



NPT News in Review

*Civil society perspectives on the third Preparatory Committee
for the 2010 nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference
4–15 May 2009*



Return of multilateralism?

Ray Acheson and Michael Spies | Reaching Critical Will of WILPF

The second day of the NPT PrepCom brought two very interesting developments. During the continued general “debate”, US Assistant Secretary of State for Verification, Compliance, and Implementation Rose Gottemoeller delivered an anticipated statement revising US positions in light of President Obama’s 5 April speech in Prague. The statement was an encouraging sign that the new US administration is taking the NPT seriously and is ready to change its attitude toward and position on a few key aspects of the implementation of the Treaty.

At the outset, Ms. Gottemoeller read a message to the PrepCom from President Obama, who reaffirmed US commitment to the Treaty and to achieving a successful outcome at this Committee and at next year’s Review Conference. In a welcome split from Bush era policy, Obama’s message emphasized the importance of multilateralism. He urged governments to seek common ground, however, recognizing “that differences are inevitable and that NPT parties will not always view each element of the treaty in the same way. But we must define ourselves not by our differences, but by our readiness to pursue dialogue and hard work.”

Representing another split from Bush era policy—one that will help governments avoid the stumbling blocks encountered in 2005, Ms. Gottemoeller announced that the United States would place a balanced emphasis on all three pillars on the Treaty throughout the rest of the review process. On disarmament, she reaffirmed that the US would seek ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, negotiation of a Fissile Materials Cut-off Treaty, and a new bilateral reductions treaty with Russia. Most importantly, she reaffirmed the decision to extend the NPT in 1995 and the decisions made at the 1995 and 2000 Review

Conferences, including the 1995 Middle East resolution.

The second interesting development was news on the agenda for the 2010 RevCon, which is reportedly based on the agenda of the 2000 RevCon, incorporating appropriate technical updates. However, according to sources, the chair was compelled to drop the addition of language calling for the review to take into account developments subsequent to 2000—likely out of concern that this would permit the RevCon to single out specific cases of non-compliance.

The 2000 RevCon agenda provided a mandate for review of the Treaty taking into account the decisions and resolution adopted in 1995. It also provided for two subsidiary bodies: one to deal with practical disarmament steps and the other to deal with implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East.

As of Tuesday, a single delegation continued to vocally object to the adoption of the agenda as it stands. Some delegates expressed skepticism that this issue would be resolved by the time the chair indicated he would like to take action on the agenda (Wednesday morning). The nature of the objection is unclear to many.

Especially in light of the numerous statements expressing renewed optimism and welcoming the recent high level attention to nuclear disarmament from many nuclear weapon states, the quick and painless adoption of the RevCon agenda would be a good sign that governments will be able to seriously work toward achieving substantive agreement in 2010.

**6 May 2009
No. 3**

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The *News in Review* is a daily publication produced by the Reaching Critical Will project of the Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom.

See www.reachingcriticalwill.org for information, statements, papers, reports, archived *News in Reviews*, and more from the NPT.

Berlin Article VI Forum

Jim Wurst | Middle Powers Initiative

The Middle Powers Initiative (MPI) held its sixth Article VI Forum in Berlin, January 29–30 with the theme New Imperatives and Openings for a Nuclear Weapon-Free World. The Forum explored how the non-proliferation and disarmament agenda could be pursued in this period of political transition. The forum participants looked at many of these changes—especially the vocal support for abolition by establishment thinkers in key countries—as a source of optimism for the various immediate and long-term initiatives, tempered by the understanding that there are numerous counter-trends.

In opening the Forum, Ambassador Henrik Salander, the new Chairman of MPI, said, while there is transformation in key countries on the horizon, “whether this is promising or problematic we don’t know yet.” He said middle power countries have to ask themselves what they want from the nuclear weapon states. While the “easy answer is a nuclear weapon free world, I think a clearer answer might be that we want a paradigm shift—a radical change in the tone and above all in the content of the discussion between governments about nuclear weapons.”

