



# NPT NEWS IN REVIEW

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



Reaching Critical Will

1 May 2014  
Vol. 12, No. 4

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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: DELAYING DISARMAMENT

Ray Acheson | *Reaching Critical Will of WILPF*

“However much we may wish to make short-cuts on [the route to a world without nuclear weapons], there are none,” cautioned Mr. Åkesson of Sweden. “The road ahead will be burdensome.” While it’s true there are no short cuts to nuclear disarmament, there could be a clear path if were it not for the many perceived obstacles. Whether it is missile defence, conventional weapon forces, future potential for proliferation, or theories of “nuclear deterrence”, nuclear-armed states (and their allies) have many excuses to delay disarmament. And new ones are being generated: the current situation in Ukraine, for example, has been used by some states as a pretext for celebrating the “security benefits” of nuclear weapons. But some states are pushing back, insisting that there is a clear and logical way forward, if only governments would have the courage to pursue it.

“While the current political climate may not make nuclear disarmament easier,” argued Ambassador van der Kwast of the Netherlands, “this should not be used as an excuse to lose sight of our common goal of a world free of nuclear weapons.” He and Germany’s Ambassador Biontino both expressed frustration with the slow pace of disarmament, with van der Kwast noting that progress in this area lags behind compared with the other two “pillars” of the NPT. Likewise, Malaysian Ambassador Haniff noted there have been several initiatives pursued outside the NPT dealing with non-proliferation, but that the disarmament objectives have not been pursued with corresponding urgency either inside or outside the NPT framework.

Despite these concerns, the nuclear-armed states have not been willing to engage in any concrete initiatives to meet their disarmament obligations. Ambassador Uliyanov of the Russian Federation even claimed that article VI is being “effectively implemented”.

This is not reflected in reality, which is why most non-nuclear-armed states call for urgent and concrete action. The New Agenda Coalition has explored several options for moving forward in working papers that were introduced by Ambassador O’Brien of Ireland. In particular, an increasing number of states have begun to call for the development of a treaty prohibiting and eliminating nuclear weapons. Archbishop Chillikatt of the Holy See argued that the logical course of action is “a global legal ban on nuclear weapons to accompany the current global bans on other weapons of mass destruction,” while Ms. Chan of Costa Rica said that nuclear weapons must be prohibited and subsequently eliminated like other WMD. Noting that the Oslo and Nayarit conferences have demonstrated the increasing will of states to make substantial progress, she said the 2015 NPT Review Conference must decide to “commence negotiations to adopt a legally-binding framework for the achievement and maintenance of a world free of nuclear weapons.”

Even those who have been reluctant to recognize the logic of a framework treaty banning nuclear weapons do recognize the need for something new. Mr. Åkesson of Sweden called for “new constructive approaches,” though he described a different kind of framework from a ban treaty. Instead, he and others in the group of states that submitted a working paper on the “building blocks” approach suggest the development of “mutually reinforcing and complimentary treaties, institutions, and commitments” to “narrow the margin for nuclear weapons in international security peace and security.”

Narrowing the margins seems like a short-sighted goal to most others. Nuclear weapons have existed for 69 years. The NPT has been in force for 44 years. The catastrophic humanitarian and environmental consequences of the use of nuclear weapons have

*continued on page 3*

## NEWS IN BRIEF

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

General debate**Nuclear disarmament**

- Netherlands, Norway, Malaysia, Germany, and Viet Nam voiced dissatisfaction of the pace of nuclear disarmament.
- Sweden, Norway, and Germany called for further arms reductions.
- Holy See said the most logical way forward is a global on nuclear weapons.
- Iran expressed concerns that no single serious step has been taken by the NWS to fulfil their obligations under article VI.
- Ireland suggested that any treaty that is based on a bargain must inevitably suffer damage if there is a failure to honour the bargain.

**Reporting**

- Netherlands announced that it would submit a national report on action 20.
- Kyrgyzstan looked forward to the national reports of states parties, especially those of the nuclear-armed states.
- Ecuador highlighted the importance to the reports submitted by the nuclear-armed states on activities under the Action Plan.

