

Abolition 2000

Annual General Meeting

Saturday, May 5, 2012
Vienna, Austria

This meeting report contains the following:

Summary	3
A few things you can do for nuclear abolition- ideas from the meeting	3
Meeting Minutes	5
Opening	5
Agenda Review	5
Introductions	5
Goals of the Meeting	5
Operating Principles & Decision Making	6
Brief History of the Network	6
Report of the Secretariat	6
Report of the Coordinating Committee	7
Reports from Affiliated Networks, Campaigns and Working Groups	7
Parliamentary Network for Non-proliferation and Disarmament (PNND)	7
Action Idea	8
Mayors for Peace	8
Action Idea	8
International Alliance of Lawyers Against Nuclear Arms- IALANA	8
Action Idea	8
Global Network Against Nuclear Power and Weapons in Space	9
Middle Powers Initiative	9
International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear weapons – ICAN	9
Working Group: Nuclear Weapons Convention	10
Take Note	10
Action Idea	10
Working Group: Economic Dimensions	10
Working Group: Energy	10
Working Group: De-Alerting	11
Follow-up:	11
Working Group: International Humanitarian Law	12
Action Idea	12
Working Group: Indigenous	13

Report: Abolition 2000 UK.....	13
Working Group: Uranium Weapons.....	13
Working Group: Nuclear Weapons Free Zones.....	13
Engagement with Youth.....	14
Affirmation of new proposals for working groups, campaigns, network activities, etc.	14
Non-Violent Direct Action	14
Nuclear Famine.....	14
2015 NPT Review Conference	14
Discussion of membership outreach, newsletter, fundraising	14
Affirmation of Global Council and Coordinating Committee	15
Next Annual General Meeting, date and location.....	15
Appendix - Meeting Participants.....	16
Appendix - Abolition 2000 Operating Principles	19
Appendice – Principes de Fonctionnement d’Abolition 2000.....	19
Appendix - Report of the Secretariat	20
Appendix - Financial Report	21
Appendix- Message to Japan.....	22
Appendix: Timeline of upcoming events.....	23
Appendix: Nuclear Weapons Convention Working Group Report.....	25

Summary

The 2012 Abolition 2000 Annual General meeting took place on May 5 at the Kulturzentrum Amerlinghuas in Vienna, Austria. Almost 100 participants from 20 countries and representing 40 organisations took part in the all day meeting. The meeting agreed to issue a statement, in the name of the meeting participants, to the Japanese government and colleague organisations in Japan commemorating the shut-down of the last operating nuclear power reactor there. The meeting also agreed to move the secretariat of the network from Pax Christi, USA to IKV Pax Christi in the Netherlands, and to send a note of thanks to Pax Christi USA, and to affirm the transfer of fiscal sponsorship to Western States Legal Foundation in the USA.

During the meeting reports were presented by affiliated networks, including the Parliamentary Network for Non-proliferation and Disarmament; Mayors for Peace; International Alliance of Lawyers Against Nuclear Arms (IALANA); the Global Network Against Nuclear Power and Weapons in Space; the Middle Powers Initiative, and; the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons.

The meeting welcomed new members to the Global Council, and affirmed the continued service of the Coordinating Committee. A long list of things that individuals or organisation could do to help create a nuclear weapons free world was developed during the meeting. Information was also shared about ongoing initiatives of network members and a timeline of upcoming activities and relevant events was developed.

The meeting concluded with a positive spirit, with engaged and energised actors and activist, and with an enthusiasm for creating a nuclear weapons free world, in our lifetimes.

A few things you can do for nuclear abolition- ideas from the meeting

- Engage your local Red Cross or Red Crescent Society
 - o Get the nuclear weapons issue into their newsletter
 - o Do cooperative events
 - o Work with them as lobby partners to lobby parliamentarians, foreign ministry or other government officials
 - o Co-sponsor a Mayors for Peace 5000-Member Milestone Poster Exhibition
 - o Ask them to request the Australian Red Cross template for web-based education on humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons
- Work with your Mayor or City Hall to set up a Mayors for Peace 5000-Member Milestone Poster Exhibition. Consider doing this to commemorate the U.S. atomic bombings of Hiroshima & Nagasaki (August 6,9)
- Use the Don't Bank on the Bomb report to put pressure on financial institutions, banks and pension funds to divest from nuclear weapons producers
 - o Consider sponsoring further research in your country on this
- Sign the War Crimes affirmation, get others to make similar declarations
- Meet with local or national law associations, university law clinics, law professors on the link between International Humanitarian Law and nuclear weapons
 - o Use IPPNW's latest study on Nuclear Famine to engage
- Enrol your member of parliament in PNND
- Create a National Action Plan for nuclear disarmament. If you are in a non-nuclear weapons state, look at what your country CAN do (national nuclear weapons free zone? Escape from nuclear umbrella? Be creative!)

This list is not exhaustive, lots of information and ideas are out there: from flash mobs to student workshops; Facebook memes to protest marches. Every action helps remind the world that ICAN abolish nuclear weapons.

Meeting Minutes

The meeting was facilitated by Jackie Cabasso (Western States Legal Foundation) & Susi Snyder (IKV Pax Christi). Notes were graciously taken by Kathleen Walsh (Rideau Institute).

Opening

The meeting began with a presentation by a survivor of the U.S. atomic bombing of Hiroshima, Terumi Tanaka. He spoke of the efforts made in Japan, including by the survivors' organisation Nihon Hidankyo, to collect over 1.5 million petition signatures calling for abolition of nuclear weapons in preparation for the 2012 NPT Prepcom, and pleaded with the participants to reinforce their own efforts for a nuclear weapons free world.

Agenda Review

The agenda was reviewed and agreed by consensus.

1. [Opening](#)
2. [Introductions](#)
3. [Goals of the Meeting](#)
4. [Operating Principles & Decision Making](#)
5. [Brief History of the Network](#)
6. [Report of the Secretariat](#)
7. [Report of the Coordinating Committee](#)
8. [Reports from Affiliated Networks, Campaigns and Working Groups](#)
9. [Engagement with Youth](#)
10. [Affirmation of new proposals for working groups, campaigns, network activities, etc.](#)
11. [Discussion of membership outreach, newsletter, fundraising](#)
12. [Affirmation of Global Council and Coordinating Committee](#)
13. [Next Annual General Meeting, date and location](#)

Introductions

Almost 100 people participated in the meeting, from 20 countries representing 40 organisations. The full [attendance list](#) is attached.

Goals of the Meeting

During the introductions, participants were asked to share their personal goals for this meeting, which included:

- Demonstrate why this network is a hub and incubator for campaigns
- Catch up with what groups have been doing
- Energize working groups, create new initiatives
- Facilitate greater youth engagement and inter-generational cooperation
- Opportunities to meet at forums besides NPT
- Expand membership beyond areas of the usual countries
- Take the apocalypse off the agenda
- Meet everyone, strengthen relationships and create new ones
- Increase understanding of possibility of Scotland making an intervention in bringing down the nuclear weapon structures, keen to learn from other organizations and get to know everyone
- Find a way to make a contribution to the beginning of good faith negotiations
- Find ideas from others on how to campaign at the grass roots level, give all an invitation to Queens Peace Party
- Encourage network to be inspired by Mayors for Peace
- To have the handbook Pierre Villard wrote help everyone in all countries,

to develop connections because it is impossible to win nuclear abolition alone

- Scrap Trident
- Find relationship between means and goals
- raise the level of involvement of indigenous people in national discussions
- raise awareness of academic resources

- Put things together: where the Prep Com cycle is going; how do the pieces fit together between people in attendance
- Get 100s of activists on board Peace Boat to work on public relations
- Be inspired and launch new initiatives from the meeting
- Learn more about working groups and contribute to disarmament

Operating Principles & Decision Making

The operating principles of the network were presented (see [appendix](#)). It was reaffirmed that no one can speak on behalf of the network as a whole, however statements are occasionally developed and issued by the Global Council. Participating organisations are encouraged to link to the Abolition 2000 website (<http://www.abolition2000.org>) and to identify themselves as member organisations in their materials.