The Article VI Forum—named for the article in the NPT that commits states to nuclear disarmament—seeks to provide an informal setting for like-minded middle powers states to explore

common strategies for advancing the goals of the NPT.

In his welcoming remarks, Deputy Foreign Minister Gernot Erler of Germany emphasized the need for a successful NPT Review Conference in 2010 that re-affirms non-proliferation efforts and re-energizes commitment to nuclear disarmament. Erler pointed out that the time for movement on the disarmament agenda is more promising given recent arguments made by the four US and four German elder statesmen and statements made by President Obama. “The international community cannot afford to be passive. We need a renewed effort to strengthen the international non-proliferation regime in all its aspects—including nuclear disarmament,” he said.

In his keynote address, Mr. Sergio Duarte, the UN High Representative for Disarmament Affairs, emphasized de-legitimizing nuclear weapons unequivocally with the goal of complete disarmament, not simply disarmament of some. Such action means states upholding previous disarmament commitments, particularly those of the NPT. Mr. Duarte said a nuclear weapons convention would make commitments to the NPT binding and to create an impetus for countries to internalize the disarmament agenda. Such steps are based on and adhere to the vision of Secretary General Ban Ki-moon’s five-point plan for nuclear disarmament.

The two days of panel explored numerous aspects of how to secure the nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament regime in the short-term while preparing the way for the abolition of the weapons. The panel on US -Russian Security Relationship featured experts from both countries. Professor Anatoli Diakov, the Director of the Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology, said that after decades of arms reduction dialogue, Russia and the US have a shared understanding of nuclear dangers, but have still “not become true allies.” He said stark differences remain on several core issues hampering progress on renewing or replacing START. However, Honorable Jan Lodal, Past President of the Atlantic Council of the United States, pursued a different tact stressing the importance of framing bilateral discussions within the context of nuclear abolition. Bilateral

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Reaching Critical Will

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The views expressed in this publication are not necessarily those of the Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom or the Reaching Critical Will project.



Berlin Article VI Forum (cont.)

negotiations should not “get in the way” of global abolition efforts. The nuclear threat, he maintained, is not a bilateral issue.

In Resolving Challenges to the Non-Proliferation Regime, panelists explored means to prevent current challenges from undermining the NPT and the non-proliferation and disarmament regime in general. Whether Iran, North Korea, or the US/India nuclear sharing deal, panelists called for the broadest possible approaches in dealing with the issues, arguing that the problems had various, deep, and complex causes and effects, making simple unilateral or even bilateral solutions unlikely. For example, the case was made that a drive for a Middle East Nuclear Weapon Free Zone had to be a part of any solution in the region.

A theme running through the panel on Opening: Reviewing NATO Strategic Concept was that the US nuclear weapons based in five European NATO countries were anachronistic, counter to the obligations of the NPT, and a drag on any real rapprochement between the Alliance and Russia. Focusing on the April 2009 NATO Summit and the possibility that the Alliance will review its Strategy Concept—including the nuclear weapons component—the panelists urged a thorough review of the concept. They linked a revision of the Concept to the need to eliminate tactical nuclear weapons from Europe.

A myriad of short- and long-term initiatives to advance the disarmament and non-proliferation agenda were covered in the two-part panel on Strengthening and Transforming the Regime. The contentious issue of balancing Article IV rights to nuclear power and the need to prevent proliferation was addressed by several speakers in this session. Broadly speaking, there are two tracks for trying to solve this problem: making nuclear power more proliferation-proof and weaning countries and industries off nuclear power in favor of renewable energy sources. Both lines were discussed during this panel, focusing, respectively, on Multilateral Enrichment Sanctuary Project, an initiative of the German government to control the nuclear fuel cycle to ensure the technology is used exclusively for peaceful purposes, and International Renewable Energy Agency, which was launched earlier that week. Other topics covered under this heading included the feasibility of a Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty; the new the Inter-

national Commission on Nuclear Nonproliferation and Disarmament, co-chaired by Japan and Australia; the International Institute for Strategic Studies report on Abolishing Nuclear Weapons; and the new opportunities for getting holdout states to ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty CTBT, thus moving it closer to entry-into-force.

