Revised draft
Report of the Open-ended Working Group taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations

I. Introduction

1. In its resolution 70/33, entitled "Taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations", the General Assembly reiterated that the universal objective of taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations remains the achievement and maintenance of a world without nuclear weapons, and emphasized the importance of addressing issues related to nuclear weapons in a comprehensive, inclusive, interactive and constructive manner, for the advancement of multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations.

2. By operative paragraphs 2 and 3 of that same resolution, the General Assembly decided to convene an open-ended working group to substantively address concrete effective legal measures, legal provisions and norms that will need to be concluded to attain and maintain a world without nuclear weapons, and to also substantively address recommendations on other measures that could contribute to taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations, including but not limited to (a) transparency measures related to the risks associated with existing nuclear weapons; (b) measures to reduce and eliminate the risk of accidental, mistaken, unauthorized or intentional nuclear weapon detonations; and (c) additional measures to increase awareness and understanding of the complexity of and interrelationship between the wide range of humanitarian consequences that would result from any nuclear detonation.

3. By operative paragraph 7 of that same resolution, the General Assembly further decided that the open-ended working group shall submit a report on its substantive work and agreed recommendations to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session, which will assess progress made, taking into account developments in other relevant forums.

II. Organizational matters

A. Opening and duration of the sessions

4. Pursuant to the provisions of operative paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 70/33, the Open-ended Working Group held an organizational meeting on 28 January 2016 at which the Chairperson was nominated and a provisional agenda circulated. The Working Group held a total of 30 substantive meetings from 22 to 26 February, 2 to 4, 9 to 13 May and on 5, 16, 17 and 19 August 2016. A number of informal meetings were also held.

5. The Office for Disarmament Affairs provided the Secretary and substantive support to the Working Group.

6. The first plenary meeting was opened by the Acting Director of the Geneva branch of the Office for Disarmament Affairs, who oversaw the election of the Chairperson of the Working Group.

B. Officers

7. At its first plenary meeting, on 22 February 2016, the Working Group elected by acclamation Thani Thongphakdi (Thailand) as its Chairperson.

C. Adoption of the agenda and participation

8. At the same meeting, the Working Group adopted its agenda (A/AC.286/1), which read as follows:

1. Opening of the session
2. Election of the Chairperson
3. Adoption of the agenda
4. Organization of work
5. Taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations:

(a) concrete effective legal measures, legal provisions and norms that will need to be concluded to attain and maintain a world without nuclear weapons;

(b) recommendations on other measures that could contribute to taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations, including but not limited to:

(i) transparency measures related to the risks associated with existing nuclear weapons;

(ii) measures to reduce and eliminate the risk of accidental, mistaken, unauthorized or intentional nuclear weapon detonations; and

(iii) additional measures to increase awareness and understanding of the complexity of and interrelationship between the wide range of humanitarian consequences that would result from any nuclear detonation;

6. Report to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session
7. Any other business

9. At the same meeting, the Working Group decided on the modalities for the broad participation of representatives of international organizations, civil society and academia in its work in accordance to the provisions of operative paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 70/33.

D. Documentation

10. The Working Group had before it the following:

(a) Provisional Agenda, submitted by the Chairperson (A/AC.286/1);

(b) Synthesis Paper, submitted by the Chairperson (A/AC.286/2).

11. The Working Group also had before it a number of working papers submitted by the Chairperson, Member States, international organizations, institutions and non-governmental organizations, the list of which appears in annex III.

III. Proceedings of the Working Group

A. General

12. Pursuant to its mandate, as contained in General Assembly resolution 70/33, the Working Group addressed, in an open, inclusive and transparent manner various issues related to nuclear disarmament, including the possible pathways to nuclear disarmament, what would constitute effective legal measures, legal provisions and norms that will need to be concluded to attain and maintain a world without nuclear weapons, as well as other measures that could contribute to taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations. Deliberations were carried out without prejudice to the eventual outcome and national positions which allowed for frank, constructive and participatory discussion on the different topics under its mandate.

13. The Working Group recalled that the General Assembly encouraged all Member States to participate in the open-ended working group. In this connection, the Working Group regretted that the nuclear-weapon States and other States possessing nuclear weapons did not participate in the Working Group.

14. The Working Group welcomed the participation and contributions of international organizations and civil society.

15. The Working Group heard addresses by Kofi Annan, former Secretary-General of the United Nations, Michael Møller, Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva, Secretary-General of the Conference on Disarmament (CD) and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the CD, Kim Won Soo, Under Secretary General and High Representative for Disarmament Affairs, as well as Setsuko Thurlow, a nuclear bomb survivor.

B. Work of the Working Group

16. In order to take stock of the current status of multilateral nuclear disarmament, the Working Group held a thematic discussion with the participation of Elayne Whyte Gomez (Costa Rica), on the results of the Open-ended Working Group in 2013, and Tim Caughley, United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), on developments in the field of nuclear disarmament since 2013.

17. The deliberations of the Working Group during its meetings from 22 to 26 February 2016 was structured around two panels, as follows:

- **Panel I** on substantively addressing concrete effective legal measures, legal provisions and norms that will need to be concluded to attain and maintain a world without nuclear weapons, with Gro Nystuen, International Law and Policy Institute (ILPI), Rebecca Johnson, Acronym Institute for Disarmament Diplomacy, Kathleen Lawand, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and Louis Maresca, ICRC, taking part as panellists.

- **Panel II** on substantively addressing recommendations on other measures that could contribute to taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations: (i) Transparency measures related to the risks associated with existing nuclear weapons; (ii) Measures to reduce and eliminate the risk of accidental, mistaken, unauthorized or intentional nuclear weapon detonations; (iii) Additional measures to increase awareness and understanding of the complexity of and interrelationship between the wide range of humanitarian consequences that would result from any nuclear detonation; and (iv) Other measures, with Tariq Rauf, Stockholm

International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), Beyza Unal, Chatham House, Pavel Podvig, UNIDIR, and John Borrie, UNIDIR, taking part as panellists.

18. The work of the Working Group during its meetings from 2 to 4 and 9 to 13 May 2016 was structured around six panels, as follows:

- **Panel I** on measures to reduce and eliminate the risk of accidental, mistaken, unauthorized or intentional nuclear weapon detonations, with Patricia Lewis, Chatham House, taking part as panellist.
- **Panel II** on transparency measures related to the risks associated with existing nuclear weapons, with Piet de Klerk, International Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament Verification (IPNDV), taking part as panellist.
- **Panel III** on additional measures to increase awareness and understanding of the complexity of and interrelationship between the wide range of humanitarian consequences that would result from any nuclear detonation, with Ira Helfand, International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW), and Sara Sekkenes, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), taking part as panellists.
- **Panel IV** on essential elements that would comprise effective legal measures, legal provisions and norms that will need to be concluded to attain and maintain a world without nuclear weapons, with Stuart Casey-Maslen, University of Pretoria, taking part as panellist.
- **Panel V** on possible pathways to take forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations, with Nick Ritchie, University of York, taking part as panellist.
- **Panel VI** on other measures, with James E. Cartwright, Global Zero Commission on Nuclear Risk Reduction, and Paul Ingram, British American Security Information Council, taking part as panellists on reviewing the role of nuclear weapons in the security and other contexts of the twenty-first century.

