

Meeting Abstracts

(presented in alphabetical order)

Nuclear Non-Proliferation in the Middle East and the Establishment of Middle East Nuclear Weapons Free Zone

By Adel Mohamed Ahmed Ali

Egyptian Council for Foreign Affairs

The Middle East has witnessed regional and international attention to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and other forms of weapon of mass destruction. Despite this attention, all initiatives and endeavors aiming to create a Middle East free from WMD met failure. Tremendous efforts were exerted by the Arab side (on the political and diplomatic levels) starting from 1974 attempting to create a Nuclear Weapon Free zone in the Middle East. In 1990, the concept was developed and expanded to create a zone free from weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East. Moving toward the future requires a sustained mechanism and an active follow up process to implement UN resolutions. This paper aims to analyze the concept of nuclear non-proliferation and its relationship to the establishment of a Nuclear Weapon Free zone in the Middle East, the paper studies how both concepts would promote each other in the context of the Middle East. The existence of an Israeli nuclear arsenal promotes the movement towards an arms race, major powers are not keen to terminate such stimulus but works on addressing its political and military implications. The region requires profound dynamics to hold an international meeting under the United Nations umbrella in 2012. The creation of a Middle East Nuclear Weapons Free Zone will achieve security and stability in our region, it will eliminate tensions, mistrust and lead countries of the region to invest its efforts towards overall development.

The False Promise of Missile Defense

By Yousaf Butt

Harvard University

The new U.S. Nuclear Posture Review asserts that missile defense can compensate for the deterrent capability that will supposedly be lost due to reductions in the U.S. nuclear stockpile. This, however, is a dangerous and destabilizing strategy. Missile defense, as envisioned, is technically unsound, and it encourages the proliferation of both nuclear and conventional weaponry since enemy states will work to counteract the perceived defenses, no matter how unsound they may be. More sensible methods of fielding a missile defense may exist but, if successful, would only change the enemy state's delivery method, not its nuclear capability. In the final measure, any enemy state can affect minimum deterrence, with or without missile defenses, since no defense can ever be perfect.

NATO's Non-Proliferation Policies and Activities

By J. Bylica

NATO

Today NATO faces a whole range of complex challenges and threats to its security, much different from the threat faced by Allies when the Alliance was formed. In particular, the spread of WMD and their means of delivery and the possibility that terrorists will acquire them are the principal threats facing the Alliance over the next 10-15 years. Non-adherence to international

arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation commitments, and programmes to develop WMD and their means of delivery, can undermine global norms and pose a threat to Alliance security. Nuclear weapons and radiological and chemical agents that remain in the world could be vulnerable to exploitation if not properly secured. Rapid advances in biological science and technology continue to increase the bio-terrorism threat and there are indications that terrorists intend to acquire chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) materials for malicious purposes. Recognising the difficulties associated with defending against these threats - especially those that derive from non-State actors - the Alliance is taking a pragmatic and practical approach to address them. NATO seeks to prevent their proliferation through an active political agenda of arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation; as well as by developing and harmonising defence capabilities in support of non-proliferation objectives. An active policy of arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation has been an inseparable element of NATO's contribution to security and stability since the Harmel Report of 1967. This policy will be continued. Allies emphasise the importance of the implementation of and compliance with the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BWC), as well as relevant United Nations Security Council Resolutions such as UNSCR 1540. A balanced mix of forces, response capabilities and strengthened defences is needed in order to deter and defend against the use of weapons of mass destruction. NATO will enhance international outreach to foster related partner capabilities and enhance the global response to the proliferation of WMD.

The EU as an Actor in the Iranian Nuclear Issue – Helping to Build Trust?

By Tytti Erästö

University of Tampere

Three EU member states – the UK, France, and Germany – have played a central role in the Iranian nuclear issue since 2003, first as part of the so-called 'EU3' and then the 'P5+1' group. The paper stress that the EU's contribution cannot be understood without consideration of America's hard-line approach regarding both its recent non-proliferation policies and its historical enmity with the Iranian regime. Indeed, transatlantic cooperation on this matter, particularly at the beginning of the crisis, was often seen in terms of the 'good and the bad cop' approach. This changed after 2005, as the negotiations between the EU3 and Iran reached a dead end and European positions moved closer to the US. At the same time, the basis was laid for bringing the Iranian case to the UN Security Council. As permanent members of the Council, the UK and France – along with Russia and China – subsequently gave their support for several rounds of sanctions which were imposed on Iran since 2006. This historic international unity has been praised as indication of successful non-proliferation diplomacy, even though it has not been able to bring about the desired change in Iran's policies. The paper also looks more closely at what underlies this unity and whether there are still significant differences underlying it. The research is limited to the transatlantic dimension, leaving out Russia and China and focusing on the European perception of Iran and the nuclear issue. More specifically, comparing British, and French (and possibly also German) views on Iran and the nuclear issue with the American ones (in the period from 2006—2009). The key question to be addressed here is To what extent can the European, apparently legal, approach to the Iranian nuclear issue be distinguished from the more openly political US approach, and whether the transatlantic unity on this matter really contributes to effective non-proliferation diplomacy?

A Middle East Free of Weapons of Mass Destruction: How to Achieve It?

By Mr. Marc Finaud

Special Advisor to the Director, Geneva Centre for Security Policy

Because of protracted conflicts and the availability of resources, the Middle East is one of the most heavily armed regions of the world. Efforts of the international community to curb the proliferation of weapons therein have only been partially successful. Although there is consensus on the aim of establishing a zone free of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) in the Middle East, opposing approaches have prevented progress towards it. The main obstacles are the linkages with the regional peace process and between WMD and conventional armaments. The only realistic solution lies in incremental, parallel moves in all those areas in order to build confidence and increase mutual security. The 2012 conference to be held as a result of the 2010 Non-proliferation Treaty Review Conference offers an opportunity to make significant advances.

UNSCR 1540 as a Tool for Bridging the Security/Development Divide

By Brian D. Finlay

Stimson Center

Considered widely to be the cradle of civilization itself, the Middle East not only boasts the origin of many major religions, it is a part of the world rich in history, culture, and natural resources. Regrettably, the region is also one afflicted with the internecine discord that all too often accompanies those physical and social attributes. In this report, we propose an innovative, “whole-of-society” approach to bridging the security/development divide in the Middle East that would leverage donor investments in both security assistance and development assistance, so as to ensure recipient state buy-in and an enduring return on investment. UN Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) is one tool that could be used to this end.

The Future of Tactical Nuclear Weapons in Europe: The Case of Italy

By Paolo Foradori

University of Trento

The role of American tactical nuclear weapons in Europe - and on whether they can be further reduced or completely removed from the continent – is a subject of lively debate. The paper analyses Italy’s position on this subject using official documents and in-depth interviews with some of the key-players involved in the decision-making process. The analysis evaluates the role of these weapons both in terms of their military and political-symbolic value, arguing that Italy maintains an ambivalent position in its endeavour to reach a difficult compromise between genuine disarmament commitments and the Alliance’s obligations. While Italy is ready to divest itself of weapons which it regards as largely obsolete, it also appears willing to postpone or slow down their complete removal for the sake of fulfilling the principles of solidarity and the indivisibility of common security.

U.S.-India Nuclear Deal: Implications for the Non-proliferation Regime

By Subrata Ghoshroy

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

The U.S.-India civilian nuclear cooperation agreement, otherwise known as the “nuclear deal,” which was ratified by the U.S. Congress in October 2008, was a turning point in the evolving strategic relationship between the two nations. It allowed India, which is a non-signatory of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty, to be free of the U.S.-led international sanctions that were first imposed on it after it conducted a so-called “peaceful nuclear explosion” in 1974 and further tightened after the explicit weapons tests in 1998. The unprecedented deal between a NPT nuclear weapon-state and a non-signatory state in possession of nuclear weapons was a major shock to the international non-proliferation regime. Its ramifications can only be far reaching and are only beginning to unfold. This paper will examine the process by which the deal was accomplished; the major drivers behind it; the stated and real objectives, and its major implications for the non-proliferation regime.

UN Resolution 1540 and the Challenges Facing its Implementation

By Haidy Ghoneim

Egyptian Council for Foreign Affairs

Assessing the goal of zero weapons-free world requires tremendous efforts and enough courage to determine the missing and the necessary steps in non-proliferation and disarmament regimes. In this study, we provide a detailed analysis of the UN Resolution 1540, and the challenges facing its implementation. The examination is based on States’ reports submitted to the 1540 Commission. We start with the importance of 1540 through the major significant events that led to the adoption of this Resolution, dealing with two related topics: the advantage and the effectiveness of Resolution 1540 on WMD proliferation and its impact on Export Controls that enhance and consolidates international cooperation in dealing with nuclear proliferation and nuclear terrorism challenges. Then examine the gap between the Resolution requirements and those achievable results by highlighting different assumptions. Based on the analysis, we provide the expected performance of States’ Reports and their evolution to the future, giving potential recommendations and open question to be taken into consideration for the next extending Commission in order to identify a strategy to recognize the future of UNSC 1540. In addition, we discuss in separate study two significant questions to identify some of the keys that may be potential for further improvement for the implementation of the Resolution: a) How UN Security Council Resolution 1540 may assist Egypt and the wider region in meeting regional needs? B) What are the innovative options to bridge the divide between nonproliferation obligations and regional development of civilian nuclear power?

Implementing the Action Plan of the NPT RevCon 2010

By Peter Gottwald

German Federal Government Office for Arms Control and Disarmament

German Federal Government Office for Arms Control and Disarmament

The 2010 NPT Review Conference concluded successfully with the adoption of a comprehensive action plan. The presented paper aims to describe the significance of this action plan with regard to the different pillars of the treaty and present possible ways and initiatives for ensuring follow-up to its recommendations and commitments.

The Potential for Near-Term Confidence-Building Measures and Cooperative Actions for an Eventual Middle East NWFZ, Promoting the 2012 Conference

Experience with Health, Human Security, and Conflict Management

By Paula Gutlove

Institute for Resource and Security Studies (IRSS)

Paula Gutlove describes the experience with specific confidence-building measures and cooperative actions that could support progress toward a Middle East NWFZ. Focusing on measures related to health, human security and conflict management, the paper discusses the April 2002 Cairo Consultation on Health and Human Security, which she helped to organize through the WHO's Geneva HQ and Eastern Mediterranean Regional Office, and the potential cooperative actions the consultation identified. Second, Paula describes how communication and cooperation by health professionals in the United States, the Soviet Union, and elsewhere contributed to the end of the Cold War. Third, the research highlights how cooperation by health professionals across conflict lines has contributed to conflict mitigation in the Balkans, Caucasus, and elsewhere. Fourth, reference is made towards successful cooperation by non-governmental organizations and the official structures of the OSCE to promote conflict management in Europe.

Reconciling the Nuclear Renaissance with Disarmament

By Kelsey Hartigan

National Security Network.

In 2007, a new disarmament movement sprouted among US national security leaders and revived a goal as old as the Bomb itself: a world without nuclear weapons. It has since seen the election to the American presidency of one of its most vocal supporters, and has won converts among leaders in other nuclear-weapon states. Simultaneously, governments the world over are considering major investments in nuclear energy as a carbon-free and independent source of energy. These two nuclear trends have, in recent years, become the subject of academic and political debate, but few practical suggestions have been developed to address the reconciliation of the technical and political tensions inherent in both. Pursuing one path without regard for the other will halt disarmament efforts and harm the expansion of nuclear energy if it continues to be seen as the foundation of a nuclear weapons program. With foresight, planning, and creativity, however, they can be mutually reinforcing processes. The multi-lateralization of reactor fuel services and an interlinking of progressive phases between the two processes during the transition are the key elements of such a reconciliation.

Regional and international steps towards global nuclear abolition

By Rebecca Johnson

Acronym Institute for Disarmament Diplomacy

The 2010 NPT Review Conference adopted a final document that contained commitments to pursue “unilateral, bilateral, regional and multilateral” disarmament measures. Consensus was given to action plans for taking forward the objective of making the Middle East free of nuclear and all weapons of mass destruction and also to “establish the necessary framework to achieve and maintain a world without nuclear weapons”. The paper will consider ways and means by which civil society and governments can develop mutually reinforcing strategies to implement the regional and international commitments to fulfil the NPT’s fundamental purpose and abolish nuclear weapons.

Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy in the era of Nuclear Renaissance: A South Korean Perspective

By Bong-Geun Jun

Korean Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security (IFANS)

Nuclear energy has already played a key role in supplying a reliable and economical energy. Currently 29 countries operate 441 nuclear power plants that supply 14 % of world electricity production, or 5.7% of total primary energy consumption. Globally, nuclear energy is expanding fast. According to an IAEA statistics, the number of nuclear power plants under construction increased from 33 in 2007 to 66 in August 2010. South Korea alone has a plan to complete 20 more nuclear power plants until 2030, in addition to the current 20 plants. China, operating 10 nuclear power plants, is now constructing 24 more with an even more ambitious nuclear energy plan for this century. In order to utilize a new wave of global nuclear renaissance for the benefits of economic welfare and environment for all mankind on the globe, we need to strengthen nuclear nonproliferation and security infrastructure, both international and domestic. Without sound nuclear nonproliferation and security infrastructure, nuclear renaissance will be a house of cards that cannot sustain itself.

