A list of disarmament and related proposals officially submitted to the United Nations

(Background paper prepared by the Secretariat)

CONTENTS

I. Introduction ................................................. 1

II. Early initiatives on nuclear disarmament, regulation, limitation and balanced reduction of all armed forces and all armaments. ................................................. 3

III. General and complete disarmament and proposals containing multiple measures in the field of disarmament ................................. 14

IV. Partial measures for the cessation of the arms race and disarmament ................................. 31

1. The cessation of nuclear weapon tests ................. 31
2. Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons ................. 39
3. Nuclear-weapon-free zones .............................. 48
4. Preventing an arms race on the sea-bed ............... 53
5. Preventing an arms race in the outer space ........... 58
6. Chemical and biological weapons ...................... 60
7. Environmental warfare .................................... 65
8. New weapons of mass destruction ...................... 67
9. Measures to guard against surprise attack .......... 69
10. Military budgets and related matters .................. 72
11. Elimination of foreign military bases ................. 74
12. Arms transfers .......................................... 75
13. Non-aggression pact ..................................... 76

V. World Disarmament Conference ............................ 77

VI. Special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament ................................. 78

77-26090
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annex</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Agreements and other international instruments related to arms regulation,</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>disarmament and confidence-building measures</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Index of proposal by countries</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I. INTRODUCTION

1. By resolution 31/189 B of 21 December 1976, the General Assembly decided to convene a special session devoted to disarmament, to be held in New York in May/June 1978. It further decided to establish a Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament, composed of 54 Member States appointed by the President of the Assembly on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, with the mandate of examining all relevant questions relating to the special session, including its agenda, and to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-second session appropriate recommendations thereon.

2. The General Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to render the Preparatory Committee all necessary assistance, including the provision of essential background information, relevant documents and summary records.

3. At its fourteenth meeting on 20 May 1977, the Preparatory Committee requested the Secretariat to prepare certain working papers. Included among them was "A list of disarmament and related proposals officially submitted to the United Nations".

4. The paper prepared in response to the request of the Preparatory Committee concentrates on the substantive disarmament proposals that were submitted to the United Nations, the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament and its predecessor bodies, and other relevant conferences.

5. The paper itemizes the proposals in a chronology under appropriate headings and provides the details requested by the Committee on each proposal.

6. With a view to avoiding unnecessary repetition of the resolutions of the General Assembly (which are contained in document A/AC.187/9) they have not generally been included in the present paper, nor have working papers dealing with technical aspects of the various disarmament problems. On the other hand, draft resolutions have been included when they were considered to be of special significance in the substantive development of a certain disarmament effort or where they dealt with substantive issues or contained specific proposals, but were not adopted in the form in which they were first proposed. As a general rule, views expressed but not formulated as specific proposals have not been included.

7. The follow-up of certain proposals or their development, if any, over a period of time has been included, as reflected in official United Nations documents. Where a proposal led directly to the conclusion of an international agreement, this fact has been indicated, and all such agreements are also listed separately in Annex I. An index of proposals by countries is contained in Annex II.
8. References have been set out in the briefest possible form, showing simply the letter-number symbols of the United Nations documents, or, occasionally, other sources where the original documents may be found. The United Nations documents thus referred to are contained in the official records of the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Disarmament Commission or certain predecessor bodies, the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament for the year in which the proposal was put forward.

9. Within the criteria indicated above, which required some selection, an attempt has been made to provide as comprehensive and illustrative a review of the proposals as is practical. An addendum to the present list, containing the proposals made after 31 August 1977, will be prepared at a later stage.

10. Finally, the list of proposals does not purport to be a complete reflection of the history of the disarmament effort in the United Nations, as contained in the two issues of the document entitled "The United Nations and Disarmament", in the United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, Vol.1:1976, or in other historical compilations of disarmament proposals.
II. EARLY INITIATIVES ON NUCLEAR DISARMSMENT
REGULATION, LIMITATION AND BALANCED REDUCTION OF ALL
ARMED FORCES AND ALL ARMAMENTS

1. United States
Proposal submitted in the Atomic Energy Commission: Creation of
an International Atomic Development Authority, 14 June 1946 (AEC/1/1) 1/

An International Atomic Development Authority would be created and entrusted
with all phases of the development and use of atomic energy and with power to
control, inspect and license all atomic activities. Once a system of control
was effectively operating, further production of atomic weapons would cease
and existing stocks of atomic weapons would be destroyed. The Authority
would be in possession of full information as to the production of atomic
energy.

The original proposal was developed and elaborated upon by the delegation
of the United States in several memoranda, submitted to the AEC, in which the
Authority's creation, functions and powers were further explained:

The proposal was discussed in the Committee until 1948, when General
Assembly approved the general findings and recommendations of the AEC.

2. Soviet Union
Proposal submitted in the Atomic Energy Commission: Draft International
Convention to Prohibit the Production and Employment of Weapons Based on
the Use of Atomic Energy for the Purpose of Mass Destruction, 19 June 1946
(AEC/2/2) 2/

The draft convention provided for obligations: (a) not to use atomic
weapons in any circumstances whatsoever; (b) to prohibit the production
and storage of weapons based on the use of atomic energy; (c) to destroy
within three months of its entry into force all stocks of atomic weapons.
Penalties for violation were to be provided by domestic legislation and
the convention should be followed by other measures to control observance of
it. The need and possibilities of utilizing atomic energy for peaceful
purposes were stressed.

The proposal was supplemented later with various related proposals on
the prohibition of atomic weapons and the control of atomic energy.

1/ The General Assembly by resolution 1(I) of 24 January 1946, established
an Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), dissolved on
11 January 1952 (Resolution 502 (VI).

2/ Ibid.
4.

The draft was discussed in the Commission until 1948 when the General Assembly approved the general findings and recommendations of the AEC.

3. Soviet Union
Draft resolution submitted in the First Committee of the General Assembly:
Information on armed forces in non-enemy territories, 20 November 1946
(A/C.1/62)

Information would be provided regarding armed forces in non-enemy territories, and in the former enemy States, as well as information on the armaments of forces on home territory.

United Kingdom introduced amendments suggesting that the information was to include also armed forces at home.

The question was reflected in resolution 42 (I), adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December 1946.

4. Soviet Union
Draft resolution submitted in the First Committee of the General Assembly:
Regulation and Reduction of Armaments, 29 November 1946 (A/C.1/87)

The draft resolution provided for a general reduction of armaments, with the prohibition of the production and use of atomic energy for military purposes as the primary objective. It proposed the establishment within the framework of the Security Council, of two commissions, one to control the reduction of armaments and one to control the prohibition of the use of atomic energy for military purposes.


5. United States
Draft resolution submitted in the First Committee on regulation and reduction of armaments, 2 December 1946 (A/C.1/85)

The draft resolution provided for a general regulation and reduction of armaments: the early establishment of international control of atomic energy to ensure its use only for peaceful purposes; practical and effective safeguards in connexion with the control of atomic energy and other limitation or regulation of armaments.


6. Canada
Draft resolution submitted in the First Committee on control of atomic energy, October 1948 (A/C.1/306)

The draft resolution suggested the approval of the first, second and third reports of the Atomic Energy Commission and the establishment of an effective system of international control of atomic energy.

The proposal as amended was embodied in the resolution 191 (III), adopted by the General Assembly on 4 November 1948.

The proposal was further elaborated in working papers submitted in the Disarmament Commission as follows: United States on 5 April 1952 (DC/C.2/1) on disclosure and verification, and on 24 April 1952 (DC/C.1/1) on principles for a disarmament programme; France, United Kingdom and United States on 28 May 1952 (DC/10) on numerical limitation of all armed forces.

The proposals as amended were reflected in resolution 502 (VI).

7. Soviet Union
Draft resolution submitted in the General Assembly: Reduction of Armaments and the Prohibition of Atomic Weapons, 17 November 1948 (A/723)

The draft resolution recommended that, as a first step in the reduction of armaments and armed forces, the permanent members of the Security Council reduce by one-third, during one year, all land, naval and air forces; that atomic weapons be prohibited as weapons of aggression but not of defence; and that an international control body be established within the framework of the Security Council for the supervision of and control over the implementation of the measures for the reduction of armaments and armed forces, as well as those for the prohibition of atomic weapons.

The proposal was discussed in the Commission for Conventional Armaments but was not accepted.

8. Belgium – France
Draft resolution submitted in the First Committee of the General Assembly: Receipt, checking and publication by a control organ of full information with regard to the armed forces and conventional armaments, 1948 (A/C.1/393)

The draft resolution provided that States would have to supply each other with exact information on their conventional armaments and armed forces; to conclude conventions regarding the reductions of military forces; and establish an organ of control.

The proposal was reflected in resolution 192 (III)

9. France, the United Kingdom and the United States
Tripartite proposal submitted to the Secretary-General on reduction of armaments, 7 November 1951 (A/1943)

The proposal set out a programme of principles: the size of all armed forces would be limited, military production would be restricted; mutually agreed national military programmes would be arrived at. The first and indispensable step would be disclosure and verification. The system of verification and disclosure would have to be on a continuing basis and reveal, in successive stages, all armed forces and all armaments, including atomic.

The proposal as amended was reflected in resolution 502 (VI).
10. **Soviet Union**

   **Draft resolution submitted in the First Committee of the General Assembly:**
   Measures to Combat the Threat of a New World War and to strengthen peace and Friendship Among the Nations, 12 January 1952 (A/C.1/698)

   The proposal provided for the prohibition of atomic weapons under strict international control; the reduction of one-third of the armaments and the armed forces of the permanent members of the Security Council; the submission of all States (after the adoption of two previous measures) of complete official data on all armaments, armed forces and atomic weapons and on military bases on foreign territories; establishment of an international control organ within the framework of the Security Council; and the convocation of a world conference to consider disarmament problems; and called upon the permanent members of the Security Council to conclude a peace pact.

   The proposal was reflected in General Assembly resolution 564 (VI) and referred to the Disarmament Commission.

11. **Soviet Union**

   **Draft Plan of Work submitted in the Disarmament Commission, 19 March 1952**
   (DC/5/Rev.1) h/

   The plan put emphasis on: (a) prohibition of atomic weapons - prohibition and control would be put into effect simultaneously; reduction by the permanent members of the Security Council of the armaments and armed forces by one-third within a year; and information on armaments and armed forces - including atomic weapons and military bases in foreign territories; (b) prohibition of the use of bacteriological weapons; (c) a draft convention on prohibition of atomic weapons and use of those existing only for civilian purposes; and (d) establishment of an international control organ within the framework of the Security Council.

   The proposal was discussed in the Disarmament Commission but was not accepted.

12. **France**

   **Plan of Work Introduced in the Disarmament Commission, 26 March 1952 (DC/5)**

   The plan contained the following items: disclosure and verification of all armed forces and armaments, including atomic; regulation of all armaments and armed forces including the elimination of weapons of mass destruction; procedure and time-table for giving effect to the disarmament programme. The question of disclosure and regulation were to be studied concurrently in the first stage of the Commission's work.

   The plan was adopted by the Disarmament Commission and later (on 27 August 1952) amended by Chile, France and Turkey to specifically include bacteriological weapons.

---

h/ The Disarmament Commission (DC) was created on 11 January 1952 by General Assembly resolution 502 (VI).
13. United States
Proposal submitted in the Disarmament Commission: Essential Principles for a Disarmament Programme, 24 April 1952 (DC/C.1/1)

The proposal set out essential principles of a disarmament programme including the goal and how it would be achieved through international agreements which would provide for safeguards to ensure compliance.

The proposal was discussed in the Disarmament Commission.

14. France, the United Kingdom and United States
Tripartite working paper submitted in the Disarmament Commission: Proposals for Fixing Numerical Limitation of all Armed Forces, 28 May 1952 (DC/10)

The proposal suggested that there should be fixed numerical ceilings for China, France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States. A ceiling between 1 million and 1.5 million is suggested for the Soviet Union, the United States and China, while a ceiling between 700,000 and 800,000 is suggested for the United Kingdom and France. The proposal called for agreed maximum ceilings for all other States having substantial armed forces and envisaged reduction in armed forces.

The proposal was supplemented with a new tripartite paper submitted on 12 August 1952 (DC/12).

The question was considered by the Disarmament Commission but no agreement was reached.

15. Soviet Union
Consideration of the Question of the Impermissibility of the Use of Bacteriological Weapons, 27 August 1952 (DC/13/Rev.1)

The proposal was to have the question of bacteriological weapons included in the Commission's Programme of Work and considered immediately.

The question was included in the Commission's Plan of Work.

16. United States
Working paper submitted in the Disarmament Commission: The Bacteriological Weapons Question, 4 September 1952 (DC/15)

The paper called attention to the inclusion of bacteriological weapons as weapons of mass destruction which should be included in a comprehensive disarmament programme, and stated that safeguards had to be devised to ensure their elimination, principally through a disclosure and verification system.

The question was discussed in the Disarmament Commission.
17. United States
Working paper submitted in the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission:
Methods of Implementing and Enforcing Disarmament Programmes - The Establishment
of International Control Organs With Appropriate Rights, Powers and Functions,
25 May 1954 (DC/SC.1/5)

The proposal called for the establishment of a United Nations Disarmament and
Atomic Development Authority and detailed its organization, responsibilities
and financing and relationships to other United Nations organs and to in-
dividual States.

It was discussed in the Sub-Committee.

18. France and United Kingdom
Memorandum submitted in the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission,
11 June 1954 (DC/SC.1/10)

The memorandum contained a proposal for immediate acceptance of the prohibition
of the use of nuclear weapons except for defence. The draft treaty should
include: the total prohibition of the use and manufacture of nuclear weapons
of mass destruction of every type; major reductions in all armed forces and
conventional armaments; establishment of a control organ. The treaty should
be approved by a World Disarmament Conference. The treaty would detail phases
through which the disarmament programme should be carried out: first phase –
over-all military man-power and military expenditure should be limited to
31 December 1953 levels; second phase – one-half of the agreed reductions
of conventional armaments and armed forces should take effect and on completion
of it the manufacture of all kinds of nuclear and other prohibited weapons
should cease; third phase – the second half of the agreed reduction of con-
ventional armaments and armed forces should take effect and on completion of
it the total prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons and all other
prohibited weapons should be carried out.

The memorandum was considered in the Disarmament Commission and its
provisions reflected in resolution 808 (IX).
19. **Soviet Union**


The draft took into account the joint French-British proposal of 11 June 1954 but with amendments. The draft provided for a first stage in which States would carry out one-half of the agreed reductions in their armaments, armed forces and military appropriations within six to twelve months; a temporary international control commission under the Security Council was envisaged. In the second stage States would carry out the remaining half of the agreed reductions within six months (or a year). Simultaneously with second-half reductions there would come into force a total prohibition of atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction with a cessation of their manufacture and their total elimination from national armaments; at the second stage would be established a permanent international organ of control.

The proposal was included in resolution 808 (IX), adopted by the General Assembly on 4 November 1954.

20. **Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the United States**

Draft resolution submitted in the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission, 8 March 1955 (DC/SC.1/15/Rev.1)

The draft resolution outlined the provisions which should be provided for in a disarmament treaty including: (a) total prohibition of use and manufacture of nuclear weapons and conversion of existing stocks to peaceful purposes; (b) major reductions in all armed forces and conventional armaments; (c) a control organ to guarantee compliance. The disarmament programme would be carried out as follows: first phase - over-all military man-power and expenditure should be limited to agreed levels; second phase - one-half of the agreed reductions of conventional armaments and armed forces should take effect and on completion of it, the manufacture of all kinds of nuclear weapons should cease; third phase - second half of the agreed reductions of conventional armaments and armed forces should take effect and on completion of it, the total prohibition and elimination of nuclear and all other prohibited weapons should be carried out.

The proposal was discussed in the Sub-Committee.
21. **France—United Kingdom**

Memorandum submitted to the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission: Reduction of Armed Forces, 29 March 1955 (DC/SC.1/20)

France and the United Kingdom stated that they were prepared to reduce their armed forces to a ceiling of 650,000 provided that those of the other three permanent members of the Security Council would be fixed at a figure of between 1 million and 1.5 million, other States would have considerably lower ceilings, and no State would be entitled to increase its armed forces except in special cases.

In another memorandum of 19 April 1955 (DC/SC.1/24) it was agreed that the reductions in armed forces and conventional armaments should be better co-ordinated with the abolition of nuclear weapons. Accordingly, amendments to the draft resolution of 8 March 1955 were proposed.

The proposals were discussed in the Sub-Committee.

22. **Soviet Union**

Proposal submitted in the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission concerning the conclusion of an international convention on the reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic weapons, 10 May 1955 (DC/SC.1/26/Rev.2)

The proposal called for a declaration by the General Assembly in which was included a comprehensive and detailed two-stage disarmament programme. In the first stage the permanent members of the Security Council would reduce their armed forces and armaments by 50 per cent of the difference between the specific ceilings proposed by France and the United Kingdom. Simultaneously the draft envisaged as one of the first measures, discontinuances of atomic and hydrogen weapon tests, prohibition of the use of atomic weapons, and elimination of some of the military bases in the territories of other States. During the second stage, the second half of the reductions would be carried out. When 75 per cent of the total reduction had been completed a complete prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons would come into force. These weapons would be destroyed simultaneously with the last 25 per cent of the reduction of armed forces. The States should reduce their armaments and armed forces to the levels strictly necessary for maintenance of internal security and the fulfillment of the obligations under the terms of the Charter of the United Nations.

