2014 is a year of reckoning for the NPT. Back in 2010, states parties unanimously agreed that in 2014 they would review progress in implementing the Action Plan. But with billion-dollar nuclear weapon modernisation plans in the works, indications that the nuclear-armed five have only been working on a glossary of terminologies rather than what they actually signed up to do, and the continued failure to hold a conference on establishing a weapon of mass destruction free zone in the Middle East, the review of implementation does not look promising.

Fortunately, states parties also agreed that in 2014 they would determine next steps to fully implement article VI in order to achieve an end to the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament. It is upon this commitment to forward progress that all concerned states parties must seize.

Some states parties have apparently started to whisper that the Action Plan should be seen as a long-term roadmap. But most still see it for what it was back in 2010—a short-term plan that was intended to move states parties closer to full implementation of all Treaty provisions over the next five years. Failure to implement past commitments does not justify their indefinite extension. Instead, it should serve as a catalyst for developing new approaches and initiatives to achieve the NPT’s objectives once and for all. Indeed, the 2010 outcome document affirmed that all states “need to make special efforts to establish the necessary framework to achieve and maintain a world without nuclear weapons.”

It is crucial that states parties use the 2014 Preparatory Committee to look to the future. They will need to ask serious questions, such as:

- Have NPT nuclear-armed states violated their unequivocal undertaking to achieve the elimination of their nuclear arsenals because their continued reliance on and investment in nuclear weapons?
- What are the implications of their refusal to participate in discussions on the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons or in multilateral initiatives on nuclear disarmament?
- What best constitutes effective measures for nuclear disarmament?
- Can we continue along with steps that for 65 years have failed to achieve the objectives set forth by the NPT?
- Can the majority of states that have rejected nuclear weapons through nuclear weapon free zone treaties or national policies undertake such effective measures even if the nuclear-armed and nuclear-dependent countries try to prevent it?

A key undertaking at this Preparatory Committee is for all states to resume responsibility for implementing article VI. They must clearly signal their intent and resolve to carry forward nuclear disarmament even without agreement from all NPT states parties, following in particular from the conclusions of the Oslo and Nayarit conferences. They should also submit concrete recommendations to the 2015 Review Conference containing additional initiatives and efforts to implement the Treaty and should not simply accept an extension of the 2010 Action Plan as a basis for further work.

Ridding the world of nuclear weapons will take courage. It will take leadership by states free of nuclear weapons. At a time when the nuclear-armed states continue to demonstrate their lack of commitment to pursuing tangible, good faith nuclear disarmament, as international tensions rise, and nuclear weapons lurk in the background behind the use of military force, prohibiting and eliminating nuclear weapons is an urgent necessity. But doing so is achievable, feasible, and practical.
### CALENDAR OF EVENTS

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<td>10:00-13:00</td>
<td>Nuclear weapons in Europe: stop concepts of modernisation, start steps of disarmament</td>
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<td>Scrapping Trident: political perspectives on disarmament from the UK</td>
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TODAY, on 28 April 2014, the Women’s International League of Peace and Freedom (WILPF) celebrates its 99th birthday. For almost 100 years, WILPF has worked tirelessly to stop war and achieve sustainable peace and disarmament to enhance human security for all.

It all started 99 years ago, when 1136 women from a multitude of cultures and languages came together in The Hague during World War One in order to protest the killing and destruction that was raging throughout the world. Since then, WILPF has grown. There are National Sections in over 30 countries and two international offices in New York and Geneva. WILPF is proud to be the oldest women’s peace organisation in the world.

Unfortunately, the challenges we confront today are the same as in 1915. Excessive military expenditure, rampant arms production and transfers, and violent conflicts are without doubt still some of the main obstacles standing in the way of true human security. And developments in the technologies of killing continue. Today, nine states possess more than 17,000 nuclear weapons and if just one of these would detonate it would have devastating humanitarian consequences and kill millions of people. In addition, armed drones are being used to kill people outside of established battlefields without due process. Fully autonomous weapon systems are being considered. While some advances have been made—the banning of chemical and biological weapons, landmines, and cluster munitions, among others—the development, sale, and use of weapons still wages an egregious assault against peace and development.

Thus disarmament and arms control must always be approached as an imperative for human rights and human security. The debate must begin to shift away from weapons as tools for “state security” and instead focus on the protection of human beings against the impacts of such weapons.

WILPF has furthermore consistently argued that any disarmament efforts need to include a gender perspective. To us, gender and disarmament are not two separate issues; instead gender is relevant to everything that the disarmament community is confronted with today, from the participation of women in disarmament negotiations to the impact of weapons on humans and communities.

We know that conflict and armed violence can affect women and men differently, particularly since an increased proliferation of weapons and armed conflict increases and strengthens pre-existing social roles and inequalities. A gender perspective takes a comprehensive approach to all genders and gender identities, including but not limited to analysing and challenging conceptions of masculinity and femininity. Recognising the diversity of experiences and interests is necessary to ensure that disarmament is applied in the most effective, integrated way possible to ensure the security and well-being of all.

