



NPT NEWS IN REVIEW

Civil society perspectives on the 2018 nuclear Non-Proliferation
Treaty Preparatory Committee 23 April - 4 May 2018



Reaching Critical Will

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The *NPT News in Review* is produced by the Reaching Critical Will programme of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF).

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NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT: AN ENDURANCE SPORT

Allison Pytlak | *Reaching Critical Will, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom*

During his opening remarks, the Chair of the second Preparatory Committee (PrepCom) for the 2020 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) compared this review cycle to running a marathon.

As a runner I always enjoy such comparisons. In this case however, I can't help but feel that it may be more accurate to compare the review cycle to an obstacle course.

A very wide array of concerns and suggested priorities has been included in statements over the first two days of the conference, which is not unusual in a general debate. States have acknowledged external events that place pressure on the NPT: uncertainty around the future of New START and related impact on the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty; the pending deadline for the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action; the Inter-Korean Summit; and the planned meeting between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) and the United States.

Some of these point to the NPT's unfinished business in other areas like the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and its long pending entry-into-force; efforts in the Middle East; and disarmament pledges relating to both doctrine and stockpile reduction.

There is the potential in all of these initiatives to patch together previously broken bridges and strengthen the international community as a whole—or cause further fragmentation. Division and polarisation has most recently been blamed on the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW), which was widely welcomed by very many NPT states parties during the general debate including for how it will complement and strengthen the NPT. Some of its opponents criticised its openly while others used more veiled expressions like “stigmatising initiatives”. The TPNW has merely made existing differences more apparent.

An unusual dimension to the PrepCom so far has been the rights-of-reply between a small handful of states on a situation that does not immediately relate to the NPT and sounds very much like the closing days of the 2017 UNGA First Committee. These revolve around recent chemical weapons use in Syria, the alleged role of the Russian Federation, and the military response of the United States, France, and the United Kingdom. At the heart of this debate are essentially two points: the appropriateness of including this in a meeting about nuclear weapons, and respect for international law.

The use of chemical weapons is heinous and abhorrent. Yet so too would be the use of nuclear weapons. Cherry picking which international rules and laws should be enforced—including through means that are themselves not entirely legal—is a relevant narrative for the NPT. It's reflective of the same double standards that are eroding the NPT's credibility; the lip service being paid to disarmament while simultaneously spending billions of dollars on developing and testing newer, deadlier, more modern, nuclear weapons. The legitimacy of certain countries to point fingers at others about international law and norm flouting is simply lacking, no matter how awful the actions they condemn.

Several non-nuclear-armed states, expressed concern during the general debate over the uptick in modernisation since the last PrepCom. This should be reflected in PrepCom outcomes. Warnings of a new nuclear arms race suddenly seem a whole lot more real when there actually are new weapons and systems being developed and tensions between nuclear-armed states is also on the rise.

“Gender” is a subject being taken up by an ever-widening group. Most references related very specifically to improving women's participation in nuclear disarmament; a smaller number described the importance of using gender analysis or a gendered approach, or about the gendered impacts of

Editorial, continued

nuclear weapons. These three things are not the same. As well, and as noted elsewhere in this edition of the *NPT News in Review*, states must practice what they preach—the PrepCom remains a heavily male-dominated environment. What was noticeable is that statements on any facet of the gender issue are becoming more developed and thought-out. As one example, the Group of Nordic Countries explained that it believes gender diversity is “smart policy” to break on-going “stalemate and trench-digging” in disarmament on the basis of research that demonstrates that diversity brings effectiveness, innovation, and sustainable decisions.

All races have a finish line, and 2020 is the end of this one. It seems far off but really isn’t. Training must begin now. Success for the review conference, and for the credibility of the NPT more broadly means identifying and agreeing on a manageable amount of priorities or areas on which to make progress rather than trying to be all encompassing.

