



NPT NEWS IN REVIEW

Civil society perspectives on the 2019 Preparatory Committee of the
nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), 29 April–10 May 2019



Reaching Critical Will

2 May 2019
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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 during meetings of NPT states parties.

The views expressed in this publication are not necessarily those of RCW or WILPF.

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MOVING THE NUCLEAR FOOTBALL, FROM 1946 TO 2019

Ray Acheson | *Women's International League for Peace and Freedom*

What does it mean to make a commitment? As one of arguably the most basic of human interactions, to most of the world's population it entails an agreement, an obligation, or a duty; a dedication to follow through on a promised activity. But apparently this definition does not hold for the nuclear-armed states—the governments of which continue, year after year, review cycle after review cycle, to change the goalposts or the move the football (the nuclear football, if you will), like Lucy does with Charlie Brown. (For those not following the NPT Preparatory Committee on Twitter, you may have missed Wildfire's extensive history of the NPT in Peanuts cartoons, which is worth checking out.)¹

Cartoons aside, the "commitments" made by the nuclear-armed states for the past 50 years have seriously suffered from lack of implementation and impressive backtracking. The commitments made in exchange for extending the Treaty indefinitely in 1995 were not fulfilled by 2000, but the nuclear-armed states nevertheless agreed to 13 practical steps for nuclear disarmament then, which came to form the backbone of commitments over the next twenty years. Despite rolling back on some of those and failing to implement the rest over the next ten years, they agreed to 22 disarmament actions in 2010. Five years after not complying with those, they walked away from the 2015 Review Conference without any new commitments but instead with vague assertions that all of the previous commitments were aspirational and certainly not timebound. Now, on the eve of the 2020 Review Conference, one of the nuclear-armed states (the United States) has asserted that all of these past commitments are out of date and out of step with today's "international security environment"—this apparently being a specific, discrete artifact that is unconnected from this state's own behaviour and entirely related to the poor behaviour of others. Meanwhile, China informed the Preparatory Committee that

the five NPT nuclear-armed states have been working hard to update their "glossary of key nuclear terms"—which they have now spent nearly ten years working on despite it not being a commitment anyone made anywhere and that it seems to be distracting from actual work on, say, disarmament.

Anyway, here we are in 2019, looking at piles of commitments made over many years, variously termed the step-by-step approach, the building blocks approach, the progressive approach, (very briefly) the full spectrum approach, and now apparently stepping stones. Meanwhile the United States has introduced the concept of creating conditions, now the environment, for nuclear disarmament, which is focused not on what the United States can do for nuclear disarmament but what the rest of the world can do for the United States in order to make it, as the most heavily militarised country in the world, feel "safer". In discussing its proposal, the US delegation said that this is a way to ensure that non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament are not treated as competing priorities—but since no one except for the United States has set up this competition, this is at best a disingenuous framing for an exasperating attempt to deny, deflect, and defer action on 50 years of apparently empty promises.

A few countries are buying it, running for that football once again. But for the most part, NPT states parties are skeptical. The New Agenda Coalition (NAC) warned that NPT commitments are not to be reinterpreted, rolled back, or conditioned in any form, noting that the imposition of conditions on any Treaty obligation would undermine credibility of the NPT. This cross-regional grouping of states, responsible for amongst other things the 13 practical steps in 2000—and one of its members, Ireland, for the NPT itself—emphasised that upholding and preserving the NPT in today's security environment requires the complete and unequivocal

Editorial, continued

implementation of disarmament obligations that underpin the regime. Brazil, one of the NAC's members, pointed out that the more the nuclear-armed states say the world is not safe, the more risk there is of nuclear proliferation.

Traditional allies of the nuclear-armed states also expressed concern with the new rhetoric about the security environment. Sweden's foreign minister Margot Wallström noted that while the environment is probably the worst it has been since the end of the Cold War, this is at least in part because nuclear disarmament is being replaced by nuclear weapon modernisation, leaving key international treaties hollow and increasing mutual distrust. The representative of Latvia also turned the security tables, pointing out that every commitment states make under the NPT or other nuclear arms control and disarmament agreements strengthens international security.

In some sense, this whole "CEND" "initiative" makes it feel like we've gone back not just 50 years but 73 years, back to 1946 when Bernard Baruch presented the US government's plan for the control of atomic energy to the United Nations. He argued "before a country is ready to relinquish any 'winning weapons' it must have more than words to reassure it." He argued, "It must have a guarantee of safety, not only against the offenders in the atomic area but against the illegal users of other weapons—bacteriological, biological, gas—perhaps—why not!—against war itself. In the elimination of war lies our solution, for only then will nations cease to compete with one another in the production and use of dread 'secret' weapons which are evaluated solely by their capacity to kill."²

Sure, let us abolish war. This is something WILPF has called for since 1915. We're in. But the abolition of war cannot wait for or be a pre-condition for the elimination of weaponry. On the contrary, the abolition of weapons is a critical part of the process of abolishing war, and the abolition of nuclear weapons is key. If we're going back to 1946, we should remember that Baruch also recognised that people do not belong to governments, governments belong to people. "We must answer their demands; we must answer the world's longing for peace and security." To this end, he asserted, the United States stands ready to proscribe and destroy nuclear weapons "if the world will join in a pact to that end."

