



# NEWS IN REVIEW

*Civil society perspectives on the second session of the Preparatory Committee  
for the 2010 nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference  
28 April–9 May 2008*



## Opportunities

*Ray Acheson, Reaching Critical Will*

Last week at the United Nations Disarmament Commission, delegates failed to agree on recommendations for either of the Commission's agenda items, ending the Commission's three-year cycle with nothing to show. A month ago, the Conference on Disarmament closed the first part of its 2008 session without adopting a programme of work. Last year, the first session of the PrepCom nearly collapsed over the agenda. All of these failures and disappointments are seeded in the world outside of multilateral diplomatic fora—the world of politics and policies, global corporate capitalism, mass media, occupations and interventions, wars. The world where decisions are made and actions taken that affect everything that happens here, that limit the possibility of progress by constantly reinforcing the status quo.

Dr. Patricia Lewis of UNIDIR explained to the First Committee in October that our disarmament machinery is a complex system: it is composed of a multiplicity of fora, which are composed of multiple elements—treaties, negotiating and deliberative bodies, international organizations—each of which in turn are composed of issues, methods, and actors. All these components of the system interact with each other and with components of broader systems of domestic politics and international relations. Exchanges between diplomats at the PrepCom are not simply a product of their experiences in the Assembly Hall. But as Dr. Lewis explained, small changes in environment, such as the introduction of new methods of work or external events, can affect the entire system.

Creative, responsive, and adaptive structures are needed in order to move forward. Cooperation and community are essential—progress toward disarmament, peace, security, and environmental sustainability requires constructive engagement with others, the development and maintenance of collective and critical consciousness, and the determination—and capacity—to resist the status quo and to create and sustain an alternative.

While PrepComs and other elements of our existing disarmament machinery do not provide the best opportunities for the kind of community- and capacity-building we need and while interactions between and among delegates and NGO representatives at these conferences can be stagnant and repetitive, we should work to build the structures we need wherever we can and resist the status quo whenever we can. We can be creative—the process of banning cluster munitions, which was removed from an existing structure that was not fulfilling its potential, is going strong and is expected to produce a treaty by the end of 2008. We can lay the seeds for the future we want by making our vision clear and loud. We can emphasize to governments that we want a stronger, non-discriminatory NPT,

by laying out steps and strategies for them to follow and supporting delegations' working papers that make suggestions to this end.

Civil society representatives have come to this PrepCom to deliver critiques, discuss ideas, and circulate proposals. Side events have been scheduled throughout the PrepCom on topics ranging from a nuclear weapons convention, a nuclear free Middle East, a fissile materials treaty, good faith and international law, the operational status of nuclear weapons, environmental aspects of nuclear power, and much more. See page 8 of this News in Review for a listing of today's events and visit [www.reachingcriticalwill.org](http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org) for events throughout the conference.

Members of the NGO community have also prepared reports and publications for this PrepCom to provide analysis and information and give good examples of what substantive work looks like. Project Ploughshares has prepared a review of NPT reporting: "Building a Culture of Accountability: States Parties Reporting to the NPT Review Process." Staff from the Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy and Reaching Critical Will will be previewing the revitalized Arms Control Reporter, a reference journal that covers international efforts to limit all types of weapons, including nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons and their delivery systems; major conventional weapons; small arms and light weapons; cluster munitions; and landmines—more information is available at [www.armscontrolreporter.org](http://www.armscontrolreporter.org). The Ban All Nukes generation (BANg) European Youth Network for Nuclear Disarmament, the International Network of Engineers and Scientists Against Proliferation, and Darmstadt University of Technology will be holding a simulation game on Saturday, 3 May, when 40-50 youth and students will negotiate a nuclear weapons convention.

We encourage delegates to consider these analyses, to engage with civil society on our ideas and suggestions, to attend our events, ask questions, and find the common ground necessary to carry these initiatives for a nuclear weapon free world forward. We encourage members of civil society to engage your governments, to give their support for what is being done and ask for what is not—and more importantly, to engage with each other: with your local representatives, with your community groups, your schools, your churches, your media. The goals of the NPT cannot be achieved without a collective and critical consciousness, which can only be developed by people working, talking, resisting, and organizing everywhere.

**28 April 2008  
No. 1**

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The *News in Review* is a daily publication produced by the Reaching Critical Will project of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

See [www.reachingcriticalwill.org](http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org) for information, statements, papers, reports, archived *News in Reviews*, and more from the NPT.

