

*Draft, May 31, 2007*

## **Luxembourg Conference on the Prevention of Nuclear Catastrophe**

### **Main Subjects and Findings**

#### **(Summary by the Organizational Committee)**

On May 24-25, 2007, fifty seven independent experts in global security, arms control and disarmament from fourteen countries met at an international conference in Luxembourg to discuss the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe and ways of strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation regime. The Conference was addressed by a number of Honorary guests: Jean Asselborn - Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Immigration of Luxembourg; Mohamed ElBaradei – Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency; Hans Blix – Chairman of the Weapons of Mass Destruction Commission, former Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency; Rolf Ekeus – High Commissioner on National Minorities of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe; Sergey Kirienko - Head of the Russian Federal Agency for Atomic Energy; Nikolay Laverov – Vice-president of the Russian Academy of Sciences; Academician. The Chairman of the Organizational Committee of the Conference was Viatcheslav Kantor – Chairman of the European Jewish Fund.

Participants of the Luxembourg Conference concluded that the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the related nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament regime are facing unprecedented challenges and need high-level political support to sustain and strengthen it.

It was emphasized in particular, that the greatest threat for the foreseeable future stems from the possibility of terrorist organizations' gaining access to nuclear explosive devices or nuclear materials. It was also indicated that there is a growing danger of the final collapse of the Non-Proliferation Treaty and the whole non-proliferation regime triggered by a failure in resolving North Korean and Iranian on-going nuclear crisis. It was noted that the most aggravating factor is the problems of poor compliance and weak enforcement of non-proliferation obligations, the lack of commitment of nuclear weapon states to nuclear disarmament, their continuing reliance on nuclear deterrence and the disintegration of nuclear arms control and disarmament process.

Conference participants have emphasized that the above developments will undercut not only regional, but also global security, and raise the danger of terrorist use of nuclear explosive devices or combat employment of nuclear weapons. The participants

agreed that this situation must be addressed in the utmost urgency by the international community.

- Participants emphasized the need for a reaffirmation by nuclear weapons States of their commitment to the goal of nuclear disarmament in accordance with Article VI of the Non-Proliferation Treaty and reduction of their reliance on nuclear deterrence. A renewal of the dialogue between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on further nuclear arms reductions and limitations was proposed. Many participants expressed doubts in the necessity of the US strategic defense system and its deployment in Europe. It was proposed that the United Kingdom, France and China should participate, in the format acceptable to them, in nuclear forces limitations, as well as in transparency and confidence-building measures existing between the United States of America and the Russian Federation. Most participants spoke in favor of the adoption by all nuclear-weapon States, members of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, of an unconditional obligation on the non-first use of nuclear weapons against any Non-Proliferation member State. Initiation of international negotiations on the Code of conduct in peaceful space activities and on space security problems was also suggested.
- Signing and ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty by all States, and in particular by the Annex II (44) States that have not yet done so, to bring about the early entry into force thereof was emphasized as an urgent and top priority.
- All participants called for the parties in the six-party talks to take effective measures to overcome stagnation in the talks, implement the Joint Document regarding Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea nuclear program. Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea should terminate its nuclear weapons, return to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and the International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and abide by the international disarmament treaties and export control mechanisms related to weapons of mass destruction and delivery systems.
- The discussion paid central attention to the six countries' negotiations with Iran on the implementation of the International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards. It was pointed out that Iranian defiance of the United Nations resolutions is unacceptable. Iran must comply with United Nations Security Council Resolutions by resolving all outstanding issues with the International Atomic Energy Agency. It was agreed that foremost, Iran must fulfill the UN Security Council demand that "Iran shall without further delay suspend ...all enrichment-related and reprocessing activities, including research and development, to be verified by the IAEA; and...all heavy-water related projects, including construction of research reactor, moderated by heavy water also to be verified by the IAEA". Failure to comply with these provisions, as was noted by many participants, will lead to strengthening sanctions against Iran, as specified in Articles 41 and 42 of the Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, using all appropriate means within the authority of the United Nations Security Council. Iranian compliance with the United Nations Security Council resolutions, and the International Atomic Energy Agency Board of Governor resolutions, and removal of all non-compliance issues would make possible provision of

a package of incentives, including assured delivery of low-enriched uranium or nuclear fuel and removal of irradiated fuel for reprocessing and storage abroad. Other incentives may include international help with developing Iranian oil and gas industries, admittance to the World Trade Organization and resumption of the diplomatic relations with the United States of America. Iranian political circles and population at large should be informed on the considerable economic and social-political advantages pursuant to Iranian compliance with the United Nations Security Council Resolutions and the International Atomic Energy Agency Board of Governors resolutions.

- It was pointed out that it would be very useful to encourage India, Israel and Pakistan through the offer of tangible incentives and where appropriate to come closer to the nuclear non-proliferation regime and concluding the International Atomic Energy Agency 1997 Additional Protocol, join in full the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty. It should be taken into consideration that Israel has already signed this Treaty. Such steps would be conducive to their broader involvement in international peaceful nuclear cooperation programs, and other economic and security regional and global endeavors.
- In view of the growing threat of nuclear terrorism, it was proposed that much more intensive and broad preventive measures are urgently needed to enhance physical protection, accounting and control of fissile materials worldwide, as well as accelerated utilization of highly-enriched uranium by its conversion to low-enriched uranium and usage for peaceful purposes, capitalizing on the positive experience of deal on highly-enriched uranium and low-enriched uranium between the United States of America and the Russian Federation. Additional, and if necessary international cooperative measures of protecting nuclear power plants, research reactors and nuclear weapons storages should be undertaken.
- Further enhancement of the International Atomic Energy Agency comprehensive safeguards, inter alia by signing and ratification of the 1997 Additional Protocol to the International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards agreements by all States that have not yet done so, was suggested as a matter of high urgency and importance, and expanding the authority of the International Atomic Energy Agency to detect and investigate cases on non-proliferation.
- Strengthening of the efficiency and compliance with international law of the counter-proliferation measures with regard to nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction (primarily, Proliferation Security Initiative, United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1540 and 1673, and the Convention on Nuclear Terrorism) was discussed in much detail.
- International efforts to limit the spread of nuclear fuel cycle technologies to additional states, while developing a reliable mechanism for fuel supply assurances and solutions for spent fuel management and removal were considered essential by most participants, as well encouragement of the Global Nuclear Energy Partnership as a program to provide for the energy needs of emerging economies, while elevating non-proliferation standards to an equal level with environment safety requirements.

- It was mentioned that elevating the Missile Technology Control Regime and the system of control over the exports of nuclear materials and technologies within the Nuclear Suppliers Group to a status of international conventions would be a useful new beginning.

Declaration of the Luxembourg conference will be presented shortly to United Nations Secretary General, the Member States of the United Nations, the Group of Eight, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Collective Security Treaty Organization and other authoritative international organizations.

The Conference organizers plan to establish a permanent Luxembourg Forum with the purpose of holding policy-oriented conferences and meetings of experts and issuing policy-relevant publications on nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament on a regular basis.