IV. Substantive discussions

A. General exchange of views

19. The Working Group reiterated that the universal objective of taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations remains the achievement and maintenance of a world without nuclear weapons and emphasized the importance of addressing issues related to nuclear weapons in a comprehensive, inclusive, interactive and constructive manner, for the advancement of multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations.

20. The work of the Working Group was underpinned by deep concern over the threat to humanity posed by the existence of nuclear weapons and the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any detonation. The risk of these catastrophic humanitarian consequences will remain as long as nuclear weapons exist. The increased awareness of and well-documented presentations on the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons compel urgent and necessary action by all States leading to a world without nuclear weapons. The Working Group also reaffirmed the need for all States at all times to comply with applicable international law, including international humanitarian law.

21. Against these considerations and the growing awareness of the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons, it was noted with concern that progress in multilateral nuclear disarmament has been slow. Furthermore, concern was raised regarding the serious

challenges faced by the existing United Nations disarmament machinery, including the CD, which has not been able to carry out negotiations pursuant to an agreed programme of work in two decades.

22. The Working Group discussed the current status of the international nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime with a view to identifying areas where additional legal measures, provisions and norms will need to be concluded to attain and maintain a world without nuclear weapons. Many States expressed the view that there exists a legal gap in the current international framework for the prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons.

23. The Working Group recalled that article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) established an obligation on each of the States Parties to, inter alia, pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to nuclear disarmament. The Working Group reaffirmed the need for the full implementation of paragraphs 3 and 4 (c) of the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference decision entitled "Principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament", the practical steps for achieving nuclear disarmament agreed by consensus in the Final Document of the 2000 NPT Review Conference, as well as the conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions agreed by the 2010 NPT Review Conference.

24. Many States noted that the text of the NPT does not provide specific guidance with respect to specific effective measures that should be pursued in fulfilment of article VI of that Treaty. These States argued the development of effective legal measures has been required for the implementation for the nuclear disarmament obligation in article VI of that Treaty. They further noted that other legal measures that may be required to attain and maintain a world without nuclear weapons, such as general prohibitions against possession, use, development, production, stockpiling and transfer, have yet to be considered in detail in the context of the NPT and must be negotiated with urgency.

25. A number of States did not consider that there was any legal gap in the current international framework for nuclear disarmament. They expressed the view that the NPT and the outcomes of its review conferences provide an essential framework for the pursuit of nuclear disarmament. They underlined that there is no legal obstruction to the full implementation of article VI of that Treaty and that there is no general and universally applicable prohibition in international law for the possession or use of nuclear weapons.

26. A number of States stressed that the international security environment, current geopolitical situation and role of nuclear weapons in existing security doctrines should be taken into account in the pursuit of any effective measures for nuclear disarmament. They argued that approaches that did not take this into account would not achieve participation from nuclear-armed States and other States that rely on nuclear weapons in their security doctrines. They further considered that the best chance for reaching a world without nuclear weapons would be through the involvement of all States that possess nuclear weapons. They noted the importance of confidence-building measures as a means for creating conditions to facilitate further major reductions in nuclear arsenals, including efforts to reduce levels of hostility and tensions between States, particularly between those possessing nuclear weapons.

27. On the other hand, other States stressed that collective and human security should take priority over national interest with respect to the question of nuclear weapons. They argued that there is no contradiction between national security and human security. In this regard, it was noted that the humanitarian initiative had examined the consequences of nuclear weapons on human populations and the risks posed by the continued existence of nuclear weapons. The view was expressed also that, in light of the trans-boundary and potentially global impact, the risk posed by nuclear weapons was too high and that the existence of

nuclear weapons within a State does not increase the protection and security of its population.

28. A number of States noted steps taken by nuclear-weapon States to reduce the overall number of nuclear weapons, the role of nuclear weapon in security doctrines and to extend the scope of their negative security assurances. It was noted that such steps had resulted only in partial devaluing of nuclear weapons while still leaving intact a capacity to hold entire societies at risk. Concerns were expressed regarding continued efforts by nuclear-weapon States toward the qualitative improvement and modernization of their nuclear arsenals as well as well their continued reliance on nuclear weapons.

29. A number of States therefore emphasized the need to shift from a focus on devaluing nuclear weapons to delegitimizing and stigmatizing nuclear violence, including by withdrawing international and public consent from policies and practices that are premised on the acceptance of nuclear weapons. This shift would be consistent with the humanitarian pledge for the prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons, in which subscribing States commit to stigmatise, prohibit and eliminate nuclear weapons in light of their unacceptable humanitarian consequences, environmental impact and other associated risks.

B. Concrete effective legal measures, legal provisions and norms that will need to be concluded to attain and maintain a world without nuclear weapons

30. The Working Group affirmed that the development of any effective legal measures for nuclear disarmament should be aimed at implementing article VI of the NPT and that they should complement and strengthen the Treaty as a whole. In addressing concrete effective legal measures, legal provisions and norms that will need to be concluded to attain and maintain a world without nuclear weapons, many possible approaches were considered.

31. A majority of States expressed support for the commencement of negotiations in the General Assembly in 2017, open to all States, international organizations and civil society, on a legally-binding instrument to prohibit nuclear weapon, leading towards their total elimination, which would establish general prohibitions and obligations as well as political commitment to achieve and maintain a nuclear-weapon-free world. Representatives of civil society supported this view.

32. Possible elements of such an instrument could include, inter alia, the following: (a) prohibitions on the acquisition, possession, stockpiling, development, testing and production of nuclear weapons; (b) prohibitions on participating in any use of nuclear weapons, including through participating in nuclear war planning, participating in the targeting of nuclear weapons and training personnel to take control of nuclear weapons; (c) prohibitions on permitting nuclear weapons in national territory, including on permitting vessels with nuclear weapons in ports and territorial seas, permitting aircraft with nuclear weapons from entering national airspace, permitting nuclear weapons from being transited through national territory, permitting nuclear weapons from being stationed or deployed on national territory; (d) prohibitions on financing nuclear weapon activities or on providing special fissionable material to any states that does not apply IAEA comprehensive safeguards; (e) prohibitions on assisting, encouraging or inducing, directly or indirectly, any activity prohibited by the treaty; and (f) recognition of the rights of victims of the use and testing of nuclear weapons and a commitment to provide assist to victims and to environmental remediation. It was noted that the elements and provisions to be included in such an instrument would be subject to its negotiation.

