

The Preamble also recalled the commitment in the 1963 Partial Test Ban Treaty to continue negotiations to end all nuclear tests for all time.

Although the First Review Conference in 1975 concluded successfully from the perspective of Canada and other supporters of the Treaty, it proved to be a highly political exercise, particularly in the areas of nuclear disarmament and security issues. The neutral and non-aligned (NNA) countries, insisting that they had lived up to their obligations under the Treaty, accused the nuclear powers (particularly the super powers) of not fulfilling either their commitments under Article VI (dealing with the nuclear arms race) or Article IV (calling for the sharing of nuclear equipment, materials and technology for peaceful uses).

The debate in the closing days and hours of the Conference was marked by acrimony and accusations. It was only at the last moment -- after great efforts by Sweden's Inga Thorsson and Canada's William Barton -- that the conference succeeded in adopting by consensus a final document. Nevertheless, this Final Declaration of the Conference reflected the frustration felt by many states, particularly the NNA countries, over the lack of implementation of the basic bargains of the Treaty during the previous five years.

The demands of the NNA remained outstanding at the time of the Second Review Conference in 1980. However, the