**Humanitarian impact**

- Netherlands believes the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons underlines the need for urgent progress felt by many nations.
- Slovakia, Norway, Netherlands, Holy See, Nigeria, and Jamaica noted that humanitarian consequences are an important part of the discussion on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.
- Kyrgyzstan wanted to see the inclusion of uranium mining and other nuclear fuel cycle related activities in future discussions about humanitarian consequences.
- Ecuador hoped that the nuclear-armed states of the NPT will attend the conference in Vienna in December.

**NWFZs**

- Burkina Faso, Venezuela, Bahrain, The Netherlands, United Arab Emirates, Malaysia, Germany, Kuwait, Qatar, Slovakia, Viet Nam, Senegal, Nigeria, and

Cuba called for the urgent convening of the conference on establishing a MEWMDFZ.

- Bahrain and Kuwait emphasised that the establishment of a MEWMDFZ went from a regional demand to a global one after the agreement at the 2010 NPT RevCon.
- Iran said that Israel's refusal to attend the conference on MEWMDFZ poses a serious security risk and remains the only obstacle hindering the establishment of a zone.
- Iran believed that the universality of the NPT in the Middle East should be the main priorities of the 2015 Review Conference.
- Singapore, Indonesia and Viet Nam encouraged the NWS to sign the SEANZ treaty without reservations as soon as possible.
- Indonesia proposed to hold the meeting of states members to the NWFZ on the margins of the 2015 RevCon.
- Kazakhstan looked forward to the signing of the protocol to the Central Asian NWFZ by the nuclear-armed states.
- Ecuador and OPANAL called on nuclear-armed states to remove reservations to the protocol to the Latin American NWFZ.

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League for Peace and Freedom

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Editor: Ray Acheson

*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.*



## Other

- Malaysia, Norway, Netherlands, Bosnia & Herzegovina, and Iran expressed support for the involvement of civil society, academics, and think tanks in disarmament.
- Cuba and Burkina Faso expressed concerns about the billions of dollars spent on nuclear weapons when the international community is discussing the post MDG 2015 agenda.
- Jamaica expressed its concern about the shipment of radioactive material through the Caribbean.
- Kyrgyzstan highlighted the importance of disarmament and non-proliferation education.

## Cluster one

### Nuclear disarmament

- Mexico asked why nuclear weapons should be any different from other WMD that have been banned, such as chemical and biological weapons.
- Malaysia felt it was timely for the urgent commencement of negotiations on a legally-binding instrument for the prohibition of nuclear weapons.
- Costa Rica pointed out that the step-by-step approach has failed to meet the objectives of the NPT and called for the complete and universal prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons.
- Russia said it is “effectively implementing” article VI.

### Reporting

- Malaysia took note of the reports by the nuclear-armed states on the implementation of the different provision directed at them.
- Japan speaking on behalf of 36 states highlighted the recommendations contained in Action 22 on disarmament education and called on states to report to the next UNGA.
- Costa Rica cautioned that states parties cannot postpone the implementation of the 2010 Action Plan any longer.
- NAC looked forward to reading the reports on Action 5 when all are made available.

### Modernization

- Mexico expressed concern about exponential growth of resources each year that are allocated to maintenance, retention, and modernization of nuclear arsenals.

- Costa Rica rejected the modernization of existing nuclear weapons and development of new types of these weapons as such acts are inconsistent with the obligation of nuclear disarmament.
- NAC argued that the on-going modernization efforts by the nuclear-armed states are exacerbating the pressure on the NPT.

### Humanitarian impact

- New Zealand reported on the statement delivered on behalf of 125 states during the 68th UNGA First Committee on their deep concern with the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons.
- Costa Rica believed that the humanitarian paradigm must be the driving force behind efforts to achieve the complete elimination of nuclear weapons.
- Thailand thought it was unfortunate that despite the examples of the humanitarian consequences of the use of nuclear weapons, nuclear disarmament is still stalled.
- Russia explained that it is aware of the extremely negative consequences of the use of nuclear weapons, but believed that focusing on the humanitarian aspects would distract from active steps.