33. A legally-binding instrument prohibiting nuclear weapons would be an interim or partial step toward nuclear disarmament as it would not include measures for elimination

and would instead leave measures for the irreversible, verifiable and transparent destruction of nuclear weapons as a matter for future negotiations. It would also contribute to the progressive stigmatization of nuclear weapons. States supporting such an instrument considered it to be the most viable option for immediate action as it would not need universal support for the commencement of negotiations or for its entry into force. It was suggested that the United Nations high-level international conference, to convene no later than 2018 pursuant to resolution 68/32, should review progress on these negotiations.

34. Many States supported a comprehensive nuclear weapons convention, which would set out general obligations, prohibitions and practical arrangements for time-bound, irreversible and verifiable nuclear disarmament. These States considered that the process for negotiating and bringing to a conclusion should include a phased programme for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons within a specified time frame. Such a convention would constitute a non-discriminatory and internationally verifiable legal arrangement that would give States assurances that nuclear weapons had been destroyed and that no new weapons were being produced. It was noted that it would be technically difficult to negotiate detailed provisions for the verified elimination of nuclear weapons without the involvement of States possessing nuclear weapons. While many States supported the immediate commencement of negotiations on a comprehensive nuclear weapons convention, it was noted that this was not obtainable at the present time, as States possessing nuclear weapons were not prepared to support such negotiations.

35. Some States described as a possible option a framework agreement which would comprise either a set of mutually reinforcing instruments dealing progressively with various aspects of the nuclear disarmament process, or a chapeau agreement followed by subsidiary agreements or protocols that would lead gradually to a nuclear-weapon-free world. Such an approach would provide for flexibility, leave room for confidence building measures and allow for a smooth transition toward nuclear disarmament, taking into account simultaneously the concerns of all States. It would not necessarily include a specific timeframe for accomplishing the elimination of nuclear weapons. It was proposed that a first subsidiary agreement or protocol that could be negotiated could be a prohibition on the use or threat of use nuclear weapons.

36. Some States discussed a hybrid approach, which would include the immediate negotiation of a treaty prohibiting nuclear weapons. Such a treaty would be complemented by protocols relating to national declarations, national implementation, verification and phases of destruction, assistance and technical cooperation and a non-discriminatory verification regime to be implemented following the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. Proponents of this approach considered that it would provide a framework for the progressive inclusion of all States initially resistant to joining, thus reflecting the inclusiveness of the framework approach, while providing for the same level of comprehensiveness and effectiveness as the nuclear weapons convention.

37. A number of States expressed support for a “progressive approach”, focusing on the importance of the existing global regime, in particular the NPT, which already contains treaty-level commitments on the goal of eliminating all nuclear weapons. Within the framework of the treaty, both non-nuclear weapon states and nuclear weapon states needed to work together on building blocks consisting of parallel and simultaneous effective legal and non-legal measures which can be of a multilateral, plurilateral, bilateral or unilateral nature, and are mutually enforcing. An important landmark would be a “minimization point” where weapon numbers are reduced to very low numbers and when an internationally reliable verification regime with effective verification techniques and methods is established. These States considered that when global zero becomes within reach, additional legal measures would then be needed to achieve and maintain a world without nuclear weapons. It would then be necessary to consider how a non-discriminatory

and internationally verifiable nuclear disarmament framework, such as a multilateral nuclear weapons convention or a plurilateral arrangement among those with nuclear weapons, would look like as the final "building block". They considered that significant worked remained ahead before this point was attained. It was noted that many measures proposed under the progressive approach reflected existing commitments that enjoyed consensus.

38. Effective legal measures proposed under the progressive approach included: (a) achieving the early entry into force of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT); (b) negotiating a verifiable and non-discriminatory treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices; (c) commencing negotiations on a post-New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) between the United States and the Russian Federation; (d) universalizing the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism; (e) promoting full implementation of the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material; (f) providing support for the practical implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1540; (g) strengthening nuclear-weapon-free zones and creating new nuclear-weapon-free zones and WMD free zones; and (h) supporting and strengthening the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards system. A full list of the legal and non-legal measures proposed under the progressive approach appears in annex I.

39. Another approach discussed was the idea of an additional protocol to the NPT, which could be negotiated as a separate instrument and would serve as a bridge between a comprehensive nuclear weapons convention, a framework agreement, and the building block approach. Such an approach would keep nuclear disarmament as an integral part of the NPT.

40. The Working Group also discussed criteria for evaluating the feasibility and effectiveness of various approaches for nuclear disarmament. For each approach, it was suggested that such criteria could include its scope and content, required membership, normative value, political viability, maturity and its potential to contribute to achieving and maintaining a world without nuclear weapons. The view was also expressed that the only criterion that should be considered is its scope. It was also noted that the various approaches were partially overlapping, not necessarily mutually exclusive and could make different contributions to nuclear disarmament.

41. While different approaches would entail different types of legal instruments or set of instruments, many elements were suggested that could form part of such legal instruments. In this regard, many States suggested that these could include core elements, linked directly to the prohibition of nuclear weapons, other elements associated with the elimination of nuclear weapons including those related to fissile material, verification as well as those linked to other objectives such as victim assistance, some of which have already been mentioned above. Without prejudice to any future elaboration of effective legal measures, a list of suggested elements appears in annex II.

42. It was noted that many of these elements coincide with obligations undertaken by some States pursuant to their existing treaty-based commitments, including through the NPT and the various nuclear-weapon-free zone treaties. Certain provisions were considered to be analogous with basic obligations contained within the Biological Weapons Convention and the Chemical Weapons Convention. Some measures could only be pursued and implemented with the engagement and cooperation of the States possessing nuclear weapons. Many States considered that the pursuit of many other measures and provisions could benefit both disarmament and non-proliferation objectives, even if pursued exclusively by non-nuclear-weapon States.

43. It was noted that there is more than one way in which nuclear disarmament can be achieved. Various possible elements and provisions could be pursued under each of the various approaches and many could be pursued across more than one. It was noted that possible elements and provisions vary in their connection to the process of disarmament and in their potential impact on efforts to achieve and maintain a world without nuclear weapons. It was also noted that certain measures vary in their applicability to all States, nuclear-armed States, non-nuclear-armed States and other States that continue to maintain a role for nuclear weapons in their security doctrines.

C. Other measures that could contribute to taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations

44. The Working Group considered other measures that could contribute to taking forward multilateral disarmament negotiations. Transparency, risk reduction and awareness-raising are important to the pursuit of verifiable and irreversible nuclear disarmament.

