

CONFERENCE ROOM PAPER BY THE CHAIRMAN
DRAFT OUTLINE

During the 2006 Session the Working Group identified following issues for further consideration in the course of the three-year cycle without prejudice to the positions of any delegation and on the understanding that nothing is agreed until all is agreed:

I. General principles for achieving the objectives of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons

Member States reaffirmed the following principles:

- a) Existence of nuclear weapons and their possible use as the greatest threat to humanity;
- b) Total elimination of nuclear weapons as the only absolute guarantee against the use of nuclear weapons;
- c) Need for systematic and concerted action to achieve nuclear disarmament;
- d) Maintenance of global strategic stability and “undiminished security for all”; compliance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, and with all related provisions of Treaties and other legal instruments;
- e) Link between nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons;
- f) The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) as a cornerstone of the global non-proliferation regime and essential foundation for the pursuit of nuclear disarmament;
- g) Interrelationship between nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation and regional security situations;
- h) Preservation and strengthening of the NPT is vital to peace and security;
- i) Multilateralism as a core principle in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation with a view to maintaining and strengthening universal norms and enlarging their scope;
- j) The universality of existing multilateral treaties in the field of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons; comprehensive and non-discriminatory efforts, including promoting adherence to relevant treaties and other legal instruments;
- k) Strong support was expressed for the enforcement of existing multilateral treaties. The need to seek treaties and other international agreements that meet today’s threats to peace and stability was underlined;
- l) Transparency and verification and irreversibility of nuclear arm stockpiles reduction and elimination as corner stone principles of the progress in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons;
- m) Nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons are two sides of the same coin. Simultaneous pursuit of efforts towards the objective of nuclear disarmament; global and regional approaches and confidence building for the promotion of regional and international peace and security;
- n) Prevention of an arms race in outer space;

- o) Non-selective, non-discriminatory and symmetrical approach to non-compliance;
- p) Inalienable right of all States parties to the NPT to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination, in conformity to Article IV of the NPT and the IAEA safeguard system;

II. Issues for possible recommendations

1. Possible recommendations on nuclear disarmament:

1.1. Nuclear Disarmament

- a) Nuclear disarmament through gradual and balanced reduction of nuclear stockpiles, and the maintenance of global strategic balance and "undiminished security for all";
- b) Commitment by all States parties to the measures agreed to at the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference and the 2000 NPT Review Conference, in particular the 13 practical steps for the systematic and progressive efforts to implement article VI of the Treaty;
- c) Universalization of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;
- d) Recalling the Outer Space Treaty and further efforts leading to the prevention of an arms race in outer space;
- e) Need for immediate commencement of negotiations on a fissile material cut-off treaty (FMCT);
- f) Early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty,
- g) Moratoria on nuclear testing or any other nuclear explosions;
- h) Commitment of all nuclear-weapon States to stopping the qualitative improvement, development, production and stockpiling of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems including those intended to be used in the scenario of conventional warfare;
- i) Removal of the first-use posture from security doctrines; conclusion of a legally binding international instrument on the first to use nuclear weapons;
- j) Establishment of new as well as strengthening of existing nuclear-weapon-free-zones;
- k) Irreversibility of nuclear weapon reductions;
- l) Follow-up to the Moscow Treaty; negotiations of a succeeding agreement to further reduce nuclear stockpiles;
- m) An international conference to be convened with the objective of an agreement on a phased programme for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons with a specified framework of time to eliminate all nuclear weapons, to prohibit their development, production, acquisition, testing, stockpiling, transfer, use or threat of use, and to provide for their destruction;

1.2. Security Assurances

- a) Discussions on security assurances in the Disarmament Commission;
- b) Conclusion of a universal, unconditional and legally binding instrument on security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States;
- c) The conclusion of such instrument should be pursued as a matter of priority;

1.3. The Role of the Conference on Disarmament

- a) Resumption of substantive work and negotiations on a programme for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons with a specified framework of time with a view to concluding a legally binding international agreement on disarmament;
- b) Establishment of ad-hoc committees on nuclear disarmament, security assurance to non-nuclear-weapon States and on the prevention of an arms race in outer space (PAROS) ;
- c) Commencement of the negotiations on a FMCT, taking into account of the inadequacy of the existing international legal instruments for the prevention of an arms race in outer space; implementation of General Assembly resolution 60/66 on measures to promote transparency and confidence-building in outer space;

1.4 Framework to achieve nuclear disarmament

- a) The disarmament machinery of the UN is the most appropriate framework for achieving nuclear disarmament; NPT as a cornerstone of global nuclear non-proliferation efforts;
- b) Initiatives undertaken outside of the UN framework, such as the Proliferation Security Initiative, and the Global Threat Reduction Initiative, ad-hoc arrangements and internationally agreed steps with the full participation of all States;
- c) Enhancement of the efficiency of the Disarmament Commission through use of the expertise and scientific programmes on Disarmament undertaken by UNIDIR.