### Other

- NAM and Costa Rica stressed that the indefinite extension of the NPT does not equal the indefinite possession of nuclear weapons.
- Japan on behalf of 36 states highlighted the importance of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation education.
- NAC saw a direct causal link between the retention of nuclear weapons and possible attempts to acquire them.
- NAC called for more systematic and better engagement with civil society on disarmament issues. •-

### Editorial, cont'd

been well documented and presented. The risk of the use of nuclear weapons, by accident or by design, has been equally well demonstrated. At this point, much bolder, more concrete actions are necessary, with or without the nuclear-armed states.



## CALENDAR OF EVENTS

When	What	Where	Who
8:00-8:50	Abolition Caucus	Room C Conference Building	Abolition 2000
9:00-9:50	Government briefing for NGOs: United States	Room C Conference Building	Reaching Critical Will
10:00-13:00	Plenary	Trusteeship Council Chamber	
10:00-13:00	Accidental apocalypse: Probabilistic approaches to accidental nuclear war and human survival	Room C Conference Building	People for Nuclear Disarmament
13:15-14:45	NPT Article VI implementation	Room B Conference Building	Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs
13:15-14:45	Peacemakers: How people around the world are building a world free of war	Room 9 Conference Building	Permanent Mission of Holy See to the UN
13:15-14:45	UK-Norway initiative: development of new educational inspection simulations	Room 5 North Lawn Building	Governments of the Unit- ed Kingdom and Norway
13:15-14:45	Burn the NPT	Room C Conference Building	Geneva Nuclear Disarma- ment Initiative (Wildfire>_)
13:15-14:45	Nuclear weapons and nu- clear energy: abolish both	Church Center for the United Nations 777 UN Plaza	CND, INES, IALANA, WSLF, Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung—New York Office
15:00-18:00	Plenary	Trusteeship Council Chamber	
15:00-17:50	Current status of rebuild- ing and modernizing the United States warheads and nuclear weapons complex	Room C Conference Building	Alliance for Nuclear Accountability, WILPF



## ABOLITION PAPER #4

*Reaching Critical Will and Article 36*

### **Banning nuclear weapons will help achieve the objectives of the NPT**

As the New Agenda Coalition points out in WP.18, the NPT framework for nuclear disarmament “lacks the mechanisms to bring about the urgency, focus and clarity necessary for the Treaty to achieve its own objective.” Banning nuclear weapons would help states fulfil the NPT’s key objectives and its ultimate aim of achieving both non-proliferation and disarmament.

Article VI of the NPT obliges all states parties to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament. All states parties have undertaken reciprocal binding commitments to accomplish the cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons, the liquidation of all their existing stockpiles, and the elimination from national arsenals of nuclear weapons and the means of their delivery.

The 2010 NPT Review Conference affirmed that all states “need to make special efforts to establish the necessary framework to achieve and maintain a world without nuclear weapons.” Negotiating a treaty to prohibit and eliminate nuclear weapons is an achievable, feasible, and practical effort to establish such a framework. This treaty would not replace the NPT; rather it would be a complementary instrument to place nuclear weapons on the same illegal footing as the other weapons of mass destruction. •

**Article36**



Reaching Critical Will

## **Effective measures for nuclear disarmament**

**Friday, 2 May, 13:15-14:45**

**Room C**

### **Speakers:**

Michael Hurley, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Ireland  
Ray Acheson, Reaching Critical Will of WILPF  
Tim Caughey, UN Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)

*Moderated by Thomas Nash, Article 36*

Article VI of the NPT obligates all states parties to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to ending the nuclear arms race and achieving nuclear disarmament. This event explores potential measures in the current context.

*A light lunch will be served*

## **NPT PrepCom 2014 Expert Panels**

### **US Nuclear Modernization**

**Thursday, May 1 at 3 pm • Room C**

In the next decade, US “modernization” spending is projected to significantly expand the nuclear weapons complex. Experts discuss the dangerous implications, and the fight against these programs.

Marylia Kelley, Tri-Valley CAREs, Livermore, CA  
Jay Coghlan, Nuclear Watch New Mexico  
Hans Kristensen, Federation of American Scientists  
Ashish Sinha, Alliance for Nuclear Accountability

### **B61 Life Extension Programs**

**Friday, May 2 at 10 am • Room C**

B61 is the most expensive “modernization” program in US history. European and US nuclear policy experts discuss the issues with the program, as well as the international campaign to end it.