The Annual General meeting rarely has a need to make decisions but when it does, it strives to do so by consensus. However, if consensus is not possible decisions can be brought to a vote wherein one representative from each participating organisation can vote and a two-thirds majority is required for a decision to be approved. In the more than 15 year history of the network, this has only been required one time.

Brief History of the Network

Steve Staples (Rideau Institute) presented a brief history of the network. He recalled the drafting of the Abolition Statement during the 1995 NPT Review and Extension conference, and that it was spurred on by an absence of organisations calling for more than reductions. It was from this founding statement that the network was born.

Since that time Abolition 2000 has evolved into a network of more than 2000 organisations around the world. The Abolition- Caucus email list began in November 1999, and more than 35,000 emails have been exchanged since that time. The founding statement of the network, as well as declarations adopted at some annual general meetings, provide the basic agreement for organisational participants to engage. The network has also run a number of campaigns, including the Abolition Now! Campaign, which culminated in a major rally and march in New York City at the time of the 2005 NPT Review Conference.

Report of the Secretariat

No one from Pax Christi, USA was able to attend the AGM. However, a report from the secretariat was sent in advance, and was presented to the meeting. That [report](#) is attached. Additionally, a [financial report](#) was presented by the Western States Legal Foundation, which took over as the fiscal sponsor of the network in February 2012. The Coordinating Committee will prepare a budget for the network in due course.

Unfortunately, Pax Christi USA is unable to continue as the secretariat for the network. This has been discussed at length among the Coordinating Committee members, and IKV Pax Christi (The Netherlands) has agreed to serve as the secretariat. The key secretariat responsibilities will include ensuring that the e-newsletter is published regularly; maintaining the records of the network; ensuring the website is kept up to date; ensuring that the Coordinating Committee meets regularly,

and; ensuring that an Annual General Meeting takes place. IKV Pax Christi will not assume the fiscal sponsorship of the network, that will remain with the Western States Legal Foundation. The secretariat transition was officially approved by the General Meeting.

Report of the Coordinating Committee

The role of the Coordinating Committee (CC) is primarily administrative. It is responsible for planning the Annual General Meeting and other administrative duties as they arise. Additionally, the CC has taken the responsibility for producing a regular electronic newsletter and overseeing the website.

There were four new working groups created at the last AGM- Energy (a merger of two previous working groups); International Humanitarian Law and Delegitimizing Deterrence, Youth and Indigenous Peoples, and; Economic Dimensions. A translation team and social media team were also created.

The CC notes that it has fallen short on the need for translation, particularly in French and Japanese. Ambiguity continues regarding what should be translated. Input into priority translation needs is welcome. The social media team created the Abolition 2000 Facebook page and twitter feeds, and both are moving along. All are welcome to Like or Follow these outlets.

At the last AGM, the CC was also given the responsibility of contacting all members of the Global Council to ensure that everyone is still interested in being listed, and is aware of the agreed role description for a Global Council member, i.e..

- The GC is made up of individuals, not representatives of organizations
- GC members are expected to be active with Abolition 2000
- GC members are encouraged to serve as advisors and ambassadors for Abolition 2000, and work with Abolition 2000 groups in their regions and thematic areas
- We need to hear from GC members at least annually. GC members are expected to check in with or respond to the CC at least once a year (respond to a draft statement, contribute to the e-newsletter, or some other way)
- GC members are expected to abide by the Abolition 2000 Operating Principles

Affirmations of Global Council members took place later in the meeting.

Reports from Affiliated Networks, Campaigns and Working Groups

Parliamentary Network for Non-proliferation and Disarmament (PNND)

Alyn Ware presented the report from PNND as well as the associated working group, Engaging Parliamentarians. PNND has nearly 800 members, is cross party and international. The goal set at the 2011 Annual General Meeting, to engage 2012 Parliamentarians in PNND before the end of 2012 is moving slowly, more help is needed. As it is governments that hold nuclear weapons, it is necessary for parliamentarians to stand up and speak against nuclear weapons.

Parliamentary engagement is key, and has had some impact. On the issue of a nuclear weapons convention, UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon has written to all of the world's parliamentarians encouraging them to get active and promote his 5 point disarmament plan- including a nuclear weapons convention. Cooperating with existing PNND members is a good way to encourage membership- if every parliamentarian signed up one friend, the numbers would start looking really good. Materials are available in many languages on <http://www.PNND.org>

PNND, along with the Inter Parliamentary Union and the World Futures Council are preparing a handbook for parliamentarians. A draft was presented during the NPT Prepcom, and the handbook will be launched in October.

Some success stories were shared around the room. In the U.S. a parliamentarian was inspired to join PNND because the material was presented during a meeting on another topic. In Australia a public petition was brought to the parliament and resulted in a parliamentary resolution supporting a nuclear weapons convention and an end to nuclear deterrence. In Norway, the 2013 conference on humanitarian dangers of nuclear weapons is a result of parliamentary pressure.

Action Idea:

Get together with a group of local friends to visit your parliamentary representative and encourage them to join PNND.

Ask parliamentarians you already work with to submit questions to your government about official policies related to the start of negotiations on a comprehensive nuclear weapons treaty.

Mayors for Peace

Jackie Cabasso presented a report from Mayors for Peace. There is a new President, Hiroshima Mayor Matsui whose style is different from Mayor Akiba's, though he continues to lead the organisation in the same direction.

Expansion has been rapid, and now there are 5,238 member cities in 153 countries. There has been particular growth in Latin America. This has allowed the presentation of about 500,000 signatures to Ambassador Woolcott, the Prepcom Chair, under the "Cities are not targets" initiative. Mayors for Peace would like to get its member cities involved more substantively. It is hoped that Mayors will be encouraged by citizens to display the 5000-Member Milestone Poster Exhibit. This exhibit is available from the Mayors for Peace website as well as the Hiroshima secretariat, and can be supplemented by local groups. There is a desire by Mayors for Peace to engage more effectively with local groups and organisations, including members of the Abolition 2000 Network, including to push for Hiroshima to be selected as the host city for the 2015 NPT Review Conference.

At its November 2011 meeting in Spain, Mayors for Peace [adopted a resolution calling for safer energy](#). While this was not a full denunciation of nuclear power, it was the first time the issue was touched upon. A new Mayors against nuclear power network was recently established in Japan.

Mayors for Peace representatives met at Vienna City Hall to discuss the recent establishment of a European mayors against nuclear energy network, and to explore possibilities for mutual support and collaboration.

Action Idea

If your mayor is a member of Mayors for Peace encourage her/him to set up an exhibition in City Hall of the 5000-Member Milestone posters. Draw even more attention to the humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons by holding this exhibition at the same time as the commemoration of the U.S. atomic bombings of Hiroshima & Nagasaki- August 6th & 9th, and seeking the involvement of your local Red Cross/Red Crescent chapter.

International Alliance of Lawyers Against Nuclear Arms- IALANA

John Burroughs presented this report. IALANA is engaging and sharing the international humanitarian law approach to nuclear weapons. This is addressed in the the first issue of Nuclear Abolition Forum, which is a valuable resource for outreach. Italian IALANA is active on several fronts, including litigation and advocacy in parliament, in seeking the removal of US warheads from Italian territory.

