



PNND

PARLIAMENTARIANS FOR NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION AND DISARMAMENT

Examples of PNND activities and achievements: 2009 – 2013

Introduction: PNND was established in 2002 in order to build political commitment and traction for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament obligations, particularly those arising from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and those confirmed by the International Court of Justice in its historic 1996 Advisory Opinion on the (Il) legality of the Threat and Use of Nuclear Weapons. With a moderate budget of under US\$100,000 per year, PNND has managed to engage parliamentarians from around the world on a cross-party basis in key nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament issues, initiatives and forums thus contributing considerably to the prevention of nuclear proliferation and the achievement of a nuclear-weapons-free world. With more funding, PNND could achieve a lot more.

Key activities and achievements:

Nuclear testing: PNND has organised a number of parliamentary events to publicise the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) and promote its full ratification and entry-into-force. This includes live video-links between parliaments and the CTBT Organisation headquarters in Vienna to witness the real-time data from their global monitoring system – date which enables them to detect nuclear tests at any time, as well as to provide early warning of tsunamis arising from earthquakes within minutes of the earthquake, and monitor regional and global radiation dispersal from accidents like Fukushima.



UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon's message being delivered to the PNND Assembly in Astana, August 2012

In 2012, in conjunction with the International Day Against Nuclear Tests, PNND organised a field trip for 70 parliamentarians from 50 parliaments, including many from parliaments that had not yet ratified the CTBT (Egypt, India, Iraq, Israel, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Thailand and USA), to the former Soviet nuclear test site and radiation research centre in Kazakhstan, to enhance their understanding of the catastrophic human and environmental consequences of nuclear testing – which last for many generations.

Stockpile reductions/Global Zero: In January 2013, PNND and Global Zero released a *Written Declaration in Support of the Global Zero Plan for Nuclear Disarmament* signed by 389 Members of the European Parliament (over half of the parliament). The plan envisages deep reductions in nuclear stockpiles of the US and Russia, and was organised primarily to support proposals by the Obama administration to make cuts in nuclear stockpiles without having to negotiate these with Russia or require US Senate ratification.



Jaroslaw Walesa MEP (Poland), co-sponsor of the European Parliament Declaration on Global Zero and Deputy Chair of PNND European Parliament Section

Reducing the role of nuclear weapons in security doctrines:

a) *US Nuclear Posture Review.* In December 2009, PNND Member Katsuya Okada (Foreign Minister of Japan) sent a letter to Secretary of State Hillary Clinton supporting President Obama's efforts to achieve a nuclear-weapons-free world including initial steps being considered in the Nuclear Posture Review to reduce the role of nuclear weapons to 'sole purpose' (only purpose of nuclear weapons should be to deter other nuclear weapons), reduce nuclear stockpiles and decommission

nuclear weapons systems formerly deployed to ‘defend’ Japan (Tomahawk cruise missiles). This letter was followed by a similar one from 204 Japanese parliamentarians led by PNND Council Member Hideo Hiraoka, to President Obama. The letters were designed to alleviate the pressure from pro-nuclear forces calling on the US President to maintain current nuclear weapons policies and deployments in order to ensure ‘protection’ of allies – especially Japan – and thus to prevent Japan opting to acquire nuclear weapons (a claim refuted in the two letters). The NPR released by President Obama in April 2010 reflected the positions of the letters from PNND Japan – including reducing the role of nuclear weapons to ‘primary purpose’ (with a commitment to reduce further to sole purpose) and a decision to decommission the Tomahawk cruise missiles.



Senator Alena Gadjuskova, Vice-President of the Czech Senate and initiator of the NATO Parliamentarians letter to President Obama ‘Enact the Prague Vision’

- b) *NATO and extended nuclear deterrence.* PNND members have taken a number of actions to reduce the role of nuclear weapons in NATO doctrine, and to challenge extended nuclear deterrence doctrines. This has included a *Joint Letter from Parliamentarians from NATO nuclear-sharing States on eliminating the US tactical nuclear weapons in Europe* in 2008, a parliamentary conference in New York and joint paper by leading parliamentarians from countries under extended nuclear deterrence in 2009 entitled *Implementing the vision – time to close the nuclear umbrella*, and a joint letter from NATO parliamentarians to President Obama in 2013 (led by Senator Alena Gadjuskova Deputy-President of the Czech Senate) on the anniversary of his Prague speech calling on the President to implement the Prague Vision.