Concerning control, it was anticipated, in the first stage, creation of an international control organ which would be allowed to install control posts on a basis of reciprocity, at major ports, at railway junctions, on main highways and at airfields in the territories of all States concerned. The functions of the control organ would be extended in the second stage and would include inspection on a permanent basis.

The proposal was considered by the Sub-Committee.
23. United States
Proposal submitted in the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission:
Aerial Inspection and Exchange of Military Blueprints, 30 August 1955
(DC/SC.1/31)

Under the proposed plan, the United States and the Soviet Union were to
exchange information about the strength, command structure and disposition
of personnel, units and equipment of all major land, sea and air forces, as
well as a complete list of military plants, facilities and installations,
with their positions. Verification of information was to be accompanied
by ground observers as well as unrestricted, but monitored, aerial reconnaissance.

The proposal was discussed in the Sub-Committee.

24. France–United Kingdom
Working paper submitted in the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission:
Proposed synthesis, 19 March 1956 (DC/SC.1/38)

This was a revised edition of the plan of 11 June 1954. The new plan provided
for: significant conventional reduction to be carried out in the first stage;
limitation of nuclear tests at the beginning of the second stage and total
prohibition at the beginning of the third; prohibition of manufacture of
nuclear weapons - the cut-off at the beginning of the third stage - and the
link between the achievement of political settlements and the achievement of
disarmament.

The proposal was discussed in the Sub-Committee.

25. Soviet Union
Proposal Introduced in the Disarmament Sub-Committee: Draft Agreement on
the Reduction of Conventional Armaments and Armed Forces, 27 March 1956
(DC/SC.1/41)

The proposal contained three different partial disarmament approaches: of
the limitation and reduction of conventional armaments and armed forces to
the specific levels of 1 million to 1.5 million men for the United States,
the Soviet Union and China, and 650,000 for France and the United Kingdom,
within two years, with an international control organ to be established and
to be in position to carry out inspections before reductions commenced;
(b) a European zone of limitation and inspection of armaments; (c) discon-
tinuance of tests of thermonuclear weapons, independently of disarmament;
banning of atomic weapons on German soil; and a 15 per cent reduction of
military budgets.

The proposals were considered by the Sub-Committee and the Disarmament
Commission.
26. Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the United States
Draft resolution submitted in the Disarmament Commission, 3 July 1956 (DC/87)

By the draft resolution, the Sub-Committee would continue to search for agreement guided by certain principles including: proceeding by stages, with each dependent on satisfactory completion of the previous stage; effective international control; and, under safeguards, cessation of build-up of nuclear weapons and devotion of production of fissionable materials to peaceful uses.

The draft was discussed in the Disarmament Commission.

27. Yugoslavia
Draft resolution submitted in the Disarmament Commission: Partial Disarmament Measures, 10 July 1956 (DC/92)

The draft resolution urged the members of the Sub-Committee to reach agreement on general disarmament; to seek an early agreement on and implementation of such initial disarmament measures as are feasible, more particularly, a reduction of conventional armaments and armed forces as well as of military expenditure; the cessation of experimental explosions of nuclear weapons.

The draft was taken into account in considering the matter in the Sub-Committee.

28. United States
Memorandum submitted to the First Committee of the General Assembly:
12 January 1957 (A/C.1/783)

The memorandum contained proposals: to use fissionable materials only for non-weapon purposes; the first stage reduction of conventional armaments and armed forces, using as a basis of measurement the figures 2.5 million for the Soviet Union and the United States, and 750,000 for France and the United Kingdom; progressive installation of inspection systems which would provide against the possibility of great surprise attack.

The proposals were considered in the First Committee.
29. **Soviet Union**

Memorandum submitted in the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission: Implementation of partial disarmament measures, 30 April 1957 (DC/SC.1/55)

The memorandum contained proposals which envisaged: acceptance of the proposal to reduce the armed forces of the United States, the Soviet Union and China to 2.5 million men and of France and the United Kingdom to 750,000 men each, as a first step towards further reductions in the armed forces respectively to 1 - 1.5 million men and 650,000 men; reduction of the military budgets during the first period by 15 per cent; creation of an appropriate international control organ under the Security Council; establishment of control posts on the territory of States; renouncement of the use of atomic and hydrogen weapons; discontinuance of nuclear weapon tests; liquidation of foreign bases; aerial inspection within certain areas in Europe and the Far East; ending of war propaganda.

The proposals were considered by the Sub-Committee.

30. **Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the United States**

Working paper submitted in the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission: Proposals for partial measures of disarmament, 29 August 1957 (DC/SC.1/66)

The working paper contained proposals on limitation and reduction of armed forces and armaments; military expenditures; non-use of nuclear weapons except in self defence; control of fissionable material; nuclear weapons testing, control of objects entering outer space, and safeguards against the possibility of surprise attack. Part of the proposal, which was intended as a package proposal, would be the setting-up of an international control organization.

The proposals were discussed in the Sub-Committee.

31. **Soviet Union**


The memorandum proposed, inter alia, reduction of armed forces, reduction of armaments and military budgets, prohibition of atomic weapons and discontinuance of nuclear weapon testing, prohibition of the transfer of these weapons to other States and the establishment of aerial photography zones in Europe and the Far East.

The proposal was elaborated in another memorandum of 18 September 1958 (A/3929), which contained a proposal for a ban on the use of outer space for military purposes and for international co-operation in the study of outer space.

The proposals were discussed in the Sub-Committee.
III. GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT AND PROPOSALS CONTAINING MULTIPLE MEASURES IN THE FIELD OF DISARMAMENT

32. Soviet Union
Proposal submitted to the General Assembly: Declaration on General and Complete Disarmament, 19 September 1959 (A/4219)

The declaration contained the text of a three-stage programme which provided for: first stage - reduction of armed forces and armaments to agreed levels; second stage - completion of the disarmament of the armed forces and elimination of the foreign military bases; third stage - destruction of all types of nuclear weapons and missiles, as well as air force equipment; prohibition on the production, possession and storage of means of chemical and bacteriological warfare and their destruction. An international control organ would be established to verify the implementation of the disarmament measures. At the end of the disarmament process, States would retain only strictly limited and agreed contingents of police (militia) equipped with light firearms.

The USSR also submitted a plan for partial measures, proposing the establishment of a control and inspection zone in Europe; establishment of an atom-free zone in Central Europe; abolition of foreign military bases; and conclusion of a non-aggression pact between the Member States of NATO and of the Warsaw Treaty.

By resolution 1378 (XIV) the General Assembly considering that the question of general and complete disarmament is the most important one facing the world today, and calling upon Governments to make every effort to achieve a constructive solution of this problem, transmitted to the Ten-Nation Disarmament Committee for thorough consideration, the declaration and other proposals made.

33. Canada, France, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States
Paper submitted in the Ten-Nation Committee on Disarmament: A Plan for General and Complete Disarmament in a Free and Peaceful World, 16 March 1960 (TNDC/3)

The three-stage plan, in the first stage, provided for the establishment of an international disarmament organization to carry out studies and furnish data designed to facilitate enforcement, as well as for initial reductions. The second-stage measures included a ban on placing weapons of mass destruction in outer space; an agreement to stop production of fissionable material for use in weapons; measures to prevent surprise attacks; and further reductions in armed forces. In the third stage, final reductions were to take place, and an international law enforcement capability to preserve world peace was to be established. The final goal was general and complete disarmament with inspection and control carried out by the international disarmament organization.

The proposal was considered in the TNDC.
34. **Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania and the Soviet Union:**

Proposal submitted in the Ten-Nation Committee on Disarmament: Basic Principles of General and Complete Disarmament, 8 April 1960 (TNCD/4)

The proposal outlined the principles on which the implementation of general and complete disarmament should be based, including disbandment of all armed forces, liquidation of all armaments and all foreign military bases, prohibition of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, and cessation of their production; proceeding by stages with a fixed time-table; establishment of an international control organ and forces remaining at the end of the process. The principles would be implemented through an international instrument.

The proposal was discussed in the TNDC.

35. **Canada, France, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States:**

Proposal submitted in the Ten-Nation Committee on Disarmament: Principles and Conditions for General and Complete Disarmament Under Effective International Control, 26 April 1960 (TNCD/2)

The sponsors stated that any general and complete disarmament agreement would have to fulfil certain conditions, namely, (a) be carried out by stages, but without a fixed timetable, (b) to balance nuclear and conventional measures so that equal security for all would be maintained, (c) be controlled by an international disarmament organization, and (d) be negotiated progressively according to the possibility of early implementation and effective control of measures.

The proposal was considered in the TNDC.

36. **Soviet Union:**


The basic provisions of the draft treaty were: in the first stage (18 months) all means of delivery of nuclear weapons would be destroyed and their manufacture prohibited, all foreign military bases would eliminated and all troops would be withdrawn from foreign territories, all rockets launched for peaceful purposes would be subject to inspection, and dissemination of nuclear weapons would be prohibited. In the second stage, there would be complete prohibition of nuclear, chemical, biological and other weapons of mass destruction, and reduction of armed forces to fixed levels. The third stage would complete the process of general and complete disarmament. An international control organization would verify the implementation of the provisions of the treaty by stages and without hindrance. Measures for preserving peace and security would be carried out under the United Nations Charter with the Security Council having contingents of militia at its disposal.

The draft was supplemented with several new provisions on 23 September 1960 (A/4505).

The proposals were discussed in the TNDC.
37. United States:

Paper submitted in the Ten-Nation Committee on Disarmament:
Programme for General and Complete Disarmament Under Effective
International Control, 27 June 1960 (TNCD/7)

The paper outlined the goal and the controlling principles by which
general and complete disarmament could be achieved and briefly described
a three-stage programme. The first stage would include prohibition of
placing in orbit vehicles carrying weapons of mass destruction; taking
measures to guard against surprise attack; initial reductions in armed
forces and armaments; and cessation of production of fissionable material.
The second stage would include further reduction of armed forces; reduction
of all weapons including atomic; and creation of an international peace
force within the United Nations. The third stage would complete force
reductions to levels required for maintaining internal order and for the
international peace force. An international disarmament organization
would verify that each stage was initiated simultaneously and upon
completion of the necessary preparatory studies.

The proposal was further elaborated on by a declaration on

The proposals were discussed in the TNDC.

38. United States and Soviet Union:

Report to the Sixteenth General Assembly on the results of the
bilateral talks: Agreed Statement of Principles,
20 September 1961 (A/4872)

As a result of an exchange of views on questions relating to disarmament
and the resumption of negotiations, the Soviet Union and the United States
agreed on and recommended 8 principles as a basis for future disarmament
negotiation, as follows: (a) the final goal would be general and complete
disarmament; (b) the programme would ensure that States would have at
their disposal only such non-nuclear armaments and forces as necessary to
maintain internal order and a United Nations peace force; (c) there would
be provision for the disbanding of armed forces, the elimination of the
military institutions, the discontinuance of military expenditures, etc.
(d) the disarmament programme should be implemented by stages; (e) all
measures of general and complete disarmament should be balanced, so that
no State or group of States could at any time gain military advantage;
(f) international control; (g) measures to strengthen institutions for
maintaining peace should be agreed; and (h) all States should seek to
achieve and implement the widest possible agreement at the earliest
possible date.

In exchanged letters on the question of control, the United States
maintained that verification must assure that agreed levels of forces were
not exceeded, while the USSR maintained that it was strongly advocating
effective control over disarmament, but was at the same time opposed to
the establishment of control over armaments.

By resolution 1722 (XVI) the General Assembly recommended negotiations
based on the principles that had been set out by the Soviet Union and the
United States, and agreed on the composition of a negotiating body — the
Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament (ENDC).
39. Soviet Union:
Memorandum submitted in the General Assembly: Measures to Ease
International Tension, Strengthen Confidence Among States and
Contribute to General and Complete Disarmament, 26 September 1961
(A/4892)

The memorandum contained proposals on freezing military budgets,
prohibition of nuclear weapons; prohibition of war propaganda;
non-aggression pact between NATO and Warsaw Treaty countries, withdrawal
of troops from foreign territory, non-proliferation of nuclear weapons,
nuclear-weapon-free zones, and decrease of danger of surprise attack.

The proposed measures were discussed in the ENDC.

40. Non-Aligned States:
Proposals on disarmament: Declaration adopted at the First Non-Aligned

The Declaration stated, inter alia, that disarmament was an imperative
need and the most urgent task of mankind; a radical solution of this
problem could be achieved only by means of a general, complete and
strictly internationally controlled disarmament; measures for general
and complete disarmament were suggested; the States would undertake to
use the outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes; conclusion of an
agreement on the prohibition of all nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests was
considered essential; the non-aligned nations should be represented at
all future conferences on disarmament; all discussions on disarmament
should be held under the auspices of the United Nations.

The proposals were subsequently considered in the context of the
disarmament debate in the First Committee.

41. Ceylon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Liberia, Libya, Nigeria,
Somalia, Sudan, Togo and Tunisia:
Draft resolution submitted in the General Assembly: Non-use of
Nuclear and Thermonuclear Weapons, October 1961 (A/4842/Add.1-3)

The draft resolution declared that the use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons
is contrary to the spirit, letter and aims of the United Nations and, as such,
a direct violation of the Charter of the United Nations, and requested the
Secretary-General to conduct an enquiry into the possibility of convening a
conference to sign a convention on the prohibition of the use of these weapons.

The proposal was adopted as resolution 1653 (XVI), and was reflected in
resolutions 1801 (XVII) and 1909 (XVIII). The question was referred to the ENDC.

42. Soviet Union:
Proposal submitted in the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee:
Draft Treaty on General and Complete Disarmament Under Strict
International Control, 15 March 1962 (ENDC/2)

The draft treaty set forth measures which would lead within a short time to
elimination of the military machinery of the States. The disarmament process
would take place in three stages within a fixed, short period of time (five
years). The reduction of armed forces and armament would proceed to agreed
levels parallel to the reduction in the production of conventional armaments.
The total elimination of all foreign military bases would take place in the
first stage. The complete elimination of vehicles for delivering nuclear
weapons and the cessation of the production of such vehicles as well as the
obligation not to transfer control of nuclear weapons or information on their
production to non-nuclear States was also envisaged in the first stage.
The total elimination of nuclear weapons and fissionable material for weapons purposes and the discontinuance of their production would take place during the second stage. All types of chemical, biological and radiological weapons would be eliminated from the arsenals and destroyed.

At the third stage, all armed forces would be fully disbanded and the elimination of the military machinery of States would be completed.

The draft provided for strict international control over what was being reduced, destroyed or converted to peaceful uses, as well as over the cessation of arms production.

It further provided that during and following the disarmament process, contingents without nuclear weapons would be made available to the Security Council, under article 43 of the Charter.

An international disarmament organization within the framework of the United Nations Charter would establish procedures for the settlement of international disputes, and the role of the Security Council as the organ bearing the main responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security would be stressed.

The draft treaty was later amended and revised as follows: 16 July 1962 (ENDC/2/Add.1), 22 September 1962 (A/C.1/867 or ENDC/2/Rev.1) and 4 February 1964 (ENDC/2/Rev.1/Add.1).

The General Assembly by Resolution 1767 (XVII) noted the draft treaty. The draft was extensively discussed in the ENDC and in the General Assembly.

United States:
Proposal submitted in the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee:
Outline of Basic Provisions of a Treaty on General and Complete Disarmament in a Peaceful World, 18 April 1962 (ENDC/30)

The plan outlined a disarmament process which would take place in three stages. Beginning with a freeze, disarmament was to be gradual as confidence developed; the military establishment would be eliminated.

The first two stages were to be of three years each, and the third would be completed within an agreed period of time, as promptly as possible. The armed forces and all major armaments, nuclear as well as conventional, would be gradually reduced.

The draft provided in the first stage for the nuclear Powers to halt production of fissionable materials for weapons; not to transfer control of nuclear weapons or information on their production to non-nuclear States as well as to transfer, for peaceful uses, agreed quantities of such material. The number of nuclear delivery vehicles and nuclear weapons would be reduced by an agreed percentage during the second stage and their production would halt and nuclear weapons reduced in the light of the steps taken in stages I and II. The plan envisaged a system of inspection and control to verify the disarmament process and, in addition, to verify remaining quantities of armaments and forces. It also proposed measures to keep and reinforce peace during and after the disarmament process.
A United Nations peace observation corps and peace force would be established. The question of whether the peace force should be equipped with nuclear weapons was to be left open for future decision. The international disarmament organization would be placed within the framework of the United Nations and its administrator would consult with the Secretary-General, providing that the decisions would be taken by the organization’s control council. Parties would refrain from use of force of any type contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, and would settle disputes in accordance with Charter procedures.

The draft treaty was later amended as follows: 6 August 1962 (ENDC/30/Add.1); 8 August 1962 (ENDC/30/Add.2); 10 December 1962 (ENDC/69); 14 August 1963 (ENDC/30/Add.3 and ENDC/109).

The General Assembly by Resolution 1767 (XVII) noted the draft treaty. The draft was extensively discussed in the ENDC and in the General Assembly.