Observing the NAM-West Engagement at the 2010 Review Conference: Disarmament and Middle East Resolution

By Gaukhar Mukhatzhanova

CNS

Since its creation in 1961, the Non-Aligned Movement has championed the cause of nuclear disarmament. While the details may vary, through the decades, the main thrust of NAM demands and positions on nuclear testing, arms race and disarmament remained consistent, and the Movement continues to call for a nuclear weapons free world. With 116 members party to the NPT, NAM is known as a formidable force in the context of NPT review process, capable of “making or breaking” any kind of agreement at the review conferences. Some of the key NAM members and observers were instrumental to indefinitely extending the NPT in 1995 and achieving an agreement in 2000. However, the first decade of the 21st century saw a global decline in multilateralism, stagnation in nuclear disarmament and arms control, and a growing

divide between the Movement and the West. This “decade of estrangement” led to hardening, and at times radicalization, of positions on disarmament and nonproliferation, while issues outside of nuclear realm (such as economics and conventional arms) took a more central stage for many among the Movement. The recent change in the US approach and international environment more broadly thus presented not only an opportunity for progress but also a challenge for NAM and the West to re-engage effectively. While nuclear disarmament remains the central cause, one may question the effectiveness of the Movement’s methods in advancing it and whether a revision of strategy may be needed. Observations from the 2010 NPT Review Conference shed a light on the Movement’s readiness and ability to lead on the issue of nuclear disarmament, taking into consideration NAM positions stipulated in the working papers and on the conference floor, the deliberations on the action plan, and agreement on the final outcome. To better evaluate the strategy, a comparison is being made between NAM action and engagement on disarmament on the one hand, and the smaller group’s engagement to achieve an actionable outcome on the implementation of the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East.

Project on the WMD Free Zone in Middle East, Promoting the 2012 Conference

By Anne Penketh

British American Security Information Council (BASIC)

The best opportunity in decades for progress towards a WMD-free zone in the Middle East has arisen following the decision by states parties to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty earlier this year to convene a conference on establishing the zone in 2012. A process has been set in motion which should lead to Israel and Iran sitting at the same negotiating table with other states from the region to discuss mutual security issues. However many hurdles need to be overcome before this can happen because of different threat perceptions and security interests. From a technical perspective, so far there is no agreement on which states would take part, and we are awaiting decisions on the venue of the proposed conference and the nomination of a facilitator. Anne Penketh argues that there is no time to lose. Civil society has a role to play and should be reaching out to the governments in the region and to depositary states of the NPT to promote the conference in concrete ways. There is also a need to build support for the WMD-free zone among publics in the region, particularly within Israel whose nuclear arsenal remains officially unacknowledged. She looks at the challenges ahead and incremental steps that could be taken before 2012 that would build confidence among states which do not have diplomatic relations.

Why Ukraine decided to get rid of its highly-enriched uranium on the eve of the Washington Nuclear Security Summit.

By Volodymyr Riabtsevn

Ukraine National Security and Defense Council

The complex of issues related to further utilization and management with the highly enriched uranium materials was considered at the meeting of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine on December 22, 2003 (i.e. five months before the Global Threat Reduction Initiative was announced). Following the Council’s decision the “State Program of fundamental and applied researches on use of nuclear materials and technologies in sphere of the development of economics on 2004 – 2010 years” was started. For various reasons the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine had twice returned to consideration of the problems connected with

the highly enriched uranium materials in the year of 2005 and 2007. The adopted decisions were based on provision that such materials should be retained in the territory of Ukraine. In March of 2010 the final report on fulfillment of the State Program was submitted by the National Academy of Science of Ukraine. On the base of its results the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine adopted decision at the meeting have held on April 9, 2010, which was announced in Washington at the Nuclear Security Summit on April 12, 2010.

Global Threat Reduction ... An Overview

By Phil Robinson

US Department of Energy, Office of Global Threat Reduction

The presentation provides a summary on the US Department of Energy's Office of Global Threat Reduction, its origins, mission and current security work in the Africa/Middle East Region and possible areas of future collaboration. The Global Threat Reduction Initiative (GTRI) is to reduce and protect vulnerable nuclear and radiological materials located at civilian sites worldwide. GTRI helps the Department of Energy achieve its Nuclear Security Goal to prevent the acquisition of nuclear and radiological materials for use in weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and other acts of terrorism.

Challenges towards a zero nuclear world

By Ayman Salama

Cairo University & Egyptian Council for Foreign Affairs

There has been a decade since the nuclear weapon states made their unequivocal understanding to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament. Yet, till this moment not a single nuclear weapon has been destroyed pursuant to a treaty commitment. There are several challenges and impediments that hinder the international community efforts to achieve the exalted ambition of having a zero nuclear world. The claim of nuclear deterrence has been persistently resorted to and adopted by the nuclear weapons states as an alleged means to protect its survival and to deter other states from using other weapons for mass destruction. Furthermore, the privileged status of the non state parties to the NPT results only in the impediment of achieving the goal of the zero nuclear world.

Nuclear Free Middle East

By Mohamed Salama

National Center for Nuclear Safety & Radiation Control

The whole world including the Middle East has come to an energy cross roads, defined by the looming threat of climate change, political tensions over the control of oil reserves and the growing spectre of nuclear weapon proliferation. Choices need to be made today that will affect the lives of everyone many decades into the future. A growing band of governments and politicians are talking about a nuclear renaissance using nuclear power to reduce the emissions of green house gasses, or using it to secure alternative energy sources to oil. We are being asked to accept the certain danger of nuclear technology, its legacy of long lived deadly radioactive wastes, the ever present threat of catastrophic nuclear accidents, routine transports of dangerous radioactive materials and a poor economic track record as a way of avoiding either climate

change or future resource wars. We are being asked to believe that nuclear power can be peaceful and the threat of nuclear weapons proliferation can be controlled. A Faustian bargain which we must reject. There is another way, we can phase out fossil fuels and adopt a new energy system based on benign renewable energy sources, without the need to rely on nuclear power. In fact, exploiting the potential of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies such as solar power would massively decrease energy demand while not impacting economic development. This would allow renewables to contribute some 50% of global primary energy including the Middle East production by 2050. All of the above factors are being played out in the Middle East, a region that is no stranger to danger. For generations, it has faced the imminent threat of armed conflict. Now it faces a new threat as regional developments make tensions worse—as the region speeds into a race over going nuclear. The irony is that the technology at the core of the 20th century’s arms race now finds itself as the new symbol of power in the Middle East. While controlling and reducing nuclear technology ended the Cold War, nuclear know-how in the Middle East is too often now being viewed as a way to guarantee every nation’s “security” – a region wide adoption of Mutually Assured Destruction or MAD. The deadly legacy of nuclear technology the rest of the world came to fear now threatens new generations in the part of the world that should fear it the most. Today the Middle East is on the precipice of nuclear proliferation, real and ‘virtual’. After decades of an uneasy compromise dominated by Israel’s ‘policy of ambiguity’, it has now been thrown into stark relief by Iran’s civil nuclear programme. Whether Iran’s goal is peaceful or not, the fear and suspicion that nuclear technology brings now threatens to spark an arms race that no one can win. Egypt, The Gulf Cooperation Council, Tunisia, and Yemen, have all declared that studies are underway, moving inexorably down a nuclear road. For power, granted, there’s nothing peaceful in anything nuclear. And with each new study and each new nuclear step, mistrust is sharpened and suspicion grows in a region already prone to distrust. The Middle East’s massive oil reserves are both a blessing and curse. But it also enjoys bountiful natural, renewable and peaceful energy resources, intense enough to provide power for all of its people. By using the bounty of nature’s winds and the sun, countries in the Middle East can meet their energy needs without courting nuclear oblivion. The option exists to create a sustainable future, without the certainty of a deadly legacy of radioactive waste—or the possibility of nuclear weapons proliferation. Instead of threatening the safety of all with more nuclear power, the option is available to increase security of all by using energy already on hand. A brighter future for the Middle East is possible. Negotiating a Nuclear Free Middle East, which rejects all nuclear technology, region-wide, is how to get there.

Regional/Sub-Regional Organizations and Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1540

By Lawrence Scheinman

James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies, Monterey Institute of International Studies

United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) is one in a series of measures taken to address threats to the political and social order deriving from access to, or use of, weapons of mass destruction, related materials, and means of delivery. It is distinct from existing treaty-based nonproliferation/arms control regimes (NPT, CWC, BTWC) that govern the behavior of states party to those treaties in several respects: it covers all weapons of mass destruction, and it reaches beyond the state and focuses explicitly on the risk that non-state actors, in particular terrorist organizations bent on undermining, and in some cases supplanting, civil society might “acquire, develop, traffic in or use nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery.” And it goes beyond existing anti-terrorism conventions that collectively impose similar though less comprehensive obligations on convention parties in that, being adopted under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the resolution is binding on all member states of the United Nations.

Specifically, 1540 requires that all states “refrain from providing any form of support to non-state actors that attempt to develop, acquire, manufacture, possess, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery”; and, consistent with national procedures, to “adopt and enforce appropriate effective laws” to foreclose the possibility of any non-state actor taking any of the above mentioned steps. Coverage extends, among other things, to accounting and security of items listed in the resolution, export and transshipment controls, border controls, (including illicit trafficking) and physical protection.

Comments for the Multinational Fuel Cycle Panel

By Lawrence Scheinman

Monterey institute of international studies; James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies

No matter how attractive an assurance system may be not all states may choose to forego national fuel cycle development. By the same token the fact that some states may choose to pursue an independent fuel cycle capability is not a reason to discount a system of assurance of supply. Universal endorsement and support is a goal to strive for; absence of universality is not a reason not to continue to pursue the objective of limiting fuel cycle activity around the world. Decision to go forward with a national program, even if it is not economical in terms of the alternatives does not necessarily mean a state is seeking to position itself to acquire nuclear weapons quickly if a political decision to do so is made although that objective can not a priori be discounted.. Reasons to pursue mastery of the fuel cycle include:)a) convictions about the necessity of energy security also may be in play)avoiding being leveraged by suppliers to support the latters’ political agenda being a case in point as happened during the oil crisis in the early 70s); (b) determination of a nuclear bureaucracy to demonstrate having the same capabilities as other states)a matter of pride especially among former colonial states;)c) a drive for energy independence)even if not entirely rational); or,)d) as noted contingency planning against the possibility of a decision to acquire nuclear weapons.

African Assessment of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

By Noel Stott

South Africa Institute for Security Studies

On 28 May, 190 States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) adopted a final document at its 8th Review Conference (RevCon) held at the United Nations (UN) Headquarters in New York from 3 – 28 May 2010. The document consists of a 64-step action plan and the conference president’s interpretation of States Parties review of each article of the NPT. It may take some time for arms control and disarmament policy analysts to digest the Final Document and to decide whether it truly presents an important step in ridding the world, once and for all, of nuclear weapons. This paper makes an initial attempt from an African perspective. It is important that an African perspective be presented given the July 2009 entry-into-force of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone)Treaty of Pelindaba), which has many common features with the NPT and has created the world’s largest nuclear-weapon-free zone. The fact that African States make up almost a third of all NPT States Parties is also significant. Although the RevCon did produce a final document, many compromises were made, especially by African States and by members of the Non-Aligned Movement. In the final analysis, the Review Conference will be considered a success if, and only if, States fully implement their commitments.

Multilateralisation of the Nuclear Fuel Cycle: Increasing Transparency and Sustainable Security

By Ronald Sturm

Austrian Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs

Article IV of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) establishes the “inalienable right” of all the Parties to the Treaty to “...use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination and in conformity with Articles I and II of this Treaty”. In exercise of this right, several States have opted to include nuclear power in their energy mix. After decades of decline, experts predict that overall global nuclear power capacity might increase in the coming years. Because of its inherent dangers, nuclear technology continues to represent the potentially most destructive threat to global security. Every expansion in the use of nuclear power leads to the spread of fuel cycle services, thus increasing the risk of misuse for non-peaceful purposes, whether by States or non-State actors. The anticipated rise in demand for fuel cycle services, as well as the associated risks of weapon proliferation, nuclear terrorism, illicit trafficking, and accidents involving radioactive materials requires new frameworks for reducing the threat of misuse – or careless use - of nuclear energy. As we strive for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, and as this goal begins to see reflection in the official policies of nuclear-weapon States, the need for a long-term vision to address nonproliferation concerns gains increasing urgency. Given the mutually reinforcing nature of disarmament and non-proliferation efforts, it is vital to ensure that any progress towards disarmament of nuclear weapons is not hindered in any way by concerns over non-proliferation. Legitimate concerns of States which rely on nuclear energy regarding the supply of fuel for their reactors need to be addressed, as well as concerns regarding misuse and proliferation. In today’s world, international challenges can only be solved by close cooperation and inclusive, transparent and verifiable multilateral systems. The crisis of confidence and mutual mistrust on nuclear issues requires a bold new approach to the nuclear fuel cycle.

The Potential for Near-Term Confidence-Building Measures and Cooperative Actions for an Eventual Middle East NWFZ, Promoting the 2012 Conference Lessons from Europe, and Current Opportunities

By Gordon Thompson

Institute for Resource and Security Studies (IRSS)

The paper proposes a near-term role for confidence-building measures and cooperative actions in the context of an eventual Middle East NWFZ. Gordon Thompson presentation has four parts. First, a review of the experience of unwinding the NATO-Warsaw Pact confrontation in Europe, reducing nuclear arsenals, and ending the Cold war, with special attention to the CSCE process, the Helsinki Final Act of 1975, and the OSCE. Second, assessing the relevance of this European experience to the Middle East situation. Third, outlining the types of confidence-building measures and cooperative actions that could be applicable in the Middle East, in fields including environment, culture, natural resources, energy, and the various dimensions of human security. Fourth, proposing a conceptual framework and process for developing and implementing appropriate measures in the Middle East.

New Directions in the American National Conversation about Iran's Nuclear Development

By John H. Weiss

Team Iran, Cornell University

Concentrating upon the most influential political forums, those most likely to produce ideas that enter the cognitive space of Obama Administration policymakers, Team Iran tracked the four most important elements in the national conversation.