Introducing deadlines and making time bound objectives, whether it be in relation to a fissile materials cut-off treaty or other initiatives, would help facilitate national-level action in place of freewheeling talk across a spectrum of goals. It will also require, as Sri Lanka pointed out, transitioning from hiding behind empty terminologies and labels like “progressive” or “step-by-step”, to taking steps. •

SIDE EVENT REPORT: DON’T BANK ON THE BOMB

Susi Snyder | PAX

PAX hosted a side event on Monday to discuss the role of states and financial institutions in implementing the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)—specifically looking at Article 1 of the Treaty which prohibits states from, in any way, assisting, encouraging or inducing non-nuclear-armed states to produce nuclear weapons. The event also reflected on the prohibitions in the nuclear weapon free zone agreements, encouraged by article VII of the NPT, which appear to be applied already to financial institutions with headquarters in many of the countries in those zones.

The event was opened by Governor Yuzaki outlining Hiroshima prefecture’s plan to build a nuclear weapon free world through engaging youth, encouraging visits to Hiroshima, and keeping dialogue open.

Susi Snyder presented information about the *Don’t Bank on the Bomb* report, in the framework of the NPT’s prohibition on assistance with manufacture of nuclear weapons. The report tells both a positive and negative story. On the positive side, since the 2017 adoption of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) 30 fewer companies are investing in nuclear weapons producers than in the previous year. These companies understand that the Treaty will impact their investments and see that it is wise to divest now. However, fewer companies investing does not equal less money invested. The remaining companies have fully embraced the new arms racing efforts as a signal to increase investment in nuclear weapons. They are cynically betting on the profitability of instability

and placing their bets on nuclear war. The investors are providing the fuel for US President Trump’s nuclear ambitions, as the Russian weapons production information is now kept from the public.

Maaïke Beenes (PAX) reflected on the impact of the 40 states with legislation or interpretative statements that reflect that financing is prohibited under the Convention on Cluster Munitions and how this has resulted in the end of production even in countries that did not sign onto the Treaty. She went on to note that recently, Orbital ATK, cited divestment pressure as a reason for the United States to halt efforts to produce new cluster bombs.

Jean Marie Collin (ICAN France) explained that in France, the stigma associated with profiting from the production of nuclear weapons is pushing financial institutions, including BNP Paribas, to re-examine their policies on weapons investment, and that the adoption of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) is reinforcing this stigma—even in nuclear-armed states and even before the entry-into-force of that agreement.

During the discussion segment, individuals asked how they could learn more and support this effort.

More information is available on www.dont-bankonthebomb.com •



NUCLEAR WEAPONS ARE THE ULTIMATE PATRIARCHAL TOOL

Gabriella Irsten | *Women's International League for Peace and Freedom-Sweden*

During the first two days of the second session of the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Preparatory Committee, men delivered 73 per cent of statements. Despite this we welcome the statements of the European Union, Group of Nordic Countries, the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative (NPDI), Vienna Group of Ten, Philippines, Costa Rica, Canada, Australia, Sweden, Ireland, and Netherlands for highlighting the importance of women's participation in disarmament and/or the importance of gender analysis. Many of these delegations, however need to start practicing what they preach.

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) has worked to promote women's participation and a gender perspective on security and disarmament issues since our origin in 1915. Throughout history, women have not had the same access to official power as men and it is still the case today. As a result of our exclusion from formal and official structures, women largely organise, effect change, and participate in civil society. Nuclear disarmament is no exception—women and women's organisations have played a central role in the work to prohibit these weapons of mass destruction.

However, a gender perspective is of course not only concerned about women's representation. A gender perspective is also about highlighting and challenging power structures, visualising what maintains them and, above all, the will to change.

A gender perspective is about what interests are allowed to trump others, which actors are considered relevant and worthy of listening to, and how resour-

ces are distributed. A gender perspective therefore questions why national security constantly weighs heavier than human rights and human security.

Nuclear weapons are strongly linked to ideas of masculinity and power. This becomes especially evident in discussions about disarmament, where advocates of disarmament are often assigned stereotypical and negative, feminine characteristics like being "naïve" or emotional. This dynamic has existed throughout discussion on the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW).

Today, the nuclear-armed states have interpretative precedence on global security and are using prevailing legislation, including the NPT, to legitimise their nuclear weapons, which weakens the NPT and goes against article VI on disarmament.