44. Soviet Union:
Memorandum submitted in the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee:
Measures for Slowing Down the Armaments Race and Relaxing International Tension, 26 January 1964 (ENDC/123)

The memorandum contained proposals on withdrawal of troops from foreign territories, reductions of armed forces, reduction of military budgets, non-aggression pact between NATO and Warsaw Treaty countries, nuclear-weapon-free zones, nuclear non-proliferation, measures to prevent surprise attack, elimination of bomber aircraft, and prohibition of underground nuclear tests.

The proposals were considered by the ENDC.

45. United States:
Working paper submitted in the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee:
Inspection of a Fissionable Material Cut-off, 25 June 1964 (ENDC/134)

The proposal outlined the requirements for inspection of nuclear power under a cut-off of fissionable material production for use in weapons. IAEA safeguards were envisaged.

The proposal was discussed in the ENDC.

46. Non-Aligned States:
Proposals on disarmament submitted at the General Assembly: Programme for Peace and International Co-operation (Chapter VII) adopted at the Second Non-Aligned Summit Conference, Cairo, 5-10 October 1964 (A/5763 and A/AC.187/30 and Corr.1)

The programme suggested various measures of disarmament including: general and complete disarmament; peaceful use of atomic energy; prohibition of all nuclear weapon tests; establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones; prevention of dissemination of nuclear weapons; abolition of all nuclear weapons; convening of a world disarmament conference.

The proposals were considered by the General Assembly and reflected in resolution 2030 (XX), adopted by the General Assembly on 29 November 1965.
47. **Soviet Union:**

*Memorandum by the USSR Government on Measures for the Further Reduction of International Tension and Limitation of the Arms Race, 7 December 1964 (A/5827)*

The memorandum contained proposals on reduction of military budgets, foreign troops in alien territories, foreign military bases, non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, prohibition of use of nuclear weapons, nuclear-weapon-free zones, destruction of bombers, prohibition of underground nuclear weapon tests, non-aggression pact between NATO and Warsaw Treaty States, prevention of surprise attack, and reduction of total forces.

The proposals were discussed in the ENDC.

48. **United States:**

*Draft resolution submitted in the Disarmament Commission, 10 June 1965 (DC/220/Rev.1)*

By the draft resolution the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee would, *inter alia*, resume negotiations on a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty, undertake the drafting of an international agreement on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, conclude an agreement to halt all production of fissionable material for weapons and transfer agreed quantities of such material to non-weapons use, and explore a freeze on strategic nuclear vehicles with a view to their early reduction.

The question was considered in the ENDC.
49. United States:
Working paper submitted to the Eighteen-National Disarmament Committee:
Transfer of Fissionable Material Obtained by the Destruction of Nuclear
Weapons, 9 March 1966 (ENDC/172)

The paper suggested that the United States and the Soviet Union would each
agree to transfer highly enriched uranium and plutonium obtained from nuclear
weapons destroyed for that purpose. The materials obtained through the
destruction process would be transferred under IAEA safeguards and the weapons
themselves would be disassembled under appropriate observation arrangements.

The paper was discussed in the ENDC.

50. Soviet Union:
Proposal submitted in the General Assembly: Draft Convention on the
Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons, 22 September 1967
(A/6334)

By the proposal, which included a draft convention consisting of a preamble
and five articles, the Parties would solemnly undertake to refrain from
using nuclear weapons, from threatening to use them and from inciting
other States to use them. Agreement would also be sought on destruction of
stockpiles in conformity with a treaty on general and complete disarmament.

The General Assembly by resolution 2289 (XXII) of 8 December 1967,
reaffirmed its conviction for the need to sign such a convention and urged
all States to examine the proposed draft.

51. Canada, India, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Sweden and United
Arab Republic
Draft resolution submitted in the First Committee: The effects and
Implications of Nuclear Weapons, 16 December 1967 (A/C.1/L.413, Add.1-4)

The draft requested the Secretary-General to prepare a concise report on the
effects of the possible use of nuclear weapons and on the security and economic
implications for States of the acquisition and further development of these
weapons.

The draft as amended was adopted by the General Assembly as resolution
2162 A. In accordance with this resolution a group of consultant experts
prepared a report entitled "Effects of the possible use of nuclear weapons
and the security and economic implications for States of the acquisition
and further development of these weapons".

52. Afghanistan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia,
Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico,
Mongolia, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Sweden, the United Arab Republic and
Yugoslavia:
Draft resolution submitted in the First Committee: General and Complete
Disarmament, 18 December 1967 (A/C.1/L.719, Add.1-2)

The draft resolution reaffirmed that General and Complete Disarmament should
continue to be recognized as the ultimate goal and called on the ENDC to
resume consideration of this question.

The draft was adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 2342 B (XXII).
53. **Soviet Union:**
Memorandum by the Government on Some Urgent Measures for Stopping the Arms Race and for Disarmament, 16 July 1968 (ENDC/227)

The memorandum contained proposals on prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons, stopping manufacture and destroying stockpiles of nuclear weapons, limitation and reduction of means of delivery of strategic weapons, limitations on nuclear-weapon carrying bomber flights and navigation zones for rocket-carrying submarines, ban on underground nuclear-weapon tests, prohibition of use of chemical and bacteriological weapons, elimination of foreign military bases, measures for regional disarmament, and peaceful uses of the sea-bed and ocean floor.

The General Assembly by Resolution 2454 B (XXIII) noted the memorandum and other proposals for collateral measures submitted at the ENDC. The proposed measures were discussed in the ENDC.

54. **Romania:**
Proposal introduced in the Eighteen Nation Disarmament Commission:

The proposal suggested that such a declaration could enable a disarmament programme to be harmonized with the second development decade, thus promoting progress in disarmament and ensuring peace.

The suggestion was taken up by the Secretary-General in his annual report on the work of the Organization for 1968-1969. In his proposal the Secretary-General expressed the hope that a specific programme and time-table would be established.

This proposal was endorsed by resolution 2499 (XXIV), adopted by the General Assembly on 31 October 1969.

55. **Italy, Ireland and Japan**
Draft resolution submitted in the First Committee: Disarmament Decade and the Elaboration of a Comprehensive Programme for Cessation of the Arms Race, 8 December 1969 (A/7902)

The draft resolution proposed that the decade of the 1970s be declared as a Disarmament Decade. The Governments would intensify their concerted efforts for effective measures relating to the cessation of the nuclear arms race, to nuclear disarmament and for a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control; the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament would work at a comprehensive programme dealing with all aspects of the problem of the cessation of the arms race and general and complete disarmament; a substantial part of the resources freed by measures in the field of disarmament would be channelled to promote the economic development of developing countries; the Secretary-General and Governments would publicize the Disarmament Decade by all appropriate means.

The proposal as amended was embodied in resolution 2602 E (XXIV), adopted by the General Assembly on 16 December 1969, and has subsequently been the subject of resolutions 3261 A (XXIX), 3470 (XXX) and 31/68.
56. Malta:
Draft resolution submitted in the General Assembly:
Danger of radiological warfare either through maximizing radioactive effects of nuclear explosions or independent use of radioactive agents, 1 December 1969
(A/C.1/L.493/Rev.1)

By the draft, the Assembly would invite the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to consider control methods against the subject means of warfare.

The proposal was adopted as resolution 2602 C (XXIV), and was considered by the CCD.

57. Malta:
Draft resolution submitted in the General Assembly:
Consideration of the rapid development of laser technology and its increasing importance in civilian and military fields, 1 December 1969 (A/C.1/L.494/Rev.1)

By the draft, the Assembly would recommend that the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament consider the possible military applications of laser technology.

The proposal was adopted as resolution 2602 D (XXIV), and was considered by the CCD.

58. Netherlands:
Working paper containing some Introductory Remarks or Steps Toward a Comprehensive Disarmament Programme, 24 February 1970 (CCD/276)

In the working paper, an approach towards general and complete disarmament was suggested; by that approach, efforts would be undertaken foremost in the field of collateral measures. It was held that negotiations on real disarmament measures could only start fruitfully when the preparatory phase of partial measures and confidence-building had been successful. The paper also mentioned an alternative approach that would be to start with the examination of the characteristics of the final stage, and to try to trace a route to that stage.

By resolution 2661 C (XXV), the General Assembly expressed its appreciation for the working paper. The proposals were considered by the CCD.

59. Italy:

The working paper contained the views of a number of delegations which had been consulted. Both the Agreed Principles (USSR-USA) and resolution 2602 E (XXIV) had recognized that negotiations should continue with a view to reaching agreements on partial or collateral measures, facilitating and forming part of a programme of general and complete disarmament. A number of considerations and measures were envisaged for increasing international confidence and implementing disarmament, perhaps through a series of agreements.

By resolution 2661 C (XXV), the General Assembly expressed its appreciation for the working paper. The proposals were considered by the CCD.
60. Mexico, Sweden and Yugoslavia:
Proposal submitted in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament:
Draft Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament, 27 August 1970 (CCD/313)

The joint draft programme contained principles and proposals regarding
elements and phases of a comprehensive programme, as well as procedures
for its implementation in order to achieve the goal of general and
complete disarmament under effective international control. The programme
enumerated 12 principles which should guide disarmament efforts, including
among them those calling for priority to disarmament measures dealing with
nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, preservation of balance in
carrying out various measures of disarmament and for verification as an
indispensable part of such measures. With regard to elements and phases
of the programme it suggested, as the first phase, the prevention and
limitation of armaments to be followed by a reduction of all armaments, armed
forces and military expenditures, and in the final stage by the elimination of
armaments. The programme also stressed close interrelationship among
disarmament, international security, peaceful settlement of disputes and
a climate of confidence.

By resolution 2661 C (XXV) the General Assembly expressed its
appreciation of the draft programme. The programme was discussed in
the CCD.

61. Non-Aligned States:
Proposals on disarmament:
Resolution on Disarmament, adopted at the Third Non-Aligned Summit
Conference, Lusaka, 8-10 October 1970 (A/SPC/L.181 and A/AC.187/30 and
Corr.1)

The resolution stated that general and complete disarmament under effective
international control was the most imperative and urgent need of the inter-
national community; welcomed the designation of the 1970s as the "Disarma-
ment Decade". It was suggested that a comprehensive programme of dis-
armament would be drawn up with the following general order of priorities:
measures in the field of nuclear disarmament; other measures on disarmament;
non-weapon or confidence-building measures. Convening of a world Dis-
armament Conference was envisaged as well as an international agreement
not to resort to force and not to intervene in any manner in the internal
affairs of other States.

The proposals were subsequently considered in the context of a
disarmament debate in the First Committee.

62. Ireland, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Sweden and Yugoslavia:
Draft resolution on a comprehensive programme of disarmament,
18 November 1970 (A/8191)

The draft resolution included, as an annex, a comprehensive programme of
disarmament similar in substance to the tripartite proposal.

In the programme reference was made to a number of resolutions and
procedural proposals advocating a comprehensive programme of disarmament
to ensure proper co-ordination and ordering of priorities in working
for disarmament.
The programme outlined not only objectives and principles, but also components and stages of such a programme and the procedure by which progress would be urged and measured. The highest priority would be given to disarmament measures dealing with nuclear and chemical weapons. The components and stages included disarmament treaties in force or in preparation and other disarmament measures. The close relationship between disarmament and international security was emphasized.

Procedure for implementation of the programme was suggested.

By resolution 2661 C (XXV) the General Assembly expressed its appreciation of the comprehensive programme, and recommended to the CCD that it take into account in its further work the programme as well as other disarmament suggestions presented or to be presented in the future.

63. Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Sweden, the United Arab Republic, and Yugoslavia: Draft resolution submitted in the General Assembly: Proposal concerning the bilateral negotiations (SALT) of the nuclear weapon Powers and urging a halt to the nuclear arms race and the cessation of testing and deployment of offensive and defensive nuclear-weapon systems 13 November 1970 (A/C.1/L.532)

By the draft resolution the General Assembly would urge the Governments of the nuclear-weapon Powers to immediately halt the nuclear arms race, with particular reference to offensive and defensive systems through bilateral (SALT) negotiations.

The proposal was adopted as resolution 2661 A (XXV).

The question has subsequently been the subject of resolutions 2932 B (XXVII), 3184 A (XXVIII), 3261 (XXIX), 3484 C (XXX) and 31/189 A.

64. Romania

Item submitted for inclusion in the agenda of the General Assembly: Economic and social consequences of the arms race and its extremely harmful effects on international peace and security, 13 July 1970, (A/7994)

By the proposal, which noted that disarmament would ensure the economic and social advancement of developing countries, the Secretary-General, with consultant experts, would prepare a report on the economic and social consequences of the arms race and of military expenditures.

The proposal was adopted as resolution 2667 (XXV). Also, the Assembly adopted resolution 2685 (XXV) on the basis of a proposal before the Second Committee which would establish a link between the Development Decade and the Disarmament Decade.

The question has subsequently been the subject of resolutions 2831 (XXVI), 3075 (XXVIII), 3176 (XXVIII) and 3462 (XXX).

The draft resolution requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with such advisers as he deemed necessary (a) to formulate suggestions for the guidance of Member States and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, with a view to establishing the desired link between disarmament and development; and (b) to propose measures for the mobilization of world public opinion in support of this goal.

The proposal was embodied in resolution 2685 (XXV), adopted by the General Assembly.

The advisers appointed by the Secretary-General were known as the Group of Experts on the Economic and Social Consequences of Disarmament. Their report entitled "Disarmament and Development" was submitted to the Secretary-General in February 1973.

66. Burundi, Ceylon, India, Iran, Iraq, Kenya, Somalia, Swaziland, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia: Draft resolution submitted in the First Committee: Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, 10 December 1971 (A/C.1/L.590/Rev.1,2 and A/8492)

The draft resolution suggested that the General Assembly would declare that the Indian Ocean, within limits to be determined, together with the air space above and the ocean floor subjacent thereto, was designated for all time as a zone of peace, and called upon the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean, the permanent members of the Security Council and other major maritime users of the Indian Ocean, to enter into consultations with a view to the implementation of the declaration.

The proposal was embodied in resolution 2832 (XXVI), and adopted by the General Assembly. By resolution 2992 (XXVII), a 15-member Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean was established to study the implications of the declaration and to report to the General Assembly. The matter was further subject to resolutions 3080 (XXVIII), 3259 A (XXIX), 3486 (XXX) and 31/93.

67. Afghanistan, Barbados, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Liberia, Mauritius, Mongolia, Nigeria, Poland, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR and Yemen: Draft resolution submitted to the General Assembly on: Non-use of force in international relations and permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons, 26 September 1972 (A/8793 and A/L.676/Rev.1 and Add.1-2)

The draft resolution proposed that the General Assembly would declare the renunciation of the use or threat of force in all its forms and manifestations in international relations and the permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons. It recommends that the Security Council should take appropriate measures for the full implementation of this declaration.

The proposal was embodied in resolution 2936 (XXVII) adopted by the General Assembly on 29 November 1972.
68. Non-Aligned States:
Proposals on disarmament: Political Declaration (paras. 71-76) adopted at the Fourth Non-Aligned Summit Conference, Algiers, 5-9 September 1973 (A/AC.187/50 and Corr.1)

The declaration noted the concern of the Conference that the continuing flow of conventional arms to non-nuclear States was a threat to the security of the non-aligned countries; declared itself in favour of general and complete disarmament, and especially a ban on the use of nuclear weapons and the manufacture of such weapons and warheads and the total destruction of existing stocks, as well as the total cessation of all nuclear tests, and the banning of all existing chemical and bacteriological weapons. The convening of a World Disarmament Conference was demanded. The Conference emphasized the benefits to the well-being of all peoples and to the social and economic development of developing countries which could ensue from the peaceful use of nuclear technology and the releasing of resources resulting from disarmament.

The proposals were considered in conjunction with other disarmament measures in the First Committee.

69. Argentina, Brazil, Ghana, India, Liberia, Mexico, Nigeria, Romania, Senegal, Sweden, Yugoslavia and Zaire:

The draft resolution proposed re-affirming the purposes and objectives of the Disarmament Decade, requested the Secretary-General and Governments to report to the Assembly at its thirtieth session on the steps which they had taken in order to acquaint the general public with these purposes and objectives, and on measures adopted in that connexion, on item "Mid-term review of the Disarmament Decade".

The proposal was included in resolution 3261 A (XXIX) adopted by the General Assembly. During the 1976 summer meetings of the CSD, three plenary meetings were devoted to a discussion of the mid-term review of the Disarmament Decade.

70. Pakistan:
Draft resolution submitted in the General Assembly: Strengthening the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, 21 November 1974 (A/C.1/L.702)

By the draft, the Assembly would declare its support for the independence and integrity of non-nuclear-weapon States and recommend that Member States consider, in all appropriate forums, the question of strengthening the security of non-nuclear-weapon States.

The proposal was adopted as resolution 3261 (XXIX).

The question was considered at the Review Conference of the Parties to the NPT in 1975 and has subsequently been the subject of resolution 31/189 C, also initiated by Pakistan.
71. Romania:
Memorandum submitted in the First Committee of the General Assembly on the problem of disarmament, and particularly nuclear disarmament, and establishment of lasting peace, 30 October 1975 (A/C.1/1066)

In explaining its position, Romania called for a number of measures including cessation of the arms race through the immediate freezing and reduction of military budgets, with the highest priority overall being assigned to nuclear disarmament. It provided for undertakings to refrain from the use of nuclear weapons; banning introduction of new nuclear weapons into the territory of other States; cessation of development, testing and production of nuclear weapons and delivery means, and reduction and liquidation of stockpiles and a total ban; creation of nuclear-free zones; certain partial measures of disarmament and disengagement including withdrawal of foreign based troops, and the dismantling of foreign bases; conclusion of a treaty on general and complete disarmament; enhancing the United Nations role and convening a special session of the Assembly on disarmament; banning war propaganda; and the wider informing of the public on the arms race and its consequences.

