt an appeal addressed to all creditor developed countries, banks and international financial institutions to institute a moratorium for at least a five-year period for the credits given to developing countries by the Governments of economically developed countries and banks, including the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

At the same time, to request that the ceiling of interests for the existing credits should be limited at maximum 5 per cent, to establish, as a principle, that for the approved credits in the future, interests should not exceed 4 to 5 per cent and the banks at their turn pay interests up to 5 per cent for the deposits made, and commercial credits are to be paid in accordance with the rules and understandings agreed upon between parties.

The United Nations General Assembly should also address an appeal to all States to give up the protectionist and discriminatory measures, any artificial barriers, restrictions and quotas within trade exchanges and to apply firmly the provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) on granting the status of most favoured nation.

## III

The proposals and considerations of Romania, of her President, with regard to the major issues of international life on the agenda of the forty-second session of the United Nations General Assembly illustrate the political realism and militant spirit of Romania's international activity dedicated to disarmament, development and peace.

"We must start from reality of present world - stated President Nicolae Ceaucescu - from the fact that between the problems of economic underdevelopment, political problems and those of disarmament there are an interdependence and a reciprocal conditioning. Only the complex solution, in a now, democratic manner of these problems will open the path towards a world of justice and social equity, towards a more just and better world on our planet..

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