Karipbek Kuyukov, 2nd generation nuclear test victim and Honorary Ambassador of the ATOM Project, speaking at the PNND Assembly in Astana, Kazakhstan

Humanitarian and environmental consequences of

nuclear weapons: On 29 August 2012, UN International Day Against Nuclear Tests, PNND and the Nazarbayev Centre launched the ATOM Project – a global initiative led by victims of Soviet nuclear tests to educate and motivate parliamentarians and civil society about the catastrophic consequences of nuclear weapons and thus the imperative to abolish them. PNND also played a major role in promoting the March 2013 Oslo Conference on Humanitarian Consequences of Nuclear Weapons – with questions, debates and motions supporting this in a number of parliaments including Belgium, Costa Rica, France, New Zealand, Scotland and the United Kingdom.

Nuclear Weapon Free Zones:

Nuclear Weapon Free Zones (NWFZs) are important in reducing (or eliminating) the role of nuclear weapons in specific regions, strengthening non-proliferation measures in regions, building cooperative security models instead of reliance on nuclear weapons, and promoting a nuclear-weapons-free world. PNND has been active in supporting the ratification and entry-into force of existing NWFZs, building collaboration between NWFZs, and promoting the establishment of additional NWFZs. This has included:

- *African NWFZ.* PNND African Council members Raphael; Chegeni MP and Senator David Coltart work with PNND members in Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia to move their parliaments to ratify the African Nuclear Weapons in 2009 thus completing the number of ratifications for it to enter into force.
- *Middle East zone.* In October 2011, PNND launches a *Joint Parliamentary Statement supporting a Middle East Zone Free from Nuclear Weapons and other Weapons of Mass Destruction.* The statement is supported by parliamentarians from the Middle East (including Israel and



Scottish MP Bill Kidd presents parliamentary statement on a Middle East NWFZ to Ambassador Jaako Laajava, accompanied by Muna Makhameh (PNND Coordinator for Arab Countries)

Arab countries) and from around the world. PNND co-chairs the International Civil Society Conference for a Middle East NWFZ in Helsinki, December 2012.

- *North East Asia NWFZ*. From 2001-2013 PNND builds cross-party support from Japanese and Korean parliamentarians for a North East NWFZ, including a number of conferences/meetings of Japanese and Korean parliamentarians in Tokyo and Seoul and a joint statement by over 100 Japanese and Korean parliamentarians (including some former foreign ministers).
- *Arctic NWFZ*. From 2009 – 2012, PNND holds a number of conferences and parliamentary discussions on an Arctic NWFZ in Canada and Denmark. This results in Danish policy moving to support for an Arctic NWFZ – and intergovernmental discussions between Denmark and other Nordic countries on the proposal.

UN Secretary-General’s Five-point plan, including a global treaty to ban nuclear weapons: PNND worked closely with the UN Office of Disarmament Affairs from 2005 onwards to build support for a comprehensive approach to nuclear disarmament – that would resolve the range of issues and overcome the asymmetries in national forces in order to be able to achieve a nuclear weapons free world. This included participating of the UN Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament (now the UN High Rep) to PNND events, conferences and strategy sessions. PNND was thus involved in the event at which the UN Secretary-



PNND panel at the United Nations with keynote speaker Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, along with Raphael Chegeni MP (Tanzania), Edine von Herold MP (Costa Rica), Alyn Ware (PNND Coordinator), Anda Filip (UN Representative for the Inter-Parliamentary Union), Nicky Wagner MP (New Zealand) and Jonathan Granoff (PNND Council).

General released his Five-Point Plan for nuclear disarmament which includes a call for negotiations to achieve a nuclear weapons convention. Since then PNND members have worked to advance the UNSG’s proposal including in parliamentary resolutions which have been adopted in Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, the European Parliament, Germany, Italy, Mexico New Zealand, Norway, Scotland and by the Inter-Parliamentary Union. Draft resolutions/motions have been submitted by PNND members in the legislatures of France the UK and the USA. PNND submitted these to the 2010 NPT Review Conference in a special event which included participation of the UNSG.

Nuclear weapons spending – addressing the arms lobby: PNND members have led a number of initiatives to publicise the excessive public expenditure on nuclear weapons – US\$100 billion annually more than half of this in the US – to reduce this spending and to challenge the lobbying power of the nuclear weapons corporations. This has included the adoption of policies in Norway and New Zealand to end all investments by public funds in corporations involved in producing nuclear weapons systems, and the submission by PNND Co-President Ed Markey of the SANE (Sensible Approach to Nuclear Expenditure) Act in the US legislature.