WILPF’s conviction and continued work in the last decade has contributed to achievements such as the Beijing Platform for Action from the fourth UN World Conference on Women as well as the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) resolution 1325 (2000). We have also seen an increased emphasis on gender aspects in the latest international disarmament successes, such as the Mine Ban Treaty, the Convention on Cluster Munitions, and the Arms Trade Treaty, all of which reflect aspects of gender awareness.

However, the international community still tends to continue to overlook women’s experiences in war and armed conflict and to undervalue women’s contributions to conflict prevention, peacekeeping, conflict resolution and peacebuilding. During the latest Syrian peace negotiations, women were not included in the official delegations. This lack of representation within disarmament and security was highlighted as a problem in last year’s UNSC resolution 2122 (2013), which explained that without a significant improvement of the implementation of 1325, the different perspectives of women will continue to be under-represented in conflict resolution and peace-building in the future.

Celebrate 100 years with us!

On 27–29 April 2015, 100 years after WILPF was founded, visionary women from all over the world will again come together to participate in the second women’s peace and security conference. The conference will take place in the World Forum in The Hague, with the objective of setting a new approach to stopping war and armed conflict and promoting women’s participation and the principles of permanent peace.

The conference is open to anybody interested in issues concerning women, peace and security, disarmament, and human rights. We therefore invite you to celebrate a century of WILPF and to be a part of the next 100 years to come. For the official conference website go to www.womenstopwar.org.
Mayors For Peace Youth Forum
Towards a Peaceful World Without Nuclear Weapons
- Messages From the Youth

Tuesday, April 29; 11:00 am—12:30 pm
UN Conference Room C

Featuring:

Hiroshima Mayor Kazumi Matsui
and youth presenters:

Ms. Honoka Imai and Ms. Kazuho Kubota, Hiroshima Jogakuin High School

Mr. Ryuhei Abe and Mr. Shota Tatsukami, Shudo High School

Ms. Mami Hakoda and Ms. Chihiro Ogawa, Eishin High School

Ms. Ririna Kinjo and Ms. Mai Yonaha, Okinawa Shogaku High School

Ms. Yuno Hashiguchi and Ms. Tomoe Yamanaka, Nagasaki youth representatives

Ms. Lauren Shuler, De Paul University, Internship of Mayors for Peace and the 2020 Vision Campaign

Mayors for Peace, founded in 1982, is working for the global elimination of nuclear weapons by 2020. Headed by the Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Mayors for Peace has 6,000 member cities in 158 countries and regions. www.mayorsforpeace.org

Session will be held in English. For Japanese speakers, interpretation will be provided in English.
ABOLITION PAPERS
Reaching Critical Will and Article 36

The lack of implementation of NPT disarmament obligations raises fundamental questions about how states and other actors can make significant progress towards a world free of nuclear weapons. Over the next five days, this column will provide some key arguments for why committed states should work together to develop and adopt an international treaty that provides a framework for the prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons. It draws on the new paper from Reaching Critical Will and Article 36, A treaty banning nuclear weapons, available at www.reachingcriticalwill.org and www.article36.org and in hard copy at the PrepCom.

#5: Banning nuclear weapons could consolidate and universalise the disarmament and non-proliferation norms that are essential for the achievement and maintenance of a nuclear weapons free world

A framework treaty banning nuclear weapons could build on existing obligations, commitments, and practices aimed at changing incentives that promote the retention and proliferation of nuclear weapons.

It could consolidate norms that reject participation, directly or indirectly, in any use, stockpiling, research, development, or production of nuclear weapons.

For example, the nuclear weapon free zone (NWFZ) treaties variously commit their parties to plugging some of the loopholes in the NPT that have enabled non-nuclear weapon states (NNWS) to materially support and claim benefit from the continued existence of nuclear weapons.

- A treaty banning nuclear weapons could universalise the norms contained in these treaties, without prejudice to the integrity or unique regional characters of those regimes.
- Such a treaty could enable NNWS, including those not in regions already covered by NWFZs, to adhere universally to the strongest common set of obligations rejecting nuclear weapons.

Banning nuclear weapons would also be a key step towards establishing a WMD free world. By prohibiting the one remaining class of weapons of mass destruction, a treaty banning nuclear weapons would complement the Biological and Toxin Weapons Conventions and the Chemical Weapons Convention and help put nuclear weapons on the same legal footing as the other weapons of mass destruction.

Holding Nuclear-Armed Nations Accountable for Article VI

The Non-Proliferation Treaty has been in force for over 44 years. Yet, the nuclear-armed nations continue to reply heavily on nuclear weapons and are engaging in modernization programs to keep their nuclear weapons active for decades to come.

What can be done to hold nuclear-armed nations accountable for fulfilling their Article VI obligations to negotiate in good faith for an end to the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament?

