

The same year, the US stated that it would cease production of U-235 for weapons purposes, due to the fact that the U-235 stockpile far exceeded requirements for weapons using this material. Pu-239 production was also decreased. The USSR and the UK separately announced reductions in the production rates of fissionable material.

The US then submitted a working paper in support of a complete cut-off, outlining non-intrusive verification procedures and proposing the conversion of weapons material for peaceful purposes. The USSR doubted that a separate agreement on cut-off was possible without a general disarmament agreement.

## 1966

In three working papers the US proposed the transfer of fissionable material from weapons, and the provision of inspection procedures for production facilities.

## 1969

US President Nixon presented cut-off as an item in the Geneva Conference on Disarmament meetings. The NWS were to accept the same IAEA safeguards required for the NNWS under the NPT. The USSR did not agree with the proposals. The issue of cut-off was not high on agendas until the UN Special Session on Disarmament (UNSSD) 10 years later.

## 1978

At the UNSSD in May/June 1978 several countries supported cut-off. Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau, in particular, included cut-off as part of a "strategy of suffocation" concerning nuclear weapons. The final document called for the cessation of the production of nuclear weapons as well as fissionable materials for weapons purposes.

At a later regular session of the general assembly, Canada proposed a cut-off resolution for a cessation of current fissionable material production and new production, and included a ban on "peaceful" nuclear explosions. The USSR and Eastern bloc opposed the resolution as not going far enough to stop weapons production. The resolution was adopted by a majority vote. Various cut-off resolutions were then regular features of the UNGA since this time.

## 1980

The US agreed to put some civilian nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards.

## 1982

President Gromyko announced that the USSR was willing to put some civilian nuclear installations under IAEA safeguards.

## 1993

A UNGA consensus resolution called for a non-discriminatory, multilateral and verifiable treaty banning production of fissile material for nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices. The resolution requested that the IAEA provide assistance in the verification arrangements for such a treaty.