## Transparency and Accountability: NPT Reporting 2002-2007

Adam Parsons, Jessica West, and Ernie Regehr, Project Ploughshares

"Permanence with accountability" was the central equation of the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference. The indefinite extension of the treaty was accompanied by a commitment to strengthen the review process, focused on the Preparatory Committee (PrepCom) and Review Conferences. The 2000 RevCon then elaborated on the accountability commitment through the provision of a specific reporting requirement. The Final Document included a list of 13 Practical Steps toward the implementation of the Treaty, among which was the Step 12 agreement to submit:

Regular reports, within the framework of the strengthened review process for the Non-Proliferation Treaty, by all States parties on the implementation of article VI and paragraph 4(c) of the 1995 Decision on "Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament", and recalling the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 8 July 1996.<sup>i</sup>

The framers of the reporting obligation understood reporting—as they understood the review process itself—to be a potential prod to the more effective pursuit of nuclear disarmament.

The following is a summary of a paper prepared by Project Ploughshares that reviews the frequency, format, and content of reporting to date and considers whether this experience offers guidance for the future elaboration and clarification of the Article VI reporting requirement.

States Parties to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) have now had five specific occasions to submit the "regular reports" that were agreed to in the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference (RevCon). The statistics below indicate reporting trends to date:

48	States have submitted at least one report
11	States reported in 2002
28	States reported in 2003 (20 for the first time)
29	States reported in 2004 (8 for the first time)
35	States reported in 2005 (9 for the first time)
9	States reported in 2007 (none for the first time)
5	States have submitted reports all five years
16	States have submitted only once

It is noteworthy that almost two-thirds of the 44 states in Annex 2 of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) reported at some point in the past seven years. For the most part, nuclear weapon states have chosen not to provide formal reports, in defiance of the promise made when they agreed to the 2000 reporting provision.

### Reporting to Date

#### 6 New Agenda Coalition States reported:

Brazil, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand, South Africa, Sweden (*Egypt, also a member, has not reported*)

#### 12 Non-Aligned States reported:

Cuba, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Peru, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand (*NAM membership is now at 118,<sup>i</sup> 106 of which have not reported*)

#### 19 NATO States reported:

Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia,

Spain, Turkey

(*of NATO's 26 members, the following seven did not report: Denmark, Estonia, France, Iceland, Slovenia, UK, US*)

#### 19 European Union States reported:

Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden (*the following EU states did not report: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, France, Malta, Slovenia, UK*)

#### 30 CTBT Annex 2 States reported:

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine (*of the 44 Annex 2 states, three—India, Israel, and Pakistan—are not signatories to the NPT, and 11 others that are parties to the NPT have not reported—Algeria, Bangladesh, Chile, Colombia, DPRK, DRC, Egypt, France, UK, US, Viet Nam*)

#### 2 Nuclear Weapon States formally reported:

Russia, China

(*France, UK, US have not submitted formal reports*)

Among the 112 reports that have been submitted by non-nuclear weapon states (NNWS), the following 16 issues receive the most explicit and repeated attention:

- Support for the NPT and the nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime
- Strategic reductions
- Tactical or non-strategic reductions
- Irreversibility
- The CTBT and a testing moratorium
- Fissile material controls
- Security assurances
- Verification
- The Conference on Disarmament
- Nuclear energy
- Export controls
- Safeguards
- Nuclear-weapon-free zones
- International cooperation
- Transparency
- Reporting

The most referenced item within national reports has been support for ratification of the CTBT and reiterations of the need to uphold the testing moratorium.

Among nuclear weapon states (NWS) reports, only China and Russia have submitted formal reports, each in 2005. Beyond that, NWS have not submitted reports that they specifically identify as being in response to the 2000 agreement on reporting. At the same time, all five NWS regularly report to NPT review process meetings and it must be said that such reporting, while it varies considerably, has increased in detail and scope since 2000. It comes in the form of national statements, working papers, fact sheets, and other background material, some of which is distributed informally at review process meetings. In assessing NWS reporting, the following eight categories are central to accountability under Article VI:

*continued on next page*



**Transparency and Accountability (cont.)**

- Warhead and launch vehicles holdings, both tactical and strategic;
- Operational status of weapons held;
- Progress on strategic reductions;
- Progress on non-strategic reductions;
- Affirmation of Article VI
- Strategic doctrine;
- Security assurances; and
- Fissile material control.

Generally the documents provided by NWS range from the reasonably detailed - particularly in the case of the UK which has provided numbers of nuclear weapons in its stockpile, their operational status, details about disarmament and verification programs, fissile material stocks and other policy commitments - to the generally opaque, as in the case of some of China's statements and documents, which have provided virtually no quantitative detail at all. Without a standardized format or more detailed reporting guidelines, NWS reporting will likely continue to be mixed.