IALANA held a general assembly in Poland in June 2011, after Fukushima, and took a definitive position favouring early phase-out of nuclear power. A seminar was held in Poland in fall 2011 on the

subject of nuclear power. The group now plan further conferences on nuclear power, one later in 2012 in Poland, and another in Russia. They want to use the phasing out of nuclear energy in Germany as an example for other nations, especially Poland. The IAEA symposium held earlier in the week by IALANA and other groups examined reform proposals for the Agency.

Action Idea:

Approach Red Cross/Red Crescent societies to include information in their newsletters about nuclear weapons and international humanitarian law, to engage their humanitarian law networks.

Global Network Against Nuclear Power and Weapons in Space

Alice Slater presented this report. The network is working on nuclear missiles which are launched into space. Recently, the network has been raising attention about the U.S. attempts to create a missile launch site and military facility at Jeju Island in South Korea. For about 8 years, Russia and China have been proposing a treaty to eliminate weapons in space, but the US refuses to join or enter into negotiations. The network is working on bringing this to the public's attention. To join, or for more information visit Space4peace.org

Middle Powers Initiative

John Burroughs presented this report. MPI is sponsored by a number of organizations including the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW), International Network of Engineers and Scientists for Global Responsibility(INES), IALANA, the Global Security Institute and more. On May 1, in Vienna, MPI held the first meeting of the "Framework Forum," in which middle power governments and civil society come together to examine what is needed to get to and sustain a nuclear weapons free world. There are meetings projected for Germany, Switzerland and other countries in the next few years.

International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear weapons – ICAN

Presented by Akira Kawasaki. Originally launched in 2007, this campaign is working to call for the start of negotiations on a treaty to ban nuclear weapons, especially concentrating on IHL aspects. Campaign success can be seen in nations such as Norway offering to host a conference, and 16 nations signing on during this PrepCom, to a Humanitarian Consequences statement. ICAN is moving to campaign more on the humanitarian components on a global scale, while reaching out to people, especially those who are not in the nuclear disarmament community, especially through social media.

ICAN has two important projects to also be aware of. Efforts toward the creation of a Middle East Zone free of Weapons of Mass Destruction, and Divestment. Five campaigners were hired this year in the Middle East. ICAN is trying to support the Middle East Nuclear Free Zone here, while also working towards a global nuclear free weapons convention The divestment project highlights social responsibility.

On June 2nd the next Nuclear Abolition Day will take place, the website for this is <http://www.NuclearAbolition.org>. On August 21st, the next campaigners meeting will take place in Hiroshima. This meeting will seek to increase the effectiveness of the structure of ICAN.

Remarks regarding relationship between ICAN and A2000:

ICAN is a campaign, and not a membership organization. Every person and organization that wants to work with the ICAN message can use the ICAN logo (this is encouraged). A2000 is much broader and has more varied working groups. This is the networking place to identify new challenges and tasks, while ICAN is a campaign with one very specific strategy.

Working Group: Nuclear Weapons Convention

A brief history of the working group and successes, and how the model convention was drafted, revised and handed to the UN was given. The resolution attached to the Model Nuclear Weapons convention received 120 affirmative votes the first time it was presented to the UN General Assembly. The 2010 revision got 133 votes. The resolution provides a campaign tool—we can pressure our governments, and hold them accountable on a nuclear weapons convention. The full working group report is annexed to this.

In Scotland a statement of support for the convention has been submitted. The intention is there to have Scotland be represented as an independent national in the UN, where it will support the convention. ICAN has put together a [guide to government positions](#) on a nuclear weapon convention, and invites others who have contact with their governments on the convention and have information or statistics to share to contact Tim Wright - tim@icanw.org

Take Note

The conference announced by Norway on the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons will be a practical and technical discussion on the application of humanitarian law to nuclear weapons and the humanitarian aspect of any use of nuclear weapons. There is already a concern that if NGOs focus too much on this conference as the kick-off conference towards negotiation a nuclear weapons convention it will have a negative push-back. We need to make clear that this is a great initiative, and we can praise it; at this grassroots level, we can promote it, but not as the start of a nuclear weapons convention process.

Action Idea

Cooperate with your local Red Cross/Red Crescent society to inform them about the 2011 International Committee of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies resolution on nuclear weapons, and ask if they would consider working with you to prepare a follow-up study or report on the humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons in your area.

Follow-up: [David Krieger](#) and [Hayley Ramsay-Jones](#) would like to join this group.

Working Group: Economic Dimensions

A great collection of resources on the economic dimensions of militarism, including nuclear weapons, has been made available. These can be found on the [Economic Dimensions page](#) of the Abolition 2000 website. ICAN also released the first global study on the financing of nuclear weapons producers. The [Don't Bank on the Bomb](#) report has encouraged discussions amongst activists working to cut off the flow of money to nuclear weapons producers. In the UK, WILPF continues to highlight reductions in military spending as a way to deal with government budget cuts.

To join the working group, contact: Colin Archer - mailbox@ipb.org or Tim Wright- tim@icanw.org

Follow-up: Pierre Villard and Nathalie Gauchet, from Le Mouvement de la Paix expressed interest in joining this group.

Working Group: Energy

As reported by Akira Kawaski, in January a Global Conference for a Nuclear Power Free world was held in Yokohama, Japan. More than 10,000 people from over 30 countries participated, and the [Yokohama Declaration](#) was adopted. The Mayors for a Nuclear-power free world group is growing in Japan. For more information contact mayors@npfree.jp. 38 Japanese NGOs issued a statement, “No More Plutonium Production” to stop the Rokkasho reprocessing facility in April 2012, and endorsements are encouraged. Contact Kawasaki@peaceboat.gr.jp.

Sophie Morel reported that on March 11 to commemorate the Fukushima accident—a large human chain was organized in France. It went from Lyon to Avignon, 140 km. More than 60, 000 people participated.

Alice Slater reported that in NYC, a large march was held on March 11. Hundreds of Japanese Americans have been joining Abolition 2000 NY activities, since we hosted a delegation from Fukushima in June, 2011.. A new network has formed with these new people who are also taking on nuclear weapons abolition as well which is called The Manhattan Project. You can join this new group on Facebook.

The last of Japan's nuclear reactors was being shut-down on the day we held our Annual Meeting, and the meeting issued a [statement](#) supporting Japanese organisations working to keep Japan nuclear free.

If you want to join this working group, contact Alice Slater - aslater@rcn.com and Sophie Morel- sph.mrl@gmail.com

Follow-up: Hayley@sgiungv@bluewin.ch is interested in joining this group.

Working Group: De-Alerting

John Hallam made a brief introduction. De-alerting means taking several thousand nuclear weapons that are on high alert which can be launched in two minutes, and putting them into a status where it could take hours or days to launch them. This working group is not specific on how to go about doing this, but believes that the longer time there is between the decision to launch nuclear weapons and their actual launching, the easier it is to avoid catastrophe. Panels on this issue were held at the UN General Assembly in October 2010 and 2011, as well as at NPT meetings in 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2012. John Hallam worked on a declaration, which was signed by 44 Nobel laureates, and resolutions went through the GA in 2007, 2008 and 2010. Now looking to put a resolution through in 2012. Numerous sign on letters have been sent to the U.S. and Russian Presidents calling for de-alerting, with the latest receiving a decent response from the Russian Foreign Minister.

This working group has primarily consisted of Dominique Lalanne, John Hallam, Steve Starr, Colonel Valery Yorynich, Alyn Ware and various individuals from the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation. The group has worked closely with the governmental de-alerting group, primarily the Swiss, Chile and New Zealand. The [operational readiness resolution](#) in the UN General Assembly is a direct result of the advocacy work done by this working group.