Well Baruch, in 2017 the world did just that! 122 states did, at least, with the negotiation and adoption of the UN Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons. But they did so over the objections of the United

States and the other nuclear-armed states. Rather than coming together to ban and eliminate nuclear weapons, the very states that possess these "instruments of death" refused to join the vast majority of countries in the world in this endeavour. Indeed, the rejection of nuclear disarmament seems to be the only thing the possessors of these weapons seem to be able to agree upon these days. As the former UK Secretary of State for Defence Des Browne said, the nuclear-armed states cannot "bear the sight of each other," but when it comes to the possession of nuclear weapons are "very good at articulating an argument as to why they need nuclear weapons only because the rest of the world does not behave itself well enough."³

And so all these years after witnessing the horror of the use of nuclear weapons, we sit with commitments made and broken, hoping year in and year out this will be the year the nuclear-armed states finally follow the letter and spirit of international law, finally put their people's security above their own political desire for military dominance, finally follow through on what they said they would do the year before, five years before, fifty years before. How long do we keep running for this football? What can the rest of the world—those that support the TPNW and those that have invested time and energy into making the steps of 1995, 2000, and 2010 a reality—do together to take the football away from those who would rather the world fall on its face in a nuclear apocalypse than give up their "winning weapons"? •

Notes

1. See https://twitter.com/Wildfire_v/status/1122952696296890372
2. See <http://www.atomicarchive.com/Docs/Deterrence/BaruchPlan.shtml>.
3. See <http://data.parliament.uk/writtenevidence/committeeevidence.svc/evidencedocument/international-relations-committee/the-nuclear-nonproliferation-treaty-and-nuclear-disarmament/oral/95169.html>.



HARVARD REPORTS SHOW BENEFITS OF JOINING TPNW OUTWEIGH CONCERNS

Bonnie Docherty | Harvard Law School, International Human Rights Clinic

As countries engage in national debates about joining the 2017 treaty banning nuclear weapons, they should focus on the treaty's humanitarian and disarmament benefits.

To inform these discussions, the International Human Rights Clinic has released a new briefing paper and two government submissions that highlight the advantages of ratifying the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) and seek to alleviate concerns some states may have.

Countries affected by nuclear weapon use and testing have much to gain from the TPNW's provisions on victim assistance¹ and environmental remediation.² In a 9-page paper, the Clinic presents 10 myths and realities regarding the TPNW's so-called "positive obligations." It aims to raise awareness of these provisions and correct misconceptions and misrepresentations about their content.³

The briefing paper explains how the TPNW spreads responsibility for assisting victims and remediating contaminated areas across states parties. While affected states should take the lead for practical and legal reasons, other states parties should support their efforts with technical, material, or financial assistance.

The paper also shows how the positive obligations can be effectively implemented and make a tangible difference, despite the devastating effects of nuclear weapons.

In recent government submissions, the Clinic has addressed the situation of countries that are members of or partners with NATO. It has called on Iceland⁴ and Sweden⁵ in particular to join the TPNW, but the arguments apply to any states in a comparable position.

Ratifying the TPNW would further these countries' long-standing support of nuclear disarmament and promote compliance with the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. At the same time, members or partners of NATO or a similar alliance should not face legal obstacles to joining the TPNW. While a state party to the TPNW would have to renounce its nuclear umbrella status, it could continue to participate in joint military operations with nuclear-armed states.

The Clinic released related reports focusing on the Marshall Islands⁶ and Australia⁷ in 2018.

As of April 30, 2019, the TPNW had 70 signatories and 23 states parties. It will enter into force when 50 states have become party. •

Clinical students Molly Brown JD '19, Maria Manghi JD '20, and Ben Montgomery JD '20 worked on these publications under the supervision of Bonnie Docherty, associate director of armed conflict and civilian protection.

Notes

1. See <http://hrp.law.harvard.edu/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Victim-assistance-short-4-8-18-final.pdf>
2. See <http://hrp.law.harvard.edu/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Environmental-Remediation-short-5-17-18-final.pdf>
3. See http://hrp.law.harvard.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/TPNW_Myths_Realities_April2019.pdf
4. See http://hrp.law.harvard.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Submission_IcelandicParliament_April2019.pdf
5. See http://hrp.law.harvard.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Submission_Swedish_TPNW_April2019.pdf
6. See <http://hrp.law.harvard.edu/staff/clinics-parliamentary-submission-urges-marshall-islands-to-reap-benefits-of-nuclear-weapon-ban-treaty>
7. See <http://hrp.law.harvard.edu/arms-and-armed-conflict/report-australia-should-join-nuclear-weapons-ban-treaty>

Religions for Peace



Sign and Send!