The TPNW is the first advancement of multilateral nuclear disarmament for decades and is an important tool for stigmatising nuclear weapons and ending the ideas that these weapons are proof of power. Instead, the TPNW focuses on what nuclear weapons actually are: weapons of mass destruction that have the ability to indiscriminately kill hundreds of thousands of civilians. It challenges patriarchal power structures, highlights human rights, socio-economic rights, the gendered impact, and the environmental impact. This agreement is not only groundbreaking when it comes to disarmament, but also within the on-going evolution of international law. All states that are supportive of and engage in work linked to climate, poverty reduction, gender equality, and sustainable development should stand behind the TPNW. •



Photo: Women's Action for New Directions, 2018.



NEWS IN BRIEF

Katrin Geyer | Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

The News in Brief is not a comprehensive overview of all statements. It highlights new or particularly salient recommendations or comments made during the general debate.

Procedural

- Malaysian Ambassador Yaakob has been confirmed as the chairperson for the Third Preparatory Committee (PrepCom) taking place in New York from 29 April-10 May 2019.
- The NPT Review Conference will take place in New York from 27 April-22 May 2020.

Arsenal reduction/operational status

- The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) stressed that reductions in deployment and operational status are not a substitute for the elimination of nuclear weapons.
- The European Union (EU), the Nordic Group, Germany, Finland, Austria, Italy, Sweden, Ireland, Brazil, United Kingdom, and Estonia encouraged the United States and Russia to extend New START and to seek further reductions to their arsenals, including strategic and non-strategic deployed nuclear weapons.
- Bulgaria and Kuwait encouraged further reduction of strategic and non-strategic nuclear weapons stockpiles as a practical step towards global nuclear disarmament.
- Lithuania underscored the necessity of progress towards the full implementation of Article VI of the NPT and progressive reductions to both strategic and non-strategic arsenals of deployed and non-deployed nuclear weaponry.
- Finland maintained that discussions on how to address the normative gap for non-strategic nuclear weapons should be launched without delay.
- Costa Rica made clear that the indefinite extension of the NPT is not a tacit agreement for extending nuclear weapons indefinitely.
- Chile highlighted the importance of advancing the reduction of alert status in operational systems and increasing transparency of nuclear arsenals and to vigorously push for the entry into force of the TPNW.
- Malaysia and Egypt reiterated that the purpose of the NPT is not only to prevent non-nuclear-armed states to acquire nuclear weapons but also to disarm those with nuclear weapons.
- The African Group, South Africa, Singapore, and Namibia reiterated their concerns about the slow

pace and the lack of good faith and commitment on the part of nuclear-armed states to dismantle nuclear weapons.

- The United Kingdom outlined its arms reduction measures.

Modernisation

- The NAM, Panama, Egypt, Kuwait, and the African Group expressed concern at the investment by nuclear-armed states in modernisation of their nuclear forces and including the development of more effective and newer nuclear warheads.
- Costa Rica, Egypt, Nepal, Brazil, Lebanon, and Sri Lanka expressed alarm about the stalemate in nuclear disarmament vis-à-vis the modernisation programmes of all nuclear-armed states, highlighting that increased resources to modernisation was compounding international tensions and that it could unleash a new arms race.
- Brazil pointed at a new arms race that seems to be based on the convergence of new technologies with the traditional concept of nuclear deterrence. Brazil cautioned against the blurring of lines between conventional and nuclear, tactical and strategic, and kinetic and non-kinetic means of attack, particularly those of cyber tools.
- Nepal said that security and prosperity can be achieved by diverting economic and human resources that are invested in nuclear weapons modernisation into socio-economic development instead.

Doctrine, use, and threat of use

- Costa Rica, Austria, Indonesia, Lebanon, Qatar, Venezuela, Peru, and Chile are concerned about the continued reliance on nuclear weapons in the military and security concepts and doctrines of nuclear-armed states.
- The NAM expressed concern at states investing in low-yield nuclear warheads in their military doctrines that lowers the threshold for the actual use of nuclear weapons.
- Iran maintained that the nuclear-armed states continued to retain thousands of nuclear weapons and emphasise the utility and value of nuclear weapons. Iran highlighted that some nuclear-armed states have increased the role of these weapons in their security and military policies by assigning new missions to them.
- The Holy See, the African Group, South Africa, and Costa Rica highlighted that weapons of mass destruction (WMD), particularly nuclear weapons, create a false sense of security.