There is a desire to engage more with U.S. activists on this issue, especially with Congress members, as the Duma is already being engaged with. One suggestion was to re-start the petition/ postcard campaign to take weapons off high-alert from several years ago.

To join this working group, contact John Hallam- johnhallam2001@yahoo.com.au.

Follow-up:

Janet Fenton to circulate the piece written by John Hallam on how long it would take to de-alert. Discuss among working group about how to better engage U.S. Congress, including through grassroots postcard campaign.

Working Group: International Humanitarian Law

Alyn Ware made this presentation. This group is working on a petition, which can be signed by individuals or organisations and is found at: <http://www.nuclearweapons-warcrimes.org/>. In October the campaign to affirm the criminality of any use of nuclear weapons was presented to Sergio Duarte, the UN Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for Disarmament Affairs.

Also in October, the [Nuclear Abolition Forum](#) published its [inaugural issue](#) on the topic of International Humanitarian Law and Nuclear Weapons. This is a topic that allows an emphasis on the human damage of any use of nuclear weapons. It is also an opportunity to get churches and faith groups involved on the moral angle.

Support is needed for Scotland in using distinct legal system to challenge UK, please contact Janet Fenton with positive examples of efforts in your location. janetscotlands4peace@yahoo.co.uk

The following suggestions were submitted by George Farebrother, who could not be present, for consideration during the meeting.

1. Preparation of material to present to the 2013 Oslo meeting on the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons. Reports from the PrepCom suggest an encouraging ground swell of international support for engaging civil society on this. In view of the increasing emphasis on the importance of Human Rights law the presentation should stress the strong overlap between IHL and IHRL. There is some good source material available for this. In particular we note an excellent piece on this by Louise Doswald Beck, published under the auspices of the ICRC. In 1996 she spoke at a conference in the European Parliament for the tenth anniversary of the ICJ Opinion. World Court Project UK helped to organise this and she was very helpful at that time. You can read it [here](#). There is also a summary of Christine Chinkin's contribution to an [expert meeting](#) organised by WILPF last November (scroll to P14), although the scope of this is broader than the nuclear weapons issue. There are also useful pointers towards the end of the [WILPF Statement to the CD](#), which is more directly related to nuclear weapons.

2. Promotion of the Criminality of Nuclear Weapons Campaign - INLAP/World Court Project UK is very interested in encouraging others to publicise this to substantially increase the numbers of signed affirmations that hold their own currency in international law. Please see www.nuclearweapons-warcrimes.org. Further details can be found in the attached Geneva notes. Ros is currently working to produce a parallel website for a younger target audience. The main objective would be to further raise awareness and engage a wider public to sign the affirmations that any use of a nuclear weapon would be a war crime.

3. INLAP/World Court Project UK has had an initial meeting to discuss holding Mock Trials on the Criminality of Nuclear Weapons in 2013. These would focus on Trident in the UK and also involve making the link between IHL, IHRL and the environmental implications of any use of nuclear weapons. We are currently due to talk with Medact about this. (For more details please see the attached summary). Members of the Abolition 2000 IHL Working Group may like to consider the opportunities for publicising this initiative and could explore ways to promote awareness of the links made in the case between IHRL and IHL, expanding on these in a global context.

To join this working group contact George Farebrother- geowcpuk@gn.apc.org.

Action Idea

Approach your local Red Cross/Red Crescent society and ask them to produce materials about nuclear weapons and offer to work with them to hold an event or go to the national government. It's a great opportunity to connect IHL and nuclear weapons.

Working Group: Indigenous Peoples

Mayra Gomez, the convenor of this working group was unable to attend the AGM as she was at the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues working to gain support for the UN Secretary General's 5 point plan on disarmament. This group is also talking about the possibility of an Arctic Nuclear Weapons Free Zone, which would have a direct bearing on Indigenous people. A nuclear fuel cycle walk was done by Footprints for Peace, highlighting uranium mining, the fuel cycle and nuclear weapons.

It was suggested that a comprehensive global health study, along with a global map showing the impact of the nuclear fuel chain on indigenous communities would further engage indigenous communities as well as encourage participation at disarmament meetings.

To join this working group, contact Mayra Gomez- mayragomezp@gmail.com

Follow-up:

The following people are interested in joining this working group: [Mayra Castro](#), [Christian Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament](#), [Linda Richards](#), [Odile Huguenot Haber](#).

Report: Abolition 2000 UK

Abolition 2000 UK has bimonthly meetings of their coordination committee. It regularly attends meetings at the UK Foreign Office and the Ministry of Defence. It has produced a series of papers over the years, called the Blackaby papers. The most recent, [Nuclear weapons: historical perspective and modern dangers - Three papers by Jim McCluskey, Peter Burt and Howard Gest](#) is now available.

To connect with Abolition 2000 UK, contact Peter Nicholls- pnicholl@essex.ac.uk

Working Group: Uranium Weapons

This working group has developed into an affiliated network- the [International Campaign to Ban Uranium Weapons](#). Recent developments in the campaign include engagement with the World Health Organisation and the Iraqi Ministry of Health to begin work on a pilot assessment of congenital birth defects in six Iraqi governorates. Additionally, [Toxic Remnants of War](#), a research project seeking to assess the health and environmental impact of toxic substances released during military activities has been launched, and there is a desire to work with those who engage on nuclear weapons issues. Lastly, the upcoming UN General Assembly will consider a resolution on the issue of Uranium Weapons, calling for nations who have used uranium weapons to report on when and where they have been used.

For more information, see the [International Campaign to Ban Uranium Weapons](#)

Working Group: Nuclear Weapons Free Zones

Peace Boat is working on the Horizon 2012 project to promote civil society voices in the creation of a Weapons of Mass Destruction Free Zone in the Middle East, in partnership with ICAN, IKV Pax Christi, PNND and GPPAC, for more information contact Akira Kawasaki - kawasaki@peaceboat.gr.jp. Peace Depot is working on a North East Asian nuclear weapons free zone, for more information contact them - office@peacedepot.org. Denmark is now promoting an Arctic Nuclear Weapons Free Zone.

Scottish CND is working on a Scotland nuclear weapons free zone, and more information is on their [website](#).

To join this working group, contact Alyn Ware- alny@pnnd.org or Odile Hugenot Haber- odilehh@gmail.com

Follow-up:

Otakar J. Mika, from the Czech Republic wants to connect with this group to seek support for a Central European Nuclear Weapons free zone (otakar_mika@email.cz). Suggest sending him the NE Asia draft, as well as some background documentation on other zones and ratification efforts. Tadashi Nagai (SGI) would also like to join this working group- t-nagai@soka.jp

Engagement with Youth

Students from NPT Youth, a cooperative project facilitated by the Ban All Nukes generation (BANg) joined the meeting. They reported that they had held a “flash mob” action in Vienna that day. They are planning on attending the Norwegian conference in 2013 about the humanitarian impacts of nuclear weapons. Members of the youth groups took turns restating the activities they had been undertaking during the NPT, such as meeting with delegates, holding actions, doing lectures at high-schools, writing letters, etc. Information from the NPT Youth events and meetings is available on their [blog](#).

One of the NPT Youth delegation noted that ambassadors appear more likely to meet with youth than older people, and that intergenerational meetings can help as a learning experience, but having all types of meetings—just youth, intergenerational and just elders, is most effective

For more information, see the [NPT Youth website](#).

Affirmation of new proposals for working groups, campaigns, network activities, etc.