Though reporting is in its infancy in the sense that only a minority of NPT States report and the level of detail varies, it can still be said that formal reports submitted in response to the 2000 reporting agreement have already begun to demonstrate their value. Formal reports by NNWS tend to be more descriptive than national statements, and they generally contain more detail about specific initiatives undertaken to pursue the goals of Article VI than other statements. NWS reporting remains largely informal and some of it has the character of promotional material designed to build the political case for NWS commitment to disarmament.

Nonetheless, they are each State Party's own account of their disarmament commitments and activities. They are not offered in a vacuum but are subject to at least an informal level of verification inasmuch as it is possible in most cases to check a State Party's reporting against independent sources. That is particularly the case for NWS reporting.

The following are recommendations relating to the objective, frequency, structure, and scope of NPT reporting in light of the experience to date:

- To become a formal tool for accountability, reporting must become more detailed, systematic, and universal;
- States Parties should report at all substantive meetings of the NPT;
- Generic categories of reporting that have emerged should form the basis of more uniform reporting formats, and;
- States Parties should report on all elements of the Treaty, as all are relevant to implementation of Article VI.

The degree to which the mechanism of reporting is accepted by States Parties will reflect the degree to which the principle of mutual accountability is accepted. A decline in attention to reporting is reflected in the fact that 2007 was the first year since the 2000 agreement on reporting in which no state submitted a report for the first time. Indeed, 2007 saw the lowest level of reporting since the obligation to report was undertaken. This should be taken as a worrying sign about the level of commitment to transparency and accountability.

The full report includes two extensive tables tabulating and summarizing reporting by both NNWS and NWS. It is available at [www.poughshares.ca](http://www.poughshares.ca). •

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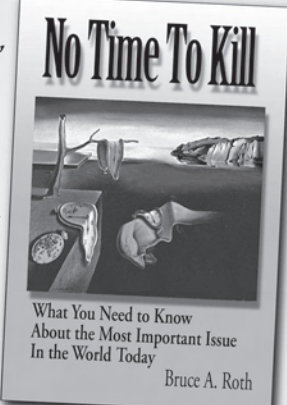
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### ***Nuclear weapons - at what price?*** ***An economic, moral and political assessment***

Monday, 28 April 2008: 15.00 – 18.00  
NGO Room—Room XXV, Building E

#### Speakers

- **Stephen Schwartz**, co-author, *Atomic Audit*, Editor, *Non-Proliferation Review*
- **Marie Dennis**, co-president, Pax Christi International
- **Ambassador Abdul Minty**, South Africa

Nuclear weapons incur enormous financial, moral and political costs. The overall cost of the US nuclear weapons programme alone from 1945–96 was \$5.5 trillion. Figures for other nuclear states are harder to find, but for example the renewal of the UK's Trident system is likely to cost about £25 billion. These are colossal sums to be spent from the public purse, and from an ethical perspective can be regarded as *a theft from the poor*. The moral and political costs are perhaps more insidious. Willingness to inflict massive destruction on civilian populations is illegal and undermines every positive human and ethical value. The very existence of nuclear weapons burdens the international system with mistrust, suspicion, inequality, non-cooperation and lack of goodwill. Those who have them lose the moral authority to be convincing advocates for international security, human rights and disarmament.

*Co-sponsors:*

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Contact: Colin Archer, IPB ([secgen@ipb.org](mailto:secgen@ipb.org) - [www.ipb.org](http://www.ipb.org))  
Jonathan Frerichs, WCC ([jcf@wcc-coe.org](mailto:jcf@wcc-coe.org) - [oikoumene.org](http://oikoumene.org))

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## The Axis of Responsibility: Addressing the Critical Global Issues of the 21st Century

Jonathan Granoff, Global Security Institute

delivered as representative of the International Peace Bureau to the 8th World Summit of Nobel Peace Laureates, Rome, Italy, 13 December 2007

Many native peoples wisely made policies holding before themselves a question: How will decisions today affect the next seven generations?

Today, the world is interconnected as never before. It is not only connected presently but decisions made today will have permanent consequences long into the future. If our decisions today are flawed, we cannot say how long the future will last. This is unique in human history. We are the first generation which must ensure consciously and intentionally that we are not the last.

Our most critical challenges require new levels of holistic creative thinking and governance that can integrate local concerns with global responsibility. The dangers that used to threaten just a few now threaten the existence of all. Wisdom to understand the interconnectedness of these dangers is now also required. No longer can we afford to think locally and act globally. Humanity's global footprint must be met with appropriate thinking and policies.

