



# NPT NEWS IN REVIEW

Civil society perspectives on the 2014 nuclear Non-Proliferation  
Treaty Preparatory Committee 28 April–9 May 2014



Reaching Critical Will

29 April 2014  
Vol. 12, No. 2

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The *NPT News in Review* is a daily publication produced by the Reaching Critical Will programme of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom during meetings of NPT states parties.

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

## EDITORIAL: MAGICAL REALISM

Ray Acheson | *Reaching Critical Will of WILPF*

In opening the 2014 NPT Preparatory Committee, Ambassador Roman-Morey of Peru noted that there is no magic to make nuclear weapons disappear overnight. We agree. It is bold action by governments and civil society that will lead to the prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons.

Such boldness was demonstrated by the Marshall Islands, which on 25 April filed lawsuits against all nine nuclear-armed states for their failure to negotiate in good faith for nuclear disarmament. The suits were filed against all nine governments at the International Court of Justice, with an additional complaint against the United States filed in US Federal District Court.

Speaking at a side event on Monday, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Marshall Islands emphasized that the lawsuits are not acts of hostility but have been filed in a spirit of friendship. As he noted in his general debate statement, the objective of the NPT is to stop the spread of and lead to the elimination of nuclear weapons. But the continued relevance of this goal, he argued, is not fully matched by political will or adequate progress. Reporting on the 2010 action plan at this PrepCom is likely to reveal "grave shortcomings" in the implementation of its provisions.

This concern has been voiced by many others. In its working paper on article VI, the New Agenda Coalition questioned the seriousness with which nuclear-armed states approach their unequivocal undertaking to accomplish the total elimination of nuclear weapons. CELAC noted in its opening remarks that the step-by-step approach has failed to achieve the objectives of the NPT and that rolling over the 2010 action plan for another five years is not acceptable.

There is a growing recognition of the risks and consequences of a nuclear weapons detonation. Yet nuclear-armed states and those in military alliances with them

continue to rely upon and invest in nuclear weapons. This contradiction is politically, legally, and morally untenable. It is leading to increasing frustration among most of the world's governments, which demand more concrete action for nuclear disarmament than the nuclear-armed states have so far demonstrated.

The renewed focus on the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons has opened space for consideration of the most appropriate political and legal responses to the existence of nuclear weapons.

The Marshall Islands' lawsuit is one such response. A complementary approach is to develop a legal framework for the prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons. A treaty banning nuclear weapons could bridge the gap between long-held aspirations for nuclear disarmament and the seemingly intractable legal and political landscape that exists today.

"We cannot continue to condemn the existence of some weapons of mass destruction while allowing the existence of others," argued Ambassador Ulibarri of Costa Rica, representing CELAC. "The time is ripe to take multilateral action on the longstanding call for the adoption of a legally-binding instrument prohibiting nuclear weapons." The delegation of Mexico highlighted the Chair's summary from the Nayarit conference on the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons, which likewise called for the development of an international treaty.

"International law—and legal obligations—are not hollow and empty words on a page, but instead the most serious form of duty and commitment between nations, and to our collective international purpose," argued Marshall Islands Foreign Minister Tony deBrum. Treaties may not be magic, but they are crucial elements in building a legal and normative system to ensure human security. •

## DON'T BANK ON THE BOMB, BANK ON A BAN!

Susi Snyder | PAX

Nuclear armed states are planning to spend billions over the next decade in modernising their arsenals. This funding comes mostly from taxpayers in those countries, but some of the companies hired to produce and maintain these weapons of terror also receive funds from private financial institutions. In the 2013 *Don't Bank on the Bomb* report, PAX found that 298 financial institutions provide \$314 billion towards 27 nuclear weapons producing companies.

Divestment campaigns are currently taking place in several countries around the world. These campaigns target the financial sector, and encourage divestment from nuclear weapons producers as well as the establishment of policies prohibiting investment. In addition to efforts on the part of the financial sector, governments have the opportunity to expand on their efforts to eliminate nuclear weapons and prevent their modernisation.

While the NPT specifically obliges Non-Nuclear Weapons States *"not to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices; and not to seek or receive any assistance in the manufacture of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices"* (Article II), it does not put this limitation on assisting the arsenals of nuclear weapons states. However, many of the countries that are part of nuclear weapons free zone agreements have additional binding obligations not *"to assist or encourage"*<sup>1</sup> the development or manufacture of nuclear weapons inside or outside the zone.

