

The following conference room papers were before the Ad Hoc Committee:

- CD/NTB/GRP.16, dated 18 February 1993, entitled "Indicative Schedule of Meetings - First part (19 January - 26 March 1993)".
- CD/NTB/GRP.16/Add.1, dated 25 March 1993, entitled "Indicative Schedule of Meetings - Second part (10 May - 25 June 1993)".
- CD/NTB/GRP.16/Add.2, dated 24 June 1993, entitled "Indicative Schedule of Meetings - Third part (26 July - 3 September 1993)".
- CD/NTB/GRP.17/Rev.1, dated 23 August 1993, entitled "Draft Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban".

Furthermore, upon the request of the Ad Hoc Committee, the Secretariat updated a list of documents relating to a Nuclear Test Ban, submitted to the Conference of the Eighteen Nation Committee on Disarmament, the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, the Committee on Disarmament, and the Conference on Disarmament (CD/NTB/INF.1/Add.2 of 16 February 1993).

III. SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE 1993 SESSION

9. From the outset of the 1993 session, the members of the Ad Hoc Committee were keenly aware that its deliberations throughout the session would be taking place in the context of a rapidly evolving international situation, particularly in the area of nuclear disarmament, and that its programme of work would therefore need to be adaptable to any possible developments in the field of nuclear testing. Moreover, the Ad Hoc Committee began its work in an atmosphere of heightened anticipation for a new momentum at the multilateral level towards a comprehensive test ban treaty, especially in the light of the moratorium on nuclear testing declared by the Russian Federation in October 1991, by France in April 1992, and by the United States in October 1992, and in the light of the fact that the United Kingdom had not conducted a test since November 1991, nor had China since September 1992. Many delegations from different groups made appeals, both in the Ad Hoc Committee and in the plenary meetings of the Conference, for the nuclear-weapon States to continue their declared moratoria beyond July 1993, and for all nuclear-weapon States which had not done so to join the moratoria.

10. The question of a CTBT received a great deal of attention in plenary meetings of the Conference throughout the annual session. The many views expressed in these meetings are contained in the following official records of the Conference: (CD/PV.636, 638-646, 648-652, 654-662).

11. The delegations of the Group of 21, Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), considered that it is urgent to conclude a comprehensive test ban treaty. They stressed, furthermore, that the conclusion of such a treaty would have a decisive influence on the outcome of the 1995 NPT Conference.

12. Other delegations of States Parties to the NPT, while recognizing the importance of negotiations of a CTBT, thought it essential to avoid linkage with the outcome of the 1995 NPT Conference, since this could put at risk the future of the nuclear non-proliferation regime, the maintenance of which would remain an essential element of international security. They underlined, furthermore, that the aim of a CTBT which genuinely contributed to non-proliferation would not be furthered by the imposition of deadlines.