There is an Axis of Responsibility. Three issues require global cooperation, the rule of law, and universal norms. Whether we effectively address crushing poverty, adequately organize ourselves to protect the global commons such as the oceans, the climate, and the rainforest—living systems upon which civilization depends—and eliminate nuclear weapons before they eliminate us, defines whether we pass on a sustainable future.

Successfully addressing the Axis of Responsibility requires new levels of international cooperation. No state, nor even a powerful group of states, can succeed alone. Universal coordinated approaches using our highest values and the arts of law and diplomacy are needed.

Globalization reminds us that we are in fact one human family. The living ecosystem of the planet is our shared home. We would never permit conduct that dishonors our personal homes. Healthy people know that nurturing a family is a crucible of training wherein learning to care for others determines success more effectively than dominating others.

The lesson of the last century is that we cannot find security by attempting to dominate each other, nor by trying to dominate nature. In fact, learning to live in harmony with each other and nature is not an ideal; it is both a moral and practical imperative.

Publics will not empower leaders with the political room required to create necessary changes unless they are made aware. All too often, the media fails to inform the public on important issues. Yet this must not prevent us from engendering the political passion and will to act now. Responsible hope requires clarity of vision and analysis. We must make these global concerns part of domestic and local agendas. By asking the correct questions we can help reframe the public debate.

At the outset, let me thus place before your minds several questions to hold before setting forth the nodes of the Axis of Responsibility: Will we achieve the necessary cooperation in a world with nuclear weapons in the hands of a few? Will we achieve a global security framework with this nuclear apartheid system? Is our planet secure when the problem for some is what to do with the garbage, and survival for all too many others requires picking through garbage for food? Can civilization be sustained through a global economic order which does not adequately honor the balance and limits of the natural world?

### Protecting Global Commons

No nation can be secure when the living systems upon which everyone depends are at risk. Global warming will lead to radical changes in food production and increase the likelihood of dis-

ease pandemics. Climate change will cause population displacements leading to instability and conflict. Rainforest destruction—whether in Brazil, Canada, or anywhere—destroys the lungs of the planet and thus the air we all need to breathe. If one country can dump in the oceans, all can dump toxic chemicals and life destroying waste through that country's flag. We must protect the oceans' biodiversity and fishing stocks. This issue is gaining public traction but cannot be addressed in isolation. Is there anyone so naive as to think that global warming will exempt any country from its destructive forces?

In this regard, here are some recommendations:

1. Create an International Environmental Protection Agency
2. Create an International Sustainable Energy Agency to advance non-fossil fuel, safe, clean, renewable energy resources
3. Support the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Plant for the Planet: Billion Tree Campaign
4. Complete negotiations for strengthened legal instruments to protect the climate

### Poverty and Sustainable Development

Can we survive a world where vast millions lack a simple glass of clean water? A world where half of the population lives on less than \$2.00 per day cannot be sustained. It is both immoral and impractical to ignore such suffering when we know there are solutions achievable at low cost. The Marshall Plan worked well, helping to build a post-WWII security system with trading partners. The same principles can now be applied between the developed and developing communities. The Millennium Development Goals and the plans developed at the World Summit on Social Development set forth excellent maps. Crushing poverty is an injustice that breeds instabilities and suffering wherein hopelessness turns to terrorism. Immigration becomes a problem because people cannot sustain their families by staying home. The world is now our collective home. We have to make every room in the home hospitable. And again there is traction and public awareness to pursue a sustainable development agenda.

In this regard, here are some recommendations:

1. Fulfill the Millennium Development Goals
2. Convene a Global Marshall Plan Summit
3. Review and reform agricultural subsidy policies of developed nations
4. Declare that there is a human right to water
5. Advance access to micro-credit

### Nuclear Disarmament

Security in all its aspects must be redefined as integrated and based on cooperation, engagement, law, and shared interests. We cannot sustain a world where the security for some is valued more than for others. The greatest present disequilibrium in the quest for common security is the persistent existence of nuclear weapons apartheid. There are now over 25,000 nuclear weapons in the world in the hands of only a few countries. Five members of the nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty - US, Russia, UK, France, and China - have pledged to negotiate nuclear disarmament in exchange for all other parties to the treaty restraint from acquiring the weapons. Three states with weapons remain outside the treaty - India, Pakistan and Israel. It is unsustainable for eight nations to try to tell all others that nuclear weapons are legitimate for themselves but not acceptable for others. Nuclear weapons are unworthy of civilization and the only security against their spread and use is their universal, legally verifiable elimination. Every step towards the elimination of nuclear weapons must reduce threats, enhance security, and promote the rule of law. Nuclear weapons themselves are dangerous in anyone's hands, and are themselves more dangerous than any problem they seek to solve. We cannot achieve a nuclear weapons free world overnight, but we can diminish risks and begin the journey

*continued on next page*



**Axis of Responsibility (cont.)**

today. Also, the weaponization of space will undermine non-proliferation and disarmament efforts on earth. Cooperative security requires cooperation in ensuring the peaceful uses of outer space.