On the panel, Openings for a nuclear weapons convention, participants highlighted existing initiatives, including the five-point plan by UN Secretary-General Ban for comprehensive non-proliferation and disarmament, including a call for negotiations to ban nuclear weapons globally, such as the Nuclear Weapons Convention. Panelists argued the NWC was achievable in both the intermediate and comprehensive steps and consistent with the commitments under the NPT.

Seventeen governments attended the Forum as did representatives from the United Nations, the CTBT Organization, and—for the first time at an Article VI Forum—NATO.

The full report of the Forum is available online at www.middlepowers.org.

Jim Wurst is the program director of the Middle Powers Initiative.



Nuclear Abolition: Renewed Signs of Hope

An international panel will provide updates on progress toward nuclear abolition in their respective countries or regions.

Panelists include:

- **David Krieger**, President, Nuclear Age Peace Foundation
- **Mayor Tadatashi Akiba**, President, Mayors for Peace
- **Randy Rydell**, UN Office of Disarmament Affairs
- **Dave Webb**, Vice-Chair, Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament
- **Reiner Braun**, International Network of Engineers and Scientists

Wednesday, May 6 – 3:00-5:00 pm – NGO Room

Organized by the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation
www.wagingpeace.org – (805) 965-3443



News in Brief

Michael Spies | Reaching Critical Will of WILPF

Preparation for 2010*The Agenda*

- According to sources, one delegation continued to object to the proposed agenda for the 2010 RevCon. The agenda is reportedly adapted from the agenda used by the 2000 RevCon, with appropriate technical updates. Some expressed skepticism that the PrepCom would be prepared to take action on the agenda by Wednesday.
- Many delegations hoped the agenda would take into account developments subsequent to 2000, however, this position does not seem to enjoy consensus.

Procedural Matters

- The PrepCom decided to continue and finish its general debate on Wednesday morning. About nine delegations remained on the speakers list.

Highlights from the General Debate*Message from US President Obama*

- US President Obama sent a message to the PrepCom, delivered by the US delegation. In his message, President Obama recalled his 5 April Prague speech, describing the basic NPT bargain as sound and appealing to states to strengthen the Treaty to deal with terrorism and to improve safeguards. He urged governments to pursue common ground, rather than focusing on differences.

Balance Implementation of the Treaty

- In a key reversal of previous policy, the United States reaffirmed the 1995 and 2000 outcomes, in particular the indefinite extension and the 1995 resolution on the Middle East. The US delegation warned, however, that states must be mindful of how global circumstances have changed. The United States announced it will pursue a review process that seeks a balance on all three pillars of the Treaty.
- El Salvador and Viet Nam stressed the need for implementation of the 13 steps. Turkey reaffirmed the 13 steps as important.
- The Holy See set out five measures where action can be taken quickly, including: entry into force of the CTBT; conclusion of an FMCT; downplaying the role of nuclear weapons in security doctrines; the strengthening of safeguards; adherence of all states to relevant agreements; addressing the nuclear fuel cycle.

- Kuwait described ten elements for agreement in 2010, including: full implementation of the NPT and especially articles IV and VI; implementing the outcome of the tenth special session of the General Assembly; requesting all non-party states to accede to the NPT immediately; reaffirming the right to nuclear energy; working with the IAEA to resolve ambiguities in nuclear programmes through dialogue and negotiation; achieving entry into force of the CTBT; concluding an instrument to prohibit the use of nuclear weapons and on security assurances; realizing the goal of the 1995 NPT resolution; establishing a subsidiary body to the RevCon to discuss the 1995 resolution and to decide on a follow-up mechanism; and supporting an international conference on convening of a nuclear weapon free zone in the Middle East.