Non-Violent Direct Action

Members of Christian CND from the UK want to have greater grassroots exchange of information on actions at military bases in “bomb spotting” actions. They were encouraged to contact [Vredesactie](#) in Belgium and [The Nuclear Resister](#) in the United States.

Nuclear Famine

There is not currently a working group on nuclear famine. De-alerting group has offered to absorb the nuclear famine topic, as they talk about it around 50% of the time. Proposals on what they might work on: Focus on raising awareness, or could broaden it to many of the consequences of nuclear weapons, move the issue from the pages of scientific journals to mainstream media. This is an issue that also links well with the International Humanitarian Law working group. It was proposed that a nuclear famine group get together informally, and if they feel a need for a formal working group that could be created next annual meeting.

2015 NPT Review Conference

The Nuclear Age Peace Foundation presented a proposal to lobby non nuclear weapon states to boycott the 2015 NPT RevCon, unless good faith negotiations have begun by then. The boycotting of the NPT would highlight the lack of progress that is coming from the treaty. In addition, the idea emerged that perhaps A2000 and other NGOs should boycott the NPT PrepCom. This proposal was

debated at length. Some reflected that we should not blindly support the NPT itself, as it is nuclear power promoting. Those who put forth arguments seem to be divided on whether meeting at the NPT is effective or useful, and if a boycott from NGOs or states would be feasible. Generally it is decided to move on with the agenda, and to discuss meeting outside the NPT, but not scrap meetings at the NPT itself altogether.

Discussion of membership outreach, newsletter, fundraising

It was suggested to collect more materials, particularly in French and set up a French part of the website. All members are encouraged to recruit other organisation to join the network, especially in previously absent regions including Eastern Europe, Central Asia and Russia.

The electronic newsletter, published every 4-6 weeks, is a way to draw attention to the work going on in the network. Items should be sent to Susi Snyder (snyder@ikvpaxchristi.nl) and Alyn Ware (alyn@pnnd.org).

Affirmation of Global Council and Coordinating Committee

The Annual General Meeting supported the addition of the following individuals to the Global Council:

- Wilbert van der Zeijden (The Netherlands)
- Douglas Roche (Canada)
- Bill Kidd (Scotland)
- Rob van Riet (UK)
- Janet Fenton (Scotland)
- Peter Nicholls (UK)
- Keiko Nakamura (Japan)
- Jana Jedličková (Czech Republic)
- Mona Makhamreh (Jordan)
- Matt Robson (New Zealand)

People can be invited to the Global Council at any time, and suggestions should be sent to the Coordinating Committee.

The Annual General Meeting affirmed the continued service of the current Coordinating Committee, namely:

- Akira Kawasaki
- Alice Slater
- Alyn Ware
- Dominique Lalanne
- Jackie Cabasso
- Kat Walsh
- Martin Heinrichs
- Mayra Gomez
- Sophie Morel
- Steve Staples
- Susi Snyder
- Tim Wright

In addition, the meeting supported the nomination of Magnus Løvold to join the Coordinating Committee.

Next Annual General Meeting, date and location

There were no specific suggestions put forward at the moment, especially given the earlier discussion surrounding boycotting the NPT. A proposal to mandate the Coordinating Committee to design a proposal and consult with the Global Council and network members was agreed. All network members are welcome to submit suggestions to the Coordinating Committee.

Appendix - Meeting Participants

Name		Organisation	Email
Aaron	Tovish	Mayors for Peace	aaron@2020visioncampaign.org
Akira	Kawasaki	Peace Boat	kawasaki@peaceboat.gr.jp
Alejandro	Boucabeille	UNYA Romania	alejandro17de@yahoo.de
Alice	Slater	nuclear age peace fdn	aslater@rcn.com
Alyn	Ware	PNND and IALANA and the Peace Foundation (Aotearoa-NZ)	alyn@lcnp.org
Ana-Maria	Dascalu	Red Cross	anamaria.dascalu@yuor.com
Andrew	Lichterman	Western States Legal Foundation	andrew.lichterman@comcast.net
Andrew	Lichterman	Western States Legal Foundation	amlichterman@comcast.net
Angela	Rayner	Christian CND	acrayner@yahoo.com
Angelo	Baracca	IPB and IALANA	baracca@fi.infn.it
Arielle	Denis	ICAN	arielle@icanw.org
Bill	Kidd, MSP	PNND	bill.kidd.msp@scottish.parliament.uk
Catherine	Pavlovsky	Armes Nucleaire STOP	pavlovsky.catherine@ladept.net
Christian	Pavlovsky	Soka Gakkai International	pavlovsky@oesgi.org
Christian	Ciobanu	Nuclear Age Peace Foundation	geneva@napf.org
Claire	Wery	Armes Nucleaire STOP	claire.wery@gmail.com
Claude Louise	Thomas-Collombier	Armes Nucleaire STOP	claudie.collombier@wanadoo.fr
Claudio	Giangiacomo	IALANA	avv.pianpiacomo@libero.it
Daniela	Varano	ICAN	daniela@icanw.org
Daniele	Proietto	NPT Youth	daniela.proietto92@libero.it
David	Janes	Mayors for Peace	davidjanes@earthlink.net
Dominique	Lalanne	Armes nucléaires STOP	do.lalanne@wanadoo.fr
Elin	Liss	Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF)/Sweden	elin.liss@ikff.se
Emiko	Hirano	New Japan Women's Association	s-intl@shinfujin.gr.jp
Emilia	Preisser	NPT Youth	emiliapf22@hotmail.com
Emma	Bjertén	WILPF	emmabjerten@hotmail.com
Enrico	Elefante	NPT Youth	enrocoelefant@gmail.com
Erika	Simpson	Pugwash	simpson@uwo.ca
Fabian	van Langevelde		fabianvanl@fastmail.fm
Filippo	Trippanera	IALANA	filtripp@tin.it
Fumiyasu	Miyano	Peace Depot	fuuya3@hotmail.co.jp
Gerard	Halie	Mouvement de la Paix	gerard.halie@mvtpeix.org
Ghassan	Shahrour	Arab Human Security Network	ghassan.dr@gmail.com
Hayley	Ramsey-Jones	Soka Gakkai International	hayley_sgiungv@bluewin.ch
Hovakimyan	Vahe	UNYA Romania	president@bismeen.org
Hrant	Jaghinyan	NPT Youth	hrant90@yahoo.ca
Ichiro	Yuasa	Peace Depot	pd-yuasa@jcom.home.ne.jp
Jackie	Cabasso	Western States Legal Foundation and Mayors for Peace	wslf@earthlink.net
Jana	Jedličková	World without Wars and	jana@svetbezvalek.cz