Egypt expressed concern at states' reinterpretation of the NPT and their lack of commitment in adopting doctrines contrary to the spirit of the Treaty.

- France urged to restore constructive and inclusive multilateral dialogue on nuclear disarmament, based on counter-acting current "stigmatisation initiatives".
- The UK perceived it as deeply concerning that some states choose to challenge the collective body of rules, norms and standards of the NPT, undermining the security and prosperity of all.
- Sri Lanka underlined that the reality is that there is a "pronounced lack of will" to progressively move forward in nuclear disarmament. Sri Lanka observed an increasing tendency of seeking refuge behind terminologies, such as "incremental approach", "step-by-step approach", and "progressive realisation".

Transparency and reporting

- The Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative (NPTDI) and Japan reiterated the importance of transparency and suggested a standard reporting form to provide regular reports to the NPT on implementation of their nuclear disarmament obligations.
- Belgium noted that some nuclear-armed states such as the US have made great strides in increasing transparency on their nuclear arsenal and doctrine.
- Iran suggested that a consensus outcome document of the 2020 Review Conference should include concrete next steps for the implementation of the NPT's Article VI.

Verification

- The EU, NPTDI, Germany, Finland and the Philippines supported on-going work on nuclear disarmament verification.
- The Vienna Group of Ten suggested that the Prep-Com affirm a comprehensive safeguards agreement, together with an additional protocol that would constitute the current verification standard.
- Sweden maintained that nuclear disarmament verification could offer additional domains of common ground. In the Swedish experience, verification cooperation was said to be meaningful and rewarding. It reiterated that verification enhances transparency, builds confidence, and could facilitate effective and credible implementation of future agreements.
- Japan stressed that an effective nuclear disarmament verification mechanism was an essential component to eliminate nuclear weapons.

Latvia underscored that in its view, the International Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament Verification (IPNDV) was one of the few examples that had made a substantial contribution to a comprehensive verification regime.

Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW)

- The NAM, Thailand, NAC, New Zealand, Cuba, Costa Rica, Chile, Indonesia, Nepal, Philippines, Egypt, Ireland, Brazil, Panama, the African Group, Namibia, Mexico, Qatar, South Africa, Venezuela, Peru, and Oman welcomed the adoption of the TPNW on 7 July 2017, which is hoped to contribute to furthering the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons and complement the NPT.
- Austria, among other states, highlighted that the TPNW is fully consistent with the NPT and strengthens the implementation of Article VI. It maintained that the treaty was an impressive manifestation of the view of the large majority of the world's states that nuclear weapons, far from providing security due to the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of their use, are an existential threat to humanity.
- Brazil highlighted the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to ICAN for its contribution to the adoption of the TPNW.
- Ireland described the adoption of the TPNW as another success story for the NPT. Ireland stated that the TPNW's significance lied in its ground breaking content and the progress it represents towards the fulfilment of the NPT's disarmament provisions.
- Mexico reiterated former Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon's statement that "there are no right hands to handle these wrong weapons" and therefore welcomed the TPNW's adoption.
- Russia maintained that the TPNW makes no contribution to the advancement of banning nuclear weapons and threatened the existence and efficiency of the NPT.
- The UK clarified that it would not become a party to the treaty and that it did not recognise its provisions as representing an emerging rule of customary international law.

Gender

- In his opening statement, the Chair of the Prep-Com encouraged female participants to come forward and actively participate in the discussion.