Transparency measures related to the risks associated with existing nuclear weapons

45. The Working Group underscored the principle of transparency, along with the principles of irreversibility and verifiability, which it deemed crucial to the process of nuclear disarmament. Without transparency, nuclear disarmament cannot be credibly verified, nor would States have adequate confidence that nuclear disarmament measures have been accomplished in an irreversible manner. Increased transparency also alleviates mistrust among States and builds confidence and trust at regional and international levels.

46. The Working Group stressed the importance of ensuring access to information reported by the States possessing nuclear weapons to the public and to neighbouring and other States. In this connection, many States supported the establishment of reporting mechanism within the framework of the United Nations with a view to enhancing accountability and to facilitating nuclear disarmament.

47. With respect to the public disclosure of information related to nuclear weapon programmes and activities, the need to protect sensitive information from malicious use by terrorists, criminals and non-state actors was underscored.

48. The following transparency measures were suggested related to the risks associated with existing nuclear weapons:

(a) States possessing nuclear weapons should provide standardized information at regular intervals on, inter alia, the following:

(i) The number, type (strategic or non-strategic) and status (deployed or non-deployed, and the alert status) of nuclear warheads within their territories as well as those deployed in the territories of other countries;

(ii) The number and the type of delivery vehicles;

(iii) The measures taken to reduce the role and significance of nuclear weapons in military and security concepts, doctrines and policies;

(iv) The measures taken to reduce the risk of unintended, unauthorized or accidental use of nuclear weapons;

(v) The measures taken to de-alert or reduce the operational readiness of nuclear weapon systems;

(vi) The number and type of weapons and delivery systems dismantled and reduced as part of nuclear disarmament efforts;

(vii) The amount of fissile material produced for military purposes. The Working Group considered that baseline information on these issues would also contribute to verification and nuclear disarmament negotiations.

(viii) Information about plans, expenditures and number of facilities related to the modernization of nuclear weapons;

The above standardized information should be provided to the Secretary-General of the United Nations who should make such information available to Member States and to the public.

(b) Other States that maintain a role for nuclear weapons in their military and security concepts, doctrines and policies should be encouraged to also provide standardized information at regular intervals on, inter alia, the following:

(i) The number, type (strategic or non-strategic) and status (deployed or non-deployed, and the alert status) of nuclear warheads within their territories;

(ii) The number and the type of delivery vehicles within their territories;

(iii) The measures taken to reduce the role and significance of nuclear weapons in military and security concepts, doctrines and policies.

Measures to reduce and eliminate the risk of accidental, mistaken, unauthorized or intentional nuclear weapon detonations

49. The Working Group considered that the risk of the accidental, mistaken, unauthorized or intentional nuclear weapon detonations would remain greater than zero for as long as nuclear weapons exist. The only way to eliminate this risk is by achieving the complete elimination of nuclear weapons.

50. The Working Group discussed a number of factors that could contribute to the current and growing risk of a nuclear weapon detonation. These factors include, inter alia, increasing tensions involving nuclear-armed and other States at the international and regional levels, the vulnerability of nuclear weapon command and control systems and early warning networks to cyber threats and non-state actors, and the growing automation of weapon systems. At the same time, it was acknowledged that the precise nature of the risks was difficult to assess given the lack of transparency in nuclear weapon programmes.

51. The Working Group expressed particular concern that the maintenance of nuclear weapons at high alert levels could significantly multiply the risks posed by nuclear weapons and negatively affect the process of nuclear disarmament. In this regard, the Working Group considered that measures to reduce the operational status of nuclear weapons systems would increase human and international security and represent an interim step towards nuclear disarmament as well as an effective measure to mitigate some of the risks associated with nuclear weapons.

52. While the Working Group expressed support for the implementation of measures to reduce risks and increase safety, pending the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, it was emphasized that this does not imply support for any possession or use of nuclear weapons.

53. The following measures were suggested to reduce and eliminate the risk of accidental, mistaken, unauthorized or intentional nuclear weapon detonations, pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons:

(a) States possessing nuclear weapons and other relevant States should undertake further practical measures to:

(i) Reduce the number of deployed strategic nuclear weapons;

(ii) Reduce the number of non-strategic and non-deployed nuclear weapons;

(iii) Reduce nuclear weapons designated as surplus stockpiles;

(iv) Reduce risks associated with nuclear weapon delivery vehicles, in particular, nuclear-armed cruise missiles, including actions to limit, prevent deployment of and lead to a ban on all nuclear-armed cruise missiles;

(v) Commit to reduce, and at least freeze, the number of nuclear weapons in holding pending the commencement and conclusion of plurilateral negotiations on nuclear weapons reductions;

(vi) Reduce the role of nuclear weapons in security doctrines and the value assigned to the role of nuclear weapons in military training schools;

(vii) Develop and implement nuclear weapons policies that reduce and eliminate any dependence on early launch or launch on warning postures and refrain from increasing the alert levels of their nuclear forces;

(viii) Conclude agreements to eliminate launch-on-warning from their operational settings and carry out a phased stand down of high-alert strategic forces;

(ix) Begin developing a long-term formal agreement to lower the alert level of nuclear weapons, with all agreed steps to be measurable and carried out within an agreed timeframe;

(x) Increase the safety and security of nuclear weapon stockpiles;

(xi) Ensure the protection of nuclear weapon command and control systems from cyber threats;

(xii) Pending the entry into force of the CTBT, refrain from the development and use of new nuclear weapon technologies and any action that would undermine the object and purpose and the implementation of the provisions of the CTBT and to maintain all existing moratoria on nuclear weapon test explosions;

(xiii) Pending negotiations and the entry into force of a treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive nuclear devices, maintain and declare moratoria on the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons purposes;

(xiv) Dismantle or convert for peaceful uses facilities for the production of fissile material for use in nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices;

(xv) Respect fully their commitments with regard to security assurance, extend such assurances if they have not yet done so and withdraw reservations and interpretative statements on the protocols to the treaties establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones;

(xvi) Be more transparent regarding accidents involving nuclear weapons and on the steps taken in response to these accidents.

Additional measures to increase awareness and understanding of the complexity of and interrelationship between the wide range of humanitarian consequences that would result from any nuclear detonation

54. The Working Group emphasized the importance of promoting disarmament and non-proliferation education, including on the humanitarian consequences of the use of nuclear weapons, especially in States that possess nuclear weapons. The Working Group recalled that the overall objective of disarmament and non-proliferation education and training is to impart knowledge and skills to individuals to empower them to make their contribution, as national and world citizens, to the achievement of concrete disarmament and non-proliferation measures and the ultimate goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

55. The Working Group recognized the respective roles that Member States, the United Nations system, international organizations and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, academia, parliamentarians, the mass media and individuals, can play in enhancing public awareness about the threat of nuclear weapons, its impact on health and gender, sustainable development, climate change and environment, protection of cultural heritage and human rights.

