

## Recommendations

*Convenor: Ray Acheson, Reaching Critical Will*

*Speaker: Susi Snyder, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom*

**We urge all governments in non-nuclear weapon states, and all responsible voices in those states possessing nuclear weapons, to unconditionally reject all arguments that are put forward for the continued existence of nuclear weapons.** The point cannot be made often enough, or insistently enough, that nuclear weapons provide only the illusion of security and that no country has the right to maintain such an illusion by holding all of humanity hostage to the threat of mass extermination.

**We urge all governments to support negotiations of a Nuclear Weapon Convention leading to the elimination of all nuclear weapons.** We encourage them to explore the legal, political, and technical elements required to achieve and maintain a nuclear weapons free world, using the Model Nuclear Weapons Convention, prepared by civil society, as a guide. We recognise that the abolition of nuclear weapons will be achieved through a combination of negotiated agreements, national implementation measures, and the comprehensive rejection of nuclear weapons by civil society, political institutions, and legal authorities—we urge all governments to engage in this process with sincerity and determination.

**We urge the immediate cessation of all programs for the research, design, development, and production of nuclear weapons and any new construction of infrastructure for that purpose, with provision for intrusive verification of the nuclear weapon development sites.**

**We urge governments to continue providing detailed information about the size and composition of their nuclear arsenals and on their actions to implement the provisions of the NPT each year of the NPT review process as required by Step 12 of the 13 Practical Steps for the implementation of Article VI adopted by the 2000 NPT Review Conference,** which calls for, “Regular reports, within the framework of the NPT strengthened review process, by all States parties on the implementation of Article VI and paragraph 4 (c) of the 1995 Decision on 'Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament,' and recalling the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice of 8 July 1996.” We ask governments who have not yet done so to submit these details as formal reports and encourage all other governments to increase their submission of formal reports to the NPT review process as a fulfillment of their obligations and as a transparency and confidence-building measure.

**We urge all nuclear weapon states to stand down their nuclear forces, taking them off high alert.** We encourage the governments of these states to be transparent about the status of their nuclear forces.

**We urge all governments to reduce their missile stockpiles, to cease design and production of new missiles, and to cease or refrain from developing “missile defense” technologies.** We also call on governments to stop the use or threat of preemptive strikes, counter-proliferation, and “missile defense” in response to the threat of missile proliferation, as these practices fuel the missile arms race and undermine human and international security.

**We further urge governments to cooperate to develop mechanisms that restrain both capabilities and motivations to acquire missiles and “missile defenses”.** Capabilities could be constrained through a global treaty controlling the development of ballistic missiles, a missile flight-test ban, and a “missile freeze” on offensive and defensive missiles. Motivations could be constrained through

building international and regional security regimes, combined with political and economic cooperation, to provide incentives to diminish reliance on missile arsenals.

**We urge all governments to seek and support a comprehensive arms control agreement for outer space that will ban the placement of weapons in outer space and prohibit the development, testing, and deployment of weapon systems that would attack outer space objects, including anti-satellite weapons that are currently being developed under the guise of “missile defense”.** Such an agreement should prevent the use of space as a platform for anti-satellite, anti-missile, and air- and ground-strike systems. We believe that a comprehensive arms control agreement could integrate risk reduction and code of conduct measures in a phased approach.

**We urge all governments to consider the full implications of the US-India Deal and to play an active role to help ensure that this controversial proposal does not further undermine the nuclear safeguards system and efforts to prevent the proliferation of technologies that may be used to produce nuclear bomb material; in any way contribute to nuclear proliferation and/or the expansion of India's nuclear arsenal; or otherwise grant India the benefits of civil nuclear trade without holding it to the same standards expected of other states parties of the NPT.** We urge all governments to actively oppose any arrangement that would give India any special safeguards exemptions or would in any way be inconsistent with the principle of permanent safeguards over all nuclear materials *and facilities* and to insist that India conclude a meaningful Additional Protocol safeguards regime *before* the NSG takes a decision on exempting India from its rules. We urge all nuclear supplier states to terminate their supply to India if India resumes nuclear testing for any reason. We further urge all governments to support the implementation of Security Council resolution 1172, which calls on India and Pakistan to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and stop producing fissile material for weapons, among other nuclear risk reduction measures, and to reiterate their commitment to the prompt realization of its goals.

**We call for the end of nuclear weapon sharing. We urge all nuclear weapon states to comply with Article I of the NPT, which prohibits them from transferring nuclear weapons or control over such weapons to any recipient. We likewise urge all non-nuclear weapon states to comply with Article II of the NPT, which imposes a complementary obligation on them not to “receive the transfer” of nuclear weapons.** We urge that all remaining US nuclear weapons are withdrawn from Europe; that NATO conducts a review of its Strategic Concept including a diminished role for nuclear weapons and a commitment to no first use of nuclear weapons as first steps to their complete removal from European soil; that the United States and Russia negotiate a verifiable treaty on the elimination of all non-strategic, or tactical, nuclear weapons; and that this PrepCom recommends to the 2010 NPT Review Conference the reaffirmation of the 1985 Review Conference language that the Treaty is binding in all circumstances, and that the 2010 Review Conference further states that Articles I and II of the Treaty allow for no exceptions.

**We urge governments to consider what controls over nuclear technology are necessary in order to sustain a nuclear weapon free world, including establishment of an International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), as initiated by the German government together with 60 other governments at a conference in April 2008. In addition, we call for a prohibition on the production of plutonium and highly enriched uranium. We note, however, that the phase-out of nuclear power is the only truly proliferation-proof solution.** While Article IV of the NPT refers to an “inalienable right” of non-nuclear weapon states to develop nuclear energy for “peaceful purposes,” this right must be exercised in conformity with international law and is subject to limits based upon the environmental and security rights of other states and the health and welfare of succeeding generations.

The “inalienable right” to nuclear energy should be understood in the context of the NPT bargain, and not as a claim that it is a fundamental aspect of sovereignty. Furthermore, this NPT-derived “right” can and should be superseded by the development of clean, safe, sustainable means of energy production—enabling the world to provide for its energy needs without resort to fossil fuels or nuclear power.

**We call for a global moratorium on uranium mining and milling as an urgently needed public health intervention that will also contribute to progress on disarmament and non-proliferation.**

**We urge delegates to consider gender issues in their deliberations and to use the tools of gender analysis to better understand motivations and to reassess the values traditionally assigned to certain perspectives, concerns, and ideas about peace, security, and disarmament.** We further encourage governments to incorporate a gender perspective into their policies and practices and to implement Security Council resolution 1325 by ensuring increased participation by women at all decision-making levels, particularly in institutions and bodies dealing with security and disarmament.

**We urge delegates to continue and increase their level of interaction with civil society at multilateral disarmament conferences through formal and informal briefings, exchanges, and roundtables.** We also urge delegates to press for increased civil society attendance and participation at all multilateral disarmament conferences, including the Conference on Disarmament and the NPT review process.