Without clear commitment to the vision of cooperation, law and disarmament, the inequities of the current order will generate greater instabilities and conflicts. Our choice is a sustainable non-proliferation regime with movement toward disarmament, or an irresponsible ignoring of the inequities thus ever more dangerous efforts to stem proliferation through force and even war. We cannot think the status quo will hold. We must either accept ever more violent counter proliferation efforts or get on with nuclear disarmament. There is insufficient public traction on this axis. We know that we cannot achieve a nuclear weapon-free world overnight, but we can diminish risks and must begin the journey today. The process of disarmament will liberate enormous amounts of resources that will benefit needed development.

In this regard, here are some recommendations:

1. Reaffirm the commitment to nuclear disarmament embodied in the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and expressed in its Review Conferences of 1995 and 2000;
2. Take practical steps that demonstrate that commitment, including:
  - permanently banning nuclear weapon testing through universal ratification of the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty
  - verifiably banning all future production of fissile materials for nuclear weapons;
  - taking all nuclear armed missiles off of hair-trigger, launch-on-warning alert status;
  - pledging never to use a nuclear weapon first; and
  - undertaking verifiable reductions in every nuclear arsenal, leading to the total universal elimination of these horrific devices.
3. Ensure—by legally binding instruments—that no cities can be targeted with nuclear weapons nor nuclear weapons deployed in or near cities.
4. Advance cooperative security in space and ensure its uses for the common interests of humanity

**Conclusion**

We must help generate the will to create new initiatives, for the only “coalition of the willing” that can successfully address the problems identified as the Axis of Responsibility is a global coalition of states, organizations, private enterprises and other relevant actors. Global problems require global solutions, not clubs or vigilante groups. As members of the human family, we are fully aware that today’s choices will dramatically affect those yet to come. We thus ask three powerful questions. We have suggested steps to answer them, but realize that others may have better approaches. But having no coherent approach spells irresponsibility.

For those who understand, for those who care about our future, certainly for Nobel Peace Laureates and Laureate organizations, it is high time that we challenged every significant political candidate with meaningful questions. Thus, it is urged that we collectively and individually ask those aspiring to political office, those individuals who seek to represent the common interest a few basic questions:

1. What are your plans to address crushing poverty and ensure sustainable livelihoods and productive, just employment?
2. What are your plans to protect the global commons such as the oceans, the climate, and the rainforests—the living systems upon which all civilization depends?
3. What are your plans to eliminate nuclear weapons?

If these questions are answered correctly, our responsibilities to future generations will be fulfilled. •

**Nuclear Weapons: Sooo Last Century?!**

*Julia Kramer, project coordinator of “Nuclear Weapons Policy: Learn - Experience - Participate”*

The youth network BANg and the educational project “Nuclear Weapons Policy: Learn - Experience - Participate” offer fresh awareness raising materials on nuclear weapons for schools in English and German

During last summer’s BANg action academy at Faslane, Scotland, youth from several countries came together for creative protest against the renewal of the Trident nuclear weapons system. Part of their activity was to think of creative ways to raise awareness among other youth about the nuclear weapons issue. In a postcard competition, organised together with Peace Boat Japan, they came up with thought-provoking designs that are now available as postcards ([www.BANg-europe.org](http://www.BANg-europe.org)).

In cooperation with the German educational project “Nuclear Weapons Policy: Learn - Experience - Participate,” BANg also published the poster “Nuclear Weapons in Europe”. It offers an up-to-date introduction to the issue of nuclear weapons, with reference to Europe and the UK/Germany. The poster uses an interdisciplinary approach on the themes “Science - Technology,” “History - Politics,” “Culture - Psychology,” and “What does this have to do with me?”. The front side A2 poster contains voices of youth from all over the world as well as a historic timeline and the world map can be used, for instance, as an introductory quiz about nuclear weapons states and nuclear weapon-free zones. The poster is an interactive teaching tool for school lessons or workshops with youth groups from the age of 15 upwards. It is available in English and German from Julia Kramer during the first week of the PrepCom or can be ordered at [www.atomwaffenlernen.info/inhalt/bestellung.htm](http://www.atomwaffenlernen.info/inhalt/bestellung.htm).

