FACT SHEET

THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT AND A TREATY BANNING
THE PRODUCTION OF FISSILE MATERIALS FOR USE IN NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Fissile materials are those elements that can sustain an explosive fission chain reaction and are essential in all nuclear explosives. The most common weapon-grade fissile materials in use are highly enriched uranium (HEU) and plutonium. Fissile materials that can be directly used in nuclear weapons do not occur in nature. They must be produced through complex physical and chemical processes.

Historical Context

As of the beginning of 2019, the global stocks are estimated to be around 1335 tons of HEU and 520 tons of separated plutonium of which 290 tons is in civilian custody (International Panel on Fissile Materials.). All fissile materials of non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) are subject to safeguards applied by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The majority of fissile materials, however, are held in the stockpiles of the nuclear-weapon States, where they remain available for use in nuclear weapons and are not subject to IAEA safeguards. Stockpiles of fissile material are also known or believed to exist in the States that do not currently apply safeguards required by the NPT (Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, India, Israel and Pakistan).

As early as 1953, then US President Dwight Eisenhower called for the elimination of fissile materials in his “Atoms for Peace” speech before the United Nations. His speech can be seen as a tipping point for international focus on the peaceful uses of atomic energy, already during the early stages of the Cold War.

The end of the Cold War brought a renewed call for nuclear disarmament and for a ban on the production of fissile materials used in nuclear weapons. In December 1993, the General Assembly recommended “the negotiation in the most appropriate international forum of a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices” (Resolution 48/75 L entitled “Prohibition of the Production of Fissile Material for Nuclear Weapons or Other Nuclear Explosive Devices”).

“Shannon Mandate”

On 24 March 1995, Ambassador Shannon, appointed as Special Coordinator by the Conference on Disarmament (CD) on the issue of fissile materials, presented a report on his consultations (CD/1299), which called for the establishment of an Ad Hoc Committee within the CD to negotiate a “non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable” fissile material treaty. The mandate left the issue of scope to be discussed, stating: “It has been agreed by delegations that the mandate for the establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee does not preclude any delegation from raising for consideration in the Ad Hoc Committee any of the issues.” As such, it circumvented the issue whether or not existing stocks should be part of the negotiations.

Following the Shannon report, discussions on forming the proposed Ad Hoc Committee stalled. States of the Non-Aligned Group insisted that progress toward the negotiation of a treaty be linked to real progress toward the elimination of nuclear weapons, a position that is still widely held.

In 1998, an Ad Hoc Committee was established by the CD and met in negotiations for the three final weeks of the annual session. However, it was not reestablished in the following year.
Ever since, the CD has made several attempts to agree on a Programme of Work that would include negotiations of a fissile material treaty. However, the issue of the inclusion of existing stocks and linkages that emerged over time with the other substantive issues on the agenda of the Conference have prevented such agreement.

**Further work at the Conference on Disarmament**

In May 2009, the CD decided to establish a working group to negotiate a fissile material treaty on the basis of the Shannon report of 1995 while also establishing deliberative working groups for the other core issues on the CD’s agenda - nuclear disarmament, prevention of an arms race in outer space, negative security assurances (CD/1864). However, differences of view among the members of the CD prevented the CD from implementing that decision. As part of its recent attempts to overcome the 22-year stalemate since the negotiation of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, the CD established in February 2018, five subsidiary bodies covering all agenda items (CD/2119). The subsidiary body dealing with agenda item 2, also addressed the issue of fissile material for use in nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. The final report of this subsidiary body (CD/2139) was adopted by consensus by the Member States of the Conference on Disarmament.

**Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices**

The negotiation in the CD of a treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices remains a priority for a majority of its members. The Group of Governmental Experts (GGE) established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 67/53 was composed of 25 experts chosen on the basis of equitable geographical representation, met in Geneva in 2014 and 2015 and submitted its report (A/70/81) to the United Nations Secretary-General, which he transmitted to the Conference on Disarmament (CD/2023). Following the GGE report, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General by resolution 70/39 to seek the views of Member States on the report of the GGE (A/70/81) and to submit a report to the General Assembly (A/71/140/Rev.1 and A/71/140/Rev.1/Add.1).

In December 2016, the General Assembly with resolution 71/259 requested the United Nations Secretary-General to establish high-level fissile material cut-off treaty (FMCT) expert preparatory group with a membership of 25 States to consider and make recommendations on substantial elements of a future non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effective verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, on the basis of CD/1299 and the mandate contained therein. The Group met at the United Nations in Geneva in 2017 and 2018 and adopted a consensual report that was submitted to the 73rd session of the General Assembly (A/73/159). The United Nations Secretary-General also transmitted this report to the Conference on Disarmament (CD/2152).

**Facts**

- The current stocks of fissile material could suffice for the production of more than 200,000 nuclear explosive devices.
- Since 2018, the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs has implemented two consultative and capacity-building projects in support of possible negotiations on a Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty that have been supported financially by Canada and by the European Union (EU Council Decision 2017/2284) respectively.

**For more information:** [https://www.unog.ch/cd/fmct](https://www.unog.ch/cd/fmct)