Susi Snyder, Pax  
Jay Coghlan, Nuclear Watch New Mexico  
Hans Kristensen, Federation of American Scientists  
Rick Wayman, Nuclear Age Peace Foundation

Contact Ashish Sinha at [asinha@ananuclear.org](mailto:asinha@ananuclear.org) for more information.



## REPORT: PREPARING FOR DEEP CUTS

Beatrice Fihn | *Reaching Critical Will* of WILPF

On Wednesday, the trilateral German-Russian-American Deep Cuts Commission, consisting of 21 members (only one woman), presented its findings from its report *Preparing for Deep Cuts: Options for Enhancing Euro-Atlantic and International Security* ([www.deepcuts.org](http://www.deepcuts.org)). The report discusses obstacles to deep nuclear reductions and makes a set of recommendations touching upon six areas: strategic nuclear weapons, tactical nuclear weapons, long-range precision guidance weapons, nuclear doctrines, missile defence, and conventional weapons.

The panel consisted of Evgeny Miasnikov from Center for Arms Control, Energy and Environmental Studies in the Russian Federation, Götz Neuneck, Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy in Germany, and Steven Pifer, The Brookings Institution in the United States. It was chaired by German ambassador to the Conference on Disarmament, Michael Biontino.

The all-male panel highlighted the specific recommendations on the six areas discussed in the report. Mr. Pifer suggested that the US and Russia could implement the reductions under the New START before its deadline of 2018 or even moving below the limits of the New START. On tactical nuclear weapons, Dr. Miasnikov suggested confidence-building measures and transparency efforts, and suggested that Germany can take the lead to formulate a NATO policy on the role of these weapons.

Mr. Neuneck focused on missile defence, recommending that the United States and Russia intensify efforts to make their ballistic missile capabilities more transparent. He also suggested joint annual exercises on tactical and theater ballistic missile defence.

With the situation in Crimea, Ukraine became a main focus during the event. Speakers highlighted that not only arms control measures, but also arms control negotiations, needed to be more crisis-resistant. Dr. Miasnikov warned that demonizing Russia would be very unhelpful, arguing that the relationship between the United States and Russia is very close to losing the progress made since the end of the Cold War.

While most of the discussion focused on the US and Russia, a few questions were asked concerning the role of non-nuclear weapons states and building political will needed to implement these recommendations. Some also highlighted the recent focus on the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons as a way to raise public awareness of these issues, which could create the necessary political will to move towards deeper cuts. •

## REPORT: AFTER FUKUSHIMA

Gunnar Westberg | *IPPNW* and *WILPF* Sweden

The NPT has as one of its “pillars” the obligation to facilitate the peaceful use of nuclear power to its member states. At a side event, sponsored by the Abolition 2000 Sustainable Energy Group, this idea of an “inalienable right” was criticised by Paul Gunter of Beyond Nuclear, as it has no requisite of security. He pointed out that there still are a number of reactors in the world of the most fallible types, such as the boiling water reactors. That this construction is inherently unsafe was known already when they were built. These old reactors are often not well maintained. New Fukushimas are to be expected.

The power stations at Fukushima were built below the level that was marked since centuries as the limit that tsunamis had reached. The Fukushima catastrophe was a “man-made disaster” concluded a report from the Japanese Parliament.

Akira Kawasaki of PeaceBoat explained that the authorities now encourage people to return to districts where the radiation level is expected to be decreased to “acceptable” levels, although it is not clear when that will occur.

The new government in Japan plans to phase out nuclear power only around the year 2040. The reason to keep nuclear power so long is not the need for electricity, but the politicians want to give the large power companies a “soft landing”.

We received via the Internet witness of the consequences of uranium mining in areas where indigenous populations live in the USA. Leonora Morgan, of the Diné Indigenous Community in New Mexico, told us of the destruction of the environment, in particular the water. A very large number of workers had been exposed, without any protection, to uranium dust. No one knows how many have contracted cancer from this work. At present most mines are inactive as the mining companies are waiting for higher prices. A new mining technique where oxygenated water is injected in the earth will be tried. This carries serious risks for the aquifers.