1. Administration spokesmen claimed that all three levels of sanctions against Iran were having the desired effect. With few exceptions in calendar year 2010 no important elite discussion forum took place in which these claims were challenged. Citing high-level sources in the American and Israeli administrations, however, Jeffrey Goldberg's Atlantic article claimed that the Israeli Government had reached a "point of no return" and would attack Iran within a year, thus implying that even a sanctions policy would not prevent military action.

2. Largely absent from the public discussion of Iran policy in elite circles until early 2010, the possibility that a nuclear-armed Iran could be contained by a policy of deterrence found proponents and critics in a discussion that clarified key assumptions of policy advisors.

3. Stephen Kinzer's *Reset: Iran, Turkey, and America's Future* which argues for a Turkish-Iranian-American alliance to stabilize the Middle East along democratic lines has met a favorable initial response but has not yet begun the "shopping around" process [See Team Iran's earlier paper delivered to the June 2009 Amman conference]. 4. The SILEX process, a potential game-changer, has not yet been examined in any important forum with regard to its implications for Iran policy or for nuclear non-proliferation generally.

Ibrahem Mahde Abd (Iraq) has been serving as an expert in the Iraqi ministerial board since 2007. He had also worked as a biologist in the environmental office at the Iraqi Ministry of Health in 2003 and as head of aquatic branch of the biodiversity department at the Ministry of Environment in 2004; he established and headed the Marsh Department at the same Ministry in 2005. Abd has a bachelor degree in biology and a master's degree in fisheries. He has successfully completed many training courses in environmental site assessment, protected area management, fish survey and aquaculture course. He contributed to many projects and reports including the UNEP report «ESA in Iraq» 2004. He was in charge of the UNEP project to monitoring the water quality, as well as being a team leader in assessing oil tanker accidents in Khour Alzubir canal in Basra. Abd has many published papers in his specialization.

Sadek Aly Abdelaal (Egypt) born in the Netherlands. He is the Secretary General of the Egyptian Pugwash. Dr. Abdelaal is also the Dean's Advisor of the Cairo University's Medical School and a pediatrician at Cairo University Children Hospital He is Founder and Chairman of the PEACEDIATRICS (Pediatrics for Peace) and member of the Central Health Committee at the Ruling National Political Party.

Samiha Aboul Fetouh (Egypt) has been a consultant to the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood. She sits on several committees dealing with early childhood education, raising social awareness on childhood and motherhood issues, sexual abuse to children. She is also actively engaged in advising the Council on its general development strategies and priorities. Additionally, she worked as a researcher at the Ahrum Center for Strategic Studies from 1970-74. From 1960-1970, she was the assistant manager of the Egyptian Tourism office in New York. While traveling abroad and in Egypt Mrs. Aboul-Fetouh has been an active member of numerous diplomatic and cultural societies and associations. These have included the Islamic Cultural Society in New York, the Integrated Care Society in Egypt, Chaired by the First Lady, the African Women's Committee and the Council on Foreign Relations and several other NGOs involved in the development of Egypt. Mrs. Aboul-Fetouh holds a Masters in Information and Library Science from St. Johns University in New York 1979, and a Bachelor of Arts in English literature from Cairo University in 1963.

Adel Abbas Adawy (Egypt) completed his studies at the Faculty of Law (Cairo University). He worked at the Australian National University pursuing a thesis on Peace-keeping Operations. Al-Adawy was the head of Egyptian missions to Myanmar, New Zealand, Gabon, Zurich, Switzerland, and Sudan. He was adviser to the Prime Minister of Egypt, adviser to the Head of Foreign Relations Committee of the Peoples Assembly and served with late president Sadat 1971-1973.

Abdul-Wali Ajlouni (Jordan) is the chair of the Applied Physics Department at Tafila Technical University (TTU), Jordan. Prior to this post, he served as an Associate Dean of the Faculty of Science, and as an assistant Professor. Before joining TTU, Dr. Ajlouni was a researcher on radiation safety for the Ministry of Energy. He has received training on radiation protection and radiological emergency preparedness in Jordan, Turkey, the United States, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Iran, and Syria. In addition, he has attended numerous conferences on nuclear energy around the world. Dr. Ajlouni has published extensively on the subject, with titles such as: "Mathematical Model Participants Biographies 56 For Dispersion Of Nuclear Pollutants In Jordan Atmosphere," and "Quantization of Brownian Motion." Dr. Ajlouni received a SCOPUS Scientific Research Award in 2009. He holds an M.S. in Physics from Yarmouk University, Jordan, an M.S. in Nuclear Physics from Mustansyria University, Iraq, and a Ph.D. in Mathematical/Radiation Physics from the University of Jordan.

Abdul Rahman Ibrahim Ahmed Al Ali (UAE) is the head of the investigation section at the Abu Dhabi based Critical National Infrastructure Authority.

Hamad Bin Suliman Ben Hamad Al Bartamani (Oman) has a master's degree in military science. He is currently a Lieutenant Colonel at the Sultan of Oman's Armed Forces serving in the unit of preventing weapons of mass destruction. Prior to that, Lt. Col. Al-Bartamani had served in many units. During the period 1986-1988, Lt.Col. Al-Bartamani served as a junior officer at the engineering division. From 1988-1989 he served as a platoon leader in the engineering division. He was promoted to become a lieutenant colonel in the unit of preventing of weapons of mass destruction in 2007. Lt. Col.. Al-Bartamani also went through many courses, starting from candidate officers course in 1986 to advanced engineering course in 1994, as well as many specialized trainings.

Mastour Al Harithi (Saudi Arabia) is the head of Special Emergency Forces in Saudi Arabia. Special Emergency Forces are responsible for the protection of property, assets and human lives. The forces mandate role includes engaging in the likely event of any hazardous materials incidents. Mr. Harithi involvement include the planning of strategies as well as command and control. He went through a series of high level courses and specialized trainings (including the Golden Level of the UK).

Adel Mohamed Ahmed Ali (Egypt) holds a Master degree in Political Science of Cairo University (1995), a Ph.D. degree in Political Science of Cairo University (2000). Currently he is a lecturer in International Law, Nuclear Law and Nuclear Regulations Dept., National Center for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Control, Egyptian Atomic Energy Authority. He was a fellow of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in 2009, attached to the Office of Legal Affairs, Nuclear and Treaty Law Section. His research interests include the establishment of a nuclear weapons free zone in the Middle East, NPT review, peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Dr. Adel Ali is an active participant in international workshops and forums.

Imad Mohamad Ali (Sudan) is a currently serving diplomat with a military background.

Anas Al Tayeb Al Jilani (Sudan) is an Ambassador at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Khartoum. Ambassador Al Jilani is currently heading the Department of International Organizations at the Sudanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

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Ammar Hussein Mohammad Al Khafagi (Iraq) has a master degree in physical science. He worked as a university lecturer at the Department of Physics (Kufa University), lectured at the Physics Department (Al Nahrain University) in 2007 and a lecturer at the Turath College. Al-Khafagi has practical experience in the field of radiation protection, analysis of radioactive elements (especially monitoring and analytical radiological devices). Al-Khafagi attained good experience through the participation in many courses organized by the Ministry Of Environment, Ministry of Science & Technology. He worked with Iraqi researchers on developing «Solid State Nuclear Track Detection» (SSNTD). Academically, Al-Khafagi worked with Iraqi universities on optical and ionized research.

Ahmad Mohammed Al Marur (UAE) is a Colonel at the Critical National Infrastructure Authority in Abu Dhabi and the Director of Security Department.

Mohammad bin Taleb bin Rashed Al Moamary (Oman) is a Major in the Unit of Engineering of the Sultan of Oman Armed Forces. Major Al-Moamary had successfully completed courses covering landmines and major field weapons. He underwent a first level command and staff course and a crisis and disaster management specialized course in 2006. Major Al-Moamary completed extensive courses and specialized trainings including experience in negotiation skills.

Fayhan Al Osaimi (Saudi Arabia) is affiliated to the Ministry of Interior in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Mohammad Khalaf Awad Al Raqqad (Jordan) currently serving as the Jordanian Military Attaché in Egypt. He is a Brigadier General who has a master degree on political science. He has successfully completed many courses on the law of armed conflict, command and staff, the law of war and many others. He was responsible for many divisions including the Directorate for Education and Military Culture, the Directorate of Moral Guidance. Brigadier-General Al-Raqqad obtained many medals including the Silver Jubilee, badge of Administrative and Technical Efficiency, badge of Long Faithful Service, military merit second degree and the badge of Efficient Leadership.

Abdullah Ali Al Suwaidi (UAE) has a B.S. in Military Sciences from Zayed II Army College (UAE), B.S. in Decision Sciences from George Mason University in Virginia-U.S with honors, and M.S. in HRM from Abu Dhabi University (UAE). Al-Suwaidi assumed many positions, he worked in the United Arab Emirates federal government since 1985. He is currently the Director of Strategic Studies Department since 2009. His work focuses on managing programs related to political, military and security issues that are of great concern and importance to the region. Al-Suwaidi had also worked as a Director of Human Resources Department, Sep 2002 – Sep 2008.

Imad Altaf (Saudi Arabia) is the President of the Security Scientific Committee to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction, affiliated to the Ministry of Interior in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Bader Al Taleb (Saudi Arabia) is a member of the Ministry of Interior in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Abdul Rahman Al Thaqafi (Saudi Arabia) is affiliated to the Ministry of Interior in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Yehia Ben Salem Ben Saeed Al Sudairy (Oman) is a Major at the Royal Air Force of Oman. He is the department officer of the prevention of mass destruction unit. He served in many

positions before reaching this position in 2010, including, chemical warfare officer at Seeb from 2003-2004. During the period 2007-2008, Major Al-Sudairy was seconded to the Cornwall Academy in United Kingdom. Major Al-Sudairy engaged in many specialized courses, in 2003 he successfully completed a Chemical warfare Officer course in addition to numerous military type exercises and course.

Dr. Ahmed Salem Saleh Al-Wahishi (Yemen) is an Ambassador (Ret.) who has taken several initiatives to strengthen the ties between North Africa, West Asia, South Asia and globally by organizing several events with various associations. At the national level, he is the Executive Secretary of Yemeni International Affairs' Center (YIAC), he has organized, participated and carried various activities including research work on Peace and Disarmament, Weapons of Mass Destruction Free Zone (WMDFZ) in the Middle East as well as political, economic & social fields and issues of global problems. Dr. Ahmed Salem Saleh Al-Wahishi is serving as Chief Representative of the League of Arab States Mission, New Delhi, since 2007. Prior to joining the League of Arab States, Amb. Al-Wahishi served as Ambassador in Indonesia, Singapore and Brunei Darussalam. He also served as Head of Mission in Dubai and Tokyo. Ambassador Al-Wahishi has a Doctorate (Ph.D) in Economics from the Czech Republic. He has also done B.Sc. (Chemistry) from Kuwait University, Diploma in International Law from Moscow University and a Fellowship in International Law from UNITAR, Geneva.

Ahmad Jamil Azem (UAE) has a Ph.D in Political science from Edinburgh University since 2002. He is Managing Editor of "Afaq al Mustaqbal" Review, published by the Emirates Center for Strategic Studies. Usually writes in Al Itihad newspaper in UAE and Al Ghad newspaper in Jordan. Among his publications «The Israeli Redefinition of Jerusalem», «American intelligence breakdown in Iraq and the failure of the strategies of conflict 'transformation'», «Structural Changes in the Arab World and «The Current Transformation and its Role in Causing Change in the Arab World».

Rebekah Bayliss (UK) works on Middle East regional issues within the Counter Proliferation Department of the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO), including working on policy relating to the creation of a Weapons of Mass Destruction Free Zone in the Middle East. Her diplomatic career includes work in the Iraq Directorate and a posting as Vice Consul in sub-Saharan Africa with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. Rebekah has a background in Geography and Development studies.

Barry M. Blechman (US) is the co-founder of the Henry L. Stimson Center and a Stimson Distinguished Fellow focused on nuclear disarmament. He was also the founder and president of DFI International Inc., a research and consulting company in Washington, DC, from 1984 until 2007. Dr. Blechman has nearly fifty years of distinguished service in the national security field. An expert on political/military policies, military strategy, and defense budgets and industries, he has worked in the US Departments of State and Defense and at the Office of Management and Budget, and is a frequent consultant to the US government on a wide range of subjects. Among other boards and commissions, Dr. Blechman served on the Commission to Assess the Ballistic Missile Threat to the United States (1998-99), the Defense Policy Board (2002-06), the Mayor's Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Program Advisory Committee in the District of Columbia (2004-06), and the Department of State Advisory Committee on Transformational Diplomacy (2005-08). A Georgetown University Ph.D in international relations, Dr. Blechman has written extensively on international security issues and has taught at several universities. His most recent publications are Elements of a Nuclear Disarmament Treaty and National Perspectives on Nuclear Disarmament, both published by the Stimson Center in 2010.

Abdelwahab Biad (France) is a doctor in Law at the University of Grenoble. He works as a professor of international relations and international law at the University of Rouen and the head

of the research program on “Law and Armed Conflict” at the Centre for Research and Studies on Human Rights and Humanitarian Law)CREDHO Rouen University). Dr. Biad is an associate member of the Centre for Studies on International Security and European Cooperations (CESICE Grenoble University). Prior to taking up the Rouen University position, Abdelwahab Biad was professor of international relations and international law at the University of Annaba)Algeria). He has also been a visiting fellow at the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research)UNIDIR), Geneva, 1988 and at the Research Centre of the Academy of International Law, Den Hague)Research Project on Hazards arising out from peaceful use of nuclear energy, 1993).