PNND Co-President Ed Markey calling for a reduction in US spending on nuclear weapons

Inter Parliamentary Union: PNND works in collaboration with the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) to engage parliaments and parliamentarians around the world in nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament issues and initiatives. Over 160 parliaments are members of IPU, including most of the nuclear-armed States and their allies, and all of

the countries in regions of proliferation concern (including the Middle East and North East Asia). Between 800-1000 parliamentarians attend the IPU bi-annual assemblies. PNND members introduced a resolution that was adopted by the IPU by consensus in 2009 on nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament.

This has opened the door to PNND organising a number of follow-up events at IPU Assemblies and co-publishing a Handbook for Parliamentarians on Supporting Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament which has been circulated to every parliament in the world. At its 128th Assembly March 2013, IPU adopted a proposal from PNND members to focus its work for the next work cycle on the more comprehensive goal of a nuclear-weapons-free world and the contribution of parliaments.

PNND and Nobel Peace Summits: PNND and its parent body the Global Security Institute have played a key role in a number of the Summits of Nobel Peace Laureates, assisting in program development and drafting of Nobel Peace Summit statements. In 2010, this included proposing the establishment of a Nobel Peace Laureates action group to carry forward their nuclear abolition work, and organising a strategy session of laureates to discuss plans to do this.

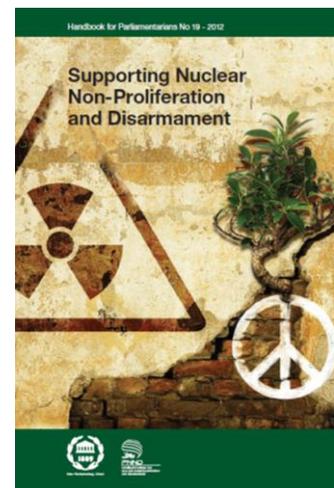


Strategy session at the Nobel Peace Summit chaired by PNND Coordinator Alyn Ware and Nobel laureate and former South African President Fredrik de Klerk

nuclear disarmament including in collaboration with PNND. In 2010 the PNND Assembly was held in conjunction with the IPU Assembly at which we held a key nuclear disarmament event (and finalized the PNND/IPU Handbooks). The 2012 PNND Assembly was used to launch the ATOM Project and take a delegation of parliamentarians to the former Soviet nuclear test site (see nuclear testing above).

Multilateral negotiations: NPT and the United Nations. PNND facilitates engagement of parliamentarians in key multilateral disarmament forums in order to elevate political traction for key initiatives. This includes advancing key proposals/resolutions to the UN General Assembly and Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conferences in parliaments and capitals, and arranging parliamentary presentations to the UNGA and NPT meetings, and more recently to the UN Open Ended Working Group. This work has changed government positions on key UN resolutions (such as the one calling for negotiations on a nuclear weapons convention) and assisted in the achievement of key commitments at the NPT Review Conferences – in particular the 2010 agreement that "All States need to make special efforts to establish the necessary framework to achieve and maintain a world without nuclear weapons."

Framework Forum: Following the 2010 NPT agreement, PNND and the Middle Powers Initiative (MPI) established the Framework Forum, a series of track-two roundtable meetings with key governments on implementing the NPT commitment to build the framework for a nuclear-weapons-free world. PNND and MPI have held two small (2 hour to half day) and one full (2 ½ day) Framework Forum events – supported/hosted by the Austrian and German governments.



PNND/IPU Handbook for Parliamentarians on promoting nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament

PNND Assemblies: PNND organises its assemblies in strategic/symbolic locations tied to key events in order to enable a contribution to global nuclear nonproliferation and disarmament in addition to the deliberations between parliamentarians and experts attending the assembly. Thus, in 2007 the PNND Assembly was held in Pugwash, Nova Scotia during which the Canadian Defense Minister announced at a special event there the listing of Pugwash as a National Historic site. In 2009, the PNND Assembly was held in New York, during which the PNND Council held a strategy session with UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon. This resulted in the UNSG contacting every parliament directly, something never done before by a UNSG, to encourage their further engagement in



German Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle addresses the PNND Assembly in Astana