Name		Organisation	Email
		Violence	
Janet	Fenton	WILPF UK	janetscotlands4peace@yahoo.co.uk
Jasna	Bastic	Peace Boat	jasna@peaceboat.gr.jp
Jo	Lau	IALANA	jlau@inwind.it
Johanna	Nick	NPT Youth	jojohanna.n@web.de
John	Hallam	People for Nuclear Disarmament Nuclear Flashpoints	johnhallam2001@yahoo.com.au
John	Ainslie	Scottish CND	john.ainslie@banthebomb.org
John	Burroughs	Lawyers Committee on Nuclear Policy	johnburroughs@lcnp.org
Jonathan	Frerichs	World Council of Churches	jcf@wcc-coe.org
Josefin	Lind	Swedish Physicians against Nuclear Weapons	josefin.lind@slmk.org
Katharina	Stark	NPT Youth	katharina.stark@hotmail.com
Kathleen	Walsh	Rideau Institute	operations@rideauinstitute.ca
Klaus	Renoldner		
Leonardo	Scoto	NPT Youth	Faeves@gmail.com
Linda	Richards	WILPF Disarm	atomiclinda@gmail.com
Liva	Galina	NPT Youth	liva.galina@googlemail.com
Lucas	Wirl	INES	l.wirl@gmx.net
Lucia	Hammerle	IFOR	lucia.haemmerle@gmx.at
Luigi	Mosca	Armes Nucleaire STOP	luigi.mosca@lsm.fr
Magnus	Lovold	ICAN	lovold@icanw.org
Maria	Kim	Peace Depot	katssi@hotmail.com
Martin	Hinrichs	BANG Europe	martin@bang-europe.org
Max	Weiss	NPT Youth	maxweiss@gmx.de
Mayra	Castro	European Youth Delegation	mayraclos@gmail.com
Michael	Pulham	Christian CND	thosepulhams@gmail.com
Mirko	Montuori	MILMUN Association	mirko.montuori@milmun.org
Nathalie	Gauchet	Mouvement de la Paix	nathalie.gauchet@mvtpaix.org
Odile	Hugonot Haber	WILPF	odilehh@gmail.com
Otakar Jiri	MIKA	Czech Peace Society	otakar.mika@email.cz
Patricia	Pulham	Christian CND	thosepulhams@gmail.com
Pernilla	Lundmark	ICAN Sweden	pernilla.lundmark@slmk.org
Peter	Nicholls	Abolition 2000 UK	pnicholl@essex.ac.uk
Pierre	Villard	Mouvement de la Paix	pierre.villard@mvtpaix.org
Reiner	Braun	IALANA	hr.braun@gmx.net
Rick	Wayman	Nuclear Age Peace Foundation	rwayman@napf.org
Robert	Laney	Nuclear Age Peace Foundation	laneyr@stifel.com
Simone	Frontini	NPT Youth	simonefrontini@hotmail.it
Sofia	Tuvestad	Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (Swedish section)	sofia.tuvestad@ikff.se
Sophie	Morel	Réseau Sortir du Nucléaire	sph.mrl@gmail.com
Steven	Staples	Rideau Institute	sstaples@rideauinstitute.ca
Sue	Bruno	Christian CND	sue.bruno@yahoo.co.uk
Susi	Snyder	IKV Pax Christi	snyder@ikvpaxchristi.nl
Takao	Takahara	Peace Depot	taka@k.meijigakuin.ac.jp

Name		Organisation	Email
Terumi	Tanaka	Hidankyo	ngl37207@nifty.com
Tilman	Ruff	ICAN, IPPNW	tar@unimelb.edu.au
Tim	Wright	ICAN	tim@icanw.org
Ursula	GELIS	No;to-nukes, Norway, WILPF	gelis@gmx.net
Valeria	Fontana		va.fontana@gmail.com
Wilbert	van der Zeijden	IKV Pax Christi	vanderzeijden@ikvpaxchristi.nl
Yayoi	Tsuchida	Gensuikyo	jojoi@antiatom.org

Appendix - Abolition 2000 Operating Principles

1. The Abolition 2000 Network for the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons is composed of organizations which have endorsed the Abolition 2000 Statement.
2. The Abolition Statement is the founding document of the Network and is the only document which has been endorsed by all of the network endorsers.
3. Amendments to the Abolition Statement require consensus.
4. As a functioning Network, we seek means to maintain communications among all of our organizational endorsers.
5. Operating as a Network of the whole, our mission is to maintain communications with the endorsers of the Statement and maintain the list of the endorsers.
6. Any organizational endorser of the Abolition Statement may have a copy of the contact list for the Network, at cost, to encourage broad communication.
7. The Network is currently organized by region, working groups, and projects.
8. No one can speak in the name of the Network as a whole, but working groups, projects, regions, or other configurations of Abolition 2000 endorsers can issue statements, documents etc., in the name of the Group, Project, etc., which are consistent with the principles set forth in the Abolition 2000 Statement e.g., Model Nuclear Weapons Convention Working Group of Abolition 2000.
9. Organizations are encouraged to identify themselves as endorsers of Abolition 2000 on their letterheads, etc.
10. The Abolition 2000 Network may invite all endorsers to annual or special meetings.
11. At previous annual meetings, resolutions were adopted by the participants at the meeting, but the resolutions were issued only in the name of the participants at the meeting.

Appendice – Principes de Fonctionnement d’Abolition 2000

1. Le Réseau Abolition 2000 pour l’Élimination des Armes Nucléaires est constitué des organisations qui ont ratifié la Déclaration d’Abolition 2000.
2. La Déclaration d’Abolition est le document fondateur du Réseau et c’est l’unique document à avoir été avalisé par tous les membres de ce Réseau.
3. Le consensus est requis pour tout amendement à la Déclaration d’Abolition.
4. Fonctionnant en Réseau, nous cherchons les moyens de maintenir les communications entre toutes nos organisations membres.
5. Faisant fonctionner l’ensemble du Réseau, notre mission est de maintenir la communication avec les signataires de la Déclaration et de maintenir la liste de ceux-ci.
6. Toute organisation signataire de la Déclaration d’Abolition peut obtenir à ses frais une copie de la liste de contacts du Réseau afin d’encourager une large communication.
7. Le Réseau est actuellement organisé par régions, groupes de travail et projets.
8. Personne ne peut parler au nom de l’ensemble du Réseau mais les groupes de travail, projets, régions ou autres configurations des membres d’Abolition 2000 peuvent émettre des déclarations, des documents, etc... au nom de leur groupe, projet, etc... lesquels sont en cohérence avec les principes mis en avant dans la Déclaration d’Abolition 2000, par ex. le groupe de travail sur un modèle de convention des armes nucléaires d’Abolition 2000
9. Les organisations sont encouragées à signaler elles-mêmes leur appartenance à Abolition 2000 sur leurs en-tête de lettre, etc.
10. Le Réseau Abolition 2000 peut inviter tous les signataires à une réunion annuelle ou spéciale.
11. Lors des précédentes réunions annuelles, les participants ont adopté des résolutions qui ont été émises seulement en leurs noms.

Appendix - Report of the Secretariat

2012 AGM – Secretariat Report

Since I can't be with you all in Vienna, I offer this report for presentation at this year's annual meeting. Since taking over for Manuel Padilla in August 2011, I (Taylor Reese) have been honored to be included in this network's regular meetings and to administer what secretariat roles remain to Pax Christi USA. By the time of this meeting, I will have ended my internship with PCUSA and handed on any remaining responsibilities to Sister Dianna Ortiz, also at our Washington office. I will continue to be available to help with the transition of the secretariat in any way that I can.

Coordinating Committee Update

The Coordinating Committee has held regular, monthly conference calls. Mostly these calls fulfill our network's communications needs. The committee discusses the layout and content of the website, and more recently, of the e-newsletter. Updates are given on member organizations and conferences, e.g. the Global Conference for a Nuclear Power Free World held this January in Yokohama, Japan, and updates and reports are given from working groups. Special discussion this year has been given to inclusion of the Global Council, and call minutes have from time to time been sent out to them through the email list.

Secretariat Activity

Overall, the secretariat responsibilities as defined in the original agreement with Dave Robinson, our former director at PCUSA, have been somewhat redistributed within the network. The secretariat function, as carried out by our office this year, has consisted mainly in organizing Coordinating Committee teleconferences and maintaining records. L'Institut Rideau, with the help of their web designer Jenny Walker and members of the Coordinating Committee, has graciously maintained the Abolition 2000 website at its own expense. Susi Snyder has been primarily responsible for email updates to membership. In February of this year, PCUSA transferred the fiscal sponsorship of Abolition 2000 to Western States Legal Foundation.