Jacek Bylica (NATO/Poland) is the Head of WMD Non-Proliferation Centre which is part of the Emerging Security Challenges Division. Ambassador Bylica is a NATO International Staff member based in Brussels.

Yousaf Butt (US) is a staff scientist at the Center for Astrophysics at Harvard University, where he worked on NASA’s orbiting Chandra X-ray Observatory project from 1999–2004. He was a research fellow at the Union of Concerned Scientists’ Global Security Program from 2005–2007, and a Fellow at the National Academy of Sciences in 2008. He holds BSc degrees in physics and in mechanical engineering from MIT and a PhD in experimental nuclear astrophysics from Yale University.

Arslan Chikhaoui (Algeria) is graduated in International Relations, Biology and Economics (Independent Study, Berkeley University),. He then further specialized in Strategy, and Public Affairs)FSI). Since 1994; he is Chairman and CEO of the consultancy centre “Nord-Sud Ventures”, specialized in business intelligence, strategy and lobbying. From 1991 to 1994; he worked as a Senior Advisor-Analyst to the Algerian Institute for Global Strategy Studies, Department of International Relation Affairs and Defense and Security Policy. From 1982 to 1990; he was Senior Administrator and Coordinator of the Development Aid and Cooperation Programs for Algeria, founded individually or jointly by the World Bank, USAID, the John’s Hopkins University and the United Nations, aiming to promote social housing, agricultural and rural development, family planning, and the assessment of educational institutions. On a national scale; he contributed to the report “Algérie, Perspective 2005”)Algeria: Forecast 2005) carried out in 1991/92, as well as to the restructuring and privatisation policies of Algerian companies, and the Algerian non-hydrocarbons export policy. On an international scale; he has been involved in the work of the Euro Mediterranean framework cooperation initiatives, the Middle East and North Africa Economic Summit, Davos Meetings, the NEPAD Initiative Meetings, the Tokyo Conference on Investment to Africa, Good Governance for Development in the Arab Countries Initiatives, Security in the Mediterranean Region, Security in the Maghreb and the Sahel. He is visiting lecturer and expert to the French Institute for International Relations)IFRI), to the Centre for European Integration Studies, to the Japanese Institute for Middle East Studies, to the UCLA Centre for Middle East Development, to Wilton Park, to the Joint Army College, and to the Algerian Army Forces High Command. He is senior analyst in international affairs for national and international media. He is also Senior Consultant to Algerian Government Bodies. At the 1999 Davos Summit, he was nominated amongst, the one hundred Global Leaders for Tomorrow. He is as well member of Defence and Security Forum)DSF) based in London and member of the World Economic Forum’s Regional Agenda Council on the MENA.

Soraya El Hag (Egypt) is a graduate of Political Science, American University in Cairo, specialized in International Law and Middle East Studies. Currently doing a masters in sociology. Soraya was a Researcher, Administrator and Coordinator at the Egyptian Council for Foreign Affairs)ECFA) from June 2008 until March 2009.

Tarek Adel El-Shiekh (Egypt) is a Journalist and currently serving as a deputy managing editor at the foreign features and reports section in Al Ahram daily newspaper. He joined Al

Ahram daily newspaper since 1996. Tarek is a member of the Egyptian Syndicate of Journalists. He contributes articles and analytical reports to Al Ahram daily, Ahram Ektesady Magazine, Al-Siyassa Al-Dawliya Journal (International Politics Journal). Mr. El Sheikh is one of the founding members of the Egyptian Pugwash Association. Has profound interest on International politics and peace issues.

Arzu Celalifer Ekinci (Turkey) is a Middle East and Iranian Affairs researcher at International Strategic Research Organization (USAK), Centre for Middle East and African Studies and she is the assisting editor of "Review of International Law and Politics" at the same time. Beside this, she writes comments and articles in her columns both in "Journal of Turkish Weekly" and "Usak Startejik Gundem". Ekinci is also the General Secretary of International Law Association (ILA) Turkish branch. Prior to joining the USAK in 2005, Ekinci spent a few years working in other NGOs. She worked as a responsible for International Relations in the Foundation for Children with Leukemia and then as Iran and Afghanistan project coordinator in Anatolian Development Foundation. She prepared and implemented many projects during this period. She holds a B.A. in Political Science and International Relations from Ankara University, and both master's and PhD degrees in the European Union - International Relations from the same university. Ekinci is the author of two books and many articles especially focused on Iranian nuclear crisis. Her areas of expertise are the European Union studies, Middle East, Iranian politics and society; Iran's nuclear program; Iranian foreign policy.

Mohamed Said Elbanhawy (Egypt) is the former Ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt to Sri Lanka and Maldives, a post he held from 1990 until 1994. Most recently, Ambassador Elbanhawy served as a member of the High Court of Moralities, a branch of the High Court of Egypt. Prior to this position, Ambassador Elbanhawy has been very active in the international legal community and in Egyptian public service. He was a member of the United Nations observer mission for the 1996 elections in Liberia. Ambassador Elbanhawy has played many roles in the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs' legal department, including director of the department. From 1985-89, he was the Assistant Secretary General of the Afro-Asian Legal Consultative Committee in New Delhi. In other roles at the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Elbanhawy served as Counselor to the North American Department, Counselor to the International Organizations Department, First Secretary of the Judicial Department, and Head of the Disarmament Division. In addition, he worked in the Legal Division of the Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna. His two other embassy posts were in Peru and Saudi Arabia. He is a member of Cairo Bar Association, the United Nations Association, the American-based International Lawyers Association and is a member of the Egyptian Council of Foreign Relations. Ambassador Elbanhawy holds an L.L.M. in Law from Cairo University and has completed Postgraduate Studies in Public International Law at Cairo University, the Hague Academy for International Law, as well as New York University.

Abdel Raouf El Reedy (Egypt) holds a MA degree of Arts in Political Science of Colombia University (1960) and a doctorate degree in International Law and International Relations of Geneva Institute of International Higher Studies (1972). He is the former Ambassador of Egypt to the United States, Washington DC.. He was also the director of the delegation participated in the Arab-Israeli negotiations since 1977 and he was active in participant in different kinds of activities of international organizations such as the International Economic Forum and UN General Assembly sessions. Ambassador El Reedy was the permanent representative of Egypt to Geneva and the United Nations. He is the honorary chairman of the Egyptian Council for Foreign Affairs, a distinguished adjunct fellow of the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) in Washington D.C. Ambassador El Reedy lectured extensively throughout the U.S.A., and conducted frequent interviews with media, particularly the television medium.

Wahib El Miniawy (Egypt) obtained his diploma in Criminology from Ein Shams University

(1954), his diploma in Spanish Language from La Javeriana University in Colombia (1970), and obtained the Certificate of Merit with the highest honors in Human Relations from Soka University of Japan (1993). He lectured and attended many political and economic seminars in Egypt as well as other foreign countries. Ambassador El Miniawy joined the Ministry Of Foreign Affairs since 1956, he worked as an embassy member in Romania, China, Colombia, Kenya and as an Ambassador in Peru, Venezuela) and as a non-resident Ambassador in Trinidad & Tobago , Surinam, Jamaica, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Grenada) as well as in Japan(1988 – 1993). During Ambassador Miniawy's diplomatic career he represented Egypt in many International economic and political conferences and forums as well as participating and heading official missions and economic delegations to African, Asian and Latin American countries.

Tytti Erasto (Finland) is affiliated to the Research School for Political Studies, University of Tampere, Finland. She worked as a coordinator, Tampere Peace Research Institute (TAPRI) and taught at the Department of Political Science and IR, University of Tampere. Tytti was a sub-editor in the Finnish journal *Politiikka* and a research Assistant, Department of Political Science and IR. Prior to that Tytti interned at the Department for Development Policy, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland. She is a board member (since 2007) and secretary of the Finnish International Studies Association (FISA) since January 2010

Esmat A. Ezz (Egypt) is a retired Major General, who is specialist in toxicologist, radiation biologist, chemical and nuclear disarmament, and defence. He has a PH.D. from University of Chicago. Dr. Esmat got his experience from working as a research assistant at argon cancer research Hospital at Univ. of Chicago 1957-1960, research Associate (Instructor) at the air force radiation laboratory and toxicology laboratory at Univ. of Chicago, 1960-1961, consultant for the Egyptian atomic energy authority 1962-1965, chairman of the group of experts appointed by the secretary general of the United Nations to investigate allegations of use of chemical weapons 1981-1982, chairman of the group of consultant Experts established in pursuance of the general assembly resolution 42/37 C to develop further technical guidelines and procedures available in the UN Secretary General for the timely and efficient investigation of reports concerning possible use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons that may constitute a violation of the 1925 Geneva protocol or other relevant rules of customary international law 1988-1989, professor at the military medical academy in Egypt 1985-present, and other positions. Dr. Esmat has also worked with many scientific societies, such as, a member of the sigma xi at USA, member of the chemical weapons group 1982-2000, member of the radiation research council of Egyptian academy of scientific research 1980-1990, and a chairman of the committee of scientific & technological information of the Egyptian academy of scientific research 1993-2001.

Inas Ezz (Egypt) received her PhD in Information Systems and Computing from Brunel University, UK. She is currently an Associate Professor of Information Systems and Computing, Sadat Academy for Management Sciences (SAMS), Egypt and a Visiting Research Fellow at the Department of Information Systems and Computing (DISC), Brunel University, UK. Further, she is a Part Time Staff at the German University in Cairo. At SAMS, her teaching involvement was focused on the Canadian BBA Program of the University of New Brunswick, Canada, and currently the Toledo American International BBA Program. At DISC she is a member of the Knowledge Management Center and also collaborating in founding a Transdisciplinarity Research Center. Her research interests include business intelligence, strategic information systems, IT governance, business process reengineering, e-business, e-government, information systems adoption challenges, systems integration, geographical information systems, and sustainable development including its threats. Her recent publications focus on e-government from different perspectives including integration barriers. One of her publications at HICSS 2006 has been nominated the best paper in track. As a reviewer she has been evaluated as best reviewer and excellent constructive reviewer several times. Currently, she is a board member of one of the

top IS journals, namely, Information Management. In addition to other organizations she is also a member of the Board of the Egyptian Pugwash (Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs holding Nobel Prize since 1995), where she also participated in different non-military threats related working groups. Added to her research activities, Dr. Inas has been involved in some administrative activities such as Deputy General Director of the Canadian New Brunswick University Canadian Program SAMS-UNB (Academic Affairs), and Academic Coordinator of the Canadian program. She has been also involved in some constructive activities, such as the initiation of the Software Development Center, the new strategic plan, international relations and development of MOUs, and planning for the International Relations Unit at SAMS. She is also interested in students' activities and has been supervising the SAMS Job Fair since 2007-currently and Career Development since 2008-currently.

Nabil Fahmy (Egypt) is presently Ambassador at Large at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry after completing his post as Ambassador of Egypt to the United States from October 1999 to September 2008, Since returning to Egypt he has also served as Chair <nonresident' of the Monterey Center for Nonproliferation Study's Nuclear Non Proliferation Project .He also served as Egypt's Ambassador to Japan from September 1997-September 1999 and before that as the Political Advisor to the Foreign Minister and has held numerous posts in the Egyptian Government. Ambassador Fahmy is a career diplomat who has played an active role in the numerous efforts to bring peace to the Middle East, as well as in international and regional disarmament affairs.He headed the Egyptian delegation to the Middle East Peace Process Steering Committee in 1993 and the Egyptian delegation to the Multilateral Working Group on Regional Security and Arms Control emanating from the Madrid Peace Conference from December 1991. Over the years, Ambassador Fahmy has been a member of the Egyptian Missions to the United Nations (Disarmament and Political Affairs) in Geneva and New York . He was elected Vice Chairman of the First Committee on Disarmament and International Security Affairs of the 44th Session of the UN General Assembly in 1986. And from 1999 until 2003, he was a member of the UN Secretary General's Advisory Board of Disarmament Matters where he served as its chairman in 2001. Nabil Fahmy has written extensively on Middle East politics, peacemaking and regional security and disarmament. He received his Bachelor of Science degree in Physics/Mathematics and his Master of Arts in Management, both from the American University in Cairo.

Nihal Fahmy (Egypt) is a regional expert on combating human trafficking for the Middle East and North Africa. She has working relations with relevant governmental and non-governmental entities in the region; including the National Council for Human Rights; the National Center for Criminological and Sociological Research; the National Council for Women; Center of Parliamentary Studies; Human Rights Capacity Building Project and the Diplomatic Institute of Egypt. Dr. Fahmy is also a Professor at Large of International Organizations, Negotiation and Human Trafficking and a writer on Human Trafficking issues in the Middle East. Formerly, Dr. Fahmy was a regional consultant on combating human trafficking for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime; mandated to prepare the "Regional Situational Analysis Report", for the UN Global Report on Human Trafficking issued February 2009. Some of Dr. Fahmy's writings on human trafficking could be accessed at the Rule of Law Community of Experts of LexisNexis. Dr. Fahmy is a board member of the Egyptian Pugwash and a member of the Egyptian Council for Foreign Affairs. Dr. Fahmy is also a writer and independent researcher on human trafficking issues, human security, political reform and also on UN topical thematic debates.

Maha Abdel Fattah (Egypt) is a writer & columnist at Dar Akhbar El Youm & Al Akhbar (weekly & daily) newspapers & publishing house. She is a member of Egyptian council for Foreign Affairs and Egyptian Pugwash . MS. Abdel Fattah was the representative and bureau chief of " Akhbar El Youm" in Washington D.C. from 1990 to 1999. She is author of two books

1 - Step towards Peace.. negotiation leading to peace treaty with Israel; 2- America yesAmerica no... based on her writings through out the nineties.

