

2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

21 May 2010

English only

New York, 3-28 May 2010

Draft Report of Main Committee I

Establishment and terms of reference

1. Pursuant to rule 34 of its rules of procedure, the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons established Main Committee I as one of its three Main Committees, and decided to allocate to it the following items for its consideration (see NPT/CONF.2010/1).

Item 16. Review of the operation of the Treaty as provided for in its article VIII, paragraph 3, taking into account the decisions and the resolution adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons:

(a) Implementation of the provisions of the Treaty relating to non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, disarmament and international peace and security:

- (i) Articles I and II and preambular paragraphs 1 to 3;
- (ii) Article VI and preambular paragraphs 8 to 12;
- (iii) Article VII, with specific reference to the main issues considered in this Committee;

(b) Security assurances:

- (i) Security Council resolutions 255 (1968) and 984 (1995);
- (ii) Effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

Item 17. Role of the Treaty in the promotion of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and nuclear disarmament in strengthening international peace and security and measures aimed at strengthening the implementation of the Treaty and achieving its universality; Disarmament and non-proliferation education.

Officers of the Committee

2. The Conference elected Boniface Chidyausiku (Zimbabwe) as the Chairman of the Committee, and Ms. Nineta Barbulescu (Romania) and Ms. Dell Higgie (New Zealand) as Vice-Chairpersons of the Committee.

Establishment of Subsidiary Body I

3. At its fifth plenary meeting, on 5 May 2010, the Conference decided to establish, for the duration of the 2010 Review Conference, a Subsidiary Body I under Main Committee I, chaired by Alexander Marschik

(Austria). The Conference further decided that Subsidiary Body I will focus on nuclear disarmament and security assurances. Furthermore, the Conference decided that Subsidiary Body I would be open-ended, that it would hold at least four meetings within the overall time allocated to the Main Committee, that its meetings would be held in private and that the outcome of its work would be reflected in the report of Main Committee I to the Conference (NPT/CONF.2010/DEC.1).

4. Accordingly, Subsidiary Body I held seven private meetings between 10 and 21 May 2010. The outcome of its work is contained in paragraph 10 below.

Documents before the Committee

5. The Committee had before it the following background documents:*

NPT/CONF.2010/2	Eighth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: report submitted by Chile
NPT/CONF.2010/3	Implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: report submitted by Austria
NPT/CONF.2010/4	Memorandum from the General Secretariat of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean prepared for the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
NPT/CONF.2010/5	Memorandum on activities relating to the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone submitted by the secretariat of the Organization of African Unity
NPT/CONF.2010/6	Implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: report submitted by Finland
NPT/CONF.2010/7	Memorandum on activities relating to the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Rarotonga): submitted by the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
NPT/CONF.2010/9	Implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: report submitted by Canada
NPT/CONF.2010/11	Steps taken to promote the achievement of an effectively verifiable Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, and the realization of the goals and objectives of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East: report submitted by Sweden
NPT/CONF.2010/12	Memorandum of the Government of Mongolia regarding the consolidation of its international security and nuclear weapon-free status
NPT/CONF.2010/13	Implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: report submitted by Poland

* Some of the documents may also cover items allocated to other Main Committees.

NPT/CONF.2010/15	Memorandum on activities of the Kyrgyz Republic in its capacity as the depositary of the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia
NPT/CONF.2010/17	Note verbale dated 8 April 2010 from the Permanent Missions of Australia and Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Conference
NPT/CONF.2010/18	Activities relating to the Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone: Memorandum submitted by Viet Nam
NPT/CONF.2010/19	Implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: report submitted by Algeria
NPT/CONF.2010/21	Implementation of the provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: report submitted by Ukraine
NPT/CONF.2010/22	Implementation of Article VI and paragraph 4 (c) of the 1995 decision on "Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament": report submitted by the Republic of Korea
NPT/CONF.2010/24	Progress report by the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization prepared for the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
NPT/CONF.2010/26	Implementation of article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and paragraph 4 (c) of the 1995 Decision on principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament: report submitted by Japan
NPT/CONF.2010/27	Implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: report submitted by New Zealand
NPT/CONF.2010/28	Implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: report submitted by the Russian Federation
NPT/CONF.2010/29	Implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: report submitted by the Brazil
NPT/CONF.2010/30	Implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: report submitted by Kazakhstan
NPT/CONF.2010/31	Implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: report submitted by China
NPT/CONF.2010/34	Implementation of Article VI: report submitted by the Islamic Republic of Iran
NPT/CONF.2010/35	Note verbale dated 5 May 2010 from the Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General of the Conference