The proposals were discussed in the CCD and in the First Committee.

72. New Zealand, the Philippines, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tunisia and Venezuela:
Draft resolution submitted in the First Committee on the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, 26 November 1975 (A/C.1/L.732)

The draft resolution stressed the urgent need to strengthen the role of the United Nations in the common search for disarmament. It was proposed to establish an Ad Hoc Committee of the General Assembly on the review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, open to the participation of all Member States; the States would communicate their views on the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament; the review would focus its attention: on new approaches for achieving more effective procedures and organization of work of the United Nations in the field of disarmament; on the role of the United Nations in the field of information; on the role of the Secretariat to assist Governments on their request to follow-up existing disarmament agreements.

The proposal, as revised, was adopted as resolution 3484 (XXX). The Ad Hoc Committee met on 26 January 1976 and subsequently in June and September 1976. As the basis for its discussions, the Committee accepted a working paper submitted by Sweden (A/AC.181/L.5), and submitted to the General Assembly agreed proposals contained in its report (A/31/36). The agreed proposals were endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 31/90 subsequent to resolution 3484 (XXX).
73. **Non-Aligned States:**

**Proposals on disarmament submitted in the General Assembly:**

Political Declaration (Chapter XVII), adopted at the Fifth Non-Aligned Summit Conference, Colombo, 16-19 August 1976, 8 September 1976 (A/31/197 and A/AC.187/30 and Corr.1)

The Declaration stressed the conviction of the Conference that universal peace and security could be assured only by general and complete disarmament, in particular, nuclear disarmament, under effective international control and that essential measures to that end should include the complete cessation of all nuclear weapon tests pending the conclusion of a test ban treaty, renunciation of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons as well as chemical, bacteriological and other weapons of mass destruction and the elimination of arsenals of all such weapons. The Conference declared that the arms race was inconsistent with efforts aimed at achieving the New International Economic Order. It reiterated the urgent need for convening of a World Disarmament Conference, and recommended in the meantime, the holding of a Special Session of the General Assembly.

The proposals were considered by the General Assembly and reflected in resolution 31/189B.

74. **Soviet Union:**

**Memorandum submitted in the General Assembly on questions of ending the arms race and disarmament, 26 September 1976 (A/31/232)**

The memorandum contained proposals which were considered by the Soviet Union to be the main areas for co-ordinated action: (a) cessation of the nuclear arms race and reduction and subsequent elimination of nuclear weapons; (b) prohibition of nuclear weapon tests; (c) consolidation of the régime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons; (d) prohibition and destruction of chemical weapons; (e) prohibition of the development of new types and new systems of weapons of mass destruction; (f) reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments; (g) zones of peace in the Indian Ocean and other regions; (h) reduction of military budgets; and negotiations on halting the arms race and on disarmament, particularly in a universal forum such as a world disarmament conference.

The proposals were discussed in the First Committee and in the CCD.

75. **Austria, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Finland, India, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, the Philippines, Romania, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Republic of Cameroon and Yugoslavia**

**Draft resolution submitted in the First Committee: Achievements in the first half of the Disarmament Decade, 23 November 1976 (A/C.1/31/L.14).**

The draft resolution expressed deep concern over the continuing arms race and the increased danger for world peace and security; it considered that the ever spiralling arms race is not compatible with the efforts aimed at promoting international peace and security as well as establishing a new international economic order; stressed the importance of stimulating public interest in disarmament, requested the Secretary-General to ensure a proper co-ordination of disarmament and development activities within the United Nations system.

The proposal was adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 31/68.
76. Soviet Union:

By the draft treaty, which consisted of a preamble and 8 articles, the parties would abide by an undertaking not to use force or threat of force against any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations; and would refrain from use of armed forces involving weapons including weapons of mass destruction, and would agree not to assist in such activities. They would settle disputes by peaceful means, and make all possible efforts to work towards general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

The proposal was discussed in the First Committee. By resolution 31/9 the General Assembly requested Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on that subject not later than 1 June 1977.

77. Mexico:
Working paper submitted in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament containing a preliminary Draft Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament, 23 August 1977 (CCD/545)

This working paper includes an introduction and five principal sections:

(a) Introduction: Reference is made to the resolutions of the General Assembly which requested the CCD to work out a comprehensive programme dealing with all aspects of the problem of the cessation of the arms race and general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control. It is also stated that the programme should include procedures to co-ordinate all disarmament negotiations.

(b) Objective: The paper defines the aim of the comprehensive programme as the achievement of tangible progress towards the goal of general and complete disarmament.

(c) Principles: It is proposed that the measures provided for in the comprehensive programme should be carried out in accordance with a number of principles, including those already agreed for disarmament negotiations, the relationship between the programme and international peace and security, the link between disarmament and development, the establishment of the New International Economic Order and institutional arrangements.

(d) Components and Stages of the Programme: This section contains proposals relating to disarmament treaties in force or in preparation, as well as to other disarmament measures. The latter include measures concerning both nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction and conventional armaments and armed forces. The final stage consists of the elimination of armaments.

(e) The maintenance of peace and security: The paper suggests parallel negotiations on machinery and procedures for peaceful settlement and peace-keeping within the United Nations.

(f) Procedure: Provisions are included for both the implementation of the programme and the periodical evaluation of its results.

At its 765th meeting, the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament took note of the consensus reached among its members that, at the beginning of 1978, an Ad Hoc Working Group would be established to discuss and elaborate a draft comprehensive programme of disarmament.
IV. PARTIAL MEASURES FOR THE CESSATION OF THE ARMS RACE AND DISARMAMENT

1. The cessation of nuclear-weapon tests

78. India:
Proposal introduced in a letter to the Secretary-General on 8 April 1954 (DC/44 and Corr. 1 and DC/71)

The letter drew attention to a statement of the Indian Prime Minister proposing "some sort of standstill agreement" in respect of nuclear weapon explosions and certain related measures, even in the absence of agreements to discontinue the production and stockpiling of such weapons, and requested that the proposals be placed before the Disarmament Commission and its Sub-Committee. Since the proposals were not discussed at the 1954 meetings of the Commission and its Sub-Committee, India requested that they be communicated to the General Assembly by the Commission's report.

At the 9th session of the General Assembly, India recalled those proposals but did not propose any specific action in the matter. At the 10th session, India proposed consideration of the question of dissemination of information on the effects of nuclear weapon explosions (A/2949 and Add.1), an idea that was reflected in General Assembly resolution 913 (X) creating the Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic radiation.

79. Soviet Union:
Proposal submitted in the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission concerning the conclusion of an international convention on the reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic weapons, 10 May 1955 (DC/SC.1/26/Rev.2)

The general proposal included a specific proposal that, as one of the first measures, States possessing nuclear weapons should discontinue tests of such weapons and that supervision of compliance should be entrusted to an international commission which would report to the Security Council and the General Assembly.

The proposal was discussed in the Sub-Committee and was reflected in a proposal submitted by the Soviet Prime Minister, on 21 July 1955, to the Geneva Summit Conference.

80. Soviet Union:
Proposal submitted to the First Committee of the General Assembly that nuclear-weapon States continue their efforts towards reaching agreement on the cessation of nuclear weapon tests, December 1955 (A/C.1/L.140)

The proposal was submitted as an amendment to a draft resolution adopted as 913 (X), setting up the Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, but was rejected in the First Committee.
81. Soviet Union:
Proposal submitted in the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission:
Execution of Partial Measures in the Field of Disarmament, 27 March 1956
(\textit{DC/SC.1/41}; DC/83)

The proposal contained, \textit{inter alia}, a provision for the immediate dis-
continuance of tests of thermo-nuclear weapons.

It was discussed in the Sub-Committee.

82. India:
Proposal introduced in the Disarmament Commission calling for the
cessation of nuclear weapon tests, 13 July 1956 (DC/98)

The proposal called formally for the cessation of nuclear weapon tests.

It was considered in the Disarmament Commission.

83. United States:
Memorandum submitted in the First Committee of the General Assembly,
12 January 1957 (A/C.1/785)

It was proposed, \textit{inter alia}, that after a cut-off on the production of
fissile material for weapons purposes, nuclear test explosions should
be limited and ultimately prohibited, and that arrangements should be
worked out for advance notice and registration and limited international
observation of such tests.

The proposal was considered in the First Committee of the General
Assembly, and the general concepts were reflected in a draft resolution
submitted by Canada, Japan and Norway (A/C.1/L.162 and Rev.1) but not put
to a vote.

84. Soviet Union:
Draft resolution submitted in the First Committee of the General
Assembly: Cessation of Nuclear Weapon Tests, 14 January 1957
(A/C.1/L.160)

The draft resolution constituted a call upon states conducting atomic
and hydrogen weapons tests to discontinue them forthwith.

It was considered in the First Committee, but not put to a vote.

85. Soviet Union:
Memorandum submitted in the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission:
Implementation of Partial Disarmament Measures, 30 April 1957
(\textit{DC/SC.1/55}; DC/112)

The extensive memorandum referred to the urgency of the problem of dis-
continuing tests of atomic and hydrogen weapons and advocated that it be
dealt with without delay, independently of any other disarmament measures.

It was discussed in the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission.
86. **Soviet Union:**
Proposal submitted to the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission for the immediate cessation of all nuclear weapon tests for a period of two or three years, 14 June 1957 (DC/SC.1/66)

The proposal also provided for the establishment of an international commission to supervise compliance with the agreement.

It was discussed in the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission.

87. **Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the United States:**
Working Paper submitted in the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission, 29 August 1957 (DC/SC.1/66; DC/113)

The working paper contained a proposal for a 12-month, verified, renewable suspension of nuclear weapon testing.

It was considered in the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission.

88. **Japan:**
Draft resolution submitted in the First Committee of the General Assembly: Suspension of Nuclear Test Explosions, 23 September 1957 (A/C.1/L.174)

By the draft resolution the General Assembly would call upon the States concerned to suspend all test explosions, once they had agreed in principle on the need for a verification system.

It was considered in the First Committee of the General Assembly but was not adopted.

89. **India:**
Draft resolution introduced in the First Committee of the General Assembly: Suspension of Nuclear Weapon Tests, 1 November 1957 (A/C.1/L.176 and Rev.1,2,4)

By the proposal, a commission of experts would supervise and ensure the effectiveness of suspension without delay of tests of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons.

The proposal was considered in the First Committee of the General Assembly and underwent several revisions, but was not adopted in the Committee.

90. **Soviet Union:**
Draft resolution introduced in the First Committee of the General Assembly: Suspension of nuclear test explosions, 9 October 1958 (A/C.1/L.203)

By the proposal the General Assembly would call upon all States carrying out nuclear weapon tests to stop such tests immediately and enter into negotiations to conclude an appropriate agreement.

The proposal was considered in the First Committee but was not pressed to a vote.
91. Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Morocco, Nepal, the United Arab Republic and Yemen: Draft resolution introduced in the First Committee of the General Assembly: Suspension of Nuclear Test Explosions, 15 October 1956 (A/C.1/L.2024, Rev.1 and Add.1 and 2)

By the proposal, the General Assembly would, inter alia, call for the immediate discontinuance of nuclear weapon testing until agreement was reached by the States concerned on control arrangements, and would request the parties to the tripartite Geneva Conference on the Discontinuance of Nuclear Weapon Tests to report to the General Assembly on the agreement reached.

The proposal was considered in the First Committee, but was not adopted.

92. Soviet Union:

The proposal constituted a draft treaty which provided for the three nuclear powers to cease all tests of nuclear weapons.

The draft was discussed at the Geneva Conference.

93. United Kingdom and United States:

The draft treaty provided for the parties to prohibit nuclear tests anywhere under their jurisdiction and refrain from encouraging or participating in such tests anywhere. The prohibitions would exempt underground explosions recorded as seismic events or less than magnitude 4.75. It also set forth new positions on the verification problem.

The draft was considered by the Conference, and the two Powers proposed some modifications to it on 28 August 1961.

The draft was further considered by a Sub-Committee of the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Conference, which first met on 21 March 1962 (ENDC/9).

94. Soviet Union:

The draft treaty provided for the parties to prohibit all nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space or under water, using national means of verification, and to refrain from underground tests until a control over such tests had been developed as part of a system of control over general and complete disarmament.

The draft treaty was considered by the Conference, which adjourned sine die, on 29 January 1962 without agreement in the matter.

The draft was further considered by a Sub-Committee of the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee, which first met on 21 March 1962 (ENDC/11).
95. Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Sweden and the United Arab Republic:  
Joint Memorandum submitted to the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee:  
Cessation of Nuclear Weapon Tests, 16 April 1962 (ENDC/28)

In the memorandum the sponsors proposed that the nuclear powers might establish a control system on a scientific, non-political basis, and that data obtained from the system could be processed and reported upon by an international commission.

The proposal was discussed in the ENDC.

In its resolution 1762 A (XVII), the General Assembly expressed the view that the memorandum represented an adequate and fair basis for eliminating differences on the question of control.

96. United Kingdom and the United States:  
Proposals submitted in the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee:  
Draft Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in all Environments, 27 August 1962 (ENDC/55 and 59)

The proposals consisted of two alternative draft treaties -- one a comprehensive treaty, with unspecified reductions in the previously proposed number of on-site inspections and changes in the manning of control posts, and the other contemplating a ban restricted to the atmosphere, outer space and under water without international verification.

The proposals were considered in the ENDC.

97. Ethiopia, Nigeria and the United Arab Republic:  
Joint Memorandum submitted in the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee:  
Question of the Cessation of Nuclear Weapon Tests, 10 June 1963 (ENDC/94)

In the memorandum the sponsors suggested, inter alia, that the nuclear powers should accept a reasonable compromise quota of on-site inspections contingent upon adequate and effective modalities of inspection.

It was considered in the ENDC.
98. Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, India, Italy, Mexico, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Sweden, the USSR, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States: Draft resolution submitted in the First Committee on the question of suspension of nuclear weapon tests, 30 October 1963, (A/C.1/L.326 and Add.1)

By the draft resolution, the General Assembly would call upon all States to become parties to the Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space, and under water, signed on 5 August 1963 by the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States and request the ENDC to continue negotiations to achieve the discontinuance of all nuclear weapon tests.

The draft resolution was considered in the First Committee and in the Plenary of the General Assembly, where it was adopted on 27 November 1963 as resolution 1910 (XVIII).

99. Sweden:
Memorandum submitted in the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee on international co-operation for the detection of underground nuclear explosions, 2 September 1965 (ENDC/154)

The memorandum constituted a formal proposal for international co-operation in the detection of underground explosions through the exchange of seismic data ("the detection club").

It was considered in the ENDC.

100. Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Sweden and the United Arab Republic:
Joint Memorandum submitted in the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee on a comprehensive test ban treaty, 15 September 1965 (ENDC/159)

In the memorandum, the eight countries, urging immediate steps to ban all nuclear weapon tests, suggested that agreement could be facilitated by the exchange of scientific and other information between the nuclear Powers or by improvements in verification techniques.

The memorandum was discussed in the ENDC, and in its resolution 2032 (XX), the General Assembly noted the memorandum with satisfaction.
101. Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Sweden and the United Arab Republic:
Joint Memorandum submitted in the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee on a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, 17 August 1966 (ENDC/177)

In a memorandum the eight countries expressed their concern over the lack of progress on an underground test ban, stressed the dangers of continued atmospheric and underground testing and set out various suggestions for verification.

The memorandum was discussed in the ENDC, and in its resolution 2163 (XXI), the General Assembly recalled it and in particular, the concrete suggestions contained therein.

102. United Kingdom:

The paper proposed the establishment of a committee of seven members, including the three nuclear Powers, to consider evidence of possible infringement of the treaty and to carry out on-site inspections if strong evidence was produced of clandestine testing. It also proposed an agreed annual quota of underground test explosions over a period of four to five years.

The proposals were discussed in the ENDC.

103. Sweden:

The draft treaty would require each State party to undertake to prohibit, to prevent and not to carry out any underground nuclear weapon test explosion and, to refrain from causing, encouraging or in any way participating in the carrying out of any such explosion. Parties would also undertake to co-operate in good faith in any effective international exchange of seismological data in order to facilitate the detection, identification and location of underground events. A separate international agreement would be negotiated to regulate the question of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes.

The proposal was revised on 2 September 1971 (CCD/348) to include, inter alia, the concept of a phasing out of tests over a period of time.

104. Nigeria:

It was suggested that the special committee to carry out on-site inspections envisaged in the working paper submitted by the United Kingdom (ENDC/232) should be composed exclusively of non-aligned countries which possessed the technological know-how to cope with such inspections.

The suggestion was considered in the ENDC.
105. Soviet Union:

Under a new agenda item proposed by the Soviet Union, entitled "Conclusion of a treaty on a complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests", the Soviet Union submitted a draft treaty prohibiting all nuclear weapon tests anywhere in all environments, to be negotiated by all nuclear-weapon States. The draft also provided for verification by national means, combined with international exchange of seismic data. It also stipulated that the treaty should not apply to any underground nuclear explosions conducted by nuclear-weapon States for peaceful purposes.

