

# *Nuclear Free Local Authorities* **briefing**



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**No.97**

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**Subject:** Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Preparatory Conference 2012 and Mayors for Peace

## **1. Introduction and overview of Mayors for Peace**

This briefing provides an overview of the activities of an international Mayors for Peace delegation to the United Nations Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) Preparatory Conference, held at United Nations buildings in Vienna in the first two weeks of May. The briefing also notes the progress in the development of Mayors for Peace in recent years and the key actions from its board meetings, which were also held in Vienna.

This report has been developed by the NFLA Secretary, who was a part of the Mayors for Peace delegation as a representative from Manchester City Council.

The Nuclear Free Local Authorities (NFLA) have had a long-standing and close co-operation with the Mayors for Peace going back nearly 30 years. Mayors for Peace were formally established by the Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki following the United Nations Special Conference on Disarmament in 1982 (1). The aim of both Mayors was to establish solidarity with other towns and cities across the world who shared their aim for the eventual abolition of nuclear weapons. This is also one of the key aims of the NFLA since its creation in 1980 and the NFLA has co-operated with the development of Mayors for Peace in the UK and Ireland, though they are quite separate and distinct organisations.

Manchester City Council is a Vice President of Mayors for Peace and has played a leading role in the development of the organisation over the past decade. Since 2010, Glasgow City Council has been a member of the Mayors for Peace 2020 Vision Campaign Association and also takes a focal part in the development of the Mayors for Peace, particularly in Scotland (2).

The Mayors for Peace organisation has, as of May 1<sup>st</sup> 2012, 5,238 members in 153 countries, representing a worldwide population of around a billion people (3). It is the largest local government grouping in the world. Its main campaign activity is its '2020 Vision' – an ongoing project to encourage the process to the abolition of nuclear weapons by 2020 (4). Mayors for Peace have Special Consultative status with the United Nations and are one of the leading NGOs (non-governmental organisations) at meetings of the UN's Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty Conference (5). It actively lobbies nuclear weapon states and non-nuclear weapon states on a regular basis through its International Secretariat and the Mayors' delegations to the NPT Conferences and Preparatory Conferences.

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## **THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT VOICE ON NUCLEAR ISSUES**

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## 2. The current state of play in the international nuclear weapons debate

After a long period of deadlock in the nuclear weapons debate, there has been some encouraging, if slow, progress in moves towards nuclear disarmament in recent years. The tone of the debate began to change with President Obama's speech on nuclear weapons in Prague in April 2009.

It is useful quoting some parts of that speech, as they have a real interest for a Local Government body such as the Mayors for Peace and the NFLA:

"Today, the Cold War has disappeared but thousands of those weapons have not. In a strange turn of history, the threat of global nuclear war has gone down, but the risk of a nuclear attack has gone up. More nations have acquired these weapons. Testing has continued. Black market trade in nuclear secrets and nuclear materials abound. The technology to build a bomb has spread. Terrorists are determined to buy, build or steal one. Our efforts to contain these dangers are centered on a global non-proliferation regime, but as more people and nations break the rules, we could reach the point where the center cannot hold.

Now, understand, this matters to people everywhere. *One nuclear weapon exploded in one city – be it New York or Moscow, Islamabad or Mumbai, Tokyo or Tel Aviv, Paris or Prague – could kill hundreds of thousands of people. And no matter where it happens, there is no end to what the consequences might be – for our global safety, our security, our society, our economy, to our ultimate survival.*

...So today, I state clearly and with conviction America's commitment to seek the peace and security of a world without nuclear weapons."

In practical terms, this more pro-active stance of the US Government has led to some welcome cuts in nuclear weapons stockpiles by the United States and Russia through the START Treaty (6). Other states, such as the UK, have also made limited cuts to its nuclear stockpile (7).

It also assisted in a helpful atmosphere at the 2010 NPT Review Conference. The NPT is formally reviewed every five years (with preparatory conferences in the three preceding years) and the 2010 NPT Review Conference had some of the most productive discussion for years. The Conference agreed to a final document that included conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions in the areas of nuclear disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation, peaceful uses of nuclear energy and the Middle East, particularly implementation of the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East (8).

