



**Nonproliferation
INSC (International Nuclear Societies Council) Position Paper
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In order to realize the many benefits of nuclear technology, its applications should continue to be implemented in such a way that they do not contribute to the spread of nuclear weapons. The continued support of a strong nuclear nonproliferation regime is a vital international security objective. In order to be effective, nonproliferation policies must be developed and implemented in a manner that ensures broad national support and a performance carried out with the dedication and constancy that is essential in meeting challenging, long-term objectives.

An effective nonproliferation policy should prevent:

- 1) diversion of fissile material from the nuclear fuel cycle;
- 2) theft of fissile material, and
- 3) clandestine operation of fissile material production facilities.

In effectively dealing with these threats, the International Nuclear Societies Council (INSC) recognizes that

- nuclear science and technology can be applied for peaceful purposes in a manner compatible with achieving nonproliferation goals, as exemplified in the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), and
- to prevent proliferation, full adherence to the NPT principles and its safeguards system is the framework states need to adopt.

To strengthen nonproliferation goals, INSC endorses

- the observance of the principles requiring the implementation of effective measures to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons, including controls over related materials, and to penalize export control violations;
- the strict application of measures that discourage clandestine nuclear weapons programs;
- the adoption of suitable export controls on sensitive nuclear materials, equipment and designs;
- the strengthening of material accountability and physical protection of nuclear materials;
- effective safeguarding of the civilian nuclear fuel cycle to assure that it remains an unattractive route for acquiring nuclear weapons;
- fuel cycle approaches that involve the separation and control of plutonium in the fuel cycle;

- research and development of recycle options to ensure a secure and sustainable energy future with reduced proliferation risk;
- a continued exploration and development of technologies that will further enhance the proliferation resistance of nuclear power systems;
- committed investment policies for developing technologies to monitor and to safeguard nuclear materials, and
- the implementation of measures that secure weapons-grade plutonium and high-enriched uranium (HEU) and transform them into more proliferation-resistant forms.

A strong nuclear industry and supporting infrastructure are essential for all countries to work together in meeting the proliferation challenges of today and tomorrow.

It is the position of INSC to support policies that definitively endorse peaceful applications of nuclear technology.

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Currently, the following Nuclear Societies are members of INSC (International Nuclear Societies Council): American Nuclear Society (ANS); Asociación Argentina de Tecnología Nuclear (AATN); Associação Brasileira de Energia Nuclear (ABEN); Atomic Energy Society of Japan (AESJ); Australian Nuclear Association (ANA); Canadian Nuclear Society (CNS); Egyptian Society of Nuclear Science and Applications (ESNSA); European Nuclear Society (ENS) - Austrian Nuclear Society; Belgian Nuclear Society; Bulgarian Nuclear Society; Croatian Nuclear Society; Czech Nuclear Society; Finnish Nuclear Society; French Nuclear Energy Society; German Nuclear Society; Hungarian Nuclear Society; Israel Nuclear Society; Italian Nuclear Association; Lithuanian Nuclear Energy Association; Netherlands Nuclear Society; The Nuclear Institute; Polish Nuclear Society; Romanian Nuclear Energy Association; Nuclear Society of Russia; Nuclear Society of Serbia; Nuclear Society of Slovenia; Slovak Nuclear Society; Spanish Nuclear Society; Swedish Nuclear Society; Swiss Nuclear Society; Indian Nuclear Society (InNS)*; Israel Nuclear Society (IsNS); Korean Nuclear Society (KNS); Latin American Section (LAS); Nuclear Energy Society Taipei (NEST); Pakistan Nuclear Society (PNS)*; Sociedad Nuclear Mexicana (SNM); and Nuclear Society of Thailand (NST).

*InNS and PNS abstained

** Revisions only editorial