The draft treaty was annexed to a draft resolution, subsequently adopted by the General Assembly as 3478 (XXX), which called, inter alia, for all nuclear-weapon States, as well as some 25 to 30 non-nuclear-weapon States, to enter into negotiations with a view to reaching agreement.

On 22 November 1976, the Soviet Union transmitted to the Secretary-General the text of a revised draft treaty, which included a more flexible position on the question of verification of suspected violations of the agreement. On 22 February 1977, the revised draft was submitted to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD/523), where it was considered at the 1977 session.

106. Sweden:
Proposal submitted in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament:
Draft Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Test Explosions in All Environments, 1 March 1977 (CCD/526 and Rev.1)

The draft treaty provided, in principle, for a comprehensive ban on nuclear weapon tests, but suggested possible transitional arrangements for the two major nuclear-weapon States and special arrangements for the conduct of peaceful nuclear explosions under international supervision applicable to all parties. Compliance with the agreement was based principally on co-operation in the international exchange of seismological data and verification by challenge, with the assistance of an international consultative committee.

The draft treaty was considered in the CCD at its 1977 session.
2. Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons

107. Ireland:

By draft resolution an Ad Hoc Committee would be established to study the dangers inherent in the further dissemination of nuclear weapons and recommend appropriate measures to the General Assembly.

In 1960, the Irish proposal was reflected in Resolution 1576 (XV), and a further development of it, concerning transfer of information on the manufacture of nuclear weapons, was reflected in Resolution 1665 (XVI).

108. Soviet Union:
Basic Provisions of a Treaty on General and Complete Disarmament, 2 June 1960 (A/4374/Rev.1)

The proposal, inter alia, provided that nuclear weapon States would undertake not to transfer nuclear weapons, or to transmit information necessary for their manufacture to non-nuclear States. Non-nuclear States would undertake to refrain from manufacturing nuclear weapons. It was considered in the First Committee of the General Assembly.

109. Sweden:
Draft resolution submitted in the First Committee: Inquiry concerning conditions under which countries not possessing nuclear weapons would undertake to refrain from manufacturing or otherwise acquiring such weapons, 17 November 1961 (A/C.1/L.297)

The proposal was aimed at extension of the concept of an atom-free zone in Central Europe and envisaged the possibility of different rules for atom-free zones in various parts of the world. A report on the results of the inquiry would be submitted to the Disarmament Commission.

The proposal was adopted as resolution 1664 (XVI). Sixty-two Governments responded to the inquiry. The requirement for reciprocity was the condition most frequently mentioned.

110. Soviet Union:
Draft Treaty on General and Complete Disarmament Under Strict International Control, 15 March 1962 (ENDC/2)

The draft treaty contained provisions among the first stage measures to prevent the further spread of nuclear weapons; prohibit States which possess nuclear weapons to transfer control over nuclear weapons and transmit information necessary for their production to States not possessing them; prohibit the States not possessing nuclear weapons to produce or otherwise obtain nuclear weapons; the States not possessing nuclear weapons should refuse to admit the nuclear weapons of any other States into their territories.

It was discussed in the ENDC and General Assembly.
111. United States:
Proposal submitted in the Eighteen Nation Disarmament Committee:
Draft Treaty to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons, 17 August 1965
(ENDC/152)

The draft treaty would prohibit nuclear Powers from transferring nuclear
weapons into the national control of any non-nuclear State, either directly
through a military alliance; prohibit nuclear Powers from taking any other
action which would cause an increase in the total number of States or other
organizations having independent power to use nuclear weapons; and
prohibit nuclear Powers from assisting any non-nuclear State in the
manufacture of nuclear weapons. Non-nuclear weapon States would undertake
corresponding obligations not to manufacture, to seek or to receive
nuclear weapons.

The draft treaty was amended by the United States on 31 March 1966
(ENDC/152/Add.1) and discussed in the ENDC.

112. Italy:
Proposal submitted in the Eighteen Nation Disarmament Committee: Draft
of Unilateral Non-Acquisition Declaration, 14 September 1965 (ENDC/157)

The proposal provided for States to unilaterally undertake, for an agreed
period of time, not to manufacture or acquire national control over nuclear
weapons; not to seek or receive assistance from other States in manufac-
turing such weapons; and to accept application of the IAEA or equivalent
international safeguards on nuclear activities.

It was considered in the ENDC.

113. Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Sweden and the United
Arab Republic:
Joint Memorandum submitted in the Eighteen Nation Disarmament Committee
on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, 15 September 1965 (ENDC/158)

The eight non-aligned members of the ENDC held that a treaty on non-
proliferation was not an end in itself, but only a means to achieve
disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament. They proposed that
measures to prohibit the spread of nuclear weapons had to be coupled
with or followed by tangible steps to halt the nuclear arms race and
to limit, reduce and eliminate the stocks of nuclear weapons and the
means of their delivery.

It was considered in the ENDC.
114. Soviet Union:
Proposal submitted in the General Assembly: Draft Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, 24 September 1965 (A/5976; ENDC/164)

The draft treaty would prohibit nuclear Powers from transferring nuclear weapons directly, or indirectly through groupings of States, into the ownership or disposal of States or groups of States not possessing nuclear weapons or from granting the aforesaid States or groups of States the right to participate in the ownership, control or use of nuclear weapons; prohibit such Powers from giving nuclear weapons and control over them and over their location to units or to individual members of the armed forces of States not possessing nuclear weapons; and require Powers not possessing nuclear weapons to undertake not to create, manufacture or prepare to manufacture nuclear weapons either independently or jointly with other States.

It was discussed in the ENDC and the General Assembly.

115. Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Sweden, the United Arab Republic:
Joint Memorandum submitted in the Eighteen Nation Disarmament Committee on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, 28 November 1965 (A/6079)

The sponsors proposed, inter alia, that the ENDC give urgent consideration to the question of non-proliferation, based on five principles: the treaty should be void of any loop-holes which might permit direct responsibilities and obligations of the nuclear and non-nuclear Powers; should be a step towards the achievement of general and complete disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament; should contain acceptable and workable provisions to ensure its effectiveness; and should permit States to retain their rights to conclude regional treaties for the total absence of nuclear weapons in their territories.

It was considered in the ENDC.

116. Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Sweden and the United Arab Republic:
Joint Memorandum submitted in the Eighteen Nation Disarmament Committee on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, 19 August 1966 (ENDC/178)

In the memorandum, which referred to the United States and Soviet draft treaties (ENDC/15. and ENDC/64) the sponsors gave their views on the problems associated with achieving a viable non-proliferation treaty and reviewed several suggestions which might assist towards that end, including, particularly that it should be coupled with other steps of nuclear disarmament, and assurance of assistance to developing countries peaceful nuclear energy programmes.

It was considered in the ENDC.
117. Jamaica, Libya, Saudi Arabia and Somalia:

The draft proposed the convening of a conference of non-nuclear-weapon States, not later than June 1967, to consider the following questions: how the security of the non-nuclear-weapon States could best be assured; how they might co-operate among themselves in preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons; and how nuclear devices might be used for exclusively peaceful purposes. A preparatory committee was to be set up.

The proposal was embodied in resolution 2153 B (XXI). The Conference was convened in Geneva on 29 August 1968. Ninety-six countries, including four nuclear Powers (France, Soviet Union, United Kingdom and United States - as observers) attended the Conference. The adopted decisions were incorporated into a "Final Document of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States" (A/7277) and submitted to the Secretary-General. The General Assembly, by resolution 2456 A (XXIII), called upon the Secretary-General to transmit the Final Document of the Conference to the Governments of Member States, to the specialized and other agencies of the United Nations system, for careful consideration. Resolutions 2456 B, C and D (XXIII) contained specific requests for implementation of the decisions of the Conference.

118. Soviet Union and United States:

The two Powers submitted identical but separate drafts of a non-proliferation treaty, superseding the earlier separate and different Soviet and United States drafts.

The new identical texts provided for the obligations of nuclear and non-nuclear States; the peaceful uses of nuclear energy in the context of non-proliferation; amendment and review of Treaty operations; entry into force and accession; duration and withdrawal; and deposit.

The identical drafts were extensively discussed in the ENDC and subjected to amendments and additions.

119. Sweden:
Proposal submitted in the Eighteen Nation Disarmament Committee: Draft Text of an Article on International Control to be inserted in the Draft Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, 30 August 1967 (ENDC/195)

The proposed article would ensure that Parties would undertake not to permit transfer of nuclear materials except under IAEA safeguards, and would accept IAEA safeguards over the nuclear activities and materials in their territories or under their jurisdiction.

The proposal was discussed in the ENDC.
120. Mexico:
Working Paper containing a Summary of the suggested additions to the
Draft Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, made by the
Delegation of Mexico in its Statement at the 331st meeting of the ENDC
dated 19 September 1967, 19 September 1967 (ENDC/196)

The paper consisted of the Mexican suggestions pertaining to article IV
of the draft treaty covering peaceful uses of nuclear energy, peaceful
nuclear explosions, nuclear-weapon-free zones and negotiation towards
further nuclear and general disarmament.

It was discussed in the ENDC.

121. United Arab Republic:
Working Paper submitted in the Eighteen Nation Disarmament Committee
containing the formulation of certain suggestions for incorporation in
the Draft Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, 26 September
1967 (ENDC/197)

In the paper it was proposed, among other things, that the language of
articles I and II of the draft treaty be strengthened to preclude
transfers of nuclear weapons in any form whatsoever, including gifts and
partial ownership. It also called on the nuclear Powers to offer
security guarantees to the non-nuclear signatories.

The paper was considered in the ENDC.

122. Romania:
Working Paper submitted in the Eighteen Nation Disarmament Committee
containing amendments and additions to the Draft Treaty on the Non-
Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, 19 October 1967 (ENDC/199)

The paper contained, inter alia, suggestions that the nuclear Powers
commit themselves, in a separate article, to adopt specific measures
with a view to a halt in the manufacture of nuclear weapons, the
reduction of stocks and the final destruction of nuclear weapons and
delivery vehicles. It also proposed security guarantees in the form
of a commitment by the nuclear Powers never to use or threaten to use
nuclear weapons against signatory States undertaking never to acquire
such weapons.

The paper was discussed in the ENDC.
123. Italy:

By the proposal the treaty would have a definite duration and would be renewed automatically for any party not giving notice of withdrawal six months before the expiry date of the treaty.

The proposal was discussed in the ENDC.

124. Brazil:
Proposal submitted in the Eighteen Nation Disarmament Committee: Amendments to the Draft Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, 31 October 1967 (ENDC/201)

The proposal included, inter alia, that the treaty should specify the right of all parties to develop nuclear explosive devices for peaceful purposes and include a firm undertaking on the part of the nuclear Powers party to the treaty to halt the nuclear arms race.

The proposal was considered by the ENDC.

125. Nigeria:

The proposal concerned provision for the sharing of scientific and technological information pertaining to peaceful nuclear explosions, security guarantees, reporting to IAEA, and duration and withdrawal.

The paper was considered in the ENDC.

126. United Kingdom:

The amendment specified that the review conference, five years after entry into force of the treaty, would be to assure that the purposes of the preamble and the provisions of the treaty were being realized.

The proposal was discussed in the ENDC.
127. Soviet Union and United States:
Proposal submitted in the Eighteen Nation Disarmament Committee:
Revised Draft Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,
18 January 1968 (ENDC/192/Rev.1 and /193/Rev.1)

The two Powers submitted identical revised drafts, incorporating a
number of views and proposals presented by other States. They contained
an article on international safeguards (Article III). The principal
additional changes included the insertion of three new articles which
concerned (a) the availability of potential benefits of peaceful nuclear
exploitations to all parties; (b) an undertaking to pursue negotiations in
good faith on disarmament and ending the nuclear arms race; and (c) the
right of groups of States to conclude agreements on nuclear-weapon-free
zones.

By the terms of the new article III, non-nuclear-weapon parties
to the treaty were to negotiate with the IAEA for the application of its
safeguards system for the exclusive purpose of verifying the fulfilment
of the treaty obligations, without affecting the economic and technolo-
gical development of the non-nuclear signatories or international
co-operation in the field of peaceful nuclear activities.

These were discussed in the ENDC and General Assembly.

128. Sweden:
Working Papers submitted in the Eighteen Nation Disarmament Committee
with suggestions in regard to the Draft Treaty on Non-Proliferation of
Nuclear Weapons, 8 and 13 February 1968 (ENDC/215 and 216)

By the amendments there would be a preambular reference concerning
the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons, and
article VI on negotiations towards nuclear disarmament would be
strengthened. It also sought to remove the provisions in article V
concerning bilateral arrangements for peaceful nuclear explosions.

The papers were considered by the ENDC.

129. Italy:
Working Paper submitted in the Eighteen Nation Disarmament Committee
containing additions and amendments to Articles IV, VIII and X of
the Draft Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,
10 February 1968 (ENDC/218)

The proposal contained an amendment which would guarantee supplies of
nuclear materials to the non-nuclear-weapon States signatories. Pro-
cedural provisions concerning review conferences, duration, renewal,
etc., were also included.

The paper was considered by the ENDC.
130. **Nigeria:**

The proposal contained amendments that would strengthen the obligations of nuclear-weapon States to non-nuclear-weapon States parties in respect of security assurances, peaceful uses of nuclear energy, etc. It also suggested a revised article X on withdrawal.

The proposal was discussed in the ENDC.

131. **Soviet Union, United Kingdom and United States:**

The three nuclear Powers introduced in the ENDC a draft resolution on security assurances, which they undertook to submit in the Security Council in connexion with the non-proliferation treaty. By that resolution, the Security Council would recognize that aggression with nuclear weapons, or threat thereof against a non-nuclear-weapon State would create a new situation in which the nuclear-weapon States permanent members of the Security Council would have to act immediately through the Council to take measures necessary to counter such aggression or to remove the threat of aggression in accordance with their obligation under the Charter.

The proposal was adopted as Security Council resolution 255 (1968) on 19 June 1968. It provides a form of security guarantee to non-nuclear-weapon States against nuclear threat or aggression, whereby the three sponsors would seek authorization of the Council to assist victims of such threat or aggression.

132. **Romania:**
*Proposal submitted in the Eighteen Nation Disarmament Committee: Amendments to the Draft Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, 6 March 1968 (ENDC/223 and Rev. 1)*

The amendments related, *inter alia*, to safeguards and certain measures of disarmament, as well as to security assurances and provisions concerning operation and withdrawal.

The proposal was considered in the ENDC.
133. Soviet Union and United States:
Text of Draft Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,
14 March 1968 (ENDC/225, Annex A)

The joint revised draft treaty incorporated some of the further suggestions
made by the non-nuclear-weapon States. This draft treaty was submitted
to the General Assembly as part of the ENDC report.

The General Assembly commended the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation
of Nuclear Weapons and expressed hope for the widest adherence to it —
resolution 2373 (XXII), 12 June 1968. The Non-Proliferation Treaty was
opened for signature on 1 July 1968. The Treaty entered into force on
5 March 1970.

134. Sweden supported by Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica,
Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Hungary, Ireland, Lebanon,
Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, New Zealand, Poland, Romania, Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ire-
land, United States of America and Yugoslavia;
Draft resolution submitted in the General Assembly: Convening of a
conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of
Nuclear Weapons to review the operation of the Treaty, 21 November 1973
(A/C.1/L.665)

By the draft, the Assembly would express hope for the widest possible
adherence to the Treaty, take note of the formation of a preparatory
committee for the subject conference, and request the Secretary-General to
render such assistance and services as might be required for the conference
and its preparation.

The proposal was adopted as resolution 3184 B (XXVIII). Subsequent
resolution 3213 (XXIX), inter alia, also called for widest possible adherence
to the Treaty.

135. Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons:
Proposals contained in the Final Document of the Review Conference of
the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,
30 May 1975 (NPT/CONF/35/1, 2 and 3)

The Final Document contained a final declaration which called for various
measures in the implementation of the provisions of the Treaty. It also
contained an interpretative statement in connexion with the final declaration
and proposed draft additional protocols to the Treaty put forward by many
States parties, which proposed to strengthen the non-proliferation regime
in several areas including recognition of nuclear-weapon-free zones, security
guarantees to non-nuclear-weapon States, nuclear disarmament and nuclear
testing.
3. Nuclear-weapon-free zones

136. **Soviet Union:**
Proposal introduced in the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission: Draft Agreement on the Reduction of Conventional Armaments and Armed Forces, 27 March 1956 (DC/SC.1/41)

The proposal suggested, *inter alia*, creation in Europe of a zone of limitation and inspection of armaments.

The agreement establishing this zone would among other things provide for the prohibition of the stationing of atomic military formations and the location of atomic and hydrogen weapons of any kind in it.

137. **Poland:**
Memorandum on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Europe, 14 February 1958 (DC/83) and DC/SC.1/41)

By the memorandum, Poland proposed that the nuclear-weapon-free zone might be established in two stages, commencing with a ban on production and restrictions on equipping forces, then proceeding to a complete prohibition in conjunction with reductions of forces; both stages would involve control measures. It outlined further the obligations which might be involved, control methods, etc., and suggested how it might be implemented.