Panelists include:
David Krieger, President, Nuclear Age Peace Foundation
Jacqueline Cabasso, Western States Legal Foundation
Phon van den Biesen, International Association of Lawyers Against Nuclear Arms

Monday, April 28 • 1:15 - 2:45 p.m. • Room C
THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE PHILIPPINES AND THE GLOBAL SECURITY INSTITUTE

invite you to a discussion on

“Nuclear Weapons and the Moral Compass”

Co-chaired by Ambassador Libran Cabactulan and GSI President Jonathan Granoff

Speakers include:

High Representative Angela Kane, United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs
H.E. Archbishop Francis A. Chullikatt, Permanent Observer Mission of the Holy See
Bishop William Swing, United Religions Initiative
Reverend Tyler Wigg Stevenson, World Evangelical Alliance
Reverend Chung Ohun Lee, Won Buddhism International
Dr. William Vendley, Religions for Peace
Dr. Muzammil Siddiqi, Fiqh Council of North America
Rabbi Peter Knobel, Central Conference of American Rabbis

April 30, 2014
1:15-2:45 pm

Trusteeship Council Chamber
United Nations Headquarters

UN PASSES ARE REQUIRED.

Those without security passes must RSVP by April 28 to: April30event@gmail.com

Special gratitude goes to the following supporting organizations who helped to make this event possible:
The 2010 NPT Action Plan, adopted here in New York at the end of the last Review Conference, was the latest attempt to improve implementation of the NPT. It was a document that was agreed to by consensus and as such it was far from perfect from anyone’s perspective, but it had the potential to improve the implementation of the Treaty as a whole. In particular, it could have helped states meeting their obligations under article VI, the implementation of which has significantly lagged behind implementation of non-proliferation commitments.

The 64 actions dealing with nuclear disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation, and nuclear energy have been worded with varying degrees of clarity and concreteness. They represent a carefully crafted compromise resulting from intense negotiations among states parties in 2010. Hence, measuring implementation was a difficult task from the beginning.

Now, four years after its adoption, the Action Plan is facing the same obstacles as the NPT has since its entry into force in 1970. Implementation of the 2010 document varies greatly among actions under the so-called three pillars and the deadline for its implementation by the 2015 Review Conference will most likely not be met.

Nuclear energy continues to be an energy source for some states and the IAEA and member states have continued efforts to improve nuclear safety and security. However, the nuclear accident in Fukushima and its aftermath continue to remind the world of the dangers that the so-called peaceful use of nuclear energy entails. Nuclear energy programmes can also pose proliferation risks.

Nuclear non-proliferation remains at the center of many states parties’ agenda, with a special focus on preventing non-state actors from acquiring radioactive material. At the same time, meetings like the Nuclear Security Summit create an impression of a ‘nuclear club’ of which it is worth to be part of as a well-respected member of the international community.

Most proliferation cases of concern, as referred to in the Action Plan, remain unresolved. However, the Joint Plan of Action between Iran and the EU/3+3 after many years of negotiations, give hope for progress and eventually a long-lasting diplomatic solution.

The greatest concern however is that the nuclear-armed states still possess 17,300 nuclear weapons. All nuclear-armed states, both those inside and outside of the NPT, have ongoing modernization programmes to ensure their existence for decades to come. It is true that since 2010 the world has seen some numerical reductions in nuclear weapons. Yet, the number of deployed weapons remains practically unchanged and continues to pose a threat to all states and people.

Over the last few years, more and more governments have developed their thinking and discourse around the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons. Numerous states parties continue to raise these concerns not only in an NPT context, but also at the UNGA First Committee and during the two conferences on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons in Oslo, Norway and in Nayarit, Mexico. And rightly so: the NPT has 189 states parties. It is time that its fate and thereby the safety and security of the entire world no longer be dictated by only five of them. •
Toward the 2015 NPT Review Conference:

**Putting Hiroshima’s Experience into Action for the Future**

Organized by
Hiroshima Prefectural Government (Japan)

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<th>Time &amp; Date:</th>
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| Wednesday, April 30, 2014,  
13:15-14:30 (75 min) | Conference Room B,  
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  
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

*(Subject to change)*

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

**New Publication: Hiroshima Report**


For the "Hiroshima for Global Peace" Plan website visit this URL: [http://www.pref.hiroshima.lg.jp/site/peace-en](http://www.pref.hiroshima.lg.jp/site/peace-en)

**Contact:** Takuya Tazawa, Email: t-tazawa85737@pref.hiroshima.lg.jp
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.” — Issam 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

NUCLEAR WORDSEARCH

destruction
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multilateral
iaea
fission
mandate
universal
debate
future
reactor
reaching
BAN NUCLEAR WEAPONS NOW

WHY SHOULD THE DEADLIEST WEAPONS OF ALL NOT BE CLEARLY PROHIBITED?