At the time of writing, Susi Snyder has offered that IKV Pax Christi take on the secretariat responsibilities. This proposal was received enthusiastically by the Coordinating Committee in our March 2012 conference call. IKVPC will continue, with the Coordinating Committee, to publish the electronic newsletter, update the website, maintain the records and organize the annual meeting of the network.

Finances and Fundraising

We were unable to organize a printed mailing in advance of this year's AGM. PCUSA mailed the previous fundraising appeal, which went out in July of 2011 and was largely reported on at the last AGM. Some additional donations have come in to our office since then, and bounced mailings have been noted for our records.

The balance of Abolition 2000 funds at the time of the transition of the account to WSLF was \$2,346.78.

Several solicitations have been made by the Coordinating Committee for grants, primarily under the direction of Alyn Ware. Alyn formulated a proposal, which was sent to the Swiss government, and to the Simons Foundation. Unfortunately, we have not received a response from the Swiss, and the Simons Foundation has declined. Some members of the Coordinating Committee are at work on a proposal to the Samuel Rubins Foundation, another US foundation.

Conclusion

Pax Christi USA is proud to have served as secretariat for this stellar network, and looks forward to continuing to work towards nuclear abolition. We think it especially important to coordinate internationally, as the world enters a period of intense international turmoil as well as potential for global cooperation.

I would also like to add my personal thanks. It's been a pleasure and an honor to work with the Coordinating Committee, and I offer my prayers and anything I can do to aid future efforts.

Yours,
Taylor Reese, Pax Christi USA

Appendix - Financial Report

Abolition 2000 Financial Report as of May, 5 2012.

		In US Dollars
Transfer from Pax Christi USA	\$2,346.78	2,346.78
Rideau Institute	(Canadian) \$1,000.00	1,001.80
Alice Slater	\$50.00	50.00
Tim Wright	\$200.00	200.00
Armes Nucleaire STOP	€50.00	65.42
BANg	€50.00	65.42
Abolition 2000 Germany	\$43.00	43.00
WSLF	\$100.00	100.00
LCNP	\$25.00	25.00
Akira Kawasaki	€40.00	52.34
<i>Subtotal Received</i>		<i>3,949.76</i>
<i>Pledged</i>		
IPB	\$300.00	300.00
Alyn Ware	(New Zealand) \$500.00	397.75
IKV Pax Christi	(for secretariat costs paid by IKVPC) €500.00	654.20
<i>Subtotal Pledges</i>		<i>1,351.95</i>
<i>Subtotal Pledges & Received</i>		<i>5,301.71</i>
<i>5% Administrative fee</i>		<i>265.09</i>
Total		5,036.62

Appendix- Message to Japan

Message from the Abolition 2000 Annual General Meeting to Japan welcoming the shut-down of all the Japanese nuclear reactors

The participants of the Abolition 2000 Annual General Meeting, gathered in Vienna on May 5, 2012, celebrate the shut-down today of the last operating nuclear power reactor, out of 54 reactors previously operating in Japan.

The reactors have been shut-down temporarily for normal and special maintenance.

In light of the catastrophic humanitarian and environmental consequences from the Fukushima disaster unfolding now and into the future, we support the majority of people in Japan and worldwide calling for a phase-out of nuclear energy, and specifically that the Japanese reactors are not restarted, but are closed permanently.

The facts that the Japanese society is now functioning without nuclear energy - and that the majority of other societies continue to function and develop successfully without nuclear energy - indicate that such a dangerous energy source is not necessary, particularly if we increase renewable energy sources.

The phase-out of nuclear energy also closes a door to the proliferation of nuclear weapons and helps create the conditions for a sustainable nuclear-weapon-free world.

We send this appeal to the Japanese government, parliament and civil society.

Appendice- Message au Japon

Message de la Réunion Générale Annuelle d'Abolition 2000 pour le Japon saluant la fermeture de tous les réacteurs nucléaires japonais.

Les participants à la Réunion Générale Annuelle d'Abolition 2000, rassemblés à Vienne le 5 mai 2012, célèbrent la fermeture ce jour du dernier réacteur électronucléaire en activité, le Japon n'ayant plus aucun de ses 54 réacteurs en fonctionnement.

Les réacteurs ont été fermés temporairement pour maintenance normale ou exceptionnelle.

A la lumière des conséquences humanitaires et environnementales catastrophiques du désastre de Fukushima se déroulant maintenant et dans le futur, nous appuyons l'appel de la majorité de la population du Japon et du monde entier pour la sortie de l'énergie nucléaire, et plus spécialement, pour que les réacteurs japonais ne soient jamais remis en marche mais restent fermés définitivement.

Le fait que la société japonaise fonctionne maintenant sans énergie nucléaire et le constat que la majorité des autres sociétés continue de fonctionner et de se développer avec succès sans énergie nucléaire montrent que cette source d'énergie si dangereuse n'est pas nécessaire, en particulier si nous accroissons les sources d'énergie renouvelable.

La sortie de l'énergie nucléaire ferme aussi la porte à la prolifération des armes nucléaires et aide à créer les conditions nécessaires au maintien durable d'un monde libéré des armes nucléaires.

Nous envoyons cet appel au gouvernement japonais, au parlement et à la société civile.

Appendix: Timeline of upcoming events

2012

May:

14-15: NATO Shadow Summit, Washington DC

16: U.S. to launch Minuteman III missile to Marshall Islands

18-20: NATO Shadow Summit, Chicago

20-21: NATO Summit, Chicago

June:

2: Nuclear Abolition Day

3: Alternative Garden Party at Aldermaston, "The Queen's Peace Party"

20-22: UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio de Janeiro)

Unclear dates: NPDI Ministerial Meeting, Istanbul

August:

6: Hiroshima Day

6-9: International Days of Fasting, Paris France

9: Nagasaki Day

21: ICAN Campaigners Meeting, Hiroshima

22-27: IPPNW World Congress, Hiroshima

27-30: PNND Assembly, Kazakhstan

29: International day to end nuclear testing

September:

21: International Day of Peace

Unknown dates: Hibakusha delegation to visit Israel for the first time

Nuclear Disarmament Day (France, date to be confirmed)

October:

50th anniversary of the Cuban Missile Crisis

UN General Assembly, 1st Committee

December:

Conference on the creation of a Middle East Zone free of Weapons of Mass Destruction (Finland)

2013:

March: Conference in Norway on Humanitarian Consequences

22 April – 3 May, NPT Prepcom (Geneva)

2014:

NPDI Conference in Hiroshima

NPT Prepcom (Nuclear Weapons States obliged to report on implementation of 2010 Action Plan)

July: Commonwealth Games, Scotland

Autumn: Scottish Referendum on Independence

2015:

NPT Review Conference

26-28, Global Conference on Women and War, WILPF 100th anniversary (the Hague)

Appendix: Nuclear Weapons Convention Working Group Report

May 2012

Background

The Abolition 2000 NWC working group was established in 1996 to promote consideration of and negotiations for a Nuclear Weapons Convention (NWC), which would prohibit the development, production, testing, stockpiling, transfer, use and threat of use of nuclear weapons and provide for their elimination. This is to implement the main goal of Abolition 2000 – the achievement of such a convention. The group was initially chaired by Jurgen Scheffran and Alyn Ware. Merav Datan joined as a co-chair for a number of years. Alyn continues as the current chair.

Successes

1. United Nations resolution

In 1996, Abolition 2000 assisting in drafting a UN resolution on follow-up to the International Court of Justice Advisory Opinion calling for implementation of the disarmament obligation through negotiations leading to the conclusion of a nuclear weapons convention.

A2000 members lobbied successfully to secure support from nearly 120 countries.