The proposal was considered in the Sub-Committee.

138. **Soviet Union:**
Declaration on General and Complete Disarmament, 19 September 1959 (A/4219)

A plan for partial measures attached to the Declaration contained, *inter alia*, a proposal for the establishment of an atom-free zone in Central Europe.

The proposal was discussed in the ENDC.

139. **Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria and United Arab Republic:**

By the draft resolution all States would be requested to refrain from nuclear or ballistic weapons tests and to eliminate and refrain from establishing bases and launching sites for such weapons in Africa, and would be invited to respect the continent as a nuclear-free zone.
The draft was not put to a vote.

The proposal was further elaborated and reflected in resolutions: 1652 (XVI); 2033 (XX); 3261 (XXIX); 3471 (XXX) and 31/69, adopted by the General Assembly.

140. Poland: 
Memorandum submitted in the Committee of the Whole of the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee: Plan for Denuclearized and Limited Armaments Zone in Europe, 28 March 1962 (ENDC/C.1/1)

The proposal, agreed to also by Czechoslovakia, outlined in some detail the rights and obligations of States throughout the two stages of implementation of the plan, as well as the control arrangements.

The proposal was considered by the ENDC.

142. Bolivia, Brazil, Chile and Ecuador: 
Draft resolution submitted in the First Committee of the General Assembly: Latin American Denuclearized Zone, 15 November 1962 (A/C.1/L.312/Rev.2 Add.1)

By the draft resolution, the General Assembly would recommend that the Latin American countries, through appropriate means, would negotiate an agreement not to manufacture, receive, store, or test nuclear weapons, to dispose of any such weapons in their territory and provide for verification of the agreement reached. All States would be called upon to co-operate and respect the denuclearized zone.

The draft was not put to a vote.

142. Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador and Mexico: 
Declaration on the Denuclearization of Latin America, 29 April 1963 (A/5415/Rev.1)

By the declaration the Presidents of the five States announced that they were prepared to sign a multilateral agreement whereby their countries would undertake not to manufacture, receive, store or test nuclear weapons or launching devices; expressed the hope that other Latin American Governments would accede to the declaration, and would work towards having the denuclearized zone recognized as soon as possible.

The declaration was reflected in resolution 1911 (XVIII).
143. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela:

By the draft resolution, the General Assembly, inter alia, welcomed with satisfaction the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, called upon all States to give full co-operation to ensure that the régime laid down in the Treaty enjoyed universal observance, referred to the contemplated signatures of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty and invited Powers possessing nuclear weapons to sign and ratify Additional Protocol II of the Treaty. The draft resolution was adopted as resolution 2289 (XXII). Treaty entered into force in June 1969.

The recommendations for the signature and ratification of Additional Protocols I and II were also reflected in the following resolutions: 2456 B (XXII); 2666 (XXV); 2830 (XXVI); 2953 (XXVII); 3079 (XXVIII); 3254 (XXIX); 3262 (XXIX); 3467 (XXX); 3473 (XXX); and 31/67.

144. India:
Draft resolution submitted in the First Committee: Establishment of a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in South Asia, 28 October 1974 (A/C.1/L.651)

By the draft, the General Assembly would express the view that the initiative for the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region should come from the States of the region concerned.

The proposal was adopted as resolution 3265 A (XXIX) and reflected in resolution 3476 A (XXX).

145. Pakistan:

By the draft, the General Assembly would, inter alia, endorse in principle the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and invite the States of the region to initiate necessary consultations with a view to achieving the proposed objective.

The proposal was adopted as resolution 3265 B (XXIX) and reflected also in resolutions 3476 B (XXX) and 31/73.
146. Finland:
Draft resolution submitted in the First Committee of the General Assembly:
A comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all
its aspects, 18 November 1974 (A/C.1/L.701 and Corr.1)

The study was to be conducted by a group of governmental experts under the
auspices of the CCD.

The proposal was adopted as resolution 3261 F (XXIX). The resultant
study was submitted to the CCD on 18 August 1975 and to the General Assembly
as a special report of the CCD, document A/10027/Add.1.

147. Egypt and Iran:
Draft resolution submitted in the First Committee: Establishment
of a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in the Middle East, 20 November 1974
(A/C.1/L.700)

The draft requested, inter alia, the Secretary-General to ascertain
the views of the parties concerned.

The proposal was adopted as resolution 3263 (XXIX) and further elaborated in resolutions 3474 (XXX) and 31/71.

148. Mexico:
Working Paper submitted in the Conference of the Committee on Dis-
armament: Draft Definition of a "Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone" and of
the Principal Obligations of Nuclear-Weapon States in respect of
Such Zones, 20 August 1975 (CCD/470)

The paper set out a definition of the term "nuclear-weapon-free zone"
and outlined the obligations of nuclear-weapon States towards such zones.
The latter would be embodied in binding international instrument.

The paper was considered by the CCD.

149. Fiji and New Zealand:
Draft resolution submitted in the First Committee: Establishment of
a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in the South Pacific, 20 November 1975.
(A/C.1/L.719)

The draft endorsed the idea of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-
free zone in the South Pacific and invited the countries concerned to
carry forward consultations for realizing that objective.

The proposal was adopted as resolution 3477 (XXX).
The general concept of this paper was endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 2827 B (XXVI).

150. Morocco:
Working paper submitted in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament on Drafts CCD/337 and CCD/338 on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, 24 August 1971 (CCD/347)

The paper contained several suggested amendments, including one for addition of a new article which would commit States party to assist States exposed to biological warfare agents and one by which States would nullify their reservations to the 1925 Geneva Protocol.

The amendments were discussed in the CCD.

151. Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Italy, Mongolia, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Soviet Union, United Kingdom and the United States:
Proposal submitted in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament: Draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, 28 September 1971 (CCD/353)

The revised draft contained a number of changes including some broadening of both the prohibitions and the definition of toxins. The draft was annexed to the report of the CCD to the General Assembly, which commended it and requested its opening for signature and ratification in resolution 2826 (XXVI).

The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction was opened for signature on 10 April 1972 and entered into force on 26 March 1975.

152. Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Mexico Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sweden and Yugoslavia:
Joint Memorandum submitted in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, 28 September 1971 (CCD/352).

In the memorandum the 12 sponsors stressed the urgency of reaching an agreement on chemical weapons, and proposed nine elements upon which negotiations towards a comprehensive ban on such weapons should be based.

In its resolution 2827 A (XXVI) the General Assembly asked the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to take the memorandum into account in its further work on chemical weapons.
4. Preventing an arms race on the sea-bed

153. **Soviet Union**
*Memorandum on Some Urgent Measures for Stopping the Arms Race and for Disarmament, 16 July 1968 (ENDC/227)*

In the memorandum it was suggested that the sea-bed beyond territorial waters should be used solely for peaceful purposes, and that would involve the prohibition of the establishment of fixed military installations on the sea-bed, as well as prohibition of other military activities.

General Assembly resolution 2454 B (XXIII) noted the Soviet Union's memorandum and called for urgent efforts to negotiate collateral measures of disarmament. The proposal was considered in the ENDC.

154. **Soviet Union**

The draft treaty, consisting of a preamble and 5 articles, would prohibit the use for military purposes of the sea-bed and the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof beyond the 12-mile zone. Prohibitions would include all weapons of mass destruction as well as bases, structures, installations, fortifications and other objects of a military nature.

The draft treaty was discussed in the ENDC.

155. **Nigeria**

By the amendment, two States having overlapping 12-mile zones would both waive their rights with regard to the use of such zones for military purposes.

The question was considered in the ENDC.

156. **United States**

The draft treaty, consisting of a preamble and 6 articles, would prohibit the emplacement of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction or associated fixed launching platforms on, within or beneath the sea-bed
and ocean floor beyond a defined coastal limit. Verification would be by observation without interference with activities.

The draft treaty was discussed in the ENDC.

157. Brazil

The paper outlined the requirement that the sovereign rights of coastal States to develop the resources of their continental shelves without interference not be jeopardized by a control system incorporated in any sea-bed treaty.

The question was considered by the ENDC.

158. Soviet Union and United States
Proposal submitted in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament: Draft Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof, 7 October 1969 (CCD/269) and 30 October 1969 (CCD/269/Rev.1)

The draft treaty, consisting of a preamble and 6 articles, called for the prohibition of weapons of mass destruction and their associated facilities, rather than complete demilitarization, and provided for verification by observation without interference with activities.

The General Assembly later adopted resolution 2602 F (XXIV) welcoming the revised draft treaty and related proposals and calling on the CCD to take the matter into account in preparing a final text.

159. Canada

In the paper a proposal for a staged verification procedure was outlined, proceeding from consultation and co-operation to recourse to the Security Council.

The proposal was considered by the CCD.
160. **Sweden**
Proposal submitted in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament: Suggestion for an Article to be added to the Draft Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Sub-soil Thereof, 16 October 1969 (CCD/271)

By the proposed additional article, the parties to the treaty would undertake to continue negotiations towards a more comprehensive prohibition of the use of the sea-bed for military purposes.

The proposal was considered by the CCD.

161. **United Kingdom**
Proposal to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament: suggested amendments to the joint draft treaty, 27 October 1969 (INDC/PV.444)

The paper proposed various changes and amendments for consideration in respect of the 12-mile zone.

The proposals were discussed in the CCD.

162. **Mexico**

In the paper a procedure to improve the draft treaty was suggested and some new and revised articles were proposed, such as a commitment by parties to negotiate towards more comprehensive prohibitions.

The proposals were considered by the CCD.

163. **Argentina**

The revised articles concerned the basic prohibitions of the Treaty, the zone of application, and its relationship with the 1958 Convention on territorial sea and contiguous zone.

The proposals were discussed in the CCD.
164. Soviet Union and United States

The revised draft treaty contained improvements which had been suggested by and agreed on through consultation with several Member States.

The revised draft was considered in the CCD.

165. Mexico

The paper suggested further amendments to the revised draft treaty in order to clarify it to ensure that it would not adversely affect agreements already reached in respect of nuclear-weapon-free zones, specifically, the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America.

The amendments were considered by the CCD.

166. Burma, Ethiopia, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sweden, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia

In the working paper further amendments were proposed to Article III of the revised draft treaty and it was suggested that a new article be added to commit the parties to negotiate towards more comprehensive prohibition of military use of the sea-bed.

The proposals were discussed in the CCD.

167. Soviet Union and United States
Draft Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof, 1 September 1970 (Revised draft treaty - CCD/269/Rev.3)

This revised version incorporated most of the numerous suggestions put forward by many States, or compromises based thereon. It was submitted to the General Assembly as part of the Committee's report.

The revised draft treaty, as amended, was commended by the General Assembly in its resolution 2660 F (XXV) of 17 December 1970 and opened for signature on 11 February 1971. It entered into force on 18 May 1972.
168. Denmark, Finland, India, Japan, Romania, Sweden and Yugoslavia:
Draft resolution submitted in the General Assembly: Convening of a
conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplace-
ment of Nuclear Weapons and other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-
Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof to review the operation
of the Treaty, 4 December 1975 (A/C.1/L.750)

By the draft, the Assembly would note the requirement to arrange a
preparatory committee for the subject conference and request the Secretary-
General to render such assistance and services as might be required for the
conference and its preparation.

The proposal was adopted as resolution 3484 E (XXX). The review
conference took place 20 June - 1 July 1977.

The Final Document contained a final declaration which, inter alia, affirmed
the commitment by the Parties to continue negotiations in good faith
concerning further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention
of an arms race on the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and called upon the States
that have not yet become Parties particularly those possessing nuclear weapons
to do so at the earliest possible date. (A/C.1/25)
58.

5. Preventing an arms race in outer space

169. United States:
Memorandum submitted to the First Committee of the General Assembly, 12 January 1957 (A/C.1/783)

The memorandum included, inter alia, a proposal to bring the testing of space objects under international inspection and participation as the first step towards assuring that future space developments would be devoted exclusively to scientific and peaceful purposes.

By resolution 1011 (XI) the General Assembly recommended that the Disarmament Commission give prompt attention to this proposal, together with other documents submitted to it by Member States.

170. Soviet Union:
Proposal on the Question of the Banning of the Use of Cosmic Space for Military Purposes, the Elimination of Foreign Military Bases on the Territories of Other Countries, and International Co-operation in the Study of Cosmic Space, 15 March 1956 (A/3078)

Under the proposal there would be a ban on the use of space for military purposes and rockets would only be launched into cosmic space under an agreed international programme. Control would be under the United Nations and there would be a United Nations agency for co-operation in the study of cosmic space.

The debate on this and other proposals ultimately led to the adoption of resolution 1348 (XIII) of the General Assembly.

171. Soviet Union:
Memorandum on Measures in the Field of Disarmament, 18 September 1956 (A/3929)

The memorandum contained, inter alia, a proposal for a ban on the use of outer space for military purposes and for international co-operation in the study of outer space.

By resolution 1378 (XIV), the General Assembly transmitted the Soviet memorandum and other proposals to the United Nations Disarmament Commission, as well as the Ten-Nation Disarmament Committee.
172. **Mexico:**


The draft treaty, consisting of a preamble and 12 articles called for the exclusive use for peaceful purposes of outer space and the celestial bodies. Enforcement would be through exchange of information and scientific personnel. There would be mutual consultation in the event of disengagement.

The working paper was discussed in the ENDC and also in the General Assembly, giving impetus to negotiations concerning the prevention of an arms race in outer space.

173. **Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, India, Italy, Mexico, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Sweden, the Soviet Union, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States:**

*Draft resolution submitted in the First Committee on a: Ban of Nuclear and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction from Outer Space, 15 October 1963 (A/C.1/L.324)*

The draft resolution called upon all States to refrain from placing in orbit around the earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kind of weapons of mass destruction, installing such weapons on celestial bodies, or stationing them in outer space.

The proposal was included in resolution 1884 (XVIII) adopted by the General Assembly.

174. **Soviet Union and United States:**

*Draft Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, 1966 (A/6552/Rev.1 and A/6592)*

The text of the draft treaty, *inter alia*, provided for: an undertaking by States Parties not to place in orbit around the earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kind of weapons of mass destruction, install such weapons on celestial bodies, or station such weapons in outer space in any other manner; a prohibition of all military activity on the moon and other celestial bodies.

The General Assembly commended the treaty in resolution 2222 (XXI) of 14 December 1966.

The Treaty was opened for signature on 27 January 1967 and entered into force on 10 October 1967.
60.

6. Chemical and biological weapons

175. Hungary: Draft resolution submitted in the First Committee: Chemical and bacteriological weapons, 22 November 1966 (A/6529 and A/C.1/L.374/Rev.1)

By the draft the General Assembly would demand strict and absolute compliance by all States with the principles and norms established by the Geneva Protocol of 17 June 1925, condemned any action aimed at the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons, and declare that the use of such weapons constituted an international crime.

The proposal as amended was reflected in resolution 2162 B (XXI), adopted by the General Assembly on 5 December 1966.


The draft convention consisted of a preamble and 10 articles, and called for an undertaking by parties never to use microbial or biological agents under any circumstances; not to produce or conduct research concerning such agents. Enforcement was to be through a procedure of complaint to the United Nations which was outlined in the draft Security Council resolution concerning that procedure.

The draft convention was revised on 26 August 1969 (ENDC/225/Rev.1), and on 18 August 1970 (CCD/255/Rev.2). The General Assembly took note of the draft conventions in resolutions 2603 B (XXIV) and 2662 (XXV).

177. Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sweden, United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia: Working paper submitted in the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee on Proposed General Assembly Declaration Regarding Prohibition of the Use of Chemical and Biological Methods of Warfare, 26 August 1969 (ENDC/265)

The working paper suggested a draft resolution by which the General Assembly would condemn and declare the use of any chemical and biological agents in warfare as contrary to international law.

The paper was considered by ENDC in further discussion.


The draft convention, consisting of a preamble and 9 articles, provided for a comprehensive prohibition of development, production and stockpiling of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons and their subsequent destruction. Each State party would be internationally responsible for compliance.

---

4/ Proposals prior to 1966 and others not listed were either concerned with the use of such weapons or were embodied in various proposals for general and complete disarmament, listed above.
The General Assembly took note of the draft convention in resolution 2603 B (XXIV) and 2662 (XXV).

179. Hungary, Mongolia and Poland:

The paper consisted of a new article by which complaints concerning compliance would be submitted to the Security Council. It also contained a related draft Security Council resolution on investigative action.

The paper was indirectly noted in General Assembly resolution 2662 (XXV).

180. Sweden:
Working paper submitted in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament on a comprehensive agreement prohibiting chemical and biological weapons, 16 March 1971 (CCD/322)

The paper outlined a model for a comprehensive agreement on the subject, proposing, inter alia, that the agreement should not include rules against the use of such weapons, what had already been dealt with in the 1925 Geneva Protocol, but should contain obligations not to develop, test, produce, stockpile or transfer such weapons or agents. The paper also suggested a complaints procedure upon which verification of compliance with the agreement would be based.

The paper was considered by the CCD.

181. Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the Soviet Union:
Proposal submitted in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament: Draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) Weapons and Toxins and on Their Destruction, 30 March 1971 (CCD/325)

The draft convention, consisting of a preamble and 14 articles, provided for a comprehensive prohibition of development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) weapons and the destruction of existing stocks within three months after its entry into force. Parties would be internationally responsible for compliance.