Bekki Field (UK) leads on policy relating to the non-proliferation pillar of the NPT in the International Nuclear Team at the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office and also works on policy relating to civil nuclear energy under the NPT. She worked on preparations and negotiations at this year's NPT Review Conference and was a member of the UK delegation at the recent IAEA General Conference in Vienna. Bekki previously worked for the UK Border Agency and her background is in political science and History.

Brian D. Finlay (US) is a Senior Associate at the Stimson Center where he directs the Managing Across Boundaries Program, a multi-year initiative focusing on combating transnational crime including the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, the global drug trade, human slavery, small arms trafficking, and counterfeit intellectual property. Prior to joining the Stimson Center, he served as an Executive Director with Veterans for America, as an International Program Officer for The Century Foundation (formerly the Twentieth Century Fund), and as a Senior Researcher at the Brookings Institution. Before emigrating from Canada, he was a Project Manager for the Laboratory Center for Disease Control in Ottawa. He has also served as a consultant to The Department of Foreign Affairs where he worked on the Ottawa Treaty on Landmines and the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. He holds an MA from Norman Patterson School of International Affairs at Carleton University, a Graduate Diploma from the School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University, and an Honors BA from the University of Western Ontario. He sits on the Advisory Board of Trojan Defense, LLC, and is a member of the Board of Directors of iMMAP, a pioneering organization leading the way forward in the effective use of information management practices in the service of humanitarian relief and development. Finlay is author of numerous books and articles on national security issues including, *The Next 100 Project: Leveraging National Security Assistance to Meet Developing World Needs* (2009), *Minding Our Business: The Role of the Private Sector in Managing the WMD Supply Chain* (WMD Insights, 2009), *Old Plagues: New Threats: The Biotech Revolution and its Impact on US National Security* (2008), *Manufacturing Possibility: Expanding Resources to Meet Global Challenges, Promote Economic Development, Support Innovation, and Prevent Proliferation* (The Henry L. Stimson Center: 2008), and *Cooperative Nonproliferation: Getting Further Faster* (The Henry L. Stimson Center: 2006). He is the co-editor of *Ultimate Security: Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction* (Century Foundation Press: 2003), and contributor to *Grave New World: Security Challenges in the Twenty-First Century* (Georgetown University Press: 2003). The Managing Across Boundaries Program works to address an array of transnational challenges by providing a forum for information sharing and the development of innovative partnerships across the public and private sectors.

Marc Finaud (France) born in France, holds an MA in International Law of the University of Aix-en-Provence (1975) and he is a Graduate of the Paris Institute of Political Studies (1977). He joined the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1977. His main positions included: Vice-Consul in Leningrad (USSR) (1977-1978); Desk Officer for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) (1979-1982); Adviser to the Secretary-General of the Foreign Ministry (1982-1983); First Secretary at the French Embassy in Warsaw (1984-1987); Secretary-General of the French Delegation to the CSCE Meeting in Vienna (1987-1988); Counsellor at the Delegation to the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva (1989-1993); Head of the Information Department at the Foreign Ministry (1993-1996); Deputy Head of Mission at the French Embassy in Tel Aviv and Member of the Team of Negotiators of the EU Special Envoy on the Middle East Peace Process (1996-2000); Consul-General for France in Sydney (2001-2004). He is seconded to the Geneva Centre for Security Policy (GCSP) since 2004, first as Director of Short Courses and then as Special Advisor to the Director. He has published articles and books in English and French

about arms control and disarmament, the Middle-East peace process, and international humanitarian law.

Paolo Foradori (Italy) works as Lecturer of International Politics at the University of Trento (Italy) and Marie Curie Fellow at the Center for Nonproliferation Studies of Monterey, California (USA). His main research interests are in the field of international security, European integration studies and non-proliferation. He is currently working on nuclear proliferation issues in the Middle East and tactical nuclear weapons in Europe.

Lui-Wen Fu (Taiwan) is a senior researcher in IACCS. His expertise is on China's military strategy and Korean peninsula Affair.

Subrata Ghoshroy (US) is a Research Associate in the Program in Science, Technology, and Society at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA. He is a member of the Working Group on Science, Technology, and Global Security and the Director of a project called Promoting Nuclear Stability in South Asia. His rather eclectic research interests include the South Asia, nuclear energy, nuclear arms control and disarmament, preventing weaponization of space, and missile defense. Prior to joining MIT in 2005, he was for ten years a Senior Defense Analyst with the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO). He also spent a year as a Senior Fellow at the Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs at Harvard University. Earlier he served in the US Congress as a Science Fellow with the International Relations Committee and later as a professional staff member of the Armed Services Committee. Mr. Ghoshroy was originally trained as an engineer and practiced his profession for 20 years working in defense research and development. He was born in Calcutta, India and is a naturalized U.S. citizen. He holds Master's degrees in Electrical Engineering, and in Public Policy. He is co-editor of the book South Asia at a Crossroads which was published in 2010.

Haidy Ghoneim (Egypt) received her M.A. from Monterey Institute of International Studies in California, and the Certificate of Nonproliferation from the Center of Nonproliferation, Monterey (US). She is currently working on her PhD thesis, focusing on Peace and Security in the Middle East. Over her academic career, she has been active in various capacities with several professional organizations, including the United Nations; League of Arab States, Arab Academy for Science, Technology, and Maritime Transport. She has acted as a consultant for political issues with several organizations. Haidy has written numerous publications in the Washington Report (in Arabic), her articles covered the peace process; nonproliferation, nuclear energy in the Middle East. Further, she presented conference papers at the UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Nepal. She joined the Council's delegates represent the NGO in the 2010 NPT Review Conference, delivering and submitting the New Agenda Coalition (NAC) - NGO Statement. In 2010, she became a Member of the Egyptian Council for Foreign Affairs. She has participated in writing the UN Report in Geneva for the 46th Graduate Study Programme in 2008 «the United Nations: The inseparable link between peace and security, human rights and sustainable development.» Recently, she has been asked to join the National Human Rights Council where she will be serving as a Secretary General Assistant for Political and Human Rights Affairs.

Ziad Gogazeh (Jordan) is a Lieutenant Colonel in the General Directorate of the Gendarmerie in Jordan. He is currently the Director of the Security Strategic Studies Center in Jordan. Lt. Col. Gogazeh was assigned to many positions, he served as an observers in the UN peacekeeping mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) 2000-2001, Commander of the Security of Aqaba Zone 2001-2003, the UN peacekeeping mission in Liberia (UNMIL) 2003-2004, platoon leader of the first special tasks in the UN peacekeeping mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) 2005, battalion commander of Prince Talal bin Mohammed / Security 10 special security forces 2005-2007, battalion commander of Prince Hashem Bin Al Hussein. Lt. Col. Qawqaza has a diploma in

police sciences from College of Police Sciences / University of Mutah, Bachelor of Administrative Sciences and a Master in Business Administration. He completed many courses including a specialized session on weapons of mass destruction operations and counter-terrorism. Lt. Col. Gogazeh obtained many medals and badges, order of Merit of the third degree, the Long Service Faithful Medal and many others.

Peter Gottwald (German)

is the Commissioner of the Federal Government for Arms Control and Disarmament in Germany. He obtained his degree in Social Sciences / Public Administration from the University of Konstanz, 1973 and his Master in International Relations from Syracuse University in 1974. He served in various jobs on different capacities including his service as the head of regional United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Kaduna, Nigeria. Ambassador Gottwald joined the German Foreign Service in 1977, appointed to the German UNESCO Delegation in Paris (1980) and served as the head of Press Department, German Embassy in Finland. He joined the German Embassy Washington during (1987-90) and was the Deputy Head of Division for Geneva Disarmament Conference. In 1993, Ambassador Gottwald was seconded to the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Policy Planning Staff in London. Among various positions he has held, Peter Gottwald was the Head of Press and Public Information Department (German Embassy in the UK), Director for North America (Federal Foreign Office in Berlin), Fellow of the Weatherhead Center for International Affairs (Harvard University) and the Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations & other International Organizations (Vienna). He was named as a Commissioner of the Federal Government for Arms Control and Disarmament since 31 July 2008.

Paula Gutlove (US) is deputy director of IRSS and project manager of the US-Muslim Engagement Initiative. Dr Gutlove has over 25 years of experience working with people of diverse perspectives and interests to improve communication, build understanding, resolve conflicts, and promote cooperation. In 1996, she founded the Health Bridges for Peace project, which links health care with the prevention and resolution of inter-communal conflict in the Balkans, Caucasus, Middle East, and elsewhere. In 2002, Dr Gutlove worked with the World Health Organization's Geneva HQ and Eastern Mediterranean Regional Office to organize the Cairo Consultation on Health and Human Security. Dr Gutlove was a founding board member and chair of the Alliance for Peacebuilding, is an Associate of the MIT-Harvard Public Disputes Program, and consults to various international organizations. She was a US delegate to conferences of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe: Warsaw, November 1998; Vienna, November 1996; Budapest, November 1994; and Warsaw, January 1994. Dr Gutlove has been commended by the US Department of State for her work in conflict management.

Ahmed Haggag (Egypt) former Ambassador and Egyptian diplomat. At present he is the Secretary General of the African Society, member of the National Council on Human Rights and National Coordinator of the Human Rights Capacity Building Project. Served his country in different posts and international meetings, the last was Assistant Secretary General of the Organization of African Unity from 1987 to 1990. Ambassador Haggag is member of many institutions working in African affairs. He writes extensively on Africa, Middle East and Human Rights.

Waleed Harbi (Saudi Arabia) works at the Ministry of Interior in Saudi Arabia

Kelsey Hartigan (US) is the Nonproliferation and Defense Policy Researcher for the National Security Network. Prior to joining NSN, Ms. Hartigan worked with the International Security and Nuclear Weapons program at the Henry L. Stimson Center. She has also interned with the

State Department and the U.S. Delegation to the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, Switzerland. Ms. Hartigan has studied at Leiden University in the Netherlands as well as at Tec de Monterrey in Queretaro, Mexico. She is a graduate of Purdue University.

Anissa Hassouna (Egypt) serves as the Executive Director of Sir Magdi Yacoub Foundation. She holds a bachelor's degree in Economics & Political Science, Cairo University. Started her career as a diplomat with the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs followed by the Council of Arab Economic Unity, League of Arab States. She joined Egypt Iran Development Bank where her last post was Assistant General Manager to hold later the position of Director General of Egypt's International Economic Forum. She is the Secretary General & Board Member of the "Egyptian Council for Foreign Affairs", Advisor to Chairman ,Egyptian Cabinet's "Information & Decision Support Center" and Member of the National "Transparency and Integrity Committee". Hassouna sits on both the MENA- OECD Business Council and the Consultative Body of the "Arab Thought Organization" in addition to being a Board Member & Treasurer of the "Egyptian Pugwash Society for Science and International Affairs". She is a Friend of the "Suzanne Mubarak Women's International Peace Movement", member of the Arab and Egyptian Organizations for Human Rights, the "Arab International Women's Forum" in London, UK, besides being a lecturer at both the Diplomatic Institute and the Banking Institute.

Mohammed Hassouna (Egypt) is a partner of Hassouna & Abou Ali, one of the leading law firms in Egypt experienced in transactional matters and dispute resolution involving international corporations and joint ventures. He graduated in law in 1955 from Cairo University (LLB) and in economics from Cambridge University (MA). He served in the Egyptian public sector until 1978 in several high managerial positions, before devoting his skills to the legal profession. He is a member of several professional and business associations, and civil society bodies, with interest in economic and social development, international relations and interfaith issues.

Abdel Ghaffar Hneish (Egypt) is the Chairman of a major Group operating in the field of petroleum services and environmental protection,. He is the President of the regional branch of the International Organization for Relief (Omvy) and a member of the National Committee for crisis management and disaster risk reduction (the Council of Ministers).

Christopher Hobbs (UK) is a Research Fellow at the Centre for Science and Security Studies (CSSS) within the Department of War Studies at King's College London (KCL), United Kingdom. A physicist by training he is currently funded by the Leverhulme Trust to carry out research on nuclear security issues as they apply to the development of civil nuclear energy. Prior to joining CSSS he was Deputy Director of the International Centre for Security Analysis (ICSA) at KCL from September 2007 to August 2010 where he carried out research on the application of open source intelligence (OSINT) techniques to nuclear non-proliferation. He has run courses at the European Defence Agency in this area and teaches on the War Studies MA in Science and Security Studies. Further details on his publications and research interests can be found at the Kings College website.

LI Hong (China) is currently the Secretary General of China Arms Control and Disarmament Association. He had a technical background and joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China dealing with arms control, disarmament and nonproliferation issues in 2001. He worked in the Permanent Mission of China for International Organizations in Vienna from 2002-2006 dealing with IAEA related nuclear issues. He was the deputy representative of China to the OPCW in Hague from June 2006 - January 2009.

Jeung-Soo Huh (Korea) has been working on green growth technology for energy issues as a Chairman of the Forum on Climate Change and Energy Policy, and SHAPE (Summit of Honor on Atoms for Peace and Environments), a member of Presidential Commission on Green Growth

and Financial Policy Committee in Ministry of Strategy and Finances. The Forum covers NGO activities on renewable energy, nuclear energy, energy efficiency, environment issues and economy issues in Korea and closely works with Focus Group of Climate Change and energy Policy in Korean Congress. He is a professor of Department of Materials Science and Engineering at Kyungpook National University, Korea after getting his Ph.D. and MS in MIT, USA and Seoul National University, Korea. He has been working on material researches for energy and medical application. He also works as an outside executive board member of Korea Telecomm Co.