Non-Proliferation

- The United States continued to call for more authority for the NPT regime in dealing with non-compliance and for more resources for the IAEA's verification activities. The US delegation expressed the desire for parties to make proposals to deal with treaty violators.
- A few delegations addressed the issue of the DPRK. Ukraine and Iceland called on the DPRK to renounce nuclear weapons and return to the NPT. Indonesia and Iceland called on the DPRK to return to the Six Party Talks.
- On Iran, Indonesia and Kuwait emphasized diplomacy, with Indonesia expressing approval of the new approach of United States to pursue negotiations with Iran without preconditions. Iceland emphasized the need for Iran to comply with its international obligations.

Nuclear Energy and the Fuel Cycle

- The United States said it fully recognizes the right of all states to pursue nuclear energy. Reflecting President Obama's Prague speech, the US delegation acknowledged that any measures based on denial of rights would be unsuccessful.
- A number of delegations expressed support for an international nuclear fuel bank, including Austria, Kuwait, and the United States. Austria said such a fuel bank can only be a first step toward multilateralism of the fuel cycle.

continued on next page

*News in Brief (cont.)**Disarmament*

- The United States reported on progress with Russia on achieving a replacement to START, further pledging their best efforts toward that end. The US delegation reaffirmed President Obama's pledge to pursue the entry into force of the CTBT and to secure ratifications of the remaining states. The US delegation expressed hope that renewed US flexibility would help break the deadlock in the CD on an FMCT.
- A large number of delegations continued to welcome recent top level reaffirmations of achieving disarmament from Russia and the United States, including in particular, the renewed US commitment to the CTBT, a verifiable FMCT, and the US/Russian pledge to pursue a follow on to START.
- Viet Nam expressed the hope that the RevCon will support convening of SSOD-IV.

Institutional Reform

- Costa Rica expressed support for Canada's proposal for NPT annual meetings. Costa Rica also expressed support for establishment of a standing bureau.



npt tv

Interviews with diplomats and
NGOs and daily reports on the
state of the PrepCom

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**The Strangest Dream**

Emma Rosengren | IPPNW-Sweden

The documentary film *The Strangest Dream*, directed by Eric Bednarski for the National Film Board of Canada, had its US premiere on the opening evening of the NPT Preparatory Committee, an event co-sponsored by the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs. Opening remarks were delivered by High Representative for Disarmament Affairs Sergio Duarte, and former Under-Secretary-General and Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs President Jayantha Dhanapala.

The Strangest Dream portrays the life and accomplishments of Joseph Rotblat, co-founder and previous president of Pugwash. It also presents the scientific and political history that led to the development of both the nuclear bomb and the worldwide struggle for its disarmament, highlighting Pugwash as a central actor in the work for nuclear disarmament.

Furthermore, the film efficiently positions nuclear disarmament in relation to humanity, science, and life. By telling the stories of the survivors of the atomic bombs and by emphasizing the consequences of the Bush doctrine, it gives the audience a multifaceted picture of human as well as intergovernmental aspects of the destructive role of nuclear weapons today. The film's message to the Preparatory Committee, put in Joseph Rotblat's own words, is clear: "If you want peace, prepare for peace."

Reaching Critical Will:

The Blog

The Reaching Critical Will blog supplements the reporting and analysis produced regularly by Reaching Critical Will on the NPT and other multilateral disarmament meetings. The blog provides information on breaking events, publishes RCW reports on relevant matters, and alerts readers to upcoming events.

reachingcriticalwill.blogspot.com



International Commission on Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament

Dimity Hawkins | ICAN Australia

The International Commission for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament (ICNND) was announced in June 2008 by Australian Prime Minister Kevin Rudd and is co chaired by former Foreign Ministers of Australia and Japan, Gareth Evans and Yoriko Kawaguchi.

Inviting feedback and discussion from delegates and NGOs present, the lunchtime session about the ICNND was termed by Gareth Evans as a “mid term report” of sorts, though many of the details are still very much up in the air.