They want 100 million.
Let's give 'em a **billion!**



PEAC
OUTRIDER

ヒバクシャ
国際署名
HIBAKUSHA
APPEAL

**CONFERENCE ROOM C:
1:15PM TO 2:45PM,
MAY 3, 2019**

Speakers:

Mr. Sueichi Kido, Secretary General of Nihon Hidankyo;
Mr. Jiro Hamasumi, Assistant Secretary-General of Nihon Hidankyo;
Rev. Masamichi Kamiya of Religions for Peace
Moderated by Ms. Rebecca Irby, President of PEAC Institute



NEWS IN NOT-SO-BRIEF

Allison Pytlak and Katrin Geyer, WILPF and Alicia Sanders-Zakre, Arms Control Association

The following is not meant to capture every country's position on every issue but to give a general sense of positions taken during the general debate of this Preparatory Committee.

Procedural issues

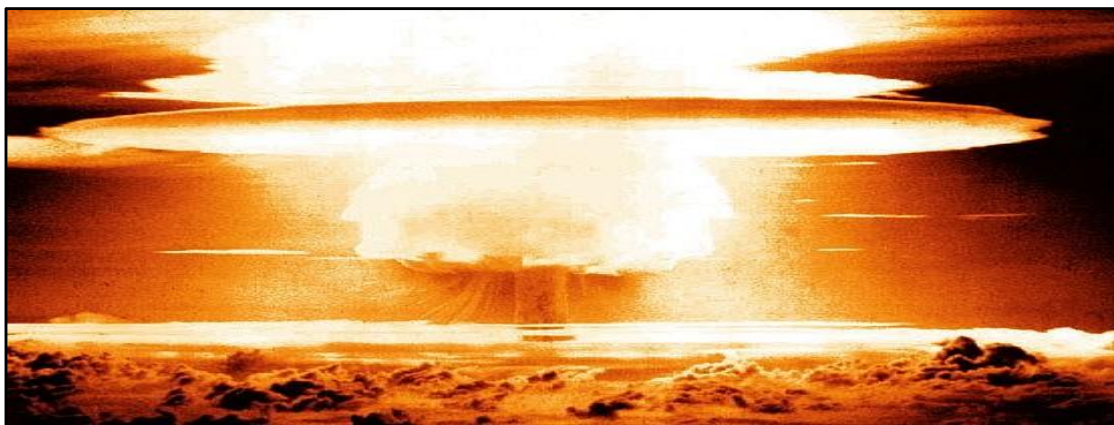
- The European Union (EU), Finland, France, the United Kingdom (UK) and the Netherlands called on the Preparatory Committee to adopt the agenda of the 2020 Review Conference (RevCon). The EU, Finland, France, the Netherlands, Singapore, Brazil, Lithuania, and the UK urged confirming the nomination of the RevCon President, which was reinforced by Malaysia, the Republic of Korea (RoK), Argentina, and the United States (US).
- Some states, including Poland, Chile, Ecuador, Colombia, Honduras, and Brazil explicitly supported Amb Grossi of Argentina as president of the RevCon.
- Amb. Grossi of Argentina announced his intention to convene a series of regional consultations "to understand everyone's views" in order to identify effective ways of promoting tangible progress at the 2020 RevCon.

Arsenal reductions

- Germany acknowledged the role of the NPT in the drastic reductions that occurred during the Cold War but said that disarmament "has come to a standstill" otherwise.
- Iran noted that earlier reductions have been offset by developing more advanced nuclear weapons with higher destructive power.
- The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) and South Africa, among others, stressed that the indefinite extension of the NPT or earlier reductions do not imply the indefinite possession of nuclear arsenals.
- The Nordic countries, China, France, Belgium, Finland, and Sweden stressed the special disarmament responsibilities of the two largest nuclear weapon possessors, including through bilateral agreements.
- The US and Russia described past reduction activities. The US highlighted that a new "disarmament discourse" is needed as global security conditions have changed.

NPT-CTBT CONNECTION IN A CHANGING NUCLEAR WORLD

LUNCH: THURSDAY 2 MAY 2019, Room C



Speakers:

Former UN Under-Secretary General for Disarmament, Ambassador Nobuyasu Abe
 Dr. Paul Richards, Special Research Scientist, Columbia University
 Dr. Jonathan Black-Branch, Dean, Law Faculty University Manitoba
 Jenifer Mackby, Senior Fellow, Federation of American Scientists

CTBT International Coalition, Federation of American Scientists, Sponsored by University of Manitoba Faculty of Law



*News in brief, continued***Operational status/risk reduction**

- The EU, Germany, Malaysia, Portugal, and Switzerland, among others, stressed the importance of risk reduction measures.
- Chile, Mongolia, Slovenia, the De-Alerting Group, the New Agenda Coalition (NAC), and Belgium recommended that states lower the alert level of their nuclear arsenals.
- The De-Alerting Group emphasised that it is widely acknowledged that de-alerting “is of the most value during times of heightened tensions.” The Group called for agreement at the 2020 RevCon on concrete measures to reduce risks posed by high alert levels, reduce operational readiness, and for reporting on these steps in the 2020–2025 review cycle.
- The Arab Group said keeping nuclear weapons at high alert status contradicts safeguards to non-nuclear states and urged negative security assurances.