In the discussion after the presentations it was pointed out that both in Chernobyl and in Fukushima a consequence of the disasters was the dislocation of hundreds of thousands of persons. The loss of social networks, the uncertain future and the feeling of having been treated unfairly contribute greatly to the loss of health and of life. •



## NUCLEAR CROSSWORD



- Down**
- 1 The thirteen days referred to as the Cuban Missile Crisis is also known as the October Crisis or the ... Crisis?
  - 2 Finish this Kofi Annan quote: "Above all else, we need a reaffirmation of political commitment at the highest levels to reducing the dangers that arise both from existing nuclear weapons and from further..."
  - 3 In 1965 Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Foreign Minister of Pakistan, claimed Pakistan would eat what in order to obtain a nuclear bomb?
  - 5 In 1963 this treaty was concluded between the United States, United Kingdom and the Soviet Union.
  - 6 The first conference of States Parties to Nuclear Weapon Free Zones was held in this country.
  - 9 Electromagnetic radiation of high frequency (2 words).
- Across**
- 4 A nuclear bomb designed to kill people with strong radiation but to cause little damage to buildings (2 words).
  - 5 What was the name of the test series, which release more radiation to continental U.S. than any series and produced significantly increased levels of leukemia among exposed soldiers?
  - 7 Dr Sakharov and Dr Kurchatov are known as the ... of the Soviet nuclear program.
  - 8 How many signatories has the Treaty of Pelindaba?
  - 10 Which country is the third largest user of nuclear power?
  - 11 Which article refers to an "inalienable right" of non nuclear weapon states to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes?

### Facing the Dangers of 21<sup>st</sup> Century Great Power War A Conference on the Centenary of World War I Saturday, May 3, 2014, 9 a.m.-5:30 p.m.

Assembly Hall, Judson Memorial Church  
229 Thompson St., Manhattan  
(South of Washington Square Park)



This conference will provide an opportunity for reflection and discussion on the world wars of the last century, and about the risks of great power war today. The conference will bring together activists and academics with knowledge and experience relevant to emerging dangers in key regions, from wars, resource conflicts and profound ongoing political realignments in the Middle East, to growing tensions in the Western Pacific over territory and resources, as well as the U.S. strategic "pivot" to Asia. Speakers will address the risks of great power war, the implication of those dangers for peace and disarmament efforts, and the kinds of movements we will need to build to forge a path to a more peaceful world. (Both NGOs and diplomats welcome).

**Conveners and sponsors:** Peace and Economic Security Program of the American Friends Service Committee, Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung—New York Office, International Peace Bureau, and the International Association of Lawyers Against Nuclear Arms and its U.S. affiliates: Lawyers Committee on Nuclear Policy and the Western States Legal Foundation.

**Endorsing Organizations:** Abolition 2000 Global Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons, Peace Action.

**For registration and program information,** see <http://wslfweb.org/whatsnew.htm>



## REPORT: PUTTING HIROSHIMA'S EXPERIENCE INTO ACTION

Josefin Lind | IPPNW Sweden

This seminar organized by Hiroshima Prefectural Government focused on how to transform experiences of Hiroshima and Nagasaki into action for nuclear disarmament. The seminar opened with remarks by the Governor of Hiroshima Hidehiko Yuzaki, the Mayor of Hiroshima Kazumi Matsui, and UN High Representative for Disarmament Affairs Angela Kane. The seminar continued with a panel consisting of Nobuyasu Abwe, Japan Atomic Energy Commission; Ray Acheson, Reaching Critical Will; Walter A. Füllermann, International Committee of the Red Cross; Masako Toki, James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies; and Susi Snyder, PAX. The panel session was chaired by Nobumasa Akiyama from Hitotsubashi University.

Mr. Yuzaki and Mr. Matsui highlighted the commitment by the Hiroshima Prefecture to nuclear disarmament, based on the experience of the atomic bombing. They highlighted that the bombing didn't end with physical damage—it wiped out the history and memories of the city and even traces of the people living there. They argued that Hiroshima have a legacy to inspire, educate, and invite political leaders to work for a world free of nuclear weapons. Ms. Kane warmly welcomed the work that Mayors for Peace are doing and the statesmanship that the Mayor and the Governor are showing by putting so much energy into this issue.