The International Commission has an ambitious timetable—since its formation in October last year they have held several full meetings and the first regional meeting and have gathered together some interesting and expert Commissioners, advisers, and research centres (see details at www.icnnd.org). They have even appointed two NGO advisers to the Co-Chairs, Tilman Ruff from ICAN in Australia and Akira Kawasaki from Peace Boat in Japan, though we note these representatives are still not listed on the website.

The short-term timetable the Commission hopes to set up until and beyond the 2010 NPT Review Conference includes setting a credible package of work for adoption at the Conference outlining the short-term things States parties and others can do by 2012. This may include pushing for entry into force of the CTBT, completing negotiation of an FMCT, resolving issues with the DPRK and Iran, strengthening safeguards and verification, seeking universal adoption of an Additional Protocol, and holding a UN Special Session on Disarmament in 2012, amongst other things. They will also try to seek a rearticulation (not a renegotiation) of the 13 practical steps of 2000 to reshape and update these goals. As Evans pointed out, there is nothing new in many of these areas but the Commission hopes to lend weight and generate momentum.

For the medium term (to 2025), Mr Evans suggested that while reaching zero is thought to be too ambitious in this timeframe, the Commission feels that achieving large cuts “something close to zero,” possibly in the hundreds in total, with none deployed nor on high alert would see the world in a “safer and better place than we are now”. The lack of ambition towards zero in this period (which covers the next 16 years) was clearly questioned in discussion.

Finally, by dates as yet undetermined, the Commission sees the long-term goals to be getting from low numbers to zero.

Mr Evans pointed out that “peer group pressure” from all members of international community needs to be brought to bear on all nuclear weapon and capable states through multilateral fora, middle power initiatives, and, importantly, civil society organisations.

He specifically spoke to the question of a Nuclear Weapons Convention, “the boldest form of convention” being the one drafted by IPPNW, INESAP, and IALANA, already accepted as a UN document and commended by the UN Secretary-General. Despite the brilliant success of the Convention processes linking civil society and governments such as seen in the Oslo and Ottawa processes, he questioned whether such a detailed Convention was useful or possible now on nuclear weapons. This was clarified further in the discussion when delegates and NGOs had the opportunity to challenge this question, with Mr Evans suggesting that the current model Nuclear Weapons Convention was “the most comprehensive,” stimulating and admirable model that has been drafted but will still require the commitment and critical mass of governments to work. Although both Chairs assured the room that the substantive issues and recommendations raised in the model Nuclear Weapons Convention would be considered in full, they suggested an alternative such as a shorter Convention around something like the ICJ decision may be needed in short term, but that all options are on the table.

Questions were largely focused on the Nuclear Weapons Convention, disarmament education and Nuclear Weapons Free Zones, and discussion was at times respectfully heated, particularly with promises between Mr Evans and the Egyptian representative to further “arm wrestle” at the Cairo regional conference. The Chairs repeatedly emphasised their desire to hear from all governments, delegates at this conference, non-government organisations and experts in the field and welcome comments and questions. You can contact the Secretariat via the website www.icnnd.org.



Prospects, Scope and Verification of a Fissile Material (Cutoff) Treaty

Michael Spies | Reaching Critical Will of WILPF

On 5 May, the Princeton University-based International Panel on Fissile Materials (IPFM) presented on its draft Fissile Material (Cut-off) Treaty (FM[C]T). Contrasting with the US draft treaty presented to the Conference on Disarmament (CD) in 2006, the IPFM draft covers some existing stocks and provides for verification by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Ambassador Landman of the Netherlands described the history and current status of attempts to negotiate an FMCT with the CD. Ambassador Landman reported that, following a third major initiative within the CD to achieve consensus on starting negotiations, the Algerian president of the 2009 CD session secured agreement from key holdout states Iran, Pakistan, and the United States, to agree to start negotiations on a verifiable FMCT.