With these materials, the participatory educational project of INESAP, IPPNW Germany, the teachers trade union GEW, and others, intends to address the problem that nuclear weapons are mostly a non-issue in school materials and curricula. Together with the lack of media coverage on nuclear weapons issues, this has led to a situation in which youth are often not even aware of basic facts about nuclear weapons, let alone their current role and dangers.

By involving young people in the development of teaching materials with an interdisciplinary approach, the project intends to provide both informative, easy to use and appealing materials to raise awareness on a broader scale of society. The premise is: Knowledge can stimulate consciousness - consciousness can stimulate action. Proving this fact, Naomi Proszynska, 15, from Wales pointed out the relevance of being informed during the course of the BANg Faslane action: “Don’t make the mistake to think that young people don’t care about political issues. We do care. I care because I am informed about what the hell is going on.”

During this PrepCom, youth and student activities like the interviews conducted by International Law Campaign and the Nuclear Weapons Convention negotiation simulation by Darmstadt University of Technology, BANg and others, will be documented and feed into the development of further educational materials.

Whoever is interested in cooperation for further awareness raising efforts and materials, or can help with translations, please do contact me at [jjkramer@gmx.net](mailto:jjkramer@gmx.net) or during the first week of the PrepCom. •



## Negotiations on the Model Nuclear Weapons Convention Simulation Game for youth and students

Regina Hagen, INESAP und Stephanie Petrasch, CISP

At this year's Preparatory Committee meeting for the eighth Review Conference of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT PrepCom), over 50 students and youth from around the world are in Geneva and will participate in a simulation game on the existing model Nuclear Weapons Convention (mNWC, UN document A/62/650).

A simulation game is an attempt to model a real or realistic situation in order to better understand the underlying problems and possible alternative paths of action. The aim of the NWC simulation game is

- to analyze whether the proposed Nuclear Weapons Convention is a feasible way to establish an international nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament regime leading to a nuclear weapons free world;
- to understand which obstacles are met in this process; and
- to search for possible solutions.

In addition, the students gain first-hand experience about the difficulties of negotiating meaningful international agreements.

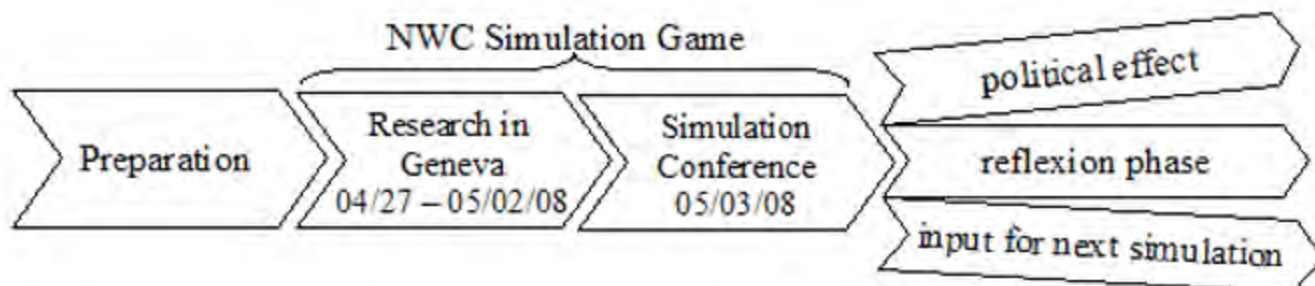
The NWC simulation game is taking place from April 27 to May 3, 2008. In contrast to other simulation games, the main focus is not on the diplomatic procedures—these are reduced to the necessary minimum. Rather, the students observe the NPT PrepCom events, conduct intensive research in Geneva, and meet both diplomats and members of non-governmental organizations.

even if it is only for an hour or two.

The exercise is expected to have several effects:

- encourage the disarmament machinery and political decision-makers to think beyond the existing and deeply flawed nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament regime, not least by making it very clear that “the next generation” is annoyed at the lack of progress to implement the promises made in Article VI of the NPT 40 years ago;
- reflection of the participants to analyze and understand what they have seen and learned and how this may influence their attitude towards the issues at stake, future activities—or even the choice of their future academic or professional career; at the same time, the authors of the model Nuclear Weapons Convention, in turn, will get feedback on things they might have neglected or underestimated when drafting the text; and
- finally, the results of this simulation game shall be used as input for future simulation games oder Model United Nations.