NPT/CONF.2010/36	Implementation of Article VI of the NPT and para 4 (c) of the 1995 decision on principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament: report submitted by Australia
NPT/CONF.2010/40	Implementation of the NPT: Report submitted by Cuba
NPT/CONF.2010/41	Note verbale dated 6 May 2010 from the Permanent Mission of Chile to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General of the Conference
NPT/CONF.2010/42	Implementation of the NPT: Report submitted by Uruguay
NPT/CONF.2010/43	Note verbale dated 6 May 2010 from the International Committee of the Red Cross to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General of the Conference
NPT/CONF.2010/44	National report submitted by Mexico
NPT/CONF.2010/45	United States information pertaining to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

6. The following documents were submitted to the Committee on the items allocated to it:

NPT/CONF.2010/MC.I/CRP.2*	Report of Main Committee I: Chairman's Draft on Substantive Elements
NPT/CONF.2010/MC.I/CRP.3	Report of Main Committee I: Revised Chairman's Draft on Substantive Elements
NPT/CONF.2010/MC.I/CRP.4	Draft report of Main Committee I

7. The following documents were submitted to the Subsidiary Body on the items allocated to it:

NPT/CONF.2010/MC.I/SB.I/CRP.1 and Rev.1	Subsidiary Body I: Revised Chairman's Draft Action Plan
---	---

Work of the Committee

8. The Committee held six formal meetings between 7 and 21 May 2010; an account of the discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (NPT/CONF.2010/MC.I/SR.1-3). After an initial general exchange of views on the agenda items allocated to it, the Committee considered proposals contained in the documents listed in paragraphs 5 and 6 above.

9. The Committee took note of the following Revised Chairman's Draft on Substantive Elements and agreed to forward it to the Conference for further consideration:

I. Review of the operation of the Treaty, as provided for in its article VIII (3), taking into account the decisions and the resolution adopted by the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference and the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference

A. Articles I and II and first to third preambular paragraphs

1. The Conference reaffirms that the full and effective implementation of the Treaty and the regime of non-proliferation in all its aspects has a vital role in promoting international peace and security. The Conference reaffirms that every effort should be made to implement the Treaty in all its aspects and to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices, without hampering the peaceful uses of nuclear energy by States parties to the Treaty. The Conference remains convinced that universal adherence to the Treaty and full compliance of all parties with all its provisions are the best way to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices.
2. The Conference notes that the nuclear-weapon States reaffirmed their commitment not to transfer to any recipient whatsoever nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, or control over such weapons or explosive devices directly, or indirectly, and not in any way to assist, encourage or induce any non-nuclear-weapon State to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, or control over such weapons or explosive devices.
3. The Conference notes that the non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty reaffirmed their commitment not to receive the transfer from any transferor whatsoever of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or of control over such weapons or explosive devices directly, or indirectly, not to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, and not to seek or receive any assistance in the manufacture of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.
4. The Conference reaffirms the commitment of States parties to the effective implementation of the objectives of the Treaty, the decisions and resolution of the 1995 Review and Extension Conference adopted without a vote, and the final document of the 2000 Review Conference,¹ adopted by consensus.
5. The Conference reaffirms that the strict observance of all the provisions of the Treaty remains central to achieving the shared objectives of the total elimination of nuclear weapons preventing, under any circumstances, the further proliferation of nuclear weapons and preserving the Treaty's vital contribution to peace and security.
6. The conference stresses the importance of the reaffirmation by Nuclear Weapon States of their commitments to the full implementation of Article II and to refrain from nuclear weapon sharing with nuclear weapon States, non nuclear weapon States, and States not Party to the Treaty for military purposes.
7. The Conference emphasized that responses to concerns over compliance with any obligation under the Treaty by any State Party should be pursued by diplomatic means, in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty.

¹ NPT/CONF.2000/28.