For example, in the Rarotonga (South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone) Treaty, states agree *"not to take any action to assist or encourage the manufacture or acquisition of any nuclear explosive device by any State"* (Article 3c). This puts Australian financial institutions, known to be investing over \$2 billion in nuclear weapons producers, in a legally complicated situation. No other financial institutions with headquarters in the zone were found to be investing. This puts the Australian government in a tricky situation, as they are in questionable compliance with their agreements.

There is a growing move to develop national legislation restricting or prohibiting investment in inhumane or indiscriminate weapons. Nine states have national legislation that explicitly outlaws any investment in cluster munitions producers, and many financial institutions have taken it upon themselves to restrict or prohibit investment in all inhumane weapons. National legislation is a useful tool, and is a future compliment to new international law outlawing nuclear weapons.

Numerous financial institutions, especially in countries that are not nuclear armed, are seeking to implement policies to prevent this type of investment. This contributes to the growing stigmatisation of nuclear weapons around the world. Governments cannot afford to maintain double standards by opposing the use of nuclear weapons, while continuing to allow or even be directly involved in investing in nuclear weapon producers.

Governments have an opportunity to restrict any assistance to the research, development, testing, production, stockpiling, etc of nuclear weapons. They can do this through political commitments in the NPT process itself, or, through a legal obligation contained in a new legal instrument, like a treaty banning nuclear weapons.

### Notes

1. Article I, Treaty of Tlatelolco •

## NPT NEWS IN REVIEW 29 APRIL 2014 | Vol. 12, No. 2

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*The views expressed in this publication are not necessarily those of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom or the Reaching Critical Will programme.*



## REPORT: HOLDING NUCLEAR-ARMED STATES ACCOUNTABLE FOR ARTICLE VI

Mia Gardenberger | *Reaching Critical Will of WILPF*

On Monday, 28 April, Nuclear Age Peace Foundation and the International Association of Lawyers Against Nuclear Arms (IALANA) held a side event that briefed participants on the lawsuit filed on 24 April 2014 by the Marshall Islands against all nine nuclear-armed states for breach of article VI of the NPT. The suits were filed at the International Court of Justice (ICJ), with an additional complaint against the United States filed in US Federal District Court.

Ambassador Tony de Brum, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Marshall Islands, recalled the struggle for independence of the Pacific Island nations as well as previous efforts in connection with transparency around nuclear testing in the Pacific. From 1946 to 1958 the Marshall Islands' territory had been used for 67 nuclear tests, exposing its population to severe short- and long-term effects of nuclear explosions.

With Jacqueline Cabasso (Western States Legal Foundation) moderating, legal team members David Krieger (NAPF) and Phon van den Biesen (IALANA) then gave brief summaries of their involvement with and work on the lawsuit. Mr. Krieger highlighted the need for bold action and emphasized that the suits should not

be seen as hostile towards the nuclear-armed states but rather as important for enhancing the security of humankind. Another legal team member, John Burroughs (Lawyers Committee on Nuclear Policy), identified key issues the Court could resolve.

Of the nine nuclear-armed states, only India, Pakistan, and the United Kingdom (UK) have recognized the jurisdiction of the ICJ, with the UK being the only one that is also a state party to the NPT. Members of the British CND present at the event welcomed the suit and expressed their support to the Marshall Islands.

The time-frame of the suit is unclear at this stage but will most likely last a minimum of 2–3 years. The suit could clarify how the nuclear-armed states' voting pattern in the UN General Assembly and their participation, or more the lack thereof, in new initiatives for nuclear disarmament, within the UN and outside, is compatible with their obligations to disarm.

The lawsuit was broadly welcomed by participants and the majority of speakers expressed their support for the initiative. To read more about the lawsuit visit [www.nuclearzero.org](http://www.nuclearzero.org) or [www.wagingpeace.org](http://www.wagingpeace.org). •

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for a Dream**  
or  
**HOW TO PREVENT A NIGHTMARE**



Watch the full cartoon movie on [youtu.be/J4qcctb05k](http://youtu.be/J4qcctb05k) **ENG subtitles**  
**LEARN MORE** about divestment and the involvement of banks and financial institutions in the nuclear weapons industry on [www.dontbankonthebomb.com](http://www.dontbankonthebomb.com)



**SWEDISH PHYSICIANS AGAINST  
NUCLEAR WEAPONS** AFFILIATE OF IPPNW



## REPORT: TOO CLOSE FOR COMFORT

Susi Snyder | PAX

It was standing room only as speakers presented a new look at the risks of any use of nuclear weapons during the session sponsored by Austria and Switzerland. Three speakers, Patricia Lewis, Heather Williams, and Eric Schlosser spoke about their research on the risk of use of nuclear weapons. This session launched a new report from Chatham House: *Too Close for Comfort: Cases of Near Nuclear Use and Options for Policy*.