However, welcome as some of these developments are (apart from 'peaceful uses of nuclear energy' which, in reference to developing new nuclear reactors, the NFLA opposes) for groups like NFLA and Mayors for Peace and many other NGOs in the nuclear weapons debate, there is a determination to see all states move towards the development and signing of a Nuclear Weapons Convention (NWC) and a timetable for a structured programme for nuclear weapons reduction and eventual abolition. The Nuclear Weapons States (NWS) and Non Nuclear States (NNS) remain at variance over this matter and only slow progress was made towards a NWC at the 2010 Conference.

The backdrop to the first Preparatory Conference of the NPT in May 2012 included a mixed series of concerns and developments:

- A great deal of international concern and discussion existed with Iran over whether its nuclear energy programme was also linked to the development of a nuclear weapons programme. Considerable tension lay in this debate, surrounding the possibility of a Middle East nuclear weapons arms race and the potential for a conflict with Israel (9).
- There also remains concern about North Korea's intentions after test-firing intermediate range missiles and a recent change in the governing regime (10).

- India and Pakistan, nuclear weapons states but not signatories to the NPT, have also test-fired intermediate range missiles (11).
- On a positive level, Finland had offered to host a Conference which would consider the issues around nuclear weapons in the Middle East and seek the possible creation of a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (NWFZ) in the region (12).
- Norway and other states also put forward a proposal to host a conference on the humanitarian effects of a nuclear weapons strike in 2013 (13).
- The UK and Norway have also developed a welcome initiative for the verification of nuclear weapon reductions (14).

It is within this context that the first NPT Preparatory Conference met in the United Nations buildings in Vienna in the first two weeks of May 2012. The Vienna International Centre is also home to the International Atomic Energy Authority (IAEA).

### **3. Mayors for Peace at the NPT Prep Com 2012**

The Mayors for Peace delegation was led by the Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and included representatives from the Executive Cities / Campaign Association Members Manchester, Ypres (Belgium), Hanover (Germany), Malakoff (France), Biograd na Moru (Croatia), Granollers (Spain), Bastogne (Belgium), Frogn (Norway) and Florencio Varela (Argentina). There were also Mayors for Peace Secretariat Officers and Local Government representatives from Japan, Belgium, Austria, United States, Brazil and Argentina participating in the delegation. The former French Defence Minister and now Mayor of Cordes-sur-Ciel, Paul Quiles, was a new member in the delegation and highlighted his newly published book on the nuclear weapons issue in France.

In addition, the Mayors for Peace 2020 Vision Campaign has recruited a number of Campaigners and Volunteers whose role was to contact national delegations at the NPT. These volunteers proved very effective at liaising with national delegations throughout the conference.

As a result, a structured series of discussions were held with Ambassadors or delegation members of 17 key states to the NPT including the United States, China, Iran, Finland, Sweden, Italy, Republic of Ireland, Ukraine, Costa Rica, Peru, Mexico, Malaysia and Egypt. At each of these short discussions Mayors for Peace staff and Executive members discussed the roles and stances of each state and how each was seeking to develop progress within the NPT structure.

In the NGO part of the NPT Preparatory Conference (the first week of the conference) the Mayors for Peace held a special seminar on the role that Hiroshima and Nagasaki was playing in the debate on nuclear weapons. This was led by the Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. On the panel as well were the Japanese Ambassador to the NPT, who explained Japanese Government strategy on nuclear weapons; and Akira Kawasaki of the Japanese NGO 'Peace Boat' and an ICAN board member, who outlined the critical voice that Japanese NGOs are bringing to the debate, particularly one year after the Fukushima nuclear disaster in north-east Japan. Mayor Matsui of Hiroshima emphasised the importance of sharing the experiences and the voices of the A-bomb survivors among people all over the world, and the absolute evil of nuclear weapons.

Mayor Matsui of Hiroshima formally opened a new exhibition on the effects of the atomic bombings on Hiroshima and Nagasaki and the work for a nuclear free world. The Chair of the NPT Preparatory Conference, Australian Ambassador Peter Woolcott, and a number of other Ambassadors were present at this event. Mayor Matsui presented a catalogue of 480,000 signatures from the public calling for a Nuclear Weapons Convention to Ambassador Woolcott.