8. The Conference recognizes the importance of consequences for breaches of all Treaty obligations, which undermine non-proliferation, disarmament and peaceful uses of nuclear energy.
9. The Conference deplores the nuclear test explosions carried out by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in 2006 and 2009. The Conference recalls all relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions and that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea cannot have the status of a nuclear-weapon-State.

B. Article VI and the eighth to twelfth preambular paragraphs

1. The Conference notes with concern that despite some achievements in bilateral and unilateral reductions by some nuclear-weapon States the total number of nuclear weapons deployed and stockpiled still amounts to thousands. The Conference expresses its deep concern at the continued risk for humanity represented by the existence of nuclear weapons and the possibility that these weapons could be used and the catastrophic humanitarian consequences that would result from the use of nuclear weapons.
2. The Conference notes the new proposals and initiatives from Governments and civil society aimed at achieving the vision of a world free of nuclear weapons.
3. The Conference affirms that the final phase of the nuclear disarmament process and other related measures should be pursued within a legal framework with specified timelines.
4. The Conference reaffirms the essential role of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty within the nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime and that, by constraining the development of nuclear weapons and their qualitative improvement, the Treaty combats both horizontal and vertical nuclear proliferation. The Conference expresses concern that any development of new types of nuclear weapons may result in the resumption of tests and a lowering of the nuclear threshold. The Conference calls on all States to refrain from any action which would defeat the object and purpose of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty pending its entry into force.
5. The Conference welcomes that 181 States have signed the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and that 151 States, including 35 whose ratification is necessary for its entry into force, have deposited instruments of ratifications. The Conference welcomes the recent expressions by remaining States whose ratifications are necessary for the Treaty to enter into force of their intention to pursue and complete the ratification process, including by Indonesia and the United States of America. The Conference also welcomes the recent expression by Papua New Guinea of its intention to pursue and complete the ratification process.
6. The Conference welcomes the high-level political support for the Treaty expressed during the Conference on Facilitating the Entry in Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, convened in New York in September 2009, in accordance with article XIV of the Treaty, where specific and practical measures to promote the entry into force of the Treaty were adopted. The Conference stresses the importance of the International Monitoring System and commends the progress made by the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization towards its completion.
7. The Conference expresses concern that after more than a decade the Conference on Disarmament has been unable to commence negotiations and substantive deliberations pursuant to an agreed programme of work.

8. The Conference welcomes the conclusion of negotiations on the Treaty between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms as well as the unilateral reduction measures announced and implemented by other nuclear-weapon States.
9. The Conference recognises that reductions in the alert levels of nuclear weapons and announced measures related to de-targeting contribute to the process of nuclear disarmament through the enhancement of confidence-building measures and a diminishing role for nuclear weapons in security policies.
10. The Conference welcomes the action of those States that have declared moratoria on the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons.
11. The Conference notes the regular reports submitted by States parties within the framework of the strengthened review process on the implementation of article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons 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.
12. The Conference notes the increased transparency of some nuclear-weapon States with respect to the number of nuclear weapons in their national inventories
13. The Conference welcomes the cooperation between Norway and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in establishing a system for nuclear disarmament verification, including development of information barrier systems and managed access inspections.

C. Article VII and the security of non-nuclear-weapon States

1. The Conference reaffirms that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, States must refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.
2. The Conference welcomes the statements by some nuclear-weapon States regarding measures related to strengthening negative security assurances and notes the calls by non-nuclear-weapon States for unconditional legally binding negative security assurances.

II. Role of the Treaty in the promotion of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and of nuclear disarmament in strengthening international peace and security and measures aimed at strengthening the implementation of the Treaty and achieving its universality, including disarmament and non-proliferation education

1. The Conference welcomes the accessions to the Treaty of Cuba in 2002 and Timor-Leste in 2003 as well as the succession of Serbia in 2001 and Montenegro in 2006, bringing the total number of States that have ratified the Treaty to 190, and reaffirms the urgency and importance of achieving the universality of the Treaty.
2. The Conference urges all States not yet party to the Treaty, namely India, Israel and Pakistan, all of which operate unsafeguarded nuclear facilities to accede to the Treaty as non-nuclear-weapon States, promptly and without condition.