Modernisation and arms racing

- NAM, Iran, Niger, Thailand, Bangladesh, Kuwait, the African Group, Finland, Liechtenstein, Brazil, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Guyana, Morocco, the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN), Western States Legal Foundation, Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs, and Project Ploughshares, among others, expressed concern over the development of new nuclear weapons and modernisation programmes, including as a violation of the NPT, and many of these delegations called for their cessation. NAM stressed that modernisation lowers the threshold for use of nuclear weapons.
- Ireland stated that nuclear-armed states have responsibility to answer the demand for progress on disarmament and extend every effort to prevent a new arms race.
- EU urged avoiding a new arms race that would “offset” post-Cold War reductions. It encouraged initiatives that contribute to dialogue, confidence-building, transparency, and verification activities, reporting, risk reduction, and information exchange.

Doctrine, use, and threat of use

- Thailand noted that the tradition of placing nuclear weapons at the centre of security doctrines has “gained even more ground”.
- NAM reiterated concern over the military doctrines that set out the rationale for using nuclear weapons. It rejected such doctrines as unjustifiable.

- Japan suggested that nuclear-armed states further explain and share information on doctrines, deterrence policies, risk reduction measures, and security assurances, among themselves and with non-nuclear-armed states.
- Sweden said that one “stepping stone” to disarmament would be to reduce the role of nuclear weapons in policies and doctrines, including by strengthening negative security assurances.
- Germany urged “meaningful dialogue” on nuclear doctrines to “reduce ambiguity and contribute to stability”. It encouraged nuclear-armed states to re-affirm their NSAs and reduce the role of nuclear weapons in their strategies and doctrines.
- Ecuador called on states to eliminate reliance on nuclear weapons in their doctrines and that non-nuclear-armed states within the nuclear umbrella to reorient their policies as well.
- China said it will begin consultations for a side event at the 2020 Review Conference on nuclear-armed state policies and doctrines.
- Project Ploughshares highlighted that states that participate in nuclear alliances such as NATO are “wantonly complicit in obstructing progress toward nuclear disarmament.”
- The Lawyers Committee on Nuclear Policy (LCNP) reminded states parties that the 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences committed to diminishing the role of nuclear weapons in security policies.
- China Disarmament Arms Control Association urged reducing the role of nuclear weapons in military doctrines and committing to no-first-use policies.

Transparency and reporting

- China stated that it has shown “maximum transparency with respect to its nuclear strategy.”
- Several states and blocs, including the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), NAM, EU, Belgium, Japan, France, Italy, South Africa, Chile, Bangladesh, Slovakia, Nepal, Germany, Portugal, and Indonesia called for nuclear-armed states to be more transparent about their nuclear weapon policies.
- Austria, the Netherlands, Japan, Canada, the UK, Australia, and New Zealand submitted national reports on the 2010 Review Conference Action Plan.
- China announced that the nuclear-armed states will submit national reports to the 2020 Review Conference.



*News in brief, continued***Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW)**

- More than 50 delegations positively referenced the 2017 adoption of the TPNW and the majority of these encouraged states to sign and ratify it.
- Kazakhstan announced it is in final stages of ratifying the TPNW. Tanzania said it is in the process of signing and ratifying. Ghana said its internal ratification mechanisms are well advanced and Honduras is in the process. Ireland said ratification is imminent. Ecuador said parliament has approved ratification.
- The African Group, Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), NAC, Malaysia, South Africa, Thailand, Lao PDR, Brazil, Cambodia, Guatemala, Liechtenstein, Jamaica, Brunei, Algeria, Cuba, Chile, Moldova, Indonesia, Ghana, Trinidad and Tobago, and Cote d'Ivoire, among others, emphasised how the TPNW complements and strengthens the NPT and non-proliferation regime.
- The Holy See and Nepal stressed that it "gives hope" for the elimination of nuclear weapons.
- The Arab Group, amongst several others, said that it is an important measure to lay the groundwork for the elimination of nuclear weapons.
- Brazil said that the TPNW has "significantly raised the moral barrier against these weapons, thus further reducing their value from a political and strategic standpoint."
- ICAN described the TPNW as the "appropriate response to the continued stalling of the nuclear-armed states". Almost all civil society statements called for entry into force of TPNW.

Humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons

- Nigeria, Guatemala, Brunei, Chile, Ireland, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Moldova, Botswana, Peru, Sweden, Brazil, Honduras, Ecuador, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Guyana, Mexico, Iraq, Liechtenstein, Bangladesh, Nigeria, the Holy See, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Hidankyo, Mayors for Peace, Faith Communities Concerned About Nuclear Weapons, Gensuikyo, Arms Control Association, Abolition 2000, and joint youth and faith-based statements, amongst others, referenced the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons.
- CARICOM and Liechtenstein described the deep concern over the catastrophic humanitarian consequences posed by nuclear weapons as a motivating factor leading to the TPNW.

- Ireland pointed to its working paper on humanitarian consequences in which it highlights the "profound and long-term damage to human health, the environment, climate and socio-economic development that any detonation of a nuclear weapon would have for the planet." Ecuador expressed support for this paper.
- Nigeria called on all states to take into consideration the consequences of the use of these weapons on human health, the environment, and vital economic resources among others.
- Japan expressed respect for the "tireless efforts of the Hibakusha, the atomic bomb survivors, who have conveyed the reality of the atomic bombings to the world in pursuit of the elimination of nuclear weapons," yet also asserted the need for sovereign nations to balance this with their security responsibilities.
- NAM, the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL), and the African Group reiterated the need for states to comply with international law, particularly international humanitarian law (IHL).
- Switzerland and Trinidad and Tobago stated that the use of nuclear weapons would violate or be inconsistent with IHL. The ICRC stressed that the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons is unacceptable on humanitarian, moral, and legal terms.
- LCNP with other organisations stated that a human rights approach carries the potential for linking the demand for abolition with demands for progress on protection of the environment and on sustainable development.

Gender

- The EU stressed that "gender equality and the empowerment of women is an important horizontal priority for the EU, and the women, peace and security agenda (WPS agenda) continues to feature prominently in EU external action."
- The EU, Canada, Iceland, the Netherlands, Jamaica, Spain, and the Vienna Group of Ten emphasised the importance of women's equal and full participation in non-proliferation and disarmament efforts.
- Ireland drew attention to the working paper submitted to this PrepCom, Integrating Gender Perspectives in the NPT. Ireland encouraged states "to consider practical ways to improve gender equality in their delegations and to apply a gender analysis to issues covered across all three pillars of the NPT."



News in brief, continued

- The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) and a joint youth statement called for the promotion of gender diversity in international peace and security discussions.
- The Philippines commended states' efforts to mainstream gender issues in the NPT context.
- Sweden said it is proud to be a champion on gender in the disarmament machinery.
- Jamaica stressed "the importance of applying a gender-sensitive approach to the disarmament agenda" as it is critical to the achievement of sustainable peace and development.
- Jamaica, the joint statement from youth organisations, and WILPF underlined the disproportionate impact of nuclear weapons on women and girls.
- WILPF reminded that the "gendered discourse around nuclear weapons undermines the contributions of those promoting a perspective of disarmament and peace." It encouraged states "to go further in using gender analysis to challenge conventional notions of security that are linked to nuclear deterrence instead of nuclear disarmament and diplomacy."

Nuclear weapon free zones (NWFZ)

- NAM, ASEAN, CARICOM, African Group, NAC, Belarus, Mexico, Nigeria, the Philippines, Ukraine, Botswana, Yemen, Bangladesh, Moldova, Nepal, Germany, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Tanzania, Viet Nam, Algeria, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Kyrgyzstan, Guyana, the Dominican Republic, Colombia, Uruguay, Honduras, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, and Turkey affirmed the importance of NWFZs as tools to strengthen the NPT and advance nuclear disarmament.
- NAM, ASEAN, Malaysia, and the NAC underscored the need for nuclear-armed states to ratify relevant protocols and the review of, or removal of, related reservations. OPANAL urged that NWFZs must be respected by all states without any reservations.
- Mexico expressed support for Mongolia's presidency over the Fourth Conference of NWFZs to take place in 2020. Mongolia announced that the next Conference will be held in conjunction with the RevCon.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)

- Argentina, Guatemala, Iceland, Japan, the EU, El Salvador, Greece, China, ASEAN, Russia, the Nor-



Thursday, May 9th
1:15 PM - 2:45 PM
Conference Rm C

**Why and How Outside Movements in the U.S. are
Encouraging Fulfillment of the NPT**

Panel:**Martha Hennessy**

Defendant, Kings Bay Plowshares 7
(Granddaughter of Dorothy Day)

Professor Jeannine Hill Fletcher

Dept. of Theology, Fordham University
(Author of "The Sin of White Supremacy", Expert Witness for the Kings Bay Plowshares 7)

Maura Keaney

First Vice President, Commercial and Non Profit Banking, Amalgamated Bank
(First NY Bank to adopt policies of not lending to companies dealing with nuclear weapons)

William Hartung

Director, Arms Security Project, Center for International Policy
(Expert on militarism and the nuclear weapons industry)