Mayor Taue of Nagasaki opened a similar exhibition in Vienna City Hall, where discussion of a separate initiative on nuclear energy was also discussed (15). (This will be outlined in a separate NFLA Policy Briefing).

Mayor Taue of Nagasaki also formally presented the views of Mayors for Peace to the NPT Prep Com, leading a wide NGO delegation of like-minded groups such as PNND (Parliamentarians for Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament), ICAN (International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons) and the Hiroshima and Nagasaki A-bomb Survivors Organisation (16). In his speech, Mayor Taue spoke of the inhumanity of nuclear weapons and urged the government representatives to make additional efforts to conclude a Nuclear Weapons Convention, as well as to establish a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone in Northeast Asia (17).

#### **4. Outcomes of the NPT Prep Com 2012**

In her analysis of the 2012 NPT Prep Com, Rebecca Johnson of the Acronym Institute for Disarmament Diplomacy noted that the dominant view of diplomats at the Conference was how 'smooth' it had run. With no major consensus agreements having been made and the agenda for the three next conferences determined within the first hour of the meeting, there was much more in the way of meaningful and useful discussion, but some of the major issues in the nuclear weapons debate were only lightly touched upon (18).

The 2011 Fukushima radiation leak was very much in the minds of delegates, with NGOs referring to it many times in their discussions amidst concerns around the 'peaceful use' of nuclear energy, which is part of the original NPT. Those states with nuclear energy programmes reiterated the importance of improving nuclear safety regimes and sharing best practice under the auspices of the IAEA.

Considerable discussion took place over the 2012 Helsinki Middle East NWFZ Conference and Norway's initiative for a 2013 Conference on the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons. In reference to the Helsinki Conference, the Finnish Ambassador confirmed to Mayors for Peace that there was steady progress with the event and the meeting is being held under UN auspices to ensure all the states of the Middle East take part (Israel is not a signatory to the NPT though it is widely known to be a nuclear weapon state). Finland hopes to host this Conference in December 2012; however there are issues with dates and an Iranian request that the Conference be a 'subsidiary forum' of the NPT, a request which is unlikely to be agreed. Iran generally took a constructive role in the NPT Prep Com and it has recently resumed constructive talks on its nuclear programme with Russia, China, the United States, the UK, France and Germany prior to the Prep Com (19). The discussions with Iran were also welcomed within the 2012 NPT Prep Com.

In reference to Iran, Rebecca Johnson makes an important series of points (20):

"At the same time the Iranian delegation made sure to use the NPT forum to criticise the nuclear-armed states for perpetuating nuclear weapons and threats with their doctrines of nuclear deterrence, nuclear sharing and the perpetual modernisation of their nuclear weapons despite over 40 years of treaty obligations to pursue nuclear disarmament in good faith. (Iranian Ambassador) Soltanieh might have been 'playing to the gallery', but he was also highlighting contradictions and problems that a growing number of non-nuclear countries have been pushing up the agenda – from inside NATO as well as from the nuclear-weapons-free zones that now cover more than half the world."

A noticeable element within the 2012 NPT Prep Com compared to those held previously was much greater emphasis on the humanitarian consequences of a nuclear weapons attack. It took up a considerable amount of the discussion within the Prep Com itself and in the detail of the final agreed statement. It was also a focal part of side events in the Conference, such as with the events held by Mayors for Peace. The initiative of Norway and Switzerland to host such a meeting in 2013 in Oslo provided much of the boldness and the imagination to the Prep Com, and was warmly received. The statement of 16 States supporting this initiative is attached as Appendix 1 below. This debate very much feeds into the policy work of the Mayors for Peace and the NFLA and is to be welcomed. Mayors for Peace staff are likely to attend the 2013 Oslo Conference when details for it are confirmed.

Rebecca Johnson also noted that at the 2012 NPT Prep Com (21): “Many states also stressed the principles of ‘irreversibility, verifiability and transparency’ and the need ‘for negotiations of a phased programme for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons with a specified time frame, including a nuclear weapons convention’ They also expressed ‘concern over the continued modernisation of nuclear arsenals, including in connection with the ratification of nuclear arms reduction agreements, and the development of advanced and new types of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems and related infrastructure’ and ‘pointed out that reductions in deployments or in alert status could not substitute for the irreversible elimination of nuclear weapons’.”