The NWC simulation game was developed by a number of institutions and groups. BANg (Ban All Nukes generation) had the initial idea and asked for organizational and scientific support from INESAP (International Network of Engineers and Scientists Against Proliferation) and via them from IANUS (Interdisciplinary Research Group Science, Technology and Security) at Technische Universität Darmstadt. Together with these groups, CISP (Center for Interdisciplinary Study Programmes of Technische Universität Darmstadt) developed a



The simulation game will be based on a scenario which is fictitious at this moment but could become real any time soon, would create a global non-proliferation crisis, and would convince the international community that they must take bold steps not only towards a sustainable nuclear non-proliferation regime but also towards a world completely free of nuclear weapons by way of a time-bound, comprehensive catalogue of disarmament steps as specified in a Nuclear Weapons Convention.

Groups of three to five students will form country delegations and address two topics of the model Nuclear Weapons Convention: Articles I (General Obligations) and IV (Implementation Phases). The student delegations will represent Brazil, China, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Iran, Israel, Libya, Malaysia, Russia, South Africa, and the United States of America.

The main and closing event of the week is the simulation of a conference on Saturday, May 3, at the International School in Geneva. Ambassador Alfredo Labbé, Deputy Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations in New York, will be chairing the simulation conference. This event is open to everybody and we invite you to come observe the event,

didactic concept for the simulation game. Over the time, other organizations became involved, and Pressehütte Mülhingen set up a project to document the simulation game and its outcome.

Please support the students in doing the research that is necessary to prepare for the negotiation position of their allocated countries. You will recognize them easily: They wear the simulation game button:



The simulation conference will be held Saturday, May 3, 10am-6pm, at Ecole Internationale de Genève, La Grande Boissière, 62 route de Chêne. For more information, contact [genf@interdisziplinär.de](mailto:genf@interdisziplinär.de).

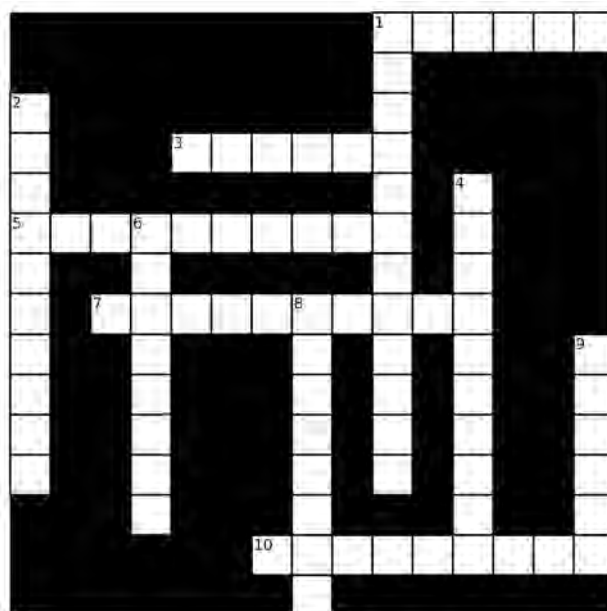






Postcard designed by Charlotte Turtle

### Nuclear Crossword



Across

Down

- 1 Which city is also the name of a treaty which came into force on 1 June 2003?
- 3 Which Ambassador chaired the 2008 UNDC's nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation working group?
- 5 Which machine spins the gas to create nuclear fuel?
- 7 UNSC Resolution 687 talked about the establishment of a nuclear weapon free zone in what region?
- 10 What is the other name for the CD's permanent agenda?

- 1 The US Air Force gave Northrop Grumman a \$5,176,217,761 contract for the Propulsion Replacement Program of which weapon?
- 2 In which city was the atom split leading to the technology needed to create the atomic bomb?
- 4 Which treaty made Latin America a nuclear weapon free zone from Mexico to Tierra del Fuego?
- 6 At the 2000 Review Conference, how many points did the 187 governments agree to for their Action Plan?
- 8 The CD started out as the ENDC in March 1962 - what does the "E" stand for?
- 9 Which Defense Secretary said on 25 January 2007 that nuclear weapons are "not inherently evil?"