Sunday Jonah (Nigeria) was born in Kaduna, Nigeria. He holds M.Sc and Ph.D. Degrees in Nuclear Physics. He has participated in several Conferences, Workshops, Technical Meetings and Research Coordination Meetings in nuclear oriented fields in Austria, Australia, Cameroon, China, Czech Republic, Ghana, Egypt, Morocco, South Africa, and USA. He is Manager of the first nuclear research reactor in Nigeria (NIRR-1), which was critical for the 1st time on February 03, 2004 at the Centre for Energy Research and Training, Ahamdu Bello University, Zaria. He is also Head of Reactor Engineering Section and currently spearheading the modification of the reactor from the use of highly enriched uranium (HEU) fuel to low enriched uranium (LEU).

Rebecca E. Johnson (UK) is the founder-director of the Acronym Institute for Disarmament Diplomacy. With a background in physics, an MA in Far Eastern studies and a PhD in international relations from the London School of Economics, she has analysed international security from the 1980s to the present, and is a renowned expert on the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) and Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), among others. A prolific author and activist, Dr Johnson is currently Vice Chair of the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN), and served as senior advisor for the International WMD Commission 2004-06, and Vice Chair and Board Member for the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists (2001-07). She is Vice President of CND, a long-time member of Women in Black and Pugwash, and serves as an advisor to several organisations and institutes working on disarmament and security issues. The United Nations in May 2009 published Dr Johnson's book on civil society and government strategies to achieve the CTBT, titled Unfinished Business.

Bong-Geun Jun (Korea) is Professor at the Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security (IFANS), Seoul, since 2005. Before joining the IFANS, Professor Jun held a few government and NGO positions: Policy Advisor to the Minister of Unification from 2003 to 2004; Visiting Scholar at Keio University in Tokyo and Japan-Korea Cultural Foundation Academic Fellow from 2001 to 2002; Secretary to the ROK President for international security affairs at the Presidential Office from 1993 to 1997; and a professional staffer at KEDO New York headquarters from 1997 to 2001. In 2010 Dr Jun was a visiting scholar at Asia Foundation Center for U.S.-Korea Policy in Washington, D.C. Dr. Jun's research area covers the North Korean nuclear issue, inter-Korean relations, nonproliferation and nuclear energy policies. Dr. Jun received a BA and MA in political science from Seoul National University in 1982 and 1984 respectively and the Ph.D. in Political Science from University of Oregon in 1992.

Tamer Kasht (Jordan) have been coordinator of International cooperation at the international cooperation Department on Jordan Nuclear Regulatory Commission starting from March 2009. In April 2010 he was appointed as the Head of international cooperation Department. Before that he worked at Media and public Relation Directorate at the University of Jordan. Mr. Kasht obtained his B.A. Degree in German & English Languages from the University of Jordan in 2005.

Ayman Khalil (Jordan) is the director of the Arab Institute for Security Studies (ACSIS), a position he has held since 2002. ACSIS is chaired by HRH Princess Aisha bin Al-Hussein and operates in Jordan as well as various parts of the Middle East. It pursues specialized research on

WMD proliferation, cooperative security mechanisms, foreign policy analysis, legislative infrastructure of disarmament treaties as well as other tracks. ACSIS is active in introducing curriculums on security studies, produces a radio documentary on “security terms and terminology” and liaise between military colleges in the Arab region. Dr. Khalil is a physicist by training and holds a Ph.D. in theoretical physics from Reading University (UK). He served as chair of the National Initiative on Environmental Security, joined the United Nations for five years, and was commissioned to lead a UN goodwill mission to Turkey and Cyprus in 1999. Dr. Khalil’s role was instrumental in concluding bilateral agreements with the League of Arab States as well as establishing liaison offices for UN special programs in the Gulf region. He is the editor of various books, and the author of many papers and articles, including “White Paper on Jordanian Foreign Policy.”

Mustafa Kibaroglu (Turkey) has a Bachelors degree from the Department of Industrial Engineering (1987), and a Masters degree from the Department of Economics (1990), both from the Bogazici University in Istanbul. He received his Ph.D. degree in International Relations at Bilkent University in Ankara (1996) with his doctoral dissertation entitled “The Nuclear Non-proliferation Regime at the Crossroads: Strengthening or Uncertainty.” Dr. Kibaroglu has held fellowships, at the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) in Geneva, Switzerland in 1995; and at the Programme for Promoting Nuclear Non-Proliferation (PPNN) at the University of Southampton, UK, in 1996 as a fellow of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). He spent the 1996–1997 academic year as a Post-doctoral Fellow at the Center for Nonproliferation Studies of the Monterey Institute of International Studies in Monterey, California, USA. Dr. Kibaroglu joined the Department of International Relations at Bilkent University in Ankara in 1997 where he teaches courses on WMD Proliferation, Arms Control & Disarmament, Middle East Security, and Turkish foreign policy. Dr. Kibaroglu spent the 2004-2005 academic year on a sabbatical fellowship at the Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs in the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA. Dr. Kibaroglu is a member of the Steering Committee of the Turkish Foreign Policy Institute in Ankara. He is also a Council Member of Pugwash Conferences of Science and World Affairs. Dr. Kibaroglu is the Academic Advisor of the Centre of Excellence Defence Against Terrorism (COE-DAT) which is established in Ankara under the auspices of the Turkish General Staff and affiliated to NATO. Dr. Kibaroglu is the author of *Global Security Watch –Turkey* by Praegers and the editor of two books by the Foreign Policy Institute in Ankara titled *Turkey’s Neighborhood and Eastern Mediterranean*, and co-editor of a book by IOS Press in Amsterdam titled *Defence Against Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism*. Dr. Kibaroglu also published numerous chapters in edited books, and articles in academic journals such as *Security Dialogue*, *The Nonproliferation Review*, *The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, *Middle East Quarterly*, *The Middle East Journal*, *European Security*, *Brown Journal of World Affairs*, and *Middle Eastern Studies*. Dr. Kibaroglu writes op-eds, which appeared in the US in *Defense News* as well as in Turkish dailies such as *Milliyet*, *Radikal*, *Cumhuriyet*, *Aksam* and *The Turkish Daily News*. He is also frequently invited to national and international TV and radio channels for commentary.

Wei-Chih Liu or Michael Yang (Taiwan) is a senior researcher in IACCS. Obtained his Master and Doctorate degrees both from the TKU in Taiwan. His expertise are US-Sino relation, Southeast Asia Affair. Regularly offer the professional suggestion to the policy maker of the Government of Taiwan.

Francesco Lo Mancino (NATO/Italy) attended the Military Academy in Modena during the period 1974-1976. He was promoted to Lieutenant in the Engineer Corps, and attended the Officer School in Turin during the period 1976-1978. He served as platoon leader, Company Commander and S3 at 184th Engineer Battalion in Villa Vicentina (Udine) during the period

1978-1988. Col. Lo Mancino commanded the 132nd Engineer Battalion in Motta di Livenza (Treviso) in 1996 and 21st Combat Engineer Regiment (assigned to the "Garibaldi" Brigade) in Caserta during the period 2000-2001. He attended the 113th Junior Staff College, 113th Advanced Staff College and 111th Senior Course at the NATO Defense College. Especially noteworthy among the courses attended abroad is the "Civil Affairs" course at the US Special Warfare School. During his career he has also served as UN Military observer in Iran, Staff Officer at the Army Staff Infrastructure Department in 1991 as well as other leading positions. He has been the Chief Engineer at NRDC-IT in Solbiate Olona (VARESE) from December 2001 to August 2007. During the same period he also covered the following operational appointments: KFOR JOC Chief in Pristina (Kosovo), from December 2003 to March 2004, and IFOR VIII Chief Engineer in Kabul, Afghanistan, from July 2005 to December 2005. Since 1 March 2008, he is serving as Senior Special Advisor to the Commandant for NATO Operations at the NATO School. Col. Francesco Lo Mancino has a degree in "Strategic Science" at the Turin University and a degree in "International and Diplomatic Science" at the Trieste University. He has also a master in "Strategic Science" at the Turin University.

Kenneth N. Luongo (US) is the President and founder of the Partnership for Global Security (PGS). From 1997- 2004 he also was a Senior Visiting Fellow and Visiting Research Collaborator with Princeton University's Program on Science and Global Security. Prior to these positions, from 1994-1997, Mr. Luongo served as the Senior Advisor to the Secretary of Energy for Nonproliferation Policy and the Director of the Office of Arms Control and Nonproliferation at the U.S. Department of Energy. In addition, Mr. Luongo served as the Director of the Department of Energy's Russia and Newly Independent States Nuclear Material Security Task Force and as the Director of DoE's North Korea Task Force. Prior to these positions, he served as a professional staff member in the U.S. Congress with the House Armed Services Committee, Senator Carl Levin (D-MI), and Senator William Proxmire (D-WI). Mr. Luongo was also the Senior Washington Representative for Arms Control and International Security with the Union of Concerned Scientists and was a Senior Program Associate at the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Michelle Marchesano (US) is a research analyst at the Partnership for Global Security (PGS). Her primary research activities focus on tracking and analyzing the budgets of U.S. international weapons of mass destruction security programs, the evolution of fissile material security policies, and the impacts of globalization on nuclear nonproliferation. Ms. Marchesano has been with PGS since graduating from Drexel University in 2007. She is currently earning a graduate degree in international science and technology policy from the Elliott School of International Affairs at the George Washington University.

Takalani Reuben Mashamba (South Africa) is a career diplomat for the government of the Republic of South Africa (RSA). He joined the then Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA), now the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) in 2003. He was later deployed as Third Secretary: Political section at the Embassy of the Republic of South Africa in Cote d'Ivoire. His deployment naturally coincided with the appointment of South Africa by the African Union as the Mediator in the Ivorian crisis. Before joining DFA, he worked as a Research Intern for the Institute for Global Dialogue (IGD) and as a Researcher for the Independent Electoral Commission's book project titled the History of Election in South Africa. Mr. Mashamba is a graduate of Political Science, International relations and Conflict Management studies. He holds a BA degree majoring in Political Science, English and History from the University of Venda (RSA), BA (Hons) in Political Science from University of Johannesburg (RSA), Postgraduate Diploma in International Relations from the University of the Witwatersrand (RSA) and a Masters of Philosophy in Conflict Transformation and Management from Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University (RSA). His research areas of interest include:

conflict, peace and security studies especially an area referred to as conflict transformation - North-South issues and the international system's development or underdevelopment agenda - Globalization & the nation state - Democracy, Multilateralism & uneven Power Politics especially an area referred to as "permanent membership" of the UNSC. Taklani Mashamba is currently First Secretary: Political section at the South African Embassy in Amman, Jordan. His areas of focus include, but not limited to, the Middle East Peace Process (MEPP), Iraq and the general regional security issues.

Daw Saad Mosbah (Libya) is the head of Nuclear Security and Nuclear Safety Unit at the Arab Atomic Energy Agency since April 2004. He worked as a senior researcher, head of nuclear physics department and member of the scientific committee at Tajura Nuclear Research Center in Libya since 1984. He obtained his PhD in Nuclear Physics 1994 from Sussex University, UK. Within the Arab Atomic Energy Agency, Dr. Mosbah is involved in establishing and enhancing the Arab infrastructure programmes for building NPP, putting and implementing the strategies of nuclear safety and security in Arab countries, supervising projects, training activities related to NPP as well as working on safety and security issues. Dr. Mosbah participated in the key events in the region relevant to nuclear power programs. He is one of the founders of Arab Network of Nuclear Regulators (ANNuR). He contributed to the 'Arab strategy for peaceful use of atomic energy until 2020' which was approved by Arab summit 2009.

Ambassador Abdel Rahman Moussa (Egypt) is the Vice chairman of the Egyptian Pugwash for Science and World Affairs and member of The Egyptian Council for Foreign Affairs. Ambassador Moussa is the former assistant minister of foreign affairs. At present, he is a consultant to the Minister of International Cooperation. He served as an Ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt to Poland and Czech Republic. Ambassador Moussa is specialized in security and strategic matters as he was director of security and strategic organizations in the ministry of foreign affairs. He is considered a specialist on NATO affairs as he was in charge of NATO dialogue with Egypt for long time.

Gaukhar Mukhatzhanova (Kazakhstan/US) is a research associate and NPT project manager at the Center for Nonproliferation Studies, and an adjunct professor at the Monterey Institute of International Studies. She has also served as an expert on the delegation of Kazakhstan to the 2010 NPT Review Conference and 2009 meeting of the Preparatory Committee. Her research interests include international nonproliferation organizations and regimes, Iran's nuclear program, politics of the Non-Aligned Movement, and proliferation theory. She has published in the International Security, Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, and International Herald Tribune. Ms. Mukhatzhanova co-edited, with Dr. William Potter, a two-volume collection Forecasting Nuclear Proliferation in the 21st Century, published by Stanford University Press in 2010. She teaches a course on Nuclear Proliferation Trends and Trigger Events at the Monterey Institute of International Studies.

Noramly Muslim (Malaysia) is the Chairman of the Malaysian Atomic Energy Licensing Board (AELB). He is a scientist by education, who has published numerous official government documents and scientific papers in respected journals. He is currently Professor Emeritus in the Department of Science and Technology at the National University of Malaysia and as well as a Visiting Professor in the College of Engineering at University Tenaga Malaysia. Professor Noramly was the Deputy Vice Chancellor at the National University of Malaysia. He had served as the Head of the Malaysian Nuclear Research Centre and the Head of the Defense Research Centre of Malaysia. Professor Noramly had also served as the IAEA's Deputy Director-General and Head of Technical Assistance and Cooperation Department for more than six years. During that period, he was assigned to Vienna to coordinate the IAEA Technical Assistance Program.