3. The Conference reiterates the call on the three States that operate unsafeguarded nuclear facilities and that have not yet acceded to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to reverse clearly and urgently any policies to pursue any nuclear-weapon development or deployment and to refrain from any action which could undermine regional and international peace and security and the efforts of the international community towards nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear weapons proliferation.
4. The Conference underscores the importance of disarmament and non-proliferation education as a useful and effective means to advance the goals of the Treaty in support of achieving a world without nuclear weapons.

10. At the 7th meeting of Main Committee I, on 21 May 2010, the Chairman of Subsidiary Body I, Alexander Marschik (Austria), submitted a Revised Chairman's Draft Action Plan (NPT/CONF.2010/MC.I/SB.I/CRP.2/Rev.1) and the Committee agreed to forward it to the Conference for further consideration:

Subsidiary Body I: Revised Chairman's Draft Action Plan

In pursuit of the full, effective and urgent implementation of Article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and paragraphs 3 and 4 (c) of the 1995 Decision on "Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament", and building upon the practical steps agreed to in the Final Document of the 2000 NPT Review Conference, the Conference agrees on the following Action Plan on nuclear disarmament which includes concrete steps for the total elimination of nuclear weapons:

I. Principles and Objectives

The Conference resolves to seek a safer world for all and to achieve the peace and security of a world without nuclear weapons, in accordance with the objectives of the Treaty.

The Conference reaffirms the unequivocal undertaking of the nuclear-weapon States to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament, to which all States parties are committed under Article VI.

The Conference reaffirms the continued validity of the practical steps agreed to in the Final Document of the 2000 NPT Review Conference.

The Conference reaffirms that steps by all the nuclear-weapon States leading to nuclear disarmament should promote international stability, peace and security, and be based on the principle of undiminished security for all.

The Conference expresses its deep concern at the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons, and reaffirms the need for all States to comply with international humanitarian law at all times.

The Conference reaffirms that the ultimate objective of the efforts of States in the disarmament process is general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.

The Conference affirms the vital importance of universality of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and calls on all States not party to the Treaty to accede as non-nuclear-weapon States to the Treaty promptly and without any conditions, and to commit to

achieving the complete elimination of all nuclear weapons, and encourages States to promote universal adherence to the Treaty, and not to undertake any actions that can negatively affect prospects for the universality of the Treaty.

The Conference resolves that:

- Action 1: All States commit to pursue policies that are fully compatible with the Treaty and the objective of achieving a world without nuclear weapons.
- Action 2: All States commit to apply the principles of irreversibility, verifiability, accountability and transparency to nuclear disarmament, nuclear and other related arms control and reduction measures.

II. Disarmament of Nuclear Weapons

The Conference reaffirms the urgent need for the nuclear-weapon States to implement the steps leading to nuclear disarmament agreed to in the Final Document of the 2000 NPT Review Conference, in a way that promotes international stability, peace and security, and based on the principle of undiminished security for all,

The Conference affirms the need for the nuclear-weapon States to reduce and eliminate all types of their nuclear weapons and encourages in particular those States with the largest nuclear arsenals to lead efforts in this regard, and recognises that nuclear disarmament is fundamental for international peace and security and that the enhancement of international peace and security and nuclear disarmament are mutually reinforcing.

The Conference calls on all States possessing nuclear weapons to join concrete disarmament efforts and affirms that all States, and in particular all States possessing nuclear weapons, need to make special efforts to establish the necessary framework to achieve and maintain a world without nuclear weapons. The Five-Point Proposal for Nuclear Disarmament of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, which proposes *inter alia* consideration of negotiations on a nuclear weapons convention or agreement on a framework of separate mutually reinforcing instruments, backed by a strong system of verification, contributes toward this goal.

The Conference resolves that:

- Action 3: In implementing the unequivocal undertaking by the nuclear-weapon States to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals, the nuclear-weapon States commit to undertake further efforts to verifiably reduce all types of nuclear weapons, deployed and non-deployed, as well as their nuclear weapon-related materials, including through unilateral, bilateral, regional, and multilateral measures.
- Action 4: The Russian Federation and the United States of America commit to seek the early entry-into-force and full implementation of the Treaty on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms and are encouraged to continue discussions on follow-on measures in order to achieve deeper reductions in their nuclear arsenals.
- Action 5: The nuclear-weapon States commit to cease the development and qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons and to end the development of advanced new types of nuclear weapons.