## What's On Today's Calendar of Events

### Registration for NGOs

Where: Pass and Identification Unit, UNOG Safety and Security Section - Pregny Gate, 8-14 Avenue de la Paix  
When: 8:00am - 5:00pm  
Contact: Kristin Jenssen, Office of Disarmament Affairs  
Website: <http://disarmament.un.org>

### NGO Strategy Session

Where: NGO Room (Room XXV, Building E)  
When: 8:00 - 9:00am  
Contact: Anthony Salloum, Abolition 2000  
Website: [www.abolition2000.org](http://www.abolition2000.org)

### Government Briefing: Ambassador Don McKay of New Zealand

Where: NGO Room (Room XXV, Building E)  
When: 9:00 - 10:00am  
Contact: Susi Snyder, WILPF  
Website: [www.wilpf.int.ch](http://www.wilpf.int.ch)

### The EU and the Nuclear Weapon Convention

Where: NGO Room (Room XXV, Building E)  
When: 1:15-2:45pm  
Contact: Dominique Lalanne, Abolition 2000-Europe; co-sponsored by Mayors for Peace 2020 Vision Campaign  
Website: [www.abolition2000europe.org](http://www.abolition2000europe.org)

### Nuclear weapons: At what price? An economic, moral and political assessment

Where: NGO Room (Room XXV, Building E)  
When: 3-6pm  
Contact: Colin Archer, International Peace Bureau, and Jonathan Frerichs, World Council of Churches  
Website: [www.ipb.org](http://www.ipb.org) and [www.oikoumene.org](http://www.oikoumene.org)

### NWC Simulation Game - Preparations (closed workshop)

Where: NGO Room (Room XXV, Building E)  
When: 6-7 pm  
Contact: Regina Hagen, INESAP  
Website: [www.inesap.org](http://www.inesap.org)

### WILPF Anniversary Celebration

Where: Foyer of WILPF offices  
When: 6:00-8:00pm  
Contact: Susi Snyder, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom  
Website: [www.wilpf.int.ch](http://www.wilpf.int.ch)

### GCSP Public Discussion: "Forty years of NPT: What is at stake?"

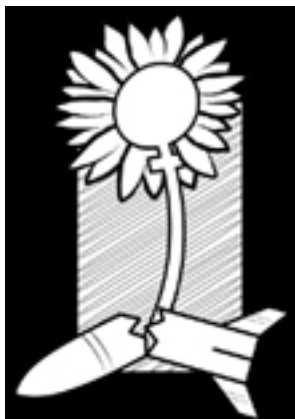
Speakers: The Hon. Gernot ERLER, Minister of State at the German Federal Foreign Office; Amb. Sergio DUARTE, United Nations High Representative for Disarmament; Prof. William POTTER, Monterey Institute of International Studies  
Where: Geneva Centre for Security Policy, 7 bis, Avenue de la Paix, 1211 Geneva 1  
When: 6:00-7:30pm  
Contact: Ms. Åsa Maria Granados, Geneva Centre for Security Policy  
Website: [www.gcsp.ch](http://www.gcsp.ch)

### Le nucléaire civil et militaire, un duo indissociable

Speakers: Dominique Lalanne, Ashley Woods (Language: French)  
Where: Maison des Associations, Rue des Savoises 15, Genève  
When: 7:00 - 8:30pm  
Contact: Isabelle Chevalley, Sortir du Nucléaire  
Sabine von Stockar, Swiss Energy Foundation, SES  
Website: [www.sortirdunucleaire.ch](http://www.sortirdunucleaire.ch) / [www.energiestiftung.ch](http://www.energiestiftung.ch)

## About Reaching Critical Will

Reaching Critical Will is your primary source for information, documents, and analysis about the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Preparatory Committees and Review Conferences and all other multilateral disarmament conferences.



On [www.reachingcriticalwill.org](http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org) you can find:

- This edition of the *News in Review*, and all others;
- Regularly updated Calendar of Events for this PrepCom;
- All statements, working papers, and reports from all NPT conferences since 2000;
- All statements and documents from the Conference on Disarmament, and regular reports on the plenary meetings;
- All statements, documents, and voting results from the UNGA First Committee, and archived editions of the *First Committee Monitor*;
- Research and analysis of critical issues related to disarmament and arms control.

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) created the Reaching Critical Will project in 1999 in order to increase the quality and quantity of civil society participation at international disarmament fora, such as those that take place at the United Nations. We believe that nuclear disarmament will require coordinated and sustained effort on behalf of governments, non-governmental organizations, and the United Nations. Reaching Critical Will is WILPF's initiative to encourage people to act and contribute to a variety of international fora. In order to act, they need information, primary documents, and informed analysis.

If you use Reaching Critical Will, please consider making a contribution to this important resource. We need your support in order to continue. If you would like to make a donation to sustain and develop this project, please write to [info@reachingcriticalwill.org](mailto:info@reachingcriticalwill.org).