It could be argued that the 2012 NPT Prep Com did not make serious progress on the issues of nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and security as many of these discussions are determined elsewhere (security for example was discussed in detail through a March 2012 Conference in South Korea) (22). However, it remains a very useful sounding board to bring to an important diplomatic audience the human and moral concerns around nuclear weapons, and for organisations like Mayors for Peace and NFLA that can only be beneficial. Following the real problems around the ‘peaceful uses of nuclear power’ after the Fukushima disaster, and the heavy costs of retaining nuclear weapons programmes in a time of a major international recession for the UK, France and the United States in particular, there is a real possibility of different approaches being taken to the nuclear non-proliferation debate and nuclear policy in general over the next few years. It is incumbent on Mayors for Peace and the NFLA to remain at the heart of this debate seeking to influence Governments to make more radical moves for nuclear weapon reduction, and for the NFLA as well to also challenge the development of new nuclear power stations.

## **5. Mayors for Peace 2020 Vision Campaign Board Meetings**

Whilst the NPT Prep Com was in session, the Mayors for Peace delegation took the opportunity to hold, outside of the conference, a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ‘2020 Vision Campaign’ and a General Meeting of the Campaign.

The Meetings formally approved the 2020 Vision Board of Directors for the following year. The Board determines the key decision-making processes of the 2020 Vision Campaign and the overseeing of its Secretariat based in Ypres, Belgium.

The Meetings formally approved the financial report of the Mayors for Peace 2020 Vision Campaign Secretariat, which outlined a positive balance of almost €39k and an accumulative balance of almost €50k. There was considerable discussion about how to expand voluntary invoices around Mayors for Peace members and this is part of a separate policy development process noted in Section 6 below.

The Meetings also adopted a number of proposals to assist the 2020 Vision Campaign with developing its strategy towards achieving a nuclear weapons free world (NFWF):

- It supported the Special Communiqué approved by the Community of Latin American and the Caribbean States (CELAC) which ‘expressed a strong commitment to work on convening an international high-level conference to identify ways and methods to eliminate nuclear weapons as soon as possible’ (23). The 2020 Vision Campaign agreed that it should make CELAC’s commitment the standard to which all heads of Government should aspire to. Mayors for Peace should also encourage Governments in the CELAC region to provide follow-through leadership on this commitment and collaborate with Parliamentarians and civil society groups (NGOs) to encourage other Governments to respond positively to such follow-through action.
- It supported a project on encouraging Nuclear Weapons States to renounce the option to initiate nuclear warfare. It was noted that, at the UN General Assembly, the relationship between retaining the option to initiate nuclear warfare and readiness to proceed with negotiation on establishing a NWFZ is highlighted by the annual vote on the International Court of Justice (ICJ) / Nuclear Weapons Convention (NWC) resolution (See Appendix 2 below). The 2020 Vision Campaign will provide its members with materials to urge their Governments to vote more favourably on the ICJ / NWC

- resolution and encourage Governments to develop more positive policy stances in this area by encouraging them to renounce the option to initiate nuclear warfare and deploy forces accordingly – which is the official policy of China and India.
- The General Meeting agreed a draft resolution on concerns around potential nuclear developments in the South Atlantic and encouraging a peaceful solution to the issues relating to the Falkland Islands. This has been taken to the Mayors for Peace Executive Board for formal approval.
  - The General Meeting also agreed to promote further the development of 2020 Vision Campaigners and 2020 Vision Ambassadors. ‘Campaigners’ are members of civil society groups who have agreed to assist the development of Mayors for Peace in their own countries and support the organisation in practical ways. ‘Ambassadors’ would be high-profile figures who would formally and actively support the work of Mayors for Peace, particularly through set-piece fund-raising events.

## **6. Mayors for Peace ‘Hanover process’ development**

A decision of the Mayors for Peace Executive Conference meeting held in Granollers, Spain in November 2011 was to consider wider reforms and improvement to the structure and financial underpinning of Mayors for Peace. The membership of Mayors for Peace in the last decade has been swift and rapid since the creation of the 2020 Vision Campaign in 2003 – from just under 600 cities to now over 5,200 members.