56. The Working Group also stressed the importance of engaging young people, including through the promotion of special youth communicators and student peace ambassadors, in order to pass on knowledge to future generations.

57. Many States considered that raising public awareness on the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons is important in conveying the facts regarding the risks of a nuclear weapon detonation to a broader audience and thereby creating an informed citizenry.

58. The following measures were suggested that all States could take to increase awareness and understanding of the complexity of and interrelationship between the wide range of humanitarian consequences that would result from any nuclear detonation:

(a) Disarmament and non-proliferation education

(i) Promote disarmament and non-proliferation education, including on the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons, especially in States that possess nuclear weapons;

(ii) Promote education and training on peace, disarmament, non-proliferation and international law, including international humanitarian law, as part of school and university curricula and with the objective of fostering critical thinking skills among youth;

(iii) Include information on the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in history textbooks;

(iv) Encourage the employment of simulation and role playing techniques, which can promote mutual understanding of security concerns and threat perceptions;

(v) Encourage training in the use of open-source tools and technologies, such as geospatial imaging, 3D modelling and big data analysis as a means of promoting societal verification;

(vi) Identify national disarmament and non-proliferation education focal points as a means of facilitating reporting on the implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations Study on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Education (A/57/124);

(vii) Support the establishment of youth peace ambassadors to share messages in national and international forums in favour of peace and a world without nuclear weapons;

(b) Understanding of the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons

(i) Promote efforts to raise awareness at the grassroots level about the consequences of the use of nuclear weapons across national borders and generations and including on interconnected issues such as sustainable development, the environment, climate change, the protection of cultural heritage, human rights, humanitarian action, children's rights, public health and gender;

(ii) Ensure greater emphasis on the unique impact of nuclear weapons on the health of women and girls;

(iii) Support the designation of atomic bomb survivors as special messengers for a world without nuclear weapons;

(iv) Support efforts to raise awareness on the legacy of nuclear testing around the world including through commemoration of August 29 as the International Day against Nuclear Tests, translating the stories of nuclear test victims and visits to former nuclear test sites;

(v) Support the translation of the testimonies of atomic bomb survivors into multiple languages;

(vi) Encourage world leaders, decision-makers, diplomats and academics to visit Hiroshima and Nagasaki in order to experience first-hand the impact of nuclear weapons and to interact with survivors;

(vii) Consider convening additional international conferences on the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons;

(viii) Support additional research and studies about risks and the long-term consequences associated with nuclear weapons;

(ix) Conduct outreach through all forms of media, including conventional media, such as TV, radio and printed materials, as well as social media;

(x) Integrate nuclear disarmament with policy making, including at the highest levels of global governance, in all other areas which have a global impact such as sustainable development, climate change, food security, cyber terrorism, human rights or gender considerations;

(xi) Make use of the 26 September International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons as a means to enhance public awareness about the threat of nuclear weapons, including the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapon detonation.

Other measures that could contribute to taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations

59. The Working Group also considered further measures that could contribute to taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations. These include the need for the prompt and effective implementation in good faith of article VI of the NPT, paragraphs 3 and 4 (c) of the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference decision entitled "Principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament", the practical steps for achieving nuclear disarmament agreed by consensus in the Final Document of the 2000

NPT Review Conference, as well as the conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions agreed by the 2010 NPT Review Conference, particularly on the part of the nuclear-weapon States, including through concrete benchmarks and timelines.

60. Further to the implementation of past commitments, the following measures were suggested that all States should carry out to contribute to taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations:

(a) Achieve the early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT);

(b) Return immediately to substantive work in the CD, including on negotiations for a treaty banning the production of fissile materials for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices as well as its other nuclear-related core issues, notably dealing with nuclear disarmament, and effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. The view was expressed that, if the CD does not commence negotiations on a treaty banning the production of fissile materials by the end of 2016, States should consider commencing negotiations outside the CD on the basis of CD/1299. The view was also expressed that the CD should resume discussions on its membership;

(c) Support and strengthen the IAEA safeguards system, including encouraging all States which have not yet done so to conclude and to bring into force comprehensive safeguards agreements and additional protocols as soon as possible and to implement them provisionally pending their entry into force, noting that it is the sovereign decision of any State to conclude an additional protocol, but once in force, the additional protocol is a legal obligation;

(d) Promote the implementation of the Hague Code of Conduct Against Ballistic Missile Proliferation and contributing to its universal adoption;

(e) Facilitate further major reductions in nuclear arsenals, including efforts to reduce levels of hostility and tension between States – particularly between those possessing nuclear weapons. Confidence-building measures play an important role in this;

(f) Support efforts to further develop human and technical capacity in order to improve the capability to detect nuclear explosions, in accordance with the Resolution establishing the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBT/MSS/RES/1);

(g) Continue work on developing verification capabilities within the IAEA as well as through other initiatives such as the International Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament Verification, to meet the present and future challenges of transparent, irreversible and effectively verifiable nuclear disarmament;

(h) Strengthen nuclear-weapons-free zones and establish new ones, including, as a priority, in the Middle East including through the implementation of the 1995 NPT Resolution on the Middle East;

(i) Cease all efforts to upgrade and modernize existing nuclear weapons in ways that result in new military capabilities or enable new military missions;

(j) Support measures to minimize and eliminate stocks and the use of highly enriched uranium on a voluntary basis and where technically and economically feasible.

(k) Assess the international legal obligations under international humanitarian law, international human rights law, and international environmental law in the context of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

V. Conclusions and agreed recommendations

61. The Working Group recommended that additional efforts can and should be pursued to elaborate concrete effective legal measures, legal provisions and norms that will need to be concluded to attain and maintain a world without nuclear weapons. The Working Group further considered that the pursuit of any such measures, provisions and norms should complement and strengthen the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

62. In this regard, a majority of States supported the convening by the General Assembly of a conference in 2017, open to all States, international organizations and civil society, to negotiate a legally-binding instrument to prohibit nuclear weapons, leading towards their total elimination. A group of States, however, considered that such negotiations would be premature in light of the current international security environment, stressed the need for any process to take forward multilateral disarmament negotiations to address national and international security considerations and supported the pursuit of practical building blocks consisting of parallel and simultaneous effective legal and non-legal measures.

63. The Working Group also recommended that States should review and implement measures, as identified in this report, that could contribute to taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations, including but not limited to: transparency measures related to the risks associated with existing nuclear weapons; measures to reduce and eliminate the risk of accidental, mistaken, unauthorised or intentional nuclear weapon detonations; and additional measures to increase awareness and understanding of the complexity of and interrelationship between the wide range of humanitarian consequences that would result from any nuclear detonation; and other measures that could contribute to taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations.