The panelists presented their work and objectives. Ambassador Abe pointed out the importance of the humanitarian initiative for raising the taboo of nuclear weapons use. Ms. Acheson pointed out the key work that civil society is doing, and stressed the importance of developing a treaty banning nuclear weapons as an effective and practical tool to achieve their elimination. Mr. Füllermann said the humanitarian aspect of nuclear weapons is at the very core for the work of ICRC. Through the experiences from the Hiroshima Red Cross, he believed that preventing the use of nuclear weapons was necessary and that it is time to negotiate a legally-binding document that prohibits these weapons. Mrs. Toki highlighted the Institute's work on disarmament and non-proliferation education to young people as a tool to reach a world free from nuclear weapons, while Mrs. Snyder presented the work of the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, which is a campaign with almost 400 organizations in 90 countries calling for a treaty banning nuclear weapons. She noted that the current NPT cycle poses an opportunity to the states to choose whether we want nuclear weapons to be legitimate or not and how to reach the goal of outlawing nuclear weapons. •

## REPORT: FOR A NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND WMDFREE ZONE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Arianna Framvik Malik | Reaching Critical Will of WILPF

The issue of a WMD free zone in the Middle East is one of the most serious challenges to the NPT in this review cycle. Moderator Jackie Cabasso began the seminar by speaking of the history of the negotiation efforts, from 1995 to the 2010 Review Conference. She noted that the failure to hold the conference in Helsinki in December 2012 was disheartening.

Despite numerous meetings between Middle Eastern states and the facilitator, Ambassador Laajava of Finland, the US State Department announced in November 2012 that the conference could not be convened.

Nevertheless, Ms. Cabasso highlighted that a number of NGOs held their own conference in Helsinki that December. One year later, another NGO conference was held in Haifa, Israel, citing, "If Israel won't come to Helsinki, Helsinki will come to Israel." To everyone's surprise, four Israeli Knesset-members attended and spoke on and against the nuclear weapons that Israel is presumed to have.

A contributing factor to the conference being at all possible, as well as to issue of nuclear disarmament growing in Israel, is activist Sharon Dolev, one of the founders of the Israeli Disarmament Movement. Despite its small size, it has already become an effective movement in Israel.

Beginning in 2007 with Greenpeace campaigning against nuclear energy in Israel, protesters against nuclear weapons were initially ridiculed by the media as irresponsible or as traitors. However, during an action at a Tel-Aviv nuclear conference, campaign reached international attention. Through this, Dolev says, they were able to break a brick in the wall.

In cooperation with Mayors for Peace, the Israeli Disarmament Movement has recruited more than 50 Israeli cities and 28 Palestinian cities to the abolition movement. Former Hiroshima Mayor and founder of Mayors for Peace Tadatoshi Akiba, also participating in the seminar, expressed the importance of getting people and cities, to talk to each other. According to Akiba, states follow public pressure and that is why it is instrumental to have a public opinion supportive of nuclear disarmament. To this end, Sharon Dolev hoped to hold another conference on the issue, this time in Tel Aviv, in order to get more support for nuclear disarmament. •



## REPORT: PIR CENTER'S WHITE PAPER

Andreas Tolf | IPPNW Sweden

On Thursday the Russian Center for Policy Studies (PIR Center) presented its White Paper, Towards Nuclear Disarmament: NPT Article VI and Implementation of the 2010 Review Conference Decisions. The side event was chaired by the PIR Center President Vladimir Orlov.

The White Paper gives an brief overview of the implementation of article VI after the 2010 NPT RevCon and comes the conclusion that nuclear disarmament would now benefit from a transition from a bilateral to a multilateral format. Ideas for practical steps towards this are outlined in the White Paper, with a time frame stretching to 2025, when the PIR Center suggests states could begin launching a multilateral process of reducing nuclear weapons within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament. The steps involve talks on the missile defence, cooperation between Russia and the US, exchanging data about nuclear warheads, ratification of the CTBT, and multilateral negotiations on preventing the placement of weapons in space.

Comments on the White Paper were given by William Potter, Director of James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies, and Tariq Rauf, Director of the Arms Control and Nonproliferation Program at the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute.