Reverend Timothy Graff

Director, Social Concerns Office, Archdiocese of Newark, Cardinal Joseph Tobin's Liaison to Labor,
Director of Government Relations (Including the message from Pope Francis on nuclear weapons)

Brendan Fay

Founder, St. Pats For All, Recipient of the NYC Comptrollers Commendation 2019
(Liaison of NYC Divest group to New York City Council for Divestment campaign)

Introduction: Mary T. Yelenick

Pax Christi International NGO Representative to the United Nations in NY

Moderator: Anthony Donovan

Member of Pax Christi Metro NY; Author, documentarian



Conference Room C, NPT PrepCom 2019

Hosted by Canadian Pugwash Group and Western University



Wednesday, May 1, Room 11

13:00– 14:45 pm Strategies for Advancing towards a World Without Nuclear Weapons

Cesar Jaramillo, Executive Director of Project Ploughshares, Waterloo, Canada

Paul Meyer, Ambassador (ret.), Senior Fellow in Space Security and Nuclear Disarmament, The Simons Foundation and Fellow in International Security at the Centre for Dialogue, Simon Fraser University (SFU)

Jennifer Simons, Founder and President of The Simons Foundation, Senior Visiting Fellow and Dialogue Associate, SFU Centre for Dialogue; Associate and former Adjunct Professor, SFU Institute for the Humanities

Tuesday, May 7, Room C

10:00-11:30pm NATO's Strategic Concept and the 2020 NPT Review Conference

William Alberque, Director of NATO Arms Control, Disarmament and WMD Non-Proliferation Center

Tariq Rauf, Director of SIPRI's Disarmament, Arms Control and Non-proliferation programs

Guy Roberts, U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense for Nuclear, Chemical and Biological Defense Programs (Skype)

Erika Simpson, Professor of International Relations at Western University, Vice President of the Canadian Peace Research Association and Past Vice-Chair, Canadian Pugwash

11:30-1:00pm Lessons of NATO Operations for the 2020 NPT Review Conference

Paolo Cotta-Ramusino, Secretary General of Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs

John Manza, NATO's Assistant Secretary General for Operations, responsible for NATO's, exercises, plans, and preparedness (Skype)

Sakhi Naimpoor, PhD candidate at Western University, London, Canada and APEC business executive

Erika Simpson, Professor of International Relations at Western University, Vice President of the Canadian Peace Research Association and Past Vice-Chair, Canadian Pugwash

Wednesday, May 8, Room C

10:00-1:00pm Cooperation Toward Nuclear Weapon Free Zones

Adele Buckley, Past Chair, Canadian Pugwash; Council member, Pugwash Conferences

Jargalsaikhan Enkhsaikhan, Chairman of Blue Banner, a Mongolian NGO, and lawyer who served at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mongolia

Erika Simpson, Professor of International Relations at Western University, Vice President of the Canadian Peace Research Association and Past Vice-Chair, Canadian Pugwash

Tatsujiro Suzuki, Director and Professor at the Research Center for Nuclear Weapons Abolition at Nagasaki University, Japan

Alyn Ware, Global Coordinator of Parliamentarians for Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament



News in brief, continued

dic countries, RoK, Latvia, African Group, Austria, South Africa, Thailand, Nigeria, Italy, Singapore, the Holy See, the Philippines, Hungary, Peru, Bulgaria, Australia, Bangladesh, Slovakia, Slovenia, Germany and Portugal, as well as the People's Solidarity for Participatory Democracy-International Fellowship of Reconciliation encouraged DPRK and US to continue to engage in diplomacy to work towards denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula. Many of these also welcomed dialogue with RoK towards peace.

- Greece, Hungary, Bulgaria, Slovenia, and Turkey were among those to call on the DPRK to return to compliance with its nuclear obligations, including the NPT and UN Security Council resolutions.
- Several delegations including the EU, Lithuania, Germany, Australia, France, Japan, and Slovenia encouraged the international community to retain sanctions on the DPRK until it abides by UN Security Council resolutions or takes concrete steps to denuclearise.

Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA)

- Argentina, Bulgaria, Guatemala, Greece, Japan, Iceland, Kazakhstan, the European Union, China, Russia, the Nordic countries, Latvia, Austria, Mexico, Italy, Spain, Thailand, France, South Africa, Singapore, Philippines, Hungary, Bulgaria, Australia, Estonia, Slovakia, Bangladesh, Germany, Portugal, Indonesia, Turkey and the United Kingdom expressed support for the JCPOA and called on Iran and other members of the agreement to continue to comply with the agreement.
- The EU underlined its efforts to "preserve economic and wider benefits for Iran as foreseen by the JCPOA," including the French, German, and UK initiative to operationalise the Special Purpose Vehicle to help facilitate legitimate trade with Iran.
- The US said that it must "block Iran's pathways to nuclear weaponry by ensuring it never again engages in weaponisation work and cannot dangerously position itself on the brink of Treaty 'breakout'."
- Several countries stated concern about Iran's missile activities and called on Iran to comply with UN Security Council Resolution 2231, including Germany, Bulgaria, Spain, the United Arab Emirates, the Nordic countries, Latvia, the EU, the UK, and the US.
- A number of statements, including from the EU, the Nordic countries, and Austria expressed regret about the US withdrawal from the JCPOA.