The resolution was updated in 2010 to take into account the progress on a nuclear weapons convention including the NPT agreement, the Model NWC and the UN Secretary-General's five point plan (see below). Abolition 2000 lobbying encouraged some opposing countries to drop their opposition (e.g. Norway and Iceland) and some abstaining countries to vote in favour (e.g. Kazakhstan and Tajikistan). The number of countries voting in favour was increased to 133.

The resolution provides an opportunity for campaigners to highlight the official support for a NWC around the world and, in countries that do not support, to publicly call on their governments to change their vote. It provides an opportunity to raise the issue of support for a NWC in parliaments (by asking parliamentary questions on their government's vote) and to raise it in the media.

The resolution has also set out a strategic approach to advancing the nuclear weapons convention in a way that combines incremental measures with a comprehensive approach. It does this both in the text of the resolution and in the statements by Malaysia, the principal sponsor.

2. Model Nuclear Weapons Convention

In 1996, the working group established a group of experts to draft a Model Nuclear Weapons Convention, based on the Chemical Weapons Convention, outlining the legal, technical, political and institutional elements required to prohibit and eliminate nuclear weapons. The Model NWC was released in 1997, submitted to the United Nations by the government of Costa Rica, and circulated as an official UN document in all UN languages.

In 2007, the group of experts revised the Model NWC, taking into consideration political and institutional developments since 1997. The revised Model NWC was promoted by the UN Secretary-General in his Five- Point Plan for Nuclear Disarmament.

3. Security and Survival: The Case for a Nuclear Weapons Convention

In 1999, three Abolition 2000 organisations (IPPNW, IALANA and INESAP) published the book *Security and Survival: The Case for a Nuclear Weapons Convention*. The book explains what a NWC would be, discusses the arguments for a NWC, explores the political process for achieving a NWC, and considers critical questions which need to be addressed. It also includes the Model NWC. Principal writers were the co-chairs of the A2000 NWC working group – Merav Datan, Jurgen Scheffran and Alyn Ware. In

2007 the book was revised with Felicity Hill joining the group of principal authors. The revised version was renamed *Securing our Survival: The Case for a Nuclear Weapons Convention*.

4. Roundtables, seminars, presentations and articles on a NWC

The proposal for a NWC and the exploration of what it might involve (based on the Model NWC) have been the subject of numerous roundtables, seminars and presentations on a NWC by members of the A2000 working group and other A2000 members. These have taken place at the United Nations, NPT meetings, in capitals, in universities and at public events.

5. Public opinion polls

Abolition 2000 members supported and promoted public opinion polls in nuclear weapons States and their allies indicating that the majority of people in these countries supported negotiations for a global treaty to abolish nuclear weapons. Abolition 2000 members have presented these to governments at the UN General Assembly and NPT meetings to advance a NWC.

6. UN Secretary-General's Five Point Plan

Abolition 2000 members worked with the UN Office of Disarmament Affairs and successive UN Under-Secretary-Generals (or High Reps) for Disarmament on advancing the NWC as part of the framework for the UNSG to advance nuclear disarmament. In 2008 we co-sponsored events at the United Nations with the East-West Institute at which the UN Secretary-General released a Five-Point Plan for Nuclear Disarmament, and at which governments and disarmament experts discussed the proposal in his plan for negotiations on a nuclear weapons convention or package of agreements.

7. Parliamentary statements and resolutions supporting a NWC

Abolition 2000 members, in conjunction with PNND, have been working with parliamentarians to promote the NWC with parliamentarians and in parliaments particularly through the Parliamentary Statement Supporting and Nuclear Weapons Convention, and the adoption of parliamentary resolutions supporting either a NWC specifically, or the UNSG's Five-Point Plan which includes a NWC. To date, such resolutions have been adopted (mostly by consensus) in the parliaments of Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, Costa Rica, Germany, Italy, Mexico and New Zealand. In addition we have succeeded in getting resolutions adopted in the European Parliament and the Inter-Parliamentary Union which comprises over 150 parliaments, including most the NWS and their allies.

These resolutions were presented to the UN Secretary-General and the States Parties to the NPT at a panel during the 2010 NPT Review Conference.

8. Other influential statements and resolutions

Abolition 2000 members have been working to achieve influential statements and resolutions in other bodies. One example of our success was the advocacy we undertook with members of the Inter-Action Council, 20 former Heads of State, which resulted in them adopting a statement in May 2011 supporting negotiations for a NWC and a preparatory process to commence such work. The former Heads of State adopting the statement included Jean Chrétien (former Prime Minister of Canada), Helmut Schmidt (former Chancellor of Germany), Oscar Arias (former President of Costa Rica), Tun Abdullah Ahmad Badawi (former Prime Minister of Malaysia), James Bolger (former Prime Minister of New Zealand), Gro Brundtland (former Prime Minister of Norway), William Jefferson Clinton (former President of the United States of America), Yasuo Fukuda (former Prime Minister of Japan), Abdul-Aziz Al-Quraishi (former Governor of Saudi Arabia), Vaira Vīķe-Freiberga (former President of Latvia) and Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León (former President of Mexico).

9. 2010 NPT Review Conference

Abolition 2000 members actively called on governments to agree at the 2010 NPT Review Conference to commence negotiations. This was partially successful in that the States Parties agreed

that "All States need to make special efforts to establish the necessary framework to achieve and maintain a world without nuclear weapons." The Conference noted in this regard "the Five-Point Proposal for Nuclear Disarmament of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, which proposes inter alia the consideration of negotiations on a nuclear weapons convention or a framework of separate mutually reinforcing instruments." However, the governments did not agree to start negotiations, nor give any timeframe for the start of such negotiations.

10. Nuclear Abolition Forum

In October 2011, a number of Abolition 2000 organisations launched the Nuclear Abolition Forum - Dialogue on the Process to Achieve and Sustain a Nuclear Weapons Free World. The Forum fosters debate on key legal, technical, institutional and political elements for achieving the prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons under a Nuclear Weapons Convention or package of agreements, as well as the process to achieving this. To this end, the Forum offers a dedicated website and a periodical to facilitate dialogue between academics, governments, disarmament experts and NGOs on such elements.

The inaugural magazine focused on the application of international humanitarian law to nuclear weapons. The next issue will focus on nuclear deterrence.

11. Liaising with other NWC initiatives and campaigns

There have emerged a number of initiatives and campaigns for a NWC in addition to those mentioned above, including the Mayors for Peace 2020 Vision, Ban All Nukes Generation, Middle Powers Initiative Framework Forum, Religions for Peace Arms Down Campaign, SGI Decade for Nuclear Abolition, International Campaign for Nuclear Abolition, United Religious Initiative and Global Zero. Some of these are part of the A2000 network. Others aren't. A2000 working group members work to liaise with and engage these other campaigns. One example of collaboration: in New Zealand, Abolition 2000 and Ban All Nukes Generation ran a number of advertisements in major national and university newspapers linking nuclear abolition with rugby – New Zealand's major sport – and making a call on the Prime Minister John Key - "Don't drop the ball!" (the ball being a nuclear weapons treaty). It also included an advertisement run during the visit of UN Secretary- General Ban Ki-Moon which coincided with the Rugby World Cup.

12. Materials

The working group makes background documents available on the Abolition 2000 website, including the Model NWC, background fact-sheets, the public opinion polls, UN resolutions etc...

13. Updates

The working group members update the A2000 network on key developments with respect to a NWC through the electronic newsletter and the abolition caucus list-serve.

Contact:

Alyn Ware, Chair, Abolition 2000 NWC Working Group

PO Box 24-429, Manners St, Wellington, Aotearoa-New Zealand alyn@lcn.org