There has been a real need to improve the administrative structure of such a global organisation through practical elements such as the translation of all documentation, the development of an Executive Board with broad geographical distribution around the globe and a financial underpinning that can adequately deal with the size of such an organisation and its effectiveness within the nuclear weapons policy field. It was widely acknowledged that it is only fair for the financing of the organisation to be widened out further and not principally rely on Hiroshima and Nagasaki and those members who are financing the 2020 Vision Campaign Secretariat through voluntary donations (membership of Mayors for Peace has been free, which has assisted rapid membership development).

The Granollers meeting agreed to establish a small sub-group of officers from its Executive Board (including the NFLA Secretary) to come up with some definitive proposals which would be formally approved at the Mayors for Peace General Conference in Hiroshima in August 2013. A special meeting was held in Hanover to begin to develop such proposals and telephone conferences and emails have followed on from this meeting to assist this development further.

Initial measures from this process were brought to the meeting in Vienna to allow for comment by the Mayors present. There was broad support for the approach that was being taken and it was agreed a further meeting in Ypres, Belgium in early July would now codify these proposals in order for a report to be prepared in the autumn. The 2020 Vision Campaign Board meetings welcomed the detailed and serious discussion that was taking place into deepening and reinforcing the structure and financial underpinning of Mayors for Peace.

## **7. Conclusions and recommendations**

Over the past decade, Mayors for Peace has significantly increased its impact on the nuclear weapons debate as its membership has dramatically developed upwards. Within the 2012 NPT Prep Com it was clear that Mayors for Peace is widely respected amongst national delegations and civil society groups (NGOs). The moves to embed and deepen its membership will only help to make it more effective in its campaign for a nuclear weapons free world. The NFLA is amongst many local government groups that the Mayors for Peace co-operates with for mutual benefit, and this co-operation is to be welcomed and fostered further. The positive recent developments in the nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament debate need to be developed whilst the opportunity is currently advantageous.

For the NFLA, involvement with Mayors for Peace can only help to give it a more effective voice on an issue that it was originally established to campaign for – a nuclear weapons free world. It needs to remain as a distinct separate organisation as it has a much wider remit and heavy involvement in the separate energy debate. NFLA and Mayors for Peace membership in the UK and Ireland is similar but not identical and as such overlaps are helpful but not exclusive.

The NFLA Secretariat encourages NFLA members and Mayors for Peace members in the UK and Ireland to undertake some of the following initiatives:

- If not already a member, NFLA members should formally consider joining the Mayors for Peace. Membership forms are available on the Mayors for Peace website.
- To financially support the Mayors for Peace where possible in the processing of a voluntary invoice to the 2020 Vision Secretariat in Ypres (a process which is administered through Manchester City Council).
- To consider hosting a Hiroshima-Nagasaki A-bomb exhibition in their locality. An exhibition kindly donated to the NFLA by the Mayor of Nagasaki (in his role as Chair of the Japanese NFLA) has already been hosted in Manchester, Dundee, Newry, Dundalk, Aberdeen and the Shetland Islands. Later in 2012 it is planned to be hosted in a number of other NFLA and / or Mayors for Peace members in the UK and Ireland. Contact should be made with the NFLA Secretary (using the details on page 1 of this briefing) to host the exhibition.
- An abridged A-bomb / Mayors for Peace exhibition is now also available for exhibiting and can be downloaded from the Mayors for Peace website. The Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki urge Councils to consider holding such an exhibition in August 2012, around the 67<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the atomic weapon bombings.
- To co-operate with civil society groups to organise a suitable commemoration on August 6<sup>th</sup> and / or August 9<sup>th</sup> 2012, the 67<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the atomic weapon bombings. A model order of service for such a commemoration is available from the NFLA Secretary.
- NFLA and / or Mayors for Peace members in the UK and Ireland are encouraged to follow the lead of Manchester and Glasgow and consider putting their name forward to the Hiroshima and Ypres Secretariats as a leadership city of Mayors for Peace. It would be particularly useful to have leadership cities from Wales and Ireland (north or south).
- NFLA members should continue to support initiatives around nuclear weapons issues within the NFLA Steering Committee structure and NFLA National Forum seminars.

