

GREENPEACE Briefing

Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty PrepCom, April 2004

ANNOTATED 13 STEPS

At its 2000 Review, the Conference agreed *on the following practical steps for the systematic and progressive efforts to implement 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"*.

At its 2005 Review, NPT Member states must improve these 13 Steps if the Treaty is to meet its objectives.

Greenpeace is of the view that the '13 steps' should neither be weakened nor renegotiated but should be strengthened by the 2005 NPT RevCon. This is essential if the international nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament regime and the rule of multilateral implementation of international treaties and law are to survive.

Greenpeace is presenting to the 2004 NPT PrepCom proposed language that if adopted and implemented by all NPT Member States would take the NPT process further forward to achieving its end goal of "a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control".

STEP ONE: The ~~importance and urgency of signatures and ratifications, need~~ without delay and without conditions ~~and in accordance with constitutional processes, to achieve the early for~~ immediate signature and ratification by those Annex 2 nations who have not already done so, to ensure entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty i.e. China, Colombia, Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel, Pakistan, United States of America and Vietnam.

STEP TWO: A moratorium on nuclear-weapon-test explosions or any other nuclear explosions pending entry into force of that Treaty.

The total, irreversible dismantling of all nuclear weapons test sites and associated equipment including independent verification by the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty Organisation (CTBTO).

STEP THREE: The necessity ~~of negotiations to negotiate~~ in the Conference on Disarmament on a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production, stockpiling and use of weapons-useable fissile material ~~for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices in accordance with the statement of the Special Coordinator in 1995 and the mandate contained therein, taking into consideration both nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation objectives.~~ The Conference on Disarmament is urged to agree on a programme of work

which includes the immediate commencement of negotiations on such a treaty with a view to their conclusion within five years.

STEP FOUR: The necessity of establishing in the Conference on Disarmament an appropriate subsidiary body with a mandate to deal with nuclear disarmament. The Conference on Disarmament is urged to agree on a programme of work which includes the immediate establishment of such a body.

STEP FIVE: The principle of irreversibility to apply to nuclear disarmament, nuclear and other related arms control and reduction measures.

STEP SIX: An unequivocal undertaking by the nuclear-weapon States and by India, Israel and Pakistan, to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament to which all States parties are committed-obligated under Article VI, including the immediate commencement of negotiations on an action plan which will achieve this aim.

STEP SEVEN: ~~The early entry into force and full implementation of START II and the conclusion of START III as soon as possible while preserving and strengthening the ABM Treaty as a cornerstone of strategic stability and as a basis for further reductions of strategic offensive weapons, in accordance with its provisions. The principle of irreversibility to be applied to the US/Russian Strategic Offensive Reduction Treaty (SORT) under a transparent verification regime.~~

STEP EIGHT: ~~The completion and implementation of the Trilateral Initiative between the United States of America, the Russian Federation and the International Atomic Energy Agency. The US/Russia/IAEA Trilateral Initiative on the disposition of weapons-grade fissile materials should be completed and implemented in such a way as to insure that plutonium removed from weapons will be managed and treated as nuclear waste and never be reintroduced into weapons or utilized for commercial purposes.~~

STEP NINE: Steps by all the nuclear-weapon States and by India, Israel and Pakistan leading to nuclear disarmament in a way that promotes international stability, and based on the principle of undiminished security for all:

- Further efforts by ~~the nuclear-weapon States~~ all aforementioned nations to reduce their nuclear arsenals unilaterally.
- Increased transparency by the nuclear-weapon States with regard to the nuclear weapons capabilities and the implementation of agreements pursuant to Article VI and as a voluntary confidence-building measure to support further progress on nuclear disarmament in the form of an annual report to the UN Secretary General.
- The further reduction of non-strategic nuclear weapons and their return to national territories, based on unilateral initiatives and as an integral part of the nuclear arms reduction and disarmament process.
- ~~Concrete agreed measures to further reduce the operational status of nuclear weapons systems. The de-alerting and ending of a policy of maintaining 'operational patrols' of nuclear weapons systems.~~

- A diminishing role for nuclear weapons in security policies to minimize the risk that these weapons ever be used and to facilitate the process of their total elimination.
- The engagement as soon as appropriate of all the nuclear-weapon States in the process leading to the total elimination of their nuclear weapons.

STEP TEN: Arrangements by all nuclear-weapon States to place, ~~as soon as practicable without delay~~, fissile material ~~designated by each of them as no longer required for military purposes not currently in operationally deployed nuclear warheads~~ 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 of military programmes unavailable for any future use, civil or military~~.

STEP ELEVEN: Reaffirmation that the ultimate objective of the efforts of States in the disarmament process is general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

STEP TWELVE: ~~Regular Annual~~ reports, within the framework of the NPT strengthened review process, by all States parties on the implementation of Article VI and paragraph 4 (c) of the 1995 Decision on "Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament", and recalling the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice of 8 July 1996.

STEP THIRTEEN: The ~~further development of the establishment of an international disarmament and verification capabilities agency that will be funded by all NPT member States to further develop verification capabilities~~ required to provide assurance of compliance with all nuclear disarmament agreements for the achievement and maintenance of a nuclear-weapon-free world.

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