News in brief, continued

- The EU stressed that gender equality and the empowerment of women is an important priority for the EU. The EU reminded states that women have to be fully involved in non-proliferation and disarmament efforts through active and equal participation, including in leadership.
- The Nordic Group highlighted that the lack of gender equality had hampered the field of disarmament and non-proliferation for far too long. Including gender perspectives and pursuing equal gender representation is a matter of efficiency. The Nordic Group pointed at studies that showed that diverse teams were more effective, innovative and took more sustainable decisions.
- NPDI, Vienna Group of Ten, Philippines, Canada, Ireland and the Netherlands noted that in strengthening the NPT Review Process, it would prioritise concrete progress on gender equality.
- Costa Rica and Canada urged to use a gender tool analysis in discussions around nuclear weapons as a gender-sensitive approach will help to demystify current debates.
- Canada, Australia, Sweden, Ireland, Philippines encouraged to incorporate a gender analysis in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all NPT programming and disarmament in general.
- Ireland reiterated the Chairman's draft summary of last years preparatory meeting, lauding the recognition of the gendered impacts of nuclear weapons.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)

- Mrs. Izumi Nakamitsu, Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for Disarmament Affairs, highlighted the UN Secretary-General's support to recent positive developments, including the re-commitment of the DPRK to denuclearisation, the establishment of an Inter-Korean hotline, and steps taken to improve Inter-Korean relations.
- The Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO) stated that as a legally-binding instrument founded on a robust verification system, adherence to the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) by all parties concerned was the only way to overcome the trust deficit that was a real impediment to progress on denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula.
- The EU, the US, the Nordic Group, Belgium, NPDI, Bulgaria, Germany, Costa Rica, Chile, Finland, Austria, Italy, Spain, Australia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Slovenia, France, Sweden, Hungary, Romania, Ireland, Kuwait, Slovakia, Japan, Norway, and a Group of States of mostly NATO allies, Lithuania, South Africa and Singapore, Latvia and Estonia urged the DPRK to comply with its international obligations under multiple UN Security Council Resolutions, and return to compliance with the NPT and the IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement.
- CTBTO, the EU, the Nordic Group, New Zealand, Finland, Korea, Kazakhstan, Russia, Romania, Kuwait, Slovakia, Japan, Mexico and Latvia welcomed DPRK's diplomatic efforts to achieve a peaceful solution.
- Many states, including South Africa and Estonia, welcomed the planned summit and talks between South Korea, DPRK and US.
- Russia stated that the denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula was possible only with reaching a complex solution to all security issues in North-East Asia, including the build-up of US missile defence system capabilities.
- Austria and Lebanon suggested that the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) could provide inspiration for a future settlement of the Korean situation.
- Russia maintained that any breach of JCPOA is hardly likely to assure the DPRK's people that any potential future agreements would be observed.

Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA)

- The EU, the New Agenda Coalition, NPDI, Germany, Finland, China, United Arab Emirates, France, Sweden, Philippines, Hungary, Russia, Romania, Slovakia, Japan, South Africa, Singapore and Estonia reaffirmed or called for continued commitment to JCPOA.
- Ireland and Brazil maintained that JCPOA is under threat; the Nordic Group and Turkey noted that the future of the JCPOA was surrounded with question marks.
- Sweden suggested that Iran's role in the region and missile activities were a matter of concern, being inconsistent with the UNSCR 2231. However, they should be addressed separately and not at the expense of the JCPOA.
- Russia, Singapore, and the Philippines cautioned that any deviation or non-compliance with the JCPOA's provisions, or attempts to amend its text, would negatively affect the global non-proliferation regime.



Middle East

- The NAM, the EU, the Nordic Group, Thailand, NAC, the Arab Group, Iraq, Cuba, Costa Rica, Chile, Italy, China, Spain, Italy, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Indonesia, Nepal, Philippines, Egypt, Hungary, Russia, Romania, Ireland, Brazil, Panama, UK, Namibia, Iran, Lebanon, Syria, Bahrain, Morocco, Colombia, South Africa, Venezuela, Singapore, Peru, and Oman expressed support for establishing a nuclear weapon-free zone (NWFZ) in the Middle East and highlighted the importance of the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East.
- NAM, Iraq, Egypt, Kuwait, Iran, Lebanon, Syria, Morocco and the Arab Group, Oman, and Ethiopia called upon Israel to accede to the NPT without precondition.
- The EU called on Iran to promptly ratify the Additional Protocol to its Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement with the IAEA and to refrain from ballistic missile launches as inconsistent with UN Security Council Resolution 2231.
- The EU, US, New Zealand, Bulgaria, Germany, Spain, Australia, France, Romania, UK, Lithuania, and Estonia condemned any use of weapons of mass destruction in Syria.