Patricia Lewis and Heather Williams presented the Chatham House report. The study is about the human judgement factor, about when people have very nearly decided to press the button to launch a nuclear weapon and why they didn't. The report doesn't cover every incident; there are still many unknowns we don't know about.

The Chatham House report examines cases of near nuclear use and policy options. It shows some of the evidence about the series of disturbing close calls in which nuclear weapons were nearly used. There are cases of accidents, such as a training tape that led to a phone call alerting the national security advisor that the country was under attack. The report also highlights the human factor, encouraging people to ask themselves the question: what would I do, if I knew the consequences of my actions?

Eric Schlosser, author of *Command and Control*, went on to talk about how nuclear weapons are seen as symbols of power and not as machines. It's hard to think of any piece of machinery that doesn't occasionally malfunction: toasters catch fire and burn down houses. In looking at nuclear weapons as machines, we have to remember that they are fallible too. It's not just the warheads either, these are several interconnected machines: the missiles, communications systems, early warning systems, and the individuals behind them. All along the lines there is potential for mistake, and the consequences can be horrifying. This technology is always on the verge of slipping out of control. It is much easier to design complex technological systems than to control them.

The discussion also covered questions about risk and how its calculated. Risk equals probability multiplied by consequences. With nuclear weapons, the consequences are very high, and the research shows that the probability is also a lot higher than what had been previously estimated. The good thing about the humanitarian consequences approach is that it allows us to assess the risks again, and we need to look beyond technical fixes, to include the human factors. The conclusions are clearly that the elimination of nuclear weapons is the only responsible course of action to prevent these risks from materialising. •

## CALENDAR OF EVENTS

When	What	Where	Who
8:00-8:50	Abolition Caucus	UN cafeteria	Abolition 2000
9:00-9:50	Government briefing for NGOs: Mexico	Room C	Reaching Critical Will
10:00-13:00	Plenary: General debate	Trusteeship Council Chamber	
11:00-12:30	Mayors for Peace Youth Forum	Room C Conference Building	Mayors for Peace
13:15-14:45	Don't Bank on the Bomb: Divestment from nuclear weapons	Room C Conference Building	PAX
13:15-14:45	Hibakusha Testimony: The Humanitarian Voice in the Global Movement to Abolish Nuclear Weapons	Room B Conference Building	Permanent Mission of El Salvador to the UN, Peace Boat, and Hibakusha Stories
13:15-14:45	The revolution in nuclear technology: nuclear weapons and automatization	Church Center for the United Nations 777 UN Plaza	IPB, INES, WSLF, IALANA, Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung—New York Office
15:00-18:00	Plenary: Civil society presentations	Trusteeship Council Chamber	





## ABOLITION PAPER #2

*Reaching Critical Will and Article 36*

### Banning nuclear weapons would break the disarmament deadlock

A treaty framework for the prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons would break the longstanding impasse in the disarmament machinery. If left unchecked, this impasse could permanently entrench a dangerous two-tiered international nuclear order and undermine the existing nuclear non-proliferation regime. Without urgent action, current trends could soon result in the emergence of a complex, multi-polar world where regional disputes involve a destabilizing nuclear dimension. The so-called step-by-step approach to nuclear disarmament has proven inadequate to address this situation. The nuclear-armed states have sought to exercise an effective veto over any diplomatic efforts that they do not support.

A treaty banning nuclear weapons could be developed and adopted even if the nuclear-armed states oppose the initiative or refuse to participate. What is required now is for a group of states to recognise the unacceptable consequences of nuclear weapons and begin negotiations to prohibit them. This group should not be held back by states opposed to a ban.

Through a ban treaty states opposed to nuclear weapons could formalise their categorical rejection of the use or possession of nuclear weapons. Establishing a clear rejection of nuclear weapons would deepen the stigma that is already attached to these weapons. The process of banning nuclear weapons would ask governments to decide whether they want to support the existence of nuclear weapons by some or reject them entirely as illegal weapons of mass destruction.