VI. Adoption of the report

64. At its meetings on 16, 17 and 19 August 2016, the Working Group considered item 6, entitled “Report to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session”.

[65. At its final meeting, on 19 August, the Working Group adopted its report as contained in A/AC/286/L.1, as orally amended.]

Annex I

Measures proposed under the progressive approach

1. Effective measures proposed under the progressive approach included:

(a) achieving the early entry into force of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT);

(b) negotiating a verifiable and non-discriminatory treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices;

(c) commencing negotiations on a post-New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) between the United States and the Russian Federation;

(d) universalizing the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism;

(e) promoting full implementation of the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material;

(f) providing support for the practical implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1540;

(g) strengthening nuclear-weapon-free zones and creating new nuclear-weapon-free zones and WMD free zones;

(h) supporting and strengthening the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards system;

(i) promoting the implementation of the Hague Code of Conduct (HCOC) and contributing to its universal adoption; and

(j) helping to create conditions that would facilitate further major reductions in nuclear arsenals, including confidence building measures and efforts to reduce levels of hostility and tension between States – particularly among those possessing nuclear weapons.

2. States possessing nuclear weapons, while taking into account relevant security considerations, should also take the following practical concrete measures:

(a) increasing transparency measures in relation to their nuclear arsenals and fissile material holdings;

(b) dismantling or converting for peaceful uses facilities for the production of fissile material for use in nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices;

(c) pending negotiations and the entry into force of a treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive nuclear devices, maintaining and declaring moratoria on the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons purposes;

(d) designating fissile material no longer required for military purposes and the development of legally binding verification arrangements, within the context of IAEA, to ensure the irreversible removal of such fissile material;

(e) reducing the risk of accidental or unauthorized use of nuclear weapons through further practical measures to reduce the operational status of nuclear weapons systems in ways that promote international stability and security;

(f) reducing the number of deployed strategic nuclear weapons;

(g) reducing the number of non-strategic and non-deployed nuclear weapons;

(h) reducing, and at least freezing, the number of nuclear weapons in holding pending the commencement and conclusion of plurilateral negotiations on nuclear weapons reductions;

(i) continuing to respect fully their commitments with regard to security assurances or to extend such assurances if they have not yet done so; and

(j) pending the entry into force of the CTBT, maintaining and declaring moratoria on nuclear weapons tests, as well as restraint from the use of new nuclear weapons technologies and from any action that would defeat the object and purpose of that Treaty.

3. States should further commit to the following additional measures:

(a) reducing the role of nuclear weapons in security doctrines;

(b) promoting disarmament and non-proliferation education and awareness raising, including on the humanitarian consequences of the use of nuclear weapons, as appropriate;

(c) continuing work on developing verification capabilities, such as through the International Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament Verification; and (d) an immediate return to substantive work in the CD.

Annex II

Suggested elements for effective legal measures that could be included in an international legal instrument

	Element	*Details*
1.	General obligations and prohibitions	- Prohibitions on the development, testing including subcritical experiments and supercomputer simulations, production, acquisition, possession, stockpiling, transfer, use and threat of use of nuclear weapons, as well as on the production of weapons-usable fissile material
2.	Definition of nuclear weapons	- Definition of a nuclear weapon is any device which is capable of releasing nuclear energy in an uncontrolled manner and which has a group of characteristics that is appropriate for use for warlike purposes. An instrument may be used for the transport or propulsion of the device is not included in this definition if it is separable from the device and not an indivisible part thereof.
3.	Prohibitions relating to the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons	- Prohibitions on participating in any use or threat of use nuclear weapons. - Prohibition on participating in nuclear war planning. - Prohibition on participating in the targeting of nuclear weapons. - Prohibition on training personnel to take control of and use another State's nuclear weapons.
4.	Prohibition on development and production	- Adoption of measures to prevent the use of new technologies for upgrading existing nuclear-weapon systems, including the prohibition of nuclear-weapon research and development. - Cessation by the nuclear-weapon States of the development and qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery and related infrastructure. - Prohibition on development of nuclear weapons and delivery system could preclude research on nuclear research and testing of nuclear weapons, including subcritical and other means of testing - Prohibition from participating financially or otherwise in the production of nuclear weapons. - Addressing issues related to dual-use technology, without prejudice to the inalienable rights of all States to the peaceful use of nuclear energy.
5.	Deployment	- Prohibitions on accepting any stationing, installation or deployment of nuclear weapons.

	Element	*Details*
6.	Visitation, transit, overflight, stationing and deployment	- Prohibitions on permitting nuclear weapons in national territory, including on permitting vessels with nuclear weapons in ports and territorial seas, permitting aircraft with nuclear weapons from entering national airspace, permitting nuclear weapons from being transited through national territory, permitting nuclear weapons from being stationed or deployed on national territory
7.	Nuclear Material	- Prohibition of the production of any fissionable material which can be used directly to make a nuclear weapon, including separated plutonium, and highly enriched uranium. Low enriched uranium would be permitted for peaceful purposes. - Placement of all existing fissile material under international safeguards. - Dismantlement or conversion for peaceful use of facilities for the production of fissile material for use in nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. - Designation of fissile material which is no longer required for military purposes. - Development of legally binding verification arrangements, within the context of the IAEA.
8.	Financing and supply of fissile materials	- Prohibitions on financing nuclear weapon activities, including any support to private entities involved in nuclear weapon activities or except those activities necessary for the implementation of the treaty and in meeting stockpile elimination obligations, or on providing special fissionable material to any states that does not apply IAEA comprehensive safeguards.
9.	Assistance, encouragement and inducement in prohibited acts	- Prohibitions on assisting, encouraging or inducing, directly or indirectly, any activity prohibited by the treaty.
10.	Victims and the environment	- Recognition of the rights of victims of the use and testing of nuclear weapons and a commitment to provide assistance to victims and to environmental remediation
11.	Declarations	- Declarations of the existence in their arsenals and stockpiles of all nuclear weapons, nuclear material, nuclear facilities and nuclear weapon delivery vehicles they possess or control and the locations of these

	Element	*Details*
12.	Phases for elimination	- A specific sequence of phases for the elimination of nuclear weapons were identified: (i) taking nuclear weapons off alert; (ii) removing weapons from deployment; (iii) removing nuclear warheads from their delivery vehicles; (iv) removing and disfiguring the "pits"; and (v) placing the fissile material under international control. - Obligations to eliminate nuclear arsenals within an agreed timeframe and in a specified manner could be included.
13.	Verification	- Verification arrangements, including routine and challenge inspections, as well as measures for the use of on-site sensors, satellite photography, radionuclide sampling and other remote sensors, information sharing with other organizations and citizen reporting. - Establishment of an international monitoring system and making available information through a registry.
14.	Rights and obligations of individuals	- Rights and obligations for individuals, including national legislation to criminalize support for activities proscribed under the convention and protections for individuals reporting such activities, including the right of asylum.
15.	Compliance and secretariat	- Establishment of an international agency responsible for verification and ensuring compliance, and comprising a conference of States parties, an executive council and a technical secretariat, or giving the IAEA an active role in verifying nuclear disarmament - The secretariat shall be responsible for the holding of periodic or extraordinary consultations among Member States on matters relating to the purposes, measures, and procedures set in the instrument.
16.	Dispute settlement	- Dispute settlement, including provisions for consultation, cooperation, fact-finding and other measures to clarify and resolve implementation issues, including the possibility of referring a dispute to the International Court of Justice and, if required, referring a situation to the United Nations Security Council - Provision of a series of graduated responses for non-compliance, and, if required, sanctions or recourse to the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council for action.
17.	National implementation measures	- Requirement for States parties to adopt necessary legislative measures to implement their obligations under the convention, and to establish a national authority responsible for national implementation.