Fissile material cut-off treaty (FMCT)

- The EU, NPDI, Bulgaria, Chile, Finland, Austria, Italy, Canada, Australia, Turkey, Slovenia, France, Korea, Nepal, Philippines, Hungary, Romania, Brazil, Slovakia, Japan, UK, Greece, Lebanon, Singapore and Latvia called for immediate negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament of an FMCT.
- Germany maintained that a prohibition on producing fissile material for weapons would be a major break through in strengthening effective non-proliferation and in contributing to nuclear disarmament over time.

Nuclear testing and CTBT

- The vast majority of states called on those that have not done so to sign and ratify the CTBT without further delay.
- Russia highlighted that the US has moved away from ratifying the CTBT, and created conditions to resume nuclear tests.

Nuclear energy

- The EU, Thailand, Spain, Vienna Group of Ten, Egypt, Norway, Namibia, Morocco, Peru, Oman, Sri Lanka said that peaceful uses of nuclear energy contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

- Austria emphasised that the UN Conference on Sustainable Development held in Rio de Janeiro in 2012 favoured national policies using an appropriate energy mix based on individual national circumstances.
- Costa Rica, Egypt, Morocco, Peru, and Sri Lanka highlighted that the peaceful use of nuclear weapons could increase international cooperation.
- Germany and Sweden pointed out the considerable risks of nuclear energy and the need for the highest standards in nuclear safety and security. Austria explained that it does not use nuclear energy pointing to the tragic incidents in Chernobyl and Fukushima. It pointed out the problems relating to safe and long-term disposal of radioactive waste.
- Italy is phasing out of nuclear power production.
- Namibia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Ethiopia, and Nepal highlighted that developing countries' access to peaceful nuclear energy should be prioritised.

Other

- The EU, Germany, Finland, Slovenia, Venezuela, and Singapore highlighted the need to prevent accidents, including illicit trafficking and non-state actors' access to nuclear and radiological materials.
- The Nordic Group, the EU, Spain, Nepal, Romania, Panama, Venezuela highlighted the threat of nuclear terrorism.
- Panama underlined the risk of cyber attacks.
- The EU, Thailand, Indonesia and Colombia supported the engagement of civil society and academia in addressing and discussing challenges related to the NPT.
- Germany, Finland, Nepal, Philippines, Panama, Sweden, Ethiopia and Colombia, among others suggested that negative security assurances should become part of a binding treaty regime.
- The Philippines highlighted the need to discuss improvements on transparency and efficiency of the NPT's working methods. •

We would like to acknowledge the PAX Youth Delegation for their support and contributions.



CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Wednesday 25 April

When	What	Where	Who
8:00	Interfaith prayer-vigil for the success of the NPT PrepCom	Pregny Gate	Christian Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament
08:30-10:00	Women in the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty	Room XI	The Permanent Mission of Australia to the UNOG with Canada, Sweden and Netherlands
13:15-14:30	Bridging the gap: the CTBT	Room XVI	CTBTO and Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs
13:15-14:30	Identifying concrete steps to move forward nuclear disarmament	Room XXVII	Hiroshima Prefecture, UNIDIR, and SIPRI
13:15-14:30	Moving onwards from PrepCom I	Room XI	The Netherlands
13:15-14:30	The US Nuclear Posture Review	Assembly Hall	United States Department of State
13:15-14:30	Panel discussion: Relevance of the NPT: Decalogue of NAM, the Principles of Bandung	Room V	Permanent Mission of Venezuela to the UNOG
15:00-17:00	Reducing rising nuclear risks	Room XVI	People for Nuclear Disarmament
18:00-20:00	The nexus between the nuclear weapons ban treaty and Article VI of the Non-Proliferation Treaty	Masion de la Paix, Room A2	PEAC Institute, Nuclear Age Peace Foundation, Amplify, PAX, and IHEID Junior Diplomat Initiative

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