Seeking to justify their reliance on nuclear weapons, nuclear-armed states have asserted that the use or possession of these weapons is not prohibited for them. In itself, this is a highly contested reading of the NPT. With a ban treaty in place, the default international status for nuclear weapons will be illegal. Any perceived right to possess nuclear weapons derived from the NPT will be rejected. States wishing to keep nuclear weapons for themselves or in their security doctrines will be doing so because they are refusing to join the prevailing legal framework on nuclear weapons, not because they have any special legal status.

Considering the horrific consequences that nuclear weapons are designed to cause, such an international legal standard will increase the political cost for those keeping them and reduce the political incentives for others to acquire them.

Developing a framework treaty to prohibit and eliminate nuclear weapons provides a renewed role for civil society, parliamentarians, and politicians. It would also foster the development of a stronger community of states and civil society working together towards abolition based on a clear legal prohibition of nuclear weapons. •



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**Conference Room 9 UN Building**

#### Speakers

- ▶ Peter Launskey-Tieffenthal, UN Under-Secretary-General for Communications and Public Information
- ▶ Hon. Douglas Roche, O.C.
- ▶ Tadatashi Akiba, Former Mayor of Hiroshima and Chairman, Middle Powers Initiative
- ▶ Jordan Ryan, Assistant Director, Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery, UNDP

Senator Roche will sign copies of his book.



## REPORT: NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN EUROPE

Arianna Framvik Malik | *Reaching Critical Will of WILPF*

Something is changing in Europe. Faced with austerity crises, people are starting to react to the fact that big money is being spent on modernizing nuclear weapon systems while unemployment is vast and government spending is being cut. In France a new debate has surfaced questioning the utility of nuclear weapons. Just a few days ago in Italy, over 10,000 people arrived for a peace and disarmament festival in Verona. This was sparked by outrage amongst the population regarding the planned procurement of the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter aircraft. After only six weeks in power, the new government reduced the number of F-35s from 90 to 45.

Lisa Clark of Parliamentarians for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament (PNND) and Mayors for Peace expressed optimism about the growing movement for disarmament in Italy. Within the newly appointed Italian government, both Foreign Minister Federica Mogherini and Defence Minister Roberta Pinotti have previously been members of PNND. As an MP, Mogherini tabled two resolutions, unanimously adopted by parliament, calling for action on the removal of US tactical weapons from Europe. Clark is hopeful that as Foreign Minister Mogherini will continue her work for nuclear disarmament.

In the United Kingdom, sixty percent of the population is against the Trident nuclear weapons programme. Nuclear weapons have become a topic of discussion in the September 2014 referendum on Scottish independence, with the Scottish National Party stating that, if it wins independence, it will require the removal of nuclear weapons stationed in Scotland.

Paul Lansu of Pax Christi International discussed the fact that a majority of the NATO countries do not want to keep nuclear weapons in Europe. According to Lansu there are two obstacles to the removal of tactical weapons. Firstly, an east/west divide exists within NATO, in which a number of western European NATO countries see little use for continued deployment while some central and eastern NATO countries regard the physical presence of these weapons as protection against the perceived potential threat of Russian aggression. Secondly, there is an assumption held by the US that these tactical weapons can be used as a bargaining chip in bilateral negotiations with Russia, with the aim of getting Russia to commit to reductions of its own much larger stockpile. •

## REPORT: PRACTICAL STEPS TOWARDS NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

Alexandra Hiniker | *PAX*

The International Panel on Fissile Materials (IPFM) presented a number of specific steps countries should make to move towards comprehensive nuclear disarmament. Recognizing that this could take quite a long time, the panelists proposed measures that could be taken now to shorten the process.

Pavel Podvig, an IPFM member, spoke about transparency and accountability in nuclear disarmament. He referred to the role of transparency outlined in the 2010 NPT Action Plan, and specifically Action 21, which calls on nuclear-armed states to develop a standard reporting form (that will be presented at the 2014 NPT PrepCom).

Podvig's presentation focused on UNIDIR's research on the standard of transparency within New START and how it would apply in the context of other nuclear weapon states. Recognizing that New START is a bilateral treaty between US and Russia, Podvig presented practical steps that all nuclear-armed states could take on a voluntary basis, starting with regular exchange of data and eventually leading up to the involvement of nuclear-armed states outside the NPT. The approach could be extended to non-strategic weapons and the basic structure of New START could serve to lower numbers, potentially all the way to zero.