Mr. Potter wanted to shift the focus from the numbers of weapons to the different security policies and thus encourage the nuclear-armed states to reduce the role of nuclear weapons in their defence policies. The current economic crisis and considerable budget deficits can also affect disarmament in a positive way. Furthermore, Mr. Potter underlined that a far more ambitious disarmament agenda is required and it was a mistake of the five NPT nuclear-armed states not to take part in the open-ended working group on nuclear disarmament.

Responding to a question from the audience, Mr. Potter criticized the absence of flexibility within the current disarmament agenda and that there is a need for living up to the high expectations from a younger generation in this regard.

Mr. Rauf reminded the audience that nuclear weapons are meant for attacking cities, stemming from the strategic bombings of civilians in World War II. The current doctrines, taking cities and populations as hostage, constitute a crime against humanity. Finally, Mr. Rauf directed criticism against the nuclear-armed states for not attending the meetings on the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons. •

## REPORT: NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND THE MORAL COMPASS

Victor Fossoh | NGO Committee on Disarmament

The event was co-chaired by Ambassador Libran Cabactulan and Global Security Institute President, Jonathan Granoff. They reiterated the urgent need to address the legal and humanitarian aspect of nuclear weapons, and underlined the importance of the moral obligation to make the world free of nuclear weapons.

Archbishop Chillikat of the Holy See reiterated the support by religious leaders for the elimination of nuclear weapons, since they are useless and should be banned. He believed that religious leaders must advocate for such a ban and explained that the church could condemn governments that rely on nuclear deterrence for security, appealing to them to change course and strive for disarmament. The Archbishop believed it was time to renew the moral call for the elimination of nuclear weapons.

Dr. William Vendley from Religions for Peace talked about the growing moral consensus on nuclear weapons. He acknowledged the need for state security, but believed the time has come to pursue shared security, since no one is immune to the threat of nuclear weapons.

Reverend Tyler Wigg Stevenson from the World Evangelical Alliance called for a universal prohibition of nuclear weapons, because the solution to the problem can never be deterrence.

Angela Kane, UN High Representative for Disarmament Affairs, believed religious denominations should remain united in calling for the elimination of nuclear weapons.

Dr Muzammil Siddiqi, from the Fiqh Council of North America, talked on the Islamic position on the dangers of nuclear weapons to humanity. He believed that nuclear war can never be a just war since it cannot make the distinction between combatants and civilians, and believed the catastrophic impact on the environment and the future generations would be unparalleled.

Babbi Peter Knobel, from the Central Conference of American Rabbis, believed it was time for everyone to raise voices in saying that nuclear weapons are immoral, as nuclear weapons represent the power to destroy humanity and making our planet inhabitable.

Dr. Chung Ohen Lee, Won Buddhism International, reiterated the Buddhist concept of non-harm, and highlighted how nuclear weapons violate such values. Dr. Lee called for a treaty to outlaw nuclear weapons. •