The draft was considered in the CCD.

182. United Arab Republic:
Working paper submitted in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament with suggestions in regard to the Draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) Weapons and Toxins and on Their Destruction (CCD/325), 29 June 1971 (CCD/328)

The paper contained suggested amendments to several articles to the draft treaty contained in document CCD/325 (see foregoing item).

The amendments were discussed in the CCD.
183. Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the Soviet Union:
Proposal submitted in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament:
Revised Draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, 5 August 1971 (CCD/337)

The paper constituted a revision of the 30 March 1971 draft text which was agreed upon in consultation with the United States. Except for the word "revised" in its title, the paper was identical to CCD/338, described in the following item.

The revised version was discussed in the CCD.

184. United States:
Proposal submitted in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament:
Draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, 5 August 1971 (CCD/338)

The two documents CCD/337 and CCD/338 contained separate but identical draft texts of a convention on the prohibition of bacteriological (biological) weapons which was comprised of a preamble and 14 articles. Compliance was to be by consultation and co-operation with recourse to the Security Council for verification.

The revised draft was discussed in the CCD.

185. Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sweden, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia:
Working paper submitted in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament containing suggestions on desirable changes to the Revised Draft Convention (CCD/337) and the Draft Convention (CCD/338) on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, 17 August 1971 (CCD/341)

The suggestions were intended primarily to ensure a solid link between the banning of chemical weapons and the banning of biological weapons. There were also suggestions made concerning co-operation in the implementation of the convention and in peaceful application of bacteriological and biological discoveries.

The proposals were considered by the CCD.

186. Mexico:
Working paper submitted in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament containing a proposal for the inclusion of an additional article in the Revised Draft Convention (CCD/337) and the Draft Convention (CCD/338) on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, 24 August 1971, (CCD/346)

In the paper it was proposed that the convention on prohibition of biological weapons should commit States parties to refrain from further development, production or stockpiling of the most lethal chemical weapons pending agreement thereon.
187. Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the Soviet Union:
Proposal submitted in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament:

By the draft, which consisted of a preamble and 14 articles, the ban would include all chemical agents of types and quantities having no justification for peaceful purposes. The draft provided for both national and international forms of control including recourse to and investigation by the Security Council.

The General Assembly noted the draft convention in its resolutions 2933 (XXVII) and 3077 (XXVIII) and referred to it indirectly in its resolutions 3256 (XIX) and 31/65.

188. Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Egypt, Ethiopia, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Sweden and Yugoslavia:
Working paper submitted in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament: Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, 26 April 1973 (CCD/400)

The paper contained proposals concerning an agreement banning chemical weapons under four headings: general provisions, scope of the prohibition, verification and system of control (national and international measures) and complaints procedure.

The paper was noted in General Assembly resolution 3077 (XXVIII) and referred to indirectly in 3256 (XIX) and 31/65.

189. Japan:
Working paper submitted in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament: Main Points of International Agreement on the Prohibition of Development, Production and Stockpiling of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, 21 August 1973 (CCD/413)

The paper contained suggestions providing for a gradual approach towards a comprehensive ban as a means of facilitating progress on the chemical weapons question. It outlined the general provisions that might be incorporated in an agreement, as well as the scope of the prohibition and verification procedures.

The General Assembly noted the working paper in its resolution 3077 (XXVIII) and referred to it indirectly in its 31/65.

190. Japan:
Proposal submitted in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament:

By the draft convention, which consisted of a preamble, 20 articles and three blank annexes, contain less toxic chemical agents, to be listed in an annex, might be temporarily excluded from the comprehensive ban, with subsequent negotiations for their elimination. The process would be implemented through an international verification agency which would be established and function in accordance with procedures set out in the convention.
The draft convention was referred to indirectly in General Assembly resolutions 3256 (XIX) and 31/65.

The draft convention was modified on 8 April 1975 (CCD/452).

191. United Kingdom:

The draft convention, consisting of a preamble and 17 articles, incorporated aspects of various earlier proposals. By the draft, all lethal chemical agents as well as those causing long-term physiological harm would be banned in three phases, ending with the destruction of stockpiles of the prohibited agents. Verification of compliance would involve an international verification agency and on-site inspections in certain instances.

The draft convention was indirectly noted in General Assembly resolution 31/65.
7. Environmental warfare

192. Soviet Union:
Proposal submitted in the First Committee of the General Assembly:
Draft Convention on the Prohibition of Action to Influence the
Environment and Climate for Military and Other Purposes Incompatible
With the Maintenance of International Security, Human Well-Being and

Inclusion of the item on the agenda was requested by the Soviet letter
of 7 August 1974. By the draft convention, which consisted of a pre-
amble and 12 articles, parties would refrain, under all circumstances,
from the use of man-made means of influencing the environment for mili-
tary and certain other purposes. Examples of the types of activities to be
prohibited were included in the draft.

In resolution 3264 (XXIX), the General Assembly took note of the
draft convention and requested the CCD to proceed towards agreement on the
text of such a convention.

193. Soviet Union and United States:
Proposal submitted in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament:
Draft Convention on the Prohibition of Military or any Other Hostile
Use of Environmental Modification Techniques, 21 August 1975 (CCD/471
and CCD/472)

By the identical drafts, which consisted of a preamble and 9 articles,
States parties would undertake not to engage in military or any other
hostile use of environmental modification techniques having widespread,
long-lasting or severe effects, or to encourage such activities. Problems
concerning application of the convention would be dealt with through con-
sultation and co-operation.

The CCD established in 1976 a working group for the purpose of con-
sidering any modifications to the identical drafts that any delegation might
propose, and of facilitating the negotiation of the text of an agreement.

After extensive negotiations in the working group, resulting in broad
agreement on the text of a draft convention, the CCD transmitted the revolt
to the group, with the text as elaborated, to the General Assembly as an
annex to the Committee's report. In the Assembly, a draft resolution was
submitted in the First Committee by twenty-nine States, by which the
General Assembly would, inter alia, refer the draft Convention on the
Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modifica-
tion Techniques to all States for their consideration, signature and
ratification and request the Secretary-General to open it for signature
and ratification at the earliest possible date. That draft resolution was
adopted by the General Assembly on 10 December 1976 as resolution 31/72,
and the Treaty was opened for signature and ratification on 18 May 1977.
Mexico:

Working paper submitted to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament on the scope of a prohibition of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques, 1 September 1976 (CCD/516)

In the paper, Mexico said that the identical joint drafts would legitimize certain activities provided only that they did not have widespread, lasting or severe effects, and proposed a new Article 1, by which States would undertake not to engage in any military or other hostile use of environmental modification techniques. The position was reflected in a draft resolution submitted in the First Committee of the General Assembly on 9 November 1976 by Mexico, with the co-sponsorship of Argentina, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Mauritius, Panama, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela. As ultimately revised, the General Assembly, by that draft, would request the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the draft convention to all States and invite their views and suggestions. The General Assembly decided, however, not to put that draft to a vote after it had adopted its resolution 31/72.

A draft convention derived from the identical Soviet Union and United States drafts, but including a number of changes suggested in the working group of the CCD, particularly the establishment of a consultative committee of experts to deal with problems relating to the objectives of, or to the application of, the provisions of the Convention, was submitted to the General Assembly. The Assembly referred it to all States for their consideration, signature and ratification.

The Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques was opened for signature on 18 May 1977.
8. New weapons of mass destruction

Soviet Union:
Letter requesting inclusion of an item entitled Prohibition of development of mass destruction and new system of such weapons in the agenda of the Assembly, 23 September 1975 (A/10/343), and draft resolution of 1 December 1975 (A/C.1/L.711/Rev.1)

By the proposal, which included a draft agreement on the matter as an annex, the Assembly would adopt a decision favouring the idea of the conclusion of an international agreement outlawing development of such new weapons and systems. By the draft resolution the Assembly would consider such an agreement necessary, would take note of the annexed draft agreement, and would request the CCD to work out such an agreement.

The proposal was adopted as resolution 3479 (XXX) and has subsequently been considered extensively in the CCD sessions of 1976 and 1977, as well as in the thirty-first and thirty-second sessions of the General Assembly. At the former session, the Assembly adopted resolution 31/74, requesting the CCD to continue negotiations on the subject with a view to working out the text of an agreement at its next session. The Soviet Union and the United States reported at the 1977 session of the CCD that they were conducting bilateral consultations on the subject at a possible joint initiative dealing with a ban on radiological weapons and that considerable progress had been made.

Soviet Union:

The proposal in the CCD consisted of a draft treaty containing a preamble and 9 articles, by which parties would undertake not to develop or manufacture new types of weapons of mass destruction or new systems of such weapons. The draft contained provision for listing the weapons and systems to be included. Enforcement would be through consultation and co-operation, with recourse to the Security Council, which would initiate investigations.

The proposal was discussed in the CCD.
197. Soviet Union:  
Paper submitted in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament:  
On definitions of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new  
systems of such weapons, 10 August 1976 (CCD/514)  

The paper proposed draft definitions for new types of weapons of mass  
destruction and for new systems of weapons of mass destruction, which  
should include types of weapons which were based on qualitatively new  
principles of action and systems of weapons which assume the character  
of weapons of mass destruction as a result of the use of new technical  
elements in their strike or logistic devices.  

The proposed definitions have been extensively considered in the  
CCD, particularly in informal meetings with the participation of experts  
from a number of Member States.  

198. Soviet Union:  
Proposal submitted in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament:  
Revised Draft Agreement on the Prohibition of the Development and  
Manufacture of New Types of Weapons of Mass Destruction and New Systems  
of Such Weapons, 8 August 1977 (CCD/511/Rev.1)  

By the revised draft the basic prohibitions were indicated more clearly  
by including a specific statement of the meaning of the term "new types  
and new systems of weapons of mass destruction", and showing the items  
to be included in an annex which would be supplemented as necessary.  

The revised draft is now being considered by the General Assembly.
9. Measures to guard against surprise attack

199. **Soviet Union**
Proposal submitted in the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission concerning the Conclusion of an International Convention on the reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic weapons, 10 May 1955 (DC/SC.1/26/Rev.2)

The plan proposed, inter alia, the creation of an international agency, linked to the Security Council, which would be allowed to install control posts on a basis of reciprocity, at major ports, at railway junctions, on main highways and at airfields in the territories of all States concerned.

It was reflected in General Assembly resolution 914 (X) and 1011 (XI). The proposal was considered in the Sub-Committee.

200. **United States**
Outline Plan for the Implementation of Aerial Inspection Proposal, submitted in the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission, 30 August 1955 (DC/SC.1/51)

The plan provided for the exchange of information between the USSR and the USA about the strength, command structure and disposition of personnel, units and equipment of all major land, sea and air forces, as well as a complete list of military plants, facilities and installations. Verification was to be made by aerial reconnaissance and ground observers.

After discussion in the Sub-Committee, the proposal was transmitted to the General Assembly at its tenth session. It was reflected in General Assembly resolution 914 (X), 1017 (XI) and 1148 (XII).

The plan was discussed in the Sub-Committee.

201. **United States**
Memorandum supplementing the Outline Plan for the Implementation of "Aerial Inspection Proposal", submitted in the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission, 7 October 1955 (DC/SC.1/56)

In the memorandum the importance of inspection and control were reiterated. Actions were considered necessary in respect of the accountability of nuclear materials and to guard against the possibility of surprise attack. The United States desire for reduction of armaments was stated.

The proposals were supplemented in working papers on Technical Exchange Mission (DC/SC.1/39 of 21 March 1956) and on Demonstration Test Area (DC/SC.1/40 of 21 March 1956).

The proposals were discussed in the Sub-Committee.
202. Soviet Union

Memorandum submitted in the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission:
Implementation of partial disarmament measures, 30 April 1957 (DC/SC.1/51)

The memorandum proposed, inter alia, the establishing of control posts on the territory of States; liquidation of foreign bases; aerial inspection.

The proposal was discussed in the Sub-Committee.

203. Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the United States

Working paper submitted in the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission: System of Inspection to Safeguard Against the Possibility of Surprise Attack, 2 August 1957 (DC/SC.1/62/Rev.1)

By the proposal, either the whole territories of the United States, Alaska, Canada and the USSR, or more limited areas which might be agreed upon, would be open to inspection. Inspection would include aerial methods and various agreed ground observation posts.

The paper was considered in the Sub-Committee.

204. Soviet Union

Declaration submitted at the Geneva Surprise Attack Conference:
Measures for Preventing Surprise Attack, 28 November 1958 (GEN/SA/7/Rev.1)

By the proposal, measures would be based on the creation of ground control posts and aerial photography in certain regions. Other steps which would have to be taken to ensure the effectiveness of the measures would include reductions of forces and removal of nuclear weapons from German territory.

The proposals were considered by the Disarmament Sub-Committee.

205. Albania, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania and the Soviet Union

Proposal submitted at the Geneva Surprise Attack Conference:
The Task and Functions of Ground Control Posts and Aerial Inspection, 12 December 1958 (GEN/SA/11)

By this proposal, ground control posts and aerial photography procedures would be established in certain zones. The tasks and functions of both components of the system were outlined. The system would be supervised by an international body consisting of representatives of member States of the NATO and WTO alliances.

The proposals were discussed in the Disarmament Sub-Committee.
Canada, France, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States
Disarmament Plan submitted in the Ten-Nation Committee on Disarmament,
16 March 1960 (TNDC/3)

The plan proposed, inter alia, measures to prevent surprise attack.
The paper was discussed in the TNDC.

United States
Programme for general and complete disarmament submitted in the
Disarmament Commission, 27 June 1960 (DC/154)

The programme proposed, inter alia, the creation of zones of inspection
against surprise attack.

The proposals were discussed in the Disarmament Commission.

United States
Working paper submitted in the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee:
Reduction of the Risk of War Through Accident, Miscalculation or
Failure of Communication, 12 December 1962 (ENDC/79)

In this working paper, inter alia, advance notification of major military
movements, observation posts, exchanges of military missions and com-
munications in respect of military emergencies were proposed.

The proposal was considered by the ENDC.

Soviet Union
Memorandum on collateral disarmament measures submitted in the Eighteen-
Nation Disarmament Committee, 28 January 1964 (ENDC/123)

The memorandum contained, inter alia, support for effective measures to
prevent surprise attack through the creation of observation posts in
the territories of the two groups of European States, if accompanied by
certain other measures.

The proposals were considered by the ENDC.

United Kingdom
Paper submitted in the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee:
Observation Posts, 26 March 1964 (ENDC/130)

The proposal set out some basic details of a system of observation posts
including its organization and operation, supervision and manning,
methods of observation and communication.

The proposal was discussed in the ENDC.
10. Military budgets and related matters*

211. **France:**

Paper submitted in the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission:
Draft Agreement on the Financial Supervision of Disarmament and the Allocation for Peaceful Purposes of the Funds Made Available, 29 August 1955 (DC/SC.1/27)

The paper constituted a draft agreement and proposed specifically that the possibility of a link between disarmament and development be investigated. It went on to discuss how collection and distribution of financial resources transferred from military expenditure might be administered.

The General Assembly, in its resolution 914 (X), called upon all States to study the proposals of France.

212. **Soviet Union:**

Memorandum submitted in the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission:
Implementation of partial disarmament measures, 30 April 1957 (DC/SC.1/55)

The memorandum proposed, *inter alia*, reduction of military budgets by 15 per cent.

213. **Soviet Union:**

Draft resolution submitted in the First Committee of the General Assembly:
Reduction of the Soviet, American, British and French Military Budgets by 10 to 15 per cent and the Use of Part of the Savings So Effected for Assistance to the Underdeveloped Countries, 10 October 1958 (A/C.1/L.204)

By the draft resolution, the Soviet Union, United Kingdom, United States and France would reduce their military budgets by at least 10 to 15 per cent and would allocate some of the funds thus released for projects in developing countries.

The draft was discussed in the First Committee.

214. **Soviet Union:**

Proposal submitted in the Second Committee of the General Assembly:
Draft Declaration Concerning the Conversion to Peaceful Uses of the Resources Released by Disarmament, 1 October 1962 (A/6.2/L.646)

By the draft declaration the General Assembly would draw widespread attention to the economic aspects of disarmament, and, in that light, the Secretary-General would hold consultations with pertinent governments concerning an international programme of assistance which would utilize part of the resources released through disarmament to assist economic development.

The proposal was reflected in resolution 1837 (XVII), adopted by the General Assembly on 18 December 1962.

---

* See also document A/AC.187/72 and A/AC.187/73 of Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.
215. **Brazil:**

Working Paper submitted in the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee:
Application of Savings on Military Expenditures, 13 February 1964 (ENDC/126)

In the paper it was proposed that all Governments carry out reductions in their military budgets and apply the resources thus released towards an economy of peace and social and economic development projects. At least 20 per cent of the funds released would be credited to a fund to be established for such projects.

216. **Soviet Union:**

Draft resolution submitted in the General Assembly:
Reduction of Military Budgets, 9 October 1973 (A/1.701)

By the draft resolution the General Assembly would recommend that the permanent members of the Security Council should reduce their military budgets by 10 per cent during the following financial year and allot 10 per cent of the funds thus released for assistance to developing countries. It would also encourage other States with major military or economic potential to take similar action, and would establish a committee to distribute the funds released.