Zia Mian, of Princeton University, explained the IPFM's rationale for its approach to

the scope of their draft treaty, which assumes an FM(C)T would need to operate in the context of a disarming world. In addition to a cut-off of future production, its draft treaty covers: stocks of highly enriched uranium for use in naval reactors, the size of which become a proliferation concern as the total number of nuclear weapons stocks decline; and production of civilian plutonium.

Harold Feiveson, of Princeton University, reviewed the articles and key design features of IPFM's draft treaty. He described the treaty as intended to bring about a convergence in the safeguards obligations of nuclear weapon and non-nuclear weapon states. Regarding the scope of the treaty, he argued that not including existing stocks would pose some complications for verification.

On definitions of fissile materials, Feiveson said the draft treaty relies on definitions similar

continued on next page

Nuclear Wordsearch

n	c	t	p	n	a	e	s	d	u	r
o	o	a	a	u	r	n	h	a	t	t
i	n	i	a	i	r	i	u	e	t	o
t	v	r	t	u	t	m	m	h	a	r
a	e	a	o	c	e	e	a	r	u	i
c	n	t	m	m	u	i	n	a	r	u
i	t	e	i	r	t	r	i	w	o	t
f	i	r	c	t	r	i	t	i	u	m
i	o	c	a	y	i	n	y	s	a	a
r	n	e	f	i	s	s	i	l	e	c
e	t	s	a	i	i	w	o	r	l	d
v	c	t	m	i	i	m	r	i	m	a

uranium	warhead	destruction
humanity	convention	world
atomic	fissile	verification
NPT	tritium	secretariat

Answers to yesterday's crossword



Draft FM(C)T (cont.)

to those used by the IAEA, covering, inter alia, uranium enriched above 20% and all plutonium except that containing more than 80% Pu-238. Feveison said the verification and compliance provisions were drawn from the approaches taken by the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

IPFM co-chair Frank von Hippel described challenges facing verification of an FM(C)T, particularly related to applying safeguards to the nuclear weapon states, including:

- the status of shutdown fissile material production facilities—von Hippel described these as easy to verify;
- operating enrichment plants—von Hippel noted many of these facilities were already under safeguards and that it was likely possible to age-date uranium particles;
- operating reprocessing plants—von Hippel described these as costly to safeguard, but that

low-cost measures can be developed;

- the need for challenge inspections to military sites—in this context, the IPFM draft draws upon managed access provisions analogous to those provided in the CWC;
- ensuring non-diversion of materials declared excess—von Hippel noted technology for remotely assessing the amount of plutonium in weapons existed and that similar methods could be developed for uranium; and
- ensuring the non-diversion of naval nuclear fuel—von Hippel conceded that verification may be difficult without access to reactors.

The panel's two major conclusions were: that the technical challenges facing the treaty are large, but not as large as the political challenges to negotiating and concluding an agreement; and that the verification costs of the treaty would be comparable or less than the current IAEA safeguards budget, contrary to outdated assessments.



Supermodels, Celebrities, and the World's Diplomats Working To Save The Planet!!

"Progressive Initiatives"

May 6, 2009

Co-sponsored by the Government of Austria and the Middle Powers Initiative.
United Nations, Conference Room 1 — 1:15-2:45 PM

Speakers:

Hon. **Gareth Evans** of the International Commission on Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament

GSI Board Member **Christie Brinkley**

Hideo Hiraoka, Member of the Japanese Diet

Ambassador **Henrik Salander**, Chairman of the Middle Powers Initiative

Chaired by GSI Senior Officer **Rhianna Tyson**

"Voices of Experience"

May 7, 2009 :

co-sponsored by the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs
United Nations, Conference Room 1— 1:15-2:45 PM



Henrik Salander



Sergio Duarte



Gareth Evans



Christie Brinkley



Michael Douglas



Jayantha Dhanapala

Speakers:

High Representative **Sergio Duarte**

Former Under-Secretary General **Nobuyasu Abe**

Former Under-Secretary General **Jayantha Dhanapala**



A Multilateral Approach to the Nuclear Fuel Cycle: Can It Strengthen the NPT?