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## Appendix 1

### Joint statement to the NPT Prep Com 2012 of 16 States on the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons

(Source: <http://www.acronym.org.uk/official-and-government-documents/joint-statement-humanitarian-dimension-nuclear-disarmament-2012-npt-prepcom>)

Joint Statement on the humanitarian dimension of nuclear disarmament by Austria, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Holy See (Vatican City), Egypt, Indonesia, Ireland, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, South Africa, Switzerland.

#### **Statement given on their behalf by Ambassador Benno Langer of Switzerland:**

“Our countries welcome that the 2010 NPT Review Conference expressed its *“deep concern at the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons”* and reaffirmed *“the need for all states at all times to comply with applicable international law, including international humanitarian law”*.

Serious concerns related to humanitarian dimensions of nuclear weapons have been voiced repeatedly. When the horrific consequences of their use became apparent in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) took a clear position calling for the abolition of these weapons of “extermination”.

The sheer horror of use of nuclear weapons in 1945 was later reflected in the NPT’s Preamble, which makes reference to the *“devastation that would be visited upon all mankind by a nuclear war and the consequent need to make every effort to avert the danger of such a war and to take measures to safeguard the security of peoples”*.

If such weapons were to be used again, be it intentionally or accidentally, immense humanitarian consequences would be unavoidable. In addition to the immediate fatalities, survivors of the horrendous effects of a nuclear explosion would endure immeasurable suffering. International organisations providing emergency relief would be unable to fulfill their mandates, as the ICRC has already concluded. Studies have shown that the radiation released by even a single nuclear weapon affects populations, agriculture and natural resources over a very wide area and constitutes a threat for future generations. Further studies conclude that even a “limited nuclear exchange” – in itself a contradiction in terms – would provoke a global climate change with serious and long-lasting impact on the environment and food production, which could cause a global famine affecting over a billion people.

Nuclear weapons have the destructive capacity to pose a threat to the survival of humanity and as long as they continue to exist the threat to humanity will remain. This, coupled with the perceived political value and prestige attached to these weapons, are further factors that encourage proliferation and non-compliance with international obligations. Moreover, it is of great concern that, even after the end of the cold war, the threat of nuclear annihilation remains part of the 21st century international security environment.

The utility of these instruments of mass destruction to confront traditional security challenges has been questioned by many States as well as civil society experts. Moreover, nuclear weapons are useless in addressing current challenges such as poverty, health, climate change, terrorism or transnational crime. It seems at least questionable to use vast financial resources each year for maintaining, modernising and expanding nuclear arsenals in times of decreasing funds available for social welfare, health care or education. The choice should be clear.

In addition to the grave humanitarian concerns, the use of nuclear weapons also raises important legal issues. Nuclear weapons are unique because of their destructive capacity and because of their uncontrollable effects in space and time. All rules of international humanitarian law apply fully to nuclear weapons; those rules notably include the rules of distinction, proportionality and precaution, as

well as the prohibition to cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering and the prohibition to cause widespread, severe and long-term damage to the environment. Recently, the Council of Delegates of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement adopted a Resolution emphasising not only the incalculable human suffering resulting from any use of nuclear weapons but also stressing that it is difficult to envisage how any use of nuclear weapons could be compatible with the rules of international humanitarian law (IHL).

It is of utmost importance that these weapons never be used again, under any circumstances. The only way to guarantee this is the total, irreversible and verifiable elimination of nuclear weapons, under effective international control, including through the full implementation of Article VI of the NPT. All States must intensify their efforts to outlaw nuclear weapons and achieve a world free of nuclear weapons. Civil society plays a crucial role in raising the awareness about the dramatic humanitarian consequences as well as the critical IHL implications of nuclear weapons.

The full implementation of the NPT 2010 Action Plan as well as of previous NPT outcomes is an important step in this regard. For this review cycle, it is essential that the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons are thoroughly addressed. We call on States Parties, especially the nuclear weapon States, to give increasing attention to their commitment to comply with international law and international humanitarian law. This should also be adequately reflected in the outcome of the 2015 Review Conference.