	Element	*Details*
18.	Optional protocol concerning energy assistance	- Nothing should affect the inalienable right of all the parties to any instrument to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination and in conformity with their relevant international obligations. An optional protocol establishing a programme of energy assistance could be included.
19.	Cooperation and assistance to meet the obligations of the treaty	- Provision of a framework for international cooperation and technical assistance to working towards meeting obligations.
20.	Relation with other international agreements	- Possibility of adding functions and activities of existing nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament regimes and verification and compliance arrangements, as well as establishing additional complementary arrangements.
21.	Military cooperation	- Requirement not to participate in any act prohibited, doctrines based on nuclear deterrence, and ensuring that participation in an alliance with a nuclear-armed state is compatible with their commitments and policies under the instruments.

Annex III

[English/Spanish only]

List of documents submitted by the Chairperson, Member States, international organizations, institutions and non-governmental organizations

Symbol	*Title*
A/AC.286/1	Provisional agenda. Submitted by the Chair-designate
A/AC.286/2	Synthesis paper. Submitted by the Chairperson
A/AC.286/WP.1/Rev.1	Indicative Timetable. Submitted by the Chairperson
A/AC.286/WP.2/Rev.1	Panel I on substantively addressing concrete effective legal measures, legal provisions and norms that will need to be concluded to attain and maintain a world without nuclear weapons. Submitted by the Chairperson
A/AC.286/WP.3/Rev.1	Panel II on substantively addressing recommendations on other measures that could contribute to taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations, including but not limited to: (a) transparency measures related to the risks associated with existing nuclear weapons; (b) measures to reduce and eliminate the risk of accidental, mistaken, unauthorized or intentional nuclear weapon detonations; and (c) additional measures to increase awareness and understanding of the complexity of and interrelationship between the wide range of humanitarian consequences that would result from any nuclear detonation. Submitted by the Chairperson
A/AC.286/WP.4	Nuclear weapons and security: A humanitarian perspective. Submitted by Austria
A/AC.286/WP.5	The “legal gap”, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and different approaches on taking forward nuclear disarmament negotiations. Submitted by Austria
A/AC.286/WP.6/Rev.1	Position Paper on nuclear disarmament by the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC). Submitted by the Dominican Republic in its capacity of President pro tempore of CELAC
A/AC.286/WP.7	Views and recommendations with regard to issues related to taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations. Submitted by the Islamic Republic of Iran
A/AC.286/WP.8	Empirical analysis of pathways for taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiation. Submitted by Costa Rica and Malaysia
A/AC.286/WP.9/Rev.2	A progressive approach to a world free of nuclear weapons: revisiting the building blocks paradigm. Submitted by Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands,

Symbol	*Title*
	Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Turkey
A/AC.286/WP.10	Consolidated answers to the guiding questions submitted by Panel I on substantively addressing concrete effective legal measures, legal provisions and norms that will need to be concluded to attain and maintain a world without nuclear weapons. Submitted by Brazil
A/AC.286/WP.11	Model nuclear weapons convention. Submitted by Costa Rica and Malaysia
A/AC.286/WP.12*	Propuesta de acciones prácticas para lograr el desarme nuclear. Presentado por Cuba
A/AC.286/WP.13	Developing and strengthening norms for attaining and maintaining a world without nuclear weapons. Submitted by Costa Rica and Malaysia
A/AC.286/WP.14	Elements for a treaty banning nuclear weapons. Submitted by Fiji, Nauru, Palau, Samoa and Tuvalu
A/AC.286/WP.15	Proposal by the Community of Latin American and Caribbean states (CELAC) on effective legal measures to attain and maintain a world without nuclear weapons. Submitted by the Dominican Republic in its capacity of President pro tempore of CELAC
A/AC.286/WP.16	The existence of a legal gap. Submitted by the Netherlands
A/AC.286/WP.17	A legally-binding instrument that will need to be concluded to attain and maintain a world without nuclear weapons: a prohibition on nuclear weapons. Submitted by Mexico
A/AC.286/WP.18	De-alerting. Submitted by Chile, Malaysia, Nigeria, New Zealand, Sweden and Switzerland (the De-Alerting Group)
A/AC.286/WP.19	Measures to reduce and eliminate the risk of accidental, mistakes, unauthorized or intentional nuclear weapon detonations. Submitted by Iraq
A/AC.286/WP.20/Rev.1	Is there a "Legal Gap for the elimination and prohibition of nuclear weapons"? Submitted by Canada
A/AC.286/WP.21/Rev.1	Revised Indicative timetable 2 to 13 May. Submitted by the Chairperson
A/AC.286/WP.22	Effective measures towards a world free of nuclear weapons. Submitted by Japan
A/AC.286/WP.23	Issues and challenges in actual reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons. Submitted by Japan
A/AC.286/WP.24	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT): effective measures to facilitate establishing the norm against nuclear testing. Submitted by Japan and Kazakhstan

* Unofficial translation after the Spanish text.