Lacy Orme | Reaching Critical Will of WILPF

Hosted by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) and chaired by UNIDIR Director Theresa Hitchens, the speakers for this event included Dr. Peter Carter of the Department of Energy and Climate Change (UK), Dr. Yury Yudin of UNIDIR, Dr. Alexander Glaser of Princeton University, and Dr. Rafael Grossi of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Argentina). They discussed the prospect of the internationalization of the nuclear fuel cycle as means of strengthening the non-proliferation regime and the NPT.

Noting the popular prediction that the global use of nuclear energy will most likely double by 2030, which would potentially mean the widespread dissemination of uranium enrichment and reprocessing information worldwide, the panel recommended that the “denationalizing of the sensitive fuel cycle” may be the solution global leaders will look to in the coming years. According to Dr. Yudin, as more states develop nuclear energy programs, the three pillars of the NPT are going to be challenged. He argued that a multilateral approach to the fuel cycle could address this issue; making nuclear energy available to many states while maintaining global security. In addition to the IAEA Director General’s suggestion of a three-step process leading to the multilateralization of the fuel cycle, there are currently about a dozen additional proposals by state and commercial actors. Dr. Yudin explained that although the proposals—which can be found on the UNIDIR website, www.unidir.org—vary greatly in their content, they all focus on the “front end problem” of dealing with low enriched uranium and the nuclear fuel supply and production. By creating such a system, Dr. Yudin insisted, states would have tremendous difficulty in justifying national enrichment or reprocessing programs, thereby cutting down on the possibility of states turning nuclear energy programs into clandestine weapons programs.

Of course, we must consider the legal and commercial side of the issue, maintained Dr. Grossi, asking if there are “atoms for peace, atoms for war,” could there also be “atoms for profit?” Although such proposals have the potential to greatly increase global security and non-proliferation, according to the panel, they are not without their technical issues. Dr. Glaser pointed to energy security and the nuclear energy market itself as be-

ing particularly choppy waters that would need to be carefully navigated. According to the panelists, a multilateral approach to the nuclear fuel cycle could strengthen the NPT, however, they insisted that this is no “magic bullet solution,” and that it will require further research and consideration before solving all our nuclear woes.

Many delegations to this PrepCom have emphasized the importance of non-discriminatory access to nuclear technology and materials for energy purposes and reject the concept of a central repository or other fuel cycle controls. Further, the concept of “proliferation-sensitive” technology is controversial, as it suggests there are restrictions to access to nuclear technology beyond what is provided for in the NPT because it discriminates against states without advanced nuclear infrastructures.

WILPF has stated that states should work towards cessation of the construction of nationally-controlled fuel cycle facilities and transition existing facilities to international control, pending the phase-out of nuclear power.

An NGO's Event proposed by
Un événement proposé par



co-organiser :

John Loretz

IPPNW
International Physicians for the Prevention
of Nuclear War
Associations internationale des médecins
pour la prévention de la guerre nucléaire

Pierre Villard

Le Mouvement de la Paix

Speakers :

Deve WEBB

Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament - UK

Hiroshi TAKA

(Scientists - Japan)

Dimitry HAWKINS

(ICAN - Australia)

Annie FRISON

(Le Mouvement de la Paix - ICAN - France)

Lisa CLARK

(Beati - carabinieri di pace - Italy)

Reiner BRAUN

(JAHANA - NIS - Germany)

Rick WAYMAN

(Nuclear Age Peace Foundation - USA)

**How to develop the mobilization
of public opinion to abolish nuclear weapons
and support the Nuclear Weapons Convention?**

**Comment développer la mobilisation
de l'opinion publique pour abolir l'arme nucléaire,
et soutenir la convention d'élimination?**

ONG from all around the world, we have the same challenge : abolish nuclear weapons.
But not for the next century ! We won't be able to wait so long.