Zia Mian, also a member of IPFM, addressed the issue of eliminating nuclear warheads, referring to Actions 2, 3, and 16 in the 2010 NPT Action Plan. Mian emphasized the importance of the three main principles in Action 2, which are irreversibility, verifiability, and transparency. In addition, Mian noted the importance of timeliness. These principles must be applied at each stage of the "unclear disarmament road map."

Frank von Hippel, co-chair of IPFM focused on fissile materials. He noted that the elimination of Highly-Enriched Uranium has been demonstrated on a large scale; that future naval reactors could be fuelled with Low-Enriched Uranium (LEU) as is the case in France, and that research reactors have been converted to LEU fuel in many cases. Many countries have ended plutonium separation, but a number of questions remain in relation to plutonium reprocessing. •



Toward the 2015 NPT Review Conference:

## Putting Hiroshima's Experience into Action for the Future

Organized by

Hiroshima Prefectural Government (Japan)

**Time & Date:** **Location:**

Wednesday, April 30, 2014, Conference Room B,  
13:15-14:30 (75 min) UN Building

### Opening Remarks

**Hiroshima Governor Hidehiko Yuzaki**

"Promotion of 'Hiroshima for Global Peace' Plan"

**Hiroshima Mayor Kazumi Matsui**

"Promotion of '2020 Vision Campaign'"

### Panel Discussion

**Subject:** "Approaches to abolish nuclear weapons from the perspective of their humanitarian consequences" & "Monitoring of implementation of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation measures in the world"

**Panel:** **Chair: Nobumasa Akiyama\***, Hitotsubashi University  
(Subject to change) **Hidehiko Yuzaki**, Hiroshima Governor

**Kazumi Matsui**, Hiroshima Mayor

**Nobuyasu Abe\***, Japan Atomic Energy Commission

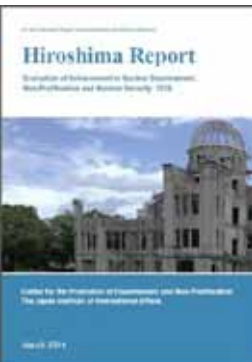
**Ray Acheson**, Reaching Critical Will

**Walter A. Füllermann**, ICRC

**Masako Toki**, James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies,  
Monterey Institute of International Studies

**To Be Confirmed**, ICAN

\*Prof. Akiyama and Mr. Abe are members of the  
"Hiroshima for Global Peace" Plan Promotion Committee.



### New Publication: *Hiroshima Report*

For further reading on our effort for nuclear disarmament, please refer to our report. *Hiroshima Report: Evaluation of Achievement in Nuclear Disarmament, Non-Proliferation and Nuclear Security: 2014* can be read and downloaded at:  
<http://www.pref.hiroshima.lg.jp/site/peace-en/hirosimareport2014e.html>

For the "Hiroshima for Global Peace" Plan website visit this URL:

<http://www.pref.hiroshima.lg.jp/site/peace-en>

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## NEWS IN BRIEF

Beatrice Fihn, Gabriella Irsten, and Mia Gandenberger | *Reaching Critical Will of WILPF*

### Nuclear disarmament

- Marshall Islands highlighted lack of implementation of disarmament commitments as the main reason for filing a lawsuit with the ICJ against the nine nuclear-armed states.
- Brazil highlighted the socioeconomic imperative of nuclear disarmament and pointed out that half the amount annually invested in nuclear arsenals would be enough to achieve internationally agreed development goals on poverty reduction, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015.
- The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) and the African Group called for the of negotiations on a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons to prohibit their possession, development, production, acquisition, testing, stockpiling, transfer, use or threat of use, and to provide for their destruction.
- CELAC and Mexico welcomed the second humanitarian conference's call for an international legally-binding instrument for the prohibition of nuclear weapons.

### Action plan

- NAM and the African Group stressed that the 2010 NPT action plan represents an outcome that the 2015 NPT Review Process should build upon to strengthen the implementation of the Treaty and to achieve its universality.
- Marshall Islands cautioned that while the action plan is an important benchmark for measuring progress, it has also revealed serious and grave shortcomings in implementation of the NPT.
- NAC, Algeria, New Zealand, South Africa, Marshall Islands, Switzerland, Mexico, South Africa, the Vienna Group of Ten raised concerns with the lack of implementation of disarmament commitments under the action plan.
- Australia hoped to be able to maintain the momentum in 2015 for implementing the action plan.
- Switzerland highlighted states parties' different understanding of deadlines for the action plans, and in which way these actions are to be carried out.
- CELAC said it was unacceptable to simply roll over the action plan for another five years.
- China and France announced that they have submitted their implementation reports as required by the action plan.