Middle East

- The vast majority of delegations expressed support for the establishment of a zone free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction (WMD) in the Middle East.
- NAM, the Arab Group, South Africa, China, Guatemala, Peru, Brunei, Qatar, Yemen, Syria, and Saudi Arabia, the League of Arab States, among others, acknowledged the 2018 General Assembly resolution 73/546. NAM called on the NPT Review Conference to support the resolution's implementation. Russia and others expressed hope for a successful outcome at this conference.
- NAM and the League of Arab States stressed that all decisions relating the Middle East that were adopted within the context of the NPT Review Conferences remain valid until their objectives are achieved, and that A/RES/73/546 is not a replacement for doing so.
- Delegations including the EU, Morocco, and El Salvador, among others, affirmed that the 1995 NPT resolution on the Middle East remains valid. It is ready to support efforts to create an "inclusive process and conducive atmosphere" to establish a WMD-free zone in the Middle East.
- Nepal hoped that the issue of a NWFFZ in the Middle East could be a "building, and not a stumbling" block for success at the 2020 Review Conference. The United Arab Emirates, the Holy See, Lebanon, Ukraine, and Turkey, among others, described this issue as one of priority for the Review Conference while others including the Egyptian Council on Foreign Relations noted that lack of progress on this issue as a significant source of frustration.
- The League of Arab States, Iran, Libya, and others called for Israel to join the NPT and place its facilities under safeguards, so as to facilitate implementation of the 1995 Middle East resolution.
- Germany, Hungary, and Italy support a conference on a WMD-free zone in the Middle East as "freely arrived at" among the states of the region.

Fissile material cut-off treaty (FMCT)

- EU, RoK, Spain, Latvia, Belarus, Canada, Nigeria, Italy, France, Iceland, Singapore, Sweden, the Philippines, Hungary, Ukraine, Peru, Bulgaria, Australia, Estonia, Bangladesh, Slovakia, Moldova, Nepal, Germany, Jamaica, Portugal, Tanzania, Romania, Ghana, Lithuania, Colombia, Uruguay, Greece,



News in brief, continued

Turkey, Morocco, and the Nordic countries stressed the need to immediately begin negotiations on an FMCT. The P5 agreed to push for progress on this topic in the CD.

- The Vienna Group of Ten and the NAC, among others, noted that the FMCT will strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament regime.
- Canada, as the leader on the process, reminded that the 2018 UN First Committee resolution on the FMCT received “near universal support,” and that the FMCT is “an important concrete and inclusive measure in non-proliferation and disarmament.” It noted that “it is time to take a major step towards these shared goals under the NPT,” and called for the immediate commencement of negotiations.
- Some states, including Hungary, welcomed the report of the High Level FMCT Expert Preparatory Group that reiterated the need to immediately commence FMCT.
- The EU and Italy called on nuclear-armed states to declare and uphold an immediate moratorium on the production of fissile material.

Nuclear testing and CTBT

- Japan, the Vienna Group of Ten, the Nordic countries, the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organisation (CTBTO), the NAC, Belgium, Nigeria, Latvia, France, Ukraine, Sweden, Iceland, Singapore, Hungary, Peru, Bulgaria, Australia, Estonia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Slovakia, Moldova, Nepal, Germany, Jamaica, Portugal, Algeria, Indonesia, Romania, Chile, ASEAN, Malaysia, a group of 30 states, the African Group, the RoK, Niger, Mexico, Spain, Ghana, Mongolia, Lithuania, Guyana, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Uruguay, El Salvador, Greece, Slovenia, and Kazakhstan emphasised the importance of the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) as a measure to strengthen the NPT regime.
- Japan, the EU, Vienna Group of Ten, Latvia, Austria, France, ASEAN, Malaysia, Belarus, Italy, Spain, Iceland, Singapore, Peru, Cambodia, Slovakia, Jamaica, Ghana, Uruguay, Slovenia, and Kazakhstan called on the remaining eight Annex II states to sign and ratify the CTBT.
- The CTBTO informed that CTBT verification is “up and running” and that there is a “de-facto global moratorium on nuclear tests”. Pending the entry into force of the CTBT, the EU and Nigeria called on all states to uphold their moratoria on nuclear

weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosion. Belgium confirmed that the roll out of the CTBT’s verification regime should be continued and its performance enhanced.

