

Appendix C

Historical Review of Cut-Off and Related Proposals

1946

The US presented the Baruch Plan out of the Lilienthal Report, Washington, to the UN, following Hiroshima and Nagasaki, which proposed the complete international managerial control of the production of fissionable material. The plan was rejected by the USSR, following the Lilienthal report and the Washington declaration issued in 1945 by President Truman, Prime Minister Atlee and Prime Minister McKenzie King.

1953

Cut-off of fissionable material for weapons purposes for the NWS was proposed by the US (President Eisenhower) in the Atoms for Peace Conference of the UN in 1953. This proposal arose from the failure of the 1946 Baruch plan.

The proposal called for a production cut-off of weapons material and for contributions from stockpiles of natural uranium and fissionable material to a new international agency, empowered to promote and regulate the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. The object was to limit the amount of fissionable material available and hence limit the number of weapons.

1956

The US Secretary of State, Dulles, on behalf of the US, Canada, France and the UK proposed to the five-member UN Disarmament Commission that all future production of fissionable material be used under international supervision exclusively for non-weapons purposes. The USSR rejected the proposal on the basis that banning weapon-fissile material without also banning weapons was impractical.

1957

The IAEA is formed, leading from the part of Eisenhower's 1953 proposal that was to promote and regulate the peaceful use of atomic energy.

Implementation of safeguards activities was initiated by the trilateral agreements between the IAEA supplier state and recipient state. The agency was delegated supplier's right of safeguarding nuclear materials under the INFCIRC 66 system.

The UN adopted, over USSR opposition, a resolution giving priority to a number of disarmament measures, which included the cessation of production of fissionable material for weapons purposes. This was the first time the General Assembly had adopted a resolution dealing with cut-off.

1964

US President Johnson proposed to the United Nations Conference on Disarmament an agreement for a cut-off starting with verified plant-by-plant shutdowns.