The draft was adopted as resolution 3093 A (XXVIII). At the same session of the General Assembly, Mexico submitted a draft resolution, subsequently adopted as resolution 3093 B, requesting the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of experts, a report on the general subject, which was submitted to the twenty-ninth session (A/9770). At that session, the General Assembly adopted a resolution 3254 (XXIX), *inter alia*, requesting wide distribution for the report; inviting all States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on all points deemed pertinent, including the meaning and scope of the term "military budgets", possible procedures for establishing a system of standardized military budgets and the percentage reduction of budgets that should be applied to the various groups of advanced military States; and requesting the Secretary-General to report those views. The report requested was submitted to the General Assembly (A/10165 and Add. 1 and 2), which adopted resolution 3463 (XXX), *inter alia*, appealing to all States to strive to reach agreed reductions and requesting the Secretary-General to prepare a report on several technical aspects of the question, including a definition of military expenditures. The report requested was submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session, and the General Assembly adopted resolution 31/87 *inter alia*, requesting wide distribution of the report and inviting all States to give their views on it for reporting to the thirty-second General Assembly.
11. Elimination of foreign military bases*

217. Soviet Union:

By the draft resolution the General Assembly would invite States with military bases in independent States or dependent territories in the areas mentioned to eliminate such bases. The fulfilment of the terms of the resolution would be supervised by the United Nations.

The proposal was not voted upon, but the Assembly adopted a resolution by which the question was referred to the ENDC. It was not discussed extensively in the ENDC, but was referred by the Assembly to the ENDC again in 1967, and proposed again in a Soviet memorandum in 1968 (see Chapter III, item 53, above). Although the idea has continued to receive significant support, no substantive action has taken place.

* For early proposals containing measures on foreign bases, see Chapter II, items 17, 24 and 31, and Chapter III, items 34, 36, 38, 41, 43, 45 and 47.
12. Arms transfers

218. Malta:
Draft resolution submitted in the First Committee of the
General Assembly: International Transfer of Arms,
20 November 1965 (A/C.1/L.447)

By the draft resolution the General Assembly would invite the Eighteen-Nation
Disarmament Committee to consider the arms trade with a view to making proposals
to the Assembly concerning a system of publicity on the matter. The sponsor
did not press the resolution to a vote.

219. United States:
Statement made in the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee,
19 April 1966 (ENDC/PV.257)

In the statement the United States proposed 6 main principles regarding agree-
ments to control the transfer of arms, as follows: countries should not acquire,
from any source, the types of armaments to be regulated under such agreements;
the initiative should be from within the region concerned; the arrangements
should include all States in the region; suppliers should respect the regional
arrangements; the arrangements should contribute to security and stability; and
provision should be made for assurance that the arrangement would be respected.

220. Denmark, Iceland, Japan, Malta and Norway:
Draft resolution introduced in the First Committee of the General
Assembly: Arms Transfers, 21 November 1968 (A/C.1/L.446)

By the draft resolution, the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General
to obtain views of States concerning registration and publishing of information
on the arms trade and to report on the results of the enquiry to the Assembly at
its subsequent session. The sponsors did not press the resolution to a vote.

221. United States:
Working paper submitted in the Conference of the Committee
on Disarmament: Regional Arms Agreements, 12 August 1970 (CCD/307)

The proposal reconfirmed the 6 principles put forward previously (see above), and
added that unilateral decisions might be taken regarding transfers of certain
types of arms, with co-operation from within a region and from outside, and that
countries might unilaterally undertake to supply pertinent information concerning
their arms trade.

222. Bolivia, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ghana, Iceland, Ireland,
Japan, Liberia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, the
Philippines, Singapore, Venezuela and the United Republic of Cameroon:
Draft resolution submitted in the First Committee of the General Assembly,
22 November 1976 (A/C.1/31/L.20)

By the draft resolution, the General Assembly would request all Member States
to communicate their views on the subject to the Secretary-General and request
the Secretary-General, with the assistance of experts, to make a factual study
of the question. A motion put forward by opponents of the draft resolution to
adjourn debate on the question was adopted.
13. Non-aggression pact

223. Soviet Union:
Memorandum submitted in the General Assembly: Measures to Ease
International Tension, Strengthen Confidence Among States and
Contribute to General and Complete Disarmament, 26 September 1961
(A/4822)

The memorandum proposed, inter alia, conclusion of a non-aggression pact
between NATO and Warsaw Treaty countries.

224. Soviet Union:
Proposal submitted in the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee:
Draft Non-aggression Pact Between Warsaw Treaty and NATO countries,
20 February 1963 (ENDC/77)

By the draft treaty, which consisted of a preamble and 6 articles, the
States parties to the Warsaw Treaty and to the North Atlantic Treaty
would solemnly undertake to refrain from attack and the threat or use
of force against one another, in any manner inconsistent with the
principles of the United Nations Charter, and to settle disputes by
peaceful means only.
V. WORLD DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE*

225. Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Ceylon, the Congo (Brazzaville), Cyprus, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Malawi, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, the Sudan, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia:
Draft resolution submitted to the Disarmament Commission on Convening of a World Disarmament Conference, 3 June 1965 (DC/221/Rev.1)

The resolution recommended that the General Assembly give urgent consideration to the proposal for the convening of a world disarmament conference which had been suggested by the Second Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held in Cairo in 1964.

The proposal was embodied in resolution 2030 (XX), adopted by the General Assembly on 29 November 1965.

226. Soviet Union:
Letter to the Secretary-General: World Disarmament Conference, 6 September 1971 (A/8449; A/L.531)

The letter stressed that in recent years some arms limitation agreements had been reached, which had to some extent limited the dimension of the arms race, but fundamental progress towards controlling the dangerous practice of stockpiling and improving armaments had yet to be made. It was most desirable to encourage more active efforts on the part of all countries of the world, both nuclear and non-nuclear, to solve the problems relating to disarmament. Such a goal in the opinion of the Soviet Government could be served by the calling of a world disarmament conference. The conference could become a forum where all countries of the world without exception could jointly discuss the problems of disarmament in all their ramifications and attempt to find feasible and generally acceptable means of solving those problems. Such a conference must be truly universal and all countries should be represented at it on the basis of equality. It was believed that a world disarmament conference could consider the whole complex of problems relating to disarmament with regard to both nuclear and conventional armaments.

The proposal has been reflected in resolutions 2833 (XXVI), 2930 (XXVII), 3183 (XXVIII), 3260 (XXIX), 3469 (XXX) and 31/90 since its introduction.

An Ad Hoc Committee was set up to study the views of States and to report to the General Assembly.

* See also Parts II and III. Proposals prior to 1964 not listed, were embodied in various proposals for general and complete disarmament or other multiple disarmament measures, listed above.
VI. SPECIAL SESSION

227. Non-Aligned States:

By the proposal, the non-aligned countries, inter alia, recommended that the General Assembly adopt a decision on the convening either of a special session of the Assembly devoted to disarmament, or on the convening of a world disarmament conference.

228. Non-Aligned States:
Proposal contained in the Declaration of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held at Lima from 25 to 30 August 1975, 5 September (A/10217)

By the proposal, the non-aligned countries, inter alia, supported the convening of a world disarmament conference, and proposed that, if it was not possible, a special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament issues should be convened.

The part of the proposal concerning the special session was discussed by the General Assembly at its 30th session.

229. Soviet Union:
Proposal contained in the memorandum submitted in the General Assembly on questions of ending the arms race and disarmament, 28 September 1976 (A/31/222)

By the proposal it was considered that a special session of the United Nations General Assembly could be an appropriate forum for discussing disarmament questions in all their scope, but the holding of a special session of the General Assembly should not put aside the question of a World Disarmament Conference.

The proposal was subsequently discussed in the First Committee and the OD.

230. Seventy-two Nations:
Draft resolution submitted in the First Committee: Convening of a Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament, 29 November 1976 (A/C.1/L.7/Rev.2)

The draft proposed the convening of a special session to be held in New York in May/June 1978; the establishment of a Preparatory Committee composed of fifty-four Member States, etc.

The proposal was adopted by the General Assembly as Resolution 31/189 B on 21 December 1976.
ANNEX I

Agreements and Other International Instruments Related to Arms
Limitation, Disarmament and Confidence-Building Measures

A. Multilateral agreements

1. Protocol for the prohibition of the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and of bacteriological methods of warfare (Geneva Protocol).
   Signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925
   Entered into force: for each signatory power as from date of deposit of its ratification
   The depositary government: France

2. Antarctic Treaty
   Signed at Washington on 1 December 1959
   Entered into force on 23 June 1961
   The depositary government: USA

   Signed at Moscow on 5 August 1963
   Entered into force on 10 October 1963
   The depositary governments: USSR, UK, USA

   Signed at London, Moscow and Washington on 27 January 1967
   Entered into force on 10 October 1967
   The depositary governments: USSR, UK, USA

5. Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco).
   Signed at Mexico City on 14 February 1967
   Entered into force: for each State that has ratified it when the requirements specified in the treaty have been met.
   The depositary government: Mexico

6. Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (Non-Proliferation Treaty - NPT)
   Signed at London, Moscow and Washington on 1 July 1968
   Entered into force on 5 March 1970
   The depositary governments: USSR, UK, USA
   Signed at London, Moscow and Washington on 11 February 1971
   Entered into force on 18 May 1972
   The depository governments: USSR, UK, USA

8. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (BW Convention)
   Signed at London, Moscow and Washington on 10 April 1972
   Entered into force on 26 March 1975
   The depository governments: USSR, UK, USA

9. Convention on the Prohibition of Military or any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (ENMOD Convention)
   Opened for signature at Geneva on 18 May 1977
   The depositary: UN Secretary-General

B. Bilateral agreements

1. USSR-USA Memorandum of Understanding Regarding the Establishment of a Direct Communications Link ("Hot Line" Agreement)
   Signed at Geneva on 20 June 1963
   Entered into force on 20 June 1963

2. USSR-UK Agreement on the Establishment of a Direct Communications Line
   Signed at London on 25 August 1967
   Entered into force on 27 October 1967

3. Agreement on Measures to Improve the USA-USSR Direct Communications Link ("Hot Line" Modernization Agreement)
   Signed at Washington on 30 September 1971
   Entered into force on 30 September 1971

4. Agreement on Measures to Reduce the Risk of Outbreak of Nuclear War Between the USSR and the USA (Nuclear Accidents Agreement)
   Signed at Washington on 30 September 1971
   Entered into force on 30 September 1971

5. USSR-USA Agreement on the Prevention of Incidents on and Over the High Seas
   Signed at Moscow on 25 May 1972
   Entered into force on 25 May 1972

6. USSR-USA Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems (SALT ABM Treaty)
   Signed at Moscow on 26 May 1972
   Entered into force on 3 October 1972
7. USSR-USA Interim Agreement on Certain Measures With Respect to the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (SALT Interim Agreement)
   Signed at Moscow on 26 May 1972
   Entered into force on 3 October 1972

8. Protocol to the US-Soviet Agreement on the Prevention of Incidents On and Over the High Seas
   Signed at Washington on 22 May 1973
   Entered into force on 22 May 1973

9. USSR-USA Agreement on the Prevention of Nuclear War
   Signed at Washington on 22 June 1973
   Entered into force on 22 June 1973

10. USSR-UK Joint Declaration on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
    Signed at Moscow on 17 February 1975

    Signed at Moscow on 3 July 1974
    Entered into force on 25 May 1976

12. USSR-USA Treaty on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapon Tests (Threshold Test Ban Treaty - TTBT)
    Signed at Moscow on 3 July 1974
    Entered into force on 31 December 1976

13. USSR-USA Treaty on Underground Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes (Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty - PNET)
    Signed at Moscow and Washington on 28 May 1976
    Entered into force on

14. France-USSR Agreement on the Prevention of the Accidental or Unauthorized Use of Nuclear Weapons
    The agreement was concluded through an exchange of letters between the Foreign Ministers of France and the USSR, of 16 July 1976
82.

**ANNEX II**

Index of proposals by countries

The numbers given indicate serial numbers under which the proposals are listed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>52, 67, 91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>63, 69, 143, 152, 163, 177, 188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>75, 134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbados</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>141, 142, 143, 222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>52, 63, 69, 95, 98, 100, 101, 113, 115, 116, 124, 141, 142, 143, 152, 157, 173, 177, 185, 188, 215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>34, 52, 67, 98, 134, 151, 173, 178, 181, 183, 187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burma</td>
<td>52, 63, 91, 95, 98, 100, 101, 113, 115, 116, 152, 166, 173, 177, 185, 188, 225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>66, 225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byelorussian SSR</td>
<td>67, 178, 181, 183, 187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>91, 225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>6, 20, 26, 30, 33, 35, 51, 52, 87, 98, 134, 151, 159, 173, 205, 206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
<td>65, 225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>12, 52, 141, 142, 143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>52, 65, 143, 222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo (Brazzaville)</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>134, 143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cyprus 65, 67, 225
Czechoslovakia 34, 52, 67, 98, 134, 151, 173, 178, 181, 183, 187, 205
Democratic Yemen 67
Denmark 52, 168, 230, 222
Dominican Republic 143
Ecuador 141, 142, 143, 222
Egypt/UAR 51, 52, 65, 91, 95, 97, 98, 100, 101, 113, 115, 116, 121, 139, 147, 152, 166, 173, 177, 182, 185, 188, 225
El Salvador 143, 222
Ethiopia 41, 52, 65, 75, 91, 95, 97, 98, 100, 101, 113, 115, 116, 134, 139, 152, 166, 173, 177, 185, 188, 225
Fiji 149
Finland 52, 75, 134, 146, 168
France 8, 9, 12, 14, 18, 20, 21, 24, 26, 30, 35, 35, 87, 203, 206, 211
Ghana 41, 69, 91, 134, 139, 222, 225
Guatemala 143
Guinea 41, 139, 225
Haiti 143
Honduras 143
Hungary 52, 67, 134, 151, 175, 178, 179, 181, 183, 187
Iceland 52, 220, 222
India 51, 52, 65, 66, 69, 75, 78, 82, 89, 91, 95, 98, 101, 113, 115, 116, 144, 152, 168, 173, 177, 185, 225
Indonesia 41, 67, 91
Iran 66, 67, 147
Iraq 66, 91, 225
Ireland 55, 62, 107, 134, 222
Italy 33, 35, 52, 55, 59, 98, 112, 123, 129, 151, 173, 206
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Kuwait
Lebanon
Liberia
Libya
Malawi
Mali
Malta
Mauritius
Mexico
Mongolia
Morocco
Mozambique
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines

117
51, 52, 55, 88, 168, 188, 190, 220, 222
67, 225
66, 75, 225
225
134, 225
41, 67, 69, 222, 225
31, 117, 225
225
139
56, 57, 218, 220
67
51, 52, 60, 62, 63, 69, 75, 77, 95, 98, 100, 101, 113, 115, 116, 120, 134, 142, 143, 148, 152, 162, 165, 166, 172, 173, 177, 185, 186, 194, 216
52, 67, 134, 151, 178, 179, 181, 183, 187
62, 63, 75, 91, 134, 139, 150, 152, 166, 177, 185, 225
91, 225
58, 151, 222
72, 134, 149, 222
143
41, 51, 52, 63, 67, 69, 75, 95, 97, 98, 100, 101, 104, 113, 115, 116, 125, 130, 139, 152, 155, 166, 173, 177, 185, 225
51, 52, 220, 222
62, 63, 70, 145, 152, 166, 177, 185
143
143, 222
63, 143
65, 72, 75, 222
Poland: 54, 51, 52, 67, 98, 134, 137, 140, 151, 173, 178, 179, 181, 183, 187, 205

Romania: 54, 54, 64, 69, 71, 72, 75, 98, 122, 132, 134, 151, 168, 173, 178, 181, 183, 187, 205

Rwanda: 225

Saudi Arabia: 117, 225

Senegal: 69

Sierra Leone: 67

Singapore: 222

Somalia: 41, 66, 67, 117, 225

Sri Lanka/Ceylon: 41, 66, 72, 91, 225

Sudan: 41, 225

Swaziland: 66


Syria: 225

Togo: 41

Trinidad and Tobago: 75, 143, 225

Tunisia: 41, 72, 225

Turkey: 12

Uganda: 66, 67, 225

Ukrainian SSR: 67, 178, 181, 183, 187


United Kingdom: 3, 9, 14, 18, 20, 21, 24, 26, 30, 33, 35, 87, 92, 96, 98, 102, 126, 131, 134, 151, 161, 173, 176, 191, 203, 206, 210

United Republic of Cameroon: 75, 222, 225
United Republic of Tanzania

United States of America

Uruguay

Venezuela

Yemen

Yugoslavia

Zaire

Zambia

Non-Aligned States

Seventy-two Nations - Special Session

Parties to NPT Review Conference

66, 225

1, 5, 9, 13, 14, 16, 17, 20, 23, 26, 28, 30, 33, 35, 37, 38, 43, 45, 49, 83, 87, 92, 96, 98, 111, 118, 127, 131, 133, 134, 151, 156, 158, 164, 167, 169, 173, 174, 184, 195, 200, 201, 203, 206, 207, 208, 219, 221

143

72, 143, 222

66, 67, 91, 225

27, 52, 60, 62, 63, 66, 69, 75, 134, 152, 166, 168, 177, 185, 225

69

66, 225

40, 46, 61, 68, 73, 227, 228

230

135