Thank you very much for your attention.”

## Appendix 2

### Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of threat or use of nuclear weapons

**UN General Assembly Document A/66/4/12 was adopted by a recorded vote of 130 in favour to 26 against, with 23 abstentions.**

#### **In favour:**

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China\*, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of (North) Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India\*, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, St Kitts and Nevis, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

#### **Against:**

Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Palau, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, United Kingdom, United States.

#### **Abstain:**

Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Belarus, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus\*\*, Finland, Georgia\*\*, Iceland, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Liechtenstein, Macedonia\*\*, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Moldova\*\*, Montenegro\*\*, Norway, Republic of (South) Korea, Romania, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan.

#### **Absent:**

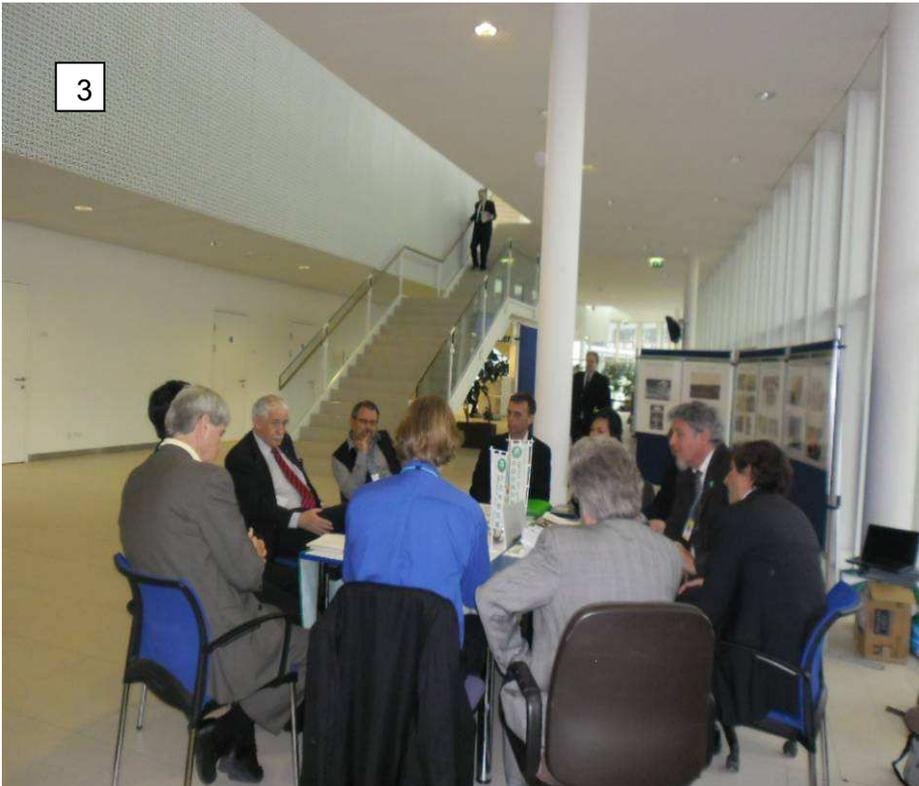
Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Kiribati, Monaco, Nauru, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan.

\* China and India have long renounced the option of initiating nuclear warfare, this predisposes them to favour abolition; all the Nuclear Armed States that vote against retain the option of initiating nuclear warfare.

\*\* These six states aspire to join NATO, so their independence is questionable.

## Appendix 3

Some photographs from the NPT / Mayors for Peace meetings  
(Source: Sean Morris , NFLA Secretary)



1. Mayors for Peace open their seminar at the NPT Prep Com. Left to right – Mayor Taue of Nagasaki, Mayor Matsui of Hiroshima, Steve Leeper of Mayors for Peace, Akira Kawasaki of Peace Boat Japan and the Japanese Ambassador to the NPT.

2. Vienna Council's Environment Member Ulli Sima meets Mayor Taue of Nagasaki at the opening of the A-bomb exhibition in Vienna City Hall.

3. Members of the Mayors for Peace delegation discuss NPT matters with the Mexican Ambassador, UN buildings, Vienna.