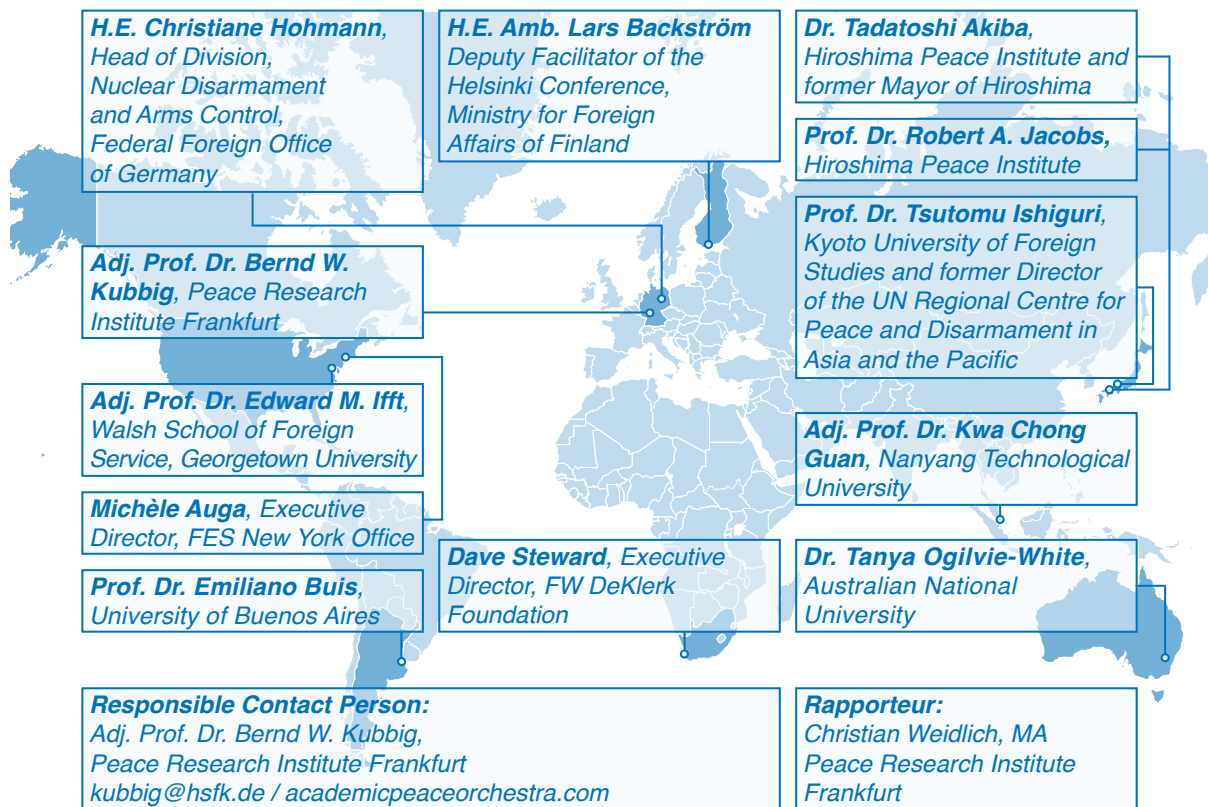
ACADEMIC PEACE ORCHESTRA  
MIDDLE EAST



## The WMD Free Zone in the Middle East: Constructive Proposals for the Helsinki Process by a SIX CONTINENT INITIATIVE

**Date:** May 6, 2014  
**Duration:** 10 a.m. – 1 p.m.

**Venue:** Conference Room C,  
United Nations, New York



Federal Foreign Office

Robert Bosch Stiftung



Deutsche  
Stiftung  
Friedensforschung  
german foundations for peace research

FRIEDRICH  
EBERT  
STIFTUNG  
NEW YORK OFFICE



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
Confédération suisse  
Confederazione Svizzera  
Confederaziun svizra  
Swiss Confederation

The Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs

is pleased to invite you to a side event

***“The State of Play in Nuclear Disarmament:  
One year ahead of the NPT Review Conference”***

Thursday, May 1, 2014

1:15 p.m. – 2:45 p.m.

Conference Room B (CB), UN, New York

*One year ahead of the NPT Review Conference, 2014 is a key year to assess progress and trends in nuclear disarmament. The panelists will discuss the implementation of the 2010 Action Plan and offer a broader view on the state of play of disarmament obligations.*

**Chair**

**Ambassador Benno Laggner**, Head of the Division for Security Policy and Ambassador for Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation, Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, Switzerland

**Panelists**

***“The NPT Action Plan Monitoring Report 2014”***

**Beatrice Fihn**, Programme manager, Reaching Critical Will

***“Implementation of the Disarmament Action Plan: Status and Trends”***

**Gaukhar Mukhatzhanova**, Senior Research Associate, James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies

***“The P5 at Five: Assessing Half a Decade’s Work ”***

**Andrea Berger**, Research Fellow, Nuclear Analysis, The Royal United Services Institute

***“Disarmament in Regression? Confounding Political and Technological Trends”***

**James Acton**, Senior Associate, Nuclear Policy Program, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

*A light lunch will be served*



**‘IN THE PAST, WEAPONS HAVE BEEN  
ELIMINATED AFTER THEY HAVE BEEN  
OUTLAWED. WE BELIEVE THIS IS THE PATH  
TO ACHIEVE A WORLD WITHOUT NUCLEAR  
WEAPONS.’ NAYARIT CHAIR’S SUMMARY**