Jenny Nielsen (UK) is a PhD candidate in the Department of Politics and International Relations at the University of Southampton. Her thesis examines U.S. nuclear non-proliferation policy vis-à-vis Iran during the 1970s. At the University of Southampton's Mountbatten Centre for International Studies (MCIS), Jenny worked as a Research Assistant. At MCIS, she contributed to research projects and publications relating to the review process of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), including the production of the NPT Briefing Book for the 2004 NPT PrepCom, the 2005 NPT RevCon, the 2007 NPT PrepCom and the 2010 NPT RevCon. Jenny holds an MSc in Global Politics from the University of Southampton and a BA in International Relations from the University of San Diego.

Mohammad Saleh Ali Omar (Sudan) is a member of the atomic energy commission since 2006, and he was a member of a committee against chemical weapons 2004-2010. Omar from Sudan has a bachelor's degree of science in chemistry. Omar also attended the forum combat of the illegal transfer of radioactive materials.

Hilayel Otaibi (Saudi Arabia) is a member of the Public Security Forces in Saudi Arabia.

Jasper Pandza (UK) is working as Research Assistant in the Non-proliferation and Disarmament Programme at the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS). He joined the institute in September 2010 under the Stanton Nuclear Security Fellowship programme. He is conducting research on nuclear and radiological security issues, particularly with a view to the 2012 Nuclear Security Summit. Jasper is also a PhD student at King's College London where he is exploring the role that deterrence can play in countering radiological terrorism. He holds a BSc in Physics and an MA in Science & Security. In summer 2009, he completed an internship at the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC).

Anne Penketh (US) joined the British American Security Information Council (BASIC) as Program Director in Washington, DC in August 2009. Previously she was Diplomatic Editor of the Independent newspaper, based in London. As a foreign correspondent with Agence France-Presse news agency, she was posted in Moscow, Paris, and at the United Nations in New York. She has reported from all over the world, including Iran and North Korea. She spent much of her journalistic career reporting on disarmament and non-proliferation issues, covering East-West summits, the standoff at the UN over Iraq's WMD, and the crisis over Iran's nuclear program. In Washington, she blogs on foreign policy for «The Hill», the newspaper which covers Congress.

Ali Rached (INTERPOL) is affiliated to the SCA/PST/CBRN Programme of the INTERPOL General Secretariat and based in Lyon.

Hassan Rahmouni (Morocco) has an extended experience in Law and Politics as well as in Middle East regimes and democracy building and Mediterranean security issues. He is presently a Law Professor at Hassan II University and a practicing attorney at the Casablanca Order of Lawyers [Barr Association], specializing in Intellectual Property and Real Estate. He has served as Professor of Public Law and Constitution Systems at Hassan II University - Mohammedia (Morocco), of which he was also Vice President (2002-2003). He has also served as faculty member in Moroccan universities since 1973. He was also governor of Casablanca between 1992 and 1998; prior to that, he had contributed to the drafting of the Moroccan Constitution of 1992 and the Constitution of Equatorial-Guinea in 1991. He holds a PhD from Sorbonne University (Paris, 1986) and has lectured since 1999 in various US campuses such as IUPUI (Indianapolis), Wayne State (Detroit), Indiana State University (Indiana), Purdue (West Lafayette), the College of Charleston (South Carolina) and Harvard University (Mass.). In May 2004, Dr RAHMOUNI was invited to the JFK School of Government in Harvard University as a Fulbright Visiting Specialist on Islam. He had also previously been a Fulbright Scholar at George Washington University in 1985 and an American Field Service Scholarships Grantee (Fairfax High School,

Virginia, 1968-1969). Among his most noticeable contributions to US policy making are his UCLA papers on 'Mediterranean Security' and 'democratic issues' in the MENA region, his presentations on NATO and Gulf Security, both at the Rand Corporation Doha Conferences (May 2004 & December 2005) and at the George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies, Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany (December 2004, May 2005, January & September 2006). In March and October 2006, he took part to the 'Advanced Research Assessment Group' workshops of the Defense Academy of the United Kingdom on "Governance" and other Middle East related issues. Between 2007 and 2009, he was particularly active at the NESAC Center for Strategic Studies (U.S. National Defense University) conference on "Countering the Terror Threat" held in Washington (DC), the NATO Conference on "Building Integrity in Defense Establishments" held in Monterey (California), "Security Sector Governance in the Arab World" (Amman 2009) and "Reducing Corruption Risks in The African Military" (Transparency International, Tunis, June 2009). He also served as a UNDP expert on Human Development issues linked to the Arab world [Cairo, December 2005 and Beirut, May 2006]. More recently, he has actively contributed to the UCLA task force WMDFZ in the Middle East as well as to the US AFRICOM symposiums on Regional Security issues (held in Stuttgart and in Dakar respectively in March & July 2010). His numerous publications and conference contributions may otherwise be directly consulted and downloaded from his personal website.

Volodymyr Riabtsev (Ukraine) has a Ph.D. in physics and mathematical sciences. In 1988 Dr. Volodymyr was awarded the Republican Premium of Ukraine for his achievements in the sphere of science and engineering. He worked in many positions, he headed the Division on Energy, Nuclear Safety and technical coordination. He joined the Embassy of Ukraine to Japan during June 1998 till June 2001. Additionally, Dr. Riabtsev worked as a head of department for planning, coordination and development in the state nuclear regulatory committee of Ukraine 2002-2003. On December 2003, he was transferred to the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine and in 2007 was appointed to take the position of the Head of Department on Nuclear Policy and Radiation Safety in the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine.

Phil Robinson (US) has been with the US Department of Energy since 1988 and is currently serving in the Office of Global Threat Reduction as Country Office for Africa and the Middle East. In his role as Country Officer, Mr. Robinson is charged with securing nuclear and radiological materials that meet established GTRI thresholds so that they will not be stolen and used in either a dirty bomb or improvised nuclear device. Prior to being in charge of the African/Middle East Portfolio, Mr. Robinson has also directed DOE security activities in the States of the Former Soviet Union and has also managed all of the IAEA safeguards activities at DOE facilities as well. Prior to joining the Department in 1988, Mr. Robinson worked for the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission from 1981 – 1988 where he was in charge of IAEA safeguards implementation and US NRC facilities and has also served for six months as a Cost Free Expert to the IAEA in 1997.

Mohamed Kadry Said (Egypt) is affiliated to Al Ahram Center for Political and Strategic Studies and works as the Military adviser.

Naeem Salik (Pakistan) is a retired Brigadier General of Pakistan Army. Prior to his retirement in October 2005 he served as Director Arms Control & Disarmament Affairs at Strategic Plans Division – the Secretariat of Pakistan's National Command Authority. He is currently serving as Academic Advisor at Pakistan's National Defence University at Islamabad and teaching Masters and M.Phil courses at the Strategic and Nuclear Studies Department at the Faculty of Contemporary Studies. He has also been a Visiting Fellow at the Brookings Institution from January 2006 to March 2007 and at SAIS, Johns Hopkins from April 2007 to August 2008. He has also had fellowships at CISAC, Stanford University (June-July 2004) and Henry L.

Stimson Center)March-May 1995). He has also been a full time faculty member at the Department of Defence and Strategic Studies at the Quaid-i-Azam University at Islamabad from September 1994 to September 1996 and has taught there as a visiting faculty from 1997 to date. Naeem Salik has attended numerous international conferences and has been part of many track-2 initiatives. He has also represented Pakistan in official dialogues with various countries including the US, UK, Russia and India. Salik has published a large number of articles on nuclear, missiles and related South Asian Security issues. His book 'Genesis of South Asian Nuclear Deterrence' was published in 2009 by the Oxford University Press.

Mohamed Abdel Rahman Salama (Egypt) holds a M.Sc degree of Nuclear Physics of Cairo University, a Ph.D. degree of Nuclear Physics of the same university (1971). He was a demonstrator at Reactor and Neutron Physics Dept. Nuclear Research Center, Atomic Energy Authority of Egypt (1963 – 1971). Currently, he is a Professor at the National Center for Nuclear Safety & Radiation Control (NCNSRC), Atomic Energy Authority (AEA) of Egypt. In addition to his work, he was in charge of the activities of the secretary general of the centre till the end of 1990.

El-Sayed Amin Shalaby (Egypt) holds a MA degree in Political Science of Cairo University(1960), a Diploma in International Relations of Oxford University(1976) and a Ph.D. degree in Political Science of Cairo University(1980). He joined the Egyptian diplomatic service since 1961 and is a former Ambassador of Egypt to Norway (1990-1994). He writes extensively in modern diplomatic areas such as «Contemporary Diplomacy», «From Confrontation to Co-Existence», «American-Egyptian Relations: 1946-1956». He is a lecturer at the Diplomatic Studies Institute, Nasser Higher Military Academy and at the Faculty of Economics and Political Science at Cairo University.

Khaled Shama (Egypt) is the Deputy Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs. Ambassador Shama is engaged in disarmament issues.

Mohamed Ibrahim Shaker (Egypt) is the Chairman of Egyptian Council for Foreign Affairs. At present, Dr Shaker is Vice Chairman of the Egyptian Council for Foreign Affairs (ECFA), a position he has held since 2003, after having served as the Council's Chairman since its inception in 1999. In 2002, Dr Shaker became Chairman of the Board of the Regional Information Technology Institute (RITI), an affiliate of the Regional Information Technology and Software Engineering Centre (RITSEC), Cairo. In 2006, he was chosen Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the National Center for Middle East Studies, Cairo. As of 2009, Ambassador Shaker was designated member of the Board of The Diplomatic Institute, Egyptian Foreign Ministry. Ambassador Shaker is also a member of the Egyptian International Law Society. Ambassador Shaker was elected Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Sawiris Foundation for Social Development in 2001, a charity organization. As of the outset of 2008, he was also elected as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Magdi Yacoub Foundation for Heart Research. In 2002, he became a member of the Higher Council for Policies of Egypt's National Democratic Party (NDP). He is a member of the Party's Energy and Egypt and the World Committees. Ambassador Shaker was also selected in October 2004 as a member of the Court on Values for a two-year period. As of June 2009, he is a member of the Board of the Nuclear Power Plants Authority. Ambassador Shaker held the position of Egypt's Ambassador to the United Kingdom (1988-1997); to Austria and Egypt's Governor on the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Vienna (1986-1988); and to the United Nations in New York as Deputy Permanent Representative of Egypt (1984-1986), and Deputy Representative of Egypt to the United Nations Security Council (1984-1985). Ambassador Shaker completed his studies as Docteur es Sciences Politiques at the Graduate Institute of International Studies, University of Geneva, in 1975, after having acquired the Licence en Droit (LLB) from Cairo University in

1955. On 22 August 1982, Ambassador Shaker was appointed Representative of the Director-General of the IAEA to the UN in New York, a post he relinquished on 31 December 1983. Ambassador Shaker was the President of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons held in Geneva in August-September 1985. He was also President of the UN Conference for the Promotion of International Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy held in Geneva in March-April 1987. Ambassador Shaker was a member of the UN Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters from January 1993 to December 1998 and Chairman of the Board for 1995 and member of the UN Expert Group on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Education (2001-2002). Two of Dr Shaker's works are *The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty: Origin and Implementation 1959-1979* (3 volumes), New York : Oceana Publications, Dobbs Ferry, 1980. which reproduced in an electronic copy issued by both the Egyptian Council for Foreign Affairs (ECFA) and James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies in May 2010, and *The Evolving International Regime of Nuclear Non-Proliferation*, Leiden/Boston : Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 2007, The Hague Academy of International Law, *Recueil des Cours*, Vol. 321, 2006.

Jamal Sharaf (Jordan) has been occupying the position of the Director General as well as the Chairman of Jordan Nuclear Regulatory Commission starting from March 2008. Before this period, Dr. Sharaf has worked in the academic field as an Associate Professor at the Department of Physics, the University of Jordan. He also occupied the position of an Assistant Dean at the Faculty of Science. Dr. Sharaf has a PhD in Medical Physics that he obtained from the University of Surrey. He also has a M.Sc. in Medical Physics, University of Surrey, and in Nuclear Instrumentation, University of Edinburgh. Dr. Sharaf field of study include Medical Physics, Radiation Protection, Nuclear Electronics, Radiation Detectors and Medical Imaging. He has many publications in these fields. Dr. Sharaf participated in a number of conferences, scientific visits, and other national, regional and international activities held by prestigious institutions in the field. He has been also a national counterpart for a number of projects supported by the IAEA.

Ali Shahri (Saudi Arabia) is affiliated to the Department of Civil Defence in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. He assumed the position of Risk Analysis officer From 1991 to 1998 and then being the Head of Radiological Risk Analysis Department. Mr. Shahri represents Saudi Civil Defence in many governmental committees to study, analyze, investigate and inspect issues related to Environmental and Health Safety. He has been participating on committees for developing National programs and regulations related to radiological protection. He is a member of the National Permanent Committee for Radiological and Nuclear Emergency.

Majid Shammari (Saudi Arabia) is affiliated to the Public Security Department in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Khalid Radwan Khalid Shatnawi (Jordan) is a Lieutenant Colonel affiliated to the National Center on Security and Crises Management and originally a member of the Jordanian Civil Defence. He is working in the critical infrastructure protection department. Lt. Col. Shatnawi is a member in Jordan Engineering Association since 1990. He underwent many specialized courses such as, comprehensive disaster management in developing countries, first response of mass destruction weapons (NBC), radiation energy, chemical war (prevention & protection), and he also have a good experience in prevention and protection issues.