- Action 6: The nuclear-weapon States commit to accelerate concrete progress on the steps leading to nuclear disarmament, contained in the Final Document of the 2000 NPT Review Conference, in a way that promotes international stability, peace and security, and is based on the principle of undiminished security for all. To this end, they are called upon to convene timely consultations, which should *inter alia* aim to:
 - a) rapidly pursue an overall reduction in the global stockpile of all types of nuclear weapons, as identified in Action 3;
 - b) address the question of all types of nuclear weapons and related infrastructure stationed on the territories of non-nuclear-weapon States;
 - c) further diminish the role and significance of nuclear weapons in all military and security concepts, doctrines and policies;
 - d) discuss declaratory policies, including pledges of mutual no-first-use of nuclear weapons, that could – as an interim measure pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons – minimise the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, lessen the danger of nuclear war and contribute to the non-proliferation and disarmament of nuclear weapons;
 - e) consider further reducing the operational status of nuclear weapons systems in ways that promote international stability, peace and security;
 - f) reduce the risk of accidental or unauthorised use of nuclear weapons; and
 - g) further enhance transparency and increase mutual confidence.

The nuclear-weapon States are called upon to report back to States parties on their consultations, within the upcoming review cycle (2010–2015). Based *inter alia* on the outcome of these consultations, the Secretary-General of the United Nations is invited to convene an open-ended high-level meeting to take stock and agree on a roadmap for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, including by means of a universal, legal instrument.

- Action 7: All States agree that the Conference on Disarmament should immediately establish an appropriate subsidiary body with a mandate to deal with nuclear disarmament, within the context of an agreed, comprehensive and balanced Programme of Work.

III. Security Assurances

The Conference reaffirms and recognises that the total elimination of nuclear weapons is the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, and that unconditional and legally binding security assurances by the nuclear-weapon States to the non-nuclear-weapon States strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation regime.

The Conference affirms the legitimate interest of non-nuclear-weapon States in receiving security assurances and recalls in this respect United Nations Security Council resolution 984 (1995), noting the unilateral statements by each of the nuclear-weapon States, in which they give conditional or unconditional security assurances against the use and the threat of use of nuclear weapons to non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty.

The Conference resolves that:

- Action 8: All States agree that the Conference on Disarmament should, within the context of an agreed, comprehensive and balanced Programme of Work, immediately begin

discussion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, to discuss substantively, without limitation, with a view to elaborating recommendations dealing with all aspects of this issue, not excluding an internationally legally binding instrument. The Conference notes the intention of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to convene a high-level meeting in September 2010 in support of the work of the Conference on Disarmament. If the discussions in the Conference on Disarmament do not commence before the end of the 2011 session of the Conference on Disarmament, the 66th Session of the United Nations General Assembly is encouraged to examine how discussions should be pursued.

- Action 9: Pending the conclusion of multilaterally negotiated legally binding security assurances for all non-nuclear-weapon States, all nuclear-weapon States commit to fully respect their existing commitments with regard to security assurances, and those nuclear-weapon States that have not yet done so are encouraged to extend these to non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty.
- Action 10: The establishment of further nuclear-weapon-free zones, where appropriate, on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among States of the region concerned, and in accordance with the 1999 Guidelines of the United Nations Disarmament Commission, is encouraged. All concerned States are encouraged to ratify the nuclear-weapon-free zone treaties and to constructively consult and cooperate to bring about the entry-into-force of the relevant legally binding protocols of all such nuclear-weapon-free zones, treaties which include negative security assurances. The concerned States are encouraged to withdraw any related reservations or unilateral interpretative declarations that are incompatible with the object and purpose of such treaties.

IV. Nuclear Testing

The Conference reaffirms the commitment of all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to end all nuclear weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosions and to constrain the development and qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons, and to end the development of advanced new types of nuclear weapons.

The Conference reaffirms the vital importance and urgency of the entry-into-force and universalisation of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) as a core element of the international nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime, as well as the determination of the nuclear-weapon States to abide by their respective moratoria on nuclear test explosions pending the entry-into-force of the CTBT.

