

Middle East Arms Control Initiative. In May 1991, the President launched a process among the five leading conventional arms suppliers - the United States, United Kingdom, France, Russia, and China. In October, the five agreed to observe guidelines of restraint in conventional transfers and to information exchange. In May 1992, the five agreed to interim guidelines for exports related to weapons of mass destruction. Under the Middle East peace process, 23 delegations (including Israel and 12 Arab States) gathered in Washington in May 1992 to discuss regional security and arms control.

United Nations. The United Nations Special Commission and the IAEA have carried out 39 inspections in Iraq, identified and begun to destroy tens of thousands of chemical munitions, destroyed missile-production equipment and over 150 missiles, revealed an extensive nuclear weapons programme, and oversaw destruction of nuclear weapon-related facilities.

Latin America. In addition to adopting full-scope IAEA safeguards, Argentina and Brazil joined with Chile to ban chemical and biological weapons in their countries.

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