Symbol	*Title*
A/AC.286/WP.25/Rev.1	The road to zero: the progressive approach. Submitted by Belgium, Canada, Germany, Italy, Latvia, Netherlands, Poland and the Republic of Korea
A/AC.286/WP.26/Rev.1	Security assurances. Submitted by Belgium, Canada, Germany, Netherlands, Poland, Spain and Sweden
A/AC.286/WP.27/Rev.1*	La prohibición de las armas nucleares: preguntas relacionadas con su ámbito de aplicación y cumplimento. Presentado por Nicaragua
A/AC.286/WP.28	Panel I on measures to reduce and eliminate the risk of accidental, mistaken, unauthorized or intentional nuclear weapon detonations. Submitted by the Chairperson
A/AC.286/WP.29	Panel II on transparency measure related to the risks associated with existing nuclear weapons. Submitted by the Chairperson
A/AC.286/WP.30	Panel III on additional measures to increase awareness and understanding of the complexity of and interrelationship between the wide range of humanitarian consequences that would result from any nuclear detonation. Submitted by the Chairperson
A/AC.286/WP.31	Panel IV on essential elements that could form part of effective legal measures, legal provisions and norms that will need to be concluded to attain and maintain a world without nuclear weapons. Submitted by the Chairperson
A/AC.286/WP.32	Panel V on possible pathways to take forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations. Submitted by the Chairperson
A/AC.286/WP.33	Panel IV on other measures that could contribute to taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations. Submitted by the Chairperson
A/AC.286/WP.34/Rev.1	Addressing nuclear disarmament: Recommendations from the perspective of nuclear-weapon-free zones. Submitted by Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico and Zambia
A/AC.286/WP.35	Nuclear Disarmament in context - a global governance issue. Submitted by Ireland
A/AC.286/WP.36	The “Legal Gap”: Recommendations to the Open-ended Working Group on taking forward nuclear disarmament negotiations. Submitted by Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Islamic Republic of Iran, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein,

Symbol	*Title*
	Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Namibia, Nauru, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Niue, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe
A/AC.286/WP.37	Effective Measures, Legal Norms and Provisions on Nuclear Weapons: A Hybrid Approach towards nuclear disarmament. Submitted by Brazil
A/AC.286/WP.38/Rev.1	Imperatives for arms control and disarmament. Submitted by Australia, Canada, Germany, Italy, Latvia, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Korea, Slovakia and Spain
A/AC.286/WP.39	Nuclear armed cruise missiles. Submitted by Sweden and Switzerland
A/AC.286/WP.40	Treaty of Tlatelolco: A disarmament instrument. Submitted by Argentina in its capacity of coordinator of the agency for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL)
A/AC.286/NGO/1	Taking control: how non-nuclear-weapon States can take forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations. Submitted by Wildfire
A/AC.286/NGO/2	Filling the legal gap for the prohibition of nuclear weapons. Submitted by Article 36 and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
A/AC.286/NGO/3	A treaty banning nuclear weapons. Submitted by Article 36 and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
A/AC.286/NGO/4	The role of nuclear alliance states in taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations. Submitted by Wildfire
A/AC.286/NGO/5	Quest of Legal Measures with Specificity and Feasibility for Nuclear Disarmament. Submitted by Peace Depot Inc.
A/AC.286/NGO/6	Obligation and opportunity: Negotiations in good faith. Submitted by the World Council of Churches
A/AC.286/NGO/7	Building the framework for a nuclear weapon-free-world. Submitted by the Basel Peace Office
A/AC.286/NGO/8	Increasing transparency, reducing risk and raising awareness: the role of non-nuclear-weapon States. Submitted by Grupo de Práticas em Direitos Humanos e Direito Internacional
A/AC.286/NGO/9	Open letter. Submitted by Mayors for Peace

Symbol	*Title*
A/AC.286/NGO/10	Towards a United Nations agency that will include the mandate to educate the global public on the treaty banning nuclear weapons. Submitted by Center for Peace Education, Miriam College, Philippines
A/AC.286/NGO/11/Rev.1	Respond to the critical moment. Submitted by Global Security Institute
A/AC.286/NGO/12	A Legal Instrument for the Prohibition and Elimination of Nuclear Weapons. Submitted by the International Association of Lawyers Against Nuclear Arms
A/AC.286/NGO/13	Nuclear risks. Submitted by the People for Nuclear Disarmament/ Human Survival Project
A/AC.286/NGO/14	Closing our wallets to nuclear weapons: the necessity of including explicit language on financing in a nuclear weapons prohibition treaty or framework of agreements. Submitted by PAX
A/AC.286/NGO/15	Measures for States relying on, but not possessing nuclear weapons, to take forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations. Submitted by PAX
A/AC.286/NGO/16	Different elements for the interoperability and nuclear ban discussion. Submitted by the Human Security Network in Latin America and the Caribbean Region (SEHLAC)
A/AC.286/NGO.17/Rev.1	Nuclear weapons and human security. Submitted by Soka Gakkai International (SGI)
A/AC.286/NGO/18	The health and humanitarian case for banning and eliminating nuclear weapons. Submitted by the International Council of Nurses, the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, the World Federation of Public Health Associations
A/AC.286/NGO/19	Progress in multilateral nuclear disarmament requires a treaty prohibiting the possession, threat, or use of nuclear weapons. Submitted by Los Alamos Study Group
A/AC.286/NGO720	Options for a framework agreement. Submitted by Middle Powers Initiative
A/AC.286/NGO/21	Nuclear disarmament summits: Building political traction for the adoption and implementation of legal measures and norms. Submitted by Middle Powers Initiative
A/AC.286/NGO.22/Rev.1	Security and Humanitarian Implications of Relying on Nuclear Weapons for Deterrence, and Effective Alternatives. Submitted by Acronym Institute for Disarmament Diplomacy
A/AC.286/NGO/23	Options for Moving forward on Disarmament. Submitted by Arms Control Association
A/AC.286/NGO724	Three measures to contribute to the achievement of a nuclear-weapon-free world. Submitted by the group of non-governmental experts from countries belonging to the New

Symbol	*Title*
	Agenda Coalition (NAC-NGO group)
A/AC.286/NGO/25	The contribution of domestic policies to advancing multilateral nuclear disarmament. Submitted by the World Future Council
A/AC.286/NGO/26	Youth: a necessary stakeholder in nuclear disarmament processes. Submitted by Amplify - generation of change
A/AC.286/NGO/27	Measures to confront growing risks of catastrophic nuclear weapons use. Submitted by Global Zero
A/AC.286/NGO/28	The right to survive, the right for peoples to determine their own survival, and the referendum as a means of abolishing nuclear weapons. Submitted by Action des citoyens pour le désarmement nucléaire
A/AC.286/NGO/29	Open letter to support the work of the Open-ended working group. Submitted by Mayors for Peace.
A/AC.286/NGO.30/Rev.1	Building the framework for a nuclear weapon-free-world. Submitted by the Basel Peace office
A/AC.286/Misc.1/Rev.1	Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Education. Submitted by the James Martin Center for Non-proliferation Studies at the Monterey Institute of International Studies
A/AC.286/Misc.2	Accelerating global nuclear disarmament: a menu of 16 policy options. Submitted by the Netherlands Institute of International Relations “Clingendael”
A/AC.286/Misc.3	Non-nuclear-weapon States and a treaty prohibiting nuclear weapons. Submitted by the Institute of International Studies, Universitas Gadjah Mada
A/AC.286/L.1	Draft report of the Open-ended working group taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations
A/AC.286/CRP.2	Revised report of the Open-ended Working Group taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations
	[TO BE COMPLETED BY THE SECRETARIAT]