Lawrence Scheinman (US) is Distinguished Professor at the James C. Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies of the Monterey Institute of International Studies and Adjunct Professor at the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies in Washington D.C. He is retired from his position as Professor of Government (International Law and Relations at

Cornell University (1973-1998. Professor Scheinman served in government on several occasions: as Assistant Director (Assistant Secretary) of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, responsible for Nonproliferation and Regional Arms Control (1994-1998); as Principal Deputy to the Deputy Under-Secretary of State for International Security (1977-1979) as a Special Assistant to the Director General of the IAEA (1986-1988). He is widely published in the fields of international nuclear cooperation, non-proliferation and arms control including Atomic Energy Policy in France Under the Fourth Republic, The IAEA and World Nuclear Order; International Law and Political Crisis, Implementing Resolution 1540: The Role of Regional Organizations (editor and co-author); Assuring the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Safeguards System; EURATOM: Nuclear Integration in Europe.

Norhan Sherif (Egypt) is a program assistant at the Arab Institute for Security Studies. She graduated from the German University in Cairo in 2009 with a bachelor certificate in Management. She worked on a number of soft security topics including; unemployment in developing countries, the security dimension. Prior to joining ACSIS, she was responsible for looking after the family business in China and did some work for the German Arab Chamber of Industry and Commerce.

Jennifer Smyser (US) is a program officer in Policy and Outreach at the Stanley Foundation where she is responsible for the foundation's nuclear security programming. She serves on the steering committee of the Fissile Materials Working Group and coordinates the foundation's programming efforts focused on US leadership and robust implementation of international agreements that lead to all global supplies of nuclear material being secured and, where possible, eliminated. Smyser is also responsible for the foundation's outreach to citizen groups and leaders across all programming areas. Prior to joining the foundation in June of 2006, Smyser spent a decade working in US-based NGOs focused on US global engagement and citizen diplomacy. She holds a B.A. in political science and international studies from Iowa State University and a master's degree in public administration from Drake University.

Susi Snyder (Netherlands) affiliated to IKV Pax Christi and based in Utrecht.

Noel Stott (South Africa) leads the South African-based Institute for Security Studies' «Africa's Development and the Threat of Weapons of Mass Destruction» project. Noel has been employed by ISS's Arms Management Programme since May 2002. The ISS is a member of the group of non-governmental experts from countries belonging to the New Agenda Coalition (Brazil, Ireland, New Zealand, Mexico, South Africa, Sweden and Egypt) which was formed to support the implementation of the Thirteen Practical Steps Toward Nuclear Disarmament for the «systematic and progressive efforts» to implement Article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). His recent publications include: Amelia Broodryk and Noël Stott, «Africa and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty 2010 Review Conference: a Consolidated Report of Three Preparatory African Workshops», ISS, April 2010; Hubert Foy, Amelia Broodryk and Noel Stott, «'Keep Calm and Carry On': an Initial African Assessment of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) 2010 Review Conference», ISS Occasional Paper No. 211 June 2010; Noel Stott, Amelia Broodryk and Gugu Dube, «Hope in a Time of Global Insecurity - Preparing for 2010 - A Guide to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons», March 2010; Noel Stott, Amelia du Rand & Jean du Preez, «The Treaty of Pelindaba: Beyond Entry-into-Force of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty», ISS, March 2010.

Ronald Sturm (Austria) acquired his Ph.D in law. He worked as a unit head of nuclear weapons at IAEA, CTBTO (PrepCom), NPT, Federal Ministry of European and International Affairs in Vienna since 2009. He has also worked as a senior external relations and policy officer

at the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna 2004-2009, Minister-Counselor and Deputy Head of Mission in the Permanent Mission of Austria to the UN, UNIDO, IAEA, CTBTO (PrepCom) 2000-2004. He was also Counselor in Deputy Head of Mission in Permanent Mission of Austria to UNEP and UNCHS (Habitat) and Austrian Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya 1997-2000, Second Secretary in Deputy to the Head of Mission in Permanent Mission of Austria to the Council of Europe in Strasbourg, France 1994-1997. Dr. Sturm was assigned to various positions in the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs 1989-1994, and was a Junior Professional Officer with UNDP in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania.

Adnan Sultan (Kuwait) obtained his Ph.D. with a specialization on Risk and Disaster Management. Dr. Sultan acquired DBA qualification in occupational safety system management. He is a certified consultant in security management from CIMC/Canada, also certified as professional safety CABA/Canada, Certified Internal Audit in ISO 9001 /18001 IMS – UK, and a diploma in military administration/Kuwait Army. He took courses in management and is a member of the safety board in British Consult Center/UK, affiliate of IOSH/UK. Dr. Sultan has a long professional and academic record, he had worked in Cambridge Training College (UK), American Administration Institute (USA), Canadian Academy for Science & Technology (Canada). He is a member of the Arab Training Network. Dr. Sultan has some published books on «Terrorism Industry and Risk Management». Dr. Sultan is well known for his humanitarian activities and specialized research.

Veronica Tessler (US) is an associate program officer in Policy and Outreach at the Stanley Foundation where she is responsible for the foundation's work related to United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540, as well as supporting the foundation's nuclear security programming. From 2007 to 2009, she served as a program associate supporting the foundation's US-Global Security and Arms Control, Nonproliferation, and Disarmament initiatives. Prior to joining the foundation in July of 2007, Tessler was a regional director for Americans for Informed Democracy where she organized conferences on the US role in the world. Tessler graduated magna cum laude from Virginia Commonwealth University with degrees in political science and international studies in May 2007. She has studied in Torino, Italy, and Shanghai, China, and was a 2006 Sorensen Institute for Political Leadership College Leaders Fellow.

Gordon Thompson (US) is executive director of IRSS and a senior research scientist at Clark University. Dr Thompson has more than three decades of experience in technical and policy analysis in the spheres of human security, national security, international security, energy, and sustainability. He received an engineering and science education in Australia and a DPhil from Oxford University in applied mathematics, for analysis of plasma undergoing thermonuclear fusion. He has conducted various technical and policy studies in nuclear arms control, nuclear disarmament, and nuclear non-proliferation. With David Pitt, he compiled and edited the book, Nuclear-Free Zones (Croom Helm, UK, 1987). He worked with Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan to organize a June 1990 international colloquium in Geneva on the theme, Non-Proliferation in a Disarming World. Dr Thompson has conducted a wide range of studies on the roles and characteristics of energy technologies.

Alexandra Toma (US) is the Program Director for the Connect U.S. Fund, where she manages the Fund's programmatic operations in nuclear nonproliferation, human rights, climate change, and the civilian-military balance. In addition, she co-chairs the Fissile Materials Working Group and regularly convenes the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty "Contact Group," which works with the State Department in preparation for the May 2009 NPT Review Conference. Alex has a diverse professional background in national security policymaking, having worked previously as a policy advisor on Capitol Hill, a consultant to the National Defense University, a defense analyst for DFI International, and in the nonprofit sector. Alex has been named an emerging leader in U.S. foreign policy as both a Truman National Security Fellow and a Center for

Strategic and International Studies' (CSIS) Next America Fellow. She speaks frequently on nuclear weapons and nonproliferation issues. From 2006 – 2009, Alex was the Director of the Peace and Security Initiative (PSI) at the Ploughshares Fund, the largest grantmaking foundation in the U.S. dedicated exclusively to nuclear nonproliferation. The PSI is a network of over 250 organizations working collaboratively and strategically to promote a more secure, peaceful, and just world. Through the PSI, advocacy organizations, grassroots groups, think tanks, academics, and funders work together to increase their capacity to influence U.S. national security policy. In 2009, Alex merged PSI with the Connect U.S. Fund. Previously, Alex was the foreign policy and defense advisor for Congressman Stephen F. Lynch (D-MA), where she led the effort to secure \$5 million in funding for landmine removal. She has also worked at the Africa Center for Strategic Studies at the National Defense University, where she assisted in developing civil-military programs for sub-Saharan Africa. Alex regularly brings her practitioner's perspective into academia. In 2008, she taught "U.S. Foreign Policy in the 2008 Elections" as an Adjunct Professor at NYU's Robert F. Wagner Graduate School of Public Service. In fall 2010, she will teach a graduate-level class at the George Washington University focused on the multiple levers of U.S. foreign policymaking. In addition, she published "Global Perspectives on Politics and Public Health Policy" in *Global Health Care: Issues and Policies* (Jones and Bartlett Publishers) and has had several op-eds published on nuclear security. Alex has a Master of Science in Foreign Policy and Security Studies from Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service, with a thesis on U.S. national security implications of sub-Saharan HIV/AIDS. While at the University of Virginia, she majored and received Bachelor of Arts degrees in international relations and psychology, with an honors thesis exploring Track-II conflict resolution in ethnic conflicts around the world. She is fluent in French and Romanian.

Stamatios Tsalas (EU) is the Head of Unit DG ENER D3, Nuclear Material Accountancy within Methods and Evaluation. Mr. Tsalas is based at the EU HQ in Brussels.

Paul Walker (US) is Director of the Security and Sustainability Program for Global Green USA, the US national affiliate of Green Cross International (GCI) founded by Mikhail Gorbachev in 1993. The Security and Sustainability Program, formerly known as the "Legacy of the Cold War Program," is an international effort to facilitate and advocate the safe and sound demilitarization and nonproliferation of nuclear, chemical, biological, and conventional weapons stockpiles. Walker is a former Professional Staff Member of the Armed Services Committee in the U.S. House of Representatives where he served as a senior advisor to the Chairman and full committee. He is also former Acting Director of the Peace and Conflict Studies Program at the College of the Holy Cross in Worcester, Massachusetts; former Research Director with the Union of Concerned Scientists in Cambridge, Massachusetts; and former researcher with the US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA). Walker holds a Ph.D. in international security studies from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; an M.A. from Johns Hopkins School for Advanced International Studies; a Russian Honors Certificate from the Defense Language Institute of the West Coast; and a Post-Doctoral Fellowship from the Center for Science and International Affairs at Harvard University. He is a graduate of the College of the Holy Cross and a Vietnam-era Army veteran. Walker has worked, lectured, and published widely in the areas of international and environmental security, threat reduction, non-proliferation, and weapons demilitarization for over three decades. He has appeared on numerous TV and radio news and talk shows including Fox News, CNN, NPR, Christian Science Monitor, Voice of America, MSNBC, ABC, CBS, and NBC. Recent publications include "Preventing nuclear terrorism," *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, March 30, 2010; "Getting chemical weapons destruction back on track" (with J. Tucker), *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, April 2009; "Abolishing Chemical Weapons Globally: Successes and Challenges – An NGO Perspective," *Chemical Disarmament Quarterly* 6:3 (September 2008); "Kananaskis at Five: Assessing the Global Partnership," *Arms Control Today*, September 2007; "Nunn-Lugar at 15: No Time to Relax Global Threat Reduction

Efforts,” Arms Control Today, May 2006; “A long way to go in eliminating chemical weapons,” The Boston Globe, 1 May 2006, and “The Real Chemical Threat,” Los Angeles Times, 1 April 2006)both with J. Tucker); and “Russian Chemical Weapons Demilitarization: Successes and Challenges,” in Robert Einhorn and Michele Flournoy, eds., Protecting Against the Spread of Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Weapons (Washington DC: CSIS, January 2003).

Yury Yudin (Russia, UN) graduated from the Moscow Engineering Physics Institute in 1988 as a nuclear physicist. He was a Research Associate at RFNC-VNIIEF – the Russian Federal Nuclear Center – All-Russian Research Institute of Experimental Physics. Since mid-1990s he has been engaged in research activities in the field of nonproliferation and arms control. In 1999, he became a Director of a newly established Russian non-governmental organization – Analytical Center for Non-proliferation. The center was established to facilitate arms control and nonproliferation research carried out by the former Russian nuclear-weapons scientists. Currently Yury Yudin is a Senior Researcher at the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) and manager of the Multinational Approaches to the Nuclear Fuel Cycle project. He holds a PhD in nuclear engineering. He has special expertise in nuclear engineering, nuclear non-proliferation, and nuclear disarmament.

Wilbert van der Zeijden (Netherlands) affiliated to IKV Pax Christi based in Utrecht, the Netherlands.

Dubai Police Delegation represented by:

- 1- Omar Homaid Al Rahoomi
- 2- Hassan Hussein Al Ali

Other Egyptian experts joining the meeting

- 1- Dr Mohamed Ibrahim Afifi
- 2- Dr Sayed Bahieldin - Advisor of Minister of energy & electricity

- 3- Amb Mohamed Bassiouny - Member of Shoura Council (Parliament)
- 4- Amb Abdel Halim Badawy – Former Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs
- 5- Amb Nabil El Araby - Director of Cairo Trade Arbitration Center
- 6- Amb Mostafa Elfekky - Chairman Foreign relations committee Shoura Council (Parliament)
- 7- Dr Mohamed Elkolaly
- 8- Dr Amira El Shanawany - Board member of Pugwash & ECFA
- 9- Dr Abuelhoda Elserfy
- 10- Dr Mustafa Elwi - Professor of Political Science - Cairo university and member of Shoura Council (Parliament)
- 11- Dr Ossama El Gazali Harb - Editor in Chief of Alsyassa Aldawlia Magazine , ECFA Board member
- 12- Mr Ahmed Genedy
- 13- Dr Yassin Ibrahim
- 14- Ambassador Dr Mahmoud Karem - Secretary General , National Council for Human rights
- 15- Dr Ahmed Marei - Expert in energy issues , member of energy committee , National Democratic party
- 16- D. Hassan Nafaa professor of political science , Cairo University
- 17- Dr Mohamed Ragab
- 18- Dr. Fouad Abdelmonem Riyad
- 19- Dr Ayman Salama ,Cairo University & Egyptian Council for Foreign Affairs
- 20- Amb Mohamed Anis Salem - UNESCO