The Conference resolves that:

- Action 11: All States that have not yet done so are called upon to sign and ratify the CTBT without delay, bearing in mind the potential beneficial impact of ratification by nuclear-weapon States that have not yet done so in encouraging Annex 2 States to sign and ratify.
- Action 12: Pending the entry-into-force of the CTBT, all States commit to refrain from nuclear weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosions and from any action that would defeat the object and purpose of the CTBT, and all existing moratoria on nuclear weapon test explosions should be maintained.
- Action 13: All States recognise the contribution of the Conferences on Facilitating the Entry-into-Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and of the measures

adopted by consensus at the September 2009 Conference, and signatories to the CTBT commit to report at the 2011 Conference on progress made towards the urgent entry-into-force of the CTBT.

- Action 14: All States that are signatories to the CTBT are encouraged to promote the entry-into-force of, and implementation of, the CTBT at national, regional and global levels.
- Action 15: All States that are signatories to the CTBT are encouraged to fully develop the CTBT verification regime, including early completion and provisional operationalisation of the International Monitoring System in accordance with the mandate of the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organisation, which should, upon entry-into-force of the CTBT, serve as an effective, reliable, participatory and non-discriminatory verification system with global reach, and provide assurance of compliance with the CTBT.
- Action 16: All States that have not yet done so are encouraged to initiate a process towards the closing and dismantling, as soon as feasible and in an irreversible and verifiable manner, of any remaining sites for nuclear test explosions and their associated infrastructure.

V. Fissile Materials

The Conference reaffirms the urgent necessity of negotiating and bringing to a conclusion a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

The Conference resolves that:

- Action 17: All States agree that the Conference on Disarmament should, within the context of an agreed, comprehensive and balanced Programme of Work, immediately begin negotiation of a treaty banning the production of fissile material for use in nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices in accordance with the Report of the Special Coordinator of 1995 (CD/1299) and the mandate contained therein. The Conference notes the intention of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to convene a high-level meeting in September 2010 in support of the work of the Conference on Disarmament. If negotiations do not commence before the end of the 2011 session of the Conference on Disarmament, the 66th Session of the United Nations General Assembly is encouraged to examine how negotiations should be pursued.
- Action 18: All States recognise that a global moratorium on the production of fissile material for use in nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices constitutes an important contribution to achieving the goals of the Treaty, and all nuclear-weapon States should, therefore, uphold or consider declaring a moratorium, pending the conclusion and entry-into-force of a treaty banning the production of fissile material for use in nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.
- Action 19: The nuclear-weapon States commit to declare to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) all fissile material designated by each of them as no longer required for military purposes and to place such material as soon as practicable under IAEA or other relevant international verification and arrangements for the disposition of such material for peaceful purposes, to ensure that such material remains permanently outside military programmes.

- Action 20: All States are encouraged to support the development of appropriate legally binding verification arrangements, within the context of the IAEA, to ensure the irreversible removal of fissile material from nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices worldwide.
- Action 21: All States that have not yet done so are encouraged to initiate a process towards the dismantling or conversion for peaceful uses of facilities for the production of fissile material for use in nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

VI. Other Measures in Support of Nuclear Disarmament

The Conference recognises that nuclear disarmament and achieving the peace and security of a world without nuclear weapons will require openness and co-operation, and affirms the importance of enhanced confidence through increased transparency and effective verification.

The Conference resolves that:

- Action 22: All States agree on the importance of supporting cooperation among governments, the United Nations, other international and regional organisations and civil society aimed at increasing confidence, improving transparency, and developing efficient verification capabilities related to nuclear disarmament.
- Action 23: States parties should submit regular reports, within the framework of the strengthened review process for the Treaty, on the implementation of this Action Plan, as well as of Article VI, paragraph 4(c) of the 1995 Decision on "Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament", and the practical steps agreed to in the Final Document of the 2000 NPT Review Conference, and recalling the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice of 8 July 1996. In particular, nuclear-weapon States commit to regularly provide information, preferably in a standardised form, with regard to their nuclear arsenals, including information on the size and composition of their nuclear arsenals, as well as stocks of fissile material for use in nuclear weapons. The Secretary-General of the United Nations is invited to make this information publicly available.
- Action 24: All States are encouraged to implement the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations (A/57/124) regarding the United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education, as a useful and effective means to advance the goals of the Treaty in support of achieving a world without nuclear weapons.