Kuwait believes that the elimination of colonialism, foreign occupation and similar forms of domination is an essential prerequisite for achieving general and complete disarmament.

Kuwait also believes that recognition of the sovereignty of States over their natural resources will liberate States from the need to defend one of the basic attributes of their nationhood and well-being.

The pace of disarmament can be accelerated through the dissolution of military blocs, great Power alliances, the dismantling of foreign military bases and the withdrawal of troops from foreign territories.

The cause of disarmament can be immensely promoted through the cessation of all forms of foreign interference in the internal affairs of States.

Major military Powers should actively collaborate in the creation of zones of peace and all nuclear Powers should respect the status of nuclear-weapon-free zones.

All States should renounce the use of incendiary weapons and all other weapons that pose a threat to civilian life or vegetation.

All States should have the right to share, on an equal basis, in the access to modern technology for peaceful purposes.

Nuclear-weapon tests should be stopped in all atmospheres and the partial test-ban Treaty should be expanded to include underground tests. All nuclear Powers should become parties to the new treaty.

An organic link should be established between the CCD and the United Nations which should serve as the proper framework for disarmament negotiations.
membership of the CCD should be revised to ensure equal status for all its members. Disarmament negotiations should cease to be a dialogue between the two super-Powers. All members of the CCD should be entitled to introduce amendments to draft texts reached by the super-Powers. Draft treaties submitted to the General Assembly of the United Nations should be subjected to the normal procedures applicable generally in the law of treaties.

Reports of the CCD should be intelligible enough to give an accurate picture to Member States of the United Nations of progress made within the CCD. The reports should give a summary of the debate and give an up-to-date assessment and evaluation of new trends that may emerge or encouraging signs for future negotiations.

All Members of the United Nations should be allowed to submit concrete disarmament proposals to the Secretary-General which he, in turn, would communicate to the CCD. The CCD should submit annual reports on its reaction to these proposals and the reasons for not implementing them. The Secretary-General should draw his conclusions from the disarmament negotiations and submit detailed analyses to the General Assembly so as to bring moral pressure to bear on the super-Powers.

The United Nations should not play a mere passive role. The General Assembly should reassert its prerogatives as the major disarmament forum whose authority should be clearly and unequivocally recognized by the CCD.

The special session needs a lot of preparation. Governments should be invited in the preparatory stages to submit working papers and other documents expressing their views on disarmament matters. These views should be analysed and sifted beforehand to reflect areas of agreement and disagreement. Once the contentious issues are clearly defined, they should be isolated and treated as the subject of intensive negotiations. The special session should not be allowed to repeat the proceedings of the First Committee, though at a higher level of representation. The special session should not be used as a propaganda forum by one or other of the super-Powers. Kuwait views the special session as a forum in which non-aligned countries will bring their force to bear on the conduct of the major military Powers.

All significant military Powers should undertake a commitment to channel a specific portion of the resources released by disarmament for socio-economic purposes in the developing countries.