2. Possible recommendations on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons

2.1 Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons

- a) Addressing current developments that might undermine the non-proliferation regime;
- b) Measures to be taken by all NPT States parties to assess and enforce compliance with the Treaty's prohibitions and in cases of violations, identify and stop all such violations as early as possible, well before these activities result in the actual manufacture or acquisition of a nuclear weapon;
- c) The IAEA to halt technical assistance and seek the return of any related materials from any IAEA Member State that fails to remedy non-compliance with an IAEA safeguards agreement in a reasonable period of time;
- d) Supply of nuclear material, equipment, and technology by Participants of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) for their peaceful nuclear activities under IAEA safeguards and in compliance with their nuclear non-

proliferation obligations, including safeguards;

- e) The role of the IAEA. Implementation of the Additional Protocol should be considered a key standard by which to measure a Party's commitment to its non-proliferation obligations under the NPT;
- f) The role of the Security Council in case of non-compliance representing a threat to international peace and security;
- g) Cooperation with the IAEA;
- h) Solutions to nuclear proliferation threats through cooperation and dialogue and other political and diplomatic means;
- i) States parties to the NPT should work towards a fair balance between mutual obligations and responsibilities under the Treaty;
- j) All NPT States parties to adhere to and comply fully with the Treaty;
- k) Establishment and enforcement of controls necessary to ensure compliance with their Article I undertakings;
- l) Assessment and enforcement of compliance with the Treaty's prohibitions on the manufacture and acquisition of nuclear weapons, as well as on seeking or receiving any assistance in the manufacture or acquisition of nuclear weapons, by non-nuclear-weapon states;
- m) Cessation of the use of equipment or material acquired or produced as a result of a material violation of the NPT's non-proliferation obligations;
- n) Commencement by the Conference on Disarmament of negotiations on a fissile material cut-off treaty;
- o) Maintenance of moratoria on the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices;
- p) Compliance with safeguards obligations, and assistance to the IAEA in resolving questions or difficulties that arise in the application of safeguards;
- q) Political and financial support for the implementation of IAEA safeguards, and provision of credible information relevant to compliance with IAEA safeguards;
- r) Implementation of the IAEA Additional Protocol;
- s) Promotion of the work of the IAEA Committee on Safeguards and Verification;
- t) Facilitating confidence through enhanced transparency;
- u) Denial of enrichment and reprocessing equipment and related technologies to any State that does not already possess full-scale, functioning enrichment and reprocessing plants;
- v) Peaceful nuclear programmes to conform to relevant obligations under Articles I, II, and III of the Treaty;
- w) Facilitation of the fullest possible cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy by NPT compliant NNWS,

with due consideration for the needs of developing countries;

- x) Full compliance with NPT non-proliferation obligations is essential to sustain full international confidence in peaceful nuclear applications in energy, industry, health, agriculture, and other fields;
- y) Consistency of nuclear export controls with NPT Article IV implementation;
- z) Consistency of transfer with the scale of the nuclear programme of the recipient State, as measured by international standards and economic factors;
- aa) Factors of assessment of peaceful nuclear programmes; conformity to the NPT's non-proliferation undertakings; degree of transparency; rigorous compliance with safeguards undertakings, and the adherence of the programme to peaceful purposes;
- bb) Cooperation to ensure a reliable supply of nuclear fuel services;
- cc) Expansion of international partnerships, to include new donor and recipient States, in cooperative efforts, such as reducing global stockpiles of highly enriched uranium used in civil research reactors, and converting such reactors to the use of low enriched uranium where possible.
- dd) Support of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM);

2.2 Prevention of risks of nuclear terrorism

- a) Compliance with, and support of the extension of, UN Security Council Resolution 1540, adopted on 28 April 2004, on non proliferation of weapons of mass destruction;
- b) International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism;
- c) The Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI);
- d) All efforts should be undertaken to eliminate the black market of nuclear material;
- e) Tighter security for high radioactive sources; supporting G8 and IAEA action in this regard;
- f) Early entry into force of the amendment to the CPPNM enter into force as soon as possible after successful outcome of the Conference in July 2005 to amend the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material;
- g) Implementation, at national level, of effective export, transit, transshipment and re-export controls, including appropriate laws and regulations for that purpose;
- h) Enacting of effective sanctions to deter illegal export, transit, brokering, trafficking and related financing;
- i) Strengthening of NSG Guidelines;

2.3. Nuclear Testing

- a) Universality of the CTBT and renouncement to undertake nuclear testing;

- b) All States should support the activities of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO);
- c) CTBTO International Monitoring System;

2.4 Nuclear-weapon-free -zones

- a) Strengthening of existing nuclear-weapon-free zones;
- b) Establishment of additional zones free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, especially in the Middle East in accordance with the Security Council resolution 487 (1981) and the relevant General Assembly resolutions;
- c) Undertaking of broad consultations to establish such zones;

2.5 Safeguards and Peaceful Uses for Nuclear Energy

- a) Universal accession to the Comprehensive Safeguards Agreements and Additional Protocols and for full implementation of Article III of the NPT;
- b) Measures to strengthen the implementation of Article IV of the NPT which guarantees the inalienable rights of all States Parties to the NPT to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;
- c) Measures to promote cooperation in matter of exchange of equipments, materials and scientific and technological knowledge and information on peaceful use of nuclear technology;
- d) The need for the IAEA to continue to pursue the goals of technical cooperation in peaceful application of nuclear energy and to put in place necessary safeguards and verification regimes, to monitor their compliance according to the provisions of the NPT.