In many countries, campaigns still exist, during a long time. Different networks or
international movements work strongly to this goal (Abolition 2000, World Peace Council,
International Peace Bureau, WILPF...)

In 2007, IPPNW launch ICAN (international campaign to abolish nuclear weapons).
It develops in Australia, Great-Britain, France, Germany, ...

Japanese movements has great experiences of grass-roots.

How to make our energy in complement to obtain the abolition of nuclear weapons ?
Will we win anything without public opinion ?

Le Mouvement de la Paix invite to speak about this topic :

*Ong du monde entier, nous avons le même objectif : abolir l'arme nucléaire.
Mais pas pour le siècle prochain ! Nous n'attendons pas si longtemps.*

*Dans de nombreux pays, des campagnes existent déjà. Différents réseaux ou organisations
internationales agissent pour cet objectif (Abolition 2000, Conseil mondial de la Paix,
Bureau international de la Paix, Ligue internationale des Femmes, ...).*

*En 2007, IPPNW a lancé ICAN (campagne internationale pour abolir l'arme nucléaire).
Elle se développe en Australie, en Grande Bretagne, en France, en Allemagne, ...*

Les mouvements japonais ont une grande expérience d'actions de terrain.

*Comment faire converger toutes ces énergies pour obtenir l'abolition de l'arme nucléaire ?
Gagnerons-nous sans les opinions publiques ?*

Le Mouvement de la Paix vous invite à en débattre :

Wednesday 6th May 2009

10am – 1pm

NGO ROOM, Conference Room E





What's On

Today's Calendar of Events

Morning Vigil (all faiths and none are welcome)

Where: Isaiah Wall, Ralph Bunche Park, opposite UN

When: 7:45 AM

Contact: Christian Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament

Abolition 2000 Caucus

Where: Conference Room E

When: 8:00–8:50 AM

Contact: Anthony Salloum, Abolition 2000

Government Briefing: Mexico

Where: Conference Room E

When: 9:00–9:50 AM

Contact: Ray Acheson, Reaching Critical Will

General Debate (cont'd)

Where: Conference Room 1

When: 10:00 AM–1:00 PM

How to develop the mobilization of public opinion for nuclear disarmament and support the NWC?

Where: Conference Room E

When: 10:00 AM–1:00 PM

Contact: Pierre Villard, Le Mouvement de la Paix

Progressive Initiatives

Where: Conference Room 1

When: 1:15–2:45 PM

Contact: Jim Wurst, Middle Powers Initiative

Co-sponsored by the Government of Austria

World March for Peace and Nonviolence

Where: Conference Room 9

When: 1:15–2:45 PM

Contact: Tony Robinson, World without Wars

Sponsored by the Chilean Mission

Nuclear Renaissance: Non-Proliferation and Shared Responsibilities

Where: Conference Room 8

When: 1:15–2:45 PM

Contact: UNIDIR

Co-sponsored by the government of France

United States and Article VI

Where: Conference Room A

When: 1:15–2:45 PM

Contact: US Mission

Cluster One Debate

Where: Conference Room 1

When: 3:00–6:00 PM

New Prospects for Nuclear Abolition

Where: Conference Room E

When: 3:00–6:00 PM

Contact: Rick Wayman, Nuclear Age Peace Foundation

Article VI of the NPT: Legal issues and German perspectives

A panel discussion between IALANA and a Representative of the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Where: Conference Room D

When: 3:00–5:00 PM

Contact: Imke Kügele, IALANA - German section

NWC Simulation - Preparations (closed workshop)

Where: NGO Room (Conference Room E)

When: 6:15–7:15 PM

Contact: Regina Hagen, INESAP

Website: www.inesap.org

UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR DISARMAMENT RESEARCH

UNIDIR

UNIDIR invites you to the seminar

Nuclear Renaissance: Non-proliferation and Shared Responsibilities

6 May 2009, 13:15–14:45

Room 8

a sandwich lunch will be provided

IDEAS FOR PEACE AND SECURITY

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