- Egypt looked forward to reading the NWS reports but highlighted that it is known that the expectation of the disarmament pillar has not been met.
- Australia said it looks forward to hearing from five nuclear weapon states on their glossary.

### Humanitarian impact

- Almost all speakers highlighted their concerns with the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons.
- CELAC, African Group, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Switzerland, and NAC highlighted the conferences in Oslo and Nayarit and welcomed the announced meeting Vienna at the end of 2014.
- Algeria welcomed the Nayarit conference and highlighted its experiences in dealing with the consequences of nuclear testing.
- Mexico highlighted the content of the Nayarit conference and the Chair's summary.
- NAC noted the new initiatives and argued that these were fully compatible with the NPT and provides positive momentum.
- New Zealand expressed disappointment that the NWS chose to not participate in all the fora that aims to advance nuclear disarmament.
- NPDI argued that the ongoing discussion on the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons should lead to practical and effective measures that would strengthen the NPT regime.
- NPDI took note of the Austrian offer to host a third conference in Vienna later this year.
- France and Turkey raised concerns about creating a parallel process to the NPT.

### Modernization

- The NPDI expressed concerns about reports on build-up of nuclear arsenals.
- CELAC rejected modernization of nuclear weapons as inconsistent with the obligation of nuclear disarmament.
- Brazil highlighted that cuts in arsenals have been quickly offset by qualitative improvements in nuclear forces, by the modernization of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems, and by the roles ascribed for nuclear weapons in national defence doctrines.





### Middle East

- The UN High Representative for Disarmament Affairs, NAC, and Algeria, hoped that the conference on a MEWMDFZ would be held in 2014.
- Turkey warned that if the conference were not held soon, states would see “inevitable repercussions on the 2015 Review Conference”.
- The Arab Group announced that they might reconsider its position on the indefinite extension of the NPT if no progress is done on the Middle East zone.

### FMCT

- NPDI, Australia, Canada, France, Italy and China welcomed the first session of the Group of Governmental Experts (GGE) on fissile materials.

### NWFZ

- China announced that it will sign the protocol to the NWFZ in Central Asia treaty and said it is in favour

of signing the Southeast Asia NWFZ treaty at the earliest possible time.

- France highlighted that SEANWFZ protocol needs to be signed soon and that it is ready to sign.

### Iran and DPRK

- Angela Kane, Turkey, Spain, Republic of Korea, Denmark, Brazil, and NPDI welcomed the joint plan of action between E3/EU+3 and Iran.
- The IAEA reported that the joint plan of action is being implemented as planned.

### Other issues

- France and Canada condemned the illegal Russian military intervention in Ukraine and its violation to the UN Charter and Budapest memorandum.



## FOR A NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION FREE ZONE IN THE MIDDLE EAST; AN HISTORIC NEW ISRAELI CITIZENS' INITIATIVE

*“If Israel will not come to Helsinki, then Helsinki will come to Israel, and with it the message of a WMD Free Zone in the Middle East.”* — Isssam Makhoul, initiator of the December 2013 Haifa Conference for a Nuclear Weapons and Weapons of Mass Destruction Free Zone in the Middle East

**Wed. 30 April, 10 am – 1 pm; UN Conference Building Room C**

**Panel:** Sharon Dolev, Director, Israeli Disarmament Movement; co-organizer of the Haifa Conference  
Tadatoshi Akiba, Chair, Middle Powers Initiative; keynote speaker at the Haifa Conference  
Al Marder, Honorary President, International Association of Peace Messenger Cities  
Jackie Cabasso, Executive Director, Western States Legal Foundation; lifetime WIPLF member  
Henry Lowendorf, Chair, Greater New Haven Peace Council

Sponsors: International Association of Peace Messenger Cities; Women's International League for Peace and Freedom





**BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS BANNED 1972**



**CHEMICAL WEAPONS BANNED 1993**



**LAND MINES BANNED 1997**



**CLUSTER BOMBS BANNED 2008**



**NUCLEAR WEAPONS BANNED \_\_\_\_?**