- Kazakhstan and Ukraine noted that a voluntary moratorium on nuclear testing by nuclear-armed states cannot serve as alternative to a legally binding document such as the CTBT.
- LCNP and others argued in a joint statement that the CTBT, is not a “magic bullet” and does not have much bearing on enhancements or innovations as to delivery systems.
- CARICOM El Salvador, and Ecuador, among others, urged to end and/or condemned all forms of nuclear testing. Cambodia reminded that the CTBT’s entry into force could also safeguard people and the environment from damaging effects of nuclear radiation.
- Germany reminded of the critical role of the CTBTO in detecting the DPRK’s nuclear tests which can “hardly be overrated.” Various states, including Ireland, Slovenia, and Turkey, called on the DPRK to sign and ratify the CTBT.
- The Holy See called on states in the Middle East to sign and ratify the CTBT, some of whose ratifications are required to the CTBT’s entry into force and is one crucial aspect of negotiating a zone free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East.
- Faith Communities concerned about Nuclear Weapons and a joint youth statement reminded of the “devastating impacts of nuclear testing” on human bodies, human communities and the planet. El Salvador also stressed that nuclear testing “endangers the lives of millions of people”. Faith Communities concerned about Nuclear Weapons called for “accountability for those who cause human suffering” and for support to survivors of nuclear testing.

Nuclear energy

- Japan, the EU, Singapore, Malaysia, Nigeria, the Arab Group, Brunei Darussalam, Iceland, ASEAN, NAM, Thailand, Hungary, Peru, Australia, Lebanon, Botswana, Yemen, Bangladesh, Slovakia, Iraq, Nepal, Bahrain, Viet Nam, Algeria, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, Chile, Kenya, Nicaragua, Indonesia, Madagascar, Mongolia, Guyana, the Dominican Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Ecuador, Cuba, Uruguay, Côte d’Ivoire, Greece, Libya, Morocco, and others highlighted the “peaceful uses” of nuclear energy.



News in brief, continued

- The majority of delegates noted the crucial role of the IAEA in supporting and ensuring the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, including with its safeguards and verification mechanisms. Some of those states stressed their right to access peaceful uses of nuclear energy without discrimination.
- Norway encouraged states to minimise the use of highly enriched uranium and called on states to implement the Joint Statement on Minimising and Eliminating the Use of Highly Enriched Uranium in Civilian Applications (INFCIRC 912) as an important transparency measure.
- The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) informed about recent developments and challenges to its work, including increasing nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards and pressure on its regular budget.
- China said the P5 have agreed to further discuss measures to promote the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.
- Argentina observed the geographical growth of nuclear energy “with newcomer countries in every region, new members signing onto the IAEA and its technical cooperation program,” as well as the continued advancement of programmes, including research reactors and new nuclear power plants.
- China, Russia, and the Vienna Group of Ten, Latvia, Argentina, Nigeria, Poland, Finland, Slovakia, Kenya, Norway, Madagascar, Kyrgyzstan, Slovenia, and Italy spoke about the contribution of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy to address various challenges such as climate change, the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), water management, agriculture, or climate change, among others.
- Austria noted that the risk of nuclear energy outweighs the benefits, and reminded of the accidents in Fukushima and Chernobyl, as well as the lack of a solution on the safe and long-term disposal. It also observed that peaceful programs have sometimes been used as point of departure for the development of nuclear weapons.
- Germany has decided to phase out nuclear power generation by 2022.
- Ireland explained that it does not use nuclear energy for the generation of electricity.
- Saudi Arabia called on the international community to monitor the consequences caused by the leaks from nuclear reactors.

- Kyrgyz Republic spoke about radioactive waste.
- CARICOM expressed concern about the risks posed by transit of radioactive materials through its region.

Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty

- The EU amongst others highlighted the contribution the INF Treaty has made to European and international security.
- The EU, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia, Iceland, Canada, Belgium, Latvia, Slovenia, Sweden and the UK, among others, urged Russia to return to compliance with the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty.
- Portugal, the Holy See, and Peru called on Russia and the United States to resolve their compliance disputes with the INF Treaty.

New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (New START)

- Many countries urged the United States and Russia to extend New START, including Australia, Iceland, Estonia, France, the European Union, Malaysia, Belgium, Canada, Finland, Sweden, Spain, Slovakia, Slovenia, Norway, Turkey, and Portugal.
- Germany called on the United States and Russia to preserve and develop further New START.
- Civil society organisations including ICAN, Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs, and the Arms Control Association on behalf of more than 40 non-governmental organisations and experts also called on the United States and Russia to extend New START.
- Finland emphasised New START’s contribution to peace and security, given that it increases “predictability and stability” and urged an early extension.
- Russia stated that it has repeatedly expressed support for the extension of New START but argued that an issue with the US implementation of the Treaty must be resolved before extension can be considered.

Other

- Japan stressed the importance of youth in disarmament movements and of disarmament education, the latter of which was also stressed by Norway, Kyrgyzstan, and Sri Lanka.
- Nepal, Guatemala, Niger, Honduras, and Ecuador expressed concern over excessive military expenditure.
- Germany, Spain, and the ICRC noted